

# EDITORIAL PAGE

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"What're Y' Tryin' T' Do, Work Yourself Out of a Job?"



## Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt's meeting with Arab ruler Ibn Saud was the topic of vigorous discussion at a meeting of 1,000 Jewish leaders at the Hotel Astor in New York recently. It may have interesting repercussions. Considerable criticism was directed at Roosevelt for his remark that he had learned more about the Moslems and the Jews in five minutes with Ibn Saud than he could have learned in a dozen letters.

Congressman Emanuel Celler, New York democrat and staunch Roosevelt supporter, was one of the most vehement critics of the president at the New York meeting.

"There were one million Jews in and around my district in New York who voted for Roosevelt unanimously," Congressman Celler said. "Their vote made the difference between his victory or defeat.

"The Jews," he continued, "do not propose to stand for this sort of thing. Roosevelt is going to have to learn that he can't fool all of the Jews all of the time."

Senator Ed Johnson, Colorado democrat, but usually a Roosevelt hater, was also a speaker at the meeting and gleefully joined in the criticism. Referring to the statement that Roosevelt had learned so much about the Palestinian question from the king of Saudi Arabia in five minutes, Senator Johnson said:

"It is very strange how the president could have learned anything about the Jewish question from Ibn Saud. Ibn Saud had never before been outside his own kingdom, and there is not a single Jew inside his kingdom."

### Arms for Arabs?

Senator Brewster, Maine republican, another speaker, criticized the present Churchill-Roosevelt policy which prevents further migration of Jews to Palestine.

"It is extraordinary," he said, "that you have a Jewish national home to which the Jews cannot go."

Then Brewster dropped a bombshell. He reported a Washington rumor that Ibn Saud had asked for an American military mission to train an Arab army and that the president had agreed to send fifty to sixty American officers to Arabia as a military mission.

Note—Not all Jews favor the policy of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The president's chief motive in conferring with Ibn Saud is understood to have been Arabian oil, for which American firms have important concessions. Also the president may have wanted to counterbalance Russian influence

### Germany Crumbles

Authentic reports from inside Germany tell a terrible story of German disintegration as a result of combined allied air and ground blows.

Travelers in Germany during the last month say that huge crowds mill around railroad stations night and day waiting for trains which appear infrequently. Police who try to disperse mobs are becoming more and more ineffectual. Many local police have joined the horde of refugees, until it is almost impossible for Hitler to control the country without using troops.

Even Gestapo men are deserting. They are trying desperately to make deals with the allies through neutral border towns. Army desertions have increased by leaps and bounds.

One new and perhaps most significant development is that most German farmers now flatly refuse to ship food to the cities. This is particularly reminiscent of what happened in the fall of 1918. Farmers have no faith in the German money, give up what goods they are forced to only at the point of a gun.

Neutral travelers do not believe Hitler will surrender. They still look for a last ditch Nazi stand in the Bavarian mountains.

### Inside Germany

Hitler's own newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, last week carried a significant article by Dr. Michael Baumel telling how the allied offensive is affecting the German people. It says: "Who would deny that this war is tormenting us more and more? Who would be so audacious as to assert that he is not tortured by hours of grave anxiety? Who has not felt himself near death and, in the face of the destruction of his own possessions, has not thanked fate for the gift of bare existence beneath the smoking ruins? The look on the faces of men and women who surge up from the cellars says more than any words. Their eyes are the eyes of tormented people."

Despite all this, Hitler is still urging the German people to carry on.

### Furloughs for Soldiers

Chief of Staff General Marshall told the senate military affairs committee during a closed-door session last week that he has resisted heavy pressure from his own staff and other administration leaders to expand the size of the army beyond the 7,700,000 now authorized by law. The pressure was especially strong, he said, during the German See WASHINGTON . . . Page 5



"The boss has been very dignified for two days, calling everybody Miss or Mister, and for the life of us we can't find out what mistake he made he's trying to cover up!"

## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

By WM. E. MCKENNEY, America's Card Authority

### TRUMP-PROTECTING LEAD SCORES GAME

I had the pleasure the other night of being the guest of the 12th regiment, New York state guard. After the review and drill I played bridge with some of the boys. Lt. Harry Jacobs was not afraid to bid today's

If he had, West would have won and returned another diamond and now he could not make the contract. So instead, Lieutenant Jacobs led toward the king of clubs, came back to his hand with the ace of clubs, and now led the third club. He decided that if West showed up with the queen of clubs, he would then ruff high in dummy and hope for a three-two break in spades. But when West showed out, he trumped low, picked up the trump and, of course, his club suit was established.

♠ A 8 7 2	♥ 9 4 3		
♦ K 5 2	♣ 10 9 3		
♣ 8 6 5 3	♦ 10 2		
♠ K 3	♥ Q J 6		
N E S Dealer			
♠ 10 6	♥ 4		
♦ A Q 10 8	♣ K Q J 5		
♠ A K Q 9	♥ 7 4		
♠ 8 4	♣ A 10 9 7 5 2		
Rubber—E-W. vul.			
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ♥	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	3 ♥	4 ♠	Pass
Opening—♦ K. 30			

## IN FORMER YEARS

### 30 Years Ago

Edmund Holmes, Eugene Fyke, Randall Savage and Grant Geddes were elected to captain four divisions of the junior "A" at the YMCA.

La Grande's baseball club in the Eastern Oregon league beat the Elgin club 12 to 4.

Miss Florence Happersett, assistant librarian at the city library, went to Portland and Eugene to visit friends and relatives.

### 15 Years Ago

Virgil Choate, senior in the Smith-Hughes department of the Imbler high school, was awarded the U. P. scholarship of \$100 by the county committee. Union and Imbler schools contested. Roy Conklin, sophomore of the Union high school, was awarded second place, Exford Smith of Imbler, third, and Dale Baxter of Union, fourth place. The scholarship was for the freshman year at Oregon state college.

It was announced that \$847,000 would be spent in improving the La Grande-Kamela section of the Old Oregon Trail highway.

### 10 Years Ago

Merlin Batley was elected president of the La Grande Rotary club for the coming year. J. Donald Meyers was elected vice-president and Clarence Kopp the secretary-treasurer.

Ruth Murchison and Margaret Cumfitt, who have been away attending school, were in La Grande for a short visit with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Cramer started on the first lap of their trip to Australia.

## This Curious World



## Quoting Odds

"YOU LONG FOR SOMETHING WHEN YOU'RE SHORT?" Says MR. HENRY WOLFE, Bronx, New York.



NEXT: If you lived on the planet Jupiter.

## WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

A Washington dispatch says American civilians may be asked to eat less.

Now that will be a real break for housewives.

Rationing hasn't given them any breaks at all. It just made the job of feeding their families and friends tougher. For they were expected to put as much food on the table as ever—and manage it by juggling points, devising all sort of tricks to make a casserole dish taste almost as good as a roast of beef, and performing all kind of culinary magic to give the impression that food was just as plentiful as ever.

But this "eat less" campaign—if it gets under way—is going to simplify life considerably, for it can be used as an airtight alibi. Mom can say airily to the bridge club,

"I'm not serving anything because of the 'eat less' campaign, you know."

When she comes home five minutes ahead of her family and hasn't time to cook a real meal she can stare down Dad's and Junior's antagonistic air toward sandwiches with: "But we're supposed to eat less, you know."

The woman who wants to reduce needn't let anybody in on the secret that she is putting on pounds and has decided to go on a strict diet. She can just look smug and say when her friends are enjoying dessert, "I've given up desserts since we were asked to eat less."

If the government asks us to eat less there is one group who should be right behind the policy, and that is the housewives of America. For them it offers all sorts of possibilities for spending less time in the kitchen.

## Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Liberation of Guam and capture of Saipan and the other Marianas islands has given U. S. Pacific forces not only good B-29 bases for bombing Japan, but also good bases for bombarding the Japanese people with Japanese language radio broadcasts and plane-dropped leaflets and newspapers telling them the real facts of life denied them by their war lords.

Radio Saipan, known to the Japs as "Voice of America," is now making direct broadcasts to the Jap people eight hours a day, but the schedule will be around the clock in the near future. Operated jointly by office of war information, army and navy psychological warfare divisions, this Japanese-language voice of America is one of the really unique sidelines of the war.

There have been short wave broadcasts to Japan from San Francisco since the early days of the war. Later a relay station was established at Honolulu for re-broadcast, but the audience of these two stations has been restricted since short wave receivers are closely licensed by the Jap government.

At best the short wave programs probably got no further than a few desks in the Japanese war, navy and foreign offices, but they were known to be monitored, as Jap propagandists sometimes replied to them.

Establishment of radio Saipan, however, gives the psychological warfare units a chance to go on the air with medium wave broadcasts capable of reaching the five million sets known to be in existence on the Japanese islands, and that is an audience worth cultivating. That U. S. broadcasts get through is demonstrated by Jap efforts to jam the wave. Whenever that happens, radio Saipan immediately shifts to another frequency and keeps going. It's a great game. But atmospheric conditions are such that the radio Saipan signal is stronger than the Japanese home stations, and therefore hard to jam.

Voice of America as broadcast from Saipan is entirely a transcription program from records whose scripts are written in New

York, Washington, San Francisco or Honolulu, translated into Japanese, then put on platters for shipment to Saipan. Nisei voices are used for many recordings, but their second generation accents aren't too well thought of in Japan, so native-born Japanese who have become Americanized are preferred.

The first big objective has been to build up the credibility of Voice of America. Straight news and a little commentary has proved to be the best vehicle. Giving the Japanese people the news which they have good reason to know about or suspect, but which has been withheld from them or distorted by the Jap government has proved pretty effective. That helps build up the reputation of radio Saipan, and when the Japs hear it on the Voice of America programs, they can know it's so.

There is no direct attack on the Japanese emperor as an individual. All the blame for what is happening to the Japanese people is heaped on the Jap war lords who have so grossly deceived and misled the Jap people into a losing war. The thought is put over that the Jap people shouldn't continue to be suckers for this betrayal by their own rulers. The contrast between what the war lords said they were going to do and what they have failed to do is emphasized wherever possible.

Jap propagandists have tried to make something out of the unconditional surrender demand by playing up the idea that all Americans are beasts, and that unconditional surrender means only that all Jap males will be mutilated while all Jap women will be raped. Jap militarists have hammered this idea into the heads of their troops, too, and this fear of mutilation is the real reason Jap soldiers won't surrender. It is being countered with broadcasts and leaflets building up the idea that surrender isn't disgraceful and proving it by accounts of good treatment of Jap soldiers and civilians who have surrendered on the liberated islands.

and the public with the history of guaranteed wage plans to date, and can straighten out some misconceptions.

The war labor board estimates that there are 50 or 60 such plans now in successful operation, mostly in the consumers' goods field. Many other industries have tried similar plans, and failed. It will be valuable to have a detailed evaluation of these successes and failures, and learn the extent to which they were affected by the nature of an industry's product and market, the operation by both management and labor.

It is improbable that an assured annual income for workers is possible in every industry. But such a guarantee should be made wherever possible. And the idea shouldn't be hard to sell, since the resulting increase in prosperity and purchasing power is as important to industry as it is to the worker.

But the technique of putting the idea to work promises to be a harder nut to crack. For, as has already been pointed out, compulsory legislation which included subsidies to cover any losses might put government in partnership with industry on a large scale. This could seriously hamper freedom of collective bargaining and other labor rights, as well as free enterprise.

However, the difficulty of avoiding such a pitfall should not be insurmountable. And the possibility of encountering it should not discourage the first step toward an important objective of our ultimate postwar goal — an economy not only of full employment, but of steady and secure employment, with wages adequate to support what we like to call "the American way of life."

**EVENING OBSERVER'S PROGRESS PROGRAM**  
**IRRIGATION—Complete the Grande Ronde Valley irrigation project.**  
**LA GRANDE — A city of 10,000 — Extend the city limits.**

### TODAY'S TEXT

And they were offended in him, But Jesus said unto them, A prophet is not without honor, save in his own house.—Matthew 13:57.

### Employment, Full and Secure

A guaranteed annual wage for industrial workers is one of the most valuable and desirable forms of social security. Without it fear of periodic unemployment remains constantly with the worker. He finds it difficult, if not impossible, to budget his earnings, maintain a stable standard of living, or plan for the future.

Yet millions of workers and their families are without this security, as their fathers and grandfathers were. Their demands for a guaranteed wage have been growing, however, and have now reached the point of government action. At the president's suggestion, the advisory committee of the office of war mobilization and reconversion has appointed a subcommittee from industry, labor, agriculture and government to investigate the subject.

It is a difficult and complicated subject, and nobody should expect the subcommittee to turn up shortly with the blueprint of a national program that will satisfy everybody. But at least its members can acquaint the government

### Funny Business



## SO THEY SAY

Mothers of infants up to age 3 should be barred from factory work. Mothers of the pre-school child should be allowed employment only during the period in which a nursery school properly inspected, takes over.

—Dr. David M. Levy, American Orthopsychiatry association official.

Unless there is some unforeseen change in the war needs, the merchant shipbuilding program will be about complete by the end of this year.

—Vice Adml. Howard L. Vickers, chairman maritime commission.

We came so fast they didn't have a chance to destroy their public utilities. Even their papers of the day before our arrival said we had been pushed back, across the Rober. What fools.

—Lieut. Robert G. Packer of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Remagen sector.

"Private Smith, you will report to the mess tent!"