

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

MacArthur Lands to Rule Japan; Press Demands for Open Airing Of Disaster at Pearl Harbor

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



In conference aboard USS Missouri, Jap navy officers chart Tokyo bay for Admiral Halsey's staff preparatory to American fleet's triumphant entry as part of General MacArthur's occupation force.

JAPAN:

Mac's Show

Cool as a cucumber, Gen. Douglas MacArthur stepped from a transport plane at Japan's Atsugi air-drome 20 miles southwest of Tokyo, smoking his large, corncob pipe. Stopping to look around, he saw the field abuzz with activity, as members of the 11th air borne division, landing from scores of aircraft, busied themselves for the occupation.

Evidently pleased, Japan's new boss then made his way forward, stopping to greet Lieutenant General Eichelberger, chief of the U. S. 8th army, which had fought in the Philippines. "Hello, Bob," were his first words upon his historic landing on enemy soil.

In landing to take over control of Japan, U. S. forces looked upon an extensive scene of devastation in Tokyo and Yokohama, scorched by repeated B-29 and naval carrier raids. Unlike Europe where splintered masonry cluttered everything, charred hulks and ashes were all that remained from thousands of Oriental frame buildings. Whole areas were burned out, with only buildings encompassed by spacious walks, lawns or clearings spared from the roaring flames which once swept block upon block.

Despite the widespread damage, Japanese held their heads high in contrast to the Germans, who had humbled themselves in an effort to please their conquerors. Peering from windows as G.I.s streamed by, or walking the streets, or setting up temporary shelters from salvaged tin, the little brown people remained perfectly composed with typical Oriental indifference.

Promising to match MacArthur's landing at Atsugi airfield in sheer drama was the scheduled surrender ceremonies aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo bay, with Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, rescued from a prison camp in Manchuria, present to witness the capitulation of the haughty imperial staff which dictated terms to him upon the fall of Corregidor over three years ago.

LEND-LEASE:

Asks Write-Off

In asking congress to write off the 42 billion dollar lend-lease program, constituting 15 per cent of the total U. S. war expense, President Harry S. Truman declared that adequate repayment not only had been made by recipients through their war efforts, but also through their agreement to promote international trade through a lowering of tariff and other barriers.

Further, the chief executive said that if so huge a debt were to be added to the financial obligations already incurred by Allied nations, it would react disastrously upon our own trade, decreasing production and employment at home.

Whereas there once was talk that the U. S. would retake tanks, trucks or machine tools lend-leased, top officials said, little of such material will be retrieved since reclamation would only add to the mounting stockpiles of war surplus in this country. Of the 42 billion dollars of lend-lease, against which the U. S. obtained only 5 1/2 billion dollars in corresponding aid, half was in military supplies and the remainder in civilian goods like food.

OCCUPY RICH LAND:

The first Japanese soil to feel the impact of American occupation comes within a region which would have been a prime military prize while the war was on.

Atsugi airport, where the Yanks landed, lies in the southwest section of the Kwanto or Tokyo plain, normally Japan's most productive farm and industrial region. Nearly 10 miles inland from Sagami bay, this site is only 20 miles southwest of the capital and largest city, Tokyo.

PEARL HARBOR:

Rap Report

Despite release by army and navy boards of inquiry of 200,000 word reports covering the Pearl Harbor disaster of December 7, 1941, congressional circles remained dissatisfied over findings, demanding open trials of principals involved and access to information upon which the investigators based their conclusions.

No sooner had the reports been made public, adding the names of Gen. George C. Marshall, Adm. Harold C. Stark and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull to those of Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short and Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel for failure to take proper precautions, than Chairman May (Dem., Ky.) of the house military affairs committee declared he would not stand for "any whitewash." The people are entitled to know the whole truth based on all the facts, he said.

On the other side of congress, Senator Taft (Rep., Ohio) asserted the reports left a lot to be told, and full evidence studied by the courts of inquiry should be revealed now that military security no longer is involved.

Issuance of the report had other repercussions, too. President Harry S. Truman and Secretary of War Henry Stimson took strong exception to the censure of General Marshall, the two terming criticism of the army chief of staff "entirely unjustified" while praising his "great skill, energy and efficiency" throughout the Pearl Harbor episode.

In naming General Marshall, the investigators charged he failed to keep General Short, Hawaiian army commander, fully advised as to the growing tenseness of the Japanese situation; failed to send him additional instructions after the U. S. ultimatum to Tokyo made war inevitable; failed to furnish him on the evening of December 6 and morning of December 7 with critical intelligence indicating a rupture of relations with Nippon, and failed to look into and determine the state of readiness in Hawaii during the critical period.

Then chief of naval operations but since retired, Admiral Stark was censured for delaying a warning of an impending attack on Pearl Harbor by sending it by cable rather than telephone. The two hours difference in transmission would have enabled the navy to make preparations for the assault.

In singling out Hull, the boards averred that he might have conducted negotiations with Jap emissaries Nomura and Kurusu differently to gain precious time for the army and navy to take proper precautions even after being apprized of a Jap task force's presence in near Hawaiian waters, subordinate officers did not report the sinking of an enemy submarine in outer Pearl Harbor the morning of the fateful attack to the army.

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In most cases, it was found, housing units treated with a 4 per cent solution of DDT in deodorized kerosene are protected against reinfestation for at least 90 days.

Insect Repellents

DDT is the most effective insecticide yet tried for bedbug control, according to information to the National Association of Housing Officials. This fact was determined at the end of an eight months' experiment, involving more than 3,000 infested dwelling units in 35 developments throughout the country.

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WAR CRIMES:

List Defendants

Not as blustery as he was when Germany ruled the European roost, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering topped the list of 24 Nazis scheduled for trial as war criminals early in October.

Named with Goering was a galaxy of former Nazi bigwigs accused of preparing the nation financially and industrially for war; scheming diplomatically for advantage; regimenting the nation internally, and leading the German armed legions into attack.

Next to Goering, Rudolph Hess, Hitler's choice for his successor before he flew to Scotland in a vain effort to receive Allied support for an attack on Russia, heads up the list of defendants. Close behind are Joachim von Ribbentrop, who, as foreign minister, directed Nazi diplomacy; Martin Bormann, head of the people's army; Franz von Papen, big shot in German politics and master of international intrigue; Adm. Karl Doenitz, who directed U-boat warfare, and Field Marshal Wilhelm Kietel, chief of the wehrmacht.

Joint U. S., British, Russian and French plans to try the accused before an international military tribunal in the former Nazi shrine of Nuremberg, however, did not meet with the full approval of many distinguished members of the American Bar association.

Declaring that Allied procedure was without historical precedent, P. F. Gault, constitutional and international law expert, said the system of trial offered a dangerous pattern which might be followed in the future against the President of the U. S. down to ordinary citizens. Under procedure established, trials may be held outside the presence of the accused; no appeal is provided against judgment; the tribunal may admit any evidence it wishes, and also determine the relevancy of testimony.

Working Capital Up

Well healed to meet reconversion problems, U. S. corporations possessed almost 47 billion dollars worth of working capital on March 31, the Securities and Exchange commission reported.

Of the total of almost 47 billion dollars, SEC said nearly 25 billion dollars was in cash on hand or in banks. Holdings of government securities showed a slight drop to almost 20 billion dollars, still substantially in excess of tax liabilities of about 16 billion dollars.

In addition to current working capital, corporations have been promised further increments through income and excess profits credits; allowances for stepped-up debt retirement of emergency facilities, and provisions for new figuring of base-period returns for excess profit determination.

POSTWAR ARMY:

Asks Draft

Even as President Harry S. Truman asked for an extension of draft of men 18 through 25 for two-year periods of service to provide replacements for discharged, both the army and navy announced revision of their plans to step up the release of enlisted personnel and officers.

With congressional sentiment for extension of the draft still lukewarm, Mr. Truman declared that the army would be unable to meet postwar demands through volunteering if discharges were to continue at an appreciable rate to relieve present soldiers from extensive overseas service. To speed up recruiting, however, the President recommended that the regular army ceiling of 280,000 be raised and inducements offered volunteers.

Meanwhile, the army revealed plans for lowering the point-standard for discharge from 85 to 80 to bring about release of 6,050,000 G.I.s by next July. Assuming there will be 800,000 new draftees and 300,000 volunteers, army strength would be pegged at 2,500,000 men.

In addition to announcing that the point score for enlisted personnel would be cut, the army disclosed that officers hereafter would also be discharged on a general basis rather than after individual review of their need as at present. Further, the army said no men with 60 or more points would be sent overseas and the discharge age would be lowered from 38 years.

To help expedite discharges of 2,839,000 men within the next year, the navy announced a revision of its point-scores to include overseas duty. Previously, it had been planned to release between 1,500,000 and 2,500,000 men within 12 to 18 months.

FARM TAXES:

Average farm real estate taxes per acre increased over 3 per cent from 1943 to 1944, the first increase since the outbreak of the war, with the index of real estate taxes per acre for the U. S. (1909-13-100) advancing from 178 in 1943 to 184 in 1944. Since 1934 average taxes per acre have varied within very narrow limits and although the increase in 1944 is the sharpest within this period the index still does not exceed the high points for the period, which were 186 in 1937 and 1939.

Washington Digest

Allied Occupation of Germany Thankless Job

Methods for Restoring Normalcy to Reich Meet With Criticism From Smaller Liberated Nations of Europe.

By BAUKHAGE

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With the fanfare accompanying the first steps of the occupation of Japan now dying on the Pacific breezes, some hints of the heavy responsibilities of Uncle Sam's European problems begin to appear.

Already the small nations which were occupied by the Axis and whose peoples resisted the Nazi-Fascist yoke are being heard from in a rising chorus of complaint and criticism against the Allies.

Belgium and Holland are perhaps loudest in their charges of what they feel is discrimination against them in favor of their former enemy-neighbor, but voices are raised as far away as Greece and Yugoslavia, which say that Germany and Italy should not receive material assistance on the same basis as the once-occupied countries.

The charges from Holland are the most specific. The Netherlands government has presented claims for a share in both the external and internal assets of Germany as reparations. The note handed the Allies asks for immediate return of loot now within the occupied zones in Germany, which the Dutch claim is listed and identifiable. They say that parts of their country were stripped bare of capital and consumer goods; that some of the former, such as machinery, is now being used to the advantage of the Germans.

In addition to the formal protest, Col. J. C. A. Faure, deputy chief of staff of the Netherlands civil affairs administration, was quoted in London as saying that the Allied military governors were playing into the hands of the Dutch, Belgians and French from reclaiming immediately machinery and other property stolen from them by the Nazi armies.

He said that protests to SHAEF, while it existed, were fruitless "and when the new child (the British and American occupation organization) was born it was too young." He explained it was understandable that since the Allied commanders in their respective spheres have their hands full in creating order out of chaos in Germany, each wants to do a good job, and for that reason doesn't want to lose any material aid that will help. But that doesn't provide much comfort for the Dutch or Belgian farmer who looks across the frontier and sees a German peasant driving home a cow which he swears he knows is his by its crumpled horn and the spot on its rump. The same applies to the factory owner who is positive his property is turning wheels in Germany.

Army Aim:

Speed Job

From sources in close touch with conditions in Germany I heard this example which pretty well echoes Dutch explanations but doesn't solve their problem. For instance: An Allied commander moves into a German town. One of the first things he wants is light and power. His men repair the power plant. Later it is claimed that the main dynamo was stolen from Holland. That is not the commander's affair. Lighting the town is his job. It is to restore the place as nearly as possible to a self-supporting community.

But that is not the end, for the restoration of European economy as a whole is of vital importance and naturally those nations which suffered under the German heel feel they should have first call on the sinews of normality, especially when those sinews were torn from their body economic by Nazi hands.

On this score there have already been rumblings of complaint against the American occupation. Already the wheels of German factories are turning in the American zone. The purpose is to manufacture goods and provide services required to keep the occupation forces going and to supply the minimum needs of the community.

The Germans have to have shovels and hoes and rakes if they are to till their fields and cultivate their gardens in order to get enough food to live on. These tools, if made and sold, would be in competition with goods the Americans make. But there are not enough ships to carry a vast supply of such products across the Atlantic and besides

America has a big waiting demand of her own. Therefore, in many cases German capital may be used to resuscitate German factories and Germany money will buy its products. The Americans are doing everything to facilitate this type of reconstruction (light industry and manufacture of household equipment). If necessary and they can do it, they will see that a missing shaft or flywheel is obtained somehow. They permit the Germans to combine partly damaged factories into one complete plant. They encourage reconversion of certain plants from wartime to civilian use. It so happens that of all the occupied zones the one which the Americans control is capable of creating most easily a balanced economy. It is a land of small towns and villages, most of which were not important enough to have been bombed. It is a land of cattle and of orchards, of fields and meadows. It is highly probable that with American organization to guide the people this area will be the first to regain a fairly normal life.

If we don't help the Germans, we'll be criticized for fumbling; the occupation will be made more difficult. If we do help, we will be under heavy criticism from the peoples of less fortunate areas and charged with treating the former enemy better than we treat our friends.

The British operate in a far less favorable area, for they have the bombed-out Ruhr on their hands and they control a territory whose existence depended on industries which no longer exist and which will not be permitted to exist in the future. Such factories as they can operate to make the community self-supporting may well be equipped in part with stolen machinery.

Russ Strip

German Industry

The pattern of Russian occupation is quite different. The Russians know what they are doing in their zone. They are treating the "little people" with kindness, assuring them that they need have no fear of oppression. Their apparent intention is to divide up the land and give the Germans a chance to win a livelihood from the soil, meanwhile giving them a thorough indoctrination in the advantages of the Soviet form of government. At the same time they are removing every movable piece of machinery to Russia.

Meanwhile, Poland will be allowed to scrape together such German agricultural equipment as she can salvage in East Prussia. Disease is rampant in Poland; there are shortages in all kinds of equipment. The Germans took most of the agricultural machinery; much of the rest was destroyed and the whole country wrecked. The other next-door neighbors have not even such an opportunity to recuperate their losses.

And so the Americans will probably bear the onus of helping the former enemy most of all, although their only intent is to carry out the program agreed upon by the Allies. America wants no loot. She does want all she can get in the way of important formulae; all she can learn of German methods; all of the ideas which can be adapted successfully to American life. Already some valuable scientific information has been obtained and in many cases the German scientists, with that disinterested attitude characteristic of their profession, are quite willing to work in an American laboratory as they were in one run by the Nazis. America also wants to finish her occupation job and get out. A part of that job is to make the Germans self-supporting.

Thus, it is quite likely that another complaint will be raised that we are forming too friendly a bond with people of a nation the world came to detest so thoroughly.

In the years 1940-43, a total of 7,851 persons were killed in farm accidents in the U. S. Machinery caused 47 per cent of the deaths, livestock 20 per cent, and all other causes 33 per cent. Wisconsin was the most dangerous state for farm workers, with 502 killed in four years; and New York had 456 accidental farm deaths.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

Now that we can get 'em by the carton, a lot of us will go back to a pack a day and be satisfied.

The administration is approaching the proposed labor-management-government conference with gloves on—not boxing gloves, but that is what they are afraid they might need unless the animals are tamed in advance.

Business Week predicts a boom by next summer. Remember '29—what goes up comes down. Meanwhile there may be tough going. Which is another good argument for keeping those war bonds and buying more.

The honeymoon may be over in Washington but the bills are just coming in to congress.



Aluminum Paint to Improve Old Farms

Delay Deterioration By Proper Painting

One of the most common tell-tale signs of deterioration on the farm is blistered and peeling paint. Yet, paint does remain one of the quickest and most practical of "repair" materials and the best way of stopping deterioration.

The average farmer does not repair his service buildings oftener



Paint adds to life of building.

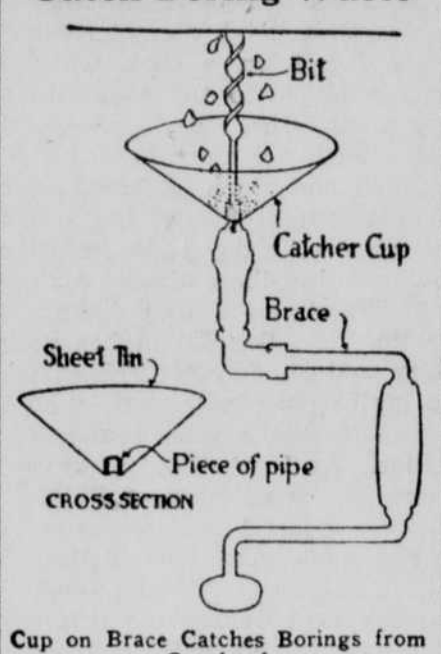
than every 10 years. Cheap white paints will not last that long.

Aluminum paint is recommended for agricultural uses because it can be applied satisfactorily to almost any kind of paintable surface. It serves equally well on steel, wood, brick, concrete, plaster, wallboard, galvanized iron, asphalt roofing and even canvas.

Aluminum paint is an effective temperature reducer. A coat on the roof of an uninsulated building will reduce the interior temperature of that building by as much as 10 to 14 degrees. The reduction is effective in a chicken coop, hog house, dairy barn, milk or egg building or the home. Because aluminum paint reflects approximately 70 per cent of the heat striking it, roof temperature as high as 140 degrees can be reduced to 95 or 100 degrees.

Because of its high moisture-proofing powers and its ability to withstand washing as well as constant exposure to steam, fume and other corrosive agencies, aluminum paint has long been widely applied in dairies and similar plants. It is also used to protect all kinds of farm equipment and machinery.

Catch Boring Waste



Cup on Brace Catches Borings from Overhead.

When using a brace and bit to bore a hole in wood that is overhead, and prevent the borings from falling into the eyes, a funnel may be utilized. The bit extends through the funnel, giving it freedom, but holds the cup in place.

Postwar Machinery Track Tractors



Postwar farm tractor, designed by B. F. Goodrich, combining the sleekness of a racing auto and the rugged track-laying ability of the famous military half-track. The self-tracking tractors move at high speed on highways, and are said to have a drawbar pull nearly twice as great as that of wheels and exert lighter pressure per unit of ground contact which reduces soil packing.

Saves Apples by Air

By applying the principle of the gas mask to protect apples in storage, apple growers may save thousands of dollars annually, according to research work conducted at Cornell university.

The conditioning prevents storage apples from developing a "scald" disease, which causes the fruit to become unsightly and to lose market value. One of the greatest problems of apple storage has been the formation of gases causing damage.

Sideways Through Canal

Although the larger floating dry-docks of the U. S. navy are too wide to enter the locks of the Panama canal, the job of towing one through this waterway was accomplished recently by filling one of its hollow side walls with water and tilting the huge craft on its side.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery. Symptoms may be nagging headaches, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—the feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination. There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

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