OUR PROGRAM—To do our best for Our City, Our State, Our Nation—ALL OUT FOR VICTORY

The Seattle Times

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1943.

False Cures for Inflation May Bring Even Worse Ills

MANY persons are disposed to criticize what they call the reckless spending of those whose employment in war industries is bringing them more money than they ever before had to spend.

There is much spending of this kind, and from the viewpoint of any thrifty person much of it is mis-spending and waste. It is a safe prediction that many spenders will some day wake up and wish they hadn't been in such a hurry.

An ostensible purpose of the administration's latest tax bill—which Congress, by the way, most certainly will not pass—is to check the tendency toward inflation, evidenced by speedy and lavish spending. The bill, as drafted, doesn't come within hailing distance of any such objective. The tax rates it proposes would fall most lightly upon those who do most of the spending.

Another ostensible purpose is to reach into the reservoir of "idle money," which the Treasury Department experts profess to see in the considerable and increasing volume of savings bank deposits. Some of the experts speak of this as "hoarding." They seem to think it reprehensible to save; very unpatriotic at a time when the government needs all the money there is.

There has always been a difference between spenders and savers; and the difference has never been more marked than now. Some persons are miserly by instinct, but they are in scant minority. Most of those who save what money they can, do so with definite purpose for ultimate and legitimate use.

Take the situation in a war industry center, such as Seattle. Thousands have come here and found ready employment at going wages; in most cases higher than they had ever earned elsewhere. Some spend as fast as they draw their pay. Others do not.

We do not know under what weight of earlier debt these people came to Seattle; what old or current obligations they are trying to meet. Some save with the thought of having permanent homes here or hereabout, naturally expecting that a home will cost less when the flurry of war industry fades away. Some save with determination to return whence they came, to the old home, with some money in hand to make life better.

Many are saving for the sake of their families; for their own social security and support in later years; for insurance and annuities and other purposes commonly recognized as worthy. Saving money for self-help and the help of others to better ways of living is the antithesis of hoarding.

It is the savers, too, and not the spenders, who buy the war bonds and stamps, which they know may be converted, if necessary, when war is done, to the good purposes they have in mind.

To speak of savings deposits as "idle money" is to use an empty phrase. From the very start of the postwar era, this country will have much reason to be thankful that so many persons were forethoughtful enough to provide something for their own needs.

* * *

Those Siberian Bases

RETURNING with his four colleagues from that tour of the world battle fronts, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts declared that the lives of a million American soldiers might be spared if Russia would grant the Allies use of bombing bases in Siberia.

Writing from London for The Saturday Evening Post, Edgar Snow begins his article thus: "If we had bases in the Russian Far East, we could knock out Japan within six months after beginning major offensive operations against her."

Senator Lodge's statement has been sharply criticized as "unfortunate and inaccurate." The closely corresponding assertion of Mr. Snow stands unchallenged.

The tour in which Senator Lodge participated didn't lead anywhere near Siberia. He speaks from long-range observation. Mr. Snow has lived in the Orient for 15 years and has visited all parts of it. He is a recognized authority on the history, politics and economics of Asia.

A correspondent may be more free to air opinions than a United States senator; but the coincidence of the views of Mr. Snow and Senator Lodge on the point of what could be done from bases in Siberia, at least relieves the latter of the charge of inaccuracy.

* * *

Costs Money to Make Money

ANTICIPATING around $1,700,000 additional revenue during the year from new taxes levied by the City Council, members of that body are officially informed by City Comptroller Thomas that his office must have more help to handle the extra business.

That stands to reason. Council members have been aware of the well-known fact that an increase of business calls for an increase of facilities. The Council should be proud enough of the prospective expansion of city business to be prompt in providing sufficient help to take proper care of it.

* * *

He Changed His Mind

COAL miners again on strike have started straggling back to the mines, and very likely most of them soon will be at their jobs. Meanwhile, their regional and local leaders seem to wish it understood that return to work will not be at the behest of John L. Lewis.

When Lewis ordered all members of his big union to quit work last spring, he soon jockeyed the government into taking control of the mines away from the owners. Having achieved that purpose, he let the men return to the mines, with loud declaration that he would call them out again in the moment the government permitted owners to resume possession.

The miners evidently thought Lewis meant what he said. Coal Czar Ickes lately has been giving their properties back to the mine owners. Thousands of miners fulfilled the threat of Lewis, without waiting for specific orders from him. They walked out. Someone prevailed on Lewis to ask them to remain at work. They have begun to drift back; but with what regard for Lewis remains to be seen.

Lewis found it easy enough to "authorize" a strike, but may not find it so easy to explain why a strike on the authority of his own positive promise should be checked because he changed his mind.

During a War Is Best Time To Plan Peace

—By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—There is as yet no assurance that the postwar "peace" to follow the Second World War will be any more enduring than that which followed the First World War. Leadership on this issue is still foggy and timid, though over the past week-end two notable speeches—one by Wendell Willkie and the other by Sumner Welles—revealed significant trends of thinking by international cooperationists in both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Although somewhat similar in approach, the chief difference between the two is this:

Mr. Willkie would have great Britain, Russia, the United States and China make a "declaration of intention" now, looking toward a world organization in which all nations, including the defeated, would ultimately be admitted.

Mr. Welles, though favoring the same four-power pact as an immediate necessity, feels the matter of world organization should be left to a series of agreements to be made gradually during the "transition" period after the armistice.

* * *

MR. WILLKIE rightly insists that the relationship between these four powers and the rest of the Allied world be defined now.

Mr. Welles recognizes the dangers of too much emphasis on the authority of Great Britain, United States, Russia and China and wisely begins to mention the addition of the French republic. He suggests also that some of the smaller nations might serve on the executive committee of the United Nations—a concession to recent criticism of the proposed four-power alliance idea.

Both Mr. Willkie and Mr. Welles vehemently denounce "alliances" and while Mr. Welles speaks of the four-power arrangement as a "temporary" alliance, he warns it must not over-reach itself. To a large extent, Mr. Welles has hitherto been reflecting the Roosevelt-Churchill concept of a temporary trusteeship by the four big powers to serve during a cooling-off or "transition" period.

* * *

THE real weakness of both the Welles and the Willkie proposals and of the Roosevelt-Churchill plan to experiment and drift through a "transition" period is that all seem to ignore postwar psychology. They forget that Woodrow Wilson really lost his leadership and his leverage among our allies of the First World War when the armistice was not yet six months old.

The psychology of returning soldiers during demobilization and job-hunting is not merely anti-war but it sometimes becomes bitterly anti-foreign. This disillusionment is due in no small part to wartime mistakes in the behavior of our allies.

* * *

THE seeds of the same thing are being sown today. Prime Minister Churchill blundered last week in treating flippantly the criticisms brought back by five American senators from areas in the world where the British are supposed to be cooperating with us.

Charges of this kind breed isolationist votes and Mr. Churchill can do more to remove the basis for isolationism in America by exhaustive inquiry as to the facts than by assuming that the American senators are merely being political.

* * *

THE time to assure an enduring peace for the years after the war is during the war. The time to clear up misunderstandings and to put selfish commercial interests in Britain and America and elsewhere in their proper place is during a war and not afterwards, when the reaction sets in against those who would exploit the victory in a resurgent nationalism.

* * *

THE talk about a new world organization "eventually" means deliberate delay. The League of Nations covenant still lives. It is embodied in the treaty structure of 44 nations.

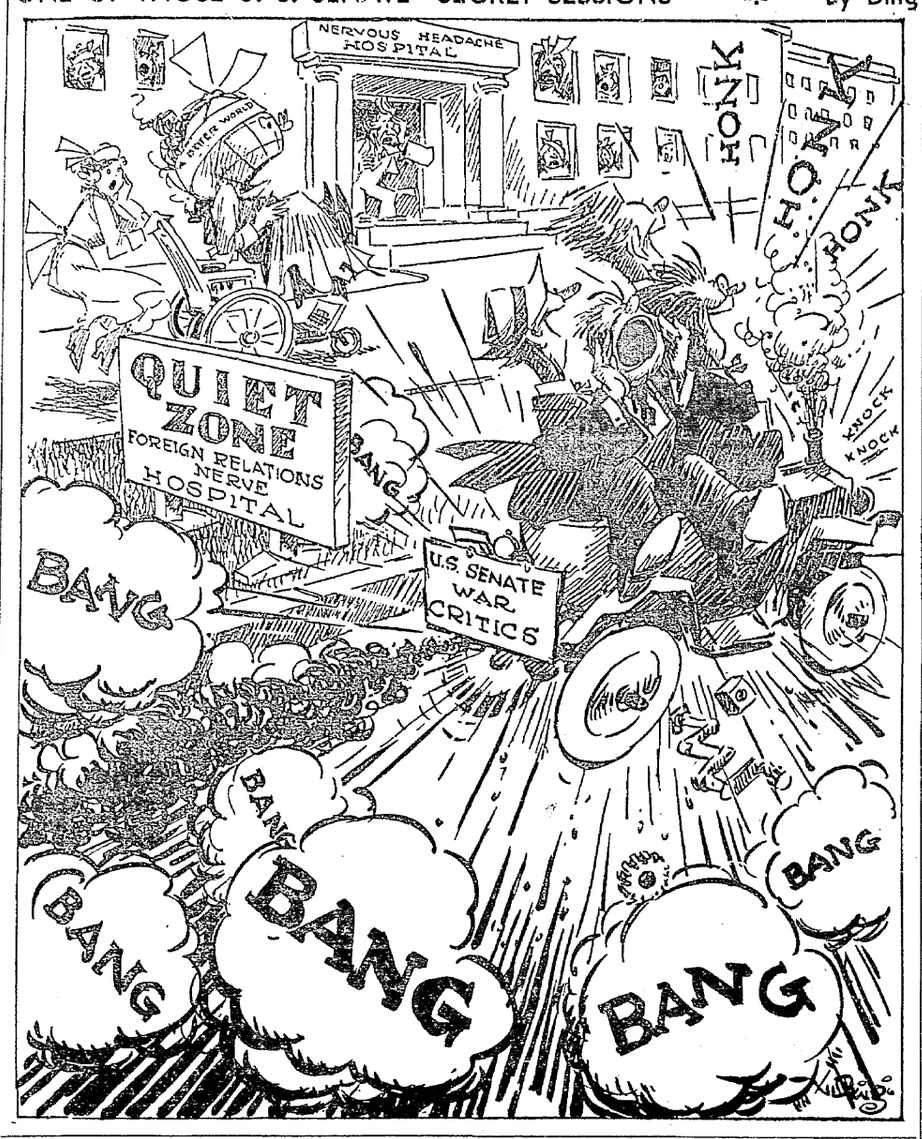
It handles well the problem of giving voice to small as well as large nations. It preserves the sovereignty of every nation. It is not a super state.

It is, in fact, a splendid constitution for world peace. To try to write another constitution means endless bickering while the peace of the world waits. The existing covenant of the League can be improved in detail and clarified, but the framework is there already.

* * *

NOW is the time for the Democratic Party to keep faith with President Wilson who signed the covenant, and for the Republican Party to rectify the mistake made by Warren G. Harding who, though as a senator he had twice voted for the League with the so-called Lodge reservations, declined when elected to the presidency to submit the League covenant to the Senate even with the Lodge reservations.

ONE OF THOSE U. S. SENATE "SECRET SESSIONS" -:- By Ding



German Morale Nears the Crack-Up Stage

—By CONSTANTINE BROWN

WASHINGTON—The Nazi soldier continues to fight with the despair of a cornered wild boar and the German people stoically accept the privations caused by the lack of food and the heavy Allied air bombardments.

Yet, according to recent reports, war weariness is becoming more noticeable and unless the high command is capable of giving its people a "shot in the arm" by producing a spectacular victory soon, it is possible that the present attitude will be translated into something more definite which might precipitate the collapse of the Reich.

While American high authorities pay little attention to rumors and reports based on wishful thinking, skeptical American observers are inclined to pay more notice than usual to what is going on in Germany.

* * *

THE battleship Lutzow, for instance, was recently reported to have entered the Baltic Sea for repairs. According to reliable information, the Lutzow was sabotaged by her crew while on station in a Norwegian fjord.

She was taken to a home base where the ringleaders were arrested and executed by the Gestapo. The other members were put ashore while the officers were sent to submarine duty. This was described as an indication of Hitler's confidence in the officers, while in fact it was a punishment.

* * *

ACCORDING to similar trustworthy reports, the morale of the German crews aboard the warships stationed along the Norwegian coast is not as high as it once was. Months of inactivity is weighing on the officers and sailors of those ships which until last year dashed to and from their bases under the nose of superior British forces keeping watch on them.

While from the practical point of view these sorties yielded few positive results, they kept up the seamen's morale. Now that they are couped up, their spirits are beginning to suffer.

* * *

LESS fighting enthusiasm also is noticeable in the case of the submarines. There have been no mutinies, so far as is known here, but the crews are not venturesome, although their fighting equipment has been greatly improved in the last few months. The crews are now more eager to surrender when cornered by Allied fighting craft.

While the captured officers continue to be tight-lipped, the men are very communicative and anxious to be friendly and of service to their captors.

* * *

OF course, it is pointed out in competent quarters here that it would be unwise to draw a parallel between the present indications of war weariness in the German fleet and what happened in October and November, 1918, at Kiel when the imperial fleet mutinied. No such thing has occurred as yet and there is only a very vague chance that it will.

Although the threads of the German resistance are getting thinner every day, Nazi propaganda, assisted by the unconditional surrender policy of the American and British governments, has been able to convince its people that they must choose between fighting to the last and complete destruction of the Reich. And for the time being they seem to prefer the former.

HITLER and his generals know that the determination to continue the fight will weaken unless spectacular victories are scored again.

At this moment it is believed that the German general staff is placing its hopes in Marshal Rommel, Germany's most popular and spectacular officer, who in turn trusts to weather conditions and the shrewdness of his colleagues on the eastern front to receive sufficient forces to overwhelm the Allied armies in Southern Italy.

From all available indications it appears that Rommel will attempt a real counter-offensive after the Allies have reached the Rome area.

WAKE UP, AMERICA

Two congressmen who were members of a committee investigating the status of evacuated Japanese are the principals in this week's newspaper debate sponsored by the American Economic Foundation. They are Congressman Karl Mundt of South Dakota and Congressman Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania. Their subject is:

Has the Japanese-American Problem Been Bungled by the W. R. A.

CONGRESSMAN MUNDT OPENS: Judged by the criterion of whether the War Relocation Authority has fully measured up to its opportunity to utilize Japanese relocation centers to produce the best possible results, both from the standpoint of the Japanese and of America as a whole, I believe the War Relocation Authority has bungled the Japanese problem.

It bungled in the first place by its failure to provide for the segregation of disloyal Japanese from loyal Japanese in the relocation centers until the investigation of the Dies Committee forces the adoption of such a policy.

It bungled in the second place by its failure to set up appropriate means of screening Japanese evacuees to be sure that those released had first been adequately checked as to their loyalty and their affiliations with pro-Japanese organizations.

It bungled most of all by using the money of American taxpayers to teach Judo, Goh, the Japanese language, and to encourage other manifestations of Japanese culture in the relocation centers.

Confronted with the best opportunity in American history to give Japanese citizens a laboratory demonstration of the virtues of the American system and the American standards of living, the W. R. A. has failed to make the maximum use of this opportunity. To the extent that it has failed, it has bungled.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN EBERHARTER CHALLENGES: My opponent's statement is a skillful blend of red herrings and factual inaccuracies.

W. R. A. did not fail on segregation. It began planning segregation in April—nearly two months before the Dies Committee investigation.

Testimony given before Congressman Mundt and myself clearly showed it has not failed on screening. I can only conclude that Mr. Mundt's idea of "screening" would really mean internment of thousands of citizens, without substantial evidences, in direct violation of constitutional guarantees.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN MUNDT REPLIES: It is not a "red herring" to point out that "planning segregation in April" is no substitute for failure to practice it in September!

Nor is it more unconstitutional to insist upon adequate pre-release loyalty checks for Japanese evacuees than it is to crowd loyal and disloyal together into relocation centers without suitable safeguards protecting the loyal against the depredations by the disloyal.

We need from W. R. A. not more alibis for perpetuating Japanism, but more activities promoting Americanism!

CONGRESSMAN EBERHARTER OPENS: The essential task of the War Location Authority is to resettle throughout the country the people of Japanese ancestry evacuated last year from the Pacific Coast. While resettlement is proceeding, W. R. A. is maintaining the evacuees in government centers. I believe the agency has done a good job on both counts.

In resettling evacuees, W. R. A. has bent over backwards to safeguard the national security. It has collected extensive information from intelligence files and other sources on every adult now in relocation centers.

No evacuee is released if there is evidence he might be dangerous. With 21,000 people so far resettled, not one disloyal act has been reported.

In operating relocation centers, W. R. A. has handled a complicated problem with efficiency and fairness. Within the framework of rationing and other wartime limitations, it has provided adequate food, medical care, and education. To hold down operating costs, it has made the fullest use of evacuee labor in food production and other work.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN MUNDT CHALLENGES: Mr. Eberharter artfully seeks to avoid the issue by pleading efficiency for W. R. A., because it neither starved, pampered nor mistreated Japanese in relocation centers. Its deficiencies are more basic than that!

"Efficiency" is not demonstrated through failure to utilize centers as Americanization units or by simply planning segregation and not practicing it until prodded by Congress.

"Fairness" is not manifest either to loyal Japanese or to Americans by releasing evacuees without systematic, adequate pre-release loyalty checks.

Espionage in wartime is more serious than sabotage; saying that "no disloyal act has been reported" does not prove that no spies have been released. Dead Japanese are not only good ones—but to rate them "good" we must be deadsure they are loyal!

* * *

CONGRESSMAN EBERHARTER REPLIES: I cannot understand why my colleague persistently quibbles about W. R. A.'s pre-release investigation. Every precaution is being taken to safeguard the national security.

To detain citizens beyond the requirements of security would make a mockery of the principles for which we are fighting.

Most of the evacuees are thoroughly American today. W. R. A.'s Americanization program is vigorous, well rounded.

To deepen the evacuees' loyalty to America requires their return to normal life. Americanism does not flourish behind barbed wire.

Weather Report

Forecast for Seattle and vicinity today and tonight: Little change in temperature. Washington: Light rain and warmer west portion today and early tonight. Rising temperature east portion.

Data furnished by the United States Weather Bureau for the 24 hours ending at 5:30 a. m., Pacific War Time, Tuesday, October 19, 1943.

	Temp. High	Temp. Low	Prec.* In.
Seattle (city)	56	42	...
Seattle (airport)	57	43	...
Atlanta	69	48	...
Boston	54	43	0.10
Buffalo	38	32	0.89
Chicago	65	36	...
Denver	82	52	...
Detroit	41	37	...
Kansas City	76	..	...
Memphis	75	55	...
Minneapolis-St. Paul	62	39	...
Miami	80	62	...
New Orleans	72	58	...
New York	53	43	...
Olympia	52	43	Trace
Omaha	76	57	...
Pittsburgh	45	37	...
St. Louis	78	50	...
Washington, D. C.	58	46	...

SALUTE TO THE SERVICE MEN

Seattleite Reassigned After 3 Years in Caribbean Area

After almost three years of service in the Caribbean area, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph G. Poliak, U. S. N. R., 756 N. Broadway, has been detached for duty elsewhere, a Navy dispatch from San Juan, Puerto Rico, said today.

LIEUT. COMDR JOSEPH G. POLIAK

An electrical engineer who was graduated from the University of Washington in 1934, Commander Poliak joined the naval R. O. T. C. and continued in the Naval Reserve until called to active duty three years ago. His father, Samuel Poliak, also is a Seattle resident.

●

Roger L. Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morely L. Williams, 6408 Eighth Ave. N. E., has been assigned to the Pennsylvania State College as an air-crew trainee under the Army Air Forces College Training Program. His work will cover a period of from one to five months, after which he will be sent to air bases for primary training as pilot, navigator, or bombardier.

●

Aviation Cadet Frank H. Hamack, 2028 E. 65th St., has successfully completed his basic flight training at Minter Field, Army Basic Flying School near Bakersfield, Calif., and now enters advanced school, the final phase of his instruction.

●

Aviation Cadet John D. Carroll, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Carroll, 1512 44th Ave. S. W., has arrived at the Air Forces Pilot School, Cochran Field, Macon, Ga., where he will undergo the secondary phase of flight training.

●

Washington men who have earned commissions in the United States Army during September include: **Jean Sterling LaRue**, Walla Walla, and **Richard D. Harbour**, Spokane; both commissioned as 2nd lieutenants in the Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, N. J.; **Richard A. Busch**, Uniontown, Whitman County; **J. Stanley Mitchell**, Spokane; **George Clarence Musser**, Tacoma; **James Conrad Stover**, Coulee Dam, Grant County; **James Patrick Cannon**, Port Angeles; **Oliver Raymond Dinsmore, Jr.**, Olympia; **Gust John Damascus**, Seattle; **Joel Marion Johanson**, Everett; **Herbert William Humphres**, Colville, Stevens County, all commissioned as 2nd lieutenants with the Corps of Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Virginia; **Robert Warren Neill**, Pullman, Whitman County; **Clarence Winfred Kowitz**, Kettle Falls, Stevens County; **Frank George Londos**, Tacoma; **John Robinson Harris, Jr.**, Seattle; **Gilbert LeRoy Duckworth, Jr.**, Kettle Falls, Stevens County, all commissioned as 2nd lieutenants in the Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga.

●

Seattle men enrolled recently in an intensive course of study in the electricians school at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Farragut, Idaho, include: **William Wells Jordan**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Jordan, 3029 23rd Ave. W.; **Warren Carrol Berto**, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Berto, 15854 42nd Ave. S.; **James Robert Smith**, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, 4301 7th Ave. S.; **McEwan Gray Henderson**, son of Mr. McEwan G. Henderson, 3942 Orcas St.; **Jack Tearle Anderson**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Anderson, 9844 26th Ave. S. W.; and **Eldon Chester McLean**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. McLean, 2215 11th Ave. N.

Other Seattle men who will be given recruit training at the station, includes: **Lloyd C. Lorentzen**, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lorentzen, 1420 N. 53rd St.; **Ralph Francis Ainslie**, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ainslie, 1422 W. 53rd St.; **James Edward Stuart**, son of Mrs. Annie Stuart, 1519 W. 58th St.; **Robert Joseph Edelson**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mac Edelson, 350 26th Ave.; **Leon Harold Kaplan**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kaplan, 331 30th Ave.; **Kenneth James Nelson**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Nelson, 7745 Bagley Ave.; **Joseph Evan Cvitkovich**, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cvitkovich, 1330 Sturgus Ave. S.

Donald Vaughan Llewellyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Llewellyn, 6811 20th Ave. N. E.; **Edward Lyons Johnson**, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Johnson, 8441 47th Ave. S.; **William George Harman**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harman, 4716 Cloverdale St.

●

Three Seattle men who have completed the Flexible Aerial Gunnery Course at the Laredo Army Air Field, Laredo, Tex., include: **Sergeant Alfred T. Siem**, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Siem, 9817 60th Ave. S.; **Aviation Cadet Jack Rich Michkils**, formerly of 348 Olympia Place, and **Aviation Cadet Wayne Francis MacFarland**, son of Mr. E. M. McFarland, 830 E. 125th St.

Gen. Olds' D. S. M. Presented to Son

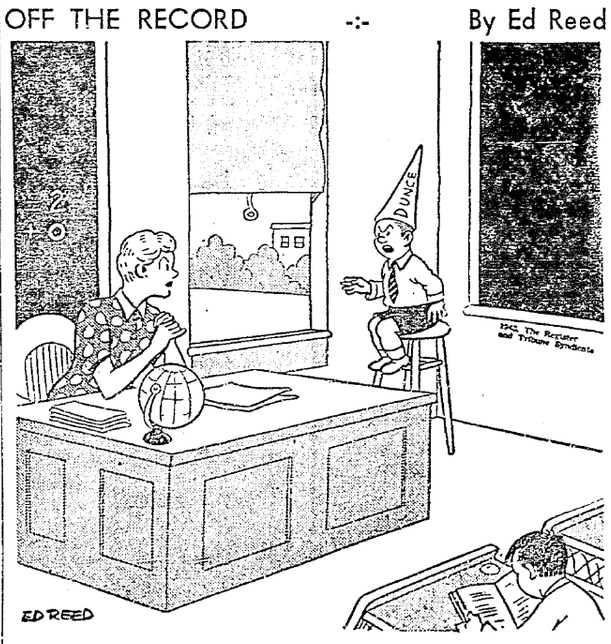
MARCH FIELD, Calif., Oct. 19.—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Robert Olds, a pioneer figure in the development of the Air Force's Ferrying Command, has been awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Medal.

The presentation was made yesterday by Maj. Gen. William E. Lynd, commanding general of the Fourth Air Force, to the late airman's son, 2nd Lieut. Robin Olds, pursuit pilot here.

Olds died of natural causes last April. He left a widow who lives in Beverly Hills, Calif. Another son, Steven, is a West Point cadet.

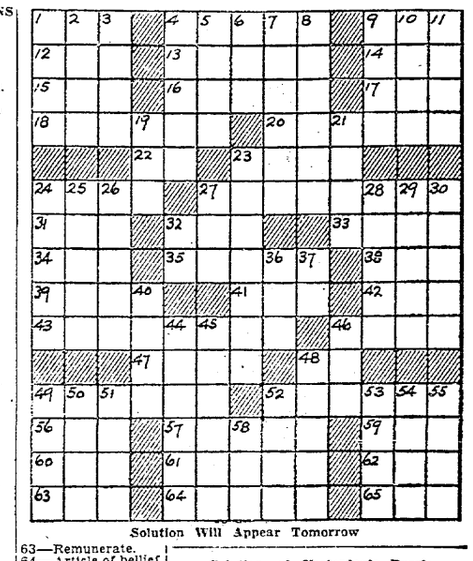
Irrigated farms in the United States produce 90 per cent of the sugar beet crop, 45 per cent of truck and rice, and about 25 per cent of tomatoes.

OFF THE RECORD -:- By Ed Reed



"I don't have to take this, you know—the firm I worked for last summer begged me to stay on!"

TODAY'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

THE DEFINITIONS

ACROSS
1—Sunken fence.
4—Funny.
9—Deed.
12—Spot on a playing card.
13—Worship.
14—Coat of certain animals.
15—Piece out.
16—Indian fetish.
17—Age.
18—Pertaining to the right hand.
20—Close.
22—Correlative of either.
23—Warble.
24—Dross of a metal
27—Illustrations.
31—Worthless dog.
32—Limb.
33—The Orient.
34—Unclose. (Poetic.)
35—Reclining.
38—City in Paraguay.
39—Baseball team.
41—Old card game.
42—Kind of bean.
43—Captivated.
46—Old World lizard.
47—Chills.
48—Not any.
49—Musical instruments.
52—American coin.
56—Outfit.
57—Ancient language.
59—Collection of facts.
60—Entirely.
61—Fruit.
62—Clear profit.
63—Remunerate.
64—Article of belief
65—Female sheep.

DOWN
1—Copied.
2—Tramp.
3—Point.
4—Purvey food.
5—Scent.
6—Witticism.
7—Conciliatory.
8—Unite closely.
9—The southwest wind.
10—Keep in check.
11—Server.
19—Dress up.
21—Malarial fever.
23—Figures of speech.
24—Scotch ezke.
25—Flowering plant.
26—Scene of combat.
27—Use a lever.
28—Lift.
29—Bar legally.
30—Remains.
32—Indian mulberry.
36—Incline the head.
37—Depart.
40—Send out.
44—American wild cat.
45—Subsequent selling.
46—Sun.
48—Composition for nine.
49—Tighten the strings of a drum.
50—Feminine name.
51—Unsightly.
52—Plunge into water.
53—Narrow road.
54—Afresh.
55—Rank.
58—Metal.

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

F	A	T	■	A	N	C	O	N	■	S	P	A
I	R	E	■	B	A	R	R	E	■	T	E	N
S	I	R	■	A	R	O	A	R	■	A	R	T
C	A	R	A	F	E	S	■	V	A	G	U	E
■	■	A	N	T	■	S	P	E	R	E	■	■
S	A	I	D	■	L	E	O	■	E	D	O	M
I	N	N	■	A	U	R	O	R	A	■	P	O
D	I	S	A	R	M	■	D	U	S	T	E	R
E	T	■	P	E	B	B	L	E	■	A	R	A
S	A	M	P	■	E	R	E	■	O	P	A	L
■	■	E	A	G	R	E	■	A	T	E	■	■
S	T	A	L	E	■	E	N	C	O	R	E	S
T	O	N	■	A	L	D	E	R	■	I	R	A
A	L	E	■	R	E	E	V	E	■	N	I	L
B	U	R	■	S	E	R	E	S	■	G	E	T