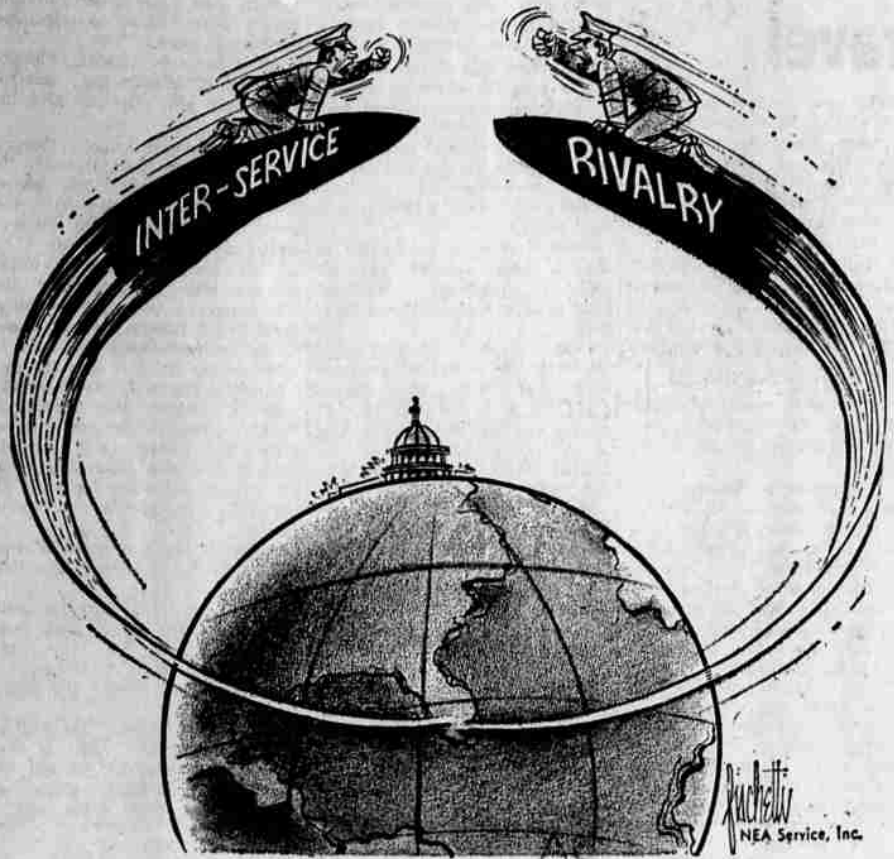


"Gangway! MY Orbit's the Right Way!"



EDITORIAL PAGE

LA GRANDE OBSERVER

Tuesday, June 23, 1959

"A Modern Newspaper With The Pioneer Spirit"

PUBLISHED BY THE LA GRANDE PUBLISHING COMPANY

RILEY D. ALLEN, Publisher; GEORGE S. CHALLIS, Adv. Director; TOM HUMES, Circulation Mgr.

Ideal Classroom For U.S. Professors

Thirty of America's leading geology teachers, some of them authors of books dealing with the earth sciences, are spending 12 days in Oregon.

Five of the 12 days will be devoted to Central Oregon's vast laboratory of the eons, a region that has given much to the science of geology since that distant year when a pastor-geologist, Thomas Condon, wandered over the colored John Day hills with pick in hand and Bible in pocket.

Why are these 30 geologists, who are attending a summer conference at Oregon State College under a National Science Foundation grant, devoting a third of their time to the Central Oregon field?

The professors are engaged in a concentrated study of a "stratigraphy and structural development of the Mesozoic period of Pacific Coast geology." Central Oregon holds some of the western America's grandest exposures of strata of the world's age of reptiles.

Over the basement of Central Oregon long ago, before the Cascades appeared on the western skyline and lava flooded ancient valleys, great seas engulfed the interior country. For years, geologists have been tracing these ancient seas, and they have discovered shores and sediments of many oceans, and in mountain tops have found marine fossils.

Some of the greatest seas that rolled over this part of the state millions of years ago were those of the Mesozoic, the long age of reptiles which to the east of the Rockies yielded the great dinosaurs.

In the vicinity of Suplee, Izee and Seneca near the heart of Oregon are a number of Jurassic formations, laid down in the reptilian era. Geologists have described sections holding some 30,000 feet of marine sediments. Names have been given some of the great oceans whose embayments covered most of Oregon long ago,

as Condon's "islands" pushed their way through primordial oceans.

One of the Mesozoic seas is known as the Donovan, northeast of Burns. It left a rich record of its marine life—shells now entombed in ageless rocks. The name "Donovan" given the Mesozoic sea may seem quite modern. It is. The formation was named for a ranch.

Other formations and the ancient seas they represent include the Lonesome, the Colpitts, the Robertson and the Mowich.

Accompanying the geologists on their five-day trip into Central Oregon will be a man who is well acquainted with the region. He is Dr. E. L. Packard, formerly of Oregon, now of Stanford. It was Dr. Packard, while at the University of Oregon, who some 35 years ago focused the attention of the world of science on the interior country as the result of spectacular discoveries.

These discoveries included the roots of Oregon's "Triassic Alps," height of which is believed to have been about three miles. Other discoveries were new marine localities holding a wealth of fossils. On a ridge east of Suplee was found a reef of fossilized clams, of a strange elongated type. Boundaries of old seas were extended through field work, and newly-found seas were named.

The earth scientists ascertained that oceans continued to roll over interior Oregon until the dawn of the Recent, when there occurred a grand uplift of the interior country. Last of the seas to leave their fossil record in Oregon were those of the fading age of reptiles.

We are glad that these top geology teachers, with Dr. W. D. Wilkinson of OSC as director, will have an opportunity to visit Central Oregon.

In all America there is no better outdoor laboratory for the study of the earth sciences.

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

White House At First Refused To Use Jets

WASHINGTON—Drama such as the Senate seldom sees took place behind the scenes when the world's No. 1 deliberative body finally refused confirmation of a cabinet member for one of the few times in its history. Seldom does the public get any sense of this drama. They see the senators debate on the floor. They feel the tenness of the voting. But not even the press is permitted in Senate cloakrooms. However, here is what happened backstage as the Senate voted on Lewis L. Strauss as secretary of commerce.

Republican leaders were huddling with GOP leader Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois. They had three absentee senators, whose votes they badly needed. One of them, Thurston Morton of Kentucky, could get back to vote by commercial plane. The others, Wallace Bennett of Utah and Milton Young of North Dakota, could not—except by military jet.

A call was made to the White House. Gen. Jerry Persons, who replaced Sherman Adams as assistant president, was asked to rush two air force jets to the rescue. Persons demurred. He said there were only two in the country.

Unbeknownst to the others, Sen. Norris Cotton of New Hampshire walked into another office, picked up the phone and called Admiral Strauss.

"Do you want to be confirmed?" he asked. "If so, you'd better call the White House and put the heat on them for two jets."

Strauss did. The two jets, one a tanker, the other a jet trainer, brought Bennett and Young to Washington at the taxpayers' expense.

Republican Filibuster As early as June 12, Sen. Lyndon Johnson had asked for unanimous consent for a Senate vote. He kept repeating the request. On one occasion, Sen. Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon objected, said he wanted to speak at length.

Finally, Johnson called Morse aside. "Let's let the Republicans do the objecting," he advised. "They aren't ready for a vote; and they want to put the excuse on you."

"All right," replied Morse. "I'll stay off the floor, or stay on the floor, or do whatever you say."

Johnson then asked unanimous consent to vote after eight hours of debate, divided equally. Republicans looked hopefully at Morse, but he made no objection. Reluctantly GOP Leader Dirksen rose. "I am afraid I must object," he said.

It was after this that Republicans frantically called the White House to get jet planes to bring in their absent senators.

During the night debate which followed, Vice President Nixon was huddling backstage trying to change some votes. Presiding over the Senate in his place was Sen. Bob Bartlett, Alaska Democrat. Suddenly Nixon instructed Sen. Andy Schoepel, Kansas Republican, to order Bartlett out of the chair and take over himself.

What Nixon feared was a motion by Senator Johnson to table the Strauss appointment. This could not be debated. It would mean an immediate vote with three GOP senators absent. So Nixon wanted a Republican presiding over the Senate, not a Democrat who might rule favorably to Johnson.

Johnson, however, had no real intention of calling for a vote to table the Strauss nomination. Privately he told Dirksen: "I'm not going to rule out a motion to table," he said, "but I'll give you my word that you'll get plenty of advance notice if I do."

QUOTES FROM THE NEWS

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — Warden Russell O. Suttle of the U.S. Medical Center for the criminally insane, on rioting inmates who held five guards hostage.

"We are in no position to negotiate until we hear something from them. They said they'll call us when they are ready to talk."

BATON ROUGE, La.—Lt. Gov. Lether Frazier, declining to take over as acting governor while Gov. Earl K. Long is being held in a mental institution.

"I don't know what I'm going to do."

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Rev. David H. Brooks, a Negro minister, applauding the life sentences given four white youths for raping a Negro girl.

"But I cannot help thinking of the four Negroes now in the death house at our state prison for 'raping white women.'"

WASHINGTON—Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida reporting that President Eisenhower advised him and eight other governors to stay in a good humor during their trip to Russia.

"I told him that if they don't say anything bad about Robert E. Lee I won't say anything bad about Lenin."

"That's fair enough," Dirksen replied. He urged, however, that the vote go over until the next day.

"No," replied Johnson. "You've been yelling for a vote. And we're going to vote tonight. I've been accused of harassing and persecuting this man. I've been trying to get a vote for a week and we'll get one tonight. You say your last senator, Milt Young, will be here at 3:30 a.m. We'll wait for him and then vote."

Sen. Tom Kuchel of California, Republican whip, came over to the desk of Sen. Clint Anderson of New Mexico, who had been masterminding Democratic strategy. "How do you see it?" he asked.

"As I see it," replied Anderson, "Lyndon Johnson has put you in one heck of a box. Here is the great liberal, Senator Javits of New York, who crusaded against filibusters, now filibustering. Here is Goldwater filibustering. If you Republicans want to filibuster for two or three days you've set a pattern for us and we can continue. If you don't want to vote now on your man, we can hold up the vote indefinitely."

Actually, Dirksen knew the Republicans didn't have the votes even with all three absentees present. He was stalling for time. The Johnson forces thought they had the votes, but weren't quite sure. Inside a room off the Senate, Harry Byrd of Virginia, Jim Eastland of Mississippi, and Bob Kerr of Oklahoma, all Democrats, were sitting over their bourbon, masterminding strategy for the Strauss Republicans.

Goldwater Explodes A Senate functionary who had been with them finally brought out the word: "They've only got 48 votes, and they're counting on Muskie (Maine) and Williams (N.J.)."

The Johnson forces knew these two Democratic senators had been wavering but had finally made up their minds to vote against Strauss. That made 46 votes for Strauss, even after Young of North Dakota returned. So with Young still flying toward Washington, Johnson approached Dirksen and offered to give the Republicans one pro-Strauss Democratic vote. That was why Mansfield of Montana, who was present, paired with the absent Young.

The vote was called. Nixon was in the chair ready to break a tie. But there was no tie. It came out as anti-Strauss forces expected—49 to 46 against him.

Sen. Barry Goldwater was livid with rage. Jumping to his feet he approached Sen. George Smathers of Florida, Democrat, who had voted against Strauss. Without saying a word Goldwater rushed Smathers, his fists out. Smathers, who is lean and athletic, turned the Arizona senator aside with his shoulder as a football runner turns off a tackler.

"What's the matter with you?" he asked. "Do you want to step outside?"

Senator Goldwater apparently had expected Smathers to vote for Strauss, and was so wrought up he lost control of himself. He turned and left the Senate floor.

Supreme Court, Congress Agree On Secret Files

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court and Congress were in agreement today on how to protect secret government files and at the same time give criminal defendants the information they need for a fair trial.

In a 5 to 4 decision which will serve as a guide for all federal judges, the high tribunal Monday upheld the constitutionality of the so-called "Jencks" law. This law, passed in 1957, lists what government data must be disclosed to defendants and under what circumstances.

Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote the long opinion. Three other rulings upholding convictions of defendants who claimed their attorneys were improperly denied the right to examine government files also clarified the court's reasoning in the original Jencks decision two years ago.

In a big batch of rulings handed down as it rushed toward possible adjournment next Monday, the court:

—Denied a hearing to convicted mass killer Charles Starkweather, thus lifting his stay of execution in the Nebraska electric chair.

—Ordered a federal district court in Little Rock, Ark., to re-examine a challenge to four "anti-NAACP laws" approved by the Arkansas Legislature last year.

MAY TAKE CRUISE

PARIS (UPI) — Newly married French actress Brigitte Bardot may spend part of her honeymoon cruising the Mediterranean on a yacht, informed sources said today. The "Sex Kitten," who married actor Jacques Charrier, went into seclusion with her groom in her Paris apartment after the wedding Thursday, but there were reports the newlyweds planned to leave soon for a cruise on producer Raoul Levy's yacht.

EFFECTIVE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Churches Consider Summer As Greatest Opportunity

By LOUIS CASSELS, UPI Staff Writer

Gone are the days when the beginning of summer marked the end of organized church programs for children.

Today the situation is just the reverse. Instead of lapsing into vacation doldrums after Memorial Day, churches now regard the summer months as their greatest opportunity for Christian teaching.

This summer, about three-fourths of the nation's Protestant churches will conduct vacation church schools. The total enrollment probably will exceed 8 million children.

Most vacation church schools begin in June, soon after the public schools close. The typical school operates from 9 a.m. until

noon, Monday through Friday, for a two week period. But the program has proved so popular with children and parents that some churches have lengthened the term to four weeks.

Appeals To Youngsters A good vacation church school is designed to appeal to young people of every age bracket from pre-kindergarten to high school. Bible study and worship are interspersed with play periods, handicrafts, and group activities. Each class has its own special project. A kindergarten group, for example, may build and furnish a model church of cardboard, while a junior high group rehearses and stages a play.

Some church leaders are convinced that children receive more effective religious education in two weeks of vacation school than in a whole year of Sunday school.

They point out that the average Sunday school class period is from 30 to 45 minutes long. Just as the teacher is getting into subject, the bell rings and further instruction has to be postponed until a week later.

In vacation schools, teachers are not faced with such severe time limitations.

Even more ideal conditions for religious training are offered by church-sponsored summer camps. Here children can be brought into a happy, healthful and distinctly Christian environment for 24 hours a day. With the right kind of leadership and program, a church camp can become a place where young people not only learn about but live Christian principles.

Letters To The Editor

Although church camping is still on a fairly small scale, compared to vacation church schools, it is rapidly growing in popularity. Last year, there were about 7,000 church camps in this country with a total attendance of more than 700,000 young people. Church leaders look for an increase of about 15 per cent in the number of camps and campers this summer.

In addition to these live-in camps, many churches are now sponsoring day camps on the outskirts of cities. Buses transport the children to camp in the morning and home again at night.

Another new development which seems to be catching hold in many areas is the "family retreat" at which parents and children spend a week end or a full week together at a church camp.

Theoretically, at least, summer programs like these can be an effective instrument of evangelism, enabling churches to reach many children who do not come to regular Sunday school or worship services.

But a survey by the research bureau of the National Council of Churches last summer showed that the vast majority of children enrolled in church camps and schools were from families which were already active in church life.

"Vacation programs are now being used in most churches as an effective means of reaching un-church-ed children," the bureau reported.

It said the most conspicuous failure of Protestant summer programs was in reaching children of low-income families.

Morse Sponsors Forest Measure

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Twenty senators proposed legislation today designed to accelerate the development of roads and trails in national forests.

Sens. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) are the chief sponsors of the bill, which would implement part of a long range national forest program proposed recently by Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson.

The Benson program calls for an investment of more than \$2,000,000,000 in forests over the next 12 years.

Under the Murray-Morse bill expenditures for the program would be put on an escalator basis: \$40,000,000 in 1962; \$50,000,000 in 1963, and \$60,000,000 in subsequent years. The present annual authorization for the program is \$30,000,000.

Children Drown In Snake River

NYSSA (UPI) — Two stepchildren of Angel Martinez, Nyssa area farm worker, drowned in the Snake river Monday when they stepped into deep water while wading. Martinez managed to pluck a third stepchild from the

swift current. Drowned were Magdalena Martinez, 11, and her 13-year-old brother, Reyes. The stepfather was able to grab little Guadalupe, 9, but the older two were swept out of reach downstream. Sheriff's officers recovered the body of the boy and were conducting dragging operations for the girl.

MUTTON AGAINST TAXES

BINFIELD, England (UPI) — Ernest Price, the benevolent butcher of Binfield, explained today why he decided to sell mutton at a penny a pound. "It's the tax man or the housewife," he said. "I prefer the housewife. I don't want to make a big profit and have to pay more income tax. I cover myself on other meat."



Published in an effort to save lives, in cooperation with the National Safety Council and The Advertising Council.

LA GRANDE OBSERVER