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FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1943.

Tell Us, W. R. A. Chief, How You Answer This One

WHEN the War Relocation Authority took its place on the
list of tax-supported alphabetical agencies, popular
understanding was that its duties were to arrange for transfer
of Japanese from military zones to such temporary
quarters as Puyallup and thence to quarters which would
be permanent until war's end. Also the W. R. A. was
understood to have responsibility for just and fair handling
of such properties as might be left behind by the Japanese.

Such was the popular understanding at that time. And
it still is.
But now, without restraint from high places, the
W. R. A. is taking upon itself the job of moving some of
those Japanese out of the "duration" quarters. Thus another
agency bids fair to perpetuate itself beyond the time when
taxpayers had the right to assume it had passed the peak
of its assigned job.

If there is legal justification for such broadening of its
work, information to that effect should be forthcoming from
official sources. If the agency is running out of bounds, it's
high time for a halt to be called.

This week-end, the national director of this agency is to
be in Seattle and Tacoma. Ostensibly his visit is part of a
tour in which he is reviewing the disposal of business and
property interests of Japanese formerly resident hereabout.

But such of his activities as have caught the public
eye and ear in recent months seem more devoted to helping
along the propaganda turned loose in an attempt to convince
America that these Japanese are being terribly treated. The
design seems to be creation of a popular sentiment in
favor of releasing the so-called "loyal" Japanese-Americans
from the centers where they are now housed and fed at
taxpayers' expense.

Here's a question that The Times has been urged to
ask this visiting W. R. A. director: How many instances
have there been of any of these "loyal" Japanese-Americans
reporting acts or suspicions of disloyalty among their
fellow countrymen?

It has been some time since the charge was made by a
national speaker of more than passing prominence that not
one such instance had been reported. That charge has never
been effectively challenged.

Until Americans can be satisfied that those so-called
"loyal" Japanese place loyalty to this country ahead of
loyalty to their racial kinfolk, we'll thank the W. R. A. to
refrain from stepping outside the bounds of the job for
which it was hired.

For, after all, the national director of W. R. A. and
all his too-numerous aides were hired by the American people
to house and provide for the Japanese in a manner in
best accord with American interests in wartime. They were
not hired to change American thought so as best to conform
with Japanese interests.

Nor were they hired to try to shake our faith in our
military leaders. The Army men say the Japanese belong
right where they are until war is finished. It would seem
to be in order for someone to build a fence around the
W. R. A. boys, too.

Victim of an Illusion

MULTIPLICATION of government agencies and employ-
ment of more and more "experts" in this and that,
though now somewhat checked, has had incidental effect
from which some persons may not easily recover.

The case of John Bovingdon, original Seattle product,
is in point. The former ballet dancer au naturel has been
let out of the job of chief economic analyst for the Office
of Economic Warfare by the new and hard-hearted director,
Leo Crowley. He had refused to resign.

Mr. Bovingdon is plaintive. "I consider," he writes,
"that I am a victim of an anti-New Deal offensive to under-
mine the entire war effort."

There's the trouble with so many of the boys—girls,
too—who have been called from collegiate, euterpean and
terpsichorean by-ways to help run the government. Natu-
rally they get the idea that they are indispensable; that
without their aid we shall lose the war on the home-front,
as well as on all others.

Our Washington town of Ephrata, in the news because
of the exploits of one of her citizens in the war, is taking
as bad a beating from the radio mispronouncers as Russia's
Orel, New Guinea's Salamaua or China's Hwangyangchiao.

Berlin Far Distant; Japan Farther Yet; Many More Hours of Blood and Sweat

TRENCH by trench, yard by yard, island by island, street
by street, village by village or mile by mile. Allied armies
fight their way toward goals that sometimes seem impos-
sibly far away.

In the Pacific, American soldiers advance almost by
inches. The capture of a trench or a pill-box is worth noting
in a communique. A few yards gained, a hillside stormed
or the corner of an airfield won—these are impressive vic-
tories. The capture of a tiny island no one ever heard of
before requires a whole summer's campaign.

And yet Munda, where Yankee jungle fighters have
battled for long horrible weeks, is full 3,000 miles from
Tokyo; Attu, which Americans wrested from the Japs, fighting
from crag to crag, is 760 miles from Paramushiro; Kiska,
where even now our soldiers may be locked in hand-to-hand
combat under Aleutian fogs, 2,000 miles from Tokyo.

Distances are not so great in European battle theatres,
but there too, ultimate objectives seem discouragingly far
away. The Russians progress from one village to another
into a stronghold like Orel, where the conquest of a street
or a city block was an imposing achievement. A mile's
advance is made at appalling cost. And Orel is 663 miles
from the nearest German border.

In Sicily, General Patton's men, facing violently de-
fended positions around Messina, count the storming of
Bloody Hill a major victory, and a bitter drive of five miles
into that fortified mountain region brings them no closer
to German territory than the Russians where they fight
around the ruins of Orel.

Yard by yard, pill-box by pill-box, and every foot of
the way won by heartbreaking toil and anguish. The miles
ahead seem long and arduous. Perhaps the first hundred are
in truth the hardest. No time now to slacken any effort
that will make the others easier.

Fathers' Draft And F. R.'s Talk Inconsistent

—By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—The American people are often scolded by administration officials for being too complacent about the war, and the press is blamed by President Roosevelt for giving impressions of conflict in Washington where coordination of war agencies is supposed to be all right.

And yet within the past few days Mr. Roosevelt made a radio speech about events in Italy and the world in general which gave such an optimistic impression of the way the war is going in our favor that he actually discussed plans for Army demobilization.

Certainly the public was justified in deriving the inference that the war might soon be over. But now, within a few days after that speech, comes one of the most drastic regulations that a democracy ever faced in wartime. It is the announcement that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers will be called to the draft on October 1 and thereafter.

If, as so many people have assumed, the war is nearly over, why is it necessary to draft fathers and begin to disrupt families? Clear measures like this are not the kind that precede an early end of the war, but rather envisage a prolonged struggle and heavy casualties.

Senator Taft of Ohio, one of the few senators who have had the temerity to question the efficiency of national Selective Service headquarters and its regulations, says the whole system may soon need to be overhauled.

A House military affairs subcommittee meeting in California this week has learned that 57,000 aircraft workers may be pulled out of the factories to meet the new draft call.

When a nation reaches such a critical point that it must withdraw aircraft workers to fill up the Army the average observer has a right to inquire whether the President has told the American people all the essential facts about the war or whether some big events are impending which will require more manpower than we have ever used before.

ONE of the Democratic senators says the purpose of the big army is to impress Russia at the peace table.

Another report is that the purpose of the summoning of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers is to force some of them from non-essential to essential industries.

The latter report sounds far from plausible because local draft boards are not supposed to adopt the War Manpower Commission definition of "essential" and "non-essential" if they don't feel like it.

In fact, the national Selective Service headquarters itself discredits the War Manpower Commission bulletins, too, although the employers of the country are led to believe that there really is some system or order and some real regulation of the flow of manpower on the basis of essentiality.

THE people have much to learn about the arbitrary manner in which the Selective Service law has been administered. The local boards, by and large, have done a good job, but the viewpoint of the national Selective Service headquarters is largely one of militarism—a viewpoint that does not take into account civilian requirements or the true value of manpower.

Many of the staff of the national headquarters and some staff directors are military men, though the public has been assured again and again that civilians control everything. As for manpower screening and Selective Service, the Army is constantly receiving for induction and accepting men who are beyond 35 years of age—the age at which General Marshall himself has said that men are not suitable for the Army—and there are many men being inducted who, in the opinion of psychiatrists, should never be admitted.

THERE are high officials here who complain that men have been drafted from their offices who are among the most competent men in professional work in the country. Some of these have been doing kitchen police in Army camps.

A thorough study of the way the national Selective Service headquarters functions and the way it disregards War Manpower Commission bulletins would be a constructive step. It would be interesting to know also who ordered the draft of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Certainly it doesn't seem possible that such a move was made without the President's knowledge and consent. If it was, then the lack of coordination in Washington is worse than most observers have been willing to believe.

ITALY'S PATHWAY TO PEACE

By Ding



Nazis More and More Vulnerable at Home

—By CONSTANTINE BROWN

WASHINGTON—As long as the Germans are heavily engaged on the Russian Front, only a token resistance to Allied air bombardments of the key cities of the Reich is expected.

The devastating assault on Hamburg is expected to be repeated at other nerve centers of Germany, while in the Balkans the American air force will endeavor to smash Germany's main oil supply, the refineries at Ploesti, Campina and the large storage tanks at Constanta.

Ploesti, the main commercial center of the Rumanian oil industry which is situated in the mountains over a stretch of several hundred miles, suffered its first real punishment Sunday.

WHEN the Russians attacked Ploesti in 1941 they missed their target. They hit a phantom city placed several miles south of the town. It was constructed of wood and cardboard.

There the Rumanians had stored large quantities of crude oil which were fired soon after the Soviet planes dropped their first bombs. According to reports of official American observers who were in Ploesti at that time, the real Ploesti suffered no damage. But Sunday's story was different. The American planes knew about the existence of the "second Ploesti," ignored it and went straight to their targets, which were only poorly defended.

THERE is a boast in Nazi aviation circles that retaliatory measures are being prepared by the Luftwaffe which will make the British "shed tears for having so ruthlessly bombed the German homes."

Because this is not one of the boasts of Herr Joseph Goebbels intended for German home consumption and morale boosting, some attention is being paid to the threat which has reached Allied capitals from reliable sources in Germany. Of course, so long as the bulk of the Luftwaffe is tied up on the Eastern Front where more than 75 per cent of its estimated strength is engaged, there is not much concern about the threat.

IN some quarters it is believed that the Nazis might intend to use poison gas in their "retaliatory bombings" of Britain. This, however, seems unlikely, since the German High Command is fully aware that while the Allies will not break their pledge not to start gas warfare, they are far better equipped to bomb Germany out of existence with gas than the Nazis have ever been.

The Nazi intelligence, which has kept pretty well abreast with American chemical warfare preparations, knows that we have unlimited quantities of lethal gas which would be dumped on the

German cities in a few hours after they have made the first move.

THE possibility that the Nazis may have in production a new type of plane executing precision bombings from a high altitude must not be discounted altogether. If the Nazi boast has any substance at all, it is in that direction that we may look for a surprise.

But so long as the sea-saw battle on the Russian Front continues, there is little probability that the Germans will do more than attempt to intercept with fighter planes the swarms of American-British bombers which have speeded up their tempo to exploit the effect on the German morale caused by the downfall of Mussolini.

WHILE exultant over bombings by our air arm in the last two weeks, the overthrow of Mussolini and the rapid approach of the capitulation of Sicily, the American High Command would give much to find out what is actually occurring on the Eastern Front.

The communiques are highly unsatisfactory. The Nazis announced that in three weeks they have destroyed some 7,200 Russian tanks. This figure represents, according to our information, about twice the number of Soviet tanks available in that restricted area.

ON the other hand, the Russians announce with an almost monotonous regularity that they have advanced another five miles. Considering that the starting point of

their offensive was just over 50 miles from Orel and that the advance has been going on almost without interruption for the last 23 days, there appears to be something wrong either in our arithmetic or the arithmetic of our allies.

If we were to accept the official Russian figure about their advance at their face value the Red armies should be some 50 miles west of Orel.

The number of planes announced as destroyed by the Russians in this battle also appears exaggerated. If the figures adding up to 3,000 Nazi planes destroyed were correct, at least 50 per cent of the total strength of the Luftwaffe must have melted away in a month of local fighting.

AMERICAN and British observers have no means of discovering the truth. The Nazi High Command does not permit neutral observers to approach the eastern fighting front. Russia is equally reluctant to let American and British official military observers get closer to the front than Moscow, where they are given a more detailed official communique than that given the press but in no way more informative.

However, as long as the battle continues, it is highly improbable that the Nazis can afford to withdraw any air force from the Eastern Front and the Allies will be able to continue their withering attacks on the Reich and the main sources of supply for oil in Rumania.

NEW YORK—A few days ago I did a column of questions and answers. Naturally, I haven't had time to find out whether or not that type of column has popular appeal, but I think it hasn't. I will do another, because, just between you and me, I can do that kind of column faster than any other, and I'm in a hurry today.

The Grandland Rices have asked me to their home to eat black-eyed peas, turnip greens, corn on the cob, pot roast, rice and gravy, corn bread and May haw jelly. All this to be topped off with a freezing slice of rattlesnake watermelon. A man who wouldn't hurry to that

day and quickly sell out their meager supply of hard drinks. After that, it is beer and ale. When I returned to this country, and talked to my sister (who has a leaning toward the teetotaler group) she said that I probably owed my loss of weight to not being able to buy a drink. I explained that I attributed my loss of weight to all the running around I did trying to find a drink. She laughed, but not very heartily.

HOW are the dogs faring in England? Just as well as they are here. The English feed them what is left over from the table, and deeply regret any hysteria of the early days of the war which caused them to destroy so many of their pets.

WHAT do the English think about the peace table? They are confident that, despite all the high talk by the highlanders, there will be some high-lutin fighting around that table when everyone sits down.

HOW do the Americans get along with the English girls? Much too well to suit the English soldier.

Now that Mrs. Roosevelt says there should be another highway to Alaska there is nothing more to worry about on that score.—Yakima Herald.

Weather Report

Data furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau for the 24 hours ending at 5:30 a. m., Pacific War time, Thursday, August 5, 1943, withheld for 24 hours under war-time restrictions.

Table with columns: Temp. Prec., High, Low, In. and locations: Seattle (city), Seattle (airport), Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Memphis, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Washington, D. C., Wenatchee.

SALUTE TO THE SERVICE MEN

Attending U. S. Navy School Takes Courage, Says Soldier

A soldier doesn't necessarily have to face the enemy in this war to prove his courage, according to Staff Sgt. Edward B. Loughran, former U. S. Army student and son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Loughran, 459 Crockett St.

Just wear the olive drab uniform of the United States Army while attending a Navy school where the vast majority of your classmates are sailors in Uncle Sam's Navy," Loughran says, "and you'll have all the fight you want on your hands."

Sergeant Loughran recently completed a special course in gunnery, navigation and pilot training at the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Fla. He was one of 20 soldiers chosen from throughout the country to receive the training.

The Seattle sergeant was graduated from Queen Anne High School in 1936. He enlisted in the Army April 23, 1942, and was assigned to the Army Air Forces in the Ferry Transport Command. He later took additional training at Seymour Johnson Field in Goldsboro, N. C. He is now in West Point, N. Y., awaiting orders.

Two brothers were lucky enough to have furloughs together, and to be in Seattle for celebration of their father's birthday.

The service men are Corp. Harry S. Lewis, Jr., serving in the Air Forces, and William Lewis, ship's cook at Adak. The boys, who will be here for several days are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis, who are residing at the Mayflower Hotel.

They don't pour on the glamour in the South Pacific, according to Casey Schoenmakers, 24 years old of Seattle, who is with a medical battalion. Serving with him on New Guinea is his brother, Jack, 21. Both were members of the Washington National Guard and have been away from home more than a year.

"We had steaks for a while but when they began to get tasty they also became scarce," Schoenmakers wrote home to his parents.

"We even had a few eggs. "Jack is in the hospital for a little while, but it isn't anything serious.

"I built myself a bench from jungle growth and packed crates. Upon this bench I placed my small personal articles. The legs are now beginning to collapse and the rats bring their lunches and enjoy themselves among my belongings.

"Every morning I have to clean up their mess and we can't shoot them. During the rain there is a small river running under my bed. I tie my shoe to the cot so I'll find them when it's time to eat breakfast."

The young soldier also wrote that he thought people at home may feel they have it "tough" because they aren't making enough money or can't get what they want in the form of relaxation. "I honestly think we must suffer just

as much as they and there are men here I know who are giving more than anyone at home thinks about. What a lot of people need is to get out and see what they've got. We know why we're here and none of us would want to go back if we lost. Sometimes I forget what I'm here for, but something brings me back to the right track and then I'm sorry for the things I've said."

Corp. Harry O. (Bud) Boxer, X-ray technician with the armed forces at Pocatello, Idaho, is home on furlough to visit his mother, Mrs. George H. Boxer, 610 20th Ave. N.

Four Seattle men have enlisted in the Coast Guard here. Warrant Officer Melvin L. Matson, district personnel-procurement officer, announced. The new recruits are Walter O. Pedersen, Jr., 2213 W. 27th St.; Morgan Ray Redington, 6100 E. Union St.; Edward Michael Collins, 1703 S. W. 104th St., and Richard Owen Dare, 9002 32nd Ave. S. W.

A veteran of the Aleutian campaign, William E. DuBois, signalman, first class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. DuBois, 7023 Ninth Ave. N. W., is enrolled in submarine-chaser training at Miami, Fla.

New arrivals at Corsicana Field, Tex., Army Air Forces flying school, are Seattle Aviation Cadets Earl Gifford Blake, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Franklin Blake, Sr., 705 E. 43rd St.; Hartwell T. Bressler, son of Mrs. Marion T. Bressler, 7048 18th Ave. N. E.; Earl J. Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Anderson, 361 N. 77th St. The cadets are at Corsicana Field for primary-flight training after completing a course at San Antonio, Tex.

At Camp Crowder, Mo., an American naturalized German citizen, Botha R. Herman, 1736 Summit Ave., recently was promoted to corporal. Herman is now corporal of the guard of Headquarters Company. He was naturalized at Camp Crowder on May 26, 1943.

With after-war prospects of being top-notch housekeepers, two men from Seattle have graduated from the Cooks and Bakers' School at Farragut, Idaho, Naval Training Station with the petty officer rating of ship's cook, third class. They are Lloyd Laverne Henderson, son of Mrs. Clarissa Henderson, 4210 Brooklyn Ave., and Richard Harlan Harris, ward of A. M. Harris, 5108 Latona Ave.

A new arrival at the Farragut station is Henry Howard Hathaway of Renton.

Appointment as cadet midshipman in the Merchant Marine has been announced from Washington, D. C., for James P. Doran, 411 W. Crockett St., and Phillip C. Seagrave of Bellevue. The cadets reported to the Merchant Marine Cadet Basic School at San Mateo, Calif.

Doran is a Queen Anne High School graduate of 1943, and Seagrave a former student of Bellevue High School.

Aviation Cadet Howard Elmer Stacy, former pupil of Broadway High School, has completed basic training at the Merced Army Flying School, Calif., and has been assigned to Stockton Field, Calif., for advanced instruction. His father, William Earl Stacy, Sr., resides in Los Angeles.

OFF THE RECORD

By Ed Reed



IS it difficult to get liquor in London? Strangely enough, this question has been asked me more than any other. Teetotalers ask me with a gleam in their eyes, hoping the answer will be that there isn't any to be had.

Those who like a snort occasionally ask me, with anxiety in their voices, if their fellow snorters overseas are able to do themselves any good. My answer pleases, both groups.

It's scarce, but it can be had if you want to pay enough. The Scotch is all 35 to 40 per cent below average strength and \$12 a bottle is considered a fair price. Gin is higher.

There is no such thing as a package store. All the bottled stuff to be bought must be purchased from a night club, or what the English call a "bottle club."

Pubs are open only a few hours

TODAY'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword puzzle grid with definitions and clues. Includes 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN' sections with numbered clues.

Solution of yesterday's puzzle and a grid for today's crossword puzzle.