

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## La Grande Evening Observer

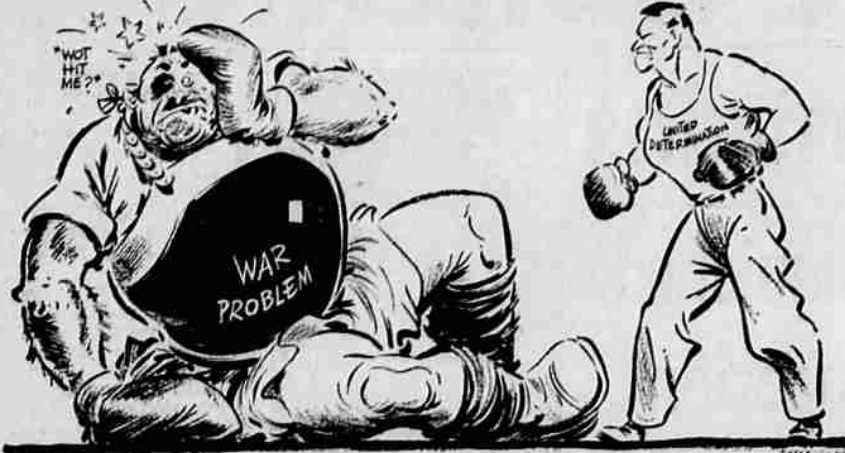
Frank Schiro, Publisher

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1945

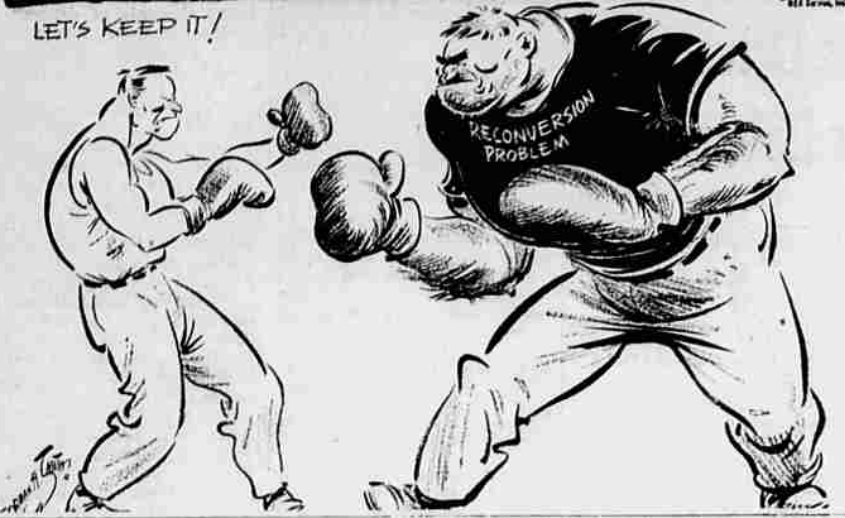
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### Another Challenger

NOW THAT WE'VE WON THE TITLE —



LET'S KEEP IT!



### Getting Tough With Japan

The stern attitude Gen. Douglas MacArthur has taken toward the Japanese doubtless coincides more closely with the average American's views of appropriate treatment for the defeated enemy than was evidenced in previous negotiations with the Nips.

Probably most Americans reacted with the feeling of "It's about time," when General MacArthur became impatient with delaying tactics, and ordered the Japs to quit their "stalling" and get to Manila without delay to proceed with the business of surrender. Beyond any question, the American public was growing impatient with the methods pursued by Tokyo. And there was unquestioned satisfaction in the fact that MacArthur's methods got action, speedily.

Likewise satisfying to most Americans, we believe, was the coldly formal treatment accorded the Japanese delegation while in Manila. From available reports, indications are that members of that delegation may have realized in Manila, for the first time, that Japan is a defeated nation, may expect treatment as such, and that there isn't much they can do about it.

It is to be hoped that they have become conscious of defeat, and will take the realization home with them. Because there are many evidences that the Japs at home, from the highest to lowest, have not yet been impressed with the fact that they have lost the war. From the expressions of their spokesmen, including their emperor, the casual observer would conclude that,

if the Japs were not the victors, they were not the losers.

However, the fact that most Americans may approve the stern course General MacArthur has taken does not imply criticism, necessarily, of early treatment of the Japs, following their announced acceptance of terms of the Potsdam declaration.

It must be assumed that President Truman and all others who have had dealings with the enemy are determined that everything possible shall be done to eliminate him as a danger to future world security. It is absurd to believe that the president, or anyone else high in our government, has been deceived by the Japs.

If Mr. Truman and others have exhibited patience that has been difficult for many people to understand, surely there has been good reason for it. Doubtless they are convinced that their methods are saving American lives and will, at the same time, lead to the sort of control which will eliminate the Japanese peril for all time to come. Only time can prove or disprove the wisdom of their course. But if they are saving lives and, at the same time, are gaining the security desired, then their course is one that every American must approve.

Even so, most Americans undoubtedly applauded when General MacArthur gave evidence of "getting tough" with the enemy. Every American realizes that, sooner or later, someone will have to "get tough" to bring home the realization that crime among nations, as among individuals, is an unprofitable business.

### Funny Business



"The grocer slipped me three eggs, but told me to keep 'em under my hat!"

### SO THEY SAY

Future international peace can only travel on a road paved with streamlined international trade. —H. Wollner, United Nations Standards Co-ordinating Committee, New York.

There was a steady bureaucratic growth before the war, and there is evidence now that the bureaucrats will hold onto the government like leeches unless extraordinary efforts are made to pry them loose. —Olympia, Wash., Olympian.

Germany has always been able to make war on its neighbors because its big business was in close partnership with its unscrupulous governments. That partnership will not happen again. —Jackson, Mich., Citizen Patriot.

If we can get them (war veterans) home and give them jobs, that's all most of them want. —Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans' Administrator.

## Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

(NOTE—While Drew Pearson is on vacation Sgt. Max Novack, who writes your problem" for Yank, the army weekly, contributes a guest column on the returning soldier.)

By SGT. MAX D. NOVACK  
Associated Editor of Yank

NEW YORK—Ever since the first G. I. donned khaki for what was then supposed to be a year of military training, experts have been telling anyone who would listen what the returning veteran will want. Some of the pundits have shown an acute understanding of the civilian-turned-soldier. Others have completely missed the boat.

To the man in uniform most of the arguments have sounded like hogwash. The theory that the youngster who left prep school to carry a gun against the forces of fascism would remain sweetly unsophisticated and immature after having seen something of the rest of the world and the evils of dictatorship has been a special gripe of the man in the foxhole. The belief all the G. I. could possibly want would be found in a piece of homemade blueberry pie a la mode is a constant source of irritation.

The chief thing the man in uniform wants is to return to civilian ways of life. No one who has not had to forego the right of individual action for two to four years can possibly understand the importance of being able to make his own decisions.

Only the man or woman who has had to take orders, some of them without any apparent reason, for long periods could possibly hope to appreciate the determination of the veteran-to-be not to have others do his thinking for him. That is why so many G. I. are incensed at those who attempt to speak for the man in uniform and who try so hard to set the veteran up as a man apart.

The G. I. doesn't want to be put in a special category when he gets out of uniform. While he wants a job for himself he is also intelligent enough to realize there must be jobs for others or his own job won't last. Above all, he does not want any economy of special privilege.

### No Cash Hand-Out

Some G. I. are carried away by the prospect of a cash bonus. While congress has not as yet passed any bonus legislation, numerous bills have been introduced on Capitol Hill and leading members of both houses have spoken in favor of a bonus. Bonus legislation is therefore a definite possibility. Not all G. I. however, favor a bonus. Some of them realize bonuses are just cash hand-outs and do not guarantee or cannot replace jobs. These G. I. would prefer job planning to bonus legislation. They are well aware of

the pressure that will be exerted in favor of a bonus and the easy way out a bonus represents. They remember all too well what happened to veterans of other wars who settled for forty-acre-and-a-mule or a cash hand-out. They do not want that to happen again.

In the past, very little planning has been done for the veterans of America's other wars. When the veterans of the Spanish-American or World War I came home they found a nation entirely unprepared for their return. The veteran of World War I was given \$60 in cash, a pat on the back and 13 years later he was paid off via the bonus.

The veteran of this war wants to be sure some plans are made which will guarantee him against unemployment and the necessity of ever having to carry a gun again. The action of congress in approving Dumbarton Oaks and the United Nations security council has given the G. I. a feeling at last the first steps have been taken towards doing away with future wars. Now, he is waiting to see what will be done about insuring jobs in a postwar economy.

### Revamping G. I. Bill

The initial steps taken by congress to provide for the veteran via the G. I. bill of rights and other legislation have met with approval so far as the men in service are concerned. This is not to imply that all G. I. are entirely satisfied with the law as it now stands. They are not. But, they are aware of the fact that legislation is already in the works to improve the law on the basis of actual experience. This tends to reassure them.

However, many G. I. realize that merely providing free schooling, government-guaranteed loans and unemployment protection does not mean that all their problems will be solved by the G. I. bill of rights. They also want some assurance that other weaknesses in our democratic way of life will be corrected by the time they get ready to put on the blue serge suit. Or, at least, within a reasonable time thereafter.

For another, many G. I. feel that better planning is needed for sounder educational methods to insure their children against the possibility of another war. With that in mind, they ask that international affairs, history and political government be taught so as to make them living things instead of dull routine.

Many of the G. I. also want compulsory high school education for all, slum clearance, low-cost housing projects and universal or group hospital and medical care. If these come into being, they feel that the better world they have heard so much about will actually come about in their and their children's time.

## WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

Funny world all of a sudden, isn't it—with everything working in reverse?

Instead of worrying over what is going to be rationed next, we are wondering what is going to be the next item to go off the ration list.

Instead of worrying about being frozen to our jobs we are worrying about whether or not we will hold them.

Instead of trying to get a few pairs of sheer rayon stockings ahead, we are wondering if what we have will last until nylons are back on the market.

Instead of that wistful phrase "when the war is over" we are now saying "Now that the war is over."

Instead of worrying over ration stamps, we are adding up discharge points for every member of the family in service.

Instead of saying "How many points," when we hold up a can of fruit or vegetables we are again asking "How much?"

We're riding high again instead of walking, and finding that "fill'er up" rates high among the world's most beautiful phrases.

Instead of worrying, we're relaxing.

Instead of making plans for a vacation at home, we're wondering where we can go. "When will he be shipped home?" has replaced "When will he go overseas?" as the big, important question. Peace—it's wonderful.

## Behind Scenes in Washington

By DOUGLAS LARSEN

NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—One of the most thankless jobs of the whole war was performed by the chemical warfare service. But it was a job that probably saved millions of additional needless casualties.

With chemistry advanced to its present state both sides knew what a deadly weapon gas could be. The allies were pledged not to use it. The only thing that would keep the unscrupulous axis from resorting to it was to convince them our retaliation would be worse than their first attack.

CWS did this. It was a delicate job of subtly letting the enemy know just enough about what we had in the way of offense and defense gas warfare to keep them from using it. In addition to that CWS had to produce the equipment and material to back up our threats if it became necessary.

The man who directed this job is Maj. Gen. William N. Porter. He started out as a navy man, graduating from the naval academy at Annapolis in 1909. Switching to the army soon after, he rose rapidly and when the war came rose to the task of coordinating the chemical and industrial industries of the country to do their part in the war and training the chemical troops.

Plus the tremendous war job CWS has done, the research and discovery by its chemists have a big chapter in the history of chemistry.

Working with department of agriculture CWS had a major part in the development of the famous DDT insect spray.

In its medical research division great strides have been made in the field of respiratory diseases. Soon to become available to civilians will be more effective treatments for influenza, whooping cough and the common cold. Experiments are still being conducted on this.

The gas mask developed by CWS experts is far ahead of anything previously developed or conceived. Affording maximum comfort it will have innumerable peace time uses. Also soon to be revealed for consumer use are extraordinary develop-

ments in protective paints, and the perfection of fumigation methods. For shipping CWS scientists discovered and improved new materials for the protection of wood in water such as pilings, and a paint to protect ship bottoms from marine borers.

Combat activities of CWS fell into two major classifications, flame and smoke. Flame included offensive weapons from the various types of aerial incendiaries to flamethrowers. Smoke was used to screen operations and as a signal. In GI parlance CWS troops became known as the "smoke and flame boys."

One of the most ingenious and devastating weapons developed by CWS was the aerial incendiary bomb. The deadly four-pound magnesium bomb sticks, the famed jellied gasoline bomb, and the 500 pound blockburner called the "Goop" were the weapons that burned out axis industry.

The 4.2 inch chemical mortar affectionately named the "goon gun" was the infantryman's delight. When held up by enemy action this mobile little weapon, looking like a stovepipe on a stand was brought in for precision shelling. It could drop a white phosphorus or high explosive shell in the enemy's lap.

Once during an observation flight a U. S. flier spotted a group of Germans doing calisthenics some distance behind the lines. He radioed their positions and suggested the "goon gun" be turned on them. It was, and after a few rounds he reported: "That's all, brother." The effect was so bad the Germans had disappeared in a cloud of smoke and high explosive.

What the tank and portable flame thrower did against the Japs is legendary. It simply consists of a pair of 60-pound fuel tanks strapped to the back with a nozzle that looks like an insect sprayer. The oil fuel is forced under pressure through a short hose to the flamegun and is ignited at the nozzle. With diesel oil its range is 25 yards. With jellied oil it is 60 yards.

### Side Glances



"Yes, he's a private, but Dorothy says he's ambitious and she expects to become engaged to him—well, I also started married life with a private—period!"

### McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

America's Card Authority

### NO CHANGE PLANNED IN COUNTING RULES

Someone has started a rumor in regard to bridge rules which I would like to officially deny. The national laws commission is the body that writes the rules of bridge, and as chairman of that

East player was able to defeat it. East put up the queen of hearts on the first trick, not the ace. If South held both the king and jack, he reasoned, any play he made was immaterial. If South held only the king, he could lose nothing by the play of the queen. South felt he must win the trick. Then when he counted his tricks, he saw that his one chance to make the contract was to find the hearts evenly divided. He led a diamond, East took the ace and returned the ace and another heart. West took the setting trick with his long heart. Of course South could have made the contract by playing low on the first lead.

♠ K 7 4	♠ 10 9 6 2
♥ 6 4	♥ A Q 3
♦ Q 10 8 6 4	♦ A 3
♣ A 8 7	♣ J 9 6 2
♠ 8 5 3	♠ 10 9 6 2
♥ J 9 7 3 2	♥ A Q 3
♦ 7 5	♦ A 3
♣ 10 4 3	♣ J 9 6 2
Dealer	
♠ A Q J	♠ A Q J
♥ K 10 8	♥ K 10 8
♦ K 10 2	♦ K 10 2
♣ K Q 5	♣ K Q 5
Duplicate—Neither bid.	
South Pass	North Pass
East Pass	West Pass
3 N T. Pass Pass Pass	
Opening—♥ 3 28	

### IN FORMER YEARS

commission I can assure you there is no contemplated change in the no trump count. It is 40 for the first trick and 30 for each trick thereafter. Thus with 60 on part score, if you bid and make one no trump, you make your game.

The contract of three no trump on today's hand was a sound one and was generally made in a New York duplicate game, but one

### BARBS

Uncle Sam says there will be 3,500,000 radios by Christmas. Keeping right in tune with the times.

With some of the young folks, moonlight makes the most popular dance step, sitting it out.

The fair ones are going to step into something pretty nice about Thanksgiving time. Nylons will be back!

Close to \$2000, believed hidden by a thief, was found in the laundry chute of a Kansas City home. It all came out in the wash.

As the summertime flowers fade out, the fall ones begin to blossom. Mum's the word!

Japan is an island that will shortly be not only entirely surrounded by water—but by Yanks.

Thirty Years Ago—Reorganization of education under the junior high school plan or something similar is definitely started, according to Prof. T. H. Briggs, whose review of secondary education has just been issued by the U. S. bureau of education.

Property owners on First street from Jefferson to N, and other nearby streets where no sidewalk or board walks now exist, last evening remonstrated against the building of cement walks on First street.

Fifteen Years Ago—The La Grande municipal band, on the eve of its departure for Pendleton, presented the last of its summer series of outdoor concerts at Riverside park last night. Final preparations are being made for labor's annual day of celebration, occurring this year on Sept. 1, which will be nationally observed as Labor day.

10 Years Ago—Purchase of the First National bank of Union by the First National bank of Portland was announced today by E. B. MacNaughton, president of the Portland institution.

Another donation to the Union county Amos L. Helms first aid car fund was reported this morning, by the Sacajawea barbers. This donation brought the total to \$1,165.10.

### This Curious World



ANSWER: In North Dakota, just west of Devil's Lake

NEXT: Around the earth in 15 minutes.