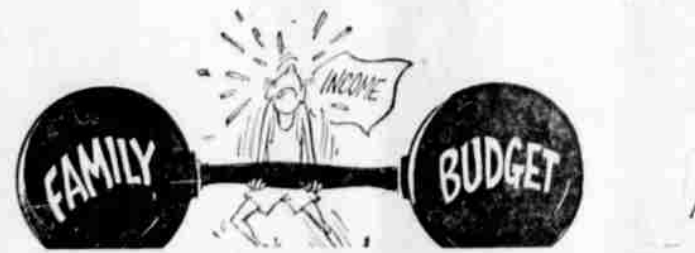
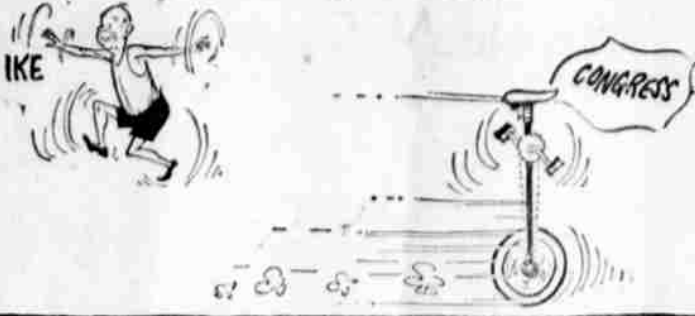


Three-Ringed Circus



EDITORIAL PAGE

LA GRANDE OBSERVER

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Long's Feelings Or Justice?

Newspaper readers all over the nation have been chortling for a month now over the antics of Louisiana's sick Governor, Earl Long.

This is unfortunate. It is too bad newspapers—including this one—and their readers find humor in the actions of a man who obviously is sick, real sick.

Long, of course, is the kind of a guy to invite laughter in such circumstances. He plays the buffoon naturally, as if he were born to the part. He refers to his home as "my little pea patch" and tells voters to "remember Ole Earl" with considerable success.

There is another aspect to the whole farce, however, and one more serious than possible harm to Governor Long's feelings. That is the danger to justice in Louisiana under the present setup.

Probably no single group of men in America have so much power over the lives, persons and property of their fellow men as the governors of our states. In this respect they are much more powerful than any other administrators or group of administrators, not excluding the President.

For an example of what a willful governor can do, one only has to look back to less than two years ago, when Orval Faubus of Arkansas negated the work of the Little Rock School Board, the Federal court system and the national administration.

And Faubus wasn't sick. Long already has dismissed professionally-qualified people, who gave opinions

in their professional capacities, merely because those opinions disagreed with his.

He already has demonstrated that the whole state police force in Louisiana, or at least that portion of it which is interested in keeping their job, is under his personal domination, ready to carry out whatever order a disturbed governor wants to give.

He already has shown that portions of the court system in Louisiana are peopled with men more willing to wave before Earl Long's wind than they are to take chances with his ire.

This poses a real threat to those other residents of Louisiana who do not have Long's position as governor to help them out. With all agencies of law enforcement and the administration of justice securely in his hands, the governor can force any citizen of Louisiana to his bidding, with loss of property or freedom the probable penalty for refusal.

One possibility of this was seen a number of years ago when the governor of another state executed a man when a stay of execution had been ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

And no one was able to do anything to the governor about it.

Earl Long is a tragic figure, humorous to some.

But, in his present condition and present state of mind, he is a danger to every citizen of his state. And for the present at least, there's no way for anyone to do anything about it.

Inflation Discourages Construction, Too

Ike used his big gun again. He vetoed a major piece of legislation—the bill appropriating 1.3 billion dollars to subsidize housing construction.

This was something of a shock to the Democratic majority in Congress which had reduced considerably the amount it wanted to spend on housing in order to make the bill "veto proof." But in his veto message the President said this spending measure "would be inflationary and therefore an obstacle to constructive progress . . ."

Obviously Ike thinks combatting inflation—which is pushing prices upwards—is more important than encouraging home building, especially when such encouragement would have to be done with borrowed money. The fed-

eral government is running in the red. The ceiling on the national debt has to be raised. Selling more bonds to get money for something not entirely essential—such as stum clearance and urban renewal—is regarded by the administration as pouring more oil on the inflationary fires.

Some of those in areas which produce building materials, such as the Northwest, are not likely to look with favor on this veto, feeling that it will discourage construction. That may be, but something else that discourages construction even more is inflated prices. When the government does something to make inflation worse, rather than hold it in check, it deals a blow to lumber producers and others in the building industry.

Perfect Escape For The Democrats

A friend was bemoaning the chances of the as-yet unnamed Democratic candidate for president in the 1960 general election.

"The Republicans will nominate Nixon, who has eight years of publicity buildup. No matter whom we choose, he won't be able to match that."

Well, a good concentrated short-term

publicity buildup is as effective as a longer, low-pressure campaign.

For that reason, Democrats might consider a ticket composed of their two members who have obtained the most publicity recently.

Who would undoubtedly be Oregon's Senator Morse and Louisiana's Governor

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

CIA Warns Of Possible War With Soviet Union

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Herter sits down once again with Foreign Minister Gromyko under anything but favorable auspices. Here are the instructions and diplomatic conversations which make it so:

1. Eisenhower has told Herter to permit no prolonged conversations or—as they would say in the Senate—filibusters. If no agreement is in sight within two weeks, Herter has been instructed to come home.

2. Gromyko has already served notice to the same end. He has sent word that he wants the foreign ministers meeting to be short and sweet, so he can get back to Moscow by July 22 to welcome Vice President Nixon. That leaves only 10 days to negotiate.

3. Eisenhower received a confidential report from CIA director Allen Dulles, just before Herter left, that the United States and Russia could be closer to war than at any time since the Bolshevik revolution. This warning was based on the belief that Premier Khrushchev is in a reckless mood and has decided the Allies can be bluffed out of Berlin.

Eisenhower, listening to the Dulles report, could not believe Khrushchev would be foolish enough to risk a showdown that could plunge the world into war. Perhaps that's why Eisenhower has resisted advice by the joint chiefs of staff and Secretary Herter to take military precautions in advance. Herter wants the strategic air command put on a night-and-day alert, and perhaps the National Guard called out.

These are some of the unhappy off-stage events as the foreign ministers meet again in Geneva.

Munitions Lobby
Sometimes it takes a tough prod from congress to make the brass hats in the Pentagon wake up. The investigation inspired by Congressman Alfred Santangelo of Louisiana regarding the munitions lobby has brought out some surprising facts.

Most surprising is that Deputy Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates just hadn't been much concerned about the tremendous number of retired admirals and generals hired by the big defense contractors. On the whole he defended the system.

Secretary Gates is an investment banker from Philadelphia, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and the Boy Scouts of America, and one of the more erudite officials of the defense department.

He was in the defense department when one of the most historic court-martial in recent American history took place at Huntsville, Ala.—That of Col. John Nickerson, who charged that the defense department was riddled with lobbyists.

"High-ranking officers of the Air Force, including general officers," testified Nickerson under oath, "get to thinking about retirement and a job as head of missile research with Lockheed or some other firm."

"Sales offices of aircraft companies in Washington are primarily lobbyists," continued Nickerson still under oath. "Eighty-five per cent of the aircraft sales are with the government. These firms put pressure on Secretary Wilson through the joint chiefs of staff, through congress, and through direct contacts by representatives of the aircraft industry with all levels of the Pentagon."

Nickerson even charged that a private firm could put across an inferior weapon with the Air Force and the Air Force would accept that inferior weapon because of influence.

One day after Nickerson start-

QUOTES FROM THE NEWS

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Richard Beaudreau, 19, Ottawa bank teller who was caught by police here, on how he and an accomplice of the same age stole \$71,529 from the bank:
"They (bank officials) trust their employees too much. It is too easy."

LOS ANGELES—Gabriel Green, 34, director of the Amalgamated Flying Saucer Clubs of America, insisting that "space people" and earthlings have met:
"Every new idea is met with ridicule. Television once was considered impossible."

GENEVA — Assistant Secretary of State Andrew Berding, on the second round of the Big Four foreign ministers' conference which begins today:
"We hope, of course, to get into private sessions quickly."

FORT WORTH, Tex. — Gov. Earl K. Long of Louisiana, apologizing for an outburst of temper:
"When a man loses his temper, sometimes he loses his equilibrium."

ed enumerating these charges he was abruptly taken off the witness stand. The court-martial was concluded.

Despite Secretary Gates' unconcern, Congressman Herbert plans to continue where Nickerson left off.

Steel Showdown
As the steel negotiators spar for a final showdown, forces very high up in the administration are lined up secretly on opposite sides. President Eisenhower is on the side of the steel industry. Vice President Nixon, though he can't say so and won't, is leaning toward the steelworkers.

This was one inside reason why Dave McDonald, head of the United Steelworkers, made his dramatic flight to Pittsburgh last week to try to get Nixon to push the negotiations off deadline.

Nixon would like to do so. However, he faces powerful opposition very close to Ike himself in the person of former Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, now president of National Steel, and Jim Black, Vice President of Republic Steel. They don't want Ike to budge one inch in favor of labor, believe the round of wage increases must be broken and that the steel industry is the place to break it.

This is why Ike has kept hands off the negotiations, also why the industry has offered almost no concessions to labor. Two months ago, sentiment inside the Steelworkers was very much against a strike. Too many men had been too long out of work. They remembered the recession. But now, Union sentiment has solidified behind the Union leaders. There are angry murmurs against management.

This is because management in its last offer proposed taking away eight basic rights in the present contract. This made labor see red.

LETTERS

Maximum length 300 words. No anonymous letters but true name will be withheld on request.

To the Editor

The School District Reorganization Committee of Union County has requested that the superintendents of all school districts do all that they can to get out the vote on the School District Reorganization Plan which is to be voted upon between the hours of 2:00 and 8:00 p.m. on July 20, 1959. The importance of this election can not be over-emphasized because the voter must decide whether or not all school districts, with the exception of North Powder, are to be included in one large unified district within Union County. If the vote is "yes" on July 20, all existing school districts including La Grande School District No. 1 will be included in a new school district with a new school board and a new school administration. This school board would administer the affairs of the various schools in the county, establish bus routes, decide school attendance zones, employ teachers and administrators and carry on all the functions of the local school boards. This school board would levy a uniform tax over all the property in the new school district to pay for the operations of the schools and to retire the outstanding bonds of all the present school districts. We can not estimate the tax because of the many unknown factors. It is reasonable to guess, however, that school taxes will be raised for some people and lowered for others.

The new school board of the proposed re-organized district would be charged with the responsibility of establishing the quality level of the education in the schools of the city and the county. The caliber of the men or women elected to the board, their vision and educational philosophy will play a great part in the education of our children. Adequate educational leadership from an enlarged administrative staff is essential.

Failure to approve this re-organization plan would continue the existing school districts. But the reorganization committee would continue working until a plan is approved by the people and the school districts of the county are re-organized into unified districts operating schools with grades 1 to 12 inclusive.

The Union County School District Reorganization has been running paid advertisements in the papers. Public hearings have been held and now it is up to the voters of the district to make the decision. I urge that every voter become informed on the plan which is proposed and then decide and vote July 20, 1959.

Very truly yours,
Lyle N. Riggs
Superintendent

STEELE TO MOSCOW
LONDON (UPI) — Tommy Steele, Britain's rock 'n' roll king, will fly to Moscow in a Russian jet airliner Aug. 5 to attend the International Film Festival, officials at his studio said today.

Stock Gains Mark Fourth Straight Week Of Advance

By ELMER C. WALZER
UPI Staff Writer

NEW YORK (UPI) — Stocks gained during the past week—their fourth successive week of advance—with volume rising to a daily average of 3,734,933 shares, most since May 8.

At the close on Friday, the industrial average had registered gains in 11 of the 12 sessions since June 23, and it closed the week only one-quarter point under the all-time high set on Wednesday.

During the week the railroad department got into action and Wednesday it registered a new high since May 8, 1956.

It was a week of business recovery from the July 4 holiday week, but the comeback failed to lift the figure to those of the pre-holiday week. This was in line with expectations.

Steel operations came back and at times it appeared as if a strike would be averted. Hope was not given up for a settlement although the companies were preparing as the week ended to bank their furnaces in advance of the strike deadline on Tuesday.

Gains In Auto Output
Gains were noted in automobile output, coal production, construction, and retail trade. Steel operations were scheduled to rise from 78.2 per cent of capacity in the July 4 week to 83.2 per cent.

At the close on Friday, the industrial average stood at 663.56, up 8.90 points from the close the week before; railroad 172.22 up 3.30; utility 88.78 up 0.68; and 65 stocks 221.94 up 3.02.

Sales for the week totaled 18,718,665 shares. In the previous week sales averaged 3,239,305 shares daily for a four-day week. In the long rise from June 23, the industrial average rose nearly 33 points without much decline. The average dipped 0.72 points on Thursday and rose 0.47 point on Friday.

The rise in industrials was helped along by strength in chemicals, automobiles, some of the metals, and farm implements. Steels lagged with Bethlehem off a point and U. S. Steel off nearly a point, reflecting strike uncertainty.

Chevy Leads Production
General Motors got into action and netted 4 points on the week. Ford rose 4 1/2, Chrysler and American Motors strengthened.

High production for the first half helped the autos. Chevrolet led the June production figures. Packing shares had their day with Armour and Cudahy strong spots. Outlook for higher earnings for the packing industry is said to be good.

In the chemical group Du Pont rose 5 1/2 points. Stauffer Chemical decline 5 1/2 and Victor Chemical Works rose 7 points on report of merger negotiations between the two.

Mc Kesson & Robbins rose 9 1/2 and American Home Products 5 1/2 in the drugs. Merck and Pfizer were up 2 or 3 while Norwich lost more than 2. Benoit gained 3 1/2 in the aircrafts. Interstate Department Stores rose more than 5 in the mercantiles while Penney and Woolworth were up 3 or more. Richfield and Union Oil of California rose more than 3 in the oils. Deere led the farm implements higher with a rise of more than 5 while Caterpillar and International Harvester rose 3.

Rails, Utilities, Gain
Rails had gains ranging to 4 points in Norfolk & Western, Florida Power & Light, up nearly 7, featured the utilities. Motorola rose 5 1/2 in an otherwise lower electronic group. Texas Instru-

ment's lost 7 1/2 points and Zenith 6 1/2 points in that section. Polaroid lost 6 and Bell & Howell lost 4 1/2 in the cameras.

International Salt rose 10 points on the week and advances of more than 8 came into Glen Alder and Motor Products. Gains of 5 points or more Carborundum and Consolidated Cigar.

Glen Alder led the list in turnover with sales of 548,500 shares. Aluminum Limited, in second place with sales of 325,000 shares, gained nearly a point. General Motors was third, American Motors fourth, and New York Central fifth. The last gained 1 1/2 points despite further postponement of action on a dividend on the excuse of uncertainty over the steel situation.

A total of 1,435 issues were traded. Of these 723 advanced, 340 declined and 167 held unchanged. There were 204 new highs for the year set and 38 new lows.

Federal Water Rights Stand Is Questioned

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — California State Attorney General Stanley Mosk said today that the federal government's position in the 8-year-old Colorado River water suit could "have a serious impact on water rights in every state in the union."

Mosk disclosed that he has written to the president of the National Assn. of Attorney Generals, Richard Ervin of Florida, warning that the government's stand in the case might lead to federal control of most water rights.

"The United States makes two arguments which, if accepted, would very largely take control of water rights away from the states," Mosk's letter stated. A copy of the letter along with another letter was sent to Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R-Calif.) in Washington.

Mosk said the government argued that waters appurtenant to the Lower Colorado Basin passed to federal control when the United States took over the area from Mexico. The second argument that could hinder states' water rights, Mosk said, was that this nation never turned over control of the Colorado to the lower basin states.

"There should be no serious federal-state problem in the water rights field, Congress in a whole series of statutes beginning with 1866 has evidenced a consistent intention to leave the water rights to state law," Mosk wrote.

"The position of the United States in Arizona vs. California

is capable of seriously retarding water resources development throughout the country if it should be sustained.

"Unfortunately, the United States has no water law to replace the laws enacted by the states if state law should be destroyed or rendered inoperative," Mosk added.

He said he believes most of the state attorneys general would agree with him, and that some would want to express their opinion to the government's stand.

Public Opinion Will Spur Wheat Laws

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson says there is a "good likelihood" that Congress will pass acceptable wheat legislation this session under the spur of public opinion.

Benson told news conference Friday that any new bill, which would replace a Democratic measure vetoed by President Eisenhower, should be a bipartisan effort backed by members of both parties.

Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.), a member of the House Agriculture Committee, promptly asserted that Benson had destroyed "every possibility" of a compromise by his testimony before the committee.

Picture of a Promise



Sure, she's a grand old flag! That's why we salute her. That's why we pledge allegiance to her.

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Peace costs money. Money for military and industrial strength. Money for science and education. And money saved by individuals—by you—to help keep the economy strong. Bonds provide this money.

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