

N. 9, 1946
Court
ashita
it have to be
oi. Clarke says
not that kind
ought him in
rt of the war
he hated him.
e didn't want
case cold," he
now I'd never
am. Reynolds
amashita tri-
ake, Reynolds,
son. You're a
at that means.
They convicted
rke relives the
Yamashita was
ry Much
us," he smiles
sains Reel and
d to leave the
said hopefully
s Reel and
ish him "good
it was meant,
s simply,
ch."
DRIVER
BY LEAP
Page One)
the 3300 block,
and sent to their
anal st. Police
car was John
ave.
hit by a car at
16th st. were
enbush, 33, of
la 34; Delores
N. Holmes ave.,
47, of 1803 N.
ey went home
Driver of the
Dawford, 40, of
a st. who was
45, of 814 N.
and a leg injury
k at St. Clair
the driver was
of 5908 N. Key-
im was treated
sent home.
hurt when the
were riding
ed car in the
st. Two other
naged.
18, and Mary
28 N. Pine st.
hodist hospital
driver was Mar-
Clair st., who

Status of National Guard May Be a Post-War Problem

By DOUGLAS SMITH
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The national guard, dear to the heart of every governor, is still a question mark in the post-war military picture.

Today there is no national guard in being, because it was absorbed into the army before Pearl Harbor and is still there. Some guard leaders are disturbed for the future, especially if a one-year universal military training bill is passed.

Governors of the Southern states demanded at a recent conference that control of the national guard units be returned to the states and that any compulsory military training system be integrated with the guard.

Regiments Disbanded
Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, president of the National Guard association, told the governors that during the war "powerful and influential groups and individuals" in the army worked secretly to eliminate the national guard entirely.

He said the West Pointers relieved national guard commanders "on every conceivable pretext" and broke up and disbanded many of "our most historic regiments" after guard units were absorbed.

Regular army officers traditionally have a small regard for military training outside the army. The Army and Navy Bulletin, unofficial publication for officers, said recently: "Most regular officers feel that the guard is no fit organization to train men for war because they say it has low training and professional standards and is shot through with politics."

Point to Records
The fact that governors control the guard units has long been subject to criticism, because such governors as the late Huey Long of Louisiana would "call out the guard" to enforce political whims. Organized labor sometimes found the national guard being used to break strikes.

However, guard proponents point to the outstanding performance in war of such national guard units as Ohio's famous 37th division. Some national guard officers were brilliant leaders and rose to high rank. The war department's post-war plans call for a national guard of 872,000 men, considerably larger

than before the war. It includes a greatly expanded air national guard. But guard leaders wonder where they are going to get that many recruits if a one-year military training bill is passed. They don't think many young Americans will care to join up after putting in a full year in the army.

Sees Political Need
Therefore the guard, and the Southern governors, prefer the substitute plan of four months army training with the trainee having the option of completing his year's duty in the national guard at home.

Guard training before the war consisted of one drill period per week plus two weeks active duty at an army camp in the summer. "With a federal militia, congress might eliminate the national guard," Gen. Walsh declared. And Governor Colgate Darden of Virginia said, "Unless control of the national guard is left in the states, we will see a disappearance of our form of government."

An old-line army officer at the Pentagon looks at it from another angle: "Sure, there will be a national guard. That's the best way to get an army appropriation bill through congress."

NAOMI O. E. S. WILL INSTALL OFFICERS

Naomi chapter, auxiliary 131, O. E. S., will hold a business meeting and luncheon at noon Friday in the home of Mrs. Ilo Voorhis, 4634 Rosslyn ave. Officers will be installed.

Installations will be Mrs. Margaret A. Addison, president; Mrs. Myrtle Arnel, vice president; Mrs. Cumil Hornbuckle, secretary; Mrs. Velma Hensley, treasurer, and Mrs. Helen Sheets, Mrs. Ilo Voorhis and Mrs. Agnes Ballinger, directresses.

HOW TO PROFIT FROM MISFORTUNE

OWOSSO, Mich., Jan. 9 (U. P.).—Enterprising L. P. Ball, owner of a jewelry store looted by burglars of several expensive wristwatches, today displayed a sign: "Even the robbers knew where to come for good watches."

DEPICT WORK OF RED CROSS

Films Now Available for Use in Marion County.

A series of motion picture shorts showing activities of the Red Cross, both at home and overseas, are now available for use in Marion county, according to W. I. Longworth, chairman of the local chapter.

Another film featuring the work of Indianapolis chapter volunteers overseas soon will be released.

The Red Cross will provide films with speakers, projectors and operators, day or night, on short notice. A partial list of advisory committees to serve with the Red Cross for the coming year has been announced by Mr. Longworth.

C. R. Weiss was renamed to head the nutrition committee. His aids will include:

Mrs. Clifford Arick, Mrs. Donald E. Biddle, Mrs. Chasney Ego, Mrs. C. D. Fessler, Mrs. Amy Harrington, Mrs. Lester Hunt, Mrs. A. D. Lange, Mrs. Edgar Ransom, Mrs. Mary C. Rich, Mrs. Guy Shadiner, Mrs. Stella Twinn, Mrs. Robert Tyndall, Mrs. Harriet G. Berlin, Miss Louise Braxton, Miss Anna Bunge, Miss Pearl Holloway, Miss Veronica Mortley, Miss Marian Schleicher, Miss Lute Trout, Dr. Norman Reilly and Mr. Carl Reis.

Members of the home nursing committee are:

Mrs. Walter F. Morton, chairman; Mrs. Pierre Goodrich, Mrs. George Hart, Mrs. Leonard Solomon, Mrs. Charles R. Smith, Mrs. Emerson Smith, Mrs. Hugh O'Connell, Mrs. D. A. Bartley, Miss Lillian Lewis and Miss Marie Winkler.

Serving on the first aid committee are:

Chairman George Klein, Dr. Donald E. Adams, LeRoy Badollet, Robert E. Byrket, Garland R. Cummings, Myron E. Dawson, William A. Evans, Miss Edna L. Laugi, Jackson K. Landers, Police Chief Jesse P. McGurty, Charles D. Mosier, Dr. Thomas B. Noble Jr., Stanley N. Notton, Sheriff Otto Pett, Irving B. Ruben, T. W. Ledwith, Kenneth P. Stigen and Evan Walker.

LUNCHEON IS SET

Fidelity review 140, Women's Benefit association, will hold a covered-dish luncheon at noon tomorrow followed by a card party at 2 p. m. in the Modern Woodmen's hall, 314 E. New York st. Mrs. Nora Moore will be in charge.

DEGREE WORK SET

Golden Rule, chapter 413, O. E. S., will confer degrees at 8 p. m. Friday in the Masonic temple, North and Illinois sts. Lola Dickinson is worthy matron and Oscar Dickinson, worthy patron.

Japs, Nazis Are Blamed For New Unrest in China

By WILLIAM H. NEWTON
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer
SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—A wave of nationalism is sweeping through China.

There is evidence that the feeling is fostered by Jap and Nazi organizations here.

The leaders of these groups hope they can split China and her allies over the very issues for which the war was fought.

The Japs are still using the "Asia for Asiatics" propaganda line.

The Nazis in places where they still have influence are quietly and effectively spreading their anti-Semitic doctrine.

Japanese Property
Both campaigns are showing results.

American businessmen here cannot even recover their automobiles stolen by the Japs when they held Shanghai.

These cars now are being driven

TELLS WHY HITLER STOPPED TOO SOON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (U. P.).—The British near-disaster at Dunkirk in 1939 caught the German high command without a plan "of any sort" for the invasion of England, according to German Admiral Karl Doenitz.

In a report written for allied intelligence officers, Doenitz, the submarine expert who relieved Admiral Erich Raeder as commander-in-chief of the German fleet in 1943, gave two reasons for Germany's failure to have an invasion plan. They were:

1. Hitler's belief, before the war, that Great Britain would not fight.

2. The surprising speed with which German forces moved across France and swept the British expeditionary force into the channel.

After Dunkirk, Hitler ordered preparations for an invasion in the hope of ending the conflict quickly. The German high command, however, never was able to effect air supremacy over the channel and England. Consequently, the invasion was abandoned in September, 1940.

around the streets by Chinese army officers. In many cases Americans cannot recover their factories. They are told that they're welcome to the factory buildings, but that the contents were "Japanese property," therefore they now belong to the Chinese government.

One of the strangest political moves taken by any allied government since the war's end was China's action in publicly classifying 14,000 anti-Nazi German and Austrian refugees here "enemy nationals."

The government has ruled they must be repatriated unless they can furnish "satisfactory" financial guarantees.

This ruling also applies to the Nazi Germans, but the Nazis held well-paying jobs here during the war. Hence, they will have no difficulty in securing the necessary guarantees.

Anti-Nazi Penalties

The anti-Nazis, segregated and mistreated by the Japs during the war are, for the most part, penniless now.

The Nationalist government says the ruling was not intended to be anti-Semitic, but it works hardest against the Jews, since they comprise the majority of the refugees.

These refugees, hounded half way around the world by Hitler, now find themselves classified by the Chinese government in the same category as Hitler's spies, stool pigeons and stooges, most of whom enjoy the free run on Shanghai today.

If the Chinese ruling were to be recognized by UNRRA it would mean that the anti-Nazi refugees would not be eligible for relief here since UNRRA may not aid enemy nationals.

UNRRA is ignoring the ruling. Benjamin Kiser, chief of UNRRA's China division, said his organization will continue to provide relief for the refugees.

SPONSOR CARD PARTY

Ladies auxiliary of the Eagles, order 211, will sponsor a hand-embroidered pillow slip card party at 8:15 p. m. tomorrow. Mrs. Maude Henegar is chairman of the party committee. Other members are Ruth Currens, Christine Pullerton, Clara O'Keefe, Helen Diener and Florence Bramblitt.

FREE FLOW OF NEWS SOUGHT

U. P. Head Proposes Plan For UNO Adoption.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (U. P.).—A plan for removing the major obstructions to the world-wide free flow of news has been submitted to the United Nations Organization by Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press.

Baillie cabled Edward R. Stettinius Jr. of the American delegation and Gladwyn Jebb, UNO executive secretary, proposing adoption of a three-point program providing that:

1. All sources of news, particularly official sources, shall be competitively open to all.
2. All transmission facilities shall be competitively available to all.
3. There shall be a minimum of official regulation of the flow of news itself.

Backed by 12 Nations

Baillie submitted his proposal, which already has the enthusiastic support of 12 nations, for consideration by the UNO commission on human rights.

"In accordance with the United Nations compact to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all," the proposal reads, "the United Nations confirm hereby the right of their peoples to be fully and speedily informed, through press and radio, of world events as they occur, day by day."

"In order further to encourage the free flow of such information among all nations, it is resolved that the following principles shall be applied with respect to the international gathering and distribution of news."

Would Open Channels

The principles are embodied in the three points covering news sources, communications and a minimum of official regulation of the news.

In his messages to Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Jebb, Mr. Baillie said, "application of these basic principles to the international gathering and distribution of news would remove the major obstructions which up to now have impeded and checked the world-wide flow of free information."

Believe Enemy Was Planning To Use 'Pneumonic Plague'

By JANE STAFFORD
Science Service Staff Writer
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Was pneumonic plague one of the diseases our military authorities expected the enemy to use against us along with V-bombs and other more conventional weapons of war?

The navy's report of its share in our biological warfare research suggests that it was, although in this as well as in the War Department's report no specific germ weapons are mentioned by name.

Working behind a "blind" of much publicized studies on influenza, a navy medical research team at the University of California developed a "Man from Mars" protective suit and other defenses against germ warfare, it is now announced.

To this team, Naval Medical Research Unit No. 1, headed by Capt. Albert Paul Krueger, was given the mission of investigating "the possible use by an enemy of a certain infectious disease."

Disease 'Centuries Old'

The name of the disease is not stated but it is described as "centuries old and one of the greatest of killers." Elsewhere in the report are references to air-borne diseases.

Airborne diseases include such relatively harmless if unpleasant ailments as chickenpox and the common cold and such centuries old killers as smallpox, diphtheria, pneumonia, anthrax and pneumonic plague.

Against smallpox and diphtheria we have potent weapons of defense in vaccination, toxoid and antitoxin. Since the discovery of sulfanilamide, pneumonia has no longer been a great killer.

That leaves anthrax, whose spores can be spread through the air, and pneumonic plague.

Pneumonic plague is caused by the same germs as bubonic plague. In the latter, the germs are spread by fleas from infected rats, ground squirrels and other rodents. The pneumonic form spreads directly from a plague patient whose breath carries germs from his infected lungs to the air.

Plague Believed No. 1

Strengthening the idea that plague may have been the disease NAMRU No. 1 studied is the fact that its commanding officer is on military leave from his position as professor of bacteriology at the

University of California, at whose Hooper Foundation studies of plague have long been going on.

Whether it was plague or some other disease, the navy's research team escaped the killer it studied. No infections due to the organisms studied occurred among the investigators.

Among the protective devices was an extensive modification of the apparatus devised for germ-free studies by Prof. J. A. Reyniers and associates at the University of Notre Dame. It consists essentially of a series of air-tight metal tanks fitted with sight and glove ports and built to contain all essential bacteriological equipment as well as experimental animals.

Investigated Uses

Before developing methods of defense against the disease, such as the Man from Mars suit for workers in prospective rescue or decontamination work, the navy researchers investigated possible uses of the disease in offense. This involved development of new techniques for growing highly infective germs in great quantity and for ultimately dispersing them in mists.

Besides the rubberized protective suit with its own oxygen supply, the navy researchers tested special antibacterial masks and vaccines, antibiotics (remedies of the penicillin class) and sulfa drugs. Summing up the 33 months of hard and dangerous work, the navy reports that:

ONE: Considerable knowledge has been gained in mass defense against possible enemy employment of a certain disease, which is highly fatal.

TWO: Laboratory and field data have been gathered which demonstrate that a man-made epidemic as an instrument of war is a likely possibility.

THREE: A protective suit, with self-contained oxygen supply, has been devised for the use of workers in any prospective rescue or decontamination operation.

FOUR: Conclusive information has been obtained which would be of great value not only for protection from bacterial attack but for control of communicable airborne diseases among a peacetime population.

STRAUSS SAYS:



ALSO
WHITE and
BROWN

GENTLEMEN! AIR FLIGHT TEE SHIRTS, SUPERB, AT \$2

BRIGHT, CLEAR COLORS (VAT DYED) —OF FINE, COMBED Lisle—A VALUE SO SPECTACULAR—THAT MEN WILL BUY ARMFULS!



These are the Shirts, such as worn on the flight deck of Aircraft Carriers! These are a part of the Navy surplus!

THE COLORS are bright and clear and true—they have to be. The colors serve a definite purpose—each color identifies a certain activity on the part of the wearer.

THE COMBED YARN makes them soft and meaty and strong. (They don't "fatten up" when washed.)

THEY ARE PRE-SHRUNK—they hold their size and shape.

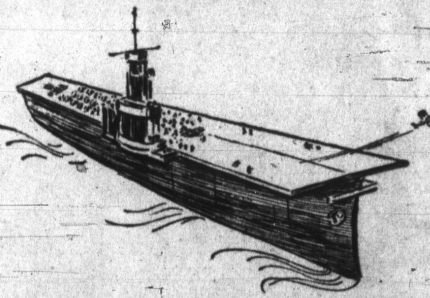
THE SEAMS (inside) outlining the neck and at the shoulders—are taped—to keep the shirts from stretching!

Fine for EVERYDAY LIFE!
NICE TO WEAR under your sport shirt—or under your Leisure Coat—or under your Sports Jacket.

A WONDERFUL TEE SHIRT for outdoor sports—such as Golfing, Horseback Riding, Fishing, Dude Ranching, Motoring, etc.

Sizes 36 to 44—Colors are, pictured, Kelly green, bright red and royal blue. Also white and brown and brown.

THEY'RE READY—right now. Just inside the doors.



Miss Mattler
L. Strauss & Co., Inc.
39 W. Washington St., Indianapolis 9, Ind.

Please send me

AIR FLIGHT TEE SHIRTS at \$2.

☐ Red ☐ Green
☐ Brown ☐ Blue
☐ White ☐ Sizes

Name

Address

City State

☐ Charge ☐ Cash ☐ C. O. D.

L. STRAUSS & COMPANY INC. THE MAN'S STORE