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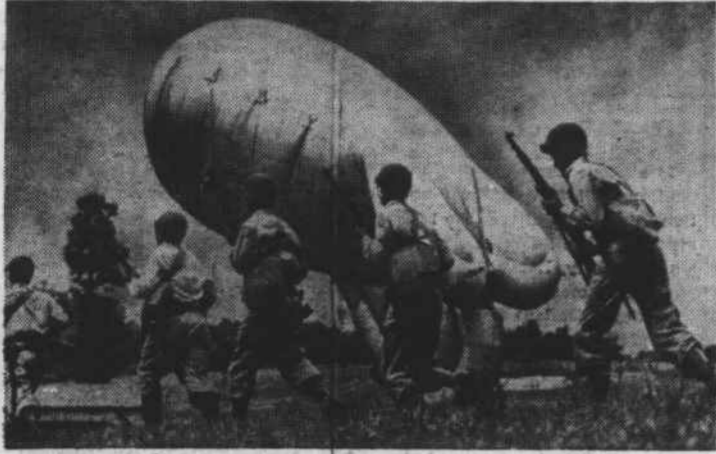
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Entire Pacific War Strategy Changed By Latest Allied Attacks in Solomons; RAF and U. S. Air Force Rock Europe With New Series of Non-Stop Bombings

(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.) Released by Western Newspaper Union.



Troops in Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman's anti-aircraft artillery command receive alert warning of approaching planes in practice drill and are about to release barrage balloons. Besides forcing enemy planes to high altitudes thereby affecting bombing efficiency, barrage balloons' cables are strong enough to destroy any craft striking them.

MacARTHUR ATTACKS: Advance in Pacific

Under cover of bursting shells and strong aerial formations, American forces in the South Pacific strengthened their hold on the Solomon Islands and opened up another front against the Japanese in New Guinea.

Protected by big guns of the navy and a protective canopy thrown across the skies by fighter planes, U. S. troops scored a surprise landing on Rendova and New Georgia islands in the Solomons, and soon were shelling the big Jap air base on Munda.

To the west, American units swarmed ashore on the Huon Gulf of New Guinea, and soon were advancing toward the important Japanese position at Salamaua, already menaced by an Allied force which had hacked its way through the jungle to within 12 miles of the outpost.

Between these two theaters of operation, American forces occupied the Woodlark and Trobriand islands without opposition.

More than 100 Japanese planes were shot down resisting the American landings. Our own losses were 17, along with a 7,000 ton transport and several other ships damaged in the dangerous reedy waters of the Solomons.

FOOD SUBSIDIES: Banned by Congress

The administration's plans for the use of subsidies to "roll back" retail food prices were strongly jolted by congressional action in passing the Commodity Credit Corporation bill outlawing such payment except as incentives to producers. As a result, the "rollbacks" recently instituted on meat and butter would be wiped out, with payments only being made on previous commitments.

In passing the bill, congress acted in opposition to administration support of the subsidy program. Prior to passage, the War Labor Board came out for "rollbacks" to offset the increasing cost of living, which threaten its policy of limiting wage boosts to 15 per cent over January, 1941.

In passing the bill which extends the life of the CCC for two more years and adds 750 million dollars to its lending authority, congress permitted payment of 150 million dollars for subsidizing increased transportation costs and the production of critical minerals and food.

CHINA: Press Japs Back

See-saw warfare in China continued, with Chinese forces recapturing a large section of Owchikow on the Yangtze river, thus driving the Japanese further out of the great rice bowl which they had threatened to overrun.

Assisting the Chinese in their successful counterattack was the American air force, which has been established in the southeast of China. Under leadership of Gen. Claire Chennault, the Yanks have been concentrating on Japanese locomotives, freight trains and other heavy equipment which the enemy finds most difficult to replace.

Japanese attacks near Shanghai and Swatow were also checked, with Chinese troops regaining several important points at Swatow, once famous treaty port on the Kwangtung coast.

WALLACE VS. JONES: Renew Feud

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes' efforts to patch up the feud between Vice President Henry Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones apparently had come to naught as the two ripped into each other once more.

Cause of the controversy was Wallace's charge that Jones, as Reconstruction Finance chairman, had been niggardly and slow in advancing funds to Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare for the purchase and development of strategic material abroad. Jones struck back by stating that the BEW initiated only 5 per cent of the government's purchases.

Wallace started the ball rolling again by stating that the two disputants had agreed to have the BEW warfare ask congress for separate funds to continue operations. Then he repeated his charges that Jones' agency had been slow to act on BEW projects.

Flaring up, Jones called Wallace's statement "dastardly," and repeated his demands for a congressional investigation of the BEW.

BLOOD PLASMA

The latest miracle of transfusion—plasma—has been described as the No. 1 agent in saving the lives of our American soldiers.

Plasma is the liquid element in the blood in which the red and white cells float. By adding salt of sodium citrate to fresh blood, the blood remains unclotted and is allowed to stand for two or three days, during which the cells settle and the plasma then is poured off.

Formerly, it was necessary to "type" blood since it was discovered in 1900 that substances in certain bloods destroyed red corpuscles in other kinds. Plasma, however, removes these substances and makes use of the fluid general.

Dried or frozen, plasma can keep for weeks or months. It can be shipped to any part of the world and used. Through the agency of the American Red Cross, blood donors throughout the country are making plasma possible.

MINERS: 'Return,' Ickes Pleads

Despite the plea of Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes to return to work, about 150,000 miners remained idle. Most seriously affected were the steel companies' coal fields in Pennsylvania.

Declaring the miners' wage demands were among many received in Washington, Ickes said it was necessary for particular groups to submerge their personal considerations for the general welfare. He then asked the miners to return to the pits "on the eve of the greatest military operation in history."

More than 400,000 other miners were back at their jobs following their union's decision to return to work only if the government maintained control of the mines. Although granted a wage concession amounting to 20 cents a day, it was expected that the miners might press efforts to obtain compensation for travel to and from their working stations.

ARMY: Arms Program Cut

Emphasis of war production on aircraft, cargo ships and navy combat vessels has resulted in a reduction of the army ground supply program and delayed full equipment of its forces until 1944, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell declared.

Because of the production drop, Somervell said, the army has been compelled to ship equipment in camps to the fighting front. Not only does this affect the training of troops, he remarked, but it also tends to lower morale.

Somervell said U. S. and British military chiefs had planned operations for 1943 predicated on a 95 billion dollar production program. But the War Production Board stated the industrial output of this country could only approximate 75 billion dollars.

CHURCHILL: Must Co-operate

The United States and Great Britain must continue to co-operate in peace as well as in war to assure their security, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in a speech in which he also predicted heavy fighting "before the leaves of autumn fall."

Stating that Great Britain sought no profit nor desired any aggrandizement from the war, Churchill added that it would accept no compromise.

Rejoicing that May was the best month for the Allies in the U-boat warfare, Churchill revealed that 30 German submarines had been sunk in that month and new ships were being built at a rate of seven to every single loss.

Will a Trial of the 'War Criminals' Be Aftermath of 'Unconditional Surrender'?

They Didn't 'Hang Kaiser' In 1918, but Will Adolf Be as Lucky?

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

"UNCONDITIONAL surrender" is the watchword of the Allies and, after that has been brought about, the Axis leaders who plunged the world into war will be placed upon trial for the crimes against humanity which they and their followers have committed.

Such is the promise of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and it is not likely that there will be any objection to that program from Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Certainly if the people of Poland, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Greece and Czechoslovakia have anything to say about it, Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito and their fellow international gangsters will not escape punishment as did Kaiser Wilhelm a quarter of a century ago.

Back in 1917-18 "hang the kaiser" was a popular slogan in the Allied countries even after the German monarch had abdicated and found refuge in Holland. That slogan helped continue Prime Minister Lloyd George in power in the British elections of November, 1918, and that the promise in it might be made good was indicated by Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles, which was signed a few months later. The article said:

The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign Wilhelm II of Hohenzollern, formerly German emperor, for supreme offenses against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. The Allied and Associated Powers will address a request to the government of the Netherlands for the surrender to them of the ex-emperor in order that he may be put on trial.

Accordingly it was proposed that a tribunal, consisting of five judges, one each from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, should be organized to serve as a court of justice for the arch-criminal, and in January, 1920, a formal demand was made upon Holland for his surrender. But immediately the plan struck a snag. For the Dutch government announced that it was not a signatory to the Versailles treaty, therefore not bound by its terms and, moreover, its national honor forbade the surrender of the royal refugee.

Expressing the fear that the kaiser might flee from Holland, the Allied governments repeated their demand. But Queen Wilhelmina and her ministers announced that this fear was groundless since by royal decree the kaiser would be restricted to a certain section of Utrecht and forbidden to leave it. Warning the Dutch government that "the responsibility is now that of the Netherlands," the Allies left the matter there and so the Prussian war-lord retired to his wood-chopping at Doorn where he lived to see an Austrian house-painter revive his old dream of world-domination and German aggression plunge the world into another holocaust.

The kaiser, however, was not the



Von Hindenburg and Von Ludendorff—Their names headed the list of German "war criminals" of 1914-18.

only German leader whom the victorious Allies had marked for punishment. Another article in the Versailles treaty stipulated that "the German government recognizes the right of the Allied powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. . . . The German government shall hand over to the Allied powers all persons accused of such offenses."

A list of 900 names, which included almost all of the military and political leaders of Germany during the war, was prepared in accordance with this article. The publication of this list, which was headed by the names of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, stirred up a violent protest among the people of Germany and the new rulers of that country pleaded with the Allies not to force them to hand over these war criminals, declaring



KAISER WILHELM II

that it would mean the overthrow of the government and the resultant chaos.

Farceful Trials.

In response to this plea, the Allied governments cut the list down to 45 persons and permitted the Germans to conduct the trials. The result was a foregone conclusion. The Germans stalled as long as possible on the matter and it was not until three years after the war ended that a court in Leipzig went through the motions of staging a trial. All of the war criminals were freed either because their "innocence was proved" or because "their misdeeds were not covered by German law."

By this time the Allies were no longer allied and public sentiment among their peoples was largely indifferent to the idea of retribution. As a climax to the whole farceful affair, the outstanding "war criminal," Von Hindenburg, was elected president of the republic of Germany and the weakness of this hard-bitten old warrior as the head of a civil government paved the way for the rise of Adolf Schickelgruber. So the "war criminals" section of the Versailles treaty remained as the only dead letter in it until this same Schickelgruber made the others dead letter also by tearing up the whole treaty and hurling it in the faces of Germany's conquerors.

Will the "war criminals" of 1939 "get away with it" the same way that those of 1914 did? Will Schickelgruber emulate the kaiser and find sanctuary in some "neutral" country? The list of such possible havens is small indeed—Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain and Turkey—and it is doubtful if any of these would welcome the arch-criminal of all history. The present Fas-



Napoleon at St. Helena

Who's News This Week

By Delos Wheeler Lovelace

Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

NEW YORK.—A quickie poll, maybe all wrong, indicates that radio cowboys scribble most of this nation's regional ballads. Of course, they get help from A Ballader of Note, Chicago Soldier and Doctor hillbillies and any Bronx troubadour able to tear a minor chord from a glittering guitar and sing through the nose at the same time.

In Mexico such compositions are written by artists of more stature. Some have been done, to wide and lengthy applause, by that country's ambassador to Washington.

The Mexicans call them corridos. Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera concedes, however, that they are usually about kidnappings, floods, untimely deaths and blighted love. And what else do the static cow-pokes wall about?

Not that Castillo Najera wails. A former Honorary President of the Association of Mexican artists, he is highfalutin'. "My idea has been more or less to stylize the corrido," is the way this diplomat explains the situation.

If the ambassador hasn't stylized lately the omission is understandable. He has had lead-lease to ferry over the Rio Grande del Norte and a slather of other interests. He is a surgeon, a public health expert and an army officer who survived heavy shooting to rise from major to major general. And he is a widely saluted prose writer, a Latinist and an expert in the Chinese language. (Maybe he is Mexico's answer to John Kieran.)

The ambassador picked up Chinese on his first diplomatic job 20 years ago. Later he served in France, Sweden, Belgium and fallen Austria.

Rewards he has received from his government and others include enough decorations to cover him from chin to brisket. The Najera family hails from ancient Durango and the ambassador grew up there with nine brothers and sisters. A favorite uncle, a doctor, influenced him to study medicine.

He is a big man now, with a shock of white hair, who climbs any old way into clothes that cost so much they deserve a valet's tender care. For the sake of his sensitive inwards he smokes a specially treated tobacco, and uses a cigarette holder longer than any you'll see at the White House. For the sake of his figure he is still grim about setting-up exercises. He doesn't rise for these until eight o'clock in the morning; but, on the other hand, he doesn't sit down to dinner until after eight in the evening.

Dinner is apt to be an event. He is a famed host, conversationalist and connoisseur of beer as well as a pretty good cook. After dinner he likes slam-bang bridge.

Madame Ambassador is a painter in her own right, but busy now as president of the Latin-American division of the Red Cross in Washington. There are four children. One son is interning; one is studying music, and the other one is a military cadet. Their daughter is married.

Whether the ambassador composed a corrido for her is not on record. But why not?

AT NEW YORK'S own City College heavy-set Dr. John Hastings is sometimes the senior class pick for "most brilliant professor."

This preference adds weather to his point to his Most Helpful Ally warning that Flying Fortresses will have no picnic planting their huge block-busters around Japan.

The weather there, says the professor, backing up the view of the chief of the United States weather bureau that weather is war's most important factor, will be on Tojo's side. Japan has lots of rain, lots of clouds on almost any day you may wish to pick.

The professor should know. He has charted rainfall and related items the world over. Climate is a favorite topic of his when he teaches economic, anthropological and all the other kinds of geography at City College.



Jefferson Davis