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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1944.

Loyal Citizens Should Be Received on Their Merits

ARMY orders under which Japanese were evacuated and excluded from the Pacific Coast states have been revoked. The War Department having decided that mass exclusion is no longer a matter of military necessity.

The Supreme Court Monday rendered two opinions bearing on the question. The first was to the effect that as a military necessity persons of Japanese ancestry, even though American citizens, may be excluded from the Pacific Coast states.

The revocation order applies only to persons of Japanese ancestry who have been investigated from the standpoint of loyalty to the United States. The particular application would seem to be to the native-born; to those who, under our Constitution, are American citizens or will qualify for that status when they come of age.

Immediate regional reactions are various. They reflect preferences and prejudices. There are those who resented the presence of so many Japanese in this area long before the war began. There are many others who found the Japanese easy to get along with; law-abiding, industrious and serviceable to the general public in many ways.

The margin for such differences of opinion narrowed sharply after Pearl Harbor. Evidences of long collaboration between some Japanese in this country and the war lords of Tokyo could not be disputed. It was inevitable that those previously prejudiced should at once regard all Japanese as potential, if not actual, enemies. Even some theretofore disposed to think well of Japanese neighbors could not help but be more or less shaken in faith.

In such circumstances, and while public feeling ran high, evacuation and relocation of Japanese seemed best for all concerned. It was accomplished in orderly fashion; and it cannot be doubted that a great deal of trouble, and of possibly very serious disturbance, was thereby averted.

There was then no time nor any dependable means of segregation. The complete sweep of this area included thousands of American citizens and thousands of youngsters whose right of citizenship is inherent. In this, as in earlier wars, there has been much rounding up of enemy aliens and native-born traitors; but never before have men, women and children been herded away without chance to prove their loyalty.

The injustice of this in thousands of cases has been recognized from the start by right-thinking Americans of other ancestry--all alien, if one goes back far enough. At the same time most such Americans realized there was no other reasonable way to prevent friction and insure the safety of the Japanese, both native-born and alien.

There has been much criticism of the War Relocation Authority; but, on the whole, it has been doing a good job. Disturbance at its centers and camps has been held at a minimum. Credit for this is largely due to loyal Japanese-American citizens. They have borne their burden of injustice and indiscriminate odium with commendable fortitude. In this, as well as for fighting as Americans on various fronts, they have well earned the right to consideration on their individual merits.

The reversal of exclusion is not to be attended by any rush. The Japanese who gradually return will have been fully tested as to loyalty. They should be received without rancor; and be permitted, without prejudice, to resume their places among other loyal and law-abiding citizens.

Should Be City Property

THE strip of waterfront property lying just under Duwamish Head should be acquired by the City of Seattle by any proper means and at a price within reason. Formerly an amusement area, known as Luna Park, it would be a most desirable addition to the city's park system.

King County now holds title to the property for tax delinquency, amounting to about \$5,758. It is to be offered for sale at auction, with a reported opening bid of \$8,000 by private parties. No time should be lost in such negotiations as may be necessary to give the city first chance.

If the Council can quickly plan the way and provide the wherewithal, would-be private purchasers would show commendable public spirit by standing aside and letting this sightly spot go to the city.

Better Take It Easy

SIGNOR BONOMI has pulled together a new cabinet in Rome; and Italy again has another government, which, from the farther distances, looks like more of the same. Count Carlo Sforza, against whom Britain lodged specific objection, is not included.

Our State Department lost no time in issuing a statement to say it is happy to see the new Italian government take office. The British Foreign Office, having won its point on Sforza, immediately announced its welcome of "the representative character of the new government."

There seems to have been some diversion from the course outlined by Secretary Stettinius just a few days ago. He then declared the United States would not concern itself with the government or the internal affairs of any European state. Instant approval of a new and untried government is scarcely in accord with that declaration. It may be all right, but it certainly isn't hands off.

News of the same day from Washington, D. C., quotes an unnamed spokesman of the State Department as saying that any attempts by Britain or Russia to set up special areas of political privilege in Europe will be opposed by the United States.

Such attempts already are in open progress. The Stalin-Churchill "settlement" of the Polish question is a case in point. Maybe we should wait a while and help get that international peace machine set up before having much to say, either in approval or disapproval, of what other nations choose to do.

Churchill Plea Hints Rift In Allied Accord

—By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON--What was the most surprising thing about Prime Minister Churchill's latest speech to the House of Commons was not the announcement of territorial changes for Poland favored by Britain and Russia, but the plea for a conference of the heads of state.

One would expect that Mr. Churchill would not have to beg publicly for a meeting with President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin. The way the Prime Minister expressed his willingness and that of Foreign Secretary Eden to go anywhere at any time and under any conditions to meet with the President and Marshal Stalin indicated that maybe the request had been made through the customary diplomatic channels and had been declined by either President Roosevelt or Marshal Stalin or both.

It is apparent, too, from the suggestion of the Prime Minister that he wants Mr. Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin to come to Britain. This is a natural desire because the Prime Minister has twice gone to meet Mr. Stalin away from Britain and several times he has come to the United States to meet Mr. Roosevelt.

But underlying this effort to get a conference of the "Big Three," there is evidently some serious obstacle. For a while it was believed that Mr. Roosevelt would not wish to make another overseas journey till he regained his physical strength, as it will be recalled that on the last journey to Tehran he picked up a flu germ which weakened him for many months.

Mr. Roosevelt is in shape physically so the reason must be looked for in some other direction. The President, of course, has an inauguration ceremony on January 20 and he has his annual message on the budget and legislative matters to present to the new Congress on January 3, so the meeting could hardly take place before February.

Maybe all these reasons have been given and Mr. Churchill nevertheless wants to make it easier for the President to get away immediately after the inauguration. Hence by preparing public opinion for the necessity of holding a conference, it may be that the Prime Minister is really paving the way for a decision. If this is true, then the impression of disunity would not be justified. The real difficulty may be in prying Marshal Stalin away from Moscow. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt would like to go to Britain but doesn't relish a trip as far away as Moscow, especially in winter.

UNQUESTIONABLY Russian relations with Britain and America would be improved if Marshal Stalin did leave his own country to participate with the heads of other states. It would be a refreshing circumstance if the head of the Russian government could appear in London and express publicly his views on the questions of the hour very much as the Prime Minister has just done before the House of Commons.

The present situation is rather embarrassing to America, for while the United States government has views on the status of Poland the policy here has been to oppose any rearrangements or settlements till hostilities cease. Mr. Churchill says this was to be the rule except where mutual agreement could be achieved ahead of time.

THE President is in a delicate spot. He knows that Americans are unfamiliar with the background of the Russo-Polish dispute and various other ticklish matters which he has hitherto been inclined to feel should be left to the European Allies to determine since it is supposedly not within our "sphere of influence." But to upset the Atlantic Charter that way only spells trouble and hard sledding for a new league. Maybe Mr. Roosevelt is waiting for American public opinion to crystallize. Certainly it is understandable why in the face of these big unsettled questions a conference of the heads of states has been delayed. Maybe the simple truth is that they aren't ready yet to agree.

Plans for highways restricted to motor vehicles are urged by the standing joint committee of the Royal Automobile Association and the Royal Scottish Automobile Association, London reports state. The group also advocates tunnels under the Thames River and improvements to all existing roads and bridges. Expenditure of \$40,000,000 annually on repairs should start now, the groups said. During the first year of peace, \$120,000,000 in repairs is viewed as desirable. New highways for automobiles only should be equipped with crossover facilities, spokesmen added.

OFF THE RECORD

By Reed

AMONG people aged 20-29 the affirmative vote was considerably higher, 57 per cent. Next greatest interest was shown in the group aged 30-49.

All those interested were asked: "What courses would you like to take?" The replies divided up as follows on a national basis:

- Vocational--machine work, beauty operator, typing, stenography, photography, dressmaking, refrigeration, building trades..... 13%
Professional and Scientific--law, engineering, journalism, international law, government, economics, psychology, physical welfare, chemistry, physics, electricity... 12
Languages--principally Spanish and English..... 5
Arts--music, art, painting... 3
Other..... 3
Undecided..... 3
Total..... 38%

"(Answers add to more than 34 per cent since some respondents gave multiple answers.)"

Maybe that will teach you not to lend our snow shovel!"

THE NEIGHBORS

By Clark



"Say! If any of you have started smoking cigarettes, I wish you'd tell me before I give Junior a spanking!"

Diplomats Must Not Trust Liberal Japanese Leaders

—By JAMES R. YOUNG

WASHINGTON--Presidential nomination of Joseph Clark Grew to be undersecretary of state was a disappointment to Filipinos, Chinese and Koreans to whom I have talked. There is no question of Mr. Grew's personal integrity and sincerity of purpose, but there exists a substantial fear that a handful of men in the Far Eastern division who surround Mr. Grew will fall to lay the groundwork for a policy guaranteeing that no deals be made with so-called liberal or moderate Japanese in a postwar world.

Mr. Grew conducts a householding and allows younger and more practical men in the service to assist him with their knowledge of the Orient, the former ambassador to Japan will be a target of unpleasant verbal and written criticism over policy formulated by holdover diplomats who are at least as polished, wishful thinkers and appeasers.

MR. GREW has available at least 20 capable foreign service officers familiar with China, Japan, Manchuria, Formosa, Korea, the Philippines, Burma, Thailand and Indo-China. Some of these men have been shunted to outposts in countries with which they are not familiar. The moves are believed instigated by old line diplomats who are awaiting ambassador or minister appointments from their present posts in the department.

AS self-appointed chairman of a one-man committee of the loyal opposition I question the existence of "intelligent elements" in Japan. I am convinced there will be no liberal or moderate leaders available for diplomatic contact. I am positive no underground exists. I have analyzed dozens of Japanese and I find not one to be trusted in diplomatic negotiations.

THE Japanese intelligentsia did not halt the distortion of Mr. Grew's speeches or those of the secretary of state, Henry L. Stimson, in 1932 when the anti-American campaign began--a never ending cycle of gossip, hatred and undercurrent antagonism, traced directly to the foreign office, the emperor's advisers and to the Japanese ambassador in Washington.

Adult Americans Reveal Interest in Education

—THE GALLUP POLL

WHILE laying their plans for the teaching and training of young people after the war, educators may be overlooking one important fact--a tremendous demand in this country for the education of adults. More than one-third of the adult population, or some 25,000,000 people, would like to enroll in adult education schools after the war, attending classes and taking special courses.

This fact, revealed in a nationwide survey by the Gallup Poll, suggests that the field of general adult education has barely been tapped in this country. The survey found that 17 per cent of the adults questioned from coast to coast had attended some kind of adult education classes during the past five years. But the potential demand, if not that, as seen by the following:

"After the war would you like to attend classes and take special courses for adults in some school or college?" The number who said "yes" was 34 per cent. The rest were either "no," or said they would not. Farmers were found the least interested.

AMONG people aged 20-29 the affirmative vote was considerably higher, 57 per cent. Next greatest interest was shown in the group aged 30-49. All those interested were asked: "What courses would you like to take?" The replies divided up as follows on a national basis:

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Professional and Scientific--law, engineering, journalism, international law, government, economics, psychology, physical welfare, chemistry, physics, electricity... 12
Languages--principally Spanish and English..... 5
Arts--music, art, painting... 3
Other..... 3
Undecided..... 3
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Outlook For Retrenchment Remains Grim

—By FRANK R. KENT

WASHINGTON--After a few weeks' experience with the postponement of Congress, the advocates of retrenchment in federal expenditures are in a pretty low state of mind. The notion that immediately after the German surrender the vast bureaucracy at Washington could be shrunk and the torrent of money that has been pouring out of treasury spigots measurably lessened is no longer optimistically cherished.

Clearly, nothing in the way of governing economy that would not seem trivial can be achieved while the war is on in Europe. But that is not the thing that most discourages those who feel that unrestricted waste on so vast a scale is our gravest national danger. They accept the war as an insurmountable barrier. What is encouraging pessimism concerning this basic and vital matter is the general political atmosphere and the popular indifference.

CERTAINLY, it is true that at the moment there is no vibrant public sentiment for economy. In consequence there has been keenness for it in Congress. That, too, is explained by the war. One cannot reasonably expect the country or Congress to become excited on this subject until at least our most formidable enemy has been crushed.

But it does seem reasonable to expect action along economy lines after that point has been reached. There are no indications that this goal will be realized. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that a tremendous new spending era will be inaugurated. Huge appropriations for new public works, some of which already have made their appearance, loom.

ONCE the Germans collapse, billions for all kinds of projects will be asked of Congress, not only by the administration but by various organized groups, as well as individual members of Congress. So far from planning to reduce or cease functioning, almost every federal bureau has postwar plans for expanding. Not one is considering contraction. As to appropriations, the reason resistance either as to their size or number seems futile is that practically all of them will be hooked up one way or another with the returning veterans. The reluctance of members of Congress to vote against anything which can be said to provide jobs for the discharged soldier or to compensate them in any of a myriad of ways is understandable.

UNDOUBTEDLY, it is a solemn obligation, from which we should not shrink nor quibble about the cost, to take the most generous care of disabled veterans and provide general support for the families of men who have lost their lives fighting for the country. But this should not be used to cloak the passage of utterly indigestible measures.

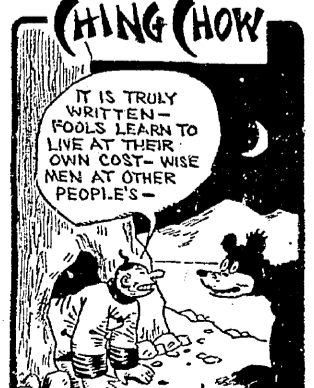
One such has already been passed and now awaits action by the President. This deal with the veterans part of this bill of the last war, and it provides pensions for the families of every First World War veteran whether death came as a result of his service or whether it came long after the war and from causes not remotely connected therewith.

IN brief, the widow or family of every veteran, no matter when, or how he dies, is to be pensioned. It is estimated that ultimately the cost of this bill alone would run into billions, and the President is being strongly urged to veto it. If he does not, an identical bill for the families of the Second World War will be passed. Already, a Senate committee has favorably reported a somewhat kindred proposal. That would run into some many more billions than one hesitates to estimate.

The complete impossibility of the nation standing up under such incredible burdens seems clear enough when one thinks about it. Yet, extremely few congressmen appear to be thinking. The number and size of the compensation bills increase all the time, and no one appears willing to resist any of them for fear he may be termed cruel and callous toward our returning heroes.

WHEN these facts are considered, plus the number of contemplated public works appropriations, the reason for the feeling that our national finances, which have been partially uncontrolled for eight years, soon will be wholly uncontrolled is plain. Spending is the basic New Deal policy, and spending is the thing about which its labor allies are most enthusiastic. What is particularly bad about the present situation is that the Republicans apparently have lost their zest for retrenchment.

ACTUALLY, leading Republicans are preparing a spending program of their own. With the minority party thus weakening on this issue there seems little chance of an effective economy coalition against a recklessly spendthrift administration policy. Yet there will be a few with the courage and consistency to stand up and call attention to the irreparable facts and point to the inevitable disaster. They may not get anywhere, but that they continue to point will be to their everlasting credit.



It is truly written--FOOLS LEARN TO LIVE AT OTHER MEN'S COST--WHEN MEN AT OTHER PEOPLES'... Technical Sgt. Robert V. Carroll, 925 21st Ave., who entered the Army Air Forces in May, 1943, has been overseas with the Eighth Air Force a year. He graduated from Roosevelt High School and attended the University of Washington.

Weather Report

Forecast for Seattle and vicinity today and tonight: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday with moving in valleys. Highest today 50; lowest tonight 33; highest Thursday 50. Washington and Oregon: Light rains today, tonight and Thursday with snow in the mountains. Little change in temperature. Data furnished by Weather Bureau for 24-hour period ending 5:30 a. m. Pacific War Time, December 20, 1944.

Table with columns: City, High, Low, Trace, and Temp. Pre. Inc. Includes cities like Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Des Moines, El Paso, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Olympia, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, and Spokane.

CALUTE TO THE SERVICE MEN

Demont Thornton Promoted At 'Hump' - Flyers' Air Base

Promotion of Demont A. Thornton, Jr., 8945 24th Ave. N. W., to corporal, has been announced by the War Relocation Authority. He is assigned to the 10th Air Force in China. "H u m p - D u m p s," a troop - carrier squadron of the 4th Air Force in China. Thornton was assigned to the 10th Air Force in May, 1943. He went overseas in January, 1944, and saw service in Africa and India before arriving in China.

Not able to write his family about his work, Peter Gallinatti, a Seattle Seabee steamer fitter second class, suggested anyone interested could look in the latest edition of a news magazine for details. The news article told of the huge Navy base at Manus in the Admiralty Islands, considered now far enough in the rear to be written about. Gallinatti, whose wife is living with her parents at 1205 16th Ave. N. E., has been overseas for almost a year. The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Sgt. Howard D. McKissick, stationed in France, his mother, Mrs. Marietta McKissick of 1063 E. Harrison St., learned recently. The 22-year-old infantryman volunteered to make contact with a battalion of Rangers cut off by an enemy force. He made his way across the terrain in the face of severe enemy gunfire, the citation said. His parents are Mrs. Urban Barber, also resides in Seattle.

Several Seattle men are serving with the unit controlling the Fort of Leghorn in Italy. The outfit's admirers work that sends an average of nearly 10,000 tons of war supplies to the Fifth Army front daily. The Seattle men are Corp. James C. Britain, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cassius Britain, 2854 Fairview Ave. N.; Sgt. Vern C. Haws, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Haws, 4389 Eighth Ave. N. E.; Corp. Carl V. Frigitto, son of Mrs. Mrs. Carl A. Frust, 149 E. 53rd St.; and Lieut. Col. Carl E. Fritts, executive officer, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Fritts, 2315 E. 53rd St.

NEW ADDRESSES--Robert Irvine Bennett, 1611 28th Ave. W., has enlisted in the Navy and has been assigned to the Naval Training Center at Sampson, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Warren B. Spickard, 4206 E. Highland Dr., has arrived at Fort Lewis; Lester E. Pope, 5609 14th Ave. N. E., is receiving his initial training at the Naval Center, Great Lakes, Ill.; Corp. William W. Hellman, 1008 N. 49th St., and Pfc. Charles L. Evans, 2317 1/2 N. 45th St., have been enrolled in the A. A. F. Training Command's aircraft radio mechanics school at Truxav Field, Madison, Wis. Louis Brook, 102 20th Ave. S., and Toby E. Kriv, 1322 E. 65th St., has started an 18-week training period at Childrens Army Air Field in Texas; Aviation Cadet Robert C. Heston, 6815 31st Ave. N. E., and Aviation Cadet Michael C. Johnson, 1412 E. Columbia St., are taking basic training at Independence Army Air Field, Kas.; Corp. Walter J. Nelson, Jr., 2517 W. 55th Ave. S.; Corp. D. L. Johnson, 908 Jefferson St. and Pfc. Maurice C. Coles, 8502 S. 118th St.

After action in the Pacific the following men are at the reclassification center at the San Diego Marine Corps base: Pfc. Garland A. Strong, 3814 Ferdinand St.; Pfc. Gordon V. Nelson, 2318 Boylston Ave.; Corp. Frank C. Miller, 717 55th Ave. S.; Corp. D. L. Johnson, 908 Jefferson St. and Pfc. Maurice C. Coles, 8502 S. 118th St.

Friends of Pfc. Quentin Sternberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sternberg, 1949 26th Ave. N., are receiving clever Christmas greetings from England like the one pictured above, drawn by Sternberg on V-mail stationery. With an anti-tank division of the 1st Infantry unit, Private Sternberg is a former University of Washington art and architecture student.