

Frontier Pact Up to Polish People--Stettinius

1ST ARMY HURLS TANKS, PLANES INTO BATTLE TO MEET NAZI BLOW

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LATEST CITY NEWS

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U. S. TO BACK LAND ACCORD IF ALL SIGN

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The United States in a statement of policy on Poland today said it would have no objection to settlement of the Polish-Russian dispute before the end of the war "if a mutual agreement is reached by the United Nations directly concerned."

The statement was made public by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., at his regular press conference.

Referring to the United States general policy that settlement of boundary questions should await the end of the war, the statement said "this did not mean that certain questions could not be settled by friendly conference and agreement."

Answer to Churchill
The statement was the United States answer to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's challenge that it state "with precision" its policy toward the Soviet-Polish dispute.

Churchill revealed last week that Great Britain believed that the Polish government in exile should reach agreement with the Soviet Union on a boundary which would transfer most of Eastern Poland to the Soviet Union.

"It is a result of such an agreement," Stettinius said today, "the government and people of Poland decide that it would be in the interest of the Polish state to transfer national groups, the United States government in cooperation with other governments, will assist Poland, in so far as practicable, in such transfers."

The Earl of Halifax, British ambassador, called on Stettinius this morning before the Polish statement was issued, but the secretary of state said they discussed routine affairs.

Aid in Transfers Promised
Stettinius, while avoiding direct approval of the partition of Poland, promised American aid for Poland in any transfer of peoples necessitated by a border agreement.

The secretary said the United States could not guarantee specific European frontiers but noted that this government was working for establishment of a world-security organization.

The text of Stettinius' statement follows:
"The United States government's position as regards Poland has been steadfastly guided by full understanding and sympathy for the (Continued on Page 8, Column 4.)"

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Loyal Nisei Can't Be Held In Camps, High Court Rules

'SUBS' SINK JAP CRUISER; 33-SHIP BAG

By Associated Press.
American submarines have sunk 33 more Japanese ships, including a light cruiser, three destroyers and six escort vessels, a minesweeper and a minelayer, in their latest forays in the Pacific, the Navy reported today.

The new tally brings the total of enemy ships of all types sunk by submarines since the start of the war to 907, with 94 of them warships. Submarines have sunk 13 Jap cruisers and 43 destroyers. (See Communiqué, Page 7.)

Superfortresses, probably 200 strong, hit vulnerable Nagoya, Japanese industrial city, and Hankow, China, today as American doughboys on heavily invaded Mindoro in the Philippines made sharp gains while fighting continued Leyte.

Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of the Strategic Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas, holds no hope that B-29 raids will knock Japan out of the war quickly and says "We expect Japan will be on her feet and fighting in 1946."

But, in Japan, Tokyo's influential newspaper Asahi views the invasion of Mindoro with trepidation and in an editorial warns victory there would give America "full control of tomorrow's military situation."

New Landing Feared
Domei, Japanese news agency, in an unconfirmed broadcast, said Nipponese planes sighted "an enemy fleet of considerable strength" in the Sulu Sea south of Mindoro, which may mean another invasion of a Philippines island is in the making or the fleet is on the prowl for Japanese shipping.

Superfortresses, flying from bases in the Marianas, bombed Nagoya for two hours with approximately the same number of planes as left the Mitsubishi-owned Hatsudoki plane factory in flames December 15.

In the previous raid it was indicated at least 100 of the big bombers participated. None was lost over the target, but one was forced down at sea. Its crew was rescued.

Heavier Damage Revealed
Vein Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, with the Twenty-First Bomber Command, said after the planes took off today Brig. Gen. Hayward Hansell, Jr., revealed that photographs of last Friday's Nagoya raid showed the plane factory, one of Japan's (Continued on Page 7, Column 4.)

Plans to establish a medical and dental school at the University of Washington have been submitted to Gov.-Elect Mon. C. Wallgren, writes Ross Cunningham on Page 11.

GREEK FUNERAL MARCHERS PAUSE



IN ATHENS—Led by a banner painted with blood of dead demonstrators, a funeral procession pauses opposite the old Royal Palace December 4, scene of a clash with police the day before, as a band plays a Russian revolutionary funeral march. A. P. Wirephoto.

9 AUTOS PILE UP IN SKID; BUS ROUTES CHANGED

Skidding on ice, nine automobiles piled up in a traffic scramble in Fairview Avenue North on the trestle along the shore of Lake Union at the City Light steam plant about 7:35 o'clock this morning, causing bus service to be rerouted into Eastlake Avenue for 30 minutes.



DONALD GRAHAM HOMER V. JUNGST

Three traffic crews were sent to the scene to reroute northbound traffic to Eastlake Avenue and to untangle the traffic jam.

Traffic Investigators M. S. Sparks and C. E. Beach listed the following as involved: Harvey M. Anderson, 1304 E. 42nd St.; Charles Pierson, 12348 38th Ave. N. E.; Ed Joyner, 3847 E. 98th St.; Homer V. Jungst, 4747 19th Ave. N. E.; Donald Graham, 5738 25th Ave. N. E.; and Mrs. W. A. Anderson, Bothell. Names of the others were not learned.

"A woman caused it all," said Jungst, "but she drove away without a scratch and nobody got her name."

The section of roadway had not been sanded. Street department officials said all available men have been working 24 hours a day with Seattle Transit System crews in sanding streets but that a "crew just hadn't gotten there yet." The location is on the "regular sanding list," they said.

British Drive Lifting Greek Leftist Siege

By STEPHEN BARBER
Associated Press Foreign Staff
ATHENS, Dec. 18.—British forces launched a full-scale drive against Left-wing E. L. A. S. forces in Athens today and it appeared likely to be only a matter of hours before the siege of the capital is lifted.

Within a short time after jumping off at dawn the British had captured an E. L. A. S. stronghold on the highway leading from Athens through the summer resort of Phaleron to the Kalamaki Airport. The E. L. A. S. forces, estimated at about 200, had barricaded themselves in a brewery and were equipped with heavy machine guns.

The Kalamaki Airport already had been cleared to a depth of 300 yards and British armored vehicles were traversing the road from Athens to Piraeus.

Before the main attack began, British forces took Sikellias Hill, due south of the Acropolis, which had been strongly held by the E. L. A. S.

The first goal of the British clean-up operations was to open the main highway between Athens, the port of Piraeus and Kalamaki Airport.

Armored forces as well as infantry participated. A number of prisoners were taken in the first hours of the drive.

Strong E. L. A. S. forces, meanwhile, made simultaneous attacks upon R. A. F. headquarters and Averoff prison, which was held by a British detachment and Greek police. The prison houses a number of political prisoners.

R. A. F. headquarters was defended by R. A. F. forces and British infantry.

British head quarters reported that Lieut. Gen. F. M. Scobie turned down a peace offer because it did not provide for the immediate cessation of the two-week-old civil warfare as a preliminary to final negotiations.

Floating Bars For Britons in Pacific
LONDON, Dec. 18.—(AP)—Britain will send three floating "night clubs" to the Pacific to entertain her troops.

In answer to mounting criticism that soldiers battling the Japanese are being neglected, the government is floating out three big liners. Each is equipped with its own brewery, bar, orchestra and floor show. The ships will brew beer as they sail.

ARMY OUSTER OF JAPANESE HELD VALID

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States today declared justified an order excluding Japanese from the West Coast which the Army applied in March, 1942, and revoked only yesterday.

The court's 6-to-3 opinion by Justice Black on the issues of exclusion did not rule on the constitutional questions involved.

In another opinion, the justices ruled unanimously that an American woman of Japanese descent was entitled to unconditional release from a War Relocation Authority center—because she was conceded to be a loyal citizen.

The opinion holding exclusion justified was given in the case of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, who was removed from his California home to a War Relocation Authority center in Utah.

Hardships Are Admitted
The court's majority opinion in his case held that the exclusion order should be affirmed "as of the time it was made and when the forcible removal violated it."

"I am doing so," Black's opinion said, "we are not unmindful of the hardships imposed by it upon a large group of American citizens. But hardships are part of war, and war is an aggregation of hardships."

"All citizens alike, both in and out of uniform, feel the impact of war in greater or lesser measure."

"Citizenship has its responsibilities as well as its privileges and in time of war the burden is always heavier. Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direst emergency and peril, is inconsistent with our basic governmental institutions. But when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened by hostile forces, the power to protect must be commensurate with the threatened danger."

The court majority said in reference to the constitutional issues (Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

Hit by Thief, Woman Lies 3 Hours in Cold
Stunned unconscious, Miss Eileen Welby, 28 years old, Seattle hotel employe, lay in the cold almost three hours at a bus stop at Ninth Avenue and Jefferson Street early this morning after her assailant escaped with her purse.

Miss Welby, 905 Jefferson Ave., was on her way to work as night auditor and desk clerk at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

JAP EVACUEES' RETURN AFTER JAN. 1 APPROVED

By Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Japanese removed from the Pacific Coast early in the war will be permitted to return to their former homes in California, Oregon and Washington after January 1.

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the Western Defense Command, announced yesterday that the War Department had decided to revoke its security order, under which the persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated.

The move General Pratt said, was because of "favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments."

Henceforth, he said, they will be excluded only when the Army considers them, personally, dangerous. All persons not specifically excluded will be permitted to return.

L. A. Mayor Opposed
Reception of the announcement throughout the West was varied. In Los Angeles, outspoken Mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that if the government permits the Japanese to return it should send troops to protect them.

"If they come back and start moving war workers to get a place to live, I don't know what the result will be," Bowron said, adding that because of inadequate police facilities "we just can't guarantee them protection."

It was uncertain how many evacuees would be affected by the order. More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated in the order of March 24, (Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

Gracie Allen Says:
WELL, Christmas is just a week from today. In this country, everything will be "Peace on earth, good will toward men." But for the next few shopping days, it's every man for himself.

While squeezing through a department store Saturday, I saw several Christmas trees made of rayon. Now I know what they're making stockings of—Christmas trees. At least the ones I have on feel that way.

Speaking of stockings, it's going to be a little hard on the bobby socks this year, having only those little things to hang up for Santa. Goodness, they're hardly big enough to hold Sinatra.

Fire Department officials in our town have issued a strict warning to amateur Santa Clauses to watch out that their whiskers don't get singed. George says he isn't worried so much about his whiskers getting singed—it's his bank account he's bothered about.

ENEMY DRIVES 4 MILES INTO HODGES' LINES

By Associated Press.
PARIS, Dec. 18.—Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army struck back at advancing German columns of infantry and armor in Belgium and Luxembourg today in a fierce battle, which may prove to be one of the most decisive of the war.

The Allied Command accepted the challenge of Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, who was attempting his greatest counter-offensive against American troops in Europe.

But the situation at the front was reported extremely fluid and for this reason Supreme Headquarters decided upon a strict blackout on detailed information concerning the extent of the enemy advances and the counter-blows of the Americans.

However, front-line dispatches said Hodges had thrown armor against the German thrusts, and that British Spitfires and Tempests came down from Holland to lend a hand to American Air Forces.

Throwing hundreds of carefully conserved planes, hundreds of tanks, many divisions and even parachutists into a surprising winter counter-offensive, Von Rundstedt had achieved a penetration of several miles in the American lines, reinvaded Belgium in the Monschau area, 16 miles south of Aachen, and reentered Luxembourg at two other points.

Today the Germans were pushing their advance along an 80-mile front from the Monschau area to the southern tip of the Luxembourg border with new and more violent attacks.

The German air force continued to support the German winter strike on the biggest scale since the Allied landings in Normandy. More Nazi parachutists were dropped behind American lines last night, but these may have numbered no more than ten. Six were caught.

129 Planes Downed
Tabulations from Ninth Tactical Air Force Headquarters said 129 German planes had been shot down in 24 hours—more than 20 per cent of the number of carefully husbanded aircraft put over the lines by the German air force.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the Ninth United States Army on Hodges' left flank, praised the work of the Allied tactical airmen, declaring that despite the great number of planes used by the Germans they are "not able to bother us a great deal."

The Germans declared forward American positions along a 20-mile front had been overrun between Luxembourg and the Hohle Vieh (high marshland), a swampy tract 2,200 feet above sea level extending for 30 miles from Rotgen to Malmedy. But the German command said it was withholding details of the action.

Germans Gain Several Miles
First Army headquarters dispatches said the Germans had gained several miles and American troops were locked in battle. The penetration apparently had been at least four miles in one area ten miles east of Malmedy, a Belgian town just north of the Luxembourg border.

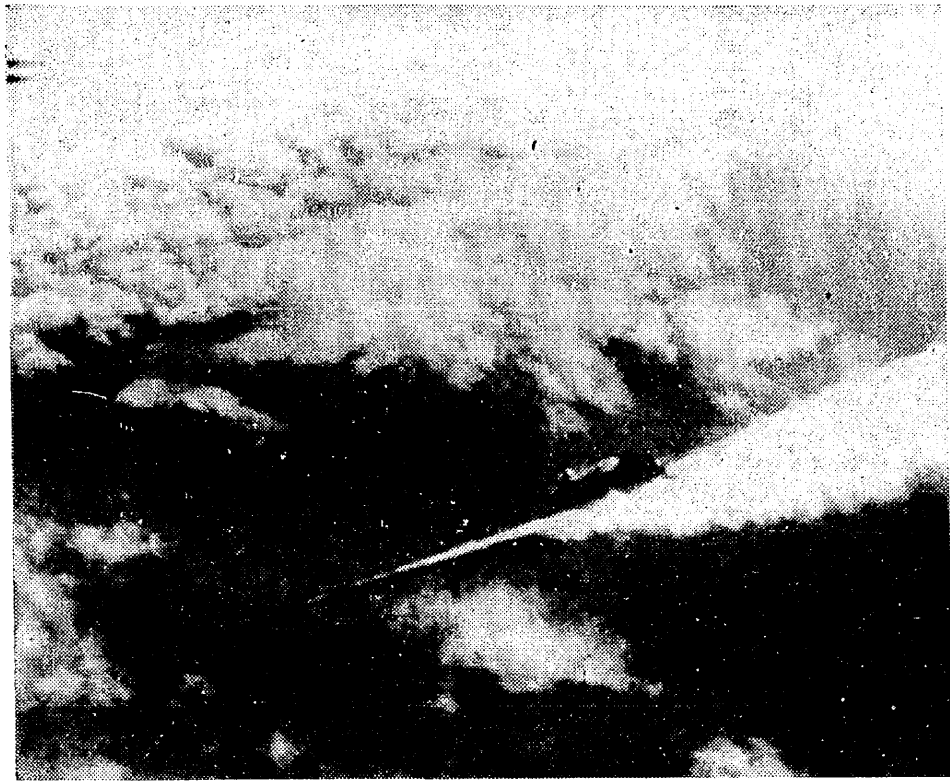
(Berlin said tonight the Germans had crossed the northern part of Luxembourg on a broad front and were nearing the Luxembourg-Belgium border. The Allied-controlled (Continued on Page 8, Column 5.)

One-night pass for Santa Claus makes Jittle German boy feel better, says Hal Boyle, at the front. Page 4.

Ellensburg Soldier Killed in Europe
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—(AP)—The War Department reported today Pfc. John J. Kelleher, Jr., of Ellensburg had died of wounds received in action in the European war theatre. He was reported wounded in action in a casualty list December 14. Kelleher was the son of John Kelleher.

ON WESTERN FRONT
By Associated Press.
ALLIED ARMIES
Canadian First, British Second and U. S. Ninth: Lines unchanged.
U. S. First: Fighting to blunt German counter-offensive that made gains of several miles in penetrations of Belgium and Luxembourg.
U. S. Third: Partly breached Siegfried Line at Dillingen.
U. S. Seventh: Five Palatinat villages captured in deeper penetration of Germany.
French First: Battled Germans northwest of Colmar.
U. S. DIVISIONS
14th Armored (Seventh Army): Advanced through Wissembourg Gap to within 32 miles of Mannheim and Ludwigs-hafen.
35th Infantry (Third Army): Fought into Gersheim, two miles inside Saar Basin. Gained another half-mile north of Reichheim.
36th Infantry (Seventh Army): Seized Kayserberg, five miles northwest of Colmar.
90th Infantry (Third Army): Smashed stalemate at Dillingen in decisive victory.
95th Infantry (Third Army): Gained slightly in Fraulautern and Enseldorf West Wall defenses, east and northeast of Saarlautern.

'FORT' DOWNED IN COLLISION



OVER STUTTGART GERMANY—A B-17 Flying Fortress, lead plane of a formation of Eighth Army Air Force heavy bombers attacking Stuttgart, plummets earthward trailing heavy smoke after its tail assembly was completely knocked off by the propellers of the following plane. No parachutes were seen to open.—A. P. wirephoto from Army Air Forces.

HOLE BLASTED IN NAZI FORT



TNT IN TRUCK DID IT—Two American soldiers examine a hole in the wall of a German-held fort near Metz, France, after United States Army engineers had loaded a German half-truck with TNT and rolled it into the side of the structure. Eighty-two Germans surrendered to an American Infantry company after the blast.—A. P. wirephoto from United States Signal Corps.

24-HOUR LEAVE



IN HOLLYWOOD—Gail Patrick, film actress, and her husband, Lieut. Dean White, U. S. N. R., celebrated their first Christmas together Saturday night. The advanced date was necessary as Lieutenant White had only a 24-hour leave from the Naval Air Station in Alameda, and will be unable to get home Christmas Day. This is the first time since Pearl Harbor that White has been in this country for the holidays.—A. P. wirephoto.

Text of Army Order Lifting Ban on Japanese on Coast

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The text of the War Department announcement of the rescinding of the Japanese exclusion order:

Favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments, has resulted in a determination by the commanding general of the Western Defense Command, with the approval of the War Department, that the continued mass exclusion from the West Coast of persons of Japanese ancestry is no longer a matter of military necessity. For this reason, mass exclusion orders under which persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the Pacific Coast area in 1942 were revoked today through the issuance of Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, of public proclamation No. 21. The revocation order provides any person of Japanese ancestry, about whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude, will continue to be excluded on an individual basis. Those persons of Japanese ancestry whose records have stood the tests of Army scrutiny during the past two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens. The decision to revoke the exclusion orders, first applied on March 26, 1942, was prompted by military considerations. Since the evacuation, our armed forces steadily have pushed the enemy in the Pacific farther from our shores and closer to the Japanese home islands. Although hard fighting is ahead in the Pacific, it no longer can be said, as it could be said in 1942, that an enemy invasion of the West Coast on a large scale is a substantial possibility. In 1942, it was impossible to make an immediate determination of which persons of Japanese ancestry were loyal and which were not. Mass treatment of all Japanese-Americans, therefore was a necessary military precaution. Since that time, persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the coastal area have been thoroughly investigated from the standpoint of loyalty, probably more thoroughly than any other segment of our population. As a result of these investigations, it has been possible to make progress in separating those who may be dangerous from those who are loyal to the United States. One of the first steps in this direction was taken by the Army itself in selecting those persons of military age among the persons of Japanese ancestry who were acceptable for the Army, initially as volunteers and later under Selective Service. Many of these men were recruited from relocation centers and many of them have families in the centers. The outstanding record which these men have made fighting for the United States in Italy, in France, and in the Pacific has shown conclusively it is possible to make sound judgments as to their loyalty. The War Department is aware the rescission of mass exclusion will create certain adjustment problems beyond military considerations. It believes, however, that adequate solutions for these problems exist. The Department of the Interior has informed the War Department that it intends to put into effect a program based on a gradual and orderly return to the West Coast and a vigorous continuation of its efforts to relocate persons of Japanese descent throughout the United States. The War Department believes the people of the Pacific Coast area will accord returning persons of Japanese ancestry all the considerations to which they are entitled as loyal citizens and law-abiding residents.

Gen. Pratt



REVOKES EXCLUSION ORDER—With the approval of the War Department, Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt (above), chief of the Western Defense Command, yesterday in San Francisco issued the revocation order which excluded persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast.—A. P. wirephoto.

NO MORE DIMES FOR BABY



IN BOSTON YESTERDAY—Six-month-old Linda Edgar, held by her mother, Mrs. Lillian Edgar, looks searchingly on at her brother, Peter, 2½, believed by his mother to be responsible for "feeding" the baby a dime which became lodged in her throat. The child suffered with an infected throat for two months before an operation disclosed the coin. Peter offers consolation with a pat on the arm but his sister, just home from the hospital, appears a bit distrustful.—A. P. wirephoto.

Equal Rights Promised Japs by Mayor Devin

Mayor William F. Devin today promised that alien and American-born Japanese who are permitted to return to Seattle by military authorities will be "given equal protection under the law" with all other citizens. "It is assumed that the War Department has satisfied itself that those American-Japanese who are permitted to return to the West Coast area are not dangerous to the war effort," the mayor declared in a formal statement. "If this be true, they are entitled to be accorded the same rights and privileges as other citizens. I call upon our citizens to put into effect at this time those principles of democracy of which we are all so justly proud as Americans. Our men are fighting and dying that those principles may be preserved in this nation and in the world. Protection For All "As the mayor of this city, it is my duty to see to it that all of our citizens, regardless of color or creed, are given equal protection under the law, and that I intend to do." Revocation of the Japanese exclusion order for the Pacific Coast won praise from the Seattle Council of Churches, but met criticism from the Remember Pearl Harbor League. The league was organized in the White and Puyallup River Valleys to oppose resettlement of the Japanese. The Rev. Dr. Harold V. Jensen, pastor of the First Baptist Church and president of the Council of Churches, said the return of the Japanese will be "a real testing period for the city," and made a plea for tolerance. "Now that the military emergency which caused the evacuation of residents of Japanese descent has passed, the revocation of the order is a much-needed indication of democracy. I rejoice that our military authorities, in the midst of the battle for democracy overseas, are acting to preserve that democracy at home. Hundreds Have Died in War "I am confident that the loyalty and sense of fair play of our citizens will prompt them to cooperate fully in the period of readjustment when these Americans of Japanese ancestry begin to return to their homes. In that connection, we should be reminded that hundreds of American citizens of Japanese ancestry have given their lives for the country, and many more are

Evacuees

(Continued From Page One)

1942, and it was estimated that there are now approximately 119,000 under jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority. Spokesmen for the Western Defense Command said that lifting of the ban will not mean a sudden return of population, adding further strain to war-taxed housing conditions. The Defense Command said it expects the War Relocation Authority to see that the process is gradual, and added that those permitted to return will be carefully investigated. In Boise, Idaho's Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen voiced hearty accord with the revocation order. Idaho is the site of the Minidoka Relocation Center, which at one time housed 10,000 Japanese-Americans. "Having proved themselves loyal American citizens, these people should be given every opportunity to return to their homes..." Internees Waited for Today Yoshita Fujii, chairman of the Minidoka Community Council, said the 7,500 Minidoka internees "have been waiting for this day. We long to return to our homes, our farms, our businesses. We feel that we are good Americans..." At Salt Lake City, Saburo Kido, president of the Japanese-American Citizens' League and a former San Francisco lawyer, termed the action "a vindication of the loyalty of the Japanese-American population to the United States. But at Kent, Wash., Benjamin Smith, president of the Remember Pearl Harbor League, declared the Japanese still are dangerous to the war effort, and declared the Japanese still are dangerous to the war effort, and added that his organization has pledged 500 persons not to sell, lease or rent farms, homes or stores to the returning evacuees. He said that "further steps" might be taken. Orderly Dismissal An orderly dismissal of the Japanese from the camps was envisioned by War Relocation Authorities. At the Topaz (Ariz.) Center, Director Luther T. Hossman said it would probably be a year before the center is abandoned. Director Leroy H. Bennett of the Gila River Center at Rivers, Ariz., said the residents won't be returned "immediately," and promised a detailed announcement of procedure would be made later in Washington. At Washington, D. C., West Coast congressmen were reluctant to comment. Representative Lea, Democrat, California, said he hoped many of the Japanese who left the state would stay away. Congressmen from Oregon and Washington State said there was still considerable feeling against the Japanese in some parts of their districts. Housing Is Problem Representative Sheppard, Democrat, California, said he thought the housing situation in many California areas would retard the return of the Japanese. At Salinas, Calif., which sent many of its youth to Bataan and Corregidor, Chamber of Commerce Secretary Fred A. McCargar said: "Salinas certainly doesn't want any incidents to happen." He en-

High Court

(Continued From Page One)

vison of our West Coast and felt constrained to take proper security measures, because they decided that the military urgency of the situation demanded that all citizens of Japanese ancestry be segregated from the West Coast temporarily, and, finally, because Congress, posing its confidence in this time of war in our military leaders—as inevitably it must—determined that they should have the power to do just this. Three Justices Dissent "There was evidence of disloyalty on the part of some, the military authorities considered that the need for action was great and time was short. We cannot—by availing ourselves of the calm perspective of hindsight—now say that at that time these actions were unjustified." Justices Murphy, Jackson and Roberts each wrote dissenting opinions. Justice Frankfurter wrote a separate concurring opinion. Terming the exclusion "an obvious racial discrimination," Murphy said it was "one of the most sweeping and complete deprivations of constitutional rights in the history of this nation in the absence of martial law." No Immediate Relation to an "Immediate" Public Danger is Evident, he said, "to support this racial discrimination." Murphy said it was essential "that there be definite limits to military discretion, especially where martial law has not been declared." The Douglas decision explained: "We do not mean to imply that detention in connection with no phase of the (Japanese) evacuation program would be lawful." In the decision by Justice Douglas the court declined, however, to rule on the questions of military law involved in the case. The Douglas decision explained: "We do not mean to imply that detention in connection with no phase of the (Japanese) evacuation program would be lawful." In reaching its conclusion, the court said it did not "come to the underlying constitutional issues which have been argued. For we conclude that, whatever power the War Relocation Authority may have to detain other classes of citizens, it has no authority to subject citizens who are concededly loyal to its... procedure." The court's decision came just a day after the War Department revoked its order by which persons of Japanese ancestry have been barred from strategic areas of California, Washington and Oregon. The Army revocation did not, however, extend to citizens of Japanese ancestry of known pro-Nipponese sympathies. Born in California Justice Roberts wrote a separate concurring opinion in which he said he felt that court was "squarely faced" with the constitutional rights of Miss Endo. Miss Endo was born 24 years ago in Sacramento, Calif. Described by "because I think the indisputable

EARLY CHRISTMAS



IN DES MOINES YESTERDAY—Five-year-old Russell Huckstep is shown with some of the Christmas toys he has been receiving ahead of time because he may not live until December 25. A hospital patient since July 20, the boy is suffering from an inflammation of the lungs from which physicians say he cannot recover. His father, an Army major, was killed in a plane crash in Cairo, Egypt, last year.—A. P. wirephoto.

Survivors Tell How Germans Mowed Down Captive Yanks

and as we got to the road intersection they opened up on us," said Summers. "They had at least 15 to 20 tanks. They disarmed us and then searched us for wristwatches and anything else they wanted. "I guess we were lined up along that road for a full hour. Then they stood us all together in an open field. I thought something was wrong. As we were standing there, one German soldier moving past in a tank column less than 50 yards away pulled out a pistol and emptied it on our fellows. "A grimy soldier sitting in the little room here with Summers ran his hands through mud-caked hair and broke into sobs. There were tears in Summers' eyes as he went on. "Then they opened up on us from their armored cars with machine guns. We hadn't tried to run away or anything. We were just standing there with our hands up and they tried to murder us all. And they did murder a lot of us. "There was nothing to do but flop and play dead. "I never saw such slaughter before in this war," said Pvt. William F. Geem of Elizabethtown, Pa. "They were cutting us down like guinea pigs. Then those German non-coms began walking around knocking off our wounded. I kept my head down, but after they had emptied their pistols I could hear them click fresh cartridges in their hands while they were reloading. Then they went on looking for more of our fellows to shoot. "We just hoped and prayed while we lay there listening to them shoot every man that moved," said Charles F. Appman, technician, fifth grade, Verona, Pa. "Hour in Freezing Mud The survivors lay in tense, rigid silence in the freezing mud for an hour, before cautious glances showed all the Germans had moved away except one Tiger tank. "It wasn't more than 100 yards away, but we decided we had to make a break for it then or never," said Harold W. Billow, technician fifth grade, Mount Jay, Pa. "We jumped up and scattered for the woods. The tank opened up on us, but I don't think it got many that time." Three hours after the slaughter, less than 20 survivors had made their way back to the American lines. Jack Belden of Time Magazine and I rode back to this clearing station with the first survivors picked up by our reconnaissance jeeps.

Russ Buyers in U. S. Win Soviet Awards

MOSCOW, Dec. 18.—(AP)—The Supreme Soviet yesterday announced the award of decorations to more than 100 members of the Russian Purchasing Commission in the United States for "successful effort in supplying the Red Army and navy with needed war supplies and materials." Heading the list was Rear Adm. Mikhail Ivanovich Akulov, who received the Order of Lenin.

Baron Ikki Dies in Tokyo

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—(AP)—Baron Kitokuro Ikki, 71 years old, former president of the Japanese Privy Council and one of Emperor Hirohito's personal financial advisers, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home in Tokyo, Domei Japanese news agency said. Baron Ikki was appointed to the Privy Council in August, 1917.