

EDITORIAL PAGE

La Grande Evening Observer

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The Next Enemy to Be Overpowered



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

To Eat or Not to Eat

In an agricultural area a 21-year-old 4-F has been working day and night, with the assistance of one hired man, caring for more than a hundred dairy cows. Besides feeding, milking and generally caring for the cattle, the two men raise most of the feed for them, plus some miscellaneous crops.

The other day the hired man was put by his draft board into 1-A and notified to expect an early call. The young farmer was bitter.

"They say they need food," he said, "but do they? Do they think I can do all this work alone? The day they take John, I shall offer my milk cows for sale. The grass, and any crops already in, I'll plow under in the fall to keep the soil from running down. You can't raise food without manpower."

President Truman had convincing arguments for vetoing the resolution that would have given farm workers an absolute deferment independent of other considerations. The proposal was unsound and undemocratic.

But — you can't raise food without manpower. It's easy for city dwellers who never saw a cow or a pig or a field of corn to forget that unless there are farmers to farm, tenement dwellers

can't eat.

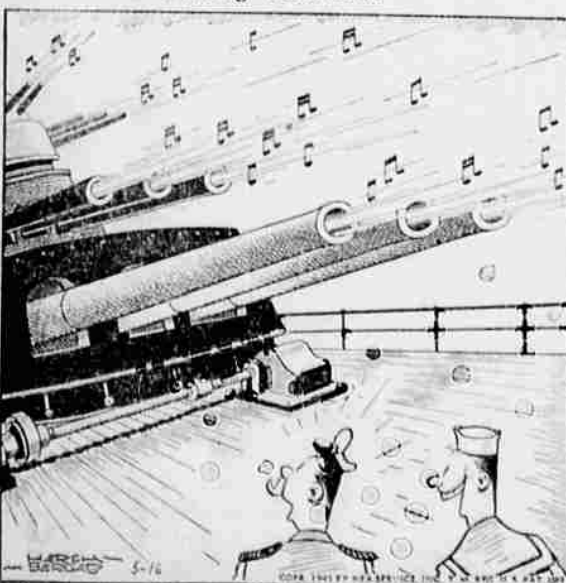
This country is not in or approaching any famine condition like that in much of Europe. We haven't suffered for food. We could survive on much less than we now have. Judging by warnings from Judge Rosenman and the president, we are going to do so in the interest of sharing with Europe's sufferers.

We civilians accept that we must make sacrifices; we know that we can't have guns and unrestricted butter. However, many of us feel that the food situation has been permitted to deteriorate much more than has been necessary. We are completely cold to the theory promulgated by some that, because millions in the world are necessarily underfed, we have no right to protest against being unnecessarily deprived of a satisfying diet.

If we couldn't do our international duty and still eat moderately well we could do it. The handling of our food production and allocation is going from bad to worse so fast that we are not at all sure it is necessary.

One of the most urgent tasks confronting President Truman and congress is to go over the food situation with a fine-tooth comb, find out what is wrong, and do whatever seems necessary. If it appears that more manpower is needed on the farm — or, at least, that we can not do with less — it should not be impossible to find a formula for deferring really useful farm help without going as far as the resolution vetoed by the president would have gone.

Funny Business



Questions & Answers

You cannot pass legislation to make a man produce more or to make him want the capitalistic system.
 —Eric Johnston, president U. S. chamber of commerce.

It seems I can do everything but gain weight.
 —Harry L. Hopkins, confidential adviser to late President Roosevelt.

All the Axis criminals should receive those kinds and amounts of punishment which would be best calculated to prevent them and deter others from inflicting similar injuries upon their fellow men.
 —Dr. Emanuel Chapman, director, committee of Catholics for human rights.

Air power was the deadliest weapon in your arsenal. Without it Germany would still be undefeated today.
 —General of Siemens-Schuckert, Muehlenberg industrial equipment manufacturers.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—While the families and friends of G. I.'s in the European theater are worrying about who will come home and who will go on to the Pacific, General Marshall is worrying about a similar problem in regard to the officers now in Europe. Marshall explained this problem recently at a secret meeting of the senate military affairs committee.

The trouble is that too many high-ranking officers who have been in on the job of knocking out Germany are demanding that they be sent on to the Pacific. They don't want to stop fighting. While most of these men are officers of the regular army and of very high rank, a number of reservists and newly commissioned men are also anxious to get to the Pacific. Officers who have had behind-the-lines jobs in supply, communications and other fields in France are especially anxious to get combat assignments against the Japs.

While Marshall is tickled by their attitude, it is adding to his already huge headache regarding redeployment of forces in the European theater.

The chief of staff told senators that a number of top-rank officers have declared their willingness to accept reduction in rank in order to go to the Pacific. He named colorful "Blood and Guts" Patton—now a four-star general—as one of those who have been most insistent about being reassigned to combat work. Patton told Marshall when they met in Europe several weeks ago that he would be willing to "lose a good deal of rank" if he could only be kept in the war.

Republicans Meet Secretly

AFL President Bill Green was the speaker when the "78-79 club" (first and second term Republican congressmen) held its last meeting. Green didn't say anything of great importance, but—good politician that he is—he made an excellent impression.

Secret Argentine Debate

It is now possible to give the play-by-play account of what happened behind the closed doors of the steering committee at San Francisco when the thorny problem of Argentina's admission to the United Nations came up.

Secretary of State Stettinius presided. After a brief discussion of procedure, Foreign Minister Molotov arose, asked that Kuznetsov, chairman of the all-union council of Soviet trade unions, be permitted to speak in behalf of the world trade union confer-

ence. Kuznetsov then proposed on behalf of Russia that the world trade union conference organized in London and on which the CIO is represented be permitted to become a member of the new United Nations organization. He reminded the delegates of the contribution organized labor had made to the defeat of fascism, pointing out that 60 million members of the conference in 30 democratic countries had helped destroy Germany and Italy as fascist governments.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Abdel Hamid Badawi, opposed Kuznetsov. He maintained that accepting the world trade union conference would open the way to the entry of other pressure groups. Ecuador, New Zealand, and Australia all politely opposed the Russian request. Then Anthony Eden stepped up and suggested that all resolutions be withdrawn. His motion was carried. This was Russia's first defeat.

Russia Wins and Loses

The Russians then won a victory. The executive committee approved without discussion the Russian recommendations for seating the Ukrainians and the White Russians. Next came the Argentine issue.

Molotov suggested that as a matter of procedure, the Big Four discuss the matter among themselves prior to the action of the steering committee. He said there were some very real unanswered questions about the character of Argentina. Then he moved that the question of inviting Argentina be postponed.

But Ponce Henriquez, Ecuadorean foreign minister, jumped up and demanded immediate action. He said Argentina had made a great contribution to inter-American unity and should be rewarded.

Prime Minister Fraser of New Zealand then spoke up and said he had considerable doubts about bringing Argentina in. He said he was afraid Argentina's admission might prove a precedent for countries like neutral Ireland, Spain and England.

However, Fraser was the only one to talk against Argentina besides the Yugoslav foreign minister, Ivan Subasic, who supported Molotov. Finally, Stettinius and Nelson Rockefeller urged Peru, Chile, Brazil and Cuba to speak. All opposed Russia. At last Molotov moved for a vote on his motion to suspend action until Russia could either consider the question or discuss it with other nations. See WASHINGTON . . . Page 4

Side Glances



"George hates vegetables too, but he's raving over them in order to impress Junior!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

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

ONE OF THOSE FINE POINTS IN DEFEINSE

Here is an interesting hand that I watched the other night. Declarer won the opening lead with the ace of hearts and led a small diamond, finessing dummy's ten. East won with the

♠ AKQ82	♠ 10
♥ 74	♥ 9865
♦ KJ10	♦ AQ
♣ Q93	♣ 108754

Dealer

♠ 854	♠ 2
♥ AK3	♥ 2
♦ 8752	♦ 2
♣ A6	♣ 2

Duplicate—Neither vul.

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening—♥ Q. 16

an opportunity to discard the diamond king.

Therefore, the only chance of defeating the contract was to establish a club trick for West.

However, East made the mistake of leading another heart, and while East and West were able to cash two heart tricks, declarer made three diamonds, two hearts, three spades and the ace of clubs.

IN FORMER YEARS

30 Years Ago, May 15
 Sister Mary Conrad, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Gangloff, and Mrs. J. E. Foley and Mrs. Julius Roesch, returned to her home in Seattle.

Jess Rosenbaum returned after a prolonged stay in San Francisco and Seattle.

George Stoddard was a visitor at Palmer Junction looking over the newly instituted logging camps of his "Perry company."

15 Years Ago, May 15
 John Melville, pioneer business man of La Grande, observed the 35th anniversary of entry into business here. He opened a one-man shop here May 10, 1895.

About 150 persons registered at open house at the Grande Ronde hospital in observance of National Hospital day, with Chapter 1 of P.E.O. in charge of the program. All patients received floral gifts.

Miss Valette Hagan, Junior at Oregon State college, was one of the eight pledges to Phi Chi Theta, national honor society in commerce for women.

10 Years Ago, May 15
 Jennie Nielsen, who has been employed in the high school office, took a position with the Eastern Oregon Light and Power company. Zelma Ingalls has replaced her at the high school.

Students from La Grande organized a club to interest students graduating from the La Grande high school and the Eastern Oregon Normal in Oregon State college. At the first meeting Howard Stoop was elected president and Karl Johnson secretary. The organization planned to work with the state college alumni organization in La Grande in arranging summer activities.

WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

At a meeting in New York of the Society of Restaurateurs, its president, Paul Henkel, pointed out that many restaurants might have to close, despite the heaviest patronage in years, simply because of the difficulty in getting meat. "It is almost impossible to make up menus of any variety except to use fish and eggs, which not everyone can eat," said Mr. Henkel.

He isn't letting housewives, struggling with too few red points and practically empty meat cases, in on any secret.

In fact the average housewife is likely to be a bit envious of the restaurants that CAN go out of business. She can't.

She is stuck with the job of feeding her family—no matter how serious the food shortage becomes. And more than that, the

housewife is one "restaurateur" who has to live with her dissatisfied customers, who come home dreaming of beef steak, only to find spaghetti and cheese for the main course and to be told they are lucky to have the cheese.

But there is one thing the housewife can do if any member of her family protests at the lack of variety in the meals or brings up the fact that the family is having hot dogs for the third time in a week.

She can turn the family's red points over to the complaining member and say, "Okay, you do the meat marketing for a month—and see if you can get any variety into the meals."

Even though she can't go out of business, that is one comeback the housewife has that is denied the owner of a restaurant.

Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

Key figure among the 16 Polish leaders held under arrest by the Russians since April 30 is Brigadier General Leopold Okulicki, whose full story will make one of the thrillers of the war when it can be told. He is in no sense a political leader, as are the other 15 in this group which disappeared under such mysterious circumstances, to the embarrassment of the harmonious relationships of major United Nations powers. But few men did more to further the advance of the Red armies across Poland and this fact alone makes his detention by the Russians all the more incomprehensible.

Okulicki was a colonel in the Polish army when the war broke out in 1939. He fought the Germans until the last, then surrendered as a prisoner of war to the Russians. He was released in 1941 after the Stalin-Sikorski pact of mutual friendship, and was evacuated with the Polish armies to the middle east. When these Polish units were transferred to the Italian front, Okulicki went along as chief of staff, staying in that post until he was ordered to London early in 1944 as deputy to General Bor, commander of the Home Army, as the Polish underground forces were officially designated.

Though General Okulicki was a man of 50, he took training as a parachutist with Polish forces in Scotland. He was dropped from a plane over Polish territory, where he took command of Home Army detachments in the face of retreating Germans and the on-coming Russians.

In July 1944, General Okulicki sent one of his aides to Washington to confer with the combined chiefs of staff. This aide was known in Washington as General Tabor, though that was not believed to be his real name. He was in Washington for nearly a month.

Though he was kept closely under the wraps of military security at the time, it can now be revealed that this General Tabor brought with him outlines for a plan to coordinate the operations of the Polish underground army with the armies of General Eisenhower in western Europe. It was the plan of General Okulicki that the Polish

Home Army, operating through Polish slave labor in Poland Germany and Belgium, could disrupt the east-west lateral communication lines in these three counties so that the wehrmacht could not move its dwindling reserves from one front to the other. To carry out this plan, General Okulicki said he would need certain supplies of special weapons and explosives, dropped to him by the parachute supply line.

The plan was communicated to the Russians through Soviet military attaches in Washington. The plan is believed to have been turned down by the Russians on the ground that the Red army did not want the Poles to be supplied with any arms whatever. At any rate, General Tabor left Washington pretty well broken up over the failure of his mission.

In spite of this setback, General Okulicki kept up his campaign of underground disruption of the German war effort and aid to the Russians. In August the Warsaw uprising was ordered. Theoretically it was to be coordinated with and relieved by the advances of the Red army. Though the uprising was continued for 63 days, Russian relief was not forthcoming. On October 3 General Bor was captured—to be liberated from a German prison camp only a few days ago.

General Okulicki went into hiding with the political leaders. Early in February he radioed the London Polish government that "for basic political reasons" it would be necessary to disband the Home Army. Not questioning the advice of its top military leader in Poland, the order was issued and effective resistance of the Polish underground practically ceased.

Okulicki himself stayed underground until March 15 when his identity was disclosed to the Russians and he was persuaded to come out into the open to cooperate with the Russians in setting up a new government. That led to his trip to Russia—presumably en route to London—with the 15 political leaders six weeks later. And his forced detention by the Soviet government, as confirmed by Foreign Commissar Molotov at San Francisco.

SO THEY SAY

Q—What is the Hipo?
 A—Danish collaborationist police.

Q—What does Japan's naval personnel number?
 A—U. S. navy estimates 850,000.

Q—What does France want done with Germany?
 A—Military occupation of the Rhineland and Ruhr, to be followed by international control of coal, steel and chemical industries of those regions.

Q—What does CINCLANT mean in navy code?
 A—Commander-in-Chief, United States Atlantic fleet.

Q—How many ships are in our merchant marine?
 A—Around 5000.

This Curious World



THE EARTH'S ROTATION AT THE EQUATOR PRODUCES A MOTION OF APPROXIMATELY 4000 MILES AN HOUR.

Quoting Ordeals
 "YOU DON'T HAVE TO CATCH A TRAIN—IT STOPS FOR YOU!" Says MR. E. T. PRANGLEY, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

NEXT: Politeness pays, even in the poultry yard.