OUR PROGRAM—To do our best for Our City, Our State, Our Nation—ALL OUT FOR VICTORY

The Seattle Times

Founded by Alden J. Blethen August 10, 1896
Alden J. Blethen, 1846-1915.....C. B. Blethen, 1879-1941

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
ELMER E. TODD, President & Publisher
F. A. BLETHEN and WM. K. BLETHEN
Vice Presidents & Associate Publishers

Published Each Afternoon and Sunday Morning by
SEATTLE TIMES COMPANY
Telephone, Day and Night, MAin 0300
Main Office and Plant—Fairview Avenue North and John Street. Business Office open Monday to Friday, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Saturday, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; holidays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; closed Sunday.
Downtown Branch Office—405 Pike Street.
Monday to Friday, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Closed Sundays and holidays.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1945.

Go Easy on Public Money In Making Postwar Plans

IN the planning that goes on for postwar public works, the projects discussed fall broadly into two categories—the essential and the non-essential; things that are actually needed and should not be unduly delayed, and things that may be more or less desirable, but call for no immediate commitments.

A primary consideration in all such planning, however, is to provide employment on public works; at least enough of it to prevent serious slump in labor during the transition from war industries to the gainful occupations of re-established peace. The community's interest is two-fold. The double-jointed objective is to put through projects of unquestionable and enduring benefit to the community, and to employ labor resident in the community.

All kinds of projects are being planned, and there will be more. There is yet no absolutely safe ground for cost estimates of any. But for present purposes it may be assumed that the distribution of money used in public works will be in about the usual proportions. On this assumption, statisticians of the Associated General Contractors of America offer interesting figures, based on cost levels as of 1940.

As an example: On a community water or sewer project costing $1,000,000, wages for local labor would total $318,000, or 31.8 per cent of total cost; materials would total $492,000, or 49.2 per cent; and other expenses, including the profit margin, would amount to $190,000, or 19 per cent.

Such a project would call for 330,000 man-hours of local labor on the site; and production of materials would call for 430,000 man-hours of labor elsewhere. About 50 different kinds of material and equipment would be needed.

Current talk runs mainly on public works. It is obvious that in any sizeable project of private enterprise the distribution of cost money would be similar. Many private undertakings also are being planned for early postwar start.

The example cited of an improved community water or sewer system is distinctively a public project, to be put through at public cost, because of its direct relation to public health and welfare. If it can be completed at a cost of $1,000,000, there is certainly no reason to plan or permit an expenditure of $2,000,000, or even of $1,500,000. It is at this point that public authorities will need to watch their step.

Everyone realizes that postwar employment will be proportioned to the amount of money available for useful and durable public works, plus what should be the far greater amount of private money ready for investment.

The largest possible investment of private money will by so much lessen the load of public costs to the people. The proper line of demarcation between public works and private undertakings may easily be drawn. There will be neither time nor reasonable excuse for rivalry and conflict.

* * *

No Time to 'Enjoy' Poor Health

ALL honor and credit should be given by the American public to the medical profession of the country for the manner in which it has accepted its responsibilities in war.

On all sides we hear appeals for more nurses to serve with the armed forces, but we hear no campaigns to recruit more doctors to staff military hospitals. The doctors already have gone to war.

Nor should we forget the physicians and surgeons who remain behind to minister to us on the home front. They are few and far between, and busy almost beyond human endurance. They also deserve our respect and gratitude for doing a good war job.

And a word should be said in their behalf. Those of us who habitually "enjoy" poor health should spare the few remaining civilian doctors as much as possible. We should refrain from calling them to administer to every minor ache or pain.

They have more than they can do taking care of seriously ill patients. After the war there will be opportunity enough for the luxuries of hypochondria.

* * *

Our Progressive Farmers

EVERY step in the program to conserve Pacific Northwest forest resources and perpetuate the forest industry is reason for gratification and congratulation in this region.

Most recent development along this line was announcement that 17 tracts of forest land on farms in Snohomish County have been accepted as West Coast units of the American Tree Farms System, and dedicated permanently to the raising of tree crops. These 17 farms comprise some 2,000 acres.

Technically, a tree farm is an area of commercial land being managed for continuous forest production. To be certified officially as a unit of the American Tree Farms System, the trees must be under cultivation in accordance with the best forest practice. Such certificates are issued by a joint committee of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and the Pacific Northwest Loggers' Association.

The congratulations go to the Snohomish County farmers who have been progressive enough to bring their forest land under the prescribed high standard of management. Every acre of forest land thus brought under sound production methods gives added assurance of future wealth from the Pacific Northwest's basic industry.

* * *

Figuring Things Out Calmly

A VALUABLE contribution to Pacific Northwest thinking with regard to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the Nisei, is made in the current Pacific Northwest Quarterly by Robert W. O'Brien, instructor in sociology and assistant to the dean of the college of arts and sciences at the University of Washington.

After an entirely realistic and factual analysis, Mr. O'Brien concludes that for the most part Japanese propaganda before the war failed to woo the allegiance of the second-generation, American-born Japanese of this country.

"Although they were a marginal group, socially and economically, the Nisei, even before Pearl Harbor, had committed themselves politically and psychologically to the United States, the land of their birth and training," this observer declares.

Mr. O'Brien's conclusion is valuable in itself, but his calm and unemotional method of arriving at it is equally instructive. Too many of us are ready to make irrational judgments concerning our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry. We shall be more just, both in our thinking and in our discussions, if we adopt a genuinely dispassionate and objective attitude.

Wallace Will Not Recognize Promised Land

—By FRANK R. KENT

WASHINGTON—The fight over Mr. Henry Wallace seems not quite over. If, as is possible, the George bill, by which the Senate would remove from control of the secretary of commerce the R. F. C. and kindred loan agencies, is amended in the House along lines now suggested, a new situation even more painful to Mr. Wallace would be created.

For it is proposed also to take from the secretary of commerce his connection with the Export-Import Bank and then prohibit the President from transferring any other loan agencies to the Commerce Department.

* * *

THE C. I. O. lobby, of course, will fight furiously against these amendments and it is said now there is slight chance of their adoption. Nevertheless, they are entirely logical and consistent.

In enacting the George bill, the Senate expressed the conviction that Mr. Wallace was unfitted by temperament and training to handle these loan agencies. And it made it clear that if control over them were given him it would reject his nomination promptly.

The proposed House amendments would merely make this expression more emphatic.

* * *

BUT the Wallace supporters scream with rage over the idea. For they realize that if it should prevail, two questions at once are raised:

(1) Would the President veto the amended bill?

(2) If he did not veto it, would Mr. Wallace accept the job?

So far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, though he does not like it, he has said he would sign the George bill as it passed the Senate. He would like even less to sign an amended George bill.

In effect, that would again say to him: "We think the appointment, made for avowedly political reasons, is a bad one. However, regarding it as a personal selection, we are willing to let you put Mr. Wallace in your Cabinet, but only if all power for handling public funds is taken from him."

This would be a bad dose for the President, but considering his avowal as to why he is appointing Mr. Wallace, the Congress seems justified in administering it.

* * *

THE only Roosevelt alternative to swallowing it would be to veto and that would make the rejection of Mr. Wallace certain. Thus, the relationship between the President and the Senate would become very bad just at the time when the need for it to be good was particularly urgent.

So, notwithstanding the blatant declarations of some of the C. I. O. senatorial spokesmen, the feeling is that the President would sign the amended bill. It would be exceedingly difficult for him to do anything else.

* * *

BUT, whether the bill is further amended or not, in what a position Mr. Wallace is left!

He must decide whether to accept after Congress has unequivocally told him it does not think him fit for the post; after it has taken away nearly everything save the title and salary; after the body over which he has presided for four years has testified to its complete lack of confidence in him; after it has made it impossible for him to do anything toward putting into execution his grandiose and widely advertised postwar economic plans. A sensitive man could hardly take the job under such circumstances.

Nevertheless, amended or not, belief is that he will take it. It is argued that he wants the job, he wants the salary and he wants the sounding board.

* * *

IN the meantime, the nomination of Mr. Aubrey Williams is about to be considered by the Senate for the important position of Rural Electrification Administrator. As such he would have control over large funds, an important lending agency and many jobholders.

Mr. Williams is a smaller Wallace, supported by the same groups and afflicted with the same expansive ideas concerning the expenditure of public money. A social welfare worker, he early became assistant to Mr. Harry Hopkins in the old W. P. A. and later head of the National Youth Administration. Since the liquidation of the N. Y. A. he has been off the government payroll.

Now it is proposed to put him back in a big way. All his affiliations are with the extreme left-wingers. His support comes solely from the radicals.

The strongest of the farm organizations oppose his appointment. He has been denounced as one of the great wasters of public money.

* * *

THERE are as sound reasons for opposing Mr. Williams' confirmation as for opposing Mr. Wallace. The only difference is that Mr. Williams' job is not quite so important and he is not quite so conspicuous.

In other respects, there is little to choose between them—same tastes, same affiliations, same ideas, same support.

How Quickly France Forgets Those Days of Her Weakness

—By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—Already the same manipulation of the Paris press which contributed to the breakdown of the French democracy before 1940 is in evidence. No sooner had Harry Hopkins left Paris than a concerted drive, unquestionably inspired by the De Gaulle government, was let loose in criticism of the United States.

If General De Gaulle thinks this is the way to forge a new Franco-American understanding, he is grievously mistaken. The spectacle of French officials complaining through an inspired press that General De Gaulle was not invited to the "Big Three" conference is no surprise to the many observers here who have felt all along that to deal with the temperamental and mercurial General De Gaulle was likely to bring on considerable friction in the long run and that the reluctance of President Roosevelt to deal with the general would eventually be vindicated.

* * *

WHAT is needed today is some plain talking to the French people and their leaders. The other day, Under-Secretary Grew of the State Department made public a long list of items which the United States had supplied to liberated France and told of the difficulties of shipping and other barriers to increasing the supply at this time, especially while the military problem of defeating Germany is so far from being solved.

But the French government in Paris, resorting to the same old tactics of attacking a friendly government by means of an inspired press, apparently doesn't understand the score of American effort to help France or the necessity for dealing with France for the time being on a secondary rather than a primary diplomatic basis.

* * *

IT is true that America will want to see France a member of the Big Four or Big Five or whatever group shall supervise the United Nations council. That pledge has been publicly given.

But the French leaders must realize that in 1940 they failed to provide a defense against the Germans. America relied on France as the first line of defense, and today millions of American boys are in France to support a defense line which the politicians in the French government failed to bolster.

If the United States, Britain and Russia do not immediately accept the head of a provisional government as a full-fledged military partner, it is because efficiency in military management and planning requires that the staffs of Britain, Russia and the United States alone be consulted at the moment, as these nations are in joint command of the over-all operations. Military men here say that the fewer who are entrusted with the secrets of war planning, the better it will be for security reasons.

* * *

AS for dividing up the territories of Europe, there will be ample time for France to be consulted. The present conferences of the "Big Three" are not being held to fix boundaries, as mistaken French observers believe, but merely to agree upon an immediate procedure for solving those territorial questions by joint rather than unilateral action.

France has been assured that she will be consulted whenever any question directly or indirectly touching her interests comes up. But this is not the time for such consultations. There will be international conferences soon in which France will participate.

* * *

IT seems strange that the government at Paris, having been told all this, still feels justified in attacking the United States through the French press.

Only last Sunday a Paris commentator for an American radio network spoke of the increasing bitterness toward the United States which was growing up in France. This bitterness can only have been brought about by the De Gaulle government's stupid tactics.

It should be borne in mind by the De Gaulle government that there is such a thing as isolationist sentiment in the United States, and there is no quicker way to increase it than for ungrateful French politicians to begin attacking the United States just a few months after American armies have liberated the territory of France with sacrifices that have run as high as 35,000 casualties a week.

When the French have raised and trained an army of 2,000,000 men and can take over the military job in which the United States is now engaged, there will be more and more inclination to pass on to the government at Paris some of the major responsibilities now being assumed by Britain and the United States.

French Fear Their Industry Will Be Stifled by British

—By PERTINAX

WASHINGTON—It is very much to be deplored that the British and French governments should not have taken up, months ago, the problem of the Rhineland and, in relation to it, evolved a joint policy. As things stand today, both governments are more likely than not to embark, as far as the Rhineland is concerned, on divergent concepts and, eventually, on divergent courses of action.

Combined with France's exclusion from the "Big Three" meeting, the failure of Paris and London to reach beforehand an agreement makes for a cleavage—a cleavage which may be fraught with the same long-term repercussions upon the European structure as the Poincare-Curzon controversy in the years 1923-1924.

England and France are equally interested in keeping Germany down. But this is not enough to produce harmony. When France and England have to make up their mind on what to do with German industry on the left bank of the Rhine and in the Ruhr, their respective purposes bid fair to be antagonistic unless their statesmen take care to get together and work out compromises.

* * *

IN 1918, when she re-annexed the half of Lorraine taken away from her 47 years before, France became the owner of the second greatest iron field in the world. But to become one of the really great industrial powers, France needed the Westphalian coal. She got it only in inadequate quantities and for a limited period.

French industry suffered by a shortage of good coking coal. In consequence, French production of pig iron and steel never expanded. France had to be an exporter of iron ore.

Such is the state of affairs which the French government wants to correct by making use of the Rhineland.

* * *

BUT can the British government quietly approve of the tremendous impetus which might thus be given to French industry? Let us remember that, in postwar years, British exports must be doubled to make up for the loss of the foreign investments which were more than enough to pay for the excess of British imports.

Would not the marriage of French iron ore and Westphalian coal impede or jeopardize the schemes of economic and financial rehabilitation entertained in London?

On the other hand, the French may have learned that in the future they cannot rely any more upon the time-honored balance of agricultural and industrial production. The moral and political arguments put forward in favor of that old-fashioned economy have been discredited by the war.

* * *

THE Paris government wants French industry to become the dominant factor. And they know that French currency can hardly escape drastic measure of devaluation if a French industrial state, built after the British and American pattern, doesn't come into its own.

Such is the issue. Once Germany has crumbled, it will force itself to the foreground. Left unsettled, all semblance of a united front in German affairs might easily fade away.

* * *

THE apprehension felt in Paris is that Mr. Winston Churchill may avail himself of the "Big Three" meeting now in progress to secure for Great Britain in the Ruhr a monopoly of military and political power. Then, all French plans which do not conform to British wishes, could be vetoed at will.

As against this, the French ambassador in London, Rene Massigli, is said to have received the assurance that no decision of the "Big Three' that might affect French interests will be imposed as such on the Paris government and that the latter is sure to be given a hearing. But all precedents point to the extreme difficulty of reversing decisions which have been the outcome of hard and protracted bargaining between the principal powers.

* * *

THE test by which the Paris government can judge the dispositions of the three great governments toward France will be found in the commission of control intended to take charge of Germany in the wake of unconditional surrender.

Will France be invited to join that commission of control on a footing of equality? Will a French general and afterward a French high commissioner fulfill there the same functions as the British, American, Russian generals and high commissioners?

Of all the doings of the conference in the Black Sea, nothing will be taken so much to heart by the French government or the French people as what comes to pass on that subject.

Only To Slave Survive the Fair

—By SOL H. LEWIS

Sol Lewis, editor of The Lynden Tribune, writes this column every week for The Seattle Times.

BARNYARD SELECTIVE SERVICE

A SELECTIVE SERVICE board is now starting to classify hundreds of thousands of chicks in our Whatcom County area, passing them for 1-A active duty or giving them a rejection slip.

Misses Alice and Ruby Moline usually conduct the examination of the day-old babies. Using a system originated by the Japanese, they separate the hens from the roosters. This saves the poultrymen from raising a non-productive bird minus egg-laying equipment, which would gobble up about a dime's worth of feed before the farmer could figure out the sex himself.

The Moline girls get a fee of a penny for their skill in forecasting whether a chick is going to spend its life working hard on a nest, or will just put in all its time fighting and crowing and idling around the barnyard with the other roosters beefing about high taxes and the O. P. A.

* * *

A WARTIME LULL

LYNDEN'S volunteer fire department raced to only ten blazes last year, Chief Charlie Philo reports. Of these, just three started from cigarettes. The boys would have a lot more excitement and activity if it weren't for the current lamentable tobacco shortage.

* * *

WALLACE OR LUCE

NONE of the little business men up here seem wildly excited about the appointment of a new secretary of commerce. They don't seem to care if the post goes to Wallace, Ham Fish, Hickenlooper, or Clare Luce.

* * *

A RUSH FOR UNIFORMS

WE never observe people lined up for a block to get into a show in our town. Farmers are sticking strictly to business in war times. The only string of customers we've seen along Front Street in years dangled out last week from the doorway of a store that advertised a shipment of 72 pairs of overalls—just the common type of barnyard uniform.

* * *

NO BUTT LOSSES

PAUL BREEN reports quite a run on toothpicks at his grocery recently. He has a lot of thrifty customers who stick them into their cigars during this tobacco shortage to give them something to bite on while they are smoking the butts down to the last quarter-inch.

* * *

A CURBSTONE DEBATE

MY Parsnip Corners cabinet is all tangled up in a debate on this subject: "Compared with depression times when we didn't have the dough to buy anything, are we better off now when we have plenty of change with nothing to spend it on?"

Top Honors To MacArthur And Nimitz

By CONSTANTINE BROWN

WASHINGTON—When the history of this war is written, two special places of honor will be reserved for General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. They are the only two commanders of all the fighting forces in the conflict who have never seriously "stubbed their toe."

The German generals who began the war with an overwhelming advantage of preparedness have had their days of glory, but when they were met by an equal or even slightly superior force they went down in defeat.

* * *

EVERYONE remembers the awe-inspiring name of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who roamed at will over North Africa and almost reached the Suez Canal. But an "almost" in military history is equal to the next best hand in a poker game.

Rommel eventually was defeated in Tunisia and made a poor showing in Normandy, where he was killed. His final campaign showed him as an overrated strategist.

The same can be applied to other German headliners such as Field Marshal Von Brauscitch, Keitel, Von Mannstein, Von Liszt, Guderian and Kesselring. They were all good technicians when they had everything it takes to score victories over inferior forces, but they did not distinguish themselves when the odds were against them.

* * *

THE British commanders have had their moments of short-lived glory and while considerable limelight and publicity still surround the names of Field Marshal Montgomery and Alexander, they will find only a secondary page in the history of this war.

Montgomery and Alexander formed a good team to chase Rommel to Tunisia and catch him between their own and the American-British forces which had landed in North Africa. But later, their military ability was somewhat dimmed by Montgomery's slow actions at Sicily and at Caen.

Alexander had his share of indifferent luck at Anzio and throughout the campaign that followed the establishment of the beachheads north and south of Naples.

* * *

GENERAL EISENHOWER himself, after planning and conducting a brilliant landing on the coast of France last summer, had his bad moment last December when the forces under his command were surprised by Von Rundstedt's counter offensive. While in terms of losses of men and territory the action was not particularly important, especially inasmuch as the Allies have been able to regain the lost ground, there is no question that the counter offensive disrupted the offensive plans of the Allied high command in the West.

* * *

THE names of the top Russian generals who fought the Germans earlier in the war—Timoshenko, Zhdanov, Budyenny—are now only a vague memory.

Zhdanov is somewhere in Finland at the head of the armistice commission, while the whereabouts of Timoshenko and Budyenny are not known. They certainly are no longer at the head of any Red force.

* * *

MacARTHUR'S defeat in the Philippines in 1942 was as inevitable as the defeat of the Polish armies in 1939. Against an overwhelming Japanese force, strongly supported by a powerful navy and air force, he had a small American and Filipino force lacking not only the modern war equipment but also the necessary supplies to enable an army to continue to fight in a tropical climate.

Washington had not prepared for a war in the Pacific any more than in Europe. But since he left Corregidor and took over command of a practically nonexistent army in Australia, MacArthur has displayed such military leadership that even his most determined critics are compelled to admit he has done an outstanding job.

* * *

WHEN he arrived in Brisbane, he found a handful of dispirited troops. The Japanese had taken New Guinea, were advancing toward Port Moresby, which was already considered lost, and were ready to land in Australia. Tons of paper money printed in Japan for the use of the Japanese army in Australia was discovered later at Japanese headquarters.

By doing what was considered impossible, MacArthur saved New Guinea and, operating on a shoestring, gradually pushed the enemy out of that key to the defense of Australia. Even today, after he has planted the American and Filipino flags on the government buildings in Manila, MacArthur is still operating with reduced means so far as the ground forces are concerned.

* * *

ADMIRAL NIMITZ took over command of the American naval forces in the Pacific soon after Pearl Harbor. At this time, it is true that he has an overwhelming force against the Japs. But in the earlier days, when the Navy and private yards had not yet begun to produce warships at such a rapid rate, he too operated on a shoestring.

The full power of his military genius was displayed in the battle of Midway when the Japanese fleet suffered its first and probably most significant defeat. Had Nimitz been just an average commander, the whole situation in the Pacific might have taken an entirely different turn and today we might not be anywhere near victory against Japan.

* * *

MAC ARTHUR and Nimitz got together to dovetail their strategy less than a year ago. Because they are men of such outstanding ability, they understand each other and are working together on plans established by themselves and approved later by the high command in Washington just as if there was a single unified command in the Pacific theatre of war.

Some of Nimitz' forces have suffered setbacks. But replacements were moving to him fast and today from his headquarters close to the Japanese mainland he is looking to a complete victory, possibly this year.

Weather Report

Forecast for Seattle and vicinity today and tomorrow: Rain today and showers Monday. Little change in temperature; highest today, 49, and lowest tomorrow morning, 41.

Washington: Rain in west portion this morning, reaching east portion in afternoon. Tomorrow, scattered showers, cooler.

(Warnings of southeast storms along Washington and Oregon coasts as far south as Marshfield, Or., and southerly winds of strong to gale force for inland waters of Washington were issued at 10 o'clock last night by the Weather Bureau.)

Data furnished by Weather Bureau for 24-hour period ending 5:30 p. m., Pacific War Time, Saturday, February 10, 1945.

	Temp. High	Temp. Low	Prec. In.		Temp. High	Temp. Low	Prec. In.
Atlanta	66	38	..	Miami	70	57	..
Boston	35	24	Trace	Minneapolis	22	16	Trace
Butte	38	24	..	New York	44	36	..
Chicago	35	30	..	Olympia	50	41	Trace
Denver	48	26	..	Omaha	42	31	..
Detroit	35	32	.04	Portland	52	43	.03
El Paso	59	47	..	San Diego	79	51	..
Kansas City	46	34	..	San Francisco	62	44	..
Los Angeles	80	57	..	Seattle	50	44	Trace
				Washington, D. C.	63	..	..

Speaking of the News

By ROSS CUNNINGHAM
Associate Editor

OLYMPIA, Feb. 10.—A measure designed to consider criminal tendencies as a mental disease and establish corrective measures along scientific lines is now before the State Senate under the sponsorship of Dr. Donald Black of Port Angeles, chairman of the Senate committee on medicine and dentistry.

The measure proposes that the state employ psychiatrists and physcans to make examinations and study the minds of men, women and juveniles involved in crimes, to try to get at the root of their difficulties and eliminate them.

The bill would create a State Department of Mental Hygiene and sets forth its purpose as follows:

"To take cognizance of all matters affecting the mental health of the citizens of the state, and to make investigations and inquiries relative to all causes and conditions that tend to jeopardize said health, and the cause of mental disease, feeble-mindedness and epilepsy, and the effects of employment, conditions and circumstances on mental health, including the effect thereon of the use of drugs, liquors and stimulants.

"It shall collect and disseminate such information relating thereto as it considers proper for the diffusion among the people, and shall define what physical ailments, habits and conditions surrounding employment are to be deemed dangerous to mental health."

●

THE department would have a tremendous job on its hands, and the work would require many more psychiatrists than are now available in the state. Its passage by the Legislature is doubtful, as Dr. Black well realizes, but it may start a line of thinking which will materialize into a definite program.

Public officials have become increasingly anxious lately over the mental turbulence born of the war—both among civilians and members of the armed services—and feel that they should develop a program which would minimize the prospects of its developing into a major crime wave.

There are those who look upon criminal tendencies as a disease of the mind which, in many instances, could be cured.

They tell of successful psychiatrists who can consult at intervals with a mentally ill person, and over a period of time "reshape" his mind. Such treatment usually is expensive and not within the financial means of the average criminal—even though he were inclined to undergo it.

But under Dr. Black's proposal the state would make the examination and require the criminal to undergo it.

●

THE measure requires that persons indicted for a capital offense or for a second felony or second gross misdemeanor be examined by a psychiatrist employed by the state, and the records be supplied to the prosecutor, sentencing judge, defense attorney, penal institution where he is sent, and the State Board of Prison Terms and Patroles. The studies would be continued after the convict had been committed to the institution.

●

LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK: **House organization** is set to move bills fast; **Senate** majority unsure of votes on controversial measures, but beginning to move bills anyway. **Liquor law** liberalization still in doubt; opponents say they have votes to defeat it, but are ready to circulate petitions to refer it to people if it should pass. **Requested appropriations** reach huge total, probably in excess of $450,000,000; many will be trimmed on eliminated, but postwar surplus will not be large. **Sales tax reduction** is out of question. **Juvenile delinquency** study is slowed by routine handling; will not get through Legislature in time for any assistance to cities and counties by present session. **Increased old-age assistance** and **unemployment insurance** will move fast. **State tuberculosis** program appears to have been lost in the shuffle, so far. **Wallgren** will win fight to remove game commissioners or increase size of commission if he keeps on pressing.

DAILY BRIDGE LESSON

By ELY CULBERTSON

Reach for That Slam!

A correspondent raises an interesting point relating to slam bidding, and refers to this deal:

North, dealer. North-South vulnerable.

North
♠ K 7 5 3 2
♥ 8 4
♦ K 9 4 2
♣ K 6

West
♠ 10 6
♥ 7
♦ Q 8 3
♣ A Q J 9 8 7 2

East
♠ Q J 9
♥ 10 3 2
♦ 10 7 6 5
♣ 5 4 3

South
♠ A 8 4
♥ A K Q J 9 6 5
♦ A J
♣ 10

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	2 hearts	3 clubs
3 no-trump	Pass	4 hearts	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Obviously, 12 tricks were taken at the heart contract without any difficulty. Now, to quote: "I was South, and after my partner's free bid of three no-trump I had difficulty in making up my mind whether to bid only four hearts, as I did, or jump to five hearts. I felt that since I had opened with a two-bid and certainly had nothing to spare with that choice, I had no right to do any jumping on later rounds. As you may imagine, North claimed his three no-trump bid covered all his strength and he was through when I could bid only four hearts."

There was considerable soundness in my correspondent's idea that, since he had opened with two hearts he had nothing to spare for a subsequent jump. Nevertheless, with a conservative partner, the best bidding tactics called for a jump to five hearts over three no-trump. The length and solidity of the heart suit, in connection with South's control of three suits and second-round control of clubs (if needed), was the determining factor.

With an aggressive partner who would not be too inhibited by his own three no-trump call, the four-heart bid was sufficient, and the slam still should have been reached by North's making another bid.

(Copyright, 1945)

TODAY'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

THE DEFINITIONS

ACROSS

1—Self-centered person.
7—One who judges in a winter sport.
13—Give.
14—Reach a destination.
15—At home.
16—Before.
17—Small rug.
18—Indian mulberry.
19—Symbol for copper.
20—Mustard.
22—Hebrew letter.
23—Viper.
25—Defect.
26—Navigational hazard.
27—Exist.
29—Masculine nickname.
30—Ancient Irish capital.
31—Discloses.
34—Inferior cotton cloth.
35—Puffs up.
36—Legislative body.
37—Baseball teams.
38—Withdrew.
39—Hebrew measure.
40—Skip over water, as a stone.
41—Continent: abbr.
42—Force: Latin.
43—Kingly.
45—Affirmative.
48—Article.
49—Purveyer of food.
51—Near.
52—Symbol for tantalum.
53—Top card.
54—Season for use.
55—Earth: comb. form.
56—Musical studies.
58—Bicycle built for two.
60—Stop.
61—Older people.

DOWN

1—Heather.
2—Kind.
3—Along.
4—Roman date.
5—Small cross stroke on a letter.
6—Wooden pins used in shipbuilding.
7—Typical portion.
8—Venomous snake of India.
9—Branches of learning.
10—Palm lily.
11—Remove moisture.
12—Consigned to an inferior position.
21—Northern birds.
24—Slow stately dances.
26—English chemist and physicist.
28—Measuring instrument.
30—Melodies.
31—Cleaned thoroughly.
32—Remove.
33—Roman bronze.
34—Dry.
36—Apart.
38—Wise man.
40—Hate.
43—Speed contests.
44—Lawful.
46—Avid.
47—Stalks.
49—Mohammedan judge.
50—Tear apart.
57—Ourselves.
59—Down: prefix.

Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Solution of Friday's Puzzle

H	A	D	■	R	A	P	I	D	■	D	I	D
E	V	E	■	E	P	O	D	E	■	E	R	A
L	E	V	■	B	A	L	E	S	■	P	O	T
P	R	O	C	U	R	E	■	K	R	O	N	A
■	■	■	T	O	T	■	C	A	S	E	S	■
T	A	I	L	■	C	A	D	■	P	E	A	R
O	R	O	■	P	O	T	A	T	O	■	R	A
G	E	N	E	R	A	■	G	O	T	T	E	N
A	C	■	T	E	R	N	E	D	■	R	A	G
S	A	S	H	■	S	O	S	■	T	I	N	E
■	■	■	T	E	N	E	T	■	D	I	B	■
S	T	O	L	E	■	I	R	A	C	U	N	D
A	R	K	■	P	E	C	A	N	■	N	O	R
L	I	E	■	A	G	E	N	T	■	E	V	A
T	O	R	■	L	O	D	G	E	■	S	A	W