

Washington Digest

Plan Just and Speedy Trials for Nazi Bigwigs

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

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The legal profession is about to meet the greatest challenge it has ever faced.

The Moscow declaration, published November 1, 1943, and signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, declares that "those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party" who are responsible for or who have taken a consenting part in "atrocities, evidence of which has been received from authoritative quarters in many countries," will be "tried, judged and punished" according to the laws of those countries.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Witchery of Black Lace Lends New Glamor to Summer Fashions

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



SUMMER fashions are playing up the witchery of black lace in most unique and fascinating ways. It is with consummate art that designers are creating eye-thrilling effects with lace that is injecting new beauty into the current style picture, such as the lovely-lady New York costumes in the accompanying illustration convey.

The stunning model to the right represents a most outstanding new theme, that of trimming summer print frocks with frilly black lace edging. In this instance black lace edges the all-in-one sleeves and gives the skirt a prettily feminine apron effect. The print itself is beige for the background, with a black plume motif. The supremacy of black lace in the summer mode is also given emphasis in the handsome black hat, the lace-laden brim of which carries out the theme of the costume. Matching lace gloves add exquisite finesse to the ensemble.

The vogue for lace manifests itself in endless entrancing ways. One place where black lace is at its prettiest is in the new short-length black gowns that are superbly styled for cocktail or dinner-party wear. The ultra styled dress shown to the left is just such. Here the designer creates the bodice with a checker-board effect of black lace with crepe, the graceful peplum being entirely of the same exquisite film. The skirt is very narrow, which together with the tapered-in waist and the flaring peplum achieves a striking silhouette. The charming lily-of-the-valley confection that adorns milady's smartly coiffed hair is the chapeau-ideal to wear with this lovely lace-with-crepe costume.

If you make your own pretty clothes here's a suggestion for a costume that you'll take joy in wearing to dress-up occasions the whole summer through. Choose for material

one of the very lovely black-on-pink-ground prints. Make it up just as simply as you please, finishing off the low neckline and brief sleeves with frilly black lace edgings. Use lace also on the skirt as pocket detail or to finish off a side drape as fancy may dictate. Your hat should pick up the pink of the print either by placing a rose on your black wide brim or by wearing a devastating little pink flower chapeau with a pink rose at your waistline for glamor plus.

It's good style too to accessorize the summer costume with all sorts of pretty lace fantasies. A favorite ensemble includes hat, gloves and bag of black lace. Then there are the dresy black lace diceys, some of which have lacy black jabots. These are modish with the new black linen town suits or those of dressier black faille, and they are also tres chic worn with the suit of gay print.

A bolero of black lace will prove a treasured possession, for it can be used so effectively in transforming a simple frock into a gown for dress-up wear. Your bare-back beach dress of black linen or black-eyelined material changes into a charming informal dance frock topped with one of these black lace separates. For more formal wear, a peplum blouse of black lace with either a short black skirt or one of floor length solves the "what to wear" problem to perfection.

As to black lace lingerie, the demand is beyond the supply. Black lace lavished on black slips and gowns and negligees is the last word in chic. The costume slip in lacy black becomes a necessary luxury to wear with the popular black sheer frocks this summer.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Stunning New Print



This bold screen print is a new arrival that stands in a class all its own and its simple styling also bespeaks "last minute" trends. The crash-type weave sets off the lattice pattern in yellow, orange and black. A cross-over bodice brings the message of a new style technique that is finding wide appeal this summer. The graceful skirt displays a restricted fullness. The manner in which the broad shoulders emphasize the tiny waistline is also prophetic of the new silhouettes.

Bold Color Contrast Startles and Delights

Color contrast triumphs anew in the fashion world. The idea of one striking color used with another promises to carry over into fall for not only does color contrast please the eye but it is going to help out a lot in fabric conservation. For if you haven't enough of this material nor of that for the dress you want to make, add the one to the other throwing color and color together with wild abandon and you will be perfectly fashion-correct in the doing. Designers are doing such unexpected things with color they are almost unbelievable until you see the finished garment and then you are lost in admiration. You become an ardent "fan" for bi-color or tri-color schemes. Color contrast is being carried on in the sportswear realm at a lively rate. For instance, in a jacket, half the front is vivid yellow, the other half, black. This is worn with plain black long shorts. Long slacks have contrast panels set in to achieve a bold striped effect.

Dressy Aprons Come in Prints, Eyelet Batiste

Fancy runs to dressy pretty aprons. White sheers are "dolled up" with bands of gay prints, or they have fancy pockets of eyelet batiste. Prints and stripes are among best sellers. Batiste smart frocks made of linen in lovely pastel colors, available now in leading stores. You can get stunning styles with wrap-over skirts accented with smart buttons. Also shown are shirts teamed with skirts in matching colors. These make good-looking costumes for summer.



BIG Bill Tilden opened up an interesting angle on the matter of concentration recently in a long discussion we had upon this important topic. It was Tilden's idea that tennis called for more concentration than golf or any other sport, for this reason:

"In golf you play the game stroke by stroke. You know where your tee shot should go—and then there's the green. But in tennis you have to map out your tactics or strategy several strokes ahead. You work to get your opponent into a certain spot where he can't make a return. This may call for many strokes, here and there. In tennis you have extended concentration. In golf and baseball it is more limited. It is usually only the next play."

Greasy Neale, coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, disagreed with this, as far as football goes.

"In football," Greasy said, "we frequently run two or three plays to set up the third or fourth play. This, of course, is up to the quarterback, or whoever is running the team."

"I know," Tilden said, "but in football you have 11 men to figure with. In tennis you are all alone. Just as you are in a boxing match where it is man against man—not team against team, I still say that tennis, for the individual, calls for more concentration than any other single sport."

At this point I recalled a story that Ty Cobb had told me. As a rule baseball is played hit by hit or run by run. The main part of baseball's concentration is on the next play—the pitcher, the man at bat or the defense. But Ty Cobb once told me of three games he had won against the Yankees in the old days—three plays he had planned over two months ahead.

"All I worked on," Ty said, "was the right opening. You have to wait for that. I just happened to spot certain weak spots in their defense—and when the right time came it was a push over. But I still had to remember what these weak spots were over a period of two months." This is what I call the peak of extended concentration. But there were never many Ty Cobbs hanging around.

Mind on the Game

Few people connected with sport, and this includes both coaches and players, quite get the point on concentration. Concentration happens to be the ability of thinking of the right thing at the right time.

"Do you know," Tommy Armour once told me, "that not one man in a hundred can concentrate for more than a minute at a time?" I checked later, and found this was true. I mean full concentration.

The so-called human brain isn't equipped any other way. It only operates in spots or spells. For example, Jack Dempsey could concentrate against a big, slow-moving heavyweight. But Jack was never so hot against a fast boxer such as Tunney, Gibbons or Greb.

Concentration is the most important single word in sport—but few even know what the word really means.

Knute Rockne used to tell me—"I want my teams physically relaxed—but mentally keen." The angle here is that teams mentally keen are physically relaxed. For the brain or the mind or whatever it is usually dominates the muscular system. It is from the brain that the message comes. Certainly the subconscious mind plays its part. But it is the acting, conscious kind that plays a much larger part.

Hurry-up Yost once told me that he would rather coach an Army team at West Point than any other squad.

"Why?" I asked him. "Because," Yost said, "each member of that Army squad was listening to every word I said. This squad was trained in discipline. At Michigan and other places I found no such response."

Ask the average golf instructor. He will tell you that 80 per cent of his pupils never concentrate on any lesson. They can't even remember what they were told to do. Who have been the great concentrators in sport? Big Bill Tilden was one. So was Bobby Jones. So was Walter Hagen. So was Rogers Hornsby. So was Ty Cobb, possibly the greatest of them all. So was Harry Greb. And so is Byron Nelson.

Victory by Putting

During the recent Nelson-Snead golf match for wounded servicemen, we ran across numerous instructors and asked for any tips they might have to offer the unwary swinger trying to break a 90 or an 85. And here were the main suggestions:

1. On the long approach putt, first decide on the speed of the green—fast, slow or normal.
2. Get what you think is the line.
3. Now concentrate entirely on stroking the ball.

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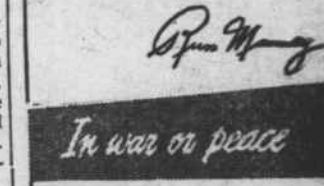
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Before the end of 1945, synthetic rubber production will probably be at the rate of a million tons a year. This record has been accomplished in three years, since the fall of Singapore.

Since Pearl Harbor, passenger cars have carried 75 per cent of the country's local essential transportation load and have been the means of carrying four out of five war workers to and from their jobs.



For cooking fresh asparagus, use an old percolator. Stand the asparagus in the percolator, add boiling water, cover and cook.

Insert small wads of cotton into the fingertips of your rubber gloves. This will prevent the fingernails from cutting through.

If a rubber ring around the top of a jar of preserves is inferior and causes a leak, pour melted paraffin wax around the top.

Since fiber door mats are hard to replace, keep the old ones in good repair by cutting off frayed edges, re-binding, or overcasting worn places.

Square containers in the refrigerator save space, but round containers permit better circulation of air than do square dishes set close together.

To protect the heels of rubbers or overshoes, cut pieces of felt just the size to fit into the heel, then cement it in place. This will receive the impact and protect the rubber.



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