

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Japan Begins to Feel Full Weight Of Allied Air, Sea, Land Blows; Europe Warned of Food Shortage

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Julcy sides of beef, whole hogs, veal and lamb hang in the aging room of a quick freeze and food locker plant in Towson, Md., near Baltimore, while OPA investigators question locker holders about their meat supplies. The OPA reported that it was not satisfied with the explanations of holdings given by half of the group questioned to date.

JAPAN: Target for Onslaught

Japan's dwindling empire was given a thorough going over with bombs, warship strikes and offensives by American and Australian land forces.

In an attack that carried American naval power almost within sight of Russian Siberia, a U. S. battle fleet made a surprise bombardment of the Japanese-held southern half of Sakhalin island in the Sea of Okhotsk. The Tokyo radio reported that American surface units had broken through the Kurile barrier and steamed more than 500 miles westward to attack Sakhalin. Tokyo likewise reported an American battle fleet threatening the northern coast of Japan.

Meanwhile the relentless air offensive smuffing out Japanese war production cities continued unabated. Climaxed by an hour-long raid challenge of American fighter planes circling three Tokyo airfields for the Japanese air force to come up for battle, approximately 800 planes set off the latest fires and explosions in Japan. Fires in four Japanese cities burned so brightly they could be seen simultaneously by returning B-29 pilots. Everything from power houses to light houses was strafed. Six Tokyo air fields were riddled with bombs. Two Japanese destroyers were hit in the Yellow Sea.

Borneo Oil

On Borneo the coveted oil fields held by the Japs since early 1942 came closer into Allied hands. Destruction of well facilities by the Japs had been widespread, but engineers were prepared to work on repairs. Australian and American forces were co-operating in the liberation of this former Dutch holding. With Australian infantrymen battering at the last Jap footholds in Balikpapan, this major oil port was in Allied hands. Across the bay from the city, artillery had shelled strongly placed enemy guns. Meanwhile engineers had rushed reconstruction of the captured Sepingang air strip.

RUSS AID:

For China Foreseen

To Japan the dread question of possible Russian participation in the Pacific war was heightened by the cordial reception Chinese Premier T. V. Soong received in Moscow on his official visit to the Soviet Union.

Foreign diplomats in the Red capital reported that the Japanese mission there were highly nervous over the friendly relations evident between the Chinese and Russians. The Japs were the only diplomats who did not attend a sumptuous reception that Vacheslav Molotov, soviet foreign commissar, gave for Premier Soong.

Whether the Russ-Chinese meetings presaged future action by the Soviets against Japan continued to be a moot question, but reports were current that Soong might at least negotiate a mutual aid pact whereby Russia would undertake to supply Chinese armies without lending them direct military aid. In return it was assumed that China would make certain concessions to Russia—possibly granting a warm water naval base in the Liaotung peninsula of Manchuria and certain railway transportation rights through Manchuria.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING: Governors Hear Plans

Plans for support of a system of universal military training after the war were made to the 37th annual governors' conference at Mackinac Island by Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Adm. Ernest King, chief of the U. S. fleet. Meeting with the state executives to report on the progress of the war on Japan, the top leaders of the army and navy pictured universal military training as essential to the future safety of the United States.

The two chieftains warned that if there should be another world war, it would come swiftly, without time or opportunity to train a large army. Maintenance of a strong national guard with a large reserve maintained through universal training would keep the United States prepared, they declared, without the necessity of a large standing army.

ATLANTIC AIR: O. K'd for Three Lines

Certificates authorizing the operation of air transportation routes across the North Atlantic were issued to three United States air carriers by the Civil Aeronautics board.

The companies are Pan-American Airways, Inc., Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., and the American Air Lines, Inc. Terminal points designated by the board include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and Detroit.

The certificates authorizing the new services were limited to a term of seven years "in order that the operations thereunder, after a reasonable period, may be reviewed."

The action of the Civil Aeronautics board was approved by President Truman.

BERLIN:

G.I.s Take Over Area

As Maj. Gen. Nikolai N. Barinov, soviet commander in Berlin, formally turned the American occupation zone in the German capital over to Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the American flag was raised over the Adolf Hitler barracks.

A 4,000 vehicle convoy brought the American forces from Halle to the Zehlendorf area of war battered Berlin which will comprise the U. S. zone of occupation. American veterans of World War II entered the former Nazi stronghold as conquerors, returning the smart salutes of Red army traffic police.

For the duration of the occupation of the Reich by Allied armies, Berlin was to be jointly in the hands of the Russians, the Americans and the British. The British generally will control the northwest area of the city, including the localities of Charlottenburg and Wilmersdorf.

WAR PRODUCTION: 96,359 Planes

A forecast of the enormous American industrial capacity for postwar years was given by J. A. Krug, War Production board chairman, in a review of production results by war plants since the summer of 1943.

The United States produced 45 per cent of the world's munitions in 1944, Mr. Krug's report disclosed.

"In 1944 the country produced 96,359 airplanes, including 16,048 heavy bombers, built 30,889 ships, 17,565 tanks, 595,330 army trucks, and produced 3,284 heavy field guns and howitzers and 7,454 light ones, 152,000 army aircraft rocket launchers, 215,177 bazookas and 1,146,774 tons of ground artillery ammunition," the report declared.

STARVATION STATION:

Discovered in Bavaria

The grisly discovery of a Nazi "scientific starvation" station which was claiming children and adult victims until recently was reported by two public health officials of the American Military government in Bavaria.

The arrest of 4 German doctors and 3 hospital attendants at the station in the Kadfuehren area, 45 miles southeast of Munich, preceded the announcement. One woman confessed killing 211 children for which she drew extra compensation, the announcement said.

LEGION:

Backs U. N. Charter

Full support of the 1,600,000 members of the American Legion, including veterans of both World wars was pledged to the United Nations charter when National Commander Edward Schieberling urged the senate to ratify the pact.

Schieberling set forth his views in a letter to all members of the senate.

"The American Legion feels that the San Francisco charter is an honest and able attempt to create a workable association of free and sovereign nations," the letter declared, "implemented with force to maintain peace and prevent recurrence of war. It is obvious that it is the best and only charter that can be produced at this time."

NAVAL LOSSES

The loss of two American destroyers and one submarine was reported by the navy department.

The destroyers were the William D. Porter and the Twiggs. Jap aerial attacks sank the destroyers off Okinawa six days apart, the navy reported. Casualties totaled 244. Of these, 183 were suffered by the Twiggs in a surprise attack that blew off the ship's bow. Sixty-one wounded comprised the entire casualty list of the Porter, hit by an enemy suicide dive bomber.

Washington Digest

Concentration Camps Turned Men Into Brutes



Prisoners Who Survived Cruelties Eventually Adopted Ways of Their Sadistic Guardians.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

(This is the second article on postwar Germany explaining how the Nazi "planned terror," methodically applied to the older Germans, has produced a state of mind among the anti-Nazis which vastly complicates American rule of Germany.)

WNU Service, Union Trust Building

In my preceding column I described the state of mind of the middle-aged German who had been anti-Nazi or at least had no connections with the Nazi party. A study of the gestapo methods has revealed that it was planned definitely to destroy initiative and individuality. This has greatly complicated the work of the American administration of occupied Germany.

As I said, the gestapo made use of a definite system of "planned terror."

It will, I realize, be somewhat difficult for a person living in a democratic country to grasp the extent to which such methods could be applied. First, we must realize that a totalitarian government is the absolute antithesis of a democracy. In a democracy the individual is the unit. The state exists for the individual. Under Nazi-Fascist totalitarianism, it is not enough to say that the individual exists for the state. The individual as a concept does not exist at all. "The Fascist conception of the state," said Mussolini, "is all-embracing; outside of it no human or spiritual values can exist. . . ."

It was the first task of the Nazis to destroy this concept of individuality. The terror was a part of the method employed.

Purpose Was to Break Will to Resist

Bruno Bettelheim, author of "My Life in Nazi Concentration Camps," testifies to the purpose of the camps and the achievement of this purpose by the gestapo from his own experiences. He says that among the aims were these:

1. To break the prisoners as individuals and convert them into docile masses from which no individual or group act of resistance could arise.
2. To spread terror among the rest of the population by:
 - a. Using the prisoners as hostages;
 - b. Demonstrating to them what happened to those who oppose Nazi rulers.
3. To provide gestapo members with a training ground so they could:
 - a. Lose all human attitudes and emotions;
 - b. Learn the most effective ways of breaking civilian resistance.
4. To provide a laboratory in which the gestapo could study the effectiveness of torture, minimum nourishment and medical care, and normal activities plus hard labor.

The general purpose, of course, was to create a civilian population of maximum benefit to the Nazi state.

The author's study of prisoners conducted under the camp regime, supplemented by a careful self-analysis, leads him to believe that the camp treatment resulted in either death or an adaptation to camp life. The prisoner finally accepted his position and even came to imitate the gestapo in manner and conduct.

This seems a logical progression when we know that the gestapo themselves in their training were submitted to tortures almost equal to those inflicted on the prisoners. One of the gestapo games, the author relates, was for two of them to stand up and beat each other. The one who stood the longest, won. Old prisoners who were thoroughly "changed" were said to indulge in the same sport among themselves.

Many Were Killed, Or Were Suicides

Bettelheim describes the three stages through which the prisoners passed. The first is the arrest; the second is transportation to the camp, which is the hardest to bear, he says. The last is prison life; after a period of transition during which, unless the prisoner either resists physically and is murdered or resists introspectively and commits suicide, he is gradually "changed" until he reaches the "old prisoner" stage. Then his previous nature is eradicated, his individuality lost and his subjection complete.

The initial shock was devastating especially to a German, accustomed

as he was to processes logically controlled by law and order. To be deprived suddenly of one's civil rights with no recourse, came as a severe blow to the prisoner's mentality.

The transportation to the camp and the initiation into it frequently is the first experience of physical and psychological torture which the prisoner has ever experienced.

Corporal punishment, says Bettelheim, consisting of whipping, kicking, slapping, intermingled with shooting and wounding with the bayonet. Then there were tortures, the obvious goal of which was extreme exhaustion. "For instance," he says, "the prisoners were forced to stare for hours into glaring lights, to kneel for hours, and so on. From time to time a prisoner got killed; no prisoner was permitted to take care of his or another's wounds. The purpose of the tortures was to break the resistance of the prisoners, and to assure the guard that they were really superior to them."

Many were killed in this process. But those who lived, according to the author, were conditioned to the point where what followed—more beatings, more indignities, little food, exposure and brutally hard work—was not as bad as the initial experience.

For the rest, it was a slow but sure process of degeneration of body, mind and soul.

One thing which has surprised the Americans in occupied Germany is the tendency of the German people to deny that they knew the extent of the atrocities which were perpetrated in the camps or to appear to ignore their existence.

This is a result of a planned effect of the camp.

Dread Fear Hung Over Everyone

According to statements concerning conditions in Germany as early as 1930, most of the Germans who had committed actual offenses against the Nazi regime, had already been imprisoned, murdered or had died in the camps. Then the Nazis found it necessary to go out and arrest members of various groups indiscriminately, say a few lawyers, a few doctors, a few from one organization or another. This was done as a threat against that whole particular group.

The effect on a group was somewhat the same, though in a lesser degree, as the effect on a family. The effect on the families of the prisoners, of course, was marked. At first a great deal of money was spent in attempting to get the prisoner released. The gestapo always replied that it was the prisoner's own fault that he was imprisoned. Then members of the family began to find it hard to get jobs, children had trouble at school; poor relief was denied. Always the terror hung over them. The friends and relatives of a prisoner were considered suspects. So the influence of the camp reached out over the whole group.

As the Nazi regime became more harsh and especially latterly, when world resentment increased against it even before the war, many more Germans, passive before, became openly dissatisfied and critical. It was impossible to imprison them all without interfering with the functioning of the country's economy. Then "group" arrests increased. People in lots of a hundred or so from one profession, or trade, or affiliated body, would be jailed. Thus the effect of the "terror" was multiplied. This was the manner in which the entire population of the country was enchained.

General McClure recognizes how crushing has been the effect of "planned terror," but I doubt if the general public has any realization of its magnitude. "We shall often have to go far out of our way," says the general, "to help certain individuals who have not had an easy life these last 12 years and more, men whose broken spirits may well need our support and guidance to return to the ways of active personal democratic initiative."

It took centuries to develop human dignity, but it took only a few months in a Nazi concentration camp to destroy it.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

There is pressure to break down the anti-fraternization rules in the American army of occupation in Germany. It is not coming from American girls.

Life is gradually returning to normal in the Berlin suburbs, says a Moscow broadcast, and a bicycle race was held in one town on July 1. We hope it wasn't a master race.

Three million barrels of petroleum products were lost by recent strikes in this country, according to an estimate made by the Petroleum Administration.

Two thousand seven hundred Liberty ships have been battered beyond use in service. A lot of them put up a good scrap before they were scrapped.



Converting Wastes Into Poultry Feed

Vitamin Concentrates From Vegetable Spoils

Vitamins are absolutely necessary for poultry—to baby chicks they are all-essential. Considerable work has been done in order to provide poultry with the elements, either from a vegetable or animal source and rapid improvement has taken place. The newest source is promised from waste vegetable leaf meal.

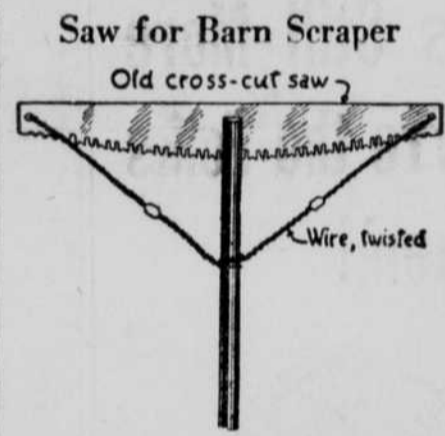


Chicks Started With Farm Waste.

which has been proven an excellent chick feed supplement, according to results of cooperative research between the U.S.D.A. and the Delaware agricultural experiment station.

The experiment was undertaken to find uses for the large tonnage of waste leaves in the production and processing of vegetable crops. It showed that the blade portions of the leaves are high in protein, carotene and riboflavin, all of which are needed in poultry feeds. Some were so rich in carotene, or vitamin A, that they have become sources of raw material for vitamin concentrates.

The scientists have processed large quantities of both field and packing house vegetable wastes. They utilized the waste leaves of broccoli, beets, spinach, turnips, carrots and lima bean vines, and from all excellent sources of poultry feed.



An efficient scraper for the barn floor can be made of an old cross-cut saw. The scraper may also be used in poultry houses and on roofs.

Braces should be run from the saw on either side to the handle, at an angle shown in the illustration. If steel rods are not available, heavy wire may be used.

Agriculture In the News
W. J. DRYDEN

Apples
The milk of the apple is being made into medicine and candy. This process was developed in Virginia from apple pulp. The use of apple syrup in tobacco, as a glycerin substitute, has been well advertised. Other uses have also been found for the syrup.

By the fermentation of the expressed juice of the apple, an alcoholic beverage is produced from apples.

It takes, on the average, a bushel of apples to produce three gallons of cider. It is now possible to secure concentrated cider.

The pulp, after juice has been extracted, has a definite feeding value equal to corn silage for cattle.

Treacle, made from apples, can replace 50 per cent of sugar usually employed in making preserves. A good quality vinegar is also produced from apples. Other uses of apple products are: supplement to grain flour products, apple wax used in lubricants, and apple seed oil.

Early Chick Feeding

As soon as baby chicks are placed in the brooder house, they should be fed, and taught to eat, otherwise they may eat part of the litter and die. While a sand litter is excellent, the crop full of sand will not result in chick growth or in health.

The first few days it would be well to place the feed on a cardboard. After four or five days, hoppers, which prevent the chicks from getting into the feed should be substituted.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Persons now engaged in essential industry will not apply without statement of availability from their local United States Employment Service.

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DOAN'S PILLS

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

COPENHAGEN: For the first time in 53 years the death sentence was passed in Denmark when authorities announced Terben Wulff, accused informer for the German Gestapo, was sentenced in a national purge of Danish traitors. Wulff was accused of disclosing information to the enemy resulting in the murder of a Danish patriot, Arboe Rasmussen.

MUNICH: The famed Munich beer hall where Adolf Hitler made his first bid for power shortly will become a G.I. club and American soldiers will munch doughnuts in the fuhrer's "eagle nest" overlooking Berchtesgaden. Frederick Carroll, American Red Cross commissioner, reported that repair work on the bomb-damaged hall would start soon.