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Back of The Headlines

By Ralph Heinzen

(United Press War Analyst) The formal indictment of 24 high-ranking Nazis on a charge of conspiracy to wage aggressive war provides jurisprudence under international law which may in time be extended to those minor minions in Japanese or German prison camps who hang American prisoners by their thumbs or beat wounded and helpless fliers with baseball bats.

The stories which are coming back today from Omori prison camp and other black hellholes where American prisoners, sick and wounded, were kept naked and starving, in violation of the Geneva convention, indicate a deliberate policy of mistreatment of prisoners which will be punishable under the same jurisprudence which is to be applied eventually to thousands of Nazis, under the top 24, who tortured or killed civilians and military prisoners in German camps.

In reality there was no international law covering the case of conspiracy against peace or conspiracy to wage aggressive war. There is an international law, however, protecting military prisoners against physical mistreatment and providing for a minimum of food and shelter. That international law is contained in the Geneva convention which Japan and Germany both signed. Both can be held accountable for every inhuman act against military prisoners.

There was no written international convention governing the treatment of civilians caught in the zones of hostilities or in zones of occupation. Jurisprudence has been established, however, for those cases and it is based on the broadest humanitarian principles.

No announcement has been made of the Nuernberg court procedure but it is reported in legal circles that the victorious Allies may conform to French and Russian procedure rather than British or American. The result would be to speed-up and harden the procedure.

Under the Russian and French procedure, the case is really tried before it begins. This pre-trial investigation by an examining magistrate is in reality the trial itself. Once the trial begins, the defense cannot introduce new evidence. It can merely sit there and listen to the report of the examining magistrate being read.

In the cases of the 24 top-flight Nazis, that pre-trial investigation is ended. If the Russian and French procedure is finally used, there will be none of the loopholes of Anglo-Saxon justice through which the Nazis might escape. The recent Petain case was typical of that European procedure with the court clearly convinced of the aged marshal's guilt when the trial

opened. During 15 months spent in German prison camps in mid-war, I learned that the greatest party influence, in the latter part of the war, was in reality exercised by men who hid their power well. Three of the most influential party leaders in the last year of the war are named far down the list of the first batch of 24 for Nuernberg—Dr. Albert Speer, Fritz Sauckel, and Martin Bormann.

Only one German in ten had ever heard of Martin Bormann and yet, among the Nazis and Gestapo who were our chief contacts in the prison camps, he was universally named as "Nazi No. 1." He deliberately hid his identity but to all others in the party he was the only one who dared to and did challenge Heinrich Himmler for the place at Hitler's side. From Stalingrad until the final collapse in Berlin, Bormann was the one who exercised the greatest influence of all Nazis on Hitler.

In the final days, he was on the radio all day long shouting orders, rallying defectives and howling threats in the name of Hitler. He was the one who took charge of the Hitler youth and tried to convert them into werewolves. He dreamed up the idea of the last redoubt in the Alps. He opposed with all his strength the idea of surrender.

Fritz Sauckel was the Nazi who was directly responsible for recruiting foreign slave labor. He held the title of labor gauleiter outside of Germany; Robert Ley, chief of the German labor front kept his title, inactively, inside of Germany.

It was Sauckel, who held the minor function of Gauleiter of Franconia, who went to France, for example, in April 1942, and negotiated the Sauckel-Laval accord whereby France mobilized her youth and sent them to Germany as "labor volunteers." In reality they were slave labor and a high proportion never returned.

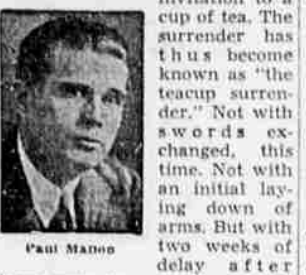
Sauckel was therefore the gauleiter responsible for those 6,000,000 foreign labor slaves who were recruited by force or blandishments and so many of whom died in the intermination or slave camps.

Dr. Speer, who had been chief of German armament production until Arthur Todt's death, succeeded the latter as head of the German paramilitary "Organization Todt," a sort of German civilian "Seabees," which did the engineering work for the Wehrmacht and built the Westwall and Siegfried line. Speer used slave labor, forced to work under armed guards, and therefore shared with Sauckel the responsibility for the inhuman treatment and extermination of millions of workers of all nationalities.

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Washington, Aug. 31 — The accounts say that when we landed the Japanese



terms were drawn, and a proffer of tea. This will make the end of the Pacific war unique forever in history. The tea, incidentally, was rejected.

There has been some talk here, but no alarm, about the 14 days' grace Gen. MacArthur granted. The word was passed around through Washington that he thought they probably really needed that much time to adjust their people from the war propaganda line which had concealed from them even the news of the atomic bomb. Unless they had been granted time to change their home front to the facts of the situation, MacArthur thought there might be trouble in the occupation. His word has been accepted even in the quarters of congress where you might expect suspicion.

THE delay, nevertheless, gave the Jap officials time to whip up more than a cup of tea in their own interests. They could destroy every record in the nation of interest to foreigners. They could organize their underground for what the emperor told all Asiatics was a "temporary condition" of defeat. They could plan their whole inner campaign for the occupation. Perhaps I am overly suspicious in believing this was their primary objective, but I do believe it. My defense is that my fault, and the fault of this nation up to now, has been that we did not

suspect the Japs enough. What has proved true of Japan in the past has always been beyond our worst suspicion (witness the Pearl Harbor reports).

Yet it is plain there should be no early cause for alarm. We went in with enough power to handle any sudden. And Japan, now, has suddenly become a small nation, a very small nation. The single point in the surrender terms which limited Japan to her homeland was the greatest guarantee of peace in the impending future. She was never powerful at home, where she is short in raw materials and could not possibly build power. It was her east Asiatic expansion program which gave her the resources with which to make war against us.

AS far as I can learn she has no uranium and no atomic bomb formula. If she developed these things she could cause trouble and no doubt she will cause as much trouble as her limited perimeter permits. This thought may well have lain unspoken in President Truman's mind when he excused his proposed 18-25 draft with the suggestion that, of course, we might have trouble in the Pacific.

Now Japan has become our responsibility. China and Russia have settled their Asiatic mainland differences, at least to the extent of a presently peaceable working agreement. The Pacific peace is, therefore, on an entirely different plane than the settlement in Europe. We have nothing on the Asiatic continent, but have taken the islands of the Pacific and the Japanese homeland, presumably intending to withdraw eventually when peace is restored, but keeping island bases we consider essential to our military safety, either under the trusteeship system through the United Nations, or by actual direct control as recently recommended by a house committee.

ON the mainland are only Russia and China, as major influences there on the ground. Through Singapore, India and Indo-China, the absentee British and French are present to a lesser extent. Thus the problems of Europe here take a different form. Russia is rising in Asia as a major power, as in Europe, but China will be a more formidable offset to her than any local

Our Men and Women in the Nation's Service

NORMAN MEEDS SHARES AWARD OF LEYTE UNIT

With the 32nd Infantry Division in Northern Luzon, P. I.—Sgt. Norman A. Meeds, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne A. Meeds of Jacksonville, Oregon, shares a citation awarded Company "C" of the crack 127th Regiment by Major General William H. Gill, commander of the veteran 32nd (Red Arrow) Infantry Division, "for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on Leyte Island."

As a result of a wide flanking movement by our forces, a large Japanese pocket was trapped. The only supply or evacuation route open to the enemy was the Ormoc highway. Company "C" was ordered to establish a roadblock on the highway to prevent these troops from being supplied or reinforced.

Although the Americans were subject to point-blank fire from enemy tanks, a hail of bullets from the numerically superior enemy ground troops, and direct fire from enemy artillery, they never ceased to face the challenge and return the fire to the foe. By the excellent coordination of small arms and bazookas and by the accuracy of their fire, men of Company "C" completely routed the enemy.

The citation reads, in part: "This operation was a determining factor in the final successful break-through by our troops during the following days and played a vital role in the task of breaking all enemy resistance on Leyte."

Veteran of three major engagements in the Southwest Pacific, Meeds holds the purple heart, the combat infantryman badge, the Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon and the Philippine liberation medal.

Cpl. Harris B. James, son of Mrs. H. B. James, 1827 Capital Avenue, Medford, is now at the LeHavre port of embarkation staging area in France, awaiting shipment to the United States under the army redeployment program. Cpl. James participated in the central Germany campaign and served overseas six months.

Cpl. William LaComb With the Fifth Army, Italy—Cpl. William J. LaComb, Medford, Oregon, recently was awarded the first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star medal for heroic achievement in action in Italy.

He served on the Fifth Army front in the 316th Combat Engineers of the 91st "Powder River" Division.

His mother, Mrs. Josephine LaBrune, lives at 715 West 13th street, Medford.

Pfc. Herbert Keaton Santa Barbara, Calif., August 9—Pfc. Herbert Keaton, 30, of 1112 Niantic Street, Medford, Oregon, has reported to the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station here for assignment to new duties based on skills and experience gained during seven months' duty in an infantry unit in the Philippine Islands.

S Sgt. Kenneth Williams Presque Isle, Me.—S Sgt. Kenneth R. Williams, 23, veteran of 30 months service as a Radio Operator in the European Theatre of Operations, has arrived at the Presque Isle Army Air Field aboard an Air Transport Command plane of the North Atlantic Division's SNOWBALL fleet. He has been awarded the Soldier's Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon, Pre-Pearl Harbor Ribbon and Good Conduct Medal.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Williams, Box 171, Central Point, Oregon.

Cpl. Jack Bickler With the 30th Infantry Division in Assembly Area Command, France—Cpl. Jack Bickler of 12 Ashland Ave., Medford, Oregon, en route home from Europe with the "Old Hickory" Division, which broke up Germany's supreme counter-offensive in Normandy, is now being processed at Camp Oklahoma City, an infantry redeployment center operated by the Assembly Area Command.

Cpl. Bickler is the husband of Eva L. Bickler, 12 Ashland Ave., Medford. He wears the bronze power in Europe if China can piece her broken country together and become a strong nation. For the present there is greater stability in a way in Asia than in Europe because of China's position in victory, her area and her raw materials now restored to her in Manchuria. Her opportunities ahead are greater than the European nations. Wisely led, she can really build herself into a major democratic influence.

star, purple heart, good conduct ribbon, and ETO ribbon with five battle stars.

Pvt. Robert Campbell Pvt. Robert G. Campbell is now at the LeHavre port of embarkation staging area in France, awaiting shipment to the United States under the army redeployment program. He served overseas six months and took part in the central Germany campaign. Pvt. Campbell, whose home is in Medford, is the husband of Mrs. R. G. Campbell, route 1, box 132, Carlsbad, Calif.

Cpl. William Kime Santa Barbara, Calif., Aug. 9—Cpl. William N. Kime, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Kime of Medford, Oregon, RFD No. 1, has reported to the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station here for assignment to new duties based on skills and experience gained during eight months' duty in a tank destroyer unit in Germany.

Capt. Dean Ford Lt. Cecil Reich

Air Transport Command Base, India—2nd Lt. Cecil F. Reich, pilot, of Route No. 1, Box 278, Medford, Oregon; and Capt. Dean W. Ford, pilot, of Box 120, J. Star Route, Medford, Oregon, have both been awarded the Air Medal for 250 hours and 150 hours, respectively, of operational flight in transport aircraft over the dangerous and difficult India China air routes, where enemy interception and attack was probable and expected.

The citations accompanying the awards add: "Flying at night as well as by day, at high altitudes over impassable, mountainous terrain through areas characterized by extremely treacherous weather conditions necessitating long periods of operation on instruments . . . requiring courageous and superior performance of his duties to overcome, he accomplished his mission with distinction . . ."

F. C. Clark F. C. Clark, Electrician's Mate, third class, USNR, of 1017 West 10th Street, Medford, was one of a group of officers and enlisted men commended for outstanding action aboard the USS California when she was hit by a Jap suicide plane on January 9 during pre-invasion bombardment of shore installations in Lingayen Gulf.

Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson Co. History from the files of the Mail Tribune 10, 20 and 34 years ago.

TEN YEARS AGO August 30, 1935 (It was Friday) Federal aid cut in 31 states to end relief doles.

France ponders actions to thwart Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia.

Fair, but cloudy at times. High 89, low 51 degrees.

Fifty-eight cars of pears shipped from valley yesterday.

Medford armory improvement authorized.

Hands off policy by America in Europe urged.

Twenty years ago August 30, 1925 (It was Sunday) Coal miners scheduled to start strike tomorrow.

Babe Ruth, "home run king," fined and sent home by Yankee manager.

Portland golfers defeat local players in meet.

Medford defeats Eagle Point 11 to 4.

Bids for Ashland normal school to be opened soon.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO August 30, 1911 (It was Wednesday) First cars of Bartletts selling in New York at \$1.50 per box.

Central Point to pave streets at once.

Wolves kill many cattle in Crater Lake forest and special hunter is sent into the field.

Victor Bursell of Hanley Lane, harvests record crop of hay and grain from small tract.

DRAWN THE LINE Detroit (U.P.)—The wife didn't mind too much when her husband brought his cronies home in the middle of the night, but when they went to bed on her clean sheets with their shoes on, that was too much. So testifying in court the woman was granted a divorce.

V-MAIL ROMANCE East New Portland, Me. (U.P.)—When Miss Shirley Howes of this town and Edward J. Grande of Worcester, Mass., were married recently, it marked a two-year engagement which was arranged by V-mail when the principals had never met.

MONTHLY PAY OF SEAMEN BOOSTED

Washington, Aug. 31—U.P.—The War Labor Board today ordered the basic monthly wage of the nation's 100,000 able-bodied seamen increased from \$100 to \$145.

The wage increase, which has already been approved by Stabilization Director William H. Davis, goes into effect Oct. 1 when present war-risk voyage bonuses will be eliminated by order of the maritime war emergency board.

Automotive Shop Help to Wounded

Detroit (U.P.)—An exact copy of an automobile tool shop complete with thousands of dollars worth of precision equipment is now in use by wounded veterans at Percy Jones General

Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. The tools were donated by the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers Assn. of Detroit. The products made by the wounded and handicapped veterans are used by other patients or by the hospital staff in their rehabilitation programs.

Instruction is given in the shop in the morning and afternoon during which specific projects are worked out by the patients. There are now only 376,000-000 acres of land in federal ownership as compared to 650,000-000 in 1940.

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- MEN'S DEPT.
- DRY GOODS DEPT.
- SHOE DEPT.

M. M. DEPT. STORE

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Since MONEY doesn't grow on TREES

QUAKER Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice Sparkies

Try Both For Grand Flavor 2 for 25c One Package of Each

QUICK QUAKER OATS 3-lb. Pkg. 25c FOR THESE COOLER MORNINGS

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NO POINTS NEEDED

GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE JUICE	No. 5 Can	45c
DEL ROGUE TOMATO JUICE	No. 5 Can	19c
V-8 MIXED JUICES	No. 2 Cans	29c
CARNIVAL GREEN BEANS	No. 2 Cans	25c
GARDEN BRAND GREEN PEAS	No. 2 Can	13c
MECO BRAND SWEET CORN	No. 2 Can	15c
SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAM	12-oz. Tin CHOPPED	43c
RANCHO TOMATO SOUP	4 Cans	25c

"DEW-KIST" BETTER VEGETABLES

Klondike Watermelons ea. 49c GUARANTEED RIPE

SWEET, Mountain Grown 6 ears 33c

Small lg. lug 79c

Green Peppers each 2c SWEET—FULL SIZED

Large Bunch 19c FOR THOSE CRISPY PICKLES

Red Malagas 2 lbs. 19c HAND PICKED FRUIT

BABY FOODS

Fruits and Vegetables

Assorted ea. 7c Dozen . . . 84c

SPECIAL MORNING MILK 6 tall cans 60c WITH ADDED VITAMINS

ANOTHER SHIPMENT Imported English Nickel Plated Steel NEEDLES

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TEN TO A PACKAGE LIMIT—2 PACKAGES

CLOSED LABOR DAY

Anderson's Thrift Market

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Nazis Had Secret Weapons Capable Of Great Range

Chicago (U.P.)—In examining German secret weapons, Army Ordnance experts have discovered a new type of ammunition designed for ranges of 94 miles, according to Col. John Slezak, chief of the Chicago Ordnance District.

Investigators have uncovered a German-developed gun about 32 inches in diameter and capable of firing a five-ton shell.

Ordnance officers, conducting their investigations at Hillersleben and Bad Blankenburg, large German research centers, have also found a projectile which, though fired from a gun, becomes rocket-propelled after leaving the gun barrel.

Sofled window shades need not be thrown away. Just turn them upside down, stitch a new hem, and tack the old hem to the roller.