

EDITORIAL PAGE

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What Maketh the Borneo Wild Man Wild?



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

Music for the Soldier

The art of music has always meant much to the soldier. For centuries it has urged him into battle with fife and pipe and drum, and its less martial strains have offered him a brief escape from the bleakness and grimness of war.

The soldier in this war has been no different. Music has been important in keeping up morale. The first parachute supplies dropped on Attu in the Aleutians carried, besides food and other absolute necessities, a phonograph and a set of records.

Musical equipment has accompanied the American soldiers and sailor into every theater of operations. And almost any serviceman will tell you that it has helped to make life a little more livable.

Much of this equipment has been issued by the services themselves. But a great deal of it has been contributed by the National Federation of Music clubs in the course of a modestly unpublicized program now four years old.

The National Federation of Music clubs is made up of hundreds of community groups, the harmony clubs and

matinee musicales and such that are found in almost every town in the country. In the summer of 1941 they began sending instruments and entertainers to army camps and navy bases here at home, sometimes flying small pianos by cargo planes to the more remote installations.

With the start of the war, the federation gave to each out-going transport a portable phonograph and a consignment of records. Often these gave the men the only music they had to relieve the monotony and anxiety of a black-out voyage on which even radio listening was prohibited.

Later the federation equipped outgoing battalions with enough instruments to make up hillbilly bands, since cargo limitations at that time did not permit the shipping of larger instruments. And as casualties began coming home in increasing numbers, these musical donations were broadened.

Today each hospital ship receives from the federation a kit of instruments and song books, four phonographs, 100 popular records, and sets of classical and religious records.

All told, the clubs of the federation have raised \$80,000 for their work and sent a million and a quarter articles of musical equipment to the fighting forces at home and abroad. And though they have donated plenty of drums and bugles, the clubs have been too busy to play many fanfares and flourishes on their own behalf. So a little belated recognition of their generosity seems entirely in order.

Funny Business



SO THEY SAY

Unless we maintain what Lord Mouton called "obedience to the unenforceable," our free society will suffer the increasing encroachment of statutory legislation and governmental regulation until we are as rigidly regimented as the dictatorships which we have defeated.
 —Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, chairman, New York university.

Germany really felt this war. I saw all of the Ruhr and most of it was destroyed. In one town I saw there was nothing left standing more than waist-high for 10 miles around.
 —Rep. Lyle Boren, Oklahoma.

So far as we have influence in all these (Balkan) lands it will be to do all we can to allow the people of a country to choose the government and administration they want.
 —British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Our colored troops were among our most valuable assets.
 —Gen. Mark Clark.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—In picking Tom Clark as his new attorney general, President Truman followed his old yen for exposing war frauds. Clark, astute, crusading former head of the justice department's war frauds unit, has a notable record, had prosecuted some of the cases which the Truman committee first exposed . . . Also he originated many cases of his own.

Clark has served as assistant attorney general in charge of anti-trust, succeeding trust-busting Thurman Arnold, and later as assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division . . . If the big city bosses who put Truman across at Chicago are looking for someone to pull their chestnuts out of the fire in the justice department, they may have a hard time with young Clark.

Clark faces some interesting and important city boss cases almost immediately. One is the case of Mayor Kelly's friend Bill Johnson, the big gambling boss of Chicago, who has been convicted but is still on appeal. Another is whether to prosecute further ex-Governor Leche of Louisiana, who faces parole soon but has three other indictments standing against him . . . Another is the case of Freeman Burford of Clark's home town of Dallas, still facing a criminal indictment in connection with hot oil and bribing Governor Leche of Louisiana . . . Clark was "sold" to Truman chiefly by Bob Hannegan and Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, both his very close friends.

New Agricultural Secretary

New Mexico's Clinton P. Anderson, new secretary of agriculture, is one of the newest members of congress and one who has made a notable record in a very short time . . . Anderson is an Albuquerque insurance man who voted against the insurance companies consistently with legislation aimed to exempt insurance companies from the Sherman anti-trust laws was before congress . . . He is one of the toughest, most liberal members of congress, has an A-1 standing with his colleagues, and was given the two important jobs of investigating food and also probing campaign expenditures last year . . . In the latter job he did his best to expose wealthy flag-waving groups which tried to get around income taxes by making political contributions in the guise of educational gifts . . . Anderson's appointment will be a blow to New Mexico's Governor Jack Dempsey, whose place in congress he took when Dempsey became undersecretary of the interior. The two have long been ardent political enemies. On the other hand, Anderson is close to New Mexico's idealistic

Senator Carl Hatch . . . Anderson is a crack horseman, likes to relax on his ranch near Albuquerque.

Though a successful businessman, Anderson has been a consistent battler for labor . . . One remarkable speech got absolutely no publicity shortly after Pearl Harbor when he accused big business of a carefully planned conspiracy to crack down on labor to divert public attention from huge war profiteering, refusal by business to convert to war production and the operations of dollar-a-year men in the war production board . . . Anderson especially blasted Arthur Bunker of Lehman brothers for operating inside the WPB to hold up a government magnesium plant because it would compete with the Dow chemical company.

New Labor Secretary

New Labor Secretary Lew Schwollenbach was one of the so-called young Turks during the early days of the Roosevelt administration. Along with Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana there was almost no job too liberal or too politically dangerous for Schwollenbach to tackle. He was especially vigorous in supporting Roosevelt in his supreme court battle at which time he also had the support of Senator Truman . . . The Washington senator also served with Senator Hugo Black (now Justice Black) in his lobbying investigation.

Schwollenbach's appointment to the cabinet will bring no joy to Seattle collector of customs Saul Haas, formerly Schwollenbach's campaign manager, who turned against him. It was partly because Haas vowed to defeat Schwollenbach for re-election, and because the Democratic party in Washington state would have been split wide open that Lew retired from the senate to the federal bench.

Schwollenbach's most notable senate achievement was breaking a filibuster by the late Huey Long. In those days almost no one dared brave the Kingfish's vitriolic tongue. He had veteran senate leaders completely cowed by threatening to enter their states to defeat them. Once when Long was staging one of his filibusters and other senate leaders had thrown up their hands in despair, Schwollenbach took command of the fight, forced Huey to stay on his feet for 14 hours and finally drove him from the floor . . . Schwollenbach was proposed for the labor post by Dave Beck of the teamster's union. Originally, the AFL wanted Dan Tobin to get the job, but the CIO was opposed. Therefore, the AFL, fearing a CIO candidate might be appointed, withdrew Tobin's name, and got behind Schwollenbach.

Side Glances



"All this junk in the pockets of your suit I'm sending to the cleaners—you wouldn't feel the heat so much if you'd carry it in a purse the way I do!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

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

COHAN GETS SLAM WITH SQUEEZE PLAY

The Ohio state tournament established new attendance records in practically all events. There was one hundred and two pairs entered in the open pair event. I have a trophy in competition which goes to the winners of the mixed pair championship. This year it was won by Joseph Cohan of Wooster, Mass., and Mrs.

time getting into a shuff. However, you will note that he has only 11 tricks. He had to develop a squeeze play in order to make his contract.

He won the first heart with the queen, led a small diamond to dummy and then played a club, and won with the jack. Now, he played a small club and East won with the ace. East returned the king of hearts, which Joe won with the ace. Now he cashed his king of clubs and proceeded to run off the diamonds, discarding two spades from his own hand. East could not protect spades and hearts. That six of hearts certainly became an important card after West opened with the seven spot.

♠ K 8 6 3	♠ 9 7
♥ A Q 6	♥ 7 4 2
♦ K 4 2	♦ 8 7 6 3
♣ K J 8	♣ 10 6 5 2
♠ Q 10 5 2	♠ 9 7
♥ K J 8 5 3	♥ 7 4 2
♦ 5	♦ 8 7 6 3
♣ A 7 3	♣ 10 6 5 2

Dealer
 Mrs. Greenbaum
 ♠ A J 4
 ♥ 10 9
 ♦ A Q J 10 9
 ♣ Q 9 4
 Duplicate—N-S, vul.
 South West North East
 1 ♦ 1 ♥ 3 N.T. Pass
 4 N.T. Pass 6 N.T. Pass
 Opening—♥ 7. 22

L. Greenbaum of Milwaukee, Wis.

I can just see that big Irish smile of Joe's when West overcalled with one heart and he bid three no trump. Of course, when his partner went to four no trump, Joe would not lose any

Questions & Answers

Q—How does an aviator become an "ace"?
 A—By scoring five or more victories over enemy aircraft.

Q—What is the navy's answer to Japan's new super-speed aircraft recently reported outmaneuvering our pilots and planes?
 A—The Grumman Tiberet (F7F), a fighter-bomber rated in the 425-miles-an-hour class. It climbs a mile a minute.

Q—How many medals did Roosevelt and Churchill have, and what were they?
 A—Seven—the Atlantic charter in mid-ocean and one in Washington in 1941; Caublanca, Quebec, Cairo and Tehran in 1943, and at Crimea in February of this year.

IN FORMER YEARS

30 Years Ago
 To step on an eight-rattled rattler, without the protection of high shoes and escape without being bitten, was the experience yesterday of L. M. Hoyt, president of the Wing Fin and Fleet club. Hoyt and a party had gone to the Wallowa river to fish. To begin with Hoyt slipped-off a rock and went into deep water, icy cold. He was still shivering from the effects of the plunge when he discovered his foot was firmly planted on a rattler, the sole of the shoe pinning the reptile to the ground a few inches behind its head. He killed the reptile with a rock.

15 Years Ago
 Union county's population, during the last 10 years, increased 836 persons, or approximately 5 per cent. La Grande's figure was 8,043 compared with 6,913 in 1920, and the county outside of La Grande showed a loss of 194.
 Mrs. W. G. Sawyer returned from Portland where she attended the Rose festival and visited her sisters.

10 Years Ago
 Miss Etta Belle Kitchen of Portland is spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kitchen.
 The swim week at Crystal Plunge opened last night with an encouraging enrollment. Beginners in technique and junior or senior lifesaving courses are being taught.

This Curious World



NEXT: Are waterfalls made of water?

WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

A soldier, dismayed by the fact that he sneezed every time he kissed his girl, was found by army doctors to be allergic to the girl's face powder. So she changed her brand.

Let's hope that doesn't give men the idea that they could work a racket with this allergy business.

Think what they could do with it. The man who didn't like his wife's red nail polish could fake an allergy for it.

The husband who didn't want to buy his wife a fur coat could develop a sudden allergy to fur—especially to the high-priced brands.

Husbands who dislike evenings devoted to bridge could plead an allergy to smoke-filled rooms—though how they would get out to poker games after claiming such symptoms

would be another problem for them.
 A man could even sneeze instead of laugh when his wife brings home a little bit of feathers to wear on her head with an \$13.00 price tag attached.

If he could convince the little woman he was just plain allergic to dust, a man wouldn't have to clean the basement or the garage—and he might slide out from under his obligation to the garden.

And a man could easily develop an allergy for any dish he didn't particularly like or that appeared on the table often because it was easy for his wife to whip up after an afternoon with the girls.

Because it's so much easier for a man to sneeze than to put his foot down, we may have an "epidemic" of allergies among the men.

Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Now is the time when too many American civilians want to quit playing war and the net effect can be properly psychoanalyzed and reduced to a few terse sentences, it would seem to be:

"We're tired of being patriotic and good. The annoyance of OPA rationing, price control and the little steel formula are more than we care to be bothered with longer. So let's scrap 'em. And if we have a little inflation as a result, what of it?"

Before any citizen writes his own discharge papers from the home front army in this manner he ought to add up his points. Not red and blue ones to see whether he has enough to buy a steak or a pound of butter, but white ones of the kind a soldier in the fighting army adds up to see if he is entitled to discharge.

For civilians, a white point system might be devised something like this:

For ten per cent payroll deduction to buy war bonds, credit ten points for each full year's participation. For extra bonds bought in any of the seven drives, add one point for each such purchase.

For each donation to the blood bank, two points.

For each star in the family flag, add ten points and for each gold star an extra hundred.

For each month's service in a war plant or essential war industry, give yourself a point.

If you have religiously saved fats, waste paper, planted a victory garden, collected scrap, done volunteer work in OCB, nurses' aid, AWVS, Red Cross or similar campaign activities, be generous and give yourself what you think you're worth.

So much for the positive side of this point system. Now see what your debits are.

For each day's absenteeism from your war job, subtract one point.

For each unnecessary train, bus or plane trip you took, subtract one point per hundred miles of travel.

For every gallon of gas burned in unessential driving one point off.

For every purchase you made above established ceiling prices, one point off.

For every black market deal you made—well, how about it, conscience? How much should be taken off?

For every war bond turned in, one point off.

For every fib or faked figure turned in above or on any government return or application for ration blanks multiply the figure by two and subtract the product as points.

Any one who delights in digging up deductions for himself at income tax time can add to his or her own list of deductions, but this much should be enough to convince any civilian that no matter how high the plus score, to minus score will leave him without enough points for discharge. So the home front war must go on.

This is a highly unpopular bill of goods to sell, particularly in hot weather. Three and a half years of just trying to be good are more than most people can stand. But anyone who faces the truth should see that the hardest part of this war is still to come—not in the defeat of Japan but in what comes after.

The dangers of post-war inflation makes the dangers of wartime inflation now passed with reasonable success—seem trivial. Inflation doesn't scare people any more, if it ever did. So how can the idea be sold?

The hurst of cut-backs, layoffs, finding new jobs for war workers, rebuilding the U. S. economy and just trying to lend a hand to the rest of the war-torn world, have not yet begun to be felt. Even if Japan folds tomorrow, the problems of this future war call for greater exercise of good citizenship than did the home front effort in the fighting war, but how can that fact be dramatized?

In many ways this country today seems a lot less prepared for Pearl Harbor. That's why this is no time to give up.