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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1943.
**Every Nation Must Lend
A Post-War Helping Hand**

AMERICA must help the rest of the world after the war, says Mrs. Roosevelt, "even if it means that we will not go back to easy, comfortable lives."
If the American people are not already well aware of that post-war prospect it cannot be for lack of warning. Mrs. Roosevelt is only one of many having much to say about it. Hearing no voice raised in dispute, it may be assumed that there is little if any disposition to shirk the obligation.
But the First Lady gives a new twist to the topic. The British understand Russia's and China's suffering, she says, and Americans must learn to understand and appreciate it. This sounds like saying the British understanding is attended by British expectation that America will attend to Russian and Chinese relief.
Such an expectation may run reasonably up to a certain point. The American people are not planning to go back to easy, comfortable living while other people are helpless in their suffering. The relief organization headed by former Governor Lehman has been set up to do everything that can be done.
But expectation doesn't run all one way. Americans expect all who have received and who will continue to receive aid from this country to get busy on their own behalf and in mutual helpfulness as soon as war ends.
That event will not be attended by complete exhaustion of capacity for self-habilitation in Russia, China or the British Commonwealth of Nations. The idea that the United States must carry the total burden of the post-war world should not be too much stressed.

The Art of Vengeance
THE United Nations have many scores to settle with the Nazi plunderers of Europe, and not the least springs from the systematic plundering of the art treasures of occupied countries.
It is announced that Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting, the Mona Lisa, and the incomparable Greek statue, the Victory of Samothrace, are among the booty carried off into Germany by a uniformed "art corps" specifically assigned to the pillage of galleries, museums, libraries and private collections.
These losses are a melancholy aspect of the tragedy of France. But the French people can rest assured that the mysterious smile of La Gioconda will yet be restored to the Louvre in Paris, along with the other irreplaceable objects of art that have accumulated there through the centuries. Unless the German plunderers, foreseeing their own downfall, eventually destroy even these priceless treasures as a final and unforgivable desecration before the Nazi system passes into oblivion.
The earth of Europe would then be "scorched" indeed.

Three Kinds of Japanese
WHETHER evacuation was just or unjust to Japanese residents of the Pacific Coast area was recently debated in a local forum. No decision was rendered as to which side won the debate.
The topic is one of continuing discussion; but personal opinions remain at variance. In any case there is nothing anyone can do save talk about it, unless and until the government, through some of its qualified agencies, sees fit to act.
Senator Mon Wallgren, chairman of a Senate subcommittee on military affairs, announces an early investigation of Japanese relocation centers. Events have disclosed the congregation in some centers of three distinct classes—Japanese who are openly loyal to Tokyo; Japanese of the American-born Nisei, who are as vigorously assertive of their loyalty to the United States, and Japanese who are silent and submissive.
It isn't a good thing to keep the three classes herded together at any center. What should be done with the Nisei and the submissives may well await the committee's investigation. Those who rejoice over Pearl Harbor and hope for Japanese victory in war, should be promptly segregated, sent to prison camps, and treated according to their deserts.

Not So Harsh
IT may be due to the approach of a new chief in the person of Prentiss Brown, but, for whatever reason, the most recent "directive" of the Office of Price Administration sounds almost human—or perhaps it were best to say humane.
That ban on pleasure driving has been gently re-defined. The O. P. A. now says it is all right to drive to a restaurant to eat. Also that a driver making an "essential" trip from here to there may stop en route for a social visit or a drink.
The O. P. A. considerably leaves the nature of the drink to personal preference or what is offered.
We patiently await an inquiry from some correspondent asking who this fellow Black Mart is.

By-Passing Congress
IN the longest record of daily service in history—711 days in two sessions, the 77th Congress passed 850 public laws. Most of these were passed on executive recommendation. Only eight were vetoed by the President.
During the life of the 77th Congress, the President issued 60 executive orders of major importance, establishing new offices, creating new agencies, expanding delegated powers and authorizing expenditures.
During the same period, federal departments and agencies proclaimed new rules, regulations and methods of procedure, which multiplied and changed so rapidly that no point has yet been reached for computation as to numbers.
All those executive orders; all those agency proclamations, are effective in law. The 77th Congress had no hand in them. They were issued on assumption of authority elsewhere, and without reference to Congress.
"Some of these laws," says Senator O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, "were intended by their authors to remake the world; others to remake the industrial and economic organization of our own country. All of them were conceived and written in private and were promulgated before the persons who must obey them had any opportunity to comment, much less to suggest amendments."
Possibly, the 78th Congress, now under way, may be more vigilant.

**Marshall Due
For Shift To
Field Chief**

By CONSTANTINE BROWN
WASHINGTON—There are persistent rumors that Gen. George Marshall soon will relinquish his post as Army chief of staff to become commander in chief of the Allied forces in Europe and Africa. According to the same rumors, Lieut. Gen. Lesley McNair will replace him as chief of staff.
The prospective changes in the American high command are believed necessary because the forces under command of Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and the British Eighth Army under the command of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander soon may join hands in Tunisia.
Furthermore, there is a possibility that within the next few months the United Nations may contemplate other military operations against the Axis on the European mainland. In such event, the group of armies must be commanded by a full general.
In the United States Army there are only two officers with the rank of general—Douglas MacArthur, whose presence in the South Pacific is considered indispensable in that area; and George Marshall, who has done a splendid job as chief of staff.
All officers of United Nations forces have highly praised the American chief of staff, who in less than a year built a group of "men in uniform" into a large well-knit fighting army. They regard him as the man most indicated to be entrusted with the handling of large forces in the battlefields of Europe and Africa.
At present, the Eighth Army is under direct command of Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery with General Alexander having complete supervision of the British forces with headquarters in Alexandria. When the Nazi forces under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and the Germans holding Tunisia are defeated, the British-American forces must be placed under one command.

There would be no difficulty if General Eisenhower's army did not contain so many French troops. At present there are several small French divisions fighting alongside the Allies and they are under the command of Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, who in turn takes orders from General Eisenhower.
It is hoped that before long there will be as many as 150,000 Frenchmen in the conflict. Trained soldiers are available, but they cannot be molded into a fighting unit until they receive the necessary modern equipment from the United States.
General Giraud and the other French generals are quite willing to cooperate with their British colleagues, but there still is a certain amount of bitterness among the lower ranks of the French officers' corps who for close to two years have been propagandized by the Nazis against their former allies.
While this feeling is none too deep, it is considered unwise to place the French under the supreme command of a British general, particularly inasmuch as heavy losses are inevitable in the battles to come.

Should the French be placed in a position which would exact the heaviest toll, it is conceivable that there might be some friction over the matter. This possibility might appear. This possibility might appear. This possibility might appear.
The rumors that the present chief of staff would be given such a responsible command have circulated for several months in Washington, particularly during the weeks preceding the invasion of North Africa.
Whether the high command ever seriously considered offering that post to General Marshall is debatable. The job he was doing in Washington, planning operations on all fronts and continuing to streamline and expedite the American forces to the battle fronts, demanded his undivided attention.
It was then considered that giving General Marshall a command in the field might be harmful to preparedness and progress of the war.
Should these rumors be confirmed, observers here believe that this will be the best indication that preparatory work for an all-out United Nations offensive in Europe has been completed and that large military operations against the Nazis may be expected soon.

OFF THE RECORD
By Ed Reed
BOSCO THE MAGICIAN
"Darned if I'll ever appear ahead of a dog act again!"

IT'S THE CHINESE WHO LIKE OVER-RIPE EGGS, NOT THE AUSTRALIANS—By Carlisle



Puerto Rico Tired of Tugwell Theories

By JAY G. HAYDEN
WASHINGTON—Six years ago now, and always have wanted, is an opportunity to support themselves. The trouble is that our economy is inevitably tied to that of the United States. Because we are restricted by American tariffs, 95 per cent of our foreign sales are to continental United States and the bulk of this is represented by sugar.
The trouble with Governor Tugwell is that he has imposed on Puerto Rico the same experiments in socialization that were repudiated by Congress when he tried them in the United States. In defiance of our organic law, he has created a superstructure of government, of corporate national-socialist type, designed to bring all private enterprise under his own thumb.
"He has done this with the complicity of an unpatriotic and undemocratic crowd in Puerto Rico that is sacrificing the welfare of the people in exchange for patronage and a minimum redistribution of land. He promised that if he was placed in power each peasant would receive a gift of a farm, with milk cows, oxen, seed, plows and other implements."
"Puerto Rican voters rejected this program, but Governor Tugwell has been trying to impose it by executive fiat."

Military Must Have Authority; Responsibility Goes With It

By DAVID LAWRENCE
WASHINGTON—It is widely conceded that transportation is the key to the problems which our Army, Navy and Air Forces may encounter in their operations against the Axis. It is the most important problem of the many that grow out of the abnormalities of war. The tendency in Washington is either to allocate authority in many agencies or to attempt to concentrate such authority in a single agency.
Experience proves that the solution does not lie in either formula. It lies rather in a better understanding between agencies that must of necessity deal with various parts of the same problem.
THE problem of war shipping is an illustration of one of the most baffling of war tasks. On its face it might seem that the handling of ships, largely a commercial management job in normal times, could be best left to the civilian companies and their executives. But, as so often happens in Washington, the civilians may have an unexcelled experience in doing the jobs in peacetime, but they are unfamiliar with the requirements of military or naval operation.
Conversely, the handling of ships by the military looks wasteful to the civilians and there is no doubt that much could be learned by the strictly military men from civilians.
But, the answer does not seem to be to deprive the military and naval services of control of the shipping they need any more than it would be to give the armed services the right to determine the scheduling of cargoes for commercial use in countries whose sympathy and support we are striving to acquire or maintain.
THE Army Transport Service is a huge affair. It is the biggest thing of its kind developed anywhere in the world in this war or the last war. Already it has shipped more materials and weapons abroad and more troops than were handled in the corresponding period in the First World War.
Instead of congestion at the docks, there has been more even flow and the Army takes care of the whole journey from points inside the United States to the battle areas. Major General Gross, who heads up this vital operation, has on his staff many well-known executives taken from the private shipping companies who now wear the uniform of the Army.
There can be no doubt that a great job has been done by the Army Transport Service, but this does not mean it has been free from criticism from civilian agencies.

**8 Out of 10
Want Law To
Stop Strikes**

—THE GALLUP POLL
WITH the anthracite coal industry tied up for many days by a strike, the American public is overwhelmingly of the belief that Congress should take some action to prohibit or prevent strikes in the nation's war industries for the duration.
Surveys of public opinion show that this attitude has been present throughout the country for many months.
While the average American accepts labor unionism and believes thoroughly in the principle of collective bargaining, he nevertheless feels that unions should adhere to their off-pronounced "no strike" policy during war, and that if they do not, the government should resort to firmer methods.
THE existence of this attitude, which prevails even among the working class itself, constitutes one of the main public relations problems before the unions today.
The fact that labor in cooperation with management, has turned out a truly phenomenal quantity of war materials in the past year has apparently not softened the public attitude toward the use of the strike weapon. The number who feel that the right to strike should be taken away in war industries is greater now than it was a year ago or two years ago.
However, unwise such a policy might appear in the eyes of labor union leaders, the fact that so many people hold this view is important as an indication of the present mood or temper of the public where militant labor unionism is concerned.
THE latest test of sentiment on the issue was conducted by the Gallup Poll on the following question:
"Should Congress pass a law forbidding strikes in war industries or should the workers in war industries continue to have the right to go on strike?"
The vote is:
Forbid strikes 81%
Continue right to strike. 13
Undecided 6
In making its survey the Gallup Poll reached a true cross-section of the population, including a full complement of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, both union and non-union.
AN analysis of the vote by various occupation groups shows that the greatest hostility to the strike principle comes from farmers, who have in the past been the most critical of union practices of any major group in the country.
Even skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers believe the right to strike should be set aside during wartime.

	Should Forbid	Right to Strike	Undecided
Farmers	89%	6%	5%
Business men	85	11	4
White collar	85	12	3
Professional	78	16	6
Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled	75	17	7

Reading Other Newspapers
THAT LITTLE WORD, IF
IT takes only a moment of reflection to think what might have been, in the current world struggle, if events had been just a little different. That one little word, if, carries a lot of weight and we can list a few instances of what might have happened—
If the Czechs had repudiated Munich, and got Russian support and fought it out at the border in 1938?
If Hitler had invaded England after Dunkirk?
If the French government had retreated to North Africa instead of capitulating?
If Vavell had chased the Italians clear out of Libya instead of recalling his army for the Greek expedition?
If Hitler's intuition had led him to appease instead of attack Russia?
If the radio-locator that indicated the approach of Japanese planes to Pearl Harbor had been believed?
If Japanese expeditionary force had been ready to follow up the Pearl Harbor attacks?
If United States troops had landed in Tunisia as well as at other North African strong points on their second expedition?
—Walla Walla Union-Bulletin.

THE NEIGHBORS By George Clark
"Yes, I think I understand this rationing, the way you explain it. But when I try to tell it to my family, it all comes out different."



**Here's Hoping
Flynn Knows
His Kangaroos**

By HENRY McLEMORE
NEW YORK—This is the little man-in-the-street speaking again. You know me. You've seen me a thousand times.
I'm the little fellow who buys razor blades and potato peelers from the pitchman on the corner; the little fellow whose patronage made the drugstore sandwich business a major industry.
I'm the little fellow who gets his ties and socks in the cigar stores and, who, every once in a while, slips off and gets a free shave and haircut from the freshman class at the barbers college.
But don't knock me, brother. Don't kick me around. I'm one of the guys the world is fighting for. As I get it, they're fighting this global war to take care of me.
To show you how important I am, I was leaning up against a corner of a building this morning, taking a drag on that first cigarette that always makes me a little dizzy, when a young guy ups to me and says he would like to ask me some questions.
It turns out he is from some sort of poll; has a job hustling information from guys he runs across as he walks around the town.
He got out his fountain pen, a little notebook, cleared his throat, and said: "How do you, the men in the street, feel about the President's appointment of Edward J. Flynn as minister to Australia?"
I told him to come again—to let me get it straight. He said I told him I had never heard of Edward J. Flynn, if he wanted me to be honest.
So he told me about Edward J. Flynn. He said he was a big New York politician, an Irishman, and national chairman of the Democratic Party.
Being no sucker, I asked him if by appointing Flynn minister to Australia the President was paying him off.
"That's what we want to know from you, the young guy answers. 'We want to know how the man in the street feels about Mr. Flynn's getting such a job.'"
"What's all the shooting about?" I asked. "Is there something wrong with Mr. Flynn?"
"A lot of people think so," he answered.
Then he told me how the Republicans didn't think that a man who had been under a grand jury investigation should be sent as minister to Australia, and how certain members of the party had shouted all sorts of charges at Flynn.
I DON'T think the young fellow will ever print my opinion concerning the appointment of Mr. Flynn as minister to Australia, so I better give it to you here, through the medium of my fellow man-in-the-street's column.
I said almost all I had to say when I said this:
Mr. Flynn's appointment as minister to Australia is right only if he is the best available man. If the President knows of another man in the United States who, because of training, education, understanding and general background, would make a better minister to Australia, then Mr. Flynn's appointment is a political sop and unworthy of the President of the United States.
AS a citizen of the United States, and as a Democrat, I would like to think that Mr. Flynn is the best possible choice. I would like to feel, in my heart as I walk along the street, that the old Tammany hot shot knows all about kangaroos, and koala bears, and Darwin, and sheep, and—well, all about Australia's problems, and that he will impress Australia as a quiet, tactful, feeling scholar.