

The 1960 Race



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EDITORIAL PAGE

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Wings For The Airborne Soldier

The U.S. Army's stake in development of antimissile weapons is apparently secure. With the decision of military planners to shift emphasis from anti-aircraft to antimissile weapons, new money will be poured into the Army's Nike-Zeus project.

From this bridgehead the Army can be expected to step up its campaign to secure the equipment it considers essential to waging war on the land in the nuclear era.

Oddly enough the three areas the Army strategists are primarily concerned in deal with aircraft and missiles—not land forces.

The Army, in a report prepared by the Association of the United States Army, contends that a range limitation of 100 miles in the service's surface-to-air missiles should be lifted and that the Army "be charged with the responsibility of land-based surface-to-air defense."

The Army offers the Nike Zeus as its trump card on this question. Its Nike Hercules and the Air Force's Bomarc—designed to knock down enemy manned bombers—are being forced to take a back seat to the leading contender among antimissile weapons, the Nike Zeus.

In the second area of concern the AUSA has urged that limitations be removed from the Army aviation program.

Existing directives stipulate that the combat zones for Army aircraft extends 100 miles forward of U.S.-enemy ground forces and up to 100 miles to the rear. Army aviation is further restricted by weight. The limitation on fixed-wing aircraft, convertiplanes and vertical short take-off and landing craft is 5,000 pounds. Rotary-wing aircraft limitation is 20,000 pounds, empty weight.

These limitations as to weight seem arbitrary; as land forces are made more mobile with support aircraft, area limita-

tions will become even more unrealistic. The third area of concern is airlift requirements. The AUSA contends that these requirements cannot be met with existing equipment. Experts within the Army and the Air Force have testified there isn't enough air transportation today to lift a full Army division from the United States to an overseas theater.

The approximately 340 planes composing the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, theoretically available to ferry combat troops by air, are not designed for combat loading of Army units and are not immediately available in the event of emergency.

The Army asks that it be given responsibility for providing its own airlift. Spokesmen argue that the cost of maintaining a fleet of aircraft on ready for airlift operations is no less valid a proposal than mothballing a fleet of ships to serve in the time of emergency. Argument favoring this concept is that the value of an airlift is immediate mobilization and movement to a trouble spot.

These three areas afford the Army the greatest concern. They are not the only concerns of this service—the question of manpower remains foremost to a fighting force that must engage the enemy on the ground—but they pose crucial question marks in this period when the services are attempting to stake out areas of influence in regions developed by the breakthrough to missiles and nuclear weapons.

Rather than more closely defining the roles of the respective armed services, the modern weaponry has heated up the interservice rivalries as each strives to carve out a share of the expanded defense appropriation. Advocates of the Army's development in the air have no easy road to winning what they feel are necessary wings for the airborne soldier.

A Reversal For Freedom Of Information

A U.S. District Court judge, in throwing out a suit designed to force disclosure of Congressional staff payrolls, has helped cloak financial transactions of congressmen in secrecy. His action serves to prevent exposure of improper and reckless disposal of public money.

In his ruling in the test suit, Judge Alexander Holtzoff said the constitutional privilege of freedom of the press does not include a right of the press to inspect documents not open to the public generally.

Liberty of the press, Judge Holtzoff wrote in his opinion, "does not comprise any alleged right of access to material not available to others, any more than it would include the privilege of attending closed meetings at which news of interest might possibly be gathered."

The judge further stated that the press does not have any legal right to have the assistance of public officials in obtaining information that it desires to print.

In effect the judge has ruled that Congressional figures need not accom-

modate themselves to the inquiries of the press; it may be taken from this ruling that the press fight to maintain freedom of information has suffered a reversal.

If the politician in this country's higher echelons need not be accountable to the public on a subject of payrolls, why should the politician at the state and local levels feel any compunction at withholding such information?

In its petition to the Senate to lift the existing secrecy surrounding the disbursement of public monies for payrolls, salaries and expenses, the American Society of Newspaper Editors eloquently stated what is at stake if the policy of withholding this information persists.

"Whereas," an article of the petition states, "the Congress of the United States, historically, has been the sword and buckler of citizens endeavoring to obtain information about the transactions of the executive departments and independent agencies of government, its effectiveness in this urgent and necessary purpose is diminished by secrecy in its own establishment."

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

Herbert Hoover Deserves Most Credit For Seaway

WASHINGTON.—A lot of people are taking credit for the St. Lawrence seaway, as it officially links the Atlantic Ocean with the Great Lakes. But the man who probably deserves the greatest credit will not be present.

He will be in semi-seclusion in the Waldorf Tower in New York—Herbert Hoover.

It was Hoover who served with such imagination and vigor as secretary of commerce during the Coolidge administration that he became president of the United States. Those were the days when the job of secretary of commerce was not considered a routine obligation to kowtow to big business. Hoover built up the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, pushed the idea of connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the Great Lakes cities, and even proposed repairing the eroding lip of Niagara Falls.

Later when he tried to put across the St. Lawrence seaway as president he failed—as did Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman who followed him. They all failed because of opposition from the railroads and shipping interests along the Atlantic seaboard.

And the man who next to Hoover deserves credit for the St. Lawrence Seaway is George Humphrey, recently retired secretary of the treasury who once bitterly opposed the seaway as "a socialistic ditch," but who became

its champion under Eisenhower. Reason for the switch: Humphrey's M. A. Hanna Co. had secured valuable ore concessions in Labrador and needed to open a water route through the Great Lakes. Having skimmed the cream of Minnesota's iron ore, Humphrey's National Steel company and other steel interests had to get new ore supplies from Labrador or else starve.

So almost over night Big Steel went to bat for the St. Lawrence seaway. George Bender, who as GOP senator from Ohio played ball with Humphrey, complained, as he switched his position from opposing to approving the seaway: "I wish George Humphrey would give us a little more advance notice."

Note—Some senators who voted to confirm Adm. Lewis Strauss justified their approval with the argument that the commerce department post was not important anyway. Actually, however, the commerce department has offered great opportunity for stimulating the American system of free enterprise.

Nixon and Khrushchev. Minnesota's busy, bouncy Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who predicted the breakdown in the Geneva talks, believes that Soviet Premier Khrushchev may get the preparations for a Summit meeting back on the track when Vice President Nixon comes to Moscow next month.

Humphrey tipped off the central intelligence agency, which sought his advice on what kind of reception Nixon could expect, that Khrushchev will probably give him the red-carpet treatment. Recalling his own eight-hour visit in the Kremlin, Humphrey pointed out that the Soviet dictator twice went out of his way to praise Nixon.

The senator predicted Khrushchev would make dramatic concessions to Nixon, paving the way for a Summit conference.

California Waterway. While Queen Elizabeth and President Eisenhower are commemorating the St. Lawrence seaway, a less highlighted but equally dramatic future waterway is being officially okayed after 40 years of battling in California.

It's a manmade river which will run down the middle of the state of California for a distance almost equal to that between Chicago and New Orleans, or from Paris past Berlin well into Poland. It will be longer than any of the man-made waterways in the new St. Lawrence seaway.

Chiefly responsible for getting approval of the \$2 billion California waterway is Pat Brown, first Democratic governor to be elected in California for 40 years, who has finally succeeded in reconciling the 40-year feud between well-watered northern California and arid southern California.

For almost half a century northern California, which has ample water tumbling down from the snow-capped Sierras and going to waste in the sea, has balked at plants to divert water to Southern California where the

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING. NOTICE is hereby given that Beatrice Shade, the executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Jessie M. Biggers, deceased, has filed her final account as such executrix, and in the matter of the probate of said estate, in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Union, and that said Court has set Friday, the 31st day of July, 1959, at 10:00 A.M. as the time, and the County Court Room in the Court House in the City of La Grande, Union County, Oregon, as the place, for hearing on said final account and of any and all objections thereto. Dated this 19 day of June, 1959. Beatrice Shade, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Jessie M. Biggers, deceased.

HELM & NEELY, Attorneys for Executrix West-Jacobson Building La Grande, Oregon. Pub. June 19, 26, July 3, & 10, 1959

sprinkling of lawns is frequently prohibited in the summer. The federal government under FDR and Harold Ickes put across the Great Central Valley project in California; but since then both governors Earl Warren and Goodwin Knight have been trying to get northern and southern California to reconcile their bitter stalemate—without success.

A few days ago, however, Governor Brown persuaded the California legislature to bury the hatchet in California's water wars and pass a \$2 billion state water project. It will provide almost twice the water delivered by the Central Valley and the Trinity River projects.

The new waterway will also permit an increase of 5,200,000 in California's population.

Without any fanfare Governor Brown put across the California waterway during his first five months in office.

Headlines and Footnotes. Time Magazine has started hostile investigations of the 11 senators who voted against Publisher Henry Luce's wife, Clare Boothe, as ambassador to Brazil. Gen. Curtis Le May, the air force's gruff vice chief, told reservists to their face the other day that they would be useless in case of war because they would never be ready in time. "Reserve officers are good only for answering telephones," he snorted. "The whole shooting match would be over in 30 days."

The whittled-down housing bill was the work of Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson who pulled the economy strings inside the Senate-House conference. While the Eisenhower administration is trying to raise interest rates on GI home loans veterans can't get settlements on their home purchases. The banks are delaying the contracts until the interest goes up. Metropolitan Opera Star Richard Tucker and Francis Cardinal Spellman, meeting at New York's La Guardia airport the other day, swapped favors. The cardinal agreed to arrange an audience with the Pope for the Jewish singer this summer in return for the first pressing of Tucker's latest recording.

Legal Notice

(SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION) IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR UNION COUNTY WILLARD K. CAREY, Plaintiff, vs. The Unknown Heirs and/or Devises of FRED WILCOX, deceased; MILDRED W. FROST and JOHN DOE FROST, husband and wife; The Unknown Heirs and/or Devises of VIRGINIA COFFMAN, deceased; JOHN DOE COFFMAN; KATHRYN Y. COFFMAN; RICHARD ROE COFFMAN; JOHN W. COFFMAN; JANE DOE COFFMAN; also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the Complaint herein.

Defendants. TO: Each and all of the above-named defendants, and all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in or to the lands described in the complaint herein: IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer plaintiff's Complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before four weeks from and after the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint herein, to-wit:

The defendants, and each of them, be required to set forth the nature of his or her claim to the real estate described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point bearing South 3° West, distant 632 feet, from the South side of "C" Street on the West line of the Original Town of LeGrand (LaGrande), Union County, Oregon; thence North 87° West 189 feet; thence South 3° West 342 feet; thence North 87° East 200 feet more or less to the West line of Outlot No. 1 of Original Town of LeGrand; thence North along the west line of said outlot, 120 feet, more or less to the North side of Mill Creek; thence under Mill Creek on the Westerly side thereof, to a point bearing South 87° East from the place of beginning; thence North 87° West 100 feet to the place of beginning. Situated in the South half of the

Southeast quarter (S½SE¼) of Section 7, in Township 3 South, Range 38, East of the Willamette Meridian. and that all adverse claims of the defendants, and each of them, be determined by the Decree of this Court; that by said decree it be declared and adjudged that the defendants have no estate, right, title, lien or interest in or to the said real estate and premises described herein, or any part thereof, and the plaintiff be declared and decreed to be the owner in fee simple of said real property and the whole thereof, and that title to the plaintiff herein be decreed to be good and valid and quieted in the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff be adjudged and decreed the sole owner of said real property and premises and every part thereof; that the defendants, and each of them, be forever enjoined and debarred from asserting any claim whatsoever in or to the said lands and premises adverse to the plaintiff.

THIS SUMMONS is served upon you by publication thereof by Order of the Honorable C. K. McCormick, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, dated and entered this 17th day of June, 1959, directing that this summons be published in the La Grande Evening Observer once each week for four (4) consecutive weeks, and the date of the first publication thereof is JUNE 19th, 1959.

BURLEIGH & CAREY Attorneys for Plaintiff Residing at La Grande, Oregon Pub. June 19, 26, July 3 & 10, 1959

Green Takes Over Livestock Plant. Bob Green will take over the interests of Barney Stephens in the La Grande Livestock Commission. The two men purchased the operation from Albert Lorenz in May of 1956. Several improvements have already been made in the plant. A new ceiling has been put on the sales arena, and the branding chute has been remodeled. The hog lots will also be enlarged to accommodate more animals.

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