

EDITORIAL PAGE

La Grande Evening Observer

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Page Two

That Proves It



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

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

The foundations of justice are that no one shall suffer wrong; then, that the public good be promoted.—Cicero.

New Words

Chinese is reputed to be a cumbersome, difficult language. As spoken, it depends in many instances on inflection rather than sound, with a rising or falling of the voice giving different meaning to what we should call the same word. In its written form, however, it is considerably less flexible.

The Chinese, of course, do not have an alphabet. Each written character in this language represents a whole word, and Chinese scholarship is measured to a considerable extent by the number of characters that a person knows.

Chinese scholarship therefore becomes quite a job. And in consequence, Chinese has never been one of the world languages like French or English or German. Few citizens have bothered to learn it unless they meant to live in China.

Chinese had never been a diplomatic language, either, until a few weeks ago, when it was made one of the official UNCTO languages at San Francisco. This presented the Chinese delegation with new problems and, it seems to us,

an enviable opportunity.

For centuries China's millions found that their language served their purposes even though it did not contain the professional vocabulary of international diplomacy. When such a vocabulary was needed to conduct China's business, her statesmen expressed themselves in a foreign tongue.

But now China's delegates have found it necessary to create a thousand new words so that the UNCTO documents may be printed in Chinese. They have had to devise new word characters and cast new type for them.

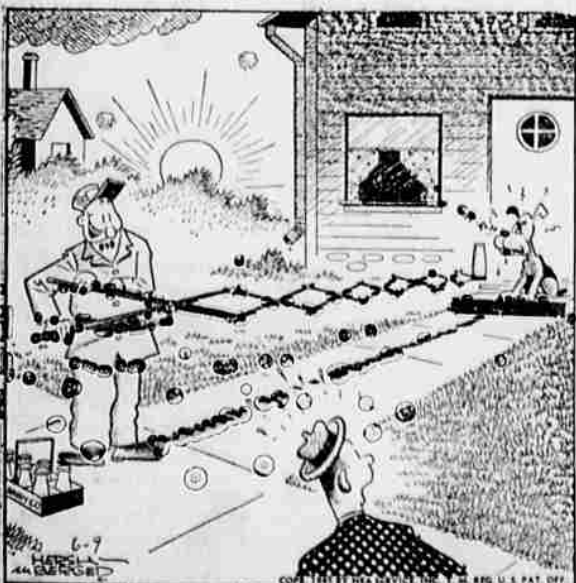
Thus something tangibly new has come into the world to express for the Chinese the new efforts being made in San Francisco. To them these thousand characters will henceforth be associated with the troubled but courageous beginnings of an international force to insure peace on earth.

It seems a pity that the rest of the United Nations could not have been so fortunate as to enrich their everyday speech with a thousand bright symbols of peace, each carrying a clear meaning never before expressed.

Instead they have had to translate common general ideas into 40 or more languages. And that has been the root of trouble and misunderstanding, as it was at Yalta.

So the other nations will probably continue to haggle over the conflicting connotations of one translation against another. Meanwhile the Chinese will have erected to the epochal work at San Francisco the living and enduring monument of new words.

Funny Business



SO THEY SAY

It (United Nations charter) opens the door to the promised land. Whether or not mankind wishes to enter the door and turn his back on a third world war depends not upon the charter, but upon the people.
 —Clark M. Eichelberger, director, American association for United Nations.

Since the tragedy of Bataan and Corregidor, our armies have never suffered a serious defeat.
 —Gen. George C. Marshall.

The biggest amphibious operations of the war are yet to come. Whenever we undertake them, in whatever direction we go, we can expect the bitterest of opposition.
 —Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant, U. S. marine corps.

Boys should be encouraged to get as much education as possible before they go into baseball.
 —Baseball Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—When Tom Clark was called to the White House and told by President Truman that he was to be the next attorney general, he was so surprised that he started to walk out one of the big French windows in the executive office.

"I guess you're a little flustered," laughed Truman. "The door's over there."
 Only 46 years old, Clark had been planning to step out of the justice department for more than a year and go back to Dallas, his home town, to practice law. His elder brother was killed in an airplane crash and the family wanted Tom to come home to carry on the law firm.

But through some whim of fate, he stayed on in the justice department. However, he was planning to retire this summer, had even picked a new law associate to handle a branch office in Washington, when suddenly he got the surprise call from the White House.

Of the four cabinet appointments Truman has made, public attention unquestionably has focused more on this than any other. The new attorney general happens to come from a long line of lawyers beginning with his great-grandfather, William H. Clark, solicitor of the British government of Ireland, who came to this country in 1737. The next William H. Clark was chancery judge in Jackson, Miss., and a Confederate general, killed in the battle of Altoona, Ga. His son, another William H. Clark, was treasurer of Mississippi for 40 years.

Politicians Lick Chops

Unquestionably, Clark's appointment is the most important shift in the Truman cabinet. The attorney general of any administration can make or break it—as Harry Daugherty once demonstrated. Anti-trust cases, affecting the dividends of great corporations and the prosperity of little business, can either be started or smothered in the justice department.

Income tax cases, affecting the powerful city machines of Chicago, New York, Boston, Jersey City—the machines which nominated Truman at Chicago—can be prosecuted or protected in justice. Along with the interior department (in charge of public lands and old), it is the greatest potential boodle-bag in the government.

However, on May 30, seven days after Tom Clark's appointment as attorney general, the tax-troubled gentlemen moved to continue their trial beyond June, and in so doing made this extraordinary statement indicating the politicians' faith in Tom Clark.

Boodle Hopes Hang High

They said: "Defendants further feel that

with a new administration coming into that high office, there is now a reasonable expectancy that during the next several months a reinvestigation by the justice department of the whole Burton affair can be applied for and obtained."

In other words, the boys at the feed trough expect a lot from Tom Clark.

East-West Steel War

The giant U. S. Steel corporation is certainly keeping a jealous eye on Henry Kaiser's infant steel industry at Fontana, California.

Significant was what happened after all members of the California congressional delegation—both Republicans and Democrats—met under the sponsorship of Congressman Harry Sheppard of San Bernardino to urge that the Fontana steel plant be kept in operation. The California congressman drafted a letter to the defense plants corporation urging that Fontana continue and pointing out in some detail its place in the economic future of the Pacific coast.

This letter to the defense plants corporation was put on the United Press wire at 10:39 a. m. At 10:45 a. m., "Mr. Smith" of U. S. Steel called up the UP to ask for the text of the congressional letter.

Ten minutes later, another gentleman, who identified himself as Gene Conway, also of U. S. Steel, telephoned the UP. In each case they were told that if they wanted the letter they should call Congressman Sheppard.

In other words, U. S. Steel is following Pacific coast competition so carefully that six minutes after the UP put its story on the wire, U. S. Steel representatives were hot on the trail to find out all the details of what had happened.

The battle between the east and west over steel promises to be one of the most important in recent economic history.

Diplomatic Chaff

The Arab delegation to San Francisco which didn't expect the conference to last so long, has already overdrawn more than it planned from the cash it receives from Standard Oil to defray expenses. . . . This is no gift, but payment by the oil company for leases in the Middle East. . . . Los Angeles is still irked because it did not get the United Nations conference. . . . As a result construction work is already under way in L. A. on a beautiful, expanded civic center which can house any future world conclave.

Correspondents refer to Secretary of State Stettinius as "Junior". . . . Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's foreign minister, has been the most effective go-between in conciliating Russian-western differences.

WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

Mrs. America is probably tickled pink to hear that the pre-fabricated houses of the post-war world can be added on to a room at a time, in much the same manner that a bride adds pieces of sterling to what she was able to rake in for wedding gifts.

That is sure to appeal to women, for they usually have better luck talking their husbands into spending a little money over a long period of time than in talking them into plunking down a big sum all at once.

Look how women worked the installment racket to fill their houses with all sorts of electrical gadgets and fancy furniture.

George just couldn't hold out against his wife's argument that little monthly payments wouldn't even be missed.

And women will work the house racket in the same way. They'll sell George on the idea of a four- or five-room house, and

poor George will think blissfully that that will end the housing problem.

And then there will always be a reason why they need just one more room.

Mother's coming in for the winter. Or Susie and Jane aren't happy sharing a room. Or an old school mate is coming to visit, and the house is so much smaller than hers the little woman is ashamed to have to ask her friend to sleep on the studio couch in the living room.

So bit by bit, Mama will add on to the house—and a man will never know where it is going to end. But he'll be stuck. He could put his foot down on a deal like trading a five-room house in on a ten-room one. But he'll never hold the line when Mama has a chance to add on to the five rooms, one room at a time.

That's a system women know how to work for all it is worth.

Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—Five years of collective action by employers to meet the challenge of collective bargaining by labor unions have proved so successful in the San Francisco area that today Herbert G. Storie, vice president and executive director of the San Francisco employers' council says it doesn't make any difference whether Harry Bridges or any other labor leader stays or goes back where he came from.

By this statement it is not meant to imply that all labor troubles in San Francisco are ended forever. There will always be jurisdictional disputes between rival building trades' unions, there will always be new contracts to negotiate and sign, new grievances and some strikes to settle, some difficult labor leaders like the heads of the machinists local union No. 88, who have caused the navy to take over and operate 101 manufacturing plants in this area.

But it is claimed that membership raiding and the Harry Bridges type of CIO vs. AFL warfare which had this port in constant turmoil from 1934 to 1939 has definitely been ended. The annual report of the employers' council, just made public, showed only 12 strikes in San Francisco in 1944 and 8 in 1943 as against 75 in 1941, 64 in 1940 and 58 in 1939—a drop of over 80 percent while the national figures were rising 100 percent from 2500 in 1940 to 5000 in 1944.

If any one thing can be given credit for this improved labor relations picture in San Francisco, it is this practice of collective bargaining for employers through the employers' council. The plan was originally conceived by Roger Lapham, chairman of the American-Hawaiian steamship company, now mayor of San Francisco.

Before the council took over in 1939 as successor to a despised and mistrusted industrial association, the practice of the union business agents was to whipsaw employers

into wage increases. First they would make demands on one group, say the wholesale grocers. When they had signed a new contract, it would be used as a precedent for similar demands on wholesale druggists. Then dry goods wholesalers, steel warehouses, ship operators and so on till it was time to begin again with the grocers.

To end this vicious circle, the employers simply decided to swipe a leaf from the union book and do a little collective bargaining of their own. Through the now-famous "Woolworth hot car" incident in 1937, which was loaded by a superintendent and a foreman and moved from warehouse to warehouse to force a strike and a showdown, the San Francisco district wholesalers' association was able to negotiate a master contract covering 4,000 employees of 182 firms. Whipsawing came to an end.

In over-simplified form this is the formula the employers' council has used in collective bargaining for master contracts. Bridges' waterfront war was ended when the AFL teamsters' union trucked workers through CIO picket lines. Then the teamsters' stranglehold on farm-marketing trucking was broken by collective action with the farmers.

The San Francisco plan has also been copied in such cities as Denver, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, but it is not claimed to be the perfect solution for all labor troubles. It might not work so well in one industry center like Detroit, or in towns which have predominant manufacturing interests. San Francisco is a distribution center and the employers' council idea was planned to meet conditions peculiar to this locality. Once established and proved, it has met the acceptance of union leaders because it works towards the organized labor objective of collective bargaining for wider agreements in master contracts.

Side Glances



"I was going to be married last week, but I ran across this nice bachelor apartment when I happened to men!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

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

CLUB DIDN'T BRING HEART; BID LOST
 Here's another hand taken from the final round of the Vanderbilt tournament in which Helen Sobel and B. Jay Becker got the ace.

Becker won the opening lead with the ace of diamonds and returned the ten of diamonds which was won by South with

♠ K Q 7 4 2	♠ N	♠ B. Jay Becker	
♥ A J 10 7 4	♥ E	♥ J 10 3	
♦ 3	♦ W	♦ 9 6 3 2	
♣ Q 7	♣ S	♣ A 10 6	
	Dealer	♠ A 6 2	
		♠ 8 6	
		♥ K 5	
		♦ K Q 7 4	
		♣ J 9 8 5 3	
Duplicate—Both vul.			
South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 N T	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 N T	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N T	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening—♠ 7.			

IN FORMER YEAR

30 Years Ago
 Miss Mary Frawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hart, went to Portland to spend summer with relatives.
 Miss Ruth Hart, a student at O. A. C., returned home.
 H. C. Lang, chief clerk in the roadmaster's office, took leave of absence to visit his home in Minneapolis.

Miss Elma Bay and Miss Frankie Crawford went to Portland to spend a few days visiting friends and relatives.

15 Years Ago
 J. W. Farris, manager of Montgomery Ward and Co., returned from a trip to Portland and Seattle.

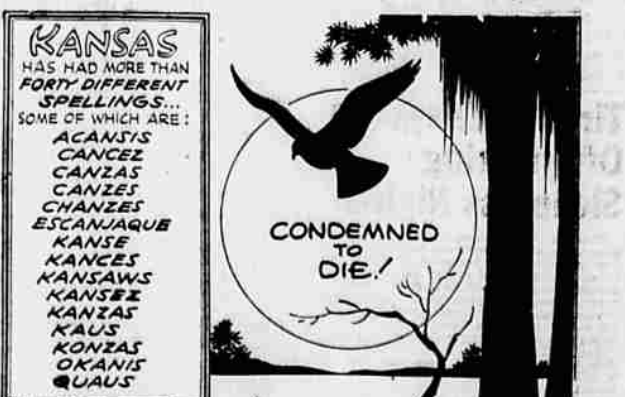
Mrs. O. E. Cade was in Pendleton visiting her daughter.
 Mr. and Mrs. Ed Andrews and daughter, Caroline, of Portland, were visiting in La Grande with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Smith.

10 Years Ago
 Captain Jesse V. Andrews announced the promotion of Grant Bean from first sergeant of Company E, 186th infantry, to second lieutenant, and the promotion of Lt. Howard E. Glenn to first lieutenant.

Miss Anita Herrmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herrmann, arrived from Quincy, Ill., where she was graduated from a business college. Accompanying her was her mother's brother, Charles Schroeder, who planned to remain indefinitely.

Questions & Answers
 Q—Who was the first American president to set foot on foreign soil while in office?
 A—William Howard Taft, who crossed the border into Mexico at Juarez in 1909 to confer with Mexican President Forfirio Diaz.
 Q—What is a stactchute?
 A—Same as a parachute, only it is used to drop supplies and designed to drop faster, giving more precision in delivering emergency food and medicine by air.
 Q—What was the extent of aerial bombardment damage to the Ruhr industrial area of Germany during the war?
 A—More than 50 per cent of all the buildings in the 14 principal cities were destroyed.

This Curious World



KANSAS HAS HAD MORE THAN FORTY DIFFERENT SPELLINGS... SOME OF WHICH ARE:
 ACANIS
 CANCEE
 CANZAS
 CANZES
 CHANZES
 ESCANJAUQUE
 KANSE
 KANCES
 KANSAWS
 KANSZE
 KANZAS
 KAUS
 KONZAS
 OKANIS
 QUAUS

Wizz Komar
 FROM A GIVEN POINT ON THE EARTH, CAN YOU TRAVEL FARTHER NORTH OR EAST?

EVERGLADE (SITE, OF FLORIDA, DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON A SPECIES OF SNAIL FOR ITS FOOD. NOW MAN IS DRIVING THE HABITAT OF THE SNAIL, AND WITH THE SNAIL'S DISAPPEARANCE, THE KITE, TOO, WILL BECOME EXTINCT.)

ANSWER: You can travel east indefinitely, but you can't north only until you reach the Pole.
 NEXT: How far back can you name your ancestors?