

We Have Almost Nothing to Worry About



DEFENSE EXPERT SAYS MANY WILL SURVIVE A NUCLEAR WAR

EDITORIAL PAGE

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It Will Find Little Support

Judging from a pair of recent editorials in *The Oregonian*, that newspaper agrees with the plea of the trucking industry — that Oregon's present weight-mile tax is bad for business and that something must be done about it.

Actually the plea of the big truckers, for lower taxes, is not unexpected. There have been hints of a campaign—at least one of them from the typewriter, of *The Oregonian's* editorial writer—before this latest pair of pronouncements from the Portland daily.

The pitch now is that Oregon's weight-mile tax is so high that it is more profitable for truckers to ship their big rigs piggy-back than to haul them over the highway to San Francisco.

This brings a couple of things to mind: First, if all the trucks were taken off the highways and hauled on flatcars, we imagine the average motorist — who greatly outnumbers the truckers — will give a rising shout of praise. It would be wonderful to be able to advertise Oregon highways as being truckless.

Second, the Oregon tax structure was designed to require the trucking industry to pay its share of construction and maintenance costs. To be sure, if the truckers disappear from the highway the state's highway revenues will drop.

But, so will the need for the funds drop, in the same proportion if the tax has been computed correctly in the past.

We don't expect the battle to end here. There were some indications that truckers intended to go before the last legislature with a request for a tax reduction. It was apparent by the time the session started, however, that this wasn't the year to ask for a cut.

Perhaps the latest move is something intended for the eyes of the newly-appointed members of the legislative interim committee on highways.

Whatever its purpose, and regardless of the fact that it is welcomed—if not inspired—by the big-money truckers, it will find little support in the state outside of the truck industry and *The Oregonian's* editorial page.

When The Tactics Are Unfair

Oregonians who have been wondering about all the fuss over "secondary boycotts" raised by the McClellan committee have a good example at home.

It is the picketing of several Oregon grocery stores by members of the Teamsters union, because the stores sell Tillamook cheese.

The Teamsters are picketing to advertise their troubles with the cheese cooperative. Coop employees in the cheese-making department get along fine with the teamsters, but the fluid milk department, involving 17 employees, has not been able to agree with the union.

So we have a situation where one small department of a farmer cooperative is disputing with one small group of members of the giant Teamster organization.

As a result entire grocery stores many miles away are being picketed because they sell products made by another department of the same coop, and delivered by another group of members of the same union.

The danger is in the precedent.

Suppose, as the Eugene Register-Guard pointed out the other day, a firm "manufacturing shoelaces or matchfolders is in a labor dispute somewhere in the East. Under the Tillamook cheese ethic, pickets then should appear at stores selling those brands of "hot" products — even though they may have been manufactured at a time when no labor dispute was in force. By their presence they will intimidate merchants who attempt only to handle the goods their customers want.

"The assertion of the pickets (and the individual pickets cannot be absolved from muddy thinking in this matter) is that Tillamook cheese is 'unfair.' It is time for the public to decide for itself what tactics, what lines of argument, are fair and unfair. Otherwise, government must step in with more restrictive laws. This will happen, as sure as the sun shall rise, unless labor itself takes a hand and gets the Teamsters into line. This labor can do, and easily, by the simple expedient of ignoring Teamster picket lines."

Sen. Neuberger's Foe

Some interesting political pyrotechnics are in prospect in Oregon with Sen. Wayne Morse's announcement that he will not support Sen. Richard L. Neuberger for reelection next year. We have thought Mr. Neuberger to be one of the most constructive members of the Senate — progressive, courageous and able to rise above partisanship. But the feud between the two Oregon Democrats has become increasingly bitter, with most of the pronouncements coming from Mr. Morse.

The sad thing is that Mr. Morse, whose own ability no one can doubt, seems intent on destroying Mr. Neuberger. He has threatened to point out his colleague's "sorry record," which consists among other things of supporting foreign aid and resisting protectionism. Mr. Neuberger is not a liberal in Washington and a con-

servative back home. But Mr. Morse, himself a maverick who changed from Republican to independent to Democrat, apparently cannot abide anyone who differs with him at the moment. He reserves his choicest vitriol for those who favor the same things he says he favors but do not concur with him 100 per cent on method or detail.

Well, it is all very poignant, but somehow we wonder whether in the process Oregon voters won't learn as much about Mr. Morse's egomania as about Mr. Neuberger's record. (Washington Post).

Barbs

Americans eat close to two billion crackers a year, which is a crumbly thought.

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

Mercenaries Are Poised For Invasion Of Cuba

WASHINGTON—While most U. S. diplomats are worrying about Geneva and Berlin, the powder keg in the Caribbean becomes more explosive. Approximately 300 Spanish mercenaries, supplied from General Franco's military jails, are now in the Dominican Republic ready for an attack on Cuba. With Fidel Castro already having launched an attack on Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, Trujillo now has an excuse for a retaliatory invasion.

The Spanish mercenaries were paid \$250 in Spain before they left, are getting \$1.50 a day regular pay, are equipped with 50 Spanish 15-MM mortars, together with ammunition purchased from France, and have been holding artillery practice within earshot of Trujillo City.

Also churning the cafes and streets of Trujillo City are a great many Cuban army officers, exiled by Castro, with more arriving every day. They are determined to stage a comeback. Paradoxical development is that they have been demanding that ex-president Batista, now in exile in the Dominican Republic, lead them, and he has refused. As an old army commander, he has shown them, in terms of detailed strategy, how an attempt to retake Cuba would only lead to a blood bath.

The other day Batista was given a veiled threat by a Trujillo emissary that he would either have to help lead an expedition to invade Cuba or be surrendered to Castro to stand trial. Batista refused to encourage the expedition. What happens to him at the hands of his own ex-army officers and Trujillo remains to be seen.

There was bitter, close-door de-

bate inside the ways and means committee over the question of whether the treasury shall be allowed to increase interest rates on the government's long-term bonds to the highest point since World War I in order to persuade big investment houses to buy them.

Speaker Sam Rayburn came in for attack by Republicans because he had held a secret caucus with Democrats regarding Eisenhower's request for increased interest rates. The attacks on him aren't to be published, but here is what happened.

"I thought it was the province of this committee to deal with this question," complained Republican Rep. Dick Simpson of Pennsylvania. "We've got to do something. The country is facing a financial crisis with regard to the national debt. But there seems to be little point in the committee discussing it here if you fellows have already decided to reject the president's plan under orders from Speaker Rayburn and John McCormack, your majority leader."

"Sure, we met with the speaker and John McCormack," shot back the committee chairman, Democrat Wilbur Mills of Arkansas. "What's wrong with that? You fellows seem to do a lot of conferring with Charlie Halleck (the House GOP leader) on legislative policies, but we don't complain about it."

"Yes, but we thought you would go along with the President's request, Wilbur," objected Bruce Alger, the lone Republican from Texas. "Has this meeting with the speaker and McCormack changed your mind? We'd like to have an understanding on whether you Democrats are going to

do something about the national debt, by accepting the President's proposal, or if you are going to stall around and do nothing."

Help For Big Bankers

"Listen, I am as concerned about the mounting national debt as you are and so, I hope, is every member of congress," snapped Mills. "Nobody is stalling. I never have given anyone any assurance that I would go along with the President's proposal to repeal the ceiling on government bonds. I am inclined to think it might help the big bankers more than it would help the national economy, if the treasury department were given blanket power to increase interest rates on bonds."

"Well, I am just wondering if the recent caucus with the speaker has reinforced that view among the Democratic members of this committee," needed Alger.

"I am sure the meeting you speak about hasn't altered my views or those of any other Democrat on the committee," bristled Mills. "You are jumping at conclusions. The trouble with the White House and its spokesmen in congress on this and other issues is that you want all or nothing. You won't get me to go along on that."

"I'd like to make my own position clear," declared Missouri's GOP Rep. Tom Curtis, amid the quarreling. "In my opinion, our Democratic friends have a right to confer with their leaders any time they want to. We Republicans do it."

Note—The Republicans didn't know it, but the Democratic caucus with Sam Rayburn came to no definite agreement, except that Rayburn seemed anxious to help his fellow Texan, secretary of the treasury Bob Anderson, increase interest rates.

Several Democrats, including Michigan's Thad Machrowicz, said they would oppose any interest rate increase on government

QUOTES FROM THE NEWS

United Press International

NEW YORK — Soviet Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov, appealing for increased trade between the United States and Russia: "We both stand to learn from one another."

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower, on being told by Kozlov that the Russians are using atomic energy for peaceful purposes: "I have been preaching that for six years."

COVINGTON, La.—Dr. Robert Heath, a psychiatrist, disclosing that Gov. Earl K. Long had suffered a nervous breakdown brought on by overwork and aggravated by a stroke and heart trouble: "It is not uncommon to see strokes accompanied by accelerated emotional symptoms."

WASHINGTON — Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R-Mich.), fruitlessly urging restoration of 25 million dollars for civilian space activities: "If we should err, it should be on the side of generosity."

Bonds. They argued that this would trigger an interest boost on corporation bonds, with inflationary results.

However, Rayburn insisted on some action to avoid a fiscal "crisis." He said Secretary Anderson was worried over the "unsound market position" of government securities at current interest rates, that foreign investors were becoming chary of U.S. bonds and might start cashing them in in exchange for "gold."

Savings Interest To Be Increased By U. S. National

The United States National Bank of Portland will increase its rate of interest on savings accounts to 3 per cent per annum beginning July 1, 1959, according to E. C. Sammons, president.

This new savings rate, which will be compounded semi-annually, is effective at all of U. S. National's 70 statewide banking offices.

In commenting on the higher interest rate, Sammons said the move is designed to encourage thrift and to provide Oregonians with an even greater incentive to save.

Sammons declared the increased interest rate will provide approximately \$700,000 of added savings interest during the last half of this year for the more than 200,000 savings account customers at U.S. National offices throughout the state.

The 3 per cent interest rate is the maximum rate banks are permitted to pay under laws of the Federal Reserve system, Sammons noted.

Former President Won't Make Visit

SALEM (UPI) — Gov. Mark Hatfield says former President Herbert Hoover has advised him he won't be able to be on hand when the Oregon Centennial wagon train arrives at its final destination — Independence, Ore. — this summer.

Hatfield said Hoover told him President Eisenhower has asked the former chief executive to take on a commission assignment in August.

Hoover said it was a disappointment to have to turn down the invitation. He asked Hatfield to meet with him July 17 in California and Hatfield accepted.

BEGINNING JULY 1

SAVINGS

at **FIRST NATIONAL BANK** will earn interest at...



NOW

SAVINGS DEPOSITS
MADE ON OR BEFORE

JULY 13

WILL EARN THIS NEW
INTEREST RATE FROM
JULY 1st!



FIRST National Bank of Oregon
PORTLAND
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION