

**WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS**

**Japs Foresee Invasion as Yanks Tighten Noose on Home Islands; Peg Meat Supply at Present Level**

(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.)



Captured on Luzon island in the Philippines, these Jap war prisoners relish cans of U. S. army C rations.

**PACIFIC: No Halt**

Though fighting on Okinawa was as tough as that on Iwo Jima, results have been the same, with the gradual U. S. conquest of the island pressing home the immediate danger to Japan proper, 325 miles to the north.

With Japan already hard hit by air, the enemy looked for an imminent invasion of the homeland, with propagandists seeking to assure the people of the strength of well-provisioned underground fortifications, long in the making to thwart any landings.

Having fought through the maze of interlocking Jap caves on Iwo Jima and Okinawa, American soldiers viewed any underground fortifications in the enemy homeland as an elaboration of the defensive systems on these outlying islands.

Though heavily battered after terrific aerial and artillery bombardment, they were only cleared by steady, concentrated U. S. fire from close-up, plus the gradual exhaustion of supplies.

Even as U. S. ground troops reduced Okinawa with its valuable air fields for raids upon the enemy homeland, U. S. fliers were busy hammering at Jap industrial centers and supply lines to China.

With the American fleet dominant in Pacific waters, U. S. aircraft took off from carriers to plaster enemy shipping plying between Japan and Korea, thus forcing the Nipponese to use a more round-about route farther north to get into China or else try to break the blockade at night or in rough weather.

Harassment of this route came on top of the U. S. sea and air threat to the Japanese overwater supply line from their conquered South Pacific possessions, and the Chinese pressure against the enemy's overland corridor running the length of the east coast of China.

Meanwhile, Superfort bombardments of Jap industrial centers continued apace, with the B-29s extending the devastation of already heavily battered homeland cities.

**EUROPE: Allied Snag**

Reworking of the occupational zones in the face of Russian demands for greater territory, and the Reds insistence that U. S. and British forces withdraw from fringes of their proposed holdings, slowed up organization of machinery for coordinated Allied administration of the beaten country.

The snag in plans followed the U. S., British, Russian and French declaration stripping Germany of all Hitlerian conquests and restoring its 1937 borders, and placing all of the material and human resources of the country at the disposal of the Big Four. Severe as the declaration was, it left the door open for further alteration of the German frontier, and imposition of additional regulations for governing the people.

As the U. S. and British representatives at the Big Four meeting in Berlin, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery visited the battered German capital for the first time since its fall, leaving shortly after the signing of the declaration because of the inability of the Russian delegate to proceed on joint control action until settlement of the latest claims of Moscow.

Recognition of Russian demands for additional occupational terri-

tory would give the Reds control of half of Germany and include the cities of Leipzig, Gotha and Erfurt and the whole province of Thuringia presently held by the U. S.

**SAN FRANCISCO: Break Log-Jam**

With Russia's agreement to permit the discussion of disputes by the security council of the United Nations' postwar peace organization, the log-jam holding up the conclusion of the San Francisco conference was broken.

In insisting that any of the five major powers have the right to veto the discussion of a dispute, Russia almost stood alone through three weeks of prolonged bickering, finally giving in after consultations between U. S. envoys Hopkins and Harriman with Stalin in Moscow. Though the agreement permits discussion of a dispute without danger of veto, any of the Big Five can vote down proposals for formally investigating the trouble or calling for peaceful settlement.

One of the outstanding issues of the conference, the veto question ranked in importance with the subjects of international trusteeships



Mexico's Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla (left) and U. S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius at San Francisco parley.

and regional pacts, also resolved after lengthy deliberations. In the matter of the trusteeships, the U. S. was granted unqualified possession of Pacific islands wrested from the Japanese and needed for American defense until congress should decide to turn them over to the peace organization. Under the agreement on regional pacts, groups of nations banded into cooperative units can try to work out their own problems before submitting them to the security council of the postwar peace organization, or resort to self defense if attacked without waiting for league action.

**MEAT: Peg Supply**

In addition to steering more cattle to federally inspected packers to permit greater distribution of meat across state lines and cutting out all lend-lease or relief meat shipments through July-August-September, the government also reduced military allocations to allow a proportionate increase in supplies to civilians.

Even so, the severe meat pinch will endure through the summer months, with prospects for improvement in the fall when increased marketings should not only permit greater supplies for civilians but also resumption of limited shipments overseas.

Though the government chopped military allocations down to 1,213,000,000 pounds for July-August-September, and pegged civilian allotments around present levels of 3,740,000,000 pounds, the amount available for home consumption will remain dependent upon supplies in the quarter. During April-May-June, supplies fell below government goals.

**CUT TRAVEL**

State governments saved 430,254,000 miles of official travel in 1944 through operation of mileage reduction programs in comparison with official state mileage figures for 1941, the last prewar year.

Translated into equipment, the 430,254,000 un-traveled miles represent a saving of 28,683,000 gallons of gasoline, 78,228 tires, 7,171 new passenger vehicles—all needed by the armed forces vitally for the all-out global warfare.

**NEW FIRE BOMB**

A new incendiary bomb which sprouts pyrotechnic gel has figured prominently in U. S. fire raids on Jap industrial centers.

Known as the M74, this 10-pound tubular bomb spills a blend of violently inflammable chemicals over the target like natural lava erupting from a volcano. One of the ingredients is "goop"—magnesium powder coated with asphalt mass.

**CONGRESS:**

**Back Bretton Woods**

Having voted to extend the reciprocal trade treaty act for three years and grant the President power to cut tariffs 50 per cent under existing levels, the house also approved the Bretton Woods monetary agreements as part of the administration's program for participation in world economic stabilization.

Passed by a large vote against the opposition of a handful of Republicans, the agreements include:

- 1 An 8,800,000,000 dollar fund of currencies of 44 or more United Nations upon which any member country could draw to obtain foreign exchange at a stable rate for conducting business;
- 2 A 9,100,000,000 dollar world bank for reconstruction and development, with the various governments either loaning money directly or guaranteeing any private loans made.

As has been the case ever since the announcement of the agreements, chief opposition centered around the 8,800,000,000 dollar currency fund, designed to prevent upward or downward fluctuations in the value of different currencies. According to opponents of the plan, sound currencies would be drawn from the fund, leaving only the unstable money of countries not adequately required to straighten out their economic affairs.

**BERLIN: Dead City**

Entering Berlin over a month after its capture, U. S. newspaper correspondents found a city of death, strangely quiet with piles of brick and masonry and steel heaped along the streets; seared and gaunt walls sticking up like jagged teeth amidst the ruins, and all about the sweetly-sickening odor of death.

Though the Russians have pressed for the clearance of some streets for motor and pedestrian traffic, and installed emergency surface water piping in some sections, Berlin remains the terrifying example of the fate of present-day cities subjected to the fire of modern warfare.

As Americans motored through this fantasy of destruction, some of the 2,000,000 of surviving Berliners living in cellars or pummeled lower stories of burned-out buildings emerged from their hapless shelters, dazed and unkempt. They are living on meager rations and have no fuel. The only men seen were old and unshaven.

**FARM MACHINERY: Production Problems**

Despite easing of manufacturers' restrictions in June and the scheduled removal of all quotas in July, farm machinery companies are running up against a shortage of parts and manpower in producing sorely needed implements.

Of the parts, the most serious shortage is in gray and malleable castings, including cylinder blocks for tractor engines and rear axle housings. Because of the pinch, output of mowers, binders and some types of harrows, plows, hay rakes and manure spreaders may be restricted.

Though the manpower shortage is general in the industry, the scarcity is particularly felt in the foundries producing castings. Throughout the entire war, foundries have experienced difficulties obtaining the necessary amount of employees, leading to wage increases in some instances to attract workers.

Because farm machinery manufacturers continued output during the war, they stand in a favored position in the reconversion period, not only because of the maintenance of their productive facilities but also because of the continuation of their contacts with the thousands of sub-contractors turning out necessary small parts.

**U. S. CASUALTIES: West Front Toll**

Topping a million for all branches of service since Pearl Harbor, U. S. casualties in the fighting against Germany alone since D-Day totaled 514,534 or an average of 1,527 a day. Of the 514,534, 89,477 were killed, 367,180 wounded and 57,877 missing.

Against the 514,534 losses sustained by the 60 U. S. combat divisions opposing the Germans, 14 British and Canadian divisions incurred 184,512 casualties, including 39,599 killed, 128,145 wounded and 18,368 missing. Eleven French divisions suffered 11,080 casualties and one Polish division 5,593.

Of the 57,877 U. S. troops reported missing, 15,000 to 20,000 may be prisoners yet to be recovered, it was said. Many may have been taken as such in the closing months of the campaign, when the disorganization of the Nazis prevented the official listings of prisoners.

**WAR DEBTS**

Addressing a statement to a senate committee considering extension of the reciprocal trade act for three years, prominent U. S. businessmen advocated passage of the measure and cancellation of all World Wars I and II debts if necessary to promote speedy postwar economic recovery.

The businessmen made their recommendations through the Committee for Economic Development, headed by Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker corporation.

**Washington Digest**

**Plan Just and Speedy Trials for Nazi Bigwigs**



**Allied Commission to Handle Cases of High Leaders; Local Officials to Prosecute Minor Offenders.**

By BAUKHAGE  
News Analyst and Commentator.

This rules out the persons brought back to the scene of their crimes, the trials of spies and saboteurs which are coming up daily, offenses against American nationals or against Germans, or individual acts of persecution against Jews or others.

In other words, Jackson is after big game and he will not be content to fiddle with minor offenses even if committed by major criminals. His job will be to nail those leaders who are responsible for engineering the whole general criminality of the Nazi-Fascist program. The smaller fry will be taken care of by other legal authorities at the scene of the individual crimes or elsewhere.

This same declaration also declares in its final paragraph that "major criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical localization" will be tried and dealt with by "joint decision of the Governments of the Allies."

That is where the United States and the challenge of its legal profession comes in.

The body which will try these "big shots" is an international military tribunal, to be designated by an official title, probably by the time these lines are printed, and it is before this court that a member of the Supreme court of the United States, Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, chosen as American chief of counsel, will appear as prosecutor. He will act jointly, it is presumed, with the counsels of the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

**Legal Body Without Precedent**

Never in history has such a legal body been convened. Never has such a task as the one it has before it been of such potential significance to the social and political well-being of the peoples of the earth—never, at least, since the day of a certain Roman procurator of Judea in Palestine. Pontius Pilate was unable to face his responsibility, and finding "that he could prevail nothing, but rather that a tumult was made, he took water, and washed his hands."

The United States does not intend to wash its hands of the responsibility before it.

There seems to be a welter of confusion as to just what the function of this "military tribunal" is; as to just what, if any, policy has been established by the "Office of the Chief Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality," which is the title on the letterhead before me. The permanent address of this office is, at this writing, a little uncertain, but it can be reached care of the Pentagon in Washington. Soon it will establish foreign headquarters.

Despite the confusion, this institution has a definite policy and I shall interpret it informally hereunder:

- (1) We shall avoid "the law's delay" which so annoyed Hamlet.

My reason for this assumption is the fact that Justice Jackson did not retire from the Supreme court. The fall term of the court begins in October. Already he has made one trip to Europe for the purpose of rounding up key witnesses and documents and is now beginning final preparation for the prosecution. His staff has been assembled for several weeks and he has coordinated the other government agencies interested in war crimes (war department, navy department, Office of Strategic Services, and others). Authority for this action is vested in Executive Order 9547 of May 2, 1945, which named Justice Jackson as American prosecutor.

Jackson himself said when he was appointed: "There will be no delay on the part of the United States, and we think undue delay is itself a failure."

- (2) There is no confusion as to United States policy with respect to the type of offender to be tried. Many individual cases have already been prepared, though not yet announced. As I mentioned earlier, what the United States is concerned with is the big shots, that is Jackson's job—to try the men whose offenses are broader than those committed in and against members of any single community. To put it broadly, those charged with crimes against humanity as a whole.

**Jackson Versed As Prosecutor**

Justice Jackson's reputation and his record are a pretty good guarantee that he will not be stumped by any hurdles that international lawyers might try to put in his way. But that does not mean he will "railroad" the accused. He will not let the trials sink below a dignified judicial level. They must be, he says, "trials in fact, not merely trials in name, to ratify a predetermined result." On the other hand, he does not believe that "every step must be taken in accordance with technical common law rules of proof." His record shows that he is a "direct actionist"—he can be expected to pull no punches.

I said this was the greatest challenge the legal profession had ever faced. I said that because upon the manner in which these trials are conducted will depend just how clearly Nazism will be revealed to the people of the world in its true light. These criminals must convict themselves and their philosophies out of their own mouths. They must not be allowed to stand before the world with their testimony and that of their accusers as a background, as martyrs to what Jackson himself calls "farcical judicial trials" which rationalize previously settled opinions. This would destroy the confidence of the people in the whole case for democracy, he believes. Nor must the case against them be presented in such a manner as might give even the skeptical a false suggestion that the enemies of democracy have a vestige of right on their side.

The small but efficient staff which Justice Jackson has selected is worth looking over.

There is Maj. Gen. William Donovan, colorful World War I hero and successful lawyer, now head of the OSS; Sydney Alderman, a distinguished trial lawyer and general solicitor of the Southern Railway; Francis Shea, assistant attorney general and well versed in complicated litigations; Naval Lt. James Donovan and Gordon Dean. Donovan is general counsel of the OSS, Dean, a former assistant attorney general under Jackson when he was head of the department of justice, is a brilliant and successful lawyer who is being transferred from active duty by the navy for the job.

There are no hand-washing Pontius Pilates among them.

The rise in income payments to individuals in the United States from an annual figure of \$66,168,000,000 in the prewar year of 1938 to a record high total of \$156,794,000,000 in 1944 was extended during the first quarter of 1945, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Income payments during the first three months amounted to \$39,825,000,000 this year as against \$37,726,000,000 last year, an increase of 5.6 per cent. Income from every source showed expansion. Salaries and wages rose from \$27,357,000,000 to \$28,628,000,000, an increase of 4.6 per cent, while dividends and interest rose from \$2,454,000,000 to \$2,770,000,000, an increase of 12.9 per cent.

Although spending by consumers was at a record high rate during the first quarter, it is evident from preliminary information that consumers' income exceeded spending by an amount sufficient not only to meet taxes but to add to consumers' wartime savings, thus increasing the threat of inflation when peace returns.

The British Broadcasting company says it has proved during the war that telling the truth can be more effective than calculated lying. May-Be Goebbels was wrong after all.

**BARBS . . . by Baukhage**

The government has sold the camp in New Jersey seized from the German-American Bund. It will be made into a boys' camp—not a concentration camp.

Field Marshal Mannerheim, commander of the Finns in their war with Russia, congratulated Stalin on his victory over Germany in 73 words. Stalin replied in 19.

Some German business men recently asked the American military governor of one of their cities how to make out an application for a loan to rebuild the town.



**Larger Acre Yields Receive Weather Aid**

**Major Role Played In Control of Pests**

During the war years good weather has consistently pushed yields of crops beyond what would be expected with ordinary conditions and improved farming practices.

Additional credit for high acre yields during the war years is attributed by Agricultural Adjustment



Grasshoppers destroy millions of wheat dollars

agency reports to the widespread increase of land conservation practices, which aid in producing bigger crops from the same planted acreage.

The problem for farmers lies in the fact that it is not easy to guess which pests will increase and which crops will be attacked, since weather conditions are very likely to encourage some pests while reducing others. Last fall, for instance, unusually large populations of several serious crop pests went into hibernation. As a result, observations now show that many, such as chinch bugs, the boll weevil, the codling moth, and the cattle pests, the screwworm, began the season with the largest over-wintering population in many years.

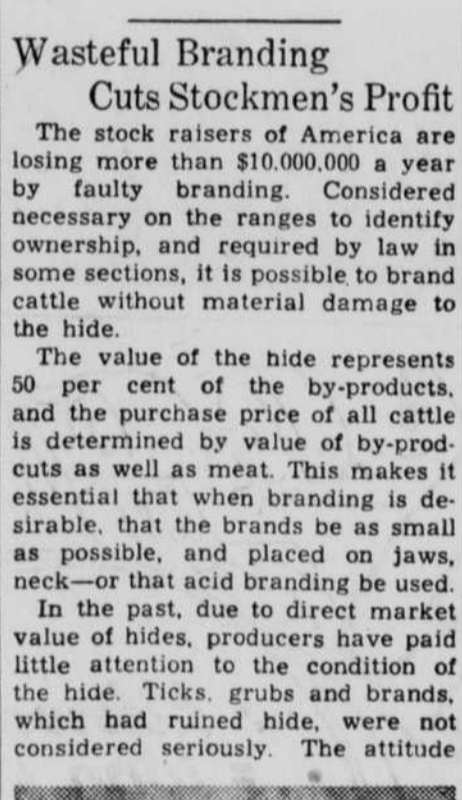
Although entomologists do not predict that increased insect damage is inevitable this year, they urge farmers to be more watchful than usual throughout the season, and to take definite steps to save crops and animals. Ordering insecticides and equipment now, before pests have attacked crops, is vital to proper handling of the situation.

**Wasteful Branding Cuts Stockmen's Profit**

The stock raisers of America are losing more than \$10,000,000 a year by faulty branding. Considered necessary on the ranges to identify ownership, and required by law in some sections, it is possible to brand cattle without material damage to the hide.

The value of the hide represents 50 per cent of the by-products, and the purchase price of all cattle is determined by value of by-products as well as meat. This makes it essential that when branding is desirable, the brands be as small as possible, and placed on jaws, neck—or that acid branding be used.

In the past, due to direct market value of hides, producers have paid little attention to the condition of the hide. Ticks, grubs and brands, which had ruined hide, were not considered seriously. The attitude



Checked area indicates location of quality hide. Dots indicate proper brand area.

has been, "when we get paid a good price for hides, we will turn out a quality hide." Despite the justice in this attitude, the farmer not only is losing 10 million dollars annually, but the men in service are out 3 million pair of shoes—and rationing of civilian shoes must continue.

**Hog Cholera Serum**

The loss among hogs from hog cholera has been reduced 80 per cent since the discovery and use of the preventive serum-virus treatment. While sanitation is essential, it is not always possible to protect hogs by sanitation alone.

The most dependable preventive is to keep the entire swine herd immunized by the serum-virus method. Since dosage is governed by weight, it is more economical to treat pigs while still young.

**Famous Paintings Were Halved and Sold as Two**

Unknown even to most artists, many of the world's famous oil paintings were long ago cut in two and sold as separate pictures, chiefly by greedy dealers, to collectors who had not seen the entire work, says Collier's.

One case came to light a short time ago when the two sections of The Finding of Moses by Tiepolo happened to be displayed side by side at an exhibition in London. Masterpieces of sculpture have likewise been separated, one of which is the Lemnian Athena whose head is at Bologna while her body is at Dresden.

**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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**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 stinging 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 favorably known. Doan's have been tried and tested many years. Are at all drug stores. Get Doan's today.

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