

"I'm Not Your Maker But I Sure Am Your Finisher!"



EDITORIAL PAGE

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People Doing Instead Of Watching

For years various observers have deplored the tendency of the Americans to prefer to watch others engage in some sports activity rather than to participate in some sport themselves. Some observers can take satisfaction in some current figures showing that while baseball attendance is down, the number of participants in fishing, hunting and boating activities is markedly up.

In the evolution that organized baseball is going through, and which no one seems quite able to understand, the number of minor leagues has declined in 10 years from 59 to 24. Attendance at major league games has declined by 16 per cent in the last decade. Meanwhile the number of hunting and fishing licenses sold, the number of outboard motors in use, and the value of fishing tackle sold show impressive gains.

Ten years ago 225,000 station wagons were sold in a year. In 1958 900,000 sta-

tion wagons — one-fifth of all cars — were bought. Not every one, of course, uses a station wagon to go hunting or fishing, but a great many do.

It is quite obvious, of course, that boating as a recreation has come into its own with the advent of the trailer pulled boat. The trailer solved the problem of where to keep a boat when it isn't in use. The popularity of water skiing also has helped make the water more attractive.

In the last 10 years also, television came into its own, and there are more people than ever watching spectator sports, but from their front rooms instead of the ringside or the bleachers.

It is encouraging to see statistics showing that more people are doing instead of just watching, but it is not safe to conclude that the number of watchers has declined.

Segregation Is Not That Important

Last week Gov. Faubus of Arkansas said in an interview that integrated schools could not operate in Little Rock without the intervention of federal forces. In saying this he was predicting, if not inviting, more mob violence of the kind that brought disgrace to Little Rock previously and led to closure of the high schools.

But Little Rock has finally gotten wise to Faubus and is not going to let him lead it into more trouble. When a school board election was held recently his slate of rabid segregationists was defeated. Now the new five man school board has voted unanimously to re-open the high schools on an integrated basis next fall.

Faubus can't retaliate in the same way this time because the law under which

he closed the schools before has been thrown out by the courts. He could appeal to the legislature for a new law, but wouldn't likely get it. He might put some of his henchmen to work stirring up trouble as he was suspected of doing before, hoping to pressure the school board into changing its plans.

He is not likely to succeed in whatever he does. The majority of white people in Little Rock may be no more inclined to accept school integration now than before, but they have experienced the alternatives — federal troops on their streets to preserve order, and no high school education for their children at all. They have come to a realization that segregation after all is just not that important.

Early Detection Is The Answer

If it hadn't been for Klaus Fuchs, and the other atomic spies, Russia would be anywhere from 18 months to three years behind its present stage of development in nuclear weapons. Such are the consequences of the crimes of a traitor like Fuchs who was released from prison in England this week.

Fuchs was described by the U. S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee as having "influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy . . . in the history of nations."

He was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment and received five years off for good behavior. Alan Nunn May, linked with Fuchs in Communist spy circles in Britain, was sentenced in 1946 to 10 years and was released in 1952. Britain has been accused of being far too soft in its dealings with such persons.

By contrast Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were put to death in this country in 1953 after being convicted of wartime espionage. The law now reads that the death penalty may be invoked for peace time spying.

The severity of the punishment, however, is not likely to be a deterrent to a dedicated Communist. Certainly punishment is swift and sure for anyone caught spying for the West behind the iron curtain, yet we can be certain that our intelligence agencies are not without some eyes and ears in the camps of the potential enemy.

The espionage problem in any country lies in detecting spies before they do their damage. It will turn out to be one of the tragedies of history that such persons as Fuchs and the Rosenbergs could not have been detected earlier if Russia is able eventually to point the "ultimate" weapon, a sure fire ICBM, at us and demand surrender or else.

Barbs

Just wishing you were as wealthy as somebody else really isn't doing much about it.

There's a lot of growing interest in home gardens right now, and sometimes that's about all.

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

Stock Market Investors Lose Out In Senate Vote

WASHINGTON—The Senate of the United States met until 1 a. m., last week voting on taxes scheduled to expire at midnight last night (June 30). The debate was preceded by a secret huddle between Sen. John Carroll of Colorado and Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, at which the Democratic leaders emphatically agreed that the Liberal Democrats should bring up for a vote certain tightening of tax loopholes and tax provisions favoring big business.

During the subsequent voting, three of these were voted down as follows:

1. Sen. Paul Douglas (Ill.) lost a move to cut the oil-depletion allowance.
2. Sen. Joe Clark (Pa.) failed to plug the loophole permitting big taxpayers to deduct yachts, private airplanes, world-series boxes, and other entertainment.
3. Sen. William Proxmire (Wis.) failed in his proposal to put those who receive dividends on the same withholding basis as wage-earners whose taxes are withheld from payrolls.

However, one important proposal by Sen. Eugene McCarthy (Minn.) won. It was to abolish the 4 per cent tax deduction given those who make their money from stock-market dividends as against those who earn it from salaries or government bonds. This so-called George-Humphrey amendment proposed by the recent secretary of the treasury in order to stimulate the stock market, was abolished.

But one day later, the joint committee of the House and Senate, with a stroke of the pen, wiped out the Senate vote. It reinstated tax favoritism for stock-market investors—despite the fact that this favoritism costs the treasury \$335,000,000 annually.

Big Business Committee

On the joint committee which unceremoniously overruled the entire Senate were: Byrd of Virginia, biggest apple grower in the world; Kerr of Oklahoma, one of the biggest oilmen in the USA; Frear of Delaware, who usually votes with the Du Ponts—all Democrats; plus Bennett of Utah, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Butler of Maryland, elected with Texas oil money.

On the House side were Mills of Arkansas, King of California and Forand of Rhode Island, always jealous of the right of the House of Representatives to initiate tax legislation; with Simpson of Pennsylvania and Mason of Illinois, archconservative Republicans. Only man on the joint committee who battles for small taxpayers is Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana.

This closed-door committee action is important because it follows a pattern of what has been happening all during the current 86th congress. Both houses will carefully debate and pass on a bill on housing, unemployment compensation, taxes. Then a joint committee, usually stacked with conservatives, will completely rewrite the bills voted by the two houses of congress.

That's why so many senators are up in arms; why so many newly elected members of both houses are wondering what was the use of the landslide victory last November.

Revealing Debate

Here is a cross-section of the Senate debate before senators voted to abolish the 4 per cent tax preference for stock-market investors.

Sen. Douglas (Ill.)—"The then Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey was sponsor of the amendment. In his testimony before the banking and currency committee, of which I am a member, he represented this as being an aid to persons of low incomes, because he said those with low incomes were the primary owners of American industry."

"In the light of experience, how wrong does the senator think Mr. Humphrey has been proven to be?"

Sen. McCarthy had just shown that low-income taxpayers got almost no benefit from the 4 per cent stock dividend deduction. He agreed with Douglas that Humphrey was about 99.4 per cent wrong.

Sen. Lausche, (Ohio)—"Is not preferential treatment given to those who derive their incomes from stock holdings over those who derive their income from government bonds?"

Senator McCarthy agreed. Sen. Lausche—"In other words one who buys federal government savings bonds pays the full income tax . . . Is it not also true that the treasury is complaining because many investors have decided it is more profitable to purchase stocks than to purchase government bonds?"

Sen. Douglas—"The Eisenhower administration, having given this tax favor to the owner of stocks, helped send up the price of stocks. It helped stimulate the movement of capital investment into stocks. But now they say that is one reason they must increase the interest rate on

bonds. Is that correct?"

Sen. McCarthy—"That is the argument they make."

Sen. Douglas—"In other words, having gotten us into the fix through the improper benefits to owners of stocks, they now want to use that fact as a leverage to increase the interest rate on bonds."

Sen. Carroll—"I see the distinguished senator from Kentucky (Thruston Morton), who is chairman of the Republican national committee. This action benefitting stockholders was taken in 1954. Since 1954 there has not been a Republican congress in control of the legislative arm of the government. In the campaign of 1954 for the first time in 100 years, the people of the nation turned away from a Republican president and put into office a Democratic congress. In 1956 the Democrats held their majority. In 1958 the Democrats obtained a greater majority than ever."

The Senate then voted to repeal the Humphrey amendment giving special tax deduction to stock-market investors. One day later, the joint committee knocked out the Senate's vote in a cocked hat. That's why so many senators are sore.

QUOTES FROM THE NEWS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Police Chief James C. MacDonald, explaining why police have less trouble with drunks during hot spells: "Who needs whisky? This weather would knock anybody out."

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Gov. John Patterson, on the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People:

"There is no room in Alabama for such an organization. They should stay in New York where they came from and stop kindling the fires of racial hatred in the South. They should do their agitating somewhere else."

NEW YORK — Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, welcoming members of the Lions International in convention here:

"The appeal and strength of your organization lies in your great objective of service — service to the communities and the world in which we live."

CAIRO — President Gamal Abdel Nasser, reaffirming Egypt's ban on Israeli shipping in the Suez Canal: "We shall continue to proceed on our course whatever the consequences may be."

Clothes Dryer, Television, Lightning Claim Children

Death struck children Tuesday beside a television set, in a baseball sandlot and in the whirling drum of an electric dryer.

Two young brothers were electrocuted as they tinkered with the aerial of their TV set in the basement of their home at Blea Burnie, Md.

The victims were Daniel Doyle, 9, and his 7-year-old brother, Michael. They were the adopted children of Chief Petty Officer Warren Doyle and his wife, Vita. The parents found the boys sprawled on the floor in front of the set when they returned from the commissary at Ft. Meade.

Police said the boys either ignored or failed to notice a note on the set warning that it should be unplugged before the aerial was handled. They said a damp concrete floor and steel frames of nearby beds apparently acted as conductors.

In Indianapolis, a bolt of lightning struck down Gary Klingler, 10, as he crouched at third base during a little league baseball game.

The bolt ripped off his clothing and dug a seven-inch hole where he stood. It also knocked down Gary's playmate, Robert Lockhart, 11, and Robert's father, Estel.

The elder Lockhart revived his son with artificial respiration, but

the Klingler boy died at General Hospital.

Jerome Anthony Brown, 7, apparently climbed into an electric dryer at a self service laundry in Oklahoma City, Okla., because he wanted to ride in the drum, police said.

A neighbor saw the boy walking toward the laundry in his pajamas about 6 a.m. Tuesday. At 8 a.m. two housewives noticed the dryer vibrating and called a mechanic. The mechanic found the Negro boy's charred, mangled body.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Dorothy Brown, charged that her son, — a mentally retarded child — was the victim of a cruel prank by other children.

But police homicide inspector E. B. Meals said there was no evidence that the boy was forced into the dryer.

12-Year-Old Indicted On Charge Of Rape

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI)—The Davidson County grand jury Tuesday indicted Jame T. Westmoreland, 12-year-old Negro, on charges of raping a 7-year-old girl.

He is accused of raping the girl last Sunday after threatening her with a knife. Maximum penalty upon conviction in Tennessee is electrocution.

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