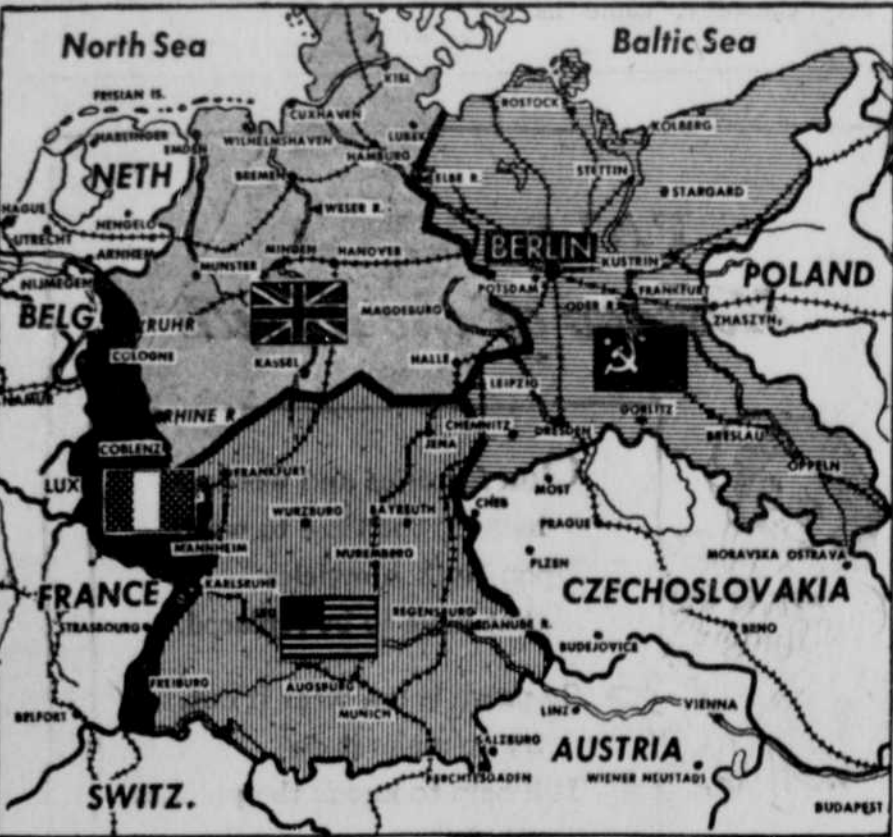


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Truman Warns Japs to Quit as U.S. Shifts Weight to Pacific; More Civilian Goods to Come

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.)



Flags identify Allied forces occupying German territory in accordance with postwar plans. In addition to Russia taking over the east, the British the northwest, and the Americans the south, the French reportedly are to occupy the Rhineland.

ONE FRONT: Speedy Shift

Despite persistent reports of Jap peace feelers, America is going full speed ahead for an all-out war in the Pacific following Germany's unconditional surrender, bringing the European conflict to an end after almost six years of the bitterest fighting in history.

No sooner had Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl officially thrown in the sponge for Germany on orders of Fuehrer Karl Doenitz than the American high command geared itself for a shift to the Pacific, with plans calling for retention of an army of 6,968,000 and navy of 3,389,000; the transfer of many air wings to the east to supplement Super-Fort raids on Japan, and the shipment of almost 3,000,000 troops from Europe within a year.

At the same time, however, provision was made for keeping 400,000 American troops in Germany to occupy the southwestern part of the country while the French take over the Rhineland, the British the northwest and the Russians the east.

Way Out

Reading the handwriting on the wall even while Germany was still hanging on the ropes, Jap businessmen, seeing their industries being reduced to rubble even before the U. S. could throw her full weight into the fray, reportedly made indirect approaches for peace.

If such is Japan's intent despite the recent announcement of her government officials about a fight to the finish, Pres. Harry S. Truman was seen as offering the Japanese an opportunity to give up and still save face by his detailed definition of "unconditional surrender" in a V-E day statement. Then, the President said:

"It (unconditional surrender) means the end of the war.

"It means the termination of the influence of the military leaders who have brought Japan to the present brink of disaster.

"It means provision for the return of soldiers and sailors to their families, their farms, their jobs.

"It means not prolonging the present agony and suffering of the Japanese in the vain hope of victory."

In shifting U. S. strength to the Pacific, the services plan to ship some construction, supply and maintenance forces directly from the European theater, while moving the bulk over through this country.

Map Movements

Including some 1,000,000 troops with extended combat records, who are to be released along with the wounded and overaged, the army will bring 845,000 men home in the first quarter after V-E day; 1,185,000 in the second, and 807,000 in the third. Those who will be retained for the Pacific war will be given a 30-day furlough, then reassigned for duty.

Need for staggering the return of troops from Europe stems from the gigantic task of transferring equipment for the Pacific war. According to estimates, from 60 to 75

per cent of materiel in Europe will be fit for shipment to the Pacific theater.

More Goods

Though war production will continue to dominate U. S. industry until the Japs quit, civilian output should increase in proportion to the volume of material and manpower freed from army cutbacks. About 1,500,000 workers probably will be released by contract cancellations within the next six months, War Mobilization Director Fred Vinson estimated, with another 3,000,000 let out after that. But all should find ready employment in reconversion, expansion and basic industries.

Washing machines, vacuum cleaners, radios and furniture should be available in limited quantities within a year, Vinson said, and some automobiles should also come off the assembly lines, though not enough will be manufactured to meet demands until 1948. With textiles and leather continuing to remain scarce until the Pacific war ends, the government will push up production of low-cost clothing and non-rationed footwear.

With the nation's food stocks below requirements, rationing will be maintained, with meat, sugar and butter in the tightest supply. With civilian gas allotments up 100,000 to

200,000 barrels daily, "A" and commercial card holders may be allowed small ration increases. Though more tires may become available, an acute shortage will persist.

Having vanquished Germany, the Allies showed no disposition to soften up in the imposition of terms, with extended military occupation aimed at a close supervision of industry, finance and government to prevent a rebirth of militarism.

According to occupation plans, the British have taken over the most highly developed industrial territory of Germany along with the important North sea ports; the Russians the heavy wheat and grain growing districts and "Little Ruhr" of Silesia; and the U. S. the agricultural area of the southwest.

Long sought by the French for its military as well as industrial importance, the Rhineland reportedly was assigned to them. Prize plan of this territory is the Saar coal land, which provided the French with one-third of their prewar solid fuel.

POSTWAR SECURITY: Regional Pacts

Against protests that such arrangements would narrow the activities of a general security organization and eventually displace it, South American nations pushed for recognition of regional defense systems at the San Francisco conference.

Based on the Act of Chapultepec drawn at the recent Pan-American convention in Mexico City, the South American proposal envisions the use of force to repel aggression against any of the Latin republics without awaiting the official sanction of the international security organization, any of whose major members might veto such a move. An extension of the Monroe Doctrine, the plan thus preserves primary responsibility for the security of an area in the hands of countries immediately concerned.

Discussion of the regional security proposal came as the U. S. and Britain tried to reconcile their differing views on postwar trusteeships over conquered territories after the war, with this country standing for exclusive use of military bases upon strategic islands and the British insisting upon control subject to the security organization.

Meantime, sentiment in congress grew for unfettered U. S. use of any postwar bases in the Pacific vital to defense in the area. Since this country primarily will be responsible for keeping the peace in the Pacific, Senator Byrd (Va.) declared it should not be subject to supervision by any other nation or group. "It's little enough for us to ask," said the senator.

SUGAR: New Problem

Latest of the food problems confronting the nation is sugar, with reports that the 1945 Cuban crop will fall 790,000 tons short of the 1944 harvest, pointing up the tight supply expected to persist throughout the year.

The report of the smaller Cuban crop came in the midst of the house food committee's investigation of the sugar situation, with evidence indicating that manpower shortages,

Importation of twelve million short tons of foods will be necessary to improve living conditions in liberated nations and to prevent starvation in enemy territory in Continental Europe this year, according to an analysis completed by the office of foreign agricultural relations. This total would consist largely of wheat but should also include substantial quantities of fats, animal protein foods and sugar, the report says. Survey of food conditions on the continent indicate the food supply this year will be from 50 to 70 per cent of the prewar energy intake.

bootlegging and inaccurate appraisal of existing stocks have all played a hand in the growing shortage.

Though operators' inability to secure sufficient help to harvest sugar beets and bootleggers' use of illegal supplies of the commodity have contributed to the tight situation, the committee found, the industry's indication that adequate stocks existed led to consumption of about 800,000 tons more last year than originally allotted.

SUPREME COURT: Award Miners

Drawn after laborious parley between companies and union representatives, the new soft coal contract was clouded by a Supreme court decision holding that miners were entitled to pay for full underground travel time under the wages and hours law.

Thus, the high court's ruling upset the new contract's provision that such pay was to be made on the basis of an average of all miners underground travel time, and at the same time allow for a reexamination of the pact.

In line with a previous Supreme court verdict covering iron ore miners, the latest decision came at a time when negotiations between hard coal miners and operators had bogged over differences in underground travel pay.

WAR COSTS: High Toll

With the war half-won, U. S. casualties total over 950,000 and military expenditures \$275,000,000,000.

Late reports showed 747,164 casualties in the European theater, with the army reporting 139,498 dead, 467,408 wounded, 72,374 missing and 52,900 prisoners; the navy 6,415 dead, 3,612 wounded, 594 missing and 29 prisoners, and the marine corps 34 dead, 1 missing, 1 wounded and 3 prisoners.

Having already spent \$275,000,000,000 on the war, government expenditures will remain high during the Japanese war and for some time after to finance veterans' care, pensions, benefits and interest on the public debt, presently at \$236,000,000,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Steps were taken by more than a dozen states this year to increase old age assistance allotments and aid to dependent children.

Aged persons in Delaware now may receive \$30 monthly under legislation raising the maximum to that figure from \$25 a month. Wyoming raised its maximum to \$50 a month. Utah increased maximum benefits from \$30 to \$40, Washington put old age assistance on the basis of need and provided \$50 minimum for persons over 65.

Washington Digest

Old Pitfalls Stand in Way of Future Peace

Survival of German Myth, Desertion of Democratic Elements Would Weaken Postwar Security Structure.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO. — California sunshine is pouring down on the bay, a great white fog has begun to drape the distant, gray-green hills in the folds of its floating robe.

It has been a day of conferences and interviews where the great tragedies of little countries—Albania, Korea, Poland—and the little differences between great countries have been tossed at us, in vibrant earnest voices, in stiff and proper accents. It would be easy to lose sight of woods for the trees. But as I sit here leafing over faded notes of another such conference, I know that the tremendous goal for which these delegates have striven is so much higher, so much wider than all the little controversies that it still is just what the chambermaid in my hotel said it was.

She was gray haired. She had a son on Saipan, she told me, and when I asked her what she thought of this gathering she laid down an armful of linen and looked up. "I guess this is just about the most important thing that ever happened," she said, "trying to stop wars."

How important this meeting will prove to be depends on how well the world avoids the pitfalls which wrecked its last attempt to treat war as we treat disease; not as something that we irreversibly consider as an act of God, like a tornado, but something to which mankind is exposed through ignorance and indifference and which can be prevented.

Why did the League of Nations fail? What are the pitfalls which the United Nations must avoid?

Germans Thought Armies Unbeaten

I have been talking over that Paris conference with a friend whom I met there—a quarter of a century ago. He lived with the League of Nations through its early uncertain days, on until its death of malnutrition. Together we agreed on certain fundamental mistakes made in the past which must be avoided if the result of the San Francisco conference is a success.

The object of the United Nations is the same as the object of the League of Nations: to stop aggression before it starts. Last time, efforts were directed specifically toward Germany as the one potential aggressor. Germany has been so utterly defeated that she cannot strike back for a long time but our conduct toward Germany after the last war can be related to all future attempts at aggression.

The first mistake made last time, namely, allowing the myth to grow up that the German army was not defeated, that other causes enforced capitulation, cannot be made again since the German army is now destroyed. But there is danger that another myth may grow which will encourage nazi-fascism elsewhere.

Even if the so-called German government headed by Admiral Doenitz formally capitulated to the Allies instead of having the various generals surrender separately, the Nazis might well claim that they themselves never did surrender.

A very good legal case might be made out supporting the thesis that Doenitz was not the authorized head of the German government and that government still existed in exile. Whether Hitler and Himmler are dead makes no difference. No proof can be adduced that Doenitz is the authorized successor to Hitler. There has been no recognized revolution which could be recognized first, de facto, then de jure.

We do not know that Hitler authorized Doenitz as his successor.

We do know that he had publicly indicated certain successors. I saw and heard him do it in the Reichstag meeting in the Kroll opera house in Berlin on September 1, 1939, when he announced that he was going to the front to join the army already invading Poland.

I saw him turn from the lectern and indicate, first Herman Goerring, sitting high on the praesidium as his successor, if he failed to return and second, the tall and lanky Hess sitting in the first row on the rostrum.

There has never been any other official designation of succession by the German government. When Hitler made that pronouncement Doe-

nitz played no role in the Nazi party—he was just another naval officer.

Therefore it would be easy for whoever claims official fuhrership to have moved into Norway while it was still in German hands, take a long-distance submarine and find asylum and support in some country which would conceal his identity and where sufficient sympathy for nazi-fascism existed, to carry on underground activities and foster the myth of the immortality of nazi-dom just as the myth of the German army's invincibility was kept alive.

That is one thing that apparently is not realized. It is important. It must be watched.

Now there are a number of other pitfalls which I might mention but I won't spend too long over these faded notes with fresh breezes from the Pacific reminding me that we are living in the land of tomorrow and not yesterday.

But alas, some of the dark shadows of yesterday have stretched down the years to today.

Selfish Interests Stunt Democracy

One of the great mistakes which the peace-loving nations of the world, as they now call themselves, made the last time was that they failed to help the democratic elements in Germany against the very reactionary or national elements which made World War II possible.

At present there is no question about elements in the German government for it is under Allied military rule. That problem is some distance in the future. But here at San Francisco and wherever the executive council or the assembly of the organization planned here may meet, the same question will arise.

We have a concrete example in the question of Argentina, not too important in itself, but interesting insofar as it reveals whose selfish political and economic interests affect world affairs.

Certain countries wanted to renew normal business relations with Argentina. Great Britain has a great interest in Argentina because of her trade and Canada because the financing of many institutions there was handled through Canadian banks.

The representatives in the Mexico City conference yielded to this pressure and when they came to San Francisco could not reverse their position. Russia looked on, chortled, and said: Democracies aren't so democratic after all if they invite a fascist government to join up with them.

This is not too important but it is an example of what must be avoided if the United Nations really champion the cause of democracy throughout the world.

But the strong hope of avoiding the pitfalls of the last time lies in the interest, the participation of the people. The people of America. As I sit here in San Francisco and see the earnest effort of these men of all creed and color, I feel they have the will to peace.

But their voices all cry in the wilderness unless the people support them. I look over these gray-green hills and think—into thine hands, the hands of the people of America.

In order to provide agricultural information to servicemen and veterans of this war who are interested in agriculture, the USDA has arranged to place kits containing samples of available information in separation centers, hospitals, libraries and vocational guidance and retraining centers of the army, navy, air forces, and the Veterans administration.

In cooperation with Washington representatives of the various branches of the armed forces and the Veterans administration, these kits will be available for review in approximately 1,000 places in the continental U. S. and overseas. Accompanying each kit will be a supply of order blanks on which the veteran or serviceman can order from the department by a simple check mark, any item or group of items he may want.

Among the materials being offered are several general publications designed to help the agriculturally inclined serviceman or veteran decide whether or not he really does want to become a farmer.



Cheaply Constructed Smoke House Useful

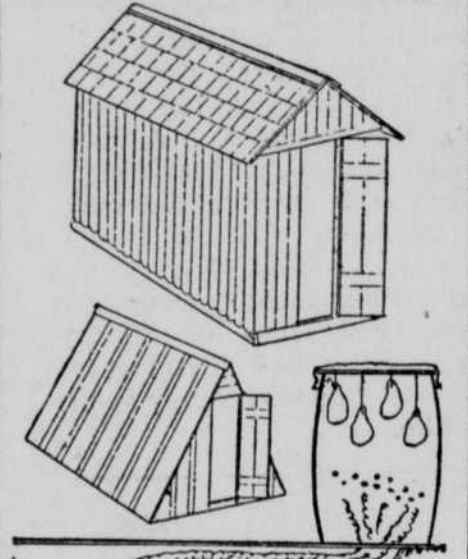
Building May Also Serve For General Storage Use

SEVERAL types of smoke houses are proving satisfactory. The kind of house to be selected will depend largely upon the volume of meat to be smoked, as well as off-season use that may be made of the house.

Where an "A" shaped smoke house is used, the wall or sides should be made of boards about 9 feet long, in order to keep the meat about 5 feet away from the fire. The sloping walls should be spread 7 feet at the bottom. The house 8 feet long is large enough for the smoking of a large number of hogs, as usually the Canadian hams, boneless butts and the hams will come out of the cure three or four weeks before the hams are ready to smoke.

Many use the barrel for smoking meat. The smoke should enter the barrel through a tunnel from a fire as much as 5 or 6 feet from the barrel.

For the other type of house illustrated, almost any material may be used for the walls. There should be some small openings or cracks at the top of the house. The house walls should be at least 7 feet high.

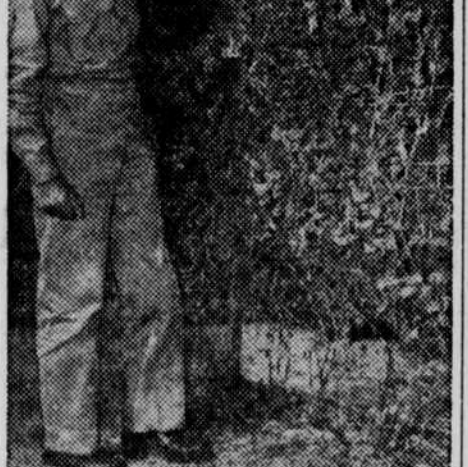


King Tut Contributes Pest Resistant Pea

At the Air Forces Tactical center, Orlando, Fla., may be seen growing a new specie of pea, "King Tut". The original seeds from which these vines sprang were placed by Egyptian priests in the tomb of King Tutankhamen, 3,300 years ago. When Howard Carter found the peas in the royal tomb of King Tutankhamen in 1922, he sent them to England. A few later found their way to America, finally coming into production at the AFTC in Florida.

The department of agriculture pronounces them as a specie previously unknown in this country, or any place else so far as could be determined.

The remarkable thing about these plants, whereas the usual worms, lice and beetles continued to chew up surrounding vegetation, they spurned completely the Egyptian invaders. If further experimental work bears out present ideas, the King Tut peas promise to become a wonder crop in the United States.



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Arranging Ideal Barn

The ideal barn will be arranged for "circular travel" to eliminate head-end trips and backtracking. The doors and gates will be located for convenience, not from habit. Hay chutes will be provided so that hay need not be carried more than 15 feet. Easy access to milk house will be provided. Work room for all tools and equipment will be provided. Proper and adequate lights will be provided in stable and barn. Have bedding handy.

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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Buy War Bonds And Keep Them

Advertisement for Calox Tooth Powder featuring a portrait of Olivia de Havilland and the text: 'Olivia de HAVILLAND, star of the Warner Bros. picture, "Snowy White", recommends Calox Tooth Powder for teeth that shine. CALOX TOOTH POWDER'.

Advertisement for PAZO for PILES: 'PAZO for PILES Simple Relieves pain and soreness. PAZO IN TUBES! Millions of people suffering from simple Piles, have found prompt relief with PAZO ointment. Here's why: First, PAZO ointment relieves inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check minor bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment. SUPPOSITORIES TOO! Some persons, and many doctors, prefer to use suppositories. PAZO comes in handy suppositories also. The same soothing relief that PAZO always gives. Get PAZO Today! At Drugstores!'.

Advertisement for Black Bear 40: 'KILLS Many Insects on Shrubs, Flowers and Flowers. HELP for your Garden. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated Louisville 2, Kentucky'.

Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: 'Do you suffer from MONTHLY NERVOUS TENSION with its weak, tired feelings? If functional periodic disturbances make you feel nervous, tired, restless—as such times—try this great medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such distress. Also a grand stomachic tonic. Follow label directions. Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND'.

Advertisement for When Your Back Hurts: 'When Your Back Hurts - And Your Strength and Energy is Below Par. It may be caused by disorder of kidney function that permits poisonous waste to accumulate. For truly many people feel tired, weak and miserable when the kidneys fail to remove excess acids and other waste matter from the blood. You may suffer nagging backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling. Sometimes frequent and scanty urination with smarting and burning is another sign that something is wrong with the kidneys or bladder. There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won countrywide approval than on something less widely known. Doan's has been tried and tested many years. Are at all drug stores. Get Doan's today. DOAN'S PILLS'.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

United States stocks of corn, oats and barley on farms, at terminal markets, and government-owned on April 1 totaled 47,700,000 tons, about 19 per cent more than a year earlier and almost as large as the average for the five preceding years, when stocks were comparatively large. The carryover of corn next October 1 may amount to 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels.

A sufficient number of new workers joined the labor force during the last year to permit an increase of 1,100,000 in the armed forces and an increase of 300,000 in the civilian supply of workers. As a result of this increase in the supply, the number of civilian workers employed rose to 50,800,000 in March from 50,500,000 last year.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

One of the hardest things to get in the sun-kissed state was a glass of orange juice. They told us it was all being dehydrated and sent abroad.

Returning to San Francisco after 20 years the city looks as if it had changed more than in the previous 20—and that included the period of reconstruction after the fire.

Accredited correspondents outnumbered delegates six to one but most of the delegates never saw a newsman. And most of them couldn't have talked anyhow since the majority of them couldn't speak English. English and French were the official languages but probably Spanish was the most generally understood, judging from response to speeches in that tongue.