RUSS WON'T TAKE PRISONERS; FIGHT TO KILL

FLOWER OF NAZI YOUTH WIPED OUT

By DONALD MACKENZIE
Seattle Times - Chicago Tribune - N. Y. Times Special Service

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14.—Exclusive information that reached The New York Daily News by Clipper today from a well-informed diplomatic source in London declared that the slaughter of Nazis in the big Russian counter-offensive now in progress west of Moscow "has destroyed the flower of the youth of Germany."

The informant declared that the Soviets are fighting with unbelievable valor, fatalism and fury, and since their thrust began "have not yielded one prisoner to the enemy.

"They just fight on until they are mowed down, concentrating on the job of slaying as many Germans as possible before they themselves are killed.

"The thought of surrender, eye-witnesses of some of the big Russian battles told me, never seems to enter their heads.

"With most praiseworthy brutality they are concentrating on giving the Hitler tag 'annihilation' a real and horrible meaning for the Third Reich.

Few Prisoners Taken

"Not surrendering themselves, the Russians do not allow that privilege to the enemy. They are taking few prisoners indeed — which explains a factor in the fighting that has had the war (newspaper) experts guessing.

"Their orders are straight and simple: All members of the German S. S. (Elite) divisions are killed outright without question, no matter what the circumstances of their capture.

(This statement would seem to shed a clarifying light on the campaign just begun in Germany by Hitler in person to recruit, at any cost, reinforcements for the S. S., even to the extent of greatly lowering the physical standard for that Elite Corps.)

'World Will Be Appalled'

"The only prisoners the Red troops take," the writer goes on, "are the poor, bewildered rank-and-file of the invaders—and they don't over-do that, either. When the casualties of the present phases of the Russian war are counted, the world will be appalled.

"There has been much underestimation of the strength, equipment and morale of Stalin's army. Even yet there is no clear picture of them. But British observers just back in London say they are very mean indeed."

(Copyright, 1942.)

List, Nazi Hero, Reported to Be Hitler Prisoner

By BERNARD VALERY
Seattle Times - Chicago Tribune - N. Y. Times Special Service

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, Jan. 14.—Close on the heels of persistent rumors that about a score of German generals have been dismissed by the new commanded in chief, Adolf Hitler, a usually reliable source declared last night that Gen. Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List, the conqueror of the Balkans, has been arrested and put in a concentration camp.

It was said that Marshal List had been under arrest for too-open criticism of Hitler's military policy and ability. The marshal was the direct chief over Hitler during the last war and was credited with having said that "he would not have given Corp. Adolf Hitler even the lowest commission in the army."

Purge Confirmed

A spokesman of the German General Staff has confirmed to a Swedish correspondent that a widespread purge of German generals actually took place. The correspondent of The Dagens Nyheter wrote:

"The spokesman has confirmed the veracity of rumors of numerous changes of the highest army command on the Eastern Front. There can be, however, no question about a 'crisis of generals,' he has emphasized."

Simultaneously, the Swedish correspondent reported that "an extensive calling up for military service" was taking place in Germany.

The official explanation of this calling up was the preparation for the spring offensive heralded by Hitler and much advertised in Germany and in neutral countries. The Swedish correspondent naturally, could not report which military classes have been called up.

Called on Short Notice

From private reports reaching here from Germany it appears, however, that of late a great number of men who previously were recognized as unfit for military service have been mobilized. Also, the correspondent of Svenska Dagbladet says that the calling up "took place at very short notice," which is somewhat extraordinary if the men are really needed only for the spring offensive.

Stockholm foreign military experts believe the main reason for the hurried calling up is not the spring offensive, but the great losses suffered by the Germans during the last few months. It is to hold the front, in order to establish some sort of a line, that the Germans need these men now and not for any offensive which may or may not come.

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EN-AR-CO

ABOUT JAPAN ○ She's Prepared for Long War; Way to Win Is to Crush Her

Japan is not likely to lose her war with the A. B. C. D. powers because of a shortage of oil or other raw materials, the former managing editor of The Japan Advertiser, who for years was a leading American newspaper man in Tokyo, asserts in the following dispatch—another in a series designed to show that Japan will be beaten by the actual crushing of her armed forces, rather than any policy of "economic strangulation."

By DON BROWN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Japan's militarists expect to win their war against the United States, Britain and their allies because of superior Japanese armed might. They envisage armed strength in the same way the Germans do—total war, with every resource of the Japanese Empire and its conquered territories mobilized for the fray.

That mobilization was completed long before the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor and against the Philippines and Singapore.

It was as complete in terms of raw material as it was in terms of man power, planes and warships.

This correspondent, during the decade 1931 to 1941, saw the mobilization take place but neither he nor anybody else was able to get any precise data in terms of barrels of oil, tons of iron, army divisions or destroyer flotillas.

It Was All Concealed

During all this decade, starting with the conquest of Manchuria and leading through the "practice war" in China, the mobilization steadily was under way, camouflaged by a smoke screen of carefully planted false reports and probably the most successful effort at national secrecy ever achieved by a great power.

In line with their maxim that the enemy must be lulled into a false feeling of superiority, the Tokyo militarists bottled up every reliable source of information and caused to be disseminated throughout the world stories of Nippon's "weakness" in raw materials.

Correspondents in Tokyo were permitted, even subtly encouraged, to send abroad anything they might wish about Japan's "weakness" in raw materials. They were not permitted to get a single scrap of reliable information.

Not even the Japanese people were permitted to know.

But, of course, many of the war preparations were obvious. They were too big to be concealed. Correspondents were permitted to travel, except in certain specified zones, and could see in a measure the development that was taking place in Manchoukuo—which has been made into one of the empire's greatest military bases and production centers.

In terms of the production of essential war materials great strides were made and it seems certain that, by October, 1941, the Imperial General Staff was confident that Japan was ready to start her war.

They Weren't Forced

It should be remembered that the Tokyo militarists started this war coldly and deliberately. They were not forced into an undesired move.

And to those who know the Japanese military mind, that fact can only mean that the General Staff was confident it could win.

But it is equally true that the Japanese military mind is ignorant of the world outside Asia. Most Japanese army leaders never have traveled in the United States. That they have gravely misjudged our enormous war capacity seems certain.

But that fact does not mean that they will be easily defeated or "starved" into submission. In the end, all my own long observation leads me to believe, they must be beaten in the field—crushed by superior military force.

Any examination of Nippon's capacity in raw materials, as has been pointed out, is pure guesswork. The best guesses, so far as this correspondent could learn, are about as follows:

Oil and petroleum products: Sufficient reserves to fight on all fronts from three to five years. Without these reserves the war would not have been begun.

Iron and steel: Enough for indefinite operations. Considerable new supplies have been opened up in Manchoukuo and China; additional supplies will be obtained from other conquered areas.

Nonferrous metals: There is likely to be an eventful shortage of aluminum, magnesium and other products, but this will be overcome in part by use of substitutes.

Food: Supplies for the regular Japanese diet probably are fairly adequate in all categories. Conquered territories will be called on in case of need and conquered populations, not the Japanese, will be the ones to go hungry.

Rubber: Supplies probably available to run the armed forces indefinitely. Civilians may have to do without.

Cotton: A definite shortage exists and will get worse until production in Manchuria, North Central China, and other occupied areas can be increased. Substitute materials long have been in use.

Coal: Ample supplies of all kinds. Manchoukuo and North China are supplying large quantities. To conserve oil many merchant vessels have been converted to burn coal.

Methodically, one may be sure, the Japanese militarists went right down the line of their supplies and checked each item before they struck. Their computations cannot have been perfect, of course, but it would be dangerous to assume that many serious errors were made in reasoning out the problem as the Japanese General Staff saw it.

What the Japanese generals did not foresee, one may be certain, is that President Roosevelt would announce a program of 185,000 planes, 120,000 tanks and 18,000,000 tons of shipping in the next two years.

Those are figures simply beyond the capacity of the Japanese mind.

The very size of this program shows that Washington does not share the view that Japan is weak.

Food Supplies Built Up

Those who consider the Japanese under-nourished people point out that meat, dairy products, sugar, bread and other occidental foods have for several years been available in only limited quantities. They cite the rationing of even the two fundamental components of the average Japanese diet, rice and fish.

At least in part, this rationing was enforced not because of serious shortages, but oecause the authorities wished to build up stocks and at the same time train the populace to consume less.

Several recent seasons of unfavorable weather have reduced rice production, but it would be unwise to count on the weather to lose the war for Japan.

Only if American, British and Dutch submarines patrol the sea lanes linking Japan proper with her important Korean and Formosan granaries and sing more vessels than the Germans, operating from much closer bases, have been able to send to the bottom of the Atlantic can Japan be starved into submission.

Much more serious problems would seem to be Japan's oil and iron supplies. Curtailment of oil consumption began three years ago, and today hardly a drop is lost on purposes not related to the war. Private automobiles no longer are driven and virtually all busses and business trucks, as well as at least one of Emperor Hirohito's big maroon American-made cars, operate on charcoal.

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told fishermen last fall to get up earlier and use sails or row out to their fishing grounds instead of depending on oil or gasoline motors.

Synthetic 'Gas' Used

Nor is Japan dependent on the stocks she has built up over the years of importing great quantities of oil or gasoline from the United States and The Netherlands East Indies. Domestic wells yield, according to some estimates, 4,500,000 barrels yearly. As long as Russia remains neutral, the output of the Japanese-leased wells in North Sakhalin will continue to flow to Japan. Estimates of this output have varied from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 barrels yearly.

Synthetic gasoline probably is Japan's main domestic supply, however. Plants have been rushed to completion during the past four years near coal sources in Manhoukuo, Hokkaido and on the main Japanese island.

Two years ago, a Japanese naval officer boasted that the navy would never have to worry about its oil supply, because of the domestic natural and synthetic production already assured at that time.

(Next article: Shipping and development of conquered areas.)

U. S., Dutch Bomb Warships; New Luzon Attack Repulsed

(Continued from Page One)

nese invaders near Lake Tondano, on the northeast tip of Celebes Island. A Tokyo broadcast said yesterday that Japanese forces had captured Kakas airdrome at Menado, chief port in Minahassa Peninsula, Celebes Island, across the Celebes Sea from Borneo.

Dutch planes also bombed a Japanese base in the Southern Philippines, presumably Davao, on Mindanao Island, 600 miles south of Manila, which the Japanese were believed using as a jumping-off place for the invasion of the Dutch Indies.

Planes Undamaged

A United States Army bulletin said three American bombers, fighting with the Dutch Indies forces, attacked Japanese warships near Tarakan and destroyed at least two enemy lighters.

The American planes returned to their undisclosed base undamaged, the communique said.

Dispatches from Batavia said General Wavell, hero of the first British drive into Libya, North Africa, had arrived somewhere in the Indies Archipelago and established his headquarters.

Across the China Sea, British jungle fighters in a new withdrawal, were apparently maneuvering to defend an 80-mile front only 90 miles north of Singapore as demolition engineers blew up tunnels, bridges and roads to impede the advance of Japan's invasion armies down the Malay Peninsula.

Cabinet Shift Seen

Linked with the ill-starred Singapore campaign, a reshuffle of the British cabinet as a result of criticisms over war management was forecast in London parliamentary circles.

These quarters said announcement of a shake-up might even be made before Prime Minister Churchill's return to London from his conferences with President Roosevelt in Washington.

British Far East headquarters conceded a new withdrawal from a line established only two days ago north of Seremban, in the Malay state of Negri Sembilan, 150 miles north of Singapore.

Front-line dispatches said the British were falling back slowly toward the neck of the Peninsula, 60 miles south of Seremban, where the jungle wilderness narrows to 80 miles between the Malacca Strait and the South China Sea.

A Tokyo broadcast said the British had taken a new stand on the Malayan west coast from Port Dickson to Seremban. Port Dickson is the harbor for Seremban, about 24 miles by railroad from the Negri Sembilan state capital.

Resistance 'Crushed'

The broadcast said that Japanese troops had advanced 60 miles in two days and that the British were attempting desperately to hold the new Port Dickson-Seremban line. Its loss would open the way for a Japanese drive into Malacca Strait Settlement, which commands the Lower Malacca Strait.

On the east Malayan coast, the radio asserted that "British resistance up to the borders of Johore was virtually crushed."

Johore State is the last east coast bulwark defending Singapore.

The broadcast said Japanese troops had occupied all of Pahang State north of the Pahang River and indicated that strong Japanese forces had crossed the river, 70 miles north of the Johore frontier.

Demolition units of engineers and apparently increasingly active British bombers cooperated in attacks upon transport lines and buildings of value to the Japanese.

Of 70 Japanese planes which raided Singapore yesterday, one was reported shot down and a number damaged, three probably fatally. About 55 casualties were acknowledged.

China Losses Reported

Heavy losses in the abortive fight against Chinese defenders of Changsha were indicated again by a Chungking High Command communique saying 23,000 Japanese dead had been counted on the battlefields of North Hunan Province.

Chinese positions in Kwangtung Province west of Canton were reported under attack by 3,000 Japanese, although there were no details of the battle.

Japanese Imperial Headquarters—whether announcing an actual action or simply fishing anew for information through familiar propaganda tactics—said a Japanese submarine had scored two torpedo hits on a United States aircraft carrier of the 33,000-ton Lexington class in waters west of Hawaii.

Tokyo also charged that the hospital ship Harbin Maru was sunk January 10 by an American submarine in Chinese waters. It asserted that wounded aboard the vessel and the crew were saved except for nine sailors.

The communique said the asserted sinking was "a flagrant breach of the Geneva convention of 1912 and all humanitarian principles."

(Both the Italian and German radios also broadcast the Japanese report.)

Rangoon Is Raided

The newspaper Asahi said Japanese army bombers have demolished 20 freight cars and nine trucks filled with British soldiers and supplies in retreat from Kuala Lumpur, Malaya. Other bombers were said to have destroyed seven vessels off Malacca State.

A "larger number of Japanese planes than usual" took part in an air raid on Ranogon, capital of British Burma, early today, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast heard in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The broadcast said that the British met the attackers with intense anti-aircraft fire and that bombs were reported dropped north of the city, where an airdrome has been the target of previous raids.

An official announcement said "further anti-aircraft reinforcements have arrived in Burma and more are on the way." Ground personnel for aircraft also have arrived, the announcement said.

Don't Censor Criticism, Says British Paper

Seattle Times - Chicago Tribune - N. Y. Times Special Service

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.—The News Chronicle, in a column-long editorial this morning, states that "if the powers of censorship are to be used to stifle criticism and discussion of defects, then a highly dangerous state of affairs arises."

The paper, editorializing on the ban imposed on the Columbia Broadcasting System's Cecil Brown, in Singapore, goes on:

"Censorship was never intended for such a purpose, and it has never been used in that way in this country."

Singapore Officials Hit

The paper denounces Brown's dismissal as a "deplorable action" unless "there is a better reason than the one so far given" and says that the mere fact he was allowed by the Admiralty to act as a correspondent on the Repulse proves his integrity.

"The fact is," the newspaper states, "that criticism of official incompetence and complacency has been filtering out of Singapore in a growing volume and the suspicion is that authorities resent reflections on themselves."

'Searching Inquiry' Asked

The editorial calls for "searching inquiry" into the local administration when the Malayan campaign is concluded, but demands an "investigation immediately" into the report that the British press chief in Singapore tried to persuade correspondents to send stories about non-existent "clouds of British bombers" waiting to shoot down Japanese.

Although Brown was almost unknown here until his dismissal, his articles in American magazines criticizing unpreparedness in Malaya are now being republished here and for the first time are coming to the attention of the British public.

The Daily Express points to one this morning, giving details of the ban and declaring "the withdrawal of Brown's right to speak raises such important issues that publication in England of one of the articles which led to the ban is necessary."

(Copyright, 1942.)

Best known as a textile yarn, nylon is made in other forms including monofil, used for brush bristles, a solution for insulation on wire, and as a cement.

OFF THE RECORD -:- By Ed Reed

"I've been teaching him all day to bring you your slippers!"

AURORA 'SAFETY STRIPS' BEGUN

Work is under way to make the Aurora Avenue "safety" islands actually safe, it was disclosed today when J. W. A. Bollong, city traffic engineer, announced that workmen are building metal forms for a concrete diversion strip that will be constructed in the center of the avenue to ward automobiles away from the islands.

City Engineer Charles L. Wartelle said the strip will extend from island to island between Roy Street and North 50th Street, and also between North 65th and North 72nd Streets. A similar strip was installed a year ago at Crockett Street.

"We believe this will solve the Aurora island fatality problem," said Bollong. "The proof of it is in the Crockett Street construction. That island had many traffic accidents before the strip was built. There has not been one since the diversion strip was put in."

The announcement of the Aurora work was made in a letter Bollong wrote to Maxwell Halsey of Yale University's traffic research bureau, who outlined a ten-point defense traffic program for Seattle November 17. At Halsey's request, Bollong reported on progress of the traffic work suggested by Halsey.

Traffic Head to Visit

Meanwhile, Police Chief Herbert D. Kimsey said Lieut. Franklin M. Kreml, head of the traffic bureau of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, will be here January 20. Members of this group recently made a survey here.

Halsey had suggested an expensive concrete curbing in Aurora, but Bollong said the diversion strips can be laid for only $1,500.

The center stripes, to be placed at a 45-degree angle, will be 16 inches wide and 6 inches high, and rounded on top so automobiles will not be damaged by running into them. The end of each strip will have a red reflector.

Other Steps Taken

Bollong listed other steps in compliance with the Halsey report.

He noted the city has installed a traffic analyst to work on defense-traffic problems. He is Robert Scollay, who formerly worked in Bollong's department but for the past year has been with the State Highway Department. A record clerk, Mrs. Jessie Howard, has been placed in the traffic office and four more employes have been added to the electrical control system.

Additional traffic signals will be purchased as fast as the city can get clearance on materials, Bollong told Halsey.

Nothing has been done toward establishing limited-way streets, but maps of suggested routes for workers have been given to defense plants.

Aircraft Employes To Take Bonds in Pay

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.—(AP)—A voluntary payroll allotment plan under which employes of the Glenn L. Martin Company will buy defense bonds through weekly deductions from their wages will be instituted February 1.

Myron G. Shook, treasurer, said the aircraft workers may specify the amounts to be deducted from their earnings and that when the entire amount is deducted the defense bond will be purchased and registered in the employe's name.

The company employs more than 30,000 persons.

NELSON HINTS OF SHAKE-UP

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.—(AP)—America's new war-production boss, Donald M. Nelson, told the Army, Navy and Office of Production Management today that he was ready to shake up the entire defense set-up if necessary "to lick Hitler and the Japs."

"Any organizational changes that have to be made in order to do this job will be made," Nelson declared in a letter to William S. Knudsen, O. P. M. director-general; Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal.

The letter marked Nelson's first official act since his selection late yesterday by President Roosevelt as the one-man head of the nation's entire war-production procurement machinery.

One Job, Says Nelson

"We have just one job to do—to make enough war material to lick Hitler and the Japs, and to do it in the shortest possible time," the brief said.

"Any organization changes that have to be made in order to do this job will be made. The present organization must and will evolve into the most effective possible instrument to do it.

"Everyone connected with production and procurement, in all agencies of the government, must carry on with the most utmost devotion and energy."

Earlier, Senators Connally, Democrat, Texas, and Wiley, Republican, Wisconsin, urged in the Senate that Nelson be given "complete authority" over the nation's machinery of production and supply.

At the White House, Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said an executive order formally establishing a War Production Board was in process of preparation but that its promulgation awaited word from Nelson on the type of set-up desired.

Early indicated the order would be drafted to confor mto Nelson's recommendations and wishes.

Limited Power Opposed

Bringing to light fears among some legislators that Nelson might be given only limited power, Connally said he believed that if the former executive director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board is handed the power to make final decisions, "we will get results."

President Roosevelt announced yesterday that Nelson would head up the war-production and supply efforts. An executive order making this set-up effective is yet to come.

Wiley said he was convinced that a "tough guy" was needed to boss the program, adding:

"That tough guy must have power."

It will be Nelson's job to duplicate, if not surpass, the masterly economic generalship which wrung tribute from Field Marshal von Hindenburg after the last conflict, and the grudging acknowledgement: "They understood war."

The creation of one-man production control—a step long urged on Mr. Roosevelt by his friends and critics alike—momentarily distracted the capital's attention from the Pacific war fronts. It promised initiative in the production field, where lies the Allied hope for ultimate victory.

Wallace to Aid

In announcing his decision to establish the new War-Production Board, Mr. Roosevelt said it would have the powers now exercised by the Supply priorities and Allocations Board, and that Vice President Wallace as well as other present members of S. P. A. B. would serve on it. Nelson has been S. P. A. B.'s executive director.

Besides being chairman of the board, Nelson "will be charged with the direction of the production program and have general supervision over all production agencies," the White House said. "His decision as to questions of procurement and production will be final.

"Mr. Nelson will report to the President as to the progress of the program. He will no longer serve as director of the Office of Production Management priorities division but will devote his entire time to directing the producton program."

Willkie Is Surprised

Wendell L. Willkie was as much surprised by the announcement of the President's plans as anyone in the capital, for he had conferred with the President earlier in the day and was ready to broadcast an appeal for one-man war production control to end "debating-society" methods.

The advance text of the Willkie speech was distributed here several hours before the White House announcement, but in speaking the 1940 Republican presidential nominee dropped out the section which contained his demand for one-man control. He told reporters he had no comment on the new board, and did not mention it in his radio speech, which was delivered before a session of the annual conference of United States mayors, meeting here.

"We need decisions, not discussions," Willkie declared in his speech; "We need planes, not predictions; we need tanks, not talk." He charged that whole areas of industry had not been converted to war production and that the automobile industry's capacities had not been fully utilized.

Warner's Office Gets $1,325 Extra

A $1,325 emergency appropriation was granted Prosecutor B. Gray Warner's office today by the board of King County commissioners.

In petitioning for the appropriation, Warner said unexpected expenses were encountered because of the national emergency and preparation for three murder trials.

Arms Task No 'Joyride,' Says Donald Nelson

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.—(AP)—A tireless, tough-hearted driver, Donald M. Nelson, is taking charge of American war industry under a pledge to sweat the country into all-out arms production.

Nelson wants the story henceforth to be "too much, too soon" instead of the requiem—"too little, too late."

"Just ahead of us are the hardest years we have been through since Valley Forge," says the man President Roosevelt has chosen to boss the whole production program.

Americans Face Test

"Every so often there comes a time which puts all Americans to the test and requires them to show that they can live and work the hard way instead of the easy way. They have always met that test thus far. We ourselves will meet it now.

"This defense program isn't any W. P. A. program—a joyride—for industry. We are not playing for marbles. It's a life-and-death struggle. We are going to need the labor of every available worker and every machine that can be used in the land.

"We are going to have to give up all manner of things which we would like to have and strip down for a struggle which will take everything we can give it. Hitler is going to win this war unless we deny ourselves everything that we can possibly deny ourselves.

Hitler Defied

"We can overtake Hitler. The man who says we can't is either blindly ignorant or believes that democracy and freedom are played out and helpless."

Nelson's associates believe President Roosevelt picked him to head the War Production Board because he was one of the few men who had his sights set on a program as large as the President envisaged even before the two-year schedule of 120,000 tanks, 185,000 planes and 18,000,000 tons of shipping began to take shape.

Nelson is a natural advocate of hard work and self-denial as the solution of the nation's problems. He fought his way up from the other side of the tracks to a $75,000-a-year job as vice president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in charge of merchandising before he was called to Washington June 30, 1940, as coordinator of defense purchasing.

REREGISTRY OF ALIENS HERE SET

Seattle postal officials today prepared for the reregistration of all alien Japanese, Germans and Italians over 14 years old.

The nation-wide reregistration of all enemy aliens was ordered yesterday in a Presidential proclamation.

Postmaster George E. Starr said the reregistration would take place here between February 2 to 7, probably in the Postoffice Building, Third Avenue and Union Street.

He said it would be simpler than the alien registration of a year ago, as prints will be taken of the right index finger only. In the last registration, prints were taken of all fingers.

The new registration will require photographs, which will be used on identification cards.

Records of the previous registration show there are in the vicinity of Seattle 3,570 Japanese aliens, 1,188 German aliens and 1,505 Italian aliens. Five hundred and fifty-one Austrian aliens also may be required to register.

MUHLENBERG'S TRIAL ORDERED

Evidence gathered during an investigation of an address by Col. Henry C. Kress Muhlenbergh, retiring Fifth Corps Area air officer and former University of Washington faculty member for nine years, has been ordered submitted to an Army court-martial at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, the Associated Press reported today.

Colonel Muhlenbergh has been confined to his quarters at his home since December 19, the day after an address to the Curtiss-Wright Flying Club in which he criticized the American people for adopting a policy of sending military equipment to other powers.

Col. Muhlenbergh, who was to have been rtired next month, formerly commanded Hickam Field, Honolulu, which was bombed by the Japanese in their surprise attack December 7. The officer planned to reestablish his residence in Seattle's Laurelhurst District on his retirement, friends here said.

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JAPS IN B. C. TO BE SENT INLAND

By Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Jan. 14.—Japanese and enemy aliens of whatever origin, except those holding police permits to remain, are to be removed from the defense areas of British Columbia, it was announced today.

The decision was directed mainly at Japanese, and authorities said 23,128 Japanese in British Columbia were affected.

A civilian corps of Canadian Japanese will be organized to provide opportunities for service by those Japanese who have expressed a desire to assist Canada's war effort.

These measures, announced by the interdepartmental committee, which has been considering the problem for several days, are designed, the announcement said, to guarantee just treatment to the Japanese while at the same time safeguarding Canada's national interest.

The statement was issued on behalf of Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The full program, details of which are being worked out, is as follows:

All Japanese fishing operations on the Pacific Coast have been prohibited and the fleet of 1,100 vessels immobilized pending negotiations for their transfer to Canadian operators.

Other rules placed sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese origin under control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and banned ownership or use of cameras or short-wave radio equipment by Japanese nationals.

A committee of three, representative of the judiciary, the Defense Department and the Japanese owners has been set up to facilitate transfer of the Japanese fishing fleet to Canadian operators, with assurance of proper compensation to the Japanese.

Special consideration will be given those Japanese who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the first World War.

La Guardia Must Decide---Defense Job or Mayor's

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.—(AP)—Fiorello H. La Guardia said today he soon would have to decide whether he would continue as mayor of New York or as civilian-defense director.

La Guardia told a House committee investigating defense migration and related problems that he wanted to stay on as defense chieftain until Congress finally passed a bill authorizing appropriations for the work.

"Then," he said, "I will either have to give up the job of mayor of the city of New York and take the civilian-defense job, or I can give up the O. C. D. and go back to New York and mind my own business and criticize what is going on in Washington, or I can do what I did in the last war, if I could get by."

The mayor was an Air Corps major in the last war.

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