WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS _

Seek to Avert Mass Starvation In Europe; New Wage-Price Plan Seen as Spur to Production

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's newspaper.)

WORLD RELIEF: **Need Great**

In calling upon the American peo-ple to pull in their belts and get along on a smaller and less varied selection of meats, cheese, evaporat-ed milk, ice cream, margarine, salad dressing and beverages, President Truman declared that the threat of starvation overseas was greater today than at any other

time in history.

While Americans have been con suming about 3,300 calories per per-son, he said, more than 125 million people in Europe will have to sub-sist on less than 2,000 calories a day; 28 million will receive less than 1,500 calories a day, and large groups will get as little as 1,000 calories.

In shaping a nine-point program to enable this country to meet re-lief requirements overseas, the ad-ministration placed emphasis upon conservation of dwindling wheat supplies to assure fulfillment of export goals of 225 million bushels.

No less than 25 million bushels of

wheat were expected to be saved during the first half of 1946 by raising the quantity of flour produced from a bushel of wheat to 80 per cent. As a result, more dark bread will be made. Another 20 million bushels of grain are to be conserved by discontinuing the use of wheat in the direct production of alcohol and beer and limiting the use of other grains for beverage alcohol to

five days' consumption per month.

At the same time, the department of agriculture will seek to cut down on use of feed grains by en-couraging the speeding of market-ing of hogs and beef cattle and cull-

ing of poultry.

The other provisions of the administration's nine-point program include the acceleration of rail shipments of wheat, corn, meat and other foods; exportation of 375,000 tons of fats and oils, 1,600,000,000 pounds of meat, and increased supplies of canned milk and cheese; establishment of wheat and flour inventory controls on millers, bakers and distributors; and efforts to move more copra for cocoanut oil from the

WAR CRIMINAL:

No Reprieve

Having been convicted by an American military commission for countenancing atrocities in the Phil-ippines, Gen. Tomo-

yuki Yamashita's life rested in the hands of President Truman after the Supreme court had validated his trial his trial and Gen. Douglas MacArthur refused to mitigate the sen-

considered clemency there was re-

sentment in Jap-anese circles over MacArthur's orders that Yamashita be stripped of his uniform, decorations and other army accessories in being hanged. Declaring that Yamashita was an adherent of the ancient Samurai warrior tradition, Nipponese gener-als said he was entitled to a soldier's rather than a common criminal's death.

nal's death.

In ordering Yamashita's hanging in disgrace, MacArthur asserted that the Jap had dishonored the military profession by countenancing troop rapacities instead of insisting upon their protection of the weak, whether friend or foe. Scoring the Japanese sack of Manila, MacArthur compared the destruction with American respect for the city in 1942 despite its impending city in 1942 despite its impending

CONGRESS:

Labor Curb

Despite quick house action in passing the drastic Case bill with its restrictive labor legislation, the senate was expected to proceed more slowly in considering the

measure.

Holding their lines solidly throughout the week-long debate on the bill, a cealition of Republicans and conservative Democrats beat down all efforts to take the teeth out of the legislation by modifying provisions or eliminating all enabling clauses to reduce the measure to a mere declaration of policy.

While liberals assailed the bill as one of the most vicious anti-strike laws to come before congress, propoments clumg fast to provisions setting up a mediation board to consider disputes; requiring 30-day cool-

ing off periods before strikes; making both management and labor liable for contract violations; outlawing violence and intimidation, and banning sympathy walkouts or boy-

WAGE-PRICE:

New Policy

Culmination of a long and strenu ous tug-of-war between government and industry, and between admin-istration officials themselves, a new wage-price formula loomed with the expectation that it would pave the way for labor peace and start up full-scale production.

Pushed by Reconversion Director Snyder, and at first vigorously op-posed by OPAdministrator Bowles, the new program reportedly called for general wage increases approximating 17 per cent and corresponding price boosts to permit industry



OPAdministrator Bowles (right) an

absorb the added expense. Though admitting that a rise in liv-ing costs would result from the policy, administration leaders declared that the volume output following resumption of work would bring prices to normal, reasonable levels.

to normal, reasonable levels.

In developing the new formula, President Truman affirmed his belief in a previous plan he had proposed under which prices would have been raised only if industry had proven its inability to absorb wage increases. While the planwould have worked with full production, he said, obstructions to large-scale output necessitated a revisional production of the planwould have worked with full production, he said, obstructions to large-scale output necessitated a revisional production. scale output necessitated a revision of policy.

Save Face

At odds in the United Nations organization over the question of the presence of British troops in Greece, Russia and Britain patched up their differences with acceptance of a face-saving formula under which the security council dropped consider-ation of the issue without a formal pronouncement.

By dropping the question without further ado, UNO avoided the possi-Bullity of impairing the prestige of Russia by refuting its charges that the presence of Tommies in Greece threatened the peace of the world or of offending Bertisia by schemel Britain by acknowl edging the Red accusations.

Russia's charges that the Tom-mies' alleged protection of rightist interests in Greece against leftist elements would have international repercussions followed close upon what it believed were British inspired Iranian complaints against Red interference with orderly government in that country Occupying a strategic position along the British life-line in the eastern Mediterranean, Greece, along with oil-rich Iran, ranks as a key spot in the Near East.

While residents of the Stamford-Greenwich, Conn., area recommended to UNO as a site for permanent headquarters, protested against the selection, a strong movement against approving the locality developed within UNO itself.

within UNO itself.

In leading opposition against the Stamford-Greenwich site, Australian Delegate W. R. Hodgson declared that purchase of the land for \$20,000,000 was too costly, residents did not welcome UNO and no central facilities for interim operations were available in New York.

Despite processes to the land of the land

Despite proposals for purchasing the area recommended for from \$600 to \$800 per acre, residents of both Greenwich and Stamford voted against the inclusion of town areas in the site.

FULL EMPLOYMENT:

Water Bill

Water Bill

With Democrats and Republicans alike expressing agreement, the house passed a diluted version of an administration-backed "full employment" bill that would have committed the government to providing jobless work at prevailing wages.

As finally framed by a house-senate conference committee and pushed through congress, the new bill sets up a council of three economic advisers delegated to prepare annual reports on levels of employment, production and purchasing power and draw up a program for correcting maladjustments. A congressional committee of seven will then act upon the recommendations.

In typical comment on the measure, Rep. Manasco (Dem., Ala.) declared that it was high time congress announced an unwillingness to continue deficit spending except in extreme emergencies, and Rep. Judd (Rep., Minn.) said the bill could do no harm and may do good.

Bloody Outbreak

Murder charges were filed against four armed guards of the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroad following an altercation between employees of the company and pickets near a siding at Gridley, Ill., in which two strikers were killed and three others wounded. Climaxing the T.P.W.'s tempestu-

ous labor relations with the rail-road brotherhoods, the bloody af-fray developed after the company had run its first train over its had run its first train over its eastern division since the union walkout last October. At that time, the government had returned the T.P.W to its owners following its wartime operation of the strategic 239 mile line after taking over the property in 1942. Selzure resulted from T.P.W. President G. P. McNear's refusal to arbitrate a dispute.

paralleling highway, about 25 pickets parked their cars close to a siding in Gridley and moved toward a nearby switch which the four armed guards approached to "throw." As the guards and pickets neared each other, shots were fired and the strikers fell. Though it was admitted that the pickets carried rocks, police sought to deter-mine whether any had been armed.

NEAR EAST:

Russ Claims

Repeated communist demands for the return of Turkish-held Armenian lands to Russia focused increasing attention on the Near East.

Latest communist appeal for the return of Turkish provinces of Kars and Ardagan to Russia was made by Grigori Arutinov, secretary of the Communist party of Soviet Ar-menia. In an election speech at



Yerevan, played up in Moscow, Arutinov declared that the Armeni-an people raised the question of re-gaining the territory ceded to Tur-key in 1921 in a border dispute. In the face of growing Russian pressure for the readjustment of

Turkey's mountainous eastern boragainst territorial revisions. With the central government announcing its intentions to fight for every inch of ground, nationalists sentiment in the threatened provinces has been fanned to a patriotic pitch.

WORLD COURT:

Name American

Top legal body of the United Nations Organization, the new Interna-tional Court of Justice will include one American among its 15 members, Green H. Hackworth of Chevy Chase, Md., being elected to the tribinal.

In supplanting the old world court

New York Newsboy:

The Germans knew that we were working on the atomic bomb. . . .

working on the atomic bomb. . . . They even planted a spy at Oak Ridge. . . He was captured, although this has not been announced. . . The original plan was to drop 500 atomic bombs over Japan. . . When the scientists learned of it—they protested to the army . . . The army replied: "You go back and take care of your test tubes; we'll run the war!"

Uranium is now obsolete in the production of atomic bombs. . . . Lead, it appears, works just as well. . . . The U. S. knows that the Russians have the process, and we also know they are employing lead in the manufacture.

James Lee in his col'm, "The Main Stem," reports: "A daughter was born recently to Gloria De-Haven, and that must have made Walter. Winchell feel a little older. In the first column he ever wrote, he announced the birth of Gloria herself."

Not older, James, just balder!

Chester Bowles, OPAdministra-tor, has promised Mr. Truman that he will stay in that job until June 30th. He will resign to run for Gov.

The President's next Page One picnic with Congress will be a panic. He will oppose any tax relief for corporations this year. Then he will amend that to deny any tax concessions to corporations that defy the Gov't. In other words, they won't be permitted to strike them. won't be permitted to strike them-selves into the lower tax brackets for rebate reasons. . . The President is mulling three methods of fighting the reluctant steel industry (which he claims is trying to ruin the U. S. so that a handful can rule)

. . . Truman is asking the Justice Dep't to see if they can be prosecuted via the anti-trust act, wage hour law (or for violation of income tax statutes) because they won't show their books.

Routine negligence is given as the alleged reason for the meat packing strike, which could have been averted. . . Both sides wanted Labor Sec'y Schwellenbach to intervene. But his telegram to Chicago for a Washington confab arrived an hour too late. . . Schwellenbach knew the score for a week before the strike date was set. . . . (O, My Aching Schwellenbach!)

people will make his last one sound like a peep. He will name names (tying up Southern Demmys with Repubs) despite warnings from Bob Hannegan that it's "bad politics." . . . Labor Sec. Schwellenbach now advertises himself to friends as "the

unhappiest man in Washington." . . . Jan Valtin (author of "Out of the Night") is one of three men denied citizenship while serving in the U. S. army. He blames "reds" in the State Dep't. . . Newsmen are going nuts over the name "Charles E. Wilson." One is boss of Gen. Electric—the other is boss at Gen. Motors. . . . Gen. Confusion, etc.

The Funnies: Comdr. Fred Storm, der, and other demands for a strip of Turkey's northern Black sea was aboard the USS Massachusetts when the French Jean Bark opened when the French Jean Bark opened when the French Jean Bark opened the country of the strip of the country fire. The first salvo bracketed the Massachusetts. That is, those big shells threw geysers up to port and starb'd, clearly indicating to all navy men that the next salvo would be coming aboard the American ship....Vice Admiral Thomas Car-lyle Giffen turned to Comdr. Storm and said: "Freddie, you like the ladies, don't you?". Big Fred, no little worried about being killed, stammered: "Yezzir!"

"Just remember," said the Skip-per, "when we get to the Pearly Gates I am pulling rank on you. I get first date with Helen of Troy!"

In supplanting the old world court the new tribunal ranks as the principal organ of UNO for resolving judicial disputes between nations. In addition, the court can be called upon to furnish legal advice to accredited UNO agencies.

A legal adviser to the state department since 1925, Hackworth has participated in many international conferences. Accompanying Secretary of State Hull to Moscow in 1943, he subsequently attended the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco conferences. With the U. S. delegation at the London sessions of UNO, Hackworth also is chairman of the United Nations committee of jurists. As a justice on the new court, he will draw \$20,300 annually.

get first date with Heien of Proy!

Sounds in the Night: At Theodore's: "A bachelor is a guy who never makes the same mistake once." In Havana-Madrid: "If it wasn't for her Adam's apple she wouldn't have any figer at all." ... In the Park Central Lounge: "He hangs onto his dough like it was still worth something." ... In the Singapore: "It's one of those exclusive spots where nobody's allowed in!" ... In the Cub Room: "You know, a lotta people think he's a heel." ... "You mean a lot of you heels think he's a heel." ... "You mean a lot of you heels think he's a heel." ... In the Stork: "While they vilified his friend—he sat there quiet as a rat." ... Ann Todd in the flicker, "The 7th Veil."

Blonde Aviatrix Arranged Suicide Plane Project for German Victory

Hanna Reitsch's Plan Still Incomplete When Nazi Defeat Ended World War II

By PAULINE FREDERICK

NUERNBERG, GERMANY. — impact with the water would kill the pilot instantly and allow the much of how a war began and how it was fought come to light so and continue under the keel of the Never before in history has so much of how a war began and how it was fought come to light so quickly after that war's end as is happening today in Germany. There is not alone the incredible tale that is unfolding in the green-curtained courtroom here in Nuernberg. But a thousand other chapters are being revealed all over this torn country that will eventually com-plete the piece.

One of these is the story of how One or these is the story of how the Germans toyed with the idea of developing suicide planes to re-pel an invasion fleet in 1943 when their dreams of world conquest had come to an end in Russia. This tale

vessel where it would explode with a time fuse that would be set in motion upon impact with the water. Hitler Lukewarm to Plan.

Then on February 28, 1944, Reitsch had a three-hour conference with Hitler at Berchtesgaden to convince him that he should accept the plan and name the proper leadership. The aviatrix had long been convinced, undoubtedly for personal as well as professional reasons, that Goering was not the man for his job, to say nothing of this one, Hitler didn't like the self-sacrificing idea Then on February 28, 1944, Reitsch



as he chose to speak he didn't want to be bothered with the idea any

Meanwhile, 70 or 80 men, care-

fully selected, had signed the

pledge: "I hereby volunteer as a pilot of the manned glider-bomb. I

am convinced that this action will

IT WAS HIS FAULT . . . Hanna Reitsch lays the failure of the suicide plane project to Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering. The ex-chief of the ex-luft-waffe is shown here as he talked to Allied war correspondents in a deten-tion camp. His facial expressions were dubbed his "injured innocence" act.

has just come to light in intelli-gence reports released at Frankfurt, and the star of the piece is a blonde aviatrix named Hanna Reitsch. of the project because he thought it was "un-German." Also, he re-fused to believe that Germany's situ-ation was so precarious and deation was so precarious and de-manded such unusual measures. Hitler finally did say that plans would be developed so that when he gave the order they could be put into operation — but until such time

Here is the Story:

Here is the Story:

By 1943 a lot of people in Germany, including Reitsch, had become convinced that only extraordinary measures could bring the war to a successful end for Germany. They decided that if any plan for invasion of the continent could be destroyed at the beginning, Germany could then be safe enough in its continental fortress so that the Allies would be ready to make peace. Therefore, a small group of men banded together — a "suicide squadron" who were willing to give their lives in some kind of a manpropelled flying bomb that would destroy and sink at a ratio of one vessel per flying bomb, all the larger naval craft that were so important in protecting and covering portant in protecting and covering an invasion force. Reitsch, from the beginning, was to be the chief test pilot for such a craft.

In the death of a thousand of their number the squadron hoped to save the lives of many thousands.

But plans had not progressed very far when insuperable obstacles were encountered. First, Reitsch went to Luftwaffe authorities and there was met with the impression that the idea was fantastic and the result of who were looking for a martyr's end in the pages of German history. She had no better success at the air ministry. Then she took the mat-ter to the aeronautical research council. After the experts examined the idea, they decided it was feasible. The plan was to install a 2,000 pound bomb-torpedo in the nose of a plane, which would be steered into the water at a certain angle. The



DIDN'T LIKE IT . . . didn't like Hanna Reitsch's idea fo "suicide planes." He thought it wa "un-German" but finally consente to have the plans developed.

Written Exclusively For WNU Features

Tests on a Messerschmitt 328, to nier 217 in flight were completed in April, 1944. When it became apparent, however, that production in any quantity could not begin for months, it was decided that the V-1 "buzz bomb" should be altered sufficiently to take care of the project.

Perilous Test Flights.

A pilot's compartment was installed in the V-1, and other small modifications made, and then it was tested. There was a high fatality rate among the test pilots, but Reitsch came through and was convinced that this was the weapon that could be used. The particular danger in testing these planes was in landing them, whether as gliders or with a power unit, because of the speed and angle at which they the speed and angle at which they came in. Ship targets were simulated by colored smoke bombs on the ground and dives and approaches were made to test angles and necessary speeds. An intricate aiming device was developed. The most important thing that had to be done carefully and accurately was to determine the distance from the ship that the V-I was supposed to ship that the V-1 was supposed to enter the water. The size and weight of the ship had to be judged exact-ly. By a sliding scale on the apparaly. By a sliding scale on the apparatus before him, the pilot was able to select his proper angle and maintain it correctly until his plane entered the water. The dive toward the water at a speed probably greater than 528 miles an hour was to disintegrate the V-1 and give the necessary impetus to the torpedo to continue on through the water until it reached a certain position, when the time fuse would automatically set off.

But the Nazi suicide squad never got into action. Even the technical development was not fully complete when the war ended, to say nothing of production that would have put the weapon into action.

Reitsch lays the failure to get the Reitsch lays the failure to get the project into operation, as well as all other failures of German air power, to Goering. She says "that the spirit with which Goering had infused the Luftwaffe was detrimental to our project was well known to all of us. We needed strong leadership, tempered with an idealism that matched our own. Most of all we needed a leader who saw the present military situation (March. present military situation (March, 1944) in the same degree of precari-



Hanna Reitsch

Hanna Reitsch describes her-Hanna Reitsch describes her-self as follows: Five feet, 4½ inches tall, weighs about 109 pounds, has blonde hair with a "permanent," blue eyes, white teeth and a small round face with a scar down the center of her nose, a well-proportioned figure, is 33 years old, and not considered heartiful

She was a test pilot of German She was a test pilot of German military aircraft and flew the V-1 "buzz bomb" plane. She holds records for flying gliders and other types of planes. But more than that, she was in the bunker under the Reichschancellery with Hitler and his entourage during the last days of Berlin and was slated to be a participant in the mass suicide plan worked out by Hitler to be put into effect when the Russians reached the bunker.

However, in the early morning hours of April 30, 1945, the Fuehrer ordered her and Lt. Gen. Ritter von Greim, who had succeeded Goering as head of the Luftwaffe, to leave to accomplish two missions. One was to get Luftwaffe help to Berlin. The other was to prevent Heinrich Himmler, whom Hitler had just heard had contacted the Allies to make peace terms, from succeeding him as Fuehrer. Reitsch was Von Greim's personal pilot.

As far as is known at this time, Hanna Reitsch flew the last plane out of Berlin before it capitulated. Because of the conditions of the besieged city at the time, she says it is fantastic for anyone to believe that another plane could have safely spirited Hitler out so that he might be living today.