

The Seattle Times

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

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

Published Each Afternoon and Sunday Morning by SEATTLE TIMES COMPANY
Telephone, Day and Night, MAIN 0300
Main Office and Plant—Fairview Avenue North and John Street.
Business Office open Monday to Friday, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.;
Saturday, 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.; closed Sunday.
Downtown Branch Office—405 Pike Street.
Monday to Friday 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Closed Sundays and holidays.

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MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1943.

This Is a Coast Problem; Keep Japs Away From Here

THE Pacific Coast awaited with intense interest and some impatience a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the constitutionality of the evacuation of American-born Japanese from the vital military areas of Washington, Oregon and California.

And pending that decision, the controversy was aired and irritated by investigations before the Dies committee, where some of the testimony indicates sharp disagreement in high quarters over the Army's evacuation policy.

Whatever the Supreme Court decided, and whatever of truth, stripped of emotion, the Dies committee gleans the fact remains that neither of these proceedings will terminate the discussion or solve the problem. The people of these three states do not want the Japanese evacuees to return to the coast before the war is over.

Pacific Coast citizens do not believe that the Japanese-Americans in the relocation centers are suffering any greater hardships than American boys in the Aleutians or the South Pacific. They believe the American-born Japanese are safer in the relocation centers than they would be at large. They believe the Pacific Coast is safer as long as all the Japanese are kept away from the coastal defense area.

Whatever decisions are reached in August circles in the national capital, the Army and the Pacific Coast states must find a way to forestall the return of any Japanese to the areas along this coast which may sometime be forced to defend against attack or invasion from the sea.

There is much puzzlement here concerning the strategy of the union leaders. Both William Green of the A. F. of M. and Philip Murray of the C. I. O. are sufficiently familiar with the way adverse public relations are created to exercise caution.

Yet the public statements filed with the President asking him to veto the proposed law are so full of inconsistencies as to make one wonder how these two big organizations could prepare so carelessly to present to the court of public opinion.

IN the first place, the statements criticize the proposed law because they say it provides a cooling-off period which means that strikes are encouraged. But if the law would permit strikes, then why all the fuss about it from a labor viewpoint?

Also the union leaders are saying that if the bill becomes law, they cannot sit on the War Labor Board because the measure contains a provision barring anyone from sitting on the tribunal who has a direct interest in the controversy.

Do the labor leaders who now publicly threaten to withdraw from the War Labor Board if the bill becomes law mean they will only sit on a board in which the judges are directly interested in the dispute?

Is that concept of justice in the matter of governmental boards defensible?

THE difficulty is that labor unions have had their way so long under the Roosevelt administration that they do not realize how powerful a reaction has set in, not only among the farmers and the people of the rural districts, but among city voters as well. No matter what the merits of the labor disputes, the public does not sanction strikes in the middle of war.

While most of the labor union locals have kept their no-strike pledge, enough violations have occurred to make the impression that no discipline exists in the national labor organizations.

Like-wise the public has rightly or wrongly blamed labor unions for the recent coal strikes, even though the bungling policy of the administration was to no small extent responsible.

Labor unions are making a serious mistake in opposing the Smith-Connally bill unless perhaps their opposition is merely perfunctory and for the record so as to prevent, if possible, other restrictive measures. But if the protests are seriously intended, and if the bill is vetoed, the next campaign will be fought on the strike issue.

Each summer 3,000,000 Americans become victims of hay fever. Here's looking a-cho-o-n, fellow sufferers.—Everett Herald.

Food Bosses May Be Muddled, But Applesauce Is Plentiful
CHEERFUL announcement from the nation's capital tells of another release of canned foods from what must be the truly enormous supplies heretofore squirreled away for the armed forces and lend-lease.

Just a few days ago, it was announced that around 10,000,000 cases were being turned back for civilian use. The latest release is of 7,500,000 cases more. Explanations are somewhat dubious.

The reasonable surmise, strengthened by other experiences, is that government agencies bought, commandeered and reserved everything they could lay their hands on; far more than could possibly be used before products of another canning season were available.

But those same busy agencies and others, when not furnishing food to eat, continue furnishing food for guesswork. On the same day, one official source reports that diminishing demands for government use will assure more liberal allowances for the general public, while another agency forecasts further curtailment of civilian supplies, due to lessening volume of production.

The short of it is that official accounts of the nation's food situation are never in agreement at any time. The reasonable conclusion, not very satisfying, is that those who render the accounts don't know what they are talking about, but feel they must say something.

A very large part of the latest release of 7,500,000 cases of food consists of canned applesauce. Plenty of that comes from Washington right along.

Labor Leaders Fail to Heed Public Wrath

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—Labor union leaders are still under the illusion that their political strength plus that of the party in power gives them a majority. What they do not realize is that a new majority is being developed which is rapidly turning against labor unions.

The issue will become concrete in the next campaign if President Roosevelt should veto the pending labor disputes bill. This measure is a mild piece of restriction and merely states that the government has a right to enforce discipline in plants taken over and operated by the government itself. Likewise, it gives authority to the War Labor Board to adjudicate labor disputes.

UNION labor leaders are impugning the President to veto the bill. The President's political foes on Capitol Hill are saying they hope he does. They believe it will mean the end of his fourth-term hopes. The issue would then turn on whether the President meant to require equality of sacrifice or whether he intended the war effort to be sabotaged at will by strikes.

On such an issue, political observers in Congress say the country will definitely vote against temporizing with special groups or labor unions. Certainly there is every indication that if the 10,000,000 persons who are in the armed services are permitted to vote, a substantial majority will cast their ballots against anybody who by legislative or official inaction seems to permit strikes or work stoppages.

WHAT the labor union leaders do not realize is that the letters coming back from the Army camps both in this country and overseas are full of the most violent and in-temperate expressions concerning the leaders of strikes.

There is no doubt about it—the men in the fox-holes feel they are being betrayed by the strike leaders back home. And if the troops get a chance to vote next year, their ballots may well furnish the balance of power that will swing the elections.

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COME ACROSS—OR ELSE

By Ding



Next Few Weeks Should Decide Europe War

By CONSTANTINE BROWN

WASHINGTON—The dramatic actions in the Mediterranean, the prospective local offensives in the Pacific and the round-the-clock bombing of Germany and Nazi-occupied territories in Europe, will all be overshadowed by what happens in the course of the next few weeks on the Eastern Front. Two gigantic armies with an estimated strength of at least 500 divisions—about 7,500,000 men—and thousands of airplanes may be locked in the most formidable and decisive battle of all time.

The Nazis and their satellites on the one hand and the Russians alone on the other are ready for action. According to available reports, the most minute details have been taken care of. The Nazis are ready to move as soon as the signal is given and the Russians are equally ready to stand the onslaught.

THERE are some rumors, based on Japanese diplomatic intervention in Moscow, that the Germans offered the Russians peace terms through the intermediary of their Oriental associates. This seems probable.

Before playing his last card and undertaking a tremendous gamble which will decide his fate, Hitler must have endeavored to take Russia out of the war. The Nazis are ready to move as soon as the signal is given and the Russians are equally ready to stand the onslaught.

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Weather Report

Table with columns: Location, Temp., Prec., High, Low. Rows include Seattle (city), Seattle (airport), Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Memphis, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Washington, D. C.

SALUTE TO THE SERVICE MEN

Seattleite Volunteers to Aid Cook; Now He's an Expert

If Chester Smith, 21 years old, did not know how to cook when he entered the Army, he does now. Although his mother, Mrs. Lloyd T. Smith, 924 N. 76th St., admits that her son's knowledge of cooking was limited, he is now a first cook, with a sergeant's rating. He got the job when he volunteered to aid the battalion cook in an emergency.



CHESTER SMITH He knows his onions

A letter just arrived from Sergeant Smith bearing the well-known notation, "Somewhere in England," announcing the safe arrival of his outfit overseas.

Smith who attended Bagley Grade School and Lincoln High School was called into service in September, 1942, and was sent for basic training to Hammer Field, California. He is in an aviation battalion of the Engineers.

Seven Seattle men and a former resident of Redmond now are stationed at the Kearns, Utah, Army Air Forces Basic Training Center. They are: Arnold J. Burland, son of Mrs. Retta Burland, 905 Plummer St.; Russell J. Duffron, son of Mrs. and Mrs. W. A. Cartmell, 1814 25th Ave. N.; and Gerald S. Bogart, son of E. C. Bogart, Redmond.

Pvt. Gerald A. Reichert, 4108 41st Ave. S., and J. P. Buchanan, 1712 Ferry Ave., have been sent to the Ordnance Replacement Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for basic training.

Corp. Marvin E. Luck, Renton, and Corp. Lester Ruppe, son of Mrs. Anna Ruppe, Bothell, have been enrolled in the Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Ky., for a special course in tank mechanics.

Two sons who have been home on furlough to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Herman, 2428 E. Aloha St., are Pvt. Fred A. Herman, who is stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Pvt. Howard Herman, at San Luis Obispo, Calif. Another son, Sam Herman, is at Camp Roberts, Calif., and he wrote his mother he hopes to be the next one home on furlough. Sam and Howard are stationed within visiting distance of each other, and they manage to get together week-ends.

Warrant Officer James Q. Paull, son of Mrs. D. R. Paull, 924 16th Ave., has been stationed in New Guinea for the past several months. Paull enlisted in the National Guard in 1940. He was stationed formerly at Fort Lewis, and was sent to Australia the first part of 1942 and was sent from there to New Guinea. He is a graduate of Franklin High School and was an employe of the General Steamship Company. He has been with headquarters since enlisting.

Aviation Cadet John C. Eckmann, son of Carsten S. Eckmann, 12513 Fifth Ave. N., has been commissioned a second lieutenant at the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command School at Yale University.

A promotion to first lieutenant came to William Hawke at Fort Benning, Ga., June 14, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Farrell, 7701 28th Ave. N., have learned.

Lieutenant Hawke is athletic in

structure and adjutant at Benning, where he received his commission last December.

The lieutenant was an outstanding football player at Queen Anne High School, where he was graduated in 1937, and at the University of Oregon. He coached athletics at Bremerton High School in 1941, entering the Army in April, 1942. He was in Seattle on a fortnight's leave early last April.

At the Lakehurst, N. J. Naval Air Station, Charles L. Orman, seaman first class, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Orman, Redmond, has begun training as a parachute rigger.

Robert Edward Jones, son of Mrs. Roland E. Jones, 1019 E. 90th St., has been commissioned a second lieutenant at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

"The stars incline HOROSCOPE But do not compel"

OFF THE RECORD

By Ed Reed



"Somebody else must have heard the doctor was coming home on a furlough."

TODAY'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words. Includes a solution key at the bottom.