

EDITORIAL PAGE

La Grande Evening Observer
Frank Schiro, Publisher

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1945

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All That Remains of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis



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

Do not abhor us, for thy name's sake, do not disgrace the throne of thy glory; remember, break not thy covenant with us.—Jeremiah 14:21.

The War—Phase Two

We have just received a copy of a report prepared by the office of war information under the direction of Fred Vinson, director of the office of war mobilization and reconversion, and transmitted to the president on May 10.

We believe the list of 10 basic points outlined in this report are the best source of answers to many of the questions in the minds of all of us.

The following are ten controlling statements of principles and facts as given in the report, and for the present need no further comment:

1. War against Japan probably will grow in severity over a prolonged period. Unconditional surrender of Japan, as of Germany, is our goal, and its tardy likely that Japan will yield her home islands to occupation by our forces short of successful and complete invasion. Experience has shown that any effort to predict definitely the duration of war usually fails. All our effort toward war, and toward production, will be needed up to the last instant.

2. Demobilization of such men as the army can spare will begin promptly. Because of shipping limitations, it will take about a year to complete the release of men eligible for discharge. The navy does not plan to demobilize until

Japan has been defeated.

3. As a result of lessening pressure on the European war front, cuts in war production began some time ago. During the next six months, war production cuts will be of the order of 10 to 15 per cent of the current rate.

The navy's small production cuts have already been scheduled. Greater cuts may be expected during the first six months of 1946, after the long pipelines to supply the war in the far east have been filled. Even then, munitions production in the first six months of 1946 will maintain a level not far from two-thirds of that previously required by the two front war. In addition to our own needs, we must continue to send lend lease war essentials to our allies who are fighting with us against Japan.

4. High production still required for the Japanese war will require that a part of those now employed in war production stay on the job. The total number of persons unemployed, many of whom will be only temporarily out of work between jobs, probably should not exceed more than 2 to 2½ million persons at the end of the next 12 months, as compared with a present total of about one million. There will be severe local unemployment problems, side by side with actual manpower shortages in areas where war production remains at a high peak. Strict manpower controls will continue to be necessary, especially in such areas. Nationally the situation should not be acute.

5. Subject to the over-riding priority of war production, some reconversion will take place immediately. The pace will be accelerated as the requirements of war permit. Reconversion planning must proceed vigorously, but we cannot have complete reconversion until final victory.

6. Military requirements for food will not decrease, and relief needs will be greater. Domestic demand for food

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Funny Business



"He says he hopes you don't mind his whiling away the time until his turn comes!"

SO THEY SAY

It is perfectly clear to me that we cannot hope for a restoration of peacetime business at high levels without a revision of the tax laws.

—Sen. Walter F. George, Georgia.

I am a producer, not a politician.

—Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, former General Motors president, when questioned regarding running for mayor of Detroit.

Germany is a sick man. Right now he can have only what the doctors prescribe. Later on he will have a more ample diet.

—Elmer Davis, head of OWI.

It's like heaven here at home, but I want to get back into the old swing as fast as I possibly can. I want to help produce the things we need to whip those lousy Japs.

—Sgt. Frank Kastelle, Cleveland, O., released under demobilization plan.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON.—Against the unfortunate Soviet transgressions which have marred our present Russian relations, must be chalked up a list of petty mistakes and needling of which U. S. officials have been guilty. None of these is basically important in American eyes, but to the orientally minded Russians, always suspicious and made more so by long years of diplomatic snubbing, they are exaggerated out of proportion and become very serious.

Before the San Francisco conference opened, for instance, Foreign Minister Molotov took up in Washington the question of rotating the chairmanship among the big four inviting countries. Lord Halifax at that time proposed a compromise and it was presumed this would be adopted.

Other delegates were amazed, therefore when Secretary Stettinius permitted the Mexican foreign minister to propose Stettinius' name as full-time chairman of the conference instead of rotating the chairmanship. Molotov, not understanding English, did not realize what was happening and Stettinius was virtually elected when Molotov rose to reiterate his point made earlier in Washington.

Later, Senator Vandenberg let out to newsmen what happened at the secret session, giving a distorted version to the effect that Molotov was trying to sabotage the conference.

The Russians get awfully stubborn when they think you are trying to doublecross them, even on little things. And if our handsome young secretary of state had put the quietus on his own vanity and graciously offered at the start to share the dull routine job of wielding the gavel before the delegates (and news photographers) there is no telling what headaches it might have saved us in other places.

Instead, the Russians got the idea that we were out to put their man on the sidelines at the very start, and this impression continued—especially when Stettinius refused to permit even a four-day delay on the admission of Argentina.

At the Bretton Woods conference, where the Russians finally agreed 100 per cent, they asked for various delays of three and four days to consult Moscow. But after these delays, they always came through in the end.

Petty Needling

Personal pettiness has featured much of our recent relationship with Russia. The Russians, for instance have never quite forgotten Chief of Staff Marshall's press conference when he predicted the fall of Moscow in six weeks. General Marshall was only taking the word of his military intelligence, and is not anti-Russian. But Red army generals never forgot it.

Later the war department made the mistake of yanking Gen. Philip Faymonville, the only U. S. military man whom the Russians liked and who spoke the language, out of Moscow, replacing him with an anti-Russian friend of General Marshall's, Gen. John R. Deane. Russian officials considered especially significant the fact that General Faymonville, their friend, was reduced in rank to colonel.

Somewhat more serious has been the petty needling of state department officials. In the first place, the top adviser to Stettinius is Leo Pasvolosky, last secretary to the Russian embassy in Washington before the bolshevik revolution, later editor of two White Russian newspapers in New York. Various delegates at San Francisco were amazed at the way Stettinius called on Pasvolosky for advice at almost every turn. More than any other man, this White Russian seemed to be the backstage manager of the American delegation.

Another right hand adviser to Stettinius is charming Jimmy Dunn, chief state department champion of Franco and the man who consistently opposed the republican government of Spain because he feared it was too much like the Soviet. Naturally it is hard for the Russians to forget that Franco came into power through Hitler and Mussolini plus the hands-off embargo policy of Jimmy Dunn; and that Franco promised to send 1,000,000 members of his blue division to fight the Russians when they had their backs to the wall at Stalingrad. Now they see Jimmy Dunn sitting at Stettinius' right hand.

Then there is Nelson Rockefeller, whose family owns many of the big oil companies which prosper under certain Latin American dictatorships. No matter what his fine personal qualities, Rockefeller is bound to arouse Soviet suspicions.

WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

"Because he will not have his wife made an 'unpaid domestic drudge', the Rev. Arthur Snell is moving out of his 20-room rectory into a cottage which used to be rented at three shillings (87 cents) a week." So says a recent news item from Chillesford, Suffolk, England.

There's the direct approach. While most husbands feel that saying "I hate to see you work so hard, Honey" eases the housewife's burden—here is a man who just up and puts a stop to a lot of his wife's domestic drudgery.

If their husbands insisted—on even co-operated—most women who now have to do all of their own work could cut down on it considerably. But, of course, if you are going to cut down on the work around a house you have to cut down on your "style of living." You have to simplify it in every detail.

So the majority of women who have been getting along without help in the war years have been pretty much tied to their houses. They have turned themselves into "unpaid domestic drudges" so that their families could go on living just as always—and so that the windows could gleam as brightly as in the days of cleaning women, and so that they could continue to keep up their end of the social round.

But maybe it isn't entirely because their husbands don't decide "My wife isn't going to be a domestic drudge" that most women have failed to cut down noticeably on their daily chores.

The wife has to be willing to give up some things, too—mainly her desire to keep up with the Joneses.

And it isn't every woman who would give up living in an impressively big house to move into a cottage—even if the big house did force her into domestic slavery.

Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—Real story behind Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius' announcement supporting the inclusion in the United Nations charter of four amendments for the protection of human rights is that these provisions were insisted upon by a group of over 100 unofficial U. S. "consultants" representing 42 national religious, patriotic, farm, labor, business, educational and peace organizations. Among the leaders in the movement to put a commission on human rights in the social and economic council of the United Nations organization were Dr. O. Frederick Nolde of the federal council of churches of Christ in America and Judge Joseph M. Proskauer of the American Jewish committee.

Work of this consultants' group has been pretty much behind the scenes at San Francisco, but its effectiveness is best shown by its victory on the human rights issue which had been previously considered and then dropped by the state department, as something too difficult to attain. None of the consultants' meetings have been open to the public or the press, but behind closed doors they have had a number of spirited sessions. Included in their group are such diverse elements as A. F. of L. and C. I. O., National association of manufacturers, American Legion, Rotary and Kiwanis Protestant, Jewish and Catholic societies, parent-teachers, league of women voters. While it was generally feared they would be in continual strife, they have fooled everybody, worked in harmony and may really contribute largely to the success of the conference.

Consultants' scheduled meetings have been Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m. and Tuesday and Thursday at 9:30 a. m. Most of their sessions have been in a reserved lobby at the opera house where plenary sessions are held, though a few meetings have been at the Fairmont hotel, which is U. S. delegation headquarters. At morning sessions the consultants have been thrashing out things among themselves, Dr. James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie endowment for international peace presiding. At

afternoon sessions representatives of the American delegation have been appearing in turn to keep the consultants informed as to what went on and get their reactions.

It was at these afternoon sessions that the consultants first emphasized their views on having greater protection for human rights written into the charter. Dean Virginia Gildersleeve got this reaction at first, then John Foster Dulles. But the delegates were not impressed and decided not to make a fight for these principles.

At a subsequent meeting of the consultants Secretary Stettinius appeared. Dr. Nolde, an eloquent preacher, led off with a demand for better safeguards to human rights. He was followed by Judge Proskauer who made a profound legal presentation of the case. Others among the consultants voiced their approval in no uncertain terms. Their position was that while they did not expect the American delegates to win every point they did expect their delegates to get in there and fight for what they considered right.

Secretary Stettinius was impressed and said so. Leaving the meeting of the consultants, he went directly to a meeting with the other American delegates and their official, technical advisors, who were considering other amendments. Stettinius immediately made the proposal that the question of amendments incorporating the principles of President Roosevelt's four freedoms and the protection of human rights for all people, regardless of race, language, religion or sex, be reconsidered.

This action was taken and the American delegation went on record in support of the four human rights amendments—a statement of principle in the preamble, giving the general assembly the power to assist in attainment of these freedoms, and the creation of a commission to promote their worldwide acceptance.

Securing the approval of the other major powers to these amendments was a relatively easy matter.

Side Glances



"Even with the manpower shortage, Marge never has to change her typewriter ribbon—I suppose they figure we've got brains enough to change our own!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

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

A SHREWD END-PLAY WINS PART-SCORE

(This is one of a series of hands from the recent world's championship master's individual tournament.)

Al Weiss of Chicago, life master No. 31 has long been recognized as one of the outstanding players of the west. He finished second in this year's world cham-

He won the opening lead in dummy with the ace and immediately ruffed the deuce of diamonds. Now he took three rounds of hearts and ruffed the third diamond.

A club was led which West won with the ten spot. West at this point made a nice play. He cashed the king and ace of clubs and exited with the king of diamonds.

Weiss ruffed this with his last club and now led a small spade towards the ten. West was forced to win and concede South a spade trick, which gave him his eighth trick.

♠ 10 7 4	♠ 9 6 5 2
♥ K 9 6 4	♥ J 7 5
♦ A 8 6 2	♦ Q J 10 3
♣ 6 5	♣ 7 3
♠ A Q J	♠ 9 6 5 2
♥ 8 3 2	♥ J 7 5
♦ K 9 7 4	♦ Q J 10 3
♣ A K 10	♣ 7 3
W	E
S	D
Dealer	
West	
♠ K 8 3	
♥ A Q 10	
♦ 8 5	
♣ Q J 9 8 4 2	
Duplicate—Neither vul.	
South West North East	
Pass 1♣ Pass 1♦	
Pass 1N.T. Pass Pass	
2♣ Pass Pass Pass	
Opening—♦ 4.	22

Questions & Answers

Q—What distinction did the wife of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov hold?

A—Mrs. Molotov was once known as the best-dressed woman in Russia. At present she coordinates the work of several war plants; before that she was vice-commissar of food in charge of fisheries.

Q—What was the largest meteor to fall on earth of which the date of fall is known?

A—That which crashed about 14 miles southwest of Paragould, Ark., Feb., 1930. Main fragment weighed #20 pounds.

Q—When is the next total eclipse of the sun?

A—July 9. This sunrise eclipse will be best seen from parts of Idaho and Montana.

IN FORMER YEARS

30 Years Ago, May 21
Ralph Huron left for Indianapolis to visit friends and relatives.

Walter M. Pierce went to Ontario to deliver the commencement address to the students; Prof. Bailey, formerly of Elgin, was in charge of the Ontario schools.

Mrs. A. E. Ivanhoe, county school superintendent, delivered the commencement address to the graduating classes at Summerville and Enterprise.

15 Years Ago, May 21
Mrs. Emma Harding drove to Portland accompanying Rev. and Mrs. Marcus Godwin. She went to attend the Rebekah convention.

Miss Blanche Clark, Miss Hilde Anthony and Miss Ida McMeekin enjoyed a drive to Wallowa lake. Another group driving to Wallowa lake included Mrs. A. T. Trolinger and daughter, Hazel Jean, Mrs. Jack Hiatt and son Dick, Mrs. Mae Blime and Misses Gettrude Tichenor and Ethel Broyles.

10 Years Ago, May 21
Miss Nora Clausen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Clausen, returned to her home here after teaching the school year at Myrtle creek.

Miss Madeline Snyder, social service director in Union county, went to Truman, Minn., for a visit with her parents. She was accompanied by Cornelia Hansen.

This Curious World



ANSWER: Greenwich, a borough of London, England.
NEXT: Are flamingoes native to the United States?