

# Wainwright Story

## Struggle To Feed Starving Fighters Was Big Problem

Food supplies were little more than a crumb," Mr. Avon Sherman (left) and Lt. H. H. Roberts eating doughnuts, one of the delectable staples for General Wainwright's hungry defenders at Bataan. Sherman won the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star and Purple Heart for his intrepidity against the Japs.

(This is the twelfth of a series by Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, telling for the first time the official story of the humiliating, early defeat suffered by U. S. forces in the Philippines. Today General Wainwright outlines his struggle to feed his starving Bataan defenders, tells of MacArthur's suggested plan to capture Jap stores, and hears the depressing news from Gen. Elice that they might have to surrender Bataan.)

By GEN. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT  
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ONE of my first acts after assuming command of all U. S. forces in the Philippines—on March 21, 1942—was to take personal charge of my supplies. Aside from the pressing problem of food for the actually starving men on Bataan, I had to have ammunition of many kinds. I especially needed the type of anti-aircraft ammunition capable of keeping Jap bombers, fighters and their unending observation planes high enough to cut into their effectiveness.

There were two types of anti-aircraft ammunition in use then. We had what was called the powder-train fused ammunition, in which the fuse exploded the shell after burning a coil of powder, but the maximum altitude would get out of that type was about 20,000 feet.

The other type was mechanically fused ammunition which had in effect a set of watchworks in the fuse. You could set those works to explode the shell as high as 28,000 feet. We had but little of this, so immediately after my arrival on the Rock I commenced working on General MacArthur and the War Department to get me more of this type.

I was able to send some of Corregidor's food stocks over to Bataan. About the middle of February, MacArthur, looking to the inevitable future, had stocked up a fair store of provisions on the Rock. He had envisioned a last-ditch stand on Corregidor by 20,000 men, not the 11,000 or so I had, and cached enough food to feed them on half rations until July, 1942.

For a change, there had not been a shot fired. I had not been able to test much for three months, and I said to myself, "Here's where I get to myself." Here's where I get to myself.

But there was not much chance the scope of the new job took up additional hours of paper work. My first communication told of a surprise raid made by a handful of American and Filipino troops near Zamboanga, on Mindanao, and later that same day there were 15 U. S. FORCES on page 2-A

Even here there was delay; delay which was close and closer and closer to its fall. Bataan worried me greatly. I had placed Maj. Gen. Edward P. King, Jr. in charge of the Luzon forces. He was the senior American officer on Bataan after I made my move. I gave him my old headquarters just north of Manila, and presented him with my trailer. It was not much of a gift, nor was his new role an enviable one. A sword hung over his head and over the heads of his battered men. . . . A Jap compared to Bataan. It was peaceful on Corregidor the day I

# FIGHTING CONTINUES IN VENEZUELA REVOLT

## Rebel Forces Lay Claim To Capital

### But Loyalists Planning March

PANAMA, Panama—(AP)—Contradictory radio announcements indicated that fighting still continued today in Venezuela, where revolutionists led by a group of young officers claimed to be in possession of the capital city, Caracas.

Although the revolutionists in their first announcements from the Caracas station claimed general success for their surprise movement begun Thursday, the Tachira radio 400 miles away in western Venezuela said Gen. David Lopez Hernandez had taken command of government forces and was beginning a march on Caracas.

The Tachira station denied the claim of the revolutionists that President Tomas Medina Angarita was a captive of the insurrectionists, and declared he still was fighting at the head of loyal forces in Caracas.

The Caracas station said that the Tachira broadcast said Hernandez continued to advance.

Increasingly bad reception prevented a full recording of the Tachira broadcast.

The announcer said 5,000 troops were preparing to march on Caracas, that a civil brigade was being organized to join the regulars, another 1,000 peasants were en route to San Cristobal to join government forces, and appealed to all Venezuelans to support Medina.

The San Cristobal station, capital of Tachira state which is the home of Medina, said also that the Tachira broadcast for the government had been received by the Tachira station. Medina Angarita, a bloody upriser which cost 50 lives and left 5,000 wounded.

### Grip Tightened By Revolutionary Junta

CARACAS, Venezuela—(AP)—A revolutionary junta tightened its grip on oil-rich Venezuela today after insuring President Tomas Medina Angarita in a bloody uprising which cost 50 lives and left 5,000 wounded.

The seven-man junta, which promptly promised a general election by direct secret vote, announced it would follow a pro-democratic policy.

The junta came into power after young Army officers, ranging from the rank of major down, rebelled against the government.

Terms accepted by the Michigan utility union leaders were for 12 cents an hour wage increase, the amount previously recommended by a special mediation panel and rejected by 17 of the 22 locals. The union had a 10-hour work week, a statement of clarification was added. This included the new scale effective until next March 1 unless the national war effort requires a change, warning further study by a special mediation commission.

As supervisory and non-striking employees manned facilities, a near-normal flow of gas and electricity was furnished, but being service in downtown buildings in Jackson, Battle Creek and Saginaw were affected by curtailment of service from central heating plants. The strike, however, was not affected by the walk-out.

As AFL Longshoremen officials in New York reported a general back to work movement after an eight-day strike of 25,000 stevedores, trouble was reported at the port of Houston and the entire Gulf Coast of Texas. Shipments were tied up after 1,000 longshoremen joined in a sympathy strike. A wage dispute involving warehousemen in Houston, Jackson and Lake Charles, La., an AFL Longshoremen official said the union and company management failed to reach an agreement on wage increases.

A strike of 15,000 glass workers in ten cities "definitely can be expected by Monday," Lewis McCulloch, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Workers of America, said in Columbus, Ohio last night. The threatened strike, he said, would be a blow to container glass.

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## The Heath Story—From 1941 To 1945

# It Was A Long Road For 'Scottie', But At Last It Turned Homeward

By FRED SPOLES  
Charlotte News Staff Writer

Cpl. George Scott Heath has resolved to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth the rest of his life.

A whopping big lie about his age got him in the Army, eventually in the Philippines and lastly in Japan. It cost him a year of service. That was in May, 1941. It wasn't so many months later that he was beginning to realize that lying doesn't pay.

"Scottie" Heath left the States early in 1941 with the 27th Bombardment Group. He had a brief stop-over in Hawaii and then went on to Manila by "black-out" with a cruiser escort. That was just before the Japs began to make things happen.

Today, back at home, handsome 21-year-old "Scottie" told his story. "Gen. Thurgood Lewis" had arrived at Fort William McKinley and remained there in quarantine until Dec. 26. Then we were sent to Nichols Field—just in time to catch the whole work.

"We were at the ammunition dump during the bombing to be taken to Clark Field. A lone Jap plane made one run, and he knew just what he was doing. From 25,000 feet up.

### Strike Situation

## Settlement Of Michigan Utility Dispute Looms

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

The three-day work stoppage of 2,000 utility workers appeared headed for settlement today as CIO union leaders urged the strikers to accept a new wage offer and get back to their jobs of servicing gas and electricity to some 2,000,000 consumers in 2,000 Michigan communities.

A settlement agreement was accepted by the union leaders last night as effects in at least three large cities and as Gov. Harry F. Kelly announced the settlement in managing the facilities of the Consumers Power Co.

## Impressive Record

# Gen. McCulloch Visitor To City

By J. A. BALLY  
Charlotte News Staff Writer

Still smiling and vigorous despite the hardships of infantry combat in two World Wars, Brig. Gen. William A. McCulloch, veteran of the Pearl Harbor attack, came back today to Charlotte from the conquests of Guadalcanal and Bougainville.

With headquarters in Charlotte, Gen. McCulloch was for four years prior to 1941 on duty with the North Carolina National Guard—one of the most popular units in the South. He was with the 12th Infantry Regiment now part of the famous 30th Division.

Now stationed at Fort Bragg, Gen. McCulloch is commanding general of the War Department Personnel Center there. In Charlotte, he readily admitted, on a personal visit to the city, "friendships and acquaintances."

Perhaps the most impressive and brief summary of Gen. McCulloch's war experience with the U. S. Army may be presented in the line-up of service ribbons appearing on his home. They are: the Combat Infantryman's title badge; three ribbons are Legion of Merit medals for operations on Guadalcanal; Bronze Star medal for gallantry in action on Bougainville; Purple Heart with two clusters; World War I, Victory Medal with four World War I battle stars; Army of Occupation in Germany; American Defense Service; French Croix de Guerre; French Legion of Honor; and Cross of Children.

And, for the information of Charlotte and Carolina friends, Gen. McCulloch reported that his son, William A. McCulloch, Jr., is a first-year cadet at Virginia Military Institute and his daughter, Miss Florence T., is with the U. S. State Department, on duty at the American Embassy in Paris.

Gen. McCulloch was transferred from Charlotte to Hawaii in the West port with four days as executive officer of the 25th Infantry Division. He was directed to Hawaii to take command of the 27th Infantry Regiment in 1941 at a time when American-Japanese relations were becoming tense in the latter part of 1941. He was assigned to command the 27th Infantry Regiment, with



HEATH—Ex-Jap POW, weighing in at 175 pounds, healthy and glad to be home.

HEATH—Jap POW, weighing in at 90 pounds with a touch of pneumonia or something, he blew that place to smithereens.

"The air raid warning didn't go off. There had been four false alarms. Well, the pilot hit the No. 4 hangar, the ammo dump and the cavalry stables. We hit the ground and got out of there. We swammed mud and

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## First 2,000 Nips Will Face Court In 60 Days

### 500 Suspects In Custody Now

By JAMES LINDSLEY  
TOKYO—(AP)—War trials for the first of 2,000 Japanese on charges including sickening atrocities are expected to begin within the next 60 days.

"Approximately 500 suspects now are in custody," said Col. Alva C. Carpenter, Fort Wayne, Ind., cooperating lawyer, who is directing preparations for one of history's greatest criminal trials.

CLASS THREE CASES

"Here are being taken in daily. No. we will not wait until all are arrested to start the trials. We would start Class Three cases within three weeks."

Class Three cases are those of Japanese accused of actually committing crimes such as beatings, often done at the direction of superiors. These Japanese are regarded as small fry.

Colonel Carpenter, chief legal officer of General MacArthur's staff, said prospects for the criminal trials are likely the total will double the present figure of 2,000.

Among those to be included are such well publicized persons as Hideki Tojo, Japan's Premier when he was being members of his Cabinet and such war leaders as Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, accused of responsibility for the brutal death march on Bataan.

"Our problem here is considerably more complicated than in Manila," said the tall, square-jawed carpenter.

"We already had been occupying Manila for a long time when the war ended, had proceeded to set up a government, to see about all we had to do was catch our defendants and go ahead with the trials."

"In Japan, however, we had to empty prison camps, intercept news, and in some instances, in other words, start from scratch. Then we had to catch our defendants."

GOOD PROGRESS

However, Carpenter, who flew here Wednesday night from Manila, said he was well satisfied with the progress.

"The trials will be public. They will be held in open sessions. Carpenter said supreme authorities wished to permit the accused to defend themselves. The possible number of Japanese who, it believed, are extremely interested in the proceedings.

"The two leading figures in the forthcoming trials, Tojo and Shimada, have been in custody since the war ended. Tojo has also recovered from the pistol wound he inflicted in a bus-station attempt to kill himself. Tojo, who was Japan's Foreign Minister, is recovering from a heart ailment.

Carpenter's staff is collecting the tremendous mass of evidence, presently occupying 14,000 square feet of space in a building. Shortly 128 persons will be working there.

## Strike Hits Loop Hotel

CHICAGO—(AP)—Union Elevator Operators went on strike and set up a picket line at the 25-story loop Palmer House today, leaving 1,874 guests with crippled services.

Charles Aaron, hotel lawyer, said the strike was called by the AFL elevator operators and started union and that miscellaneous employees in other unions had refused to cross the picket lines.

The strike, stemming from a wage dispute, was called at 7 A. M. EST before most guests had awakened.

NO SERVICE

Guests crowded around the elevator and elevator service elevators futilely buzzing the signal lights. Hotel executives, including hotel and maintenance managers, soon manned four elevators and got them in operation.

Hotel officials said hundreds of miscellaneous employees including cooks, his boys, maids and porters were affected by the dispute.

Union officials were not immediately available for comment.

The strike came at a time when Chicago hotels reported they were booked to the highest capacity in their history.

Loop, neighborhood and suburban hotels have been booked to capacity for days and in some cases weeks in advance.

The crowded condition of the hotel and transportation facilities left scores of persons stranded in the city. The Hotel Reservation Office said no new guests were being admitted because of the strike even though they had advance reservations.

## Will Blow Up 3 Munition Plants

BERLIN—(AP)—The U. S. Military Government in Germany today that three munition plants of the I. G. Farben industries plan to be destroyed. The plants are located at the following: (1) the plant at Muehlheim; (2) the plant at Oppau; (3) the plant at Ludwigshafen.

All plants involved are in the U. S. military zone. Industrial installations are being prepared to destroy the plants. The plants are being destroyed by the U. S. Army. The plants are being destroyed by the U. S. Army. The plants are being destroyed by the U. S. Army.

## Signs Of Normale At GHQ In Tokyo

TOKYO—(AP)—Signs of returning normalcy at Allied occupation headquarters are these bulletin board notices:

"All Rotarians sign for attendance meeting Monday."

"Georgetown University alumni meeting Monday."

## WEATHER

Clear and partly cloudy today (tonight and Sunday). High 60, low 40. Clear tonight and Sunday. High 60, low 40. Clear tonight and Sunday. High 60, low 40.

I thank you sincerely for yr 5 kind message to me. I have received a card with great pleasure. Missions Church

1945

CHURCHILL THANK-YOU NOTE—Mrs. Rena Harrell, librarian at Queens College, received this week a brief but pleasing note from the man who was Prime Minister of England during World War II years. Mr. Churchill was thanking the librarian for a copy of an editorial which appeared in "The Charlotte News" on July 27. The editorial, which was headed "The Man Churchill," was written about the union and company management failed to reach an agreement on wage increases.

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