

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## La Grande Evening Observer

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### All Right, If This is His Idea of Peace



#### 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

Then touched he their eyes, saying, According to your faith be it unto you.—Matthew 9:29.

Just laws are no restraint upon the freedom of the good, for the good man desires nothing which a just law will interfere with.—Froude.

#### The Last Chance

Only a heartless handful of men stand between war and peace. Not a soul upon earth can honestly doubt that Germany's doom is at hand, or that the same doom awaits Japan. Yet a Hitler and a Himmler in Germany, a Hirohito and a cabinet of war lords in Japan prefer to darken each new day with bloodshed and destruction.

It must have occurred to every one in the last few weeks to question why the Almighty Power that guides human destiny permits these men to live while good and great men die. It is scarcely within our province to sermonize. But we have shared this universal questioning and have found a possible answer which we doubtless share with others.

Since the forgotten dawn of human life, man has settled his disputes by bloodshed. The practice has continued while men grew in knowledge and understanding and compassion. As civilization became more complex the war-breeding dispute passed from individual men to their governments.

The men who fought war learned to hate it. And more and more men have come to know this hate as succeeding

wars have involved greater portions of the world's populations.

Men have come to hate war. But not all men. Adolf Hitler did not hate it. Adolf Hitler, a failure and a bum, found in war a congenial atmosphere. And he led into war a people who 20 years before had lain exhausted in defeat and sighed, "never again."

Men have come to hate war when war was upon them. But some have forgotten quickly. And others have turned from the hated thing as they do from death, and have said that this cannot happen. But still they have done nothing to prevent war even when they have seen its approaching shadow.

So today war has again returned, with an awfulness never seen or imagined. It has struck wildly and blindly, bringing death and destitution to millions who never fought or offended. It has ground to dust the cherished relics of centuries. It has found beauty and charm, and left ashes and ruin.

Today delegates of the world's nations are met to try again to put an end to war—not to settle a peace in the war still raging, but to bring peace for all time. And as they meet the awful lesson goes on, day after day, so that they may not forget, so that their small disputes may be mocked by the daily evidence of a type of war that soils and degrades the name of mankind.

This is mankind's last chance. This war has all but destroyed the rich and ancient culture of a whole continent. It has led mankind to the brink of disaster and given it a fore-taste of what man's devilish ingenuity will devise for another war—the extinction of civilization.

So perhaps Hitler and Hirohito live to drive home to the world the lesson of its ancient folly, and to convince the men of San Francisco and the men and women of the world that this must be the end of war or the end of man.

#### Funny Business



#### SO THEY SAY

Herr Hitler, if he does not resist capture, will be made prisoner, as have other high Nazi officials, and will be held for action of higher authorities.  
—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

The world is ripe for a change of heart, for a great switchover from the past. And if at San Francisco we are wisely guided we may well be at the opening of a new era in the relations of the nations to each other.  
—Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, premier of the Union of South Africa.

All the rules of warfare are obsolete and must be thrown overboard. All means are fair and permissible in the struggles against the terrible foe.  
—Goebbels.

Full employment requires a balanced budget.  
—National Planning association.

## Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

SAN FRANCISCO—Despite packed hotels the late President Roosevelt was wise when he picked this city as the meeting place for the United Nations conference, for San Francisco is the symbol of the courage of the American people.

Gutted by one of the worst fires in history, hopeless San Francisco bounced back to become one of our great American cities and host to a conference which seeks to restore hope to a hopeless world—the world today, gutted and war-torn, is no worse off than San Francisco after the earthquake of 1906. Yet it came back—Europe and Asia, if they take a lesson from the city of the Golden Gate, can do the same—there is a zippy atmosphere here which inspires diplomatic energy. None of the stodge defeatism of Geneva, Versailles or Paris. Even Washington is getting too blasé, too old-worldish for a successful international conference.

Delegates take on the spirit of the city which surrounds them. When delegates know that an eager anxious city plus an eager anxious nation is watching them, depending on them, they think twice before going home empty-handed.

Latin-Americans have a word for it "ambiente" or atmosphere—that is why the Russian delegation is making things tough.

Language is one barrier between the Russians and contagious atmosphere of San Francisco. Another barrier is the way they remain isolated. They won't expose themselves to contagion. They are shutting up in hotel suites unexposed to the hustling, contagious, "never say no ambiente" of this town which raised itself from ashes.

The British got off to the best conference start—with the help of the dominions. Elder statesman Jan Smuts of South Africa, who has seen more conferences come and go than any man since Aristide Briand, had written a preamble to the United Nations constitution which may go down in history alongside Thomas Jefferson's declaration of independence—the British dominions, incidentally, have breathed a lot of semi-independence at San Francisco. Some make no effort to conceal that their future is bound up just as much with the U. S. A. as with Britain. Records show that in other conferences they have visited about as much with this country as with London.

Typical of state department bell-muffling was its failure to get Australian External Minister Herbert Evatt in to see President Truman before he left Washington. They told Evatt, one of the best friends this country has in the south Pacific, that Truman was too busy to bother about Australia. (Among other things he had conferences scheduled with Congressman Jed Johnson of Oklahoma.) Finally Senator Hatch of New Mexico heard what had happened, telephoned the White House direct and President Truman was delighted to see the Australian external minister.

"When the fascists come out of their fox-holes," says Aussie statesman Evatt, "Japan may get strong again. That is why we must have regional agreements in the Pacific as protection against aggression."

Australia, adds Evatt, is dead against the right of a big nation to veto the attempts by regional groups to prevent war in their region. Most people don't realize it, but under Dumbarton Oaks, England's one vote veto power could stop the Pan-American union from taking steps to head off Argentine aggression—or, Russia veto could stop Australia, New Zealand and the U. S. A. from heading off Jap aggression in the Pacific. A lot of powers would like to change this at San Francisco. This is what many U. S. delegates don't like.

British labor leader Clement Atlee takes a constitutional in the evening up and down San Francisco's steep hills. Despite his 61 years, he takes the hills as fast as he does his press conferences, where he answers questions fairly well. Even Indian propagandist J. J. Singh was admitted to the British press conference and fired critical questions. British labor leader Atlee contrasts with Secretary of State Stettinius who dodged questions, said almost nothing. Stettinius flashed a gorgeous smile, knew each newsman by his name, but otherwise apparently did not believe in open covenants openly arrived at. When Stettinius arrived at the Washington airport, the navy band played "Lights Out."

Nevada's rotund Senator Pat McCarran has got himself another free trip to the west coast, to say nothing of his home town—Reno. He is senate observer to the San. See WASHINGTON . . . Page 6

## WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

A small Iowa college has announced that at the close of the war it will build on its campus an apartment house for married students, which will provide them with completely furnished and comfortable living quarters for \$35 a month, including utilities.

In making the announcement the president of the college said: "This generation believes in early marriages and I am inclined to look with favor upon them."

This school is just one of the many that today are facing the question of what to do with the married students who are already beginning to arrive on campuses under the G. I. bill of rights. Housing them is, of course, the big problem in most schools.

For married students in the past haven't had much consideration from colleges and universities. On most campuses, if a young couple decided that one or both would continue working for a college degree after marriage, it was up to them to find whatever

living quarters they could.

Unless the couple were helped by wealthy parents, the rooms and apartments they could afford were usually not only dingy affairs, but often cold in winter, hot in summer, and completely lacking in conveniences.

The married couples just had to struggle along under such living conditions because they couldn't afford anything better. And it wasn't unusual for them to have to spend so much for a roof over their heads, they could not afford the proper food.

So if the G. I. bill of rights wakes up colleges and universities to the need for proper housing for married students, as well as single ones, a lasting good will come of it. And perhaps in the future fewer young people will have to choose between marriage and finishing an education that will mean so much to their future.

## Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

Criticisms thrown at the Dumbarton Oaks proposals in the last six months give the best indication to hurdles which delegates from 46 nations will have to clear in drafting the United Nations organization charter at San Francisco. Taken together, all the U. S. public suggestions for strengthening the Dumbarton Oaks proposals may be reduced to ten main points:

1. Inclusion of a "Bill of Human Rights."
2. Provision to settle disputes on principles of justice.
3. Greater protection for the smaller nations.
4. Greater protection of dependent colonies.
5. More regional organizations to maintain peace.
6. Strengthening of international law.
7. More authority to use force to maintain peace.
8. More mandatory disarmament.
9. Better definition of powers of security council and assembly.
10. Modification of the voting procedure.

Criticisms of U. S. senators should probably be given top consideration because the senate will be asked to ratify the charter written at San Francisco. Only four senators have thus far come out in open opposition to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. A majority of the senators have reserved their opinions, apparently waiting to judge the results achieved at San Francisco.

But the 16 freshman senators in a letter to President Roosevelt last January gave their full support to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, 11 other senators have spoken in full support of the objectives and eight more are on record with conditional support.

Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee and a delegate to San Francisco, while admitting that it would be impossible to create a United Nations organization that would meet the views of every senator, has himself put the finger on one possible weakness in proposing the creation at San Francisco of an interim council—a temporary organization to take the responsibility of adjusting international problems until the

charter adopted at San Francisco can be ratified and the United Nations organization can be made a going concern.

Perhaps the most constructive and carefully thought out proposals for amending the Dumbarton Oaks proposals have come from Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, also a delegate to San Francisco. In brief, Vandenberg's nine proposed amendments would include: A firmer declaration in the preamble to establish justice and promote respect for human rights; inclusion of the principles of the Atlantic charter as objectives of the United Nations organization; revisions of treaties which work injustices on any people; greater responsibility for the security council to act in any situation threatening world peace.

Outside the senate, the more responsible criticism runs a wide range.

Commander Harold E. Stasson, another of the delegates to San Francisco, is on record as favoring the world peace force idea, giving the United Nations organization more power to enforce its decisions than was contemplated in the original Dumbarton Oaks draft.

John Foster Dulles, however, has cautioned against appraising the Dumbarton Oaks proposals solely on the basis of its use of force, while ignoring the constructive opportunities for non-military enforcement of peace through the world court and the economic and social council.

Ex-President Herbert Hoover, in a six-point criticism, has put forward the treaty revision suggested by Vandenberg and in addition has called for absolute disarmament of the Axis and relative disarmament of the United Nations, more regional organizations like the Pan-American union in other areas of the world, and checks on the use of force through the president and the senate.

These are by no means all the changes that have been proposed. But they incorporate the principal constructive suggestions. The dreamy idealism stuff and the crackpot schemes can be ignored because they wouldn't work and aren't going to get any place, besides.

## Side Glances



"Bob says Manila is one of the most interesting cities he ever saw—he's met a nurse he used to go out with here at home!"

## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

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

### WRONG RUFFING LETS TAKE-OUT BID MAKE

Today's hand came to me from Mr. D. Cameron Montgomery, jr., a medical student at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.

In his letter he stated that his bid of four no trump was intended as a gigantic take-out double. Well, I am afraid that I do not quite agree with that bid. Nevertheless, his partner did bid and they got into a pretty good contract.

I think East handled the play

Montgomery			
♠ None	W N E	♠ 107	
♥ A Q 8 3	W N E	♥ K 4	
♦ A Q 7 5	W N E	♦ 9 8 4	
♣ 3 2	W N E	♣ Q 8 7 5	
♠ A 10 3	W N E	♠ 4 2	
	Dealer		
	♠ A K J 9 4		
	♥ J 10 7 5		
	♦ 6		
	♣ K J		
Rubber—Neither vul.			
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Double	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	4 N. T.	Pass	5 ♣
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening—♦ 6. 30			

of the hand well. He played low to the opening lead, letting North win with the ten spot. If North returns a diamond and gives South a ruff, the contract is made.

But North returned a heart, which the declarer won with the king, then ruffed a small spade. The ace of hearts was cashed and a small heart led.

Here North made a serious mistake. He ruffed in with his nine of clubs. Of course the de-

### Questions & Answers

Q—What was the original name of Potsdam, famed heart of Prussianism?

A—Potzdam. It appeared in history in 993 as a Slavonic fishing village.

Q—How much coal is required in manufacture of a tank?

A—The Germans figured it at 90 tons; 120,000 tons for a battleship.

Q—How long has cocoa been in use?

A—Cortez found the natives of Mexico using it (the cacao bean) both in their diet and as money.

### This Curious World



**Judging Odds**  
WHEN RAIN STOPS COMING DOWN, IT LETS UP. Says EDNA N. WILSON, Cape Girardeau, Mo.



NEXT: What best ate the Mormons' crops?