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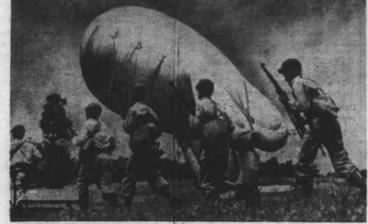
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

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.)



Troops in Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman's anti-aircraft artillery com mand receive alert warning of approaching planes in practice drill and are about to release barrage balloon. 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 is-lands 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 land-ing 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

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 re-sult, the "rollbacks" recently in-stituted on meat and butter would be wiped out, with payments only being made on previous commit-

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

WALLACE VS. JONES:

each other once more. Cause of the controversy was Wal-lace's charge that Jones, as Recon-struction Finance chairman, had been niggardly and slow in advancing funds to Wallace's Board of Eco-nomic 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 purwallace started the ball rolling again by stating that the two dis-putants 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 Wal-lace's statement "dastardly," and repeated his demands for a congres-sional investigation of the BEW.



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 so-dium 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 discov-"type" ered in 1900 that substances in cer-tain 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 men were compelled to labor in the making plasma possible.

MINERS: In the Mediterranean American

Flying Fortresses, accompanied by 'Return,' Ickes Pleads Lightning fighters, struck at air-fields in Sicily, apparently striving to Despite the plea of Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes to return to cripple bases from which Axis craft could oppose Allied landing expedi-

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 considera-tions 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 With principal markets flooded work only if the government main-tained control of the mines. Alwith heavy receipts, prices on hogs though granted a wage concession try representatives appealed to amounting to 20 cents a day, it was expected that the miners might Although the government had promised to support prices for 240 press efforts to obtain compensation for travel to and from their working stations. ARMY:

Arms Program Cut.

to handle such huge supplies. Emphasis of war production on Prices for hogs over the 270 pound aircraft, cargo ships and navy com-bat vessels has resulted in a reduc-

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

TNCONDITIONAL 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 Czecho-Slovakia 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 Wil-helm II of Hohenzollern, former-ly German emperor, for su-preme offenses against interna-tional morality and the sanctity of treaties. The Allied and Associated Powers will address a request to the government of the Netherlands for the surren-der 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 kal-ser 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 restrict ed to a certain section of Utrecht and forbidden to leave it. Warning the Dutch government that "the re-sponsibility 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.



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

only German leader whom the victorious Allies had marked for pun-ishment. Another article in the Versailles treaty stipulated that "the German government recognizes the right of the Allied powers to bring before military tribunals persons ac-cused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war . . . The German govern-ment shall hand over to the Allied sailles treaty stipulated that "the 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 accord-ance with this article. The publica-tion of this list, which was headed by the names of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Ludendorf, 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.

Farcical Trials.

cist-minded government of Argen-tina might—if he could get across the Atlantic, either by U-boat or airplane. But that is a remote possi-bility, so it looks as though the Austrian house-painter has little chance of living to a ripe-if dishonored -old age in exile.

Perhaps, like Napoleon, he would exclaim "I prefer death." That was what the French dictator said when told that the British government was sending him to the barren rock of St. Helena. After his defeat at Wa-terloo, he surrendered to the captain of the British man-o'-war, Bellero-phon, and threw himself upon the mercy of the prince regent, who lat-er became King George IV. Napoleon believed that he would be allowed to settle down in some comfortable little place in England and great was his dismay and indigna-tion when he learned that his cap-tors had other plans for him.

A Dictator in Exile.

It was then that he declared his preference for death and it is said that Lord Liverpool, the British prime minister, was quite willing to accommodate him, just as mil-lions today would be glad to accommodate Adolf Schickelgruber if he expressed a preference for death to exile or imprisonment. However, delegates from Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia who formed the "Convention of Paris" in 1815 to pass upon Napoleon's war guilt overruled the wish of the British prime minister and the exile to St. Helena was the result. On that cheerless little island in the South Atlantic, he spent the next six years as a mili-tary prisoner with the rank of a Brit-ish general "out of employment." Under instructions from the British government, he was treated as Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte, not as the emperor of France-a fact that was particularly galling to the ego of a man who had dreamed of world conquest.

One of the horrors of civil war is the bitterness of feeling between citizens of the same country which frequently transcends the bitterness the people of one nation feel toward "foreigners" with whom they are at war. During the Revolution many Patriots had a greater hatred for their former friends and neighbors, who were Loyalists, or Tories, than they had for the British soldiers or the Hessian mercenaries. Similarly

Who's News This Week **Delos** Wheeler Lovelace

solidated 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,

Mexican Legate Is they get A Ballader of Note, Chicago Soldier and Doctor 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 Wachington by that count Washington.

• The Mexicans call them corridos, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera con-cedes, however, that they are usual-ly about kidnapings, floods, untime-ly deaths and blighted love. And what else do the static cow-pokes wail about? wail 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 situati

If the ambassador hasn't stylized lately the omission is understandable. He has had lend-lease to ferry over the Rio Grande del Norte and a slather of other interests. He is a surof other interests. He is a sur-geon, a public health expert and an army officer who survived heavy shooting to rise from ma-jor 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.) 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 nough decorations to cover him from chin to brisket.

The Najera family hails from an cient 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 in-nards 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 morn-ing that any the other hard ing; 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. Afte he likes slam-bang bridge. After dinner

Red Cross in Washington. There are four children. One son is

interning; one is studying mu-sic, and the other one is a mili-

Whether the ambassador com-posed a corrido for her is not on

tary cadet. Their daughter

record. But why not?

married.

Europe rocked from all sides as British and American air squadrons continued pounding vital Axis industries, installations and

Clearing a Path

open in many places.

tions.

coast.

HOGS:

Flood Market

EUROPE:

airdromes. Nowhere did the Axis find rest. British bombers flew into Germany's Ruhr to strike at the already badly battered industrial centers, and even while the blockbusters and incendiaries plummeted roofward, the Nazis Munitions Minister Walter Speers complained that Axis work-

Off to the east, American bomb-

ers began lambasting Axis air-dromes and installations in Greece, along the route an Allied army

might take to invade the Balkans.

In anticipating a major Allied drive in this direction, the Axis reported fortification of mountain passes

along the whole rugged Grecian

dropped and government and indus

to 270 pound pigs at \$13.75, hogs of this weight brought less as a re-

sult of the large receipts. It was explained packers lacked the labor

farmers to restrict shipments.

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

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 contin-ued, with Chinese forces recapturing a large section of Owchihkow 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 Amer-ican air force, which has been established in the southeast of China. Un-der 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 im-portant points at Swatow, once fa-mous treaty port on the Kwangtung coast. coast.

weight sagged as the government made no commitment to prop returns at the \$13.75 mark. The action was seen as a move to induce farmers to market pigs at lighter weights to relieve the critical corn situation, which continued to plague processors and manufacturers, who said they would be compelled to

seriously restrict operations unless further grain was forthcoming.

GAS: Tight Pinch

Completion of the big oil pipe line in the Middlewest and declining petroleum production in California might well spell a tightening of gasoline supplies in those sections within the near future, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes declared. At the same time, Ickes could see no relief in the gasoline situation in the East. In all cases, Ickes said, the services' huge consumption of petroleum is digging deeply into the nation's supply. Ickes cited Lieut. Gen. Somervell's estimate that military demands now approximate 1,000,000

barrels a day, exclusive of gasoline and lubricating products, while American refining capacity stands

at 3,850,000 barrels. Completion of the big pipe line in the Middlewest, Ickes said, will free many tank cars for haulage of

oil from the area east of the Mis-sissippi. However, Ickes pointed out, it is this area which is suffering in civilian consumption there.

tion of the army ground supply pro-gram 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 opera-

tions 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 Wins-ton 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 comromise.

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.

The kaiser, however, was not the

In response to thi plea, the All governments cut the list down to 45 1861 engendered animosities that 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 number of North-

three years after the war ended that erners whose faa court in Leipzig went through the vorite song was a promise to "hang motions of staging a trial. All of the war criminals were freed either Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree." because their "innocence was proved" or because "their misdeeds For the North, which could adwere not covered by German law."

By this time the Allies were no mire the military longer allied and public sentiment among their peoples was largely in-different to the idea of retribution. As a climax to the whole farcical genius of a Lee or a "Stonewall" affair, the outstanding "war crim-imal," 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 members of his cabinet, fled south and he was captured in Georgia. He was imprisoned in Fortress Monroe and subjected to unnecessary indig-nities through the influence of cer-

Jackson, appar-ently could not concede that "that archtraitor," Jefferson Davis, had a single admirable trait. So their wrath for all "rebels" was concentrated on the head of the president of the Confederacy. After Lee's surrender Davis, with

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 broken by his prison experience and the public outcry for revenge having hese would welcome the arch-crim-as of all history. The present Fas-made to prosecute him.

years were to linger for generations.

If many Southerners hated "that ape in the White House." there were an equal large

not

tain revengeful members of the radical wing of the Republican party

who were determined to bring him to trial for his "war guilt." Finally,

after two years, Davis was released, with Horace Greeley and other Northerners, who had been his bit-

terest enemies during the war, pro-viding his bail bond. His health



Jefferson Davis

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

This prefer-Prof Tells Airmen ence adds Weather Is Tojo's point to his Most Helpful Ally warning Fortresses will have no picnic plant-ing 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, anthropo-logical and all the other kinds of geography at City Coll

Napoleon at St. Helena