

Fellow Traveler



EDITORIAL PAGE

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Simply A New Sales Gimmick

When first reports were made associating cigarette smoking with lung cancer, the tobacco industry naturally took a defensive attitude and undertook at once to prove that such claims were wrong.

Indications that it is not entirely successful in these efforts can be seen in some of the devices being employed now to increase the sale of cigarettes.

The heavy emphasis on filter cigarettes, cigarettes with "less tars," the filters that are recessed to prevent contact between the lips and tongue and the filter all suggest that cigarette makers are yielding at least a little to the scientists who claim with greater emphasis than ever that smoking is a contributing cause of lung cancer.

The use of tobacco is so habit forming that there seems little chance that the consumption of tobacco will be reduced no matter how frightening are the statistics produced by the researchers. The cigarette makers are aware of this, for

in the five years since the cancer scare was first announced, cigarette consumption has increased 20 per cent. And in that same period population growth was only 11 per cent.

Why then the concerted effort within the cigarette industry to introduce new filters, "air conditioned" papers, and emphasis on slogans that indicate that some brands are "safer" than others? The answer has to do with salesmanship.

Cigarettes have always been a highly competitive industry. The health angle simply provides a new gimmick. Many people who smoke believe that their habit is hazardous to some degree. Therefore it is good sales appeal to offer something that purports to be less hazardous than what has been offered before. Thus the cigarette smoker can puff away, reassured that being insulated from tobacco by a half inch of stiff paper or plastic filter, reduced by a great deal his chances of suffering ill effects.

We Can Do Little Now But Apologize

Among those traveling with Nixon in Russia is Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution in Atlanta, Ga. At Leningrad shipyard workers crowded around him and impressed McGill by their friendly attitude. Then someone asked the inevitable question about Little Rock and why America is unfair to people because their skins are colored.

"This is a tough question which can't be answered when one discusses it in a familiar language," McGill reported. Through an interpreter he found it impossible. Then he commented: "Race discrimination is a cancer in American life and the sooner we realize and bring ourselves to do the right and civilized thing to end it, the stronger we will be."

That is quite a statement, coming from an editor south of the Mason-Dixon line, but it is not the first time he has voiced these sentiments. McGill is not a

typical southerner.

But, lest we get to thinking that racial discrimination is confined to the southern states, consider a current situation here in the state of Washington.

State law prohibits discrimination because of race, color or religion in the sale of publicly assisted housing. The Seattle Real Estate Board is paying the costs of a suit intended to prevent the sale of an FHA financed house to a Negro family. Offsetting incidents like this are some instances of broadening tolerance.

At the Seattle trial a Japanese-American testified that it had been the experience of Nisei that once they had settled in an all white neighborhood they soon gained acceptance. In Hawaii the people have voted as a state for the first time with little evidence that the candidates were judged according to their race.

It Was A Good Performance

Some people are blunt and brutally frank by nature. They are the kind who will tell you just what they think in plain words with little regard for any adverse consequences. They belong to the call-a-spade-a-spade school.

The premier of Russia is one of these. His off the cuff exchange of sharp words with Vice President Nixon wasn't anything new. As Adlai Stevenson said today, it was the same when he interviewed him. And Averell Harriman was shocked and "alarmed" by the "blunt and brutal" language Nikita Khrushchev used during two lengthy meetings with the former New York governor.

Thus no particular significance can be placed on the Nixon-Khrushchev word-duel. The Red leader simply talked to

the vice president as he talks to everyone. The way Nixon handled the situation reflected considerable credit to him. He wasn't taken aback. He didn't quaver in the face of the strong words from the man the world most fears. He spoke up to him. He talked just as plain as Khrushchev. It was a good performance.

Barbs

Last fall derby hats were promoted—this spring old-fashioned stiff sailor straw hats. Look out, men, high button shoes may be next.

"Dress for heat — Then ignore it" says a fashion story headline. But will the heat ignore you?

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

Nikita Told Nixon Truth About Red Missile Might

WASHINGTON — There was irony in the fact that Nikita Khrushchev's unprecedented and on-the-whole healthy public debate at the American Exposition in Moscow was staged with the man who has consistently urged more American concentration on missiles.

When Khrushchev threw in vice President Nixon's face the warning "We have means at our disposal which can have very bad consequences" and again when he said, obviously referring to missiles, "But ours are better if you want to compete" — Nixon knew Khrushchev was telling the truth.

It was Nixon who urged a franker policy in telling American people how far behind Russia we were when the first Russian Sputnik was launched on Oct. 4, 1957. He was overruled by the White House. In the approximately two years since then, we have lagged even farther behind. And the real reason Foreign Minister Gromyko has been so tough at Geneva is because Russia is now ahead of the United States in every military department except sea power.

Here is the box score on Soviet vs. American military strength, which both Nixon and Khrushchev had in mind when they debated in Moscow:

Intercontinental missiles: Russia suddenly resumed testing intercontinental missiles in March after a long lapse. From this, Secretary of Defense McElroy hopefully concluded that the lapse meant the Russians, like us, were having trouble with their long-distance missile. Other experts believe Russia stopped firing the big missiles simply because she was busy producing them.

In any event, there can be no mistaking the fact Russia has been blasting off about four missiles a month since March from her great test center northeast of the Caspian Sea. Our powerful radar in Turkey have spotted the missiles take off; an-

other radar station in the Aleutians has followed the warheads as they plunged back to earth. Only two of the big missiles have been hurled a full 5,000 miles. The remaining 18 which we were able to track went 3,500 to 4,500 miles. Whether these were test models or production models, however, remains a question mark.

Our own ICBM firings have been plagued by minor malfunctions. It is no military secret that we have tested 26 Atlas ICBM's, of which eleven have been successful, six partially successful, and nine complete failures. In contrast, our monitor shows that 75 per cent of the Russian ICBM tests have been successful. They have operated with alarming reliability. The first of our 5,500-mile Atlas missiles were supposed to be combat-ready in July. But five misfires in a row have delayed the operational date until September or October. It is doubtful that we will have the 10 operational Atlases that Secretary McElroy promised by the end of the year. Russia ought to have ten times that number.

Intermediate missiles: Russia is known to have 750 medium-range missiles ready to launch against our overseas bases. They include both T-4's, which can shoot 1,000 miles and T-2's, which can hit targets up to 1,800 miles away.

Our first squadron of 1,200-mile Thor missiles was delivered to England last winter and was supposed to be ready for combat by January. It didn't become operational until June.

This now gives us 15 intermediate missiles against Russia's 750. We should whip another 15-missile squadron into shape before the summer is over. Altogether, we will set up four squadrons in England. We also hope to locate four squadrons in Italy, perhaps four more in Turkey, after we have built about 200 launching sites.

Our present schedule also calls for halting production altogether some respects than our own intermediate missiles.

Underwater missiles: We have taken actual photographs of Soviet submarines equipped with vertical launching tubes. These are capable of firing sub-nosed Comet missiles from underwater hiding-places at targets 700 miles inland. Russia has also stepped up its submarine activity in American waters during the past three years. Apparently the Reds have even planted secret transmitters along the ocean bottom near our shores. These serve as homing devices to guide other submarines.

In contrast, we won't be able to launch underwater missiles until late 1960. These will be 1,200-mile Polaris missiles, which have fizzled in preliminary tests at Cape Canaveral, Fla. The test program will be stepped up for the next 12 months. Then the Navy may attempt a shipboard launching from a surface ship. If this succeeds, the Navy will try firing Polaris missiles from submerged submarines, all carrying winged Regulus missiles, which must be fired from the surface. Our total submarine fleet, counting 80 used for training or stored in mothballs, is less than 200.

Russian atomic subs: Thanks to Adm. Hyman Rickover, however, we are well ahead of Russia in designing and constructing atomic submarines. But the latest intelligence reports claim Russia will soon launch its first two atomic subs.

In atomic weapons, Russia has caught up with us in quality and is not far behind in quantity. We have picked up enough information from Russian nuclear tests to convince our scientists that Russia has developed compact hydrogen warheads better in some respects than our own.

In conventional weapons, Russia still maintains an overwhelm-

QUOTES FROM THE NEWS

United Press International

NEW YORK — American fashion designer Norman Norell, commenting on the House of Dior's fashion decree for knee-high skirts:

"I don't think knees are that pretty. My bet is that women will wear them (hem) where they damn well want to anyway."

MENOMONIE, Wis. — Roman Mroz, 20, of Chicago, describing the derailment of seven cars of the Northwestern Railroad's crack Twin Cities "400" in which at least 100 persons were injured:

"There was a rumbling noise and it felt like the car was going to roll completely over. We opened the door which was right above our heads and it felt about 300 pounds heavy. It was a miracle we weren't all killed."

WASHINGTON — National Labor Relations Board examiner John F. Funke, ordering a publishing firm to rehire eight printers fired for allegedly being fresh to female employees:

"Contiguous employment of male and female in offices and plants has inevitably led to a relaxation of formal barriers and to a tolerance of casual bandinage and conduct not free from overtones of sex."

WASHINGTON — Chairman Owen Harris (D-Ark.) of the House commerce subcommittee, announcing that his group will investigate charges that some now-defunct TV quiz shows were rigged:

"If this is true, then the American people have been defrauded on a large scale."

IMMUNITY FOR WORLD JUDGES

Fulbright Would Like Time To Think Over The Problem

By FRANK ELEAZER UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — What the State Department man wanted was to make visiting judges of the World Court immune to our traffic cops, red lights and other such legal hazards.

The senators, though, came up with a different approach. Why not cut membership of the court from 15 judges to 5, or maybe even 3, one of them wondered. Another intimated we might throw the visiting judges some cases to try.

I'm pretty sure the idea was that these August jurists, who do their work in the Hague, then wouldn't have time to run around and get into trouble.

Of course nobody said any of the judges had ever run afoul of the law, here or elsewhere.

Leonard C. Meeker, the State Department's acting legal adviser, told the Foreign Relations Committee he was sure "this sort of problem would scarcely exist at all." In that case, Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) wondered, why was Meeker here seeking to make the judges immune, and exactly from what?

Meeker said we want the judges to feel welcome here, that is all. And when he said immune, that's just what he meant.

"Regarding any matter?" Fulbright inquired. "That is correct," Meeker replied.

Fulbright was under the impression the judges are already immune, everywhere, on all matters pertaining to the court and its cases. Meeker said that was right. But they don't do course work all the time. And I guess that's where they got to the crux of this delicate international matter.

Case Load Aired

"Do they have a great many cases before them these days?" Fulbright asked.

"No sir, they do not," Meeker replied.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) asked how many, exactly.

Meeker said since 1946, when the old League of Nations Court was reestablished under the United Nations, "There have been 1

think 23 or 24 cases," plus maybe a dozen advisory opinions.

"What do they do when they sit?" asked Fulbright.

"They have fairly elaborate procedures," Meeker began.

"But if they don't have cases, what do they do?" Fulbright persisted.

Well that, it seems, is the problem. Sometimes they go home, to such diverse places as Russia, Mexico, and Formosa. Sometimes they prefer to visit around, and the United States is always glad to see tourists.

Fewer Judges Suggested

Especially, I guess, tourists with salaries of \$20,000 a year, tax free, plus an allowance for travel expenses.

Mansfield thought maybe fewer judges could handle the load. Fulbright indicated that some people think more work for the court is the answer. Meeker said President Eisenhower is among those who subscribe to this view.

Fulbright got to wondering again what prompted the immunity bill. Meeker said it was requested by the United Nations in 1946, when it set up the court.

Fulbright said he guessed since the State Department had waited 13 years to lay the request before Congress, nobody would mind if he thought it over a while.

So come over anytime, judges. But for now, anyway, I wouldn't recommend thumbing your nose at the law.

MAN OF THE WEEK:

Vice President Richard Nixon On Russian Jaunt

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Staff Writer

The man-of-the-week: Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The place: The Soviet Union.

The quote: "The moment we place either one of these powerful nations (the U. S. and Russia), in a position where it has no choice but accept dictation or fight, then you are playing with the most destructive force in the world."

Never in the history of the Soviet Union had the Russian people been treated to such a spectacle.

Here on quick-tongued Premier Nikita Khrushchev's own totalitarian grounds, a visitor was trading verbal punch for punch with him and arguing the American case as Ivan, the Russian man in the street, had never heard it before.

Khrushchev Seems Pleased

Strangely, Khrushchev seemed to like it.

And Nixon was on the way to becoming a popular Russian hero.

The start of Nixon's Russia visit had not been so auspicious. Khrushchev had wondered publicly what his motives were in making the trip. The welcoming crowd at Moscow's airport was thin and the reception cool. Moscow newspapers had buried the news of his visit so that few actually were aware of his coming.

At the moment of Nixon's arrival, Khrushchev was at a mass

meeting denouncing the U. S.'s "Captive Nations Week."

It was, he said, "provocative" interference in "our internal affairs."

The debate begun in the kitchen of the model home in the American exhibit in Moscow continued through the formal opening of the exhibit, through a roast beef dinner hosted by Nixon for Khrushchev at the U. S. Embassy and through long private talks at the latter's dacha or summer house.

Longest High-Level Talk

It was the longest, highest-level talk ever held between a member of the U. S. government and Khrushchev.

Whether either man actually won the debate or had succeeded in getting the other to change any of his ideas would be doubtful.

In general, as Nixon proceeded to Leningrad, to Novosibirsk in Siberia and to Sverdlovsk, he attracted crowds which were both large and friendly. Occasionally, he ran into hecklers who appeared obviously to have been primed.

From Russia Nixon was to proceed to Poland where another study in contrasts was possible. Khrushchev was there last week and his reception was polite but less than enthusiastic.

LAUDS HAWAII VOTE

DEGYTARSK, U.S.S.R. (UPI) — Touring Vice President Richard M. Nixon Thursday hailed the Republican victory in Hawaii as "the best shot in the arm the party has had in the last two years."

ing superiority. Her land army is still 175 divisions; ours has dwindled to 14 effective divisions. The Red army also has better modern rifles, self-propelled assault artillery, armored personnel carriers, heavy tanks, and grasshopper helicopters.

Russia still has about 20,000 combat jet planes to our 18,000. While her fighter planes are probably superior to ours, our Strategic Air Command is still considered a more effective bomber force. Russia has been testing a new, supersonic, bomber which might be the forerunner of the world's first atomic bomber. Her atomic aircraft program is believed to be ahead of ours.

On the high seas, we still surpass Russia in fleet strength. But the Red surface fleet is now second only to our own, while her submarine fleet is superior. Russia hasn't bothered to build any airplane carriers, perhaps because carriers may be as outmoded as battleships in this atomic age.

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Buck Backstop Wears Contacts

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Catcher Hank Foiles of Pittsburgh claimed he made major league history by wearing contact lenses as he worked behind the plate in the Pirates' 4-3 14-inning victory over the Milwaukee Braves.

"The contacts are new sports - regular lenses. I've worn them for about 14 weeks. I put them in in the morning and take them out at night," he said.

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