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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1946.

### Wallace Again Fair-Haired Boy Of Left-Wingers

IN the early aftermath of the "Wallace incident." or series of incidents there is much of interest and of special significance. At no time since he entered public life has Henry Wallace been showered with so much favorable attention; and it is easy to understand how much he is enjoying it.

First to be heard from, or very nearly first, was the American Communist Party. At a Madison Square Garden rally, celebrating the party's 27th anniversary, Comrade William Z. Foster, party chairman, warned that the danger of war with Russia is acute, and warmly lauded Wallace's stand against the "get-tough-with-Russia" policy. The assembled comrades voiced uproarious approval.

In our own neck of the national woods, Congressman Hugh DeLacy was quick with praise of Wallace's "fighting spirit"; de-clared himself proud to be in the same boat with one who had made such courageous appeal to honest Americans, who are not to be fooled by reactionary cries of "Red."

From every part of the country, Communists, fellow-travelers, and all sorts of communistic and leftist organizations rushed telegrams of congratulation and sympathy to Wallace, urging him to con-tinue his fight against the "get-tough" policy, and his labors to effect close colaboration with Russia, in accord with "the Roosevelt tradition."

An oddity of this aftermath was the brief entanglement of Harold L. Ickes, whose hatred of President Truman shows no signs of abatement. In his column, written before Wallace's enforced resignation from the cabinet, Honest Harold roundly roasted the President for having approved the Wallace speech before it was delivered, and as roundly roasted Wallace for having presumed to "thrust himself into a delicate situation and sound off as if he were Secretary of State."

Now it happens that Ickes is national president or chairman or high muckamuck f the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and this committee of his was joint sponsor of the New York meeting at which Wal-lace set off the fireworks. At least to some extent Ickes himself was responsible for letting Wallace speak. But with Wallace ousted, Ickes deftly pulled himself together and reconcentrated his venom on the President. "Wallace," said he, "comes out of this with more credit than Truman."

Meanwhile, from all the outpouring of friendly assurances, Wallace must be deriving great satisfaction. Even he could have expected such a speedy and fruitful harvest from the seed sown in his uncensored New York speech. That the reaping is all on the left-side is quite natural. Through the mischief he has wrought, Wallace finds himself once more foremost in the esteem of his communist and leftwing countrymen.

### Miles Poindexter

MILES POINDEXTER passed away last Saturday at his home in Virginia. Many of those who knew him well in the fullness of his public life and service have preceded him into the beyond. Many surviving friends, though they had not seen him for years, are sincerely grieved.

For 30 years Miles Poindexter was a

foremost figure in the State of Washington, as prosecuting attorney, Superior Court judge, representative in Congress and United States senator. He was one of the state's earliest Progressive Republicans; and when the first party of that name came into being, he was among its leaders. But he was never a rampant radical, and in course of time he reverted to comparative conservatism.

In his last public service Mr. Poindexter was American ambassador to Peru. In that capacity he made such an excellent record as to insure a protracted diplomatic career, had such been his choice. But in 1928 he resigned; came home, and sought to regain his seat in the Senate. Failing in that he retired not long thereafter, and

returned to his native Southland. As with all men in public life, Miles Poindexter had his political enemies; but even among these there were few indeed who opposed him because of personal dislike. He served this state and the nation ably and well; and, had he so elected, might well have served much longer.

### Secretary for Fish

REPRESENTATIVES of the West Coast fishing industry ask for the appointment of an assistant secretary of state to preside over a departmental division of fisheries. The Pacific Coast Board of Inter-Governmental Relations is urged to support

The industry long ago lost faith in the Bureau of Fisheries, and confidence seems not to have been restored by making the bureau over into the Fish and Wildlife Service. This may be due to the fact that so many high commissioners and chief directors have been more noted for political activity than for any knowledge of fish.

But it is not so sure that an assistant secretary of state for fish would be any better chosen. There are a lot of theoretical "experts" in the State Department; but it might be difficult to divert any of them from lofty pondering on world affairs to the practical problems of the fishing industry.

### The Seattle Times Russian Revolt Rumors Nothing But Propaganda

-By CONSTANTINE BROWN

WASHINGTON-There are rumblings in Washsoviet Union. More or less substantiated reports tell of much discontent in Russia; that the Russian people are war weary and dissatisfied with conditions and that they would rise against the Stalin dictatorship if it involved them in another war.

Some careful observers are inclined, however, to take the bulk of these reports with a grain of salt. They seriously doubt that the dissatisfaction will cause any major trouble. The Russian people have been kept in servitude ever since Russia became a state. They are no better off today than they were under the fierce Czar, Ivan the Terrible, who was recently retitled "the Great" by order of the Kremlin.

THERE were uprisings and rebellions in the 100 years prior to the fall of the czars. Most of them were caused by small groups who were able to stir up trouble because the state police as it existed in the old days never reached the perfection and cruelty of the modern secret police, known as the NKVD.

In the pre-revolutionary period, such libertyloving individuals as Lenin were able to leave the country and establish residences in one of the free countries. From there, because the Czarist police lacked the thoroughness of Stalin's NKVD, they sent pamphlets and agitators to Russia to arouse the masses and eventually bring about revolutions. The upheavals were quelled by ruthless methods, although less so than those adopted by the Communists.

THE penalty in those days was a sentence to long exile in Siberia, from which many escaped. No such thing is possible now. The many "suspects" sent to special remote concentration camps and few ever return.

For security's sake, everyone undergoes a test at least once a year and the outside world hears only occasionally of the individual purge. Only mass purges can not be concealed.

All connection between Russia and the outside

world is strictly controlled. The U.S.S.R. is the only country on the globe where subversives cannot thrive and where there is no underground

REVOLUTIONS cannot break out easily in Russia, not only because of the drastic methods which prevail, but also because there is no cohesion or national unity among the many races which form the Russian empire. There is a greater variety of races, languages, religions, alphabets and degrees of civilization in Russia than in either China or India. The social uprisings in Russia have been prompted from the outside and occurred at times when the country was at its lowest ebb.

The revolution in 1917 would not have been possible if the German general staff had not shipped the entire Lenin group from Switzerland into Russia, thus completing the disintegration which started a year earlier. Only about 2,000 individuals forced themselves on a population of 190,000,000 and brought about the momentous changes. The "mujiks," as the Russian man from the grass roots is known, let these men do what they wished, because the fatigue of the war made them welcome any change.

IT is because of this precedent that so many wishful thinkers believe that history can repeat itself. But the prospect of a repetition of 1917, even if Stalin plunges his country into a third world war, appears very remote. Conditions which existed in 1917 do not exist today.

There is no outside propaganda or any moving spirit, such as the great revolutionaries Kropotkin, Lenin and Trotsky, to cause the Russians to throw off their present servitude. Only a handful of political refugees, without any organization, is spread around the world.

UNQUESTIONABLY, there are some major domestic problems which would greatly concern western government but which concern the Russian Politbureau only slightly. There have been some major disturbances in the Ukraine There have been some undisciplined actions among the soldiers who returned from the war and who

'learned things' in the countries they "liberated." But all these waves of discontent can be done away with quickly. The great army games played in the Ukraine have had a desired effect on that The wholesale removal of all the natives of the Crimean Peninsula to Siberia, Kazakstan and other remote parts of the U. S. S. R. put an end to the discontent in that area.

So long as the NKVD remains unaffected, any serious break against the Kremlin is out of the question. And members of the state police are bound to remain solid behind their employers, since they are given extra privileges.

THE trained American observers regard the rumors about the discontent in Russia as propaganda to lull our leaders into a feeling of security. It is known that there are some of President Truman's advisers who are urging him to do nothing to strengthen the nation's defense forces, even in these critical days, lest such action cause the Russian people to rally around Stalin once more. Analysis shows this reasoning to be unsound. Russia is completely cut off from the rest of the world and if it suited the purpose of the Politbureau to tell the Russian people that America is on full war footing, then the Politbureau would not hesitate

But the frequent stories that the U.S.S.R. is on the verge of a revolution leading to the collapse of the present regime can lull the American people into a misplaced feeling of security.

### Hits and Misses

Hugh De Lacy, Seattle's Democratic congressman, yesterday praised Henry A. Wallace, whose asinine speech led to his dismissal from the cabinet. The law of averages apparently has forsaken De Lacy. It seems that he never is right.—Yakima

Chester Bowles, wartime O. P. A. chief, lost out in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor in Connecticut. Even the Democrats appear to be shying away from anyone identified with top-drawer O. P. A. policy.—Bellingham Herald.

O. P. A. employes in Portland, Or., selected a name for their weekly office newspaper. The winning name: Behind the OP-Eight-Ball. It also would serve well as a slogan for all America.-Daily Olympian.

One of the "I Saw-" war authors writes of drinking vodka in a candlelit cave. If the vodka is the real stuff, a lighted candle makes a nice chaser .- Bremerton Sun.

Something new in college football will be the hustler's cry: "Get a scorecard, with the names, numbers and salaries of all the players!"-Detroit

More than one million American women are overweight, it is alleged. These are round figures. -Vancouver Columbian.

Moths can't swim-but we've certainly seen a lot of them in bathing suits .- Grays Harber Wash-

## WAITING FOR HIS SHIP TO COME IN Times Readers



### Our Only Chance: Be Calm; Stand Firm

PARIS.—Any sensible man packing to go home after three months in Europe cannot avoid asking himself a single, simple question. Is there anything the United States can do to terminate the struggle between the Soviet Union and the West, which has transformed the peace the world prayed for into an uneasy truce? Specifically, is there any basis for an understanding with the Soviet Union at this time?

The answer is "No," in the sadly unanimous opinion of the multitude of diplomats and policymakers with whom this correspondent has talked abroad. Furthermore, the reasons for the answer lie, not in what we have done or failed to do, but within the Soviet Union itself. It is the prevailing frame of mind of the Kremlin, and this alone, which insures the failure of any effort to reach an understanding that can be made. Such is the opinion, at any rate, of those best qualified to make an informal guess, which is all that can be made about Russia.

In weighing the evidence for this opinion, it is necessary to remember that the Soviet Union is an absolute autocracy, ruled from within a palace whose every gate is guarded against the outer world. In such an atmosphere as that of the Kremlin, a chance remark of the autocrat some times has more meaning than ten of President Truman's public speeches.

[ JNHAPPILY, the artificial war-time intimacy, in which brief moments of confidence were possible, has now vanished. Molotov and the others like him remain. There is little doubt that they are always at work building up the wall of sus-For the present, the war of suspicion is so high that if we make a concession, it is interpreted as a sign of weakness, justifying further demands. And if we stand firm, our firmness is twisted into an indication of aggressive intent, justifying aggressive countermoves. The is no room for negotiation or friendship. Thus, there

This state of affairs is interpreted, in turn, as being the result of a short, decisive debate within the Kremlin, at some time toward the end of the The minority of men like the unhappy Litvinov, who advocated reasonably equal collaboration with the other powers, were then routed by the orthodox majority.

The orthodox creed was expressed by Stalin himself nearly twenty years ago. Speaking to an American trade union delegation in 1927, he forecast the eventual division of the world into two vast blocs, "communist" and "capitalist" (for which you must now read "Soviet-dominated" and "non-Soviet.") He predicted further that a final conflict between these blocs would prove "inevitable," and he concluded that this conflict would "decide

THE leaders of the Kremlin faction holding the theory of "inevitable conflict" are supposed by the experts to be Molotov; Beria, the head of the NKVD; and Beria's partner, Malenkov, patronage chief of the Russian Communist Party. The opinion that war would come, not immediately but in a few years, is known to have been frankly expressed by Molotov to one of the Soviet puppets,

It is also important to remember that these men belong to a palace faction. Although factional fights within palaces commonly revolve around points of policy, the participants almost always care far more to win than to be right. That is why every responsible man now negotiating with the Russian fears the Kremlin is not being given an accurate picture of events abroad. The facts might call into question the wisdom of the policy advocated by the dominant faction, and therefore the facts must be suppressed.

THAT in turn, is the probable meaning of such wooden figures as Gromyko, Gusev and Zurabin. These Soviet diplomats of the new school are celebrated for their power to continue to repeat, endlessly and automatically, the precise words which have been put into their mouths by their masters.

But in the eyes of the men who chose themof Molotov, Beria and Malenkov-the Gromykos and the Zurabins are assumed to have another even more important virtue. As one of the wisest foreign experts put it to this correspondent: "We can be sure that their reports to Stalin read like so many 'Pravda' editorials."

HE Kremlin has one other major source of information as to the world abroad. As Stalin himself disclosed to American representatives during the period of the war-time intimacy, this source is the NKVD. It makes the blood run cold to magine an American foreign policy largely shaped by J. Edgar Hoover and the F. B. I., despite their great efficiency. What then must be the result in To the natural suspicion of the police mind,

Beria and his NKVD add an almost total ignorance of other countries, an absolute ruthlessness and the habit of monstrous terror. Yet it is this agency which produces much of the controlling data of Soviet foreign policy; and after Stalin and perhaps Molotov, Beria and Malenkov are supposed to be the most powerful members of the Politbureau.

THESE are the fundamental practical reasons why there is nothing to be done for the present except be calm and stand firm in all dealings with the Soviets.

It is impossible to "co-operate" with men who are unshakably convinced that your every act conceals some dark design, sinister purpose or evil intent. It is impossible to make peace with men who regard war as a future certainty.

It is only possible to wait until their minds are changed or the men are changed.

### Ever Loyal, in Spite of Injustices -By HAROLD L. ICKES

NEW YORK.—I hope that those who disposed to be indifferent about our treatment of alien

strains will read "Citizen 13660," written by Mine Okubo, and published by the Columbia University Press. Both the illustrations and the short text tell, without the rancor that would be understandable, of the treatment of the Japanese who were living in this "land of the brave and home of the. free" at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

As a member of President Roosevelt's administration. I saw the United States Army give way to mass hysteria over the Japanese. The investigation of Pearl Harbor disclosed that the Army in Hawaii was more intent upon acts of antici pated sabotage that never occurred than in being alert against a possible surprise attack by the Japanese.

ON THE mainland, the Army had taken no precautionary measures. Then suddenly, it lost its self-control and, egged on by public clamor, some of it from greedy Americans who sought an opportunity to possess themselves of Japanese rights and property, it began to round up indiscriminately the Japanese who had been born in Japan, as well as those born here.

Crowded into cars like cattle, these hapless people were hurried away to hastily constructed and thoroughly inadequate concentration camps, with soldiers with nervous muskets on guard, in the great American desert. We gave the fancy name of "relocation centers" to the dust bowls, but they were concentration camps nonetheless, although not as bad as Dachau or Buchenwald.

WAR-EXCITED imaginations, raw race-prejudice and crass greed kept hateful public opinion along the Pacific Coast at fever heat. Fortunately, the President had put at the head of the War Relocation Authority a strong and able man who was not afraid to fight back. Later, the President transferred the agency to the Department of the Interior. I claim no credit for the result that was finally attained except that I stood shoulder to shoulder with Dillon Myer and let my own fists

fly on occasion. Mr. Myer fully deserved the Medal

of Merit which he was later awarded. It was to be expected that some native-born

Japanese would have to be watched closely. Some wanted to go back to Japan and help has been given them. But, generally speaking, the Japanese, particularly those who had been born in this country and were therefore American citizens, have settled back into American communities and there is no reason to believe that they will not continue to be loyal Americans.

IF we Americans, with the Army in the lead, made fools of ourselves, for which we should be ashamed, it must be said that the American Japanese, with very few exceptions, gave an example of human dignity by which all of us might profit. However, they have not had returned to them the property that was rifled from them, or its equivalent.

A bill was introduced in the recent session of Congress setting up a commission to pass upon the claims of these dispossessed American-Japanese for property of which they were despoiled. This bill should pass and no time should be lost in making restitution for property that was lost or making resumisappropriated.

F THE Japanese had been permitted to continue their normal lives, they would have occasioned slight concern. They did not in Hawaii where the proportion of Japanese is much larger than in any state on the mainlend and where the temptation to favor Japan was necessarily much greater. No soldiers wearing the American uniform

gave a better account of themselves than did the American-born Japanese. Japanese troops, both from Hawaii and the mainland, as the Army records will show, were outstanding for bravery, intelligence, endurance and daring. Their loyalty was not only unimpeachable, but remarkable, considering the affronts and injustices that had been put upon them and their people.

This whole episode was one in which we can take no pride. To understand just what we did to many thousands of our fellow Americans, we should read "Citizen 13660."

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# Have Their Say

Editor, The Times:

THE "Speaking of Controls" editorial column (The Times, Sept. 13) fills me with definite resentment. You, with one quick gesture, condemn an entire group because of the performance of a few.

I drive a car, I also ride a motorcycle, so I know whereof I speak! In nine accidents out of ten involving a motorcycle and a car, you will find either an indolent automobile driver or else one who is determined to "get" a cycle rider. I've seen both classes. As far as motorcycles leaving

cars behind on the highway, if you will use your powers of observation, you will find a car more often than occasionally passing a motorcycle: There are several clubs organ-

ized in the Seattle area and one of their aims and purposes is to cut down on casualties, so instead of condemning the boys why don't you play fair and lay off the unfair editorials and please give fair accounts when accidents do occur?

MRS. KEN BULEN 2810 S. 142nd St.

NO BOTTOMLESS TREASURY Editor, The Times:

A LETTER in The Times of September 11 is really touching. The points the writer makes

are:
There are 1,044 families in the Duwamish Bend Housing Project. They want to raise their families as though they were living on Queen Anne Hill or the University District. Their children have no playground facilities. The city officials are unsympathetic befederal baby. "What is the reason we are being left to shift for

ourselves?" Apparently that writer never had to shift for himself before, and the situation overwhelms him. I wonder if he ever thought of this: He's living in a cheaprent housing project built with pockets. The people on Queen Anne Hill and the University district paid for their playgrounds the hard way, with taxes and assessments, not out of a bottomless federal treasury,

If the 1,044 families in the Duwamish Bend project want a playground, why don't they collect a dime apiece daily from each family? With an income of \$3,132 monthly they ought to be able to build quite a fancy playground.

Or is it too much to ask them to "shift for themselves"? R. A. R.

NO STOCKINGS Editor, The Times:

AM thinking of my dear young nephew, 19 years old, who was killed on the Belgian front. How would he feel if he knew that his 'Mom' could not get any stockings to cover her legs unless she had a pull?

If there is a shortage, why don't they ration them so everyone can share allke? And how is it these silly radio programs give them away all the time, even by the box? There will be no peace on this earth until people quit putting gold above everything.

MRS. I. M. D.

### Big Strikes Take Holiday

NEW YORK—There have been waterfront strikes during which feuding unions and their hired "friends" used machine guns, pistols and brickbats to smash each others picket lines. Rival labor groups on the piers have charged into each other swinging baseball bats.

However, the latest seafarers stoppage was a strike with "no dumping and no lumping," in the words of one of the sailors' national leaders. Rival A. F. L. and C. I. O. seamen simply decided to handle this strike the intelligent way and not fight each other on the dock Violence was averted when the C. I. O.'s left-wing maritime

unions decided to pull their pickets away from A. F. L. ships. This decision was taken at a secret meeting in the National Maritime Union headquarters, a highly dramatic session which would have made a good script for some Hollywood scenario man. The toughest C. I. O. waterfront leaders, headed by Joe Curran, sat and listened to two equally tough emissaries from A. F. L. waterfront unions.

THESE A. F. L. men, in the very center of the maritime machinery built by their bitter C. I. O. oponents, handed the C. I. O. seafaring chiefs a terse document which said:

"The A. F. L. unions request . . . N. M. U. to withdraw picket lines from all ships, with the exception of their contracted vessels, no later than 6 a. m. tomorrow morning. This particular point we feel is very important if we are to eliminate the possibilities of wide-open

jurisdictional warfare along all docks in all ports."

This was the A. F. L.'s way of saying it would smash through C. I. O. picket lines throughout the nation if the left wingers attempted to tie up ships manned by A. F. L. crews. It would have meant waterfront fighting as bitter as any which bloodied up New Orleans or San Francisco piers in the past decade. Joe Curran, chairman of the C. I. O.'s seagoing national strike policy committee, telegraphed his agents every U. S. port to pull their pickets from A. F. L. ships.

Thus the violence was by-passed and with it the probability of startling headlines which might have given the world the impression we are just as much in an industrial civil war as we are feuding in the higher echelons over foreign policy.

NOW I'll stick my neck out with one of those predictions which

shouldn't be made in this temperamental labor business: With the elimination of waterfront violence, I believe, went the last national strike story of the current season. I think we'll have comparative industrial peace until election day.

Of course, there will be strikes. There always are. Rubber workers may stall tire production next month. The Chrysler people may walk out Oct. 20. There will be labor trouble in the meat packing plants and slaughter yards. And Harry Bridges won't be happy unless he pulls

out his Pacific dock wallopers Oct. 1. But the truly crippling stoppages appear ready to take a holiday. The big labor news from now on out will be made on the political front—not as spectacularly as on the picket line, but more important.

THE news will be made in conference rooms. There it will be decided whether John L. Lewis will help Governor Dewey win in New York, and whether the A. F. L. will back Republican congressmen on regional basis to smash up the C. I. O.-P. A. C.-Democratic Party coalition. And whether the bad blood between top flight A. F. L. political leaders and the White House will break into open feuding.

The ballot line and not the picket line will make labor news in the next two months. That's a prediction and I'm stuck with it.

A leather shortage is being predicted, which may put the man on the street up against the necessity of pulling in a couple of notches a belt he can't even purchase.—Everett Herald.

### TODAY'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

THE DEFINITIONS ACROSS -Part of a cur 4—Loose
9—Tier
12—Pikelike fish
13—Peer
14—Finial 15-Old French coin
16—Bower
17—Gentle: stroke
18—Wish
20—Open vocal
sounds 22-Salutation 24—Dressmaker 27—Come in 0. 27—Come in 30—Opposite of aweather 1 31—Russian czar 33—Utter 1 34—Paim Illy 35—Sendre 39—Preceding night 41—Cancel 42—Instigate 44—Greek nders 48—Fine openwork fabrics 30—Gluttonous animal 31—Animation 33—Frod escape 57—Fur-bearing 56—Beiglan city 61—Boyoured Mohammedan priests 39 56 60 Solution Will Appear Tomorrow Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle 63-Color

65-Bend in timber DOWN 1—Seasoned
2—Speed contest
3—Reformment
4—Trabs
5—Learning
6—Poorest part of
7 a fleece
7—Defended for
8 seasoning
8—Kind of ofi
9—Is penitent
10—Jewes
11—Value
11—Value
11—Value
12—Reformed with
23—Reproaches
24—Matched

64-Oozes