

# EDITORIAL PAGE

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## His Most Promising Satellite



## Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—It is always difficult to diagnose what goes on inside the inscrutable Russian mind. But it is not difficult to know what goes on in Stalin's mind regarding one man who has played a large part in our Russian relations—Winston Churchill. From the days immediately after the last war, when Churchill spurred the sending of allied troops to Archangel and Siberia to block the bolsheviks, they have always disliked him. Even when Wendell Willkie dined in the Kremlin, Stalin rose and launched a violent attack against Churchill for taking lend-lease planes off ships destined for Russia when those ships stopped in Scotland.

Knowing how Churchill encouraged czarist admirals and generals to fight against them in the early struggling days of the Soviet, and how even recently Churchill remarked, "What will stand as protection between the white cliffs of Dover and the white snows of Russia?", it is easy to understand why Stalin is sometimes almost savage in the notes he sends to Churchill.

With Franklin Roosevelt alive, the Russians had a friendly third party whom they liked and trusted, to act as mediator between Stalin and Churchill. Once or twice, especially at Teheran, the two men were literally at each other's throat before Roosevelt stepped in.

But today, with Roosevelt dead, Stalin suddenly finds himself face to face with the man he distrusts and dislikes, and dealing with a new American president whom he doesn't know, but who is generally considered under the influence of his anti-Russian state department.

This in itself undoubtedly is one important reason for Russian suspicion and their throwing of monkey-wrenches.

### British vs. Russian Spheres

Furthermore, all this has happened just at a time when the British had already carved out their sphere of influence in Europe and just as the Russians were about to carve out and enjoy theirs. With the British already having their complete say in Greece, Belgium, and Italy under U. S. blessing, the Russians now see a new U. S. president stepped in to tell them they cannot have the same free hand enjoyed by the British.

The background to all this is important. It dates back to Roosevelt's Casablanca meeting with Churchill in January 1943,

when the late president tacitly agreed that Britain was to make all political and economic decisions for the Mediterranean and the Near Eastern war theaters. This was stretched to mean that all lend-lease in this area was distributed by the British, that UNRRA worked under British direction, that no U. S. military men could go inside Greece or Yugoslavia without a British ok.

Roosevelt lived to regret this, especially when he saw American tanks manned by the British firing on civilians in the streets of Athens. In fact, Athens was fresh in his memory when he left for his second meeting with Churchill and Stalin at Yalta.

### Woodrow Roosevelt's Troubles

At Casablanca, Woodrow believed it wiser for the United States to keep out of European politics. He was always worried about the trouble his old chief Woodrow Wilson experienced over Fiume and the turbulent details of European controversies.

So Roosevelt's first decision was to leave European politics to the British. But later, when he saw what happened in Greece, Belgium and Italy, he journeyed to Yalta determined that the United States must play its part in guaranteeing the four freedoms to the liberated countries.

That was behind the Yalta plan for big three consultation regarding new governments, new boundaries and other changes in the liberated areas. Roosevelt had conceived this idea as much as anything as a safeguard against the British. But by that time, the British had pretty well finished their program in Greece, Italy, Belgium, Abyssinia and north Africa; so the chief effect of the Yalta agreement fell on the Russians, who were just beginning to open up Poland, Austria, and the Balkans.

Having agreed to this plan of big three cooperation, the Russians were confronted with the fact that the man who had been friendly in the past, and with whom they expected to cooperate in carrying out the Yalta plan, was dead. Now they have to deal with Churchill, whom they profoundly distrust, and with a new president, whom they consider subservient to an anti-Russian state department. Unquestionably, this is one of the major reasons for our troubles with Russia today.

Furthermore, when you look at the details of what has happened in some of the liberated countries, it is not hard to understand the Russian point of view.

## WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

The farm parents of an Iowa boy, who received for him the posthumous award of the congressional medal of honor, shared with newspaper readers some of their son's last letters.

In those letters the young lieutenant, who grew up on a peaceful Iowa farm and died in far away New Guinea, tried to express his gratitude for the things his parents had taught him and which he had found in his years away from home to be important.

He wrote: "Never more than in the past year have I realized how lucky I have been to have you and Papa for my parents, and the things that you have given me are so valuable as to be immeasurable. For example, the honesty that you had such a hard time getting into me has given me a great satisfaction, in that now no one would think of questioning it. I have found that it pays a lot to have people trust me."

"I have looked back many a time and seen the reason for a lot of the things you made me do and would not let me do. I couldn't see why at the time, but a thousand and one things have happened since that have shown me where I was wrong."

"I'm glad that you didn't force me to stay at home. For one thing, I wasn't cut out to be a farmer. I never could have been satisfied there. Then again it gave me a chance to make my own mistakes and find out myself."

"The army has provided me with opportunity and has also let me get a lot of things out of my system. Traveling, for instance. All I ever want now is a chance to live comfortably in a place of my own choosing. I think I have knocked around just about enough."

Other parents who are still trying to give their children the kind of standards that will help them to live their lives fearlessly will undoubtedly find real encouragement in that here's appreciation for the firm way in which his parents made him do what they knew was right—even when he was too young to understand their reasons.

And if they are really wise they will also see a warning in his words of appreciation. Just as important as giving a child the right guidance when he is young, is knowing when to turn him loose to make his own mistakes, and to discover for himself what he wants out of life.

## Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—In a state which goes in for the bigger things of life the office of California's Republican Governor Earl Warren is typically tremendous. The governor himself is big with a big smile and big blue eyes and he sits behind one of the biggest desks ever built. To his right are big windows letting in the California no-adjective sunshine. Behind him is a huge mural map of the world. Facing him is a large-scale map of California, and to his left hanging high to overlook this lush office landscape is a painting—big as life and twice as natural as he used to look 30 years ago—of Hiram Warren Johnson.

That portrait is significant. The term of U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson, now 79 years old, expires in January, 1947, and there is a mad scramble on for the senatorial seat he has held for three last 29 years. Governor Warren rose in politics through the Johnson machine, and is almost reverent in his praise for the record Hiram Johnson made from 1910 to 1916 as one of the most progressive reform governors any state ever had.

California will have to continue in the war effort until Japan falls—possibly two years or more. In spite of this continued all-out war production Governor Warren believes California industry should be permitted to make partial reconversion beginning right now so that the industrial east does not gain an unfair advantage.

The governor points to the case of Detroit. Detroit made autos before the war and will return to this manufacture after the war. No great problem there, say Governor Warren. In comparison to finding what California's war industries can produce in peace times.

The answer to that one the governor says

honestly he does not know. Can the west produce steel as cheap as it can be produced in the east? If it can, then there may be a big future for west coast manufacture of civilian goods which can be sold to old and new customers.

The state now has an 8,500,000 population as against 6,000,000 before the war. About one-third of the war veterans discharged in California were born in other states but want to settle here if they can find jobs.

Governor Warren's democratic opposition in the state legislature has introduced a full employment bill modeled on the Murray bill introduced in the U. S. senate.

Again, the governor has not committed himself on this highly revolutionary piece of state legislation. But he points out that all debate so far has been on minor detail. Entirely neglected has been the key question of "How can any state guarantee full employment to its citizens under any and all periods of reconversion?"

A west coast textile industry based on California's new production of long staple cotton is a hopeful but uncertain possibility for future employment. California's big new magnesium industry, as represented by Kaiser's permanent metals development, offers more hope but uncertainty, as does the plastics industry.

Governor Warren faces squarely what too many of the ballyhoo boys have been inclined to gloss over—that California is primarily an arid state which won't have enough water to go around, or to irrigate additional acreage unless it saves every drop that falls from the skies.

California should have a single water authority of its own, says the governor flatly.

## Side Glances



"Try to keep them looking decent till you get home at least, so your father won't think I've used his coupon on second-hand shoes!"

## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

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

### TACTICS ON HALTING UNDER "SURE" GAME

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

One of the best sources of interesting hands from a tournament is Harry Fishbein, so after the masters' individual I asked Harry, who finished eighth, for

at four spades.

Six was made because East opened a heart and Fishbein discarded a diamond on the second heart. He cashed the ace of spades and led a small spade and West had to guess whether to lead a club or a diamond.

He guessed wrong. He led the ace of diamonds.

## IN FORMER YEARS

30 Years Ago

Mrs. Claude Mackey and son, Marvin, were visiting Mrs. Mackey's relatives in Newport.

Chapter I. of PEO met with Mrs. G. F. Darland as hostess. Mrs. J. T. Richardson, Mrs. J. K. Wright and Mrs. Stanchfield were initiated. Mrs. Darland was the chapter's delegate to the grand chapter meeting in Eugene.

While their parents searched for them, Harry Mohr, aged 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mohr, and Ken Siegrist, six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Siegrist, started out in the Mohr Ford for a pleasure ride. By the time they had reached Island City they had given a dozen children "lifts" and the lads had a pleasant afternoon ride, and despite heavy traffic and muddy roads the boys had no trouble and were brought home safely.

15 Years Ago

About 50 members of the Nature club of Eastern Oregon normal school enjoyed a picnic supper at Morgan lake. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Stevenson of the faculty. The group hiked to the lake, where lunch was enjoyed around a campfire. Specimens for the science classes were collected on the trip.

A graduating class of 109 was announced at La Grande high school.

10 Years Ago

Eleven cases of whooping cough were reported in Union county for the week. Two new cases of pneumonia also were reported.

A farewell dance was given for Miss Eleanor Hansen, teacher at the South High Valley school, at the B. W. Bates home. Practically all of the High Valley folks attended.

## Questions & Answers

Q—How are meats and vegetables shipped to the south Pacific kept fresh?

A—Concrete refrigerated barges built by the marine commission for the army, each capable of holding 1000 tons, are used as food depots.

Q—What is the cargo capacity of a Liberty ship?

A—It can carry cargo equal to four train loads of 75 cars each.

Q—What is known as the "cloud of thunderstorms"?

A—The cumulo-nimbus, which begins at around 5000 feet and builds to great heights, usually with anvil overhang.

## This Curious World



NEXT: Are ticks insects?

**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

For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withhold the crimes laid against him.—The Acts.

### A Touch of Bureaucracy

The brief history of OWI's proposed news blackout of Germany offers an excellent starting point for another exploration of the bureaucratic mind, in case anyone feels in the mood for such an expedition.

The central figure in the story is OWI director Elmer Davis, who apparently forgot to consult the right members of the military before giving out what he said was a "military order" banning circulation of all outside newspapers and periodicals in Germany, and turning the news dispensing job exclusively over to OWI.

Davis explained that Germany would get only such news as would best serve the allied governments and occupying armies. And he added his own observation that the Germans, if left free to read uncensored news from America, "would get too much impression of divided policies," and that after 12 years of nazism, they were "out of the habit of understanding what a free press means."

President Truman promptly lifted

Davis's ban. And in doing so he revealed that General Eisenhower had never issued the order which Davis attributed to the military. In fact, Mr. Truman quoted the general as saying that "a free press and a free flow of information and ideas should prevail in Germany in a manner consistent with military security."

The president then mollified his re-luke of Davis by saying that the OWI director had acted in good faith, but had conferred at too low a level.

Davis, when he professed fear that the Germans would get an impression of our divided policies, apparently forgot that we have been letting German war prisoners in this country read any English language publication of general circulation. And he apparently forgot that those prisoners would go home some day, and that if they carried with them any impression of divided policies, their account of it would surely be as damaging as anything straight from the printed page.

Why are we suddenly so afraid of "divided policies," anyway? Wasn't it our proud boast to the world last fall that we could hold an election, with all the old name-calling and airing of bitter differences, and still preserve our national unity? Why did Davis want to conceal from the long-nazified Germans the facts of American life and a continuing example of the four freedoms in action?

We're rather afraid that Davis, the Hoosier Rhodes scholar and distinguished journalist, finally has come down with Potomac fever—but bad.

### Funny Business



"I never saw such a punctual barber when it comes to mess call!"

## SO THEY SAY

I am aware my people have not been living well, but they look better than I dared hope.—Crown Prince Olaf of Norway.

Oh, by the way, do any of you fellows think you could do anything to help me remain in this country?—Naz lieutenant on arriving in New York as prisoner.

We will never solve it (manufacture of long-life, heavy duty tires), however, if we scrap our war plants and depend again largely on imported crude rubber for our supply.—Dr. J. N. Street, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

It's a damned outrage when foreigners are permitted to come into this country as war refugees, take advantage of a rising market, and pile up huge profits without contributing to the operation of the government.—Rep. Harold Knutson, Minnesota.