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ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT

OUR PROGRAM—To tell the truth as we see it. To do our best for our City, our State and our Nation.

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Housewife Sermons Futile If Farmer Gets No Backing

AMERICAN housewives are urged by their government to save as they've never saved before. They are asked to be thrifty and sparing in the use of everything that goes into the operation of a home.

"War makes saving necessary all down the line," says the Consumers' Guide. "You'll have to save, too; not just to make your money go farther, but because a nation at war needs the things you need, and war needs come first."

All of which will be conceded by even the most wasteful housewives—and there haven't been many such around in quite some time. Rising food costs have been doing their part to induce household saving, making it all the easier for housewives to consider the nation's needs and minimum family requirements at one and the same time.

Housewives severally, and the nation as a whole, depend mainly upon farm products for food. American farms can produce abundantly when relieved of artificial restraints. The American people could subsist on the products of their own country. The utmost sacrifice would be to forego a few desirable items of import to which they have become accustomed.

The matter of food saving, as urged by the Department of Agriculture, hinges on the relation between the farm and the housewife, as regulated and ruled by government. There can be no solution in reduced production and resultant prices that the average housewife cannot pay.

The situation makes it cheering again to hear the voice of Albert S. Goss of the State of Washington, now master of The National Grange. In a recent address, Master Goss said much to the point. As, for example:

"Agriculture has sought no price guarantees, nor price fixing. . . The farmers have not hesitated to meet the nation's call for increased production. There has been no bickering over increased hours of labor, working conditions, guarantees of investment or anything else. . . The farmer has put patriotism first and has tackled the job of expanding his production to the utmost, relying on the people for a square deal to see him through."

The administration and its Department of Agriculture, Congress and its farm bloc, might well get together on the broad and enlightened point-of-view expressed by Master Goss. Even those solely concerned with the farm vote in the approaching congressional elections, should realize that he knows at least as much as anybody, if not more, about what the farmers want.

Awakening a Nation

FROM an unexpected quarter comes information giving weight to a line of reasoning that is occupying the attention of American business men more and more these days.

We refer to "Domestic Commerce," a weekly bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce, which recently published a discussion under the heading "Advertising Puts Punch in Britain's War Effort: We Can Profit by Her Experience."

Britain, this article points out, like the United States, was an amateur at modern war, and had to learn by trial and error. One lesson Britain learned was the importance of awakening its people to their responsibilities in war through advertising—advertising produced by professional advertising men, and paid for in proved advertising media.

Thus the British government has become the largest advertiser in British newspapers, accounting, according to "Domestic Commerce," for 17 per cent of all the country's advertising expenditure. A similar proportion of 1941 advertising in the United States would mean a fund of \$340,000,000 to advertise essential war needs.

The United States, as the Department of Commerce points out, can profit from this experience. And the federal government could profit by this advice given by its Department of Commerce.

Oh, Goody! W. P. A. Will Show Etchings to Service Men

ART, once reputed to exist for itself alone, now has turned out in a new guise. It has become the handmaiden of defense.

This is revealed in the announcement that the Works Projects Administration has approved a continuation of a local art activities program, at an expense of \$114,549 of federal funds.

Give ear to this official description of the purposes and program of the project: "To conduct art activities; operate a crafts production unit, including services related to the war effort; and render museum assistance.

"Work includes promoting, initiating, coordinating, supervising art activities; initiating and operating experimental art centers and galleries in cooperation with communities; assembling, preparing and circulating exhibitions; providing consultant services.

"Teaching art; assisting in preparation of an Index of American Design; preparing and duplicating books, brochures, monographs, catalogues and other compilations covering the field of art activities and defense and war activities, including the necessary incidental research.

"Restoring and installing works of art, preparing posters, markers, photographs and charts; conducting lectures in art and craft technique and media; producing craft articles for distribution to tax-supported agencies.

"Performing allied craft research activities and installing and providing services. Works of art produced will be allocated or loaned to public institutions and loaned or circulated for public exhibitions."

Among this official verbiage, we have other assurances. "It appears that in the near future, except for the galleries which contribute to the civilian population, all of the project will be producing for the Army or Navy or civilian defense. . . Work for the armed forces as well as civilians will permeate the whole project."

Art has hitched its wagon to a star.

PRIVATE LIVES

By Edwin Cox



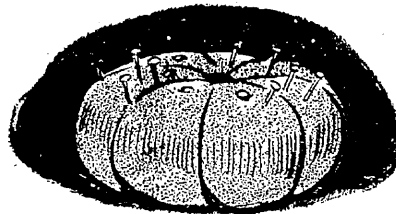
ROOSEVELTIAN RATIONS

GUESTS WHO EXPECT A LUSCIOUS DESSERT WITH THEIR DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE ARE GOING TO BE SADLY DISAPPOINTED FROM NOW ON. DURING THE SUGAR RATIONING, MRS. ROOSEVELT IS SUBSTITUTING SALADS!



SUPREME FAVOR

THOUGH HE FROTHS AT THE IDEA OF TOBACCO, HITLER MAKES ONE EXCEPTION; FIGHTER PILOTS ARE GRACIOUSLY ALLOWED TO SMOKE WHEN HE INTERVIEW THEM.



COSY, WHAT?

CURIOUS ITEM ON THE STUDY DESK OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR LORD HALIFAX: A SQUAT LITTLE PINCUSHION—THE SEWING-BASKET KIND!

Preservation of New Deal Comes First, Even at Cost of American Lives in War

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON.—American boys may be dying in the Far East and Southwest Pacific because of lack of protection—but the New Deal must go on.

American aviators, flying heavy bombers, were forced to quit Java for lack of fighter planes—but the New Deal must go on.

Shortage of ships is responsible for the lack of transportation facilities to carry fighter planes to the front—but the New Deal must go on.

Millions of persons are having their incomes reduced by heavy taxes, their business broken up, their jobs confiscated overnight—but the New Deal must go on.

Determination to keep the New Deal intact, no matter how long it postpones victory in the war, has been reached by the militant band of New Dealers who surround the President and influence his decisions.

UP to now, proof of this purpose has been confined only to scattered evidences of a policy of attempted use of the war program and war funds to exploit the New Deal ideology. Now the purpose has come out into the open.

Over the last week-end, a group of New Dealers, including representatives from the Supreme Court and both houses of Congress and from the President's cabinet, held a dinner and listened to speeches urging an aggressive fight for New Dealism to be carried on during the war.

The toastmaster concluded with a ringing speech in which he said: "The New Deal is more dynamic than Fascism and more revolutionary than Communism."

At the same time, the attorney general in the cabinet of the President of the United States is quoted by The Washington Post on its front page as having urged his hearers to keep up the "political fight" for New Dealism, regardless of the war.

He said that the success of the New Deal was due to the fact that "it was not just a group of theorists or liberals, but because it was a political party tied up with the labor movement under an able political leader. A vigorous labor movement gave it strength."

The attorney general stated the exact truth. The New Deal holds political power and the New Deal is running the whole government at the most critical period in our history primarily because it has made a special privilege alliance with the labor unions—a bloc of votes totaling close to 10,000,000.

Naturally when a decision must be made between some step that will remove the impediments to war production and one that would offend the labor politicians, the issue will customarily be resolved in favor of labor.

With a convenient system of suppression so that the rate of progress or lack of progress at industrial plants cannot be made public, there is no public check on the involuntary sabotage of production by labor politicians. The moment there is a hint of a fall-down, the news is promptly suppressed or glossed over.

FROM an official who is not mixed up in politics, the information is obtained that the biggest single factor in delaying shipbuilding is the labor situation. He says until the Senate acts to freeze the closed shop-open shop relationships and presses pending legislation already adopted by the House, all-out production on ships cannot be expected.

John Green, president of the national C. I. O. union of shipbuilding workers, says the industry is operating at only 30 to 50 per cent of efficiency and says production would be increased if labor took over the management function. The C. I. O. is making a general drive to this end with the approval now of Donald Nelson, production chief, who is somewhat of a New Dealer himself. He has spent considerable time lately appeasing the labor politicians.

THE President is doing the same thing with respect to efforts to lengthen the work week. He refuses to permit change in the 40-hour week, sanctioning instead a system of penalties for overtime work and that means increased cost and a limitation on output per man.

The rigid work-week and popular front ruined France, but apparently the labor politicians must be kept happy and the New Deal must be preserved in the face even of military and naval defeats.

War Industries Board. The objective was good, but the means created many conflicts.

This new order had to respect that statutory condition with a result that the new commanding general, Service of Supply, is responsible to two bosses—Mr. Patterson, assistant secretary of war, and General Marshall, chief of staff.

THE other compromise was necessary on account of Mr. Nelson. Under the old idea of the War Industries Board, the armed services were to say of munitions, what they wanted, in what quantities, and where and when to do the actual purchasing.

The War Industries Board was there to see that they got the stuff from industry, to decide conflicts in their request and to help them in any way possible. It did no actual purchasing. It did not specify types of armaments.

Mr. Nelson seems to have a different idea. He wants to run purchasing much more directly. He is a purchasing agent by profession. He has moved his own W. P. B. assistants, usually young lawyers and economists, into the very offices of such officials as Mr. Patterson, not merely to surround the official's assistants, but also to influence if not override their decisions.

MR. NELSON'S own frequently repeated "argument" is becoming a sort of secret office joke around some of these offices: "That isn't the way Harry Hopkins and the President want it done!"

I don't wish to over-emphasize these conflicts. There hasn't yet been time to judge how they will work out. I am merely recording that there are embedded in this order possible germs of future trouble, and especially again to repeat an old and sure principle:

The best plan in the world won't work under the direction of incompetent men, but able men of understanding and good will can make the worst plan in the world work.

SOME very good men moved to the top in this reorganization. Somewhat of the Service of Supply is one of them. If he has the support and confidence and a minimum of interference from Judge Patterson and Mr. Nelson, he will work wonders.

If he has them not, he is licked before he starts. That would be a pity because, for the first time since our feet became so unthriflyly entangled in this world-wide mess, we are just beginning to see daylight in our difficult supply situation. Any new fiasco could hold us up for weeks.

SENTENCE SERMONS

CONSIDER, FOR EXAMPLE—

- The man who talks about patriotism and falsifies his income tax report.
- The man who argues for tolerance and will not listen to reason.
- The man who curses the government and then demands police protection.
- The man who laughs at religion and then wants a big funeral.
- The man who makes his money out of a town and refuses to support its charities.
- The man who gives nothing to the church and complains about the sermons.
- The man who prays for a job and will not take one with work in it.

'Get Tough'—That's the Cry From All Parts of the World

By HENRY McLEMORE

NEW YORK.—On the assumption that everybody is as interested in other people's mail as I am (wish I had a dollar for every letter I have "opened by mistake" by accidentally holding it over a steaming kettle) today's column will concern itself with some of the mail that has come to me recently.

There is a letter from a worker in Mr. Harold L. Ickes' vineyard, the Department of the Interior, including a gentle hint that word of a paper shortage has not yet reached the ears of Mr. Ickes.

The "hint" is in the form of a memorandum sent out by Ickes to all bureaus under his control. It is written on a heavy, full-sized sheet of typewriter paper and consists of one and a half lines which take up one-fiftieth of the sheet, and could just as well have been written on a small memo blank. As a matter of fact, it could just as well not have been written at all because here is what it said: "I prefer to have the spelling 'employee' used in correspondence prepared for my signature."

The "ee" was underlined and the whole letter signed by Mr. Ickes. The sender wrote this little note on the bottom of the memo: "Is there supposed to be a paper shortage? Anyway, paper is vital for national defense and just look at the way 'Howling Harold' uses it to the best advantage. It is comforting to know that our dear secretary is winning the war by memorandums like these."

It certainly is. With Singapore, Rangoon, Manila and Java gone, the loss of the extra "g" on "employee" would be almost too much to bear! Stout work, Mr. Secretary.

A SEATTLE school teacher, who teaches in a school whose enrollment includes some 500 Japanese, writes to say that she is just a little weary of bending over backward in her handling of the Japanese for fear of being classed as unfair or undemocratic.

"Scholarships are held for the Japanese instead of for our own," she pointed out. She also brings up a good point in this paragraph: "Our recent immigration law renders the Japanese undesirable. Then, by what miracle does the fact that one is born here make him a desirable citizen? America should look into this citizenship problem in the light of Fifth Column activity."

"Many American-born Japanese, in prose or poetry have expressed this feeling—'My heart lies buried in the Orient. My intelligence is here in America.' What kind of citizenship is that? Certainly not the kind I feel and my ancestors go back to the days of Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia."

In postscript, the school teacher added that "we have just had a patriotic assembly with two Japanese talking on Lincoln and Wilson. My blood boiled!"

LETTERS containing Brunswick stew recipes are still coming in. When I asked for a recipe for the dish, I thought there might possibly be two good recipes in the country. Instead I find that there are hundreds. I haven't tried them all yet, but I am making progress.

But, will the housewife whose recipe starts "clean a porcupine thoroughly" please rush me a porcupine and a recipe for cleaning same.

IF my readers furnish a yardstick by which the national temperament can be gauged, then the spies and saboteurs had better watch out, because there are hundreds of Americans who feel that capital punishment is a little too good for them. Letter after letter has expressed indignation at the "kid glove" treatment that is handed out to enemy operators.

And more than one has written to urge that bungling legislators, industrialists, and labor leaders get more than a dressing down when their acts hinder the war effort.

In fact, the major theme of the letter writers among my readers is that this nation needs to get tough from the top to the bottom—and in a hurry! Tough with everyone who blocks or hinders complete mobilization of this country's power for the war effort.

Indeed, a score or more of them have suggested that columnists be the first to feel the ax.

Ugh!

Army Makes Motion Pictures Where Valentino Won Fame

By DALE HARRISON

NEW YORK.—On a stage where the late Rudolph Valentino once strode romantically before the silent cameras, making cinema history, United States soldiers now are being drilled in the business of making pictures for war.

It was in the old Paramount studio in Astoria, just across the East River from Manhattan, that Valentino made "Monsieur Beaucaire," one of the pictures which contributed to his film fame.

Today it is a base Photographic Center for the Signal Corps, teaching the business both of still and moving pictures.

UNDER Army operation, the equipment and personnel which formerly were at Fort Monmouth, N. J., have been transferred here. Motion picture production will in the main be the same as has been carried on at Fort Monmouth.

THE Signal Corps unit now operating at Astoria was started in 1937 at Fort Monmouth with a staff of two enlisted men and one civilian employe. Today, under Lieut. Col. Melvin Gillette, there are 275 uniformed movie makers, whose 1942 schedule calls for the production of 125 reels exclusively for Army release.

The films deal with everything from basic military tactics to the care and repair of mechanized equipment. These films are credited not only with improving the quality of Army classroom instruction but with training rookies faster than by any previous method.

Colonel Gillette emphasizes the importance of the work of this unit by pointing out that during the entire course of the First World War, the Signal Corps produced approximately 150 reels, whereas several thousand are expected to be produced before the end of the Second World War.

BESIDES Valentino, other actors who have worked before the Astoria cameras were Thomas Meighan (famous for his work in "The Miracle Man" with Lon Chaney), Claudette Colbert, Buddy Rogers and Victor Moore. The picture, "One Third of a Nation," also was made there.

THE Paramount Astoria Studios, as they have long been known—although Paramount has not owned or operated them in many years—were pretentious properties of the young motion picture industry in their heyday.

With the studios at Fort Lee, N. J., and the old Biograph Studios in Brooklyn—remember David Wark Griffith and a child star named Mary Pickford?—the Astoria building was the East's bid as the home of motion pictures.

The coming of sound pictures was the death sentence to the Astoria Studio's hopes of surviving as an important home of movie-making. The barn-like structure, adequate enough for silent films, is not adapted to the shooting of more than one sound picture at a time.

THE NEIGHBORS

By George Clark



"We've got nothing to worry about. If things get bad I can take out the sun disk and put this whole place in vegetables."