

EDITORIAL PAGE

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Honorable Deflation Now a Fact



EVENING OBSERVER'S PROGRESS PROGRAM

IRRIGATION—Complete the Grande Ronde Valley irrigation project.
I.A. GRANDE — A city of 10,000
Extend the city limits

After the Deluge

Readers whose memory of the theater or movies spans 10 years or so may recall a play called "The Deluge." It was the story of a group of people, a small-town group full of social, political and personal animosities, who took refuge from a flood in a water-tight basement.

Though in temporary safety, all faced death from suffocation in their unventilated refuge. And as breathing became more difficult and death drew nearer, their enmities seemed less and less important. Two by two they resolved their differences, admitted the good points of their opponents' view and characters, and composed their souls to meet their imminent fate.

At last the oxygen in the room was nearly exhausted. Preferring quick drowning to suffocation, one of the characters threw open the door in expectation of a torrent of water. But the flood had receded. And, with peril past, the bad feelings returned. All departed for home as bitter as when they entered.

The point of that play is uncomfortably applicable to the present state of this country and of the world. The tragic truth is that it takes the dire peril of war to bring out the best in men. Only in the midst of death and suffering, apparently, can they learn the lesson of tolerance.

Funny Business



"All I said was, How would you like something in khaki color?"

So in this war nations forgot ambition and jealousy and ideological differences, and pooled their strength to crush the forces of tyranny. Here at home workers and employers found a way to settle disputes and work together in turning out the arms that made victory possible.

But now that the flood of war has receded, the differences are with us again in greater intensity. Selfishness and stubbornness have returned. The domestic front is threatened with economic war. In London, the first postwar meeting of diplomatic representatives of the great allies was a deadlock of opposing views which ended in discouragement and general frustration.

The knowledge that classes and nations cannot get along together unless they face extinction may not be new. But it is shocking to have to make that discovery again. Somehow, after the bitter battle to cleanse the earth of the fascist scourge, everyone hoped that perhaps the world might become a better and happier place. That seemed to be the reason for fighting.

Yet, though we made great scientific strides during the war years, we did not keep pace in human relations. Though we attained a high level of prosperity, we find the continuation of that prosperity endangered by disputes involving a few thousands of our multi-million population. Though we spread the doctrine of democracy far, our destinies are still shaped in the secret meetings of a few world statesmen.

As of today, there is precious little evidence that this country or the world has learned much from history's most terrible war.

SO THEY SAY

By the time the Christmas rush is at its height, we should be in a position to supply our dealers with enough merchandise to meet the most urgent of the anticipated radio demand.
—Paul L. Chamberlain, radio manufacturing sales executive.

Tax revision legislation should be written immediately. This is necessary to stimulate business.
—Rep. Joseph W. Martin, jr., of Massachusetts, House Republican leader.

Prosperity is either here or just around that mythical corner we once heard so much about.
—Helena, Mont. Independent-Record.

We are all appalled with the atomic bomb and its killing effect, yet we kill thousands each year with autos apparently without anyone seemingly getting excited.

—Pyke Johnson, president, Automotive Safety Foundation.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Inside story of what happened at the big five conference is now leaking out. Actually, from the moment the five foreign ministers sat down, they were in trouble. They never had a single profitable session. At the time the atmosphere became so ragged both Jimmy Byrnes and Ernest Bevin threatened to walk out. Toward the end, issues became so befogged that these men, supposed to be the top statesmen of the United Nations, engaged in wild, irresponsible statements.

As usual, the American delegation didn't know exactly what it wanted or how to get it. American diplomats were content to play a defensive game. The British knew what they wanted, but were afraid to make moves. Therefore they tried to act as mediators, keeping friendly with both the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. and coming off fairly well except for blustering foreign minister Bevin, who lost his temper repeatedly. President Truman, after Potsdam, described Bevin as "the rudest man I ever met."

The Russians knew what they wanted, and prepared to sabotage and obstruct until they got it.

Discussion got so bitter that at one time, Molotov proposed that Russia play a part in governing the Panama Canal. Near the end of the conference, Molotov sarcastically remarked to one English diplomat, "Byrnes wants to push democracy in the Balkans to see how it works there before he tries it in South Carolina."

Trouble began over procedure. At Potsdam it had been definitely decided the London conference was to concern itself with peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria and Rumania. However, the Russians came prepared to discuss problems all over the world. When Molotov opened up on other subjects, Byrnes and Bevin brought him up with a sharp reminder of the Potsdam agreement.

But, countered Molotov, the Yalta and Moscow conference agreements also called for regular meetings of the foreign ministers to discuss all matters—not merely Italy and the Balkans. So, he said, he proposed to discuss other questions at London.

Finally, however, they began with Italy. No real difficulty arose. They reached the question of Italian reparations. Then the Russians said they wanted the Italians to

pay \$600,000,000. The British chimed in, said they also wanted large reparations from the Italians. At this point, Byrnes cracked down, said the U. S. A. would be footing the bill in the long run and flatly refused to go along.

As a result, all reparations plans for Italy were left unsettled, except the U. S., Britain and Russia agreed to retain for the time being those portions of the Italian fleet and merchant marine which they had seized. First blow-up came when the Russians tried to do some horse-trading on Italian colonies. After Byrnes had suggested the Italian colonies be put under some sort of trusteeship arrangement, Molotov came out for an individual Russian trusteeship over Tripoli, and he frankly admitted Russia desired a sphere of influence in the Mediterranean. But Bevin and Byrnes flatly refused.

Molotov hinted broadly he was prepared to make certain concessions in the Balkans to the British and Americans in exchange for a Russian sphere of influence in North Africa, but Byrnes refused to do any horse-trading. Instead, he began hammering at the way the Russians were dominating their Balkan satellites.

In the course of this deadlock, Byrnes brought up the question of the Dardanelles which locks the Russians up in the Black sea. Byrnes said the U. S. and Britain were against the harsh terms which Molotov sought to impose upon Turkey.

Panama Canal Questioned
Molotov replied that Russia must have complete and free access to the Dardanelles both in war and peace. But Bevin and Byrnes remained adamant.

Whereupon Molotov said, "how about discussing the Suez canal and our relationship to it?"

This made foreign minister Bevin furious. But Molotov proceeded to add fuel to the flames. Turning to Byrnes, he said: "Well, let's discuss the Panama canal and its relationship to the United States."

This enraged Byrnes, who indicated to Molotov the Panama canal is none of Russia's damn business.

To this Molotov replied if the Suez canal and the Panama canal were none of Russia's business, then the Dardanelles was none of the United States' and Great Britain's. See WASHINGTON... Page 4

WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

One of New York's more elegant department stores has mailed order blanks to its charge account customers for nylon stockings—so that the first arrival of the long-awaited nylons can be mailed out to prevent riots in the store.

Sissies!
So they're afraid of a bunch of women with a nylon gleam in their eyes.

They are afraid to put the stockings out on the counters and let the women pull off each other's mink coats fighting for a pair of the flattering sheers.

Can't New York City—that can handle a crowd waiting for a glimpse of a national hero—handle a bunch of women ready to do or die for a pair of nylons?

The sporting thing to do, of course, would

be to say "Here they are; come and get them" and let the best women win.

If Nellie the waitress can outshove and out-push Park avenue—then Nellie is the girl whose legs deserve to be encased in the first nylons.

After all, this is a democracy, isn't it? We have had gold rushes, and rushes to new territory to stake out homesteading claims.

Surely, we can face a rush for nylons.

So why not give women an equal chance at those precious stockings? And let the women with the sharpest pair of elbows win. Why not make it a purely sporting proposition? And maybe even sell bleacher seats for masculine spectators? It would be better than a wrestling match—no doubt about it.

Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—What does it mean? Secretary of Labor Lew Schwelienbach announced the rules of procedure for the forthcoming labor-management conference late Friday afternoon, and for about an hour thereafter everybody ran around in circles trying to figure out how to interpret rule number six.

The lack of agenda and the blank spaces to be filled in later with names of the chairman and secretary were perfectly understandable. These missing parts simply meant that the committee on arrangements hadn't yet been able to agree on the agenda and hadn't been able to get an acceptance from the man they wanted to preside.

Rule six was something else again. It read:

"It is recommended that negotiated agreements of the members present of the labor group and the management-employer group be required for adoption by the conference of any resolution or recommendation."

A dozen reporters gathered in the press room of the labor department read that one over three times and then started paging a grammarian to parse out the sentence and tell what it meant. Leslie V. Eichel, labor's new and efficient public relations officer read it over and he didn't know. Eichel put in a call for John Dietz, secretary to Major Paul Douglas who is chairman of the conference arrangements committee. He did not know too. Major Douglas had gone home. Secretary Schwelienbach had left his office.

Dietz finally supplied the information that this was the third draft of rule six. It had been very carefully revised and it said exactly what the committee wanted it to say. In the original draft it had said that agreements would be reached by majority vote. But the arrangements committee recognized that would never do. That would have been too simple, too clear. And suppose all 18 of the management group and two members of the labor group had voted for a proposition against the other 18 members of the labor group. It would have been a majority decision, all right, but the 18 who voted "No" would have been dissatisfied and sore, and might have broken up the conference.

At this point the reporters got to specu-

lating on what rule six meant. One came up with the suggestion it meant that if labor and management couldn't agree by negotiation, the government might seize the conference and operate it. That couldn't be.

Finally Eichel got hold of Ted Silvey, who is CIO president Phil Murray's stand-in on the arrangements committee. Eichel and Silvey talked on the phone for about five minutes, with Dietz listening in and Eichel taking copious notes. It meant, the reporters heard Eichel repeating back to Silvey, that the conference would try to achieve unanimity with validity but without rigidity.

That made everything crystal clear and dandy, like mud.

But when Eichel hung up, he was able to announce beamingly that he had the answer. What it meant was that the conference planners had realized there would have to be unanimous agreement on any recommendations, or they might as well not have any conference. In short, they didn't want this conference to come in with majority and minority reports which would settle nothing and really make things worse than they are now, if that's possible.

So they agreed that the conference will try to reach agreements in subcommittees by unanimous agreement. If, however, a minority of sub-committee members can't agree on any proposition, that proposition will not be killed but will be referred to the main committee or the full conference "to negotiate." The problem will then be hashed over in full committee, may be revisions that will enable the sub-committee to bring in unanimous recommendations.

Phil Murray is responsible for suggesting this idea of agreements by negotiation, thus breaking up a deadlock in the arrangements committee. The difficulties in reaching this agreement are not reported here to heap scorn on the forthcoming conference and belittle its efforts, but to show what a tough problem the conference has ahead of it in writing a few simple sentences that will bring industrial peace and be acceptable to all elements of labor and management, throughout the country. They need a sixth grade teacher of English grammar, but wish 'em luck.

Side Glances



"If a griping soldier comes along and wants to get in the railroad business, I'll be glad to co-operate and let him have my job!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY America's Card Authority

BLACKSTONE BID REQUIRES STUDY

For every convention under the sun there is a particular hand that fits it. Here is one I have seen used lately. When you bid the Blackwood four no trump, the response of six clubs by your partner shows one ace and an empty suit, while the response of

♠ Q J 9	None	88652
♥ 9 8 7 3 2	88652	88652
♦ A 10 9 2	88652	88652
♣ A 10 7 4	88652	88652
3	88652	88652
♥ Q J 6	88652	88652
♦ J 10 6	88652	88652
♣ 7 5	88652	88652

South	West	North	East
2♥	Pass	3♣	Pass
3♣	Pass	4♠	Pass
4NT	Pass	6♣	Pass
6♥	Pass	7♥	Pass
Opening—♠ A 10			

six diamonds shows two aces and an empty suit. In today's hand, the three-club bid over two hearts shows the club ace, while the four-diamond bid is an actual support of the diamond suit. When North bid six clubs, South knew that in addition to the ace of clubs and diamond support, North had an empty suit, which must be hearts. With South devoid of spades, the opponents would in all likelihood have been

BARBS

By HAL COCHRAN

The devil finds work for idle hands—let's not let our idle go to the devil!

If you hate to break in a new pipe, leave it on top of your desk where the office boy will be sure to see it.

A ruling that William Joyce, notorious Yord Haw Haw who



broadcast Nazi propaganda, owed allegiance to the British crown, gave England a chance to dish out his just dessert. Guess who had the last haw, haw!

in the bidding if they held 13 spades between them. With seven no trump impossible because they were off the ace of spades, North and South reached the correct contract of seven diamonds. In the play, West made it easy for declarer by laying down the ace of spades. South ruffed with the four of diamonds. Three rounds of diamonds picked up all the adverse trumps, and South had more than enough tricks.

IN FORMER YEARS

Thirty Years Ago

Tennis fans and sharks are competing this afternoon in the La Grande tournament on the La Grande club courts, which was thrown open in Eastern Oregon.

The 83 scorecards measured from entries in the eugenics contest at the fair grounds yesterday afternoon, will be mailed to the respective mothers as soon as completed.

Fifteen Years Ago

Announcement has been made of the resignation of Mrs. C. F. McPherson, as fifth vice president of the Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers and the appointment of Mrs. R. C. Alexander, of La Grande, who will now serve as general chairman of the regional conference to be held here on Oct. 30 and 31.

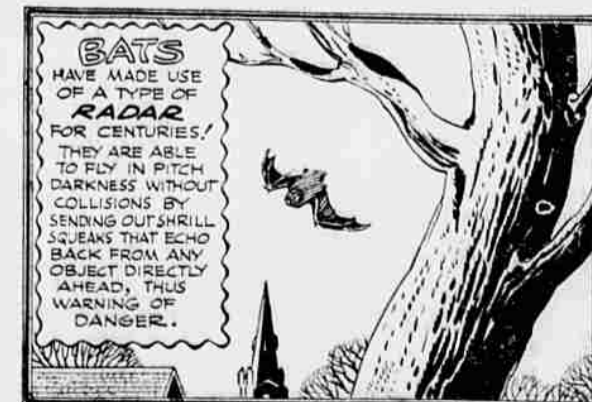
Final arrangements for the Grange Fair-Home Products show are being made today, and tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock, the doors will be open to the public at the Sacajawea Inn.

Ten Years Ago

City planning commission voted last night to extend the fire limits to include block 110 and the north half of block 108 of Chaplin's addition, blocks 4 and 8, a portion of block 9 of Cogan's addition. This is in the section through which the new underpass is being constructed.

The first year's work of a five year program to replace 14 miles of the Beaver Creek pipeline was completed yesterday, according to City Manager Angus McAllister. The work of hooking in 11,000 feet of new metal pipeline in the Whiskey Creek section was completed yesterday and all that remains to be done now is a little backfilling.

This Curious World



"You have to chew your food UP TO MAKE IT GO DOWN."

FREE DONUTS AND COFFEE



NEXT: Where did America's clothes moths come from?