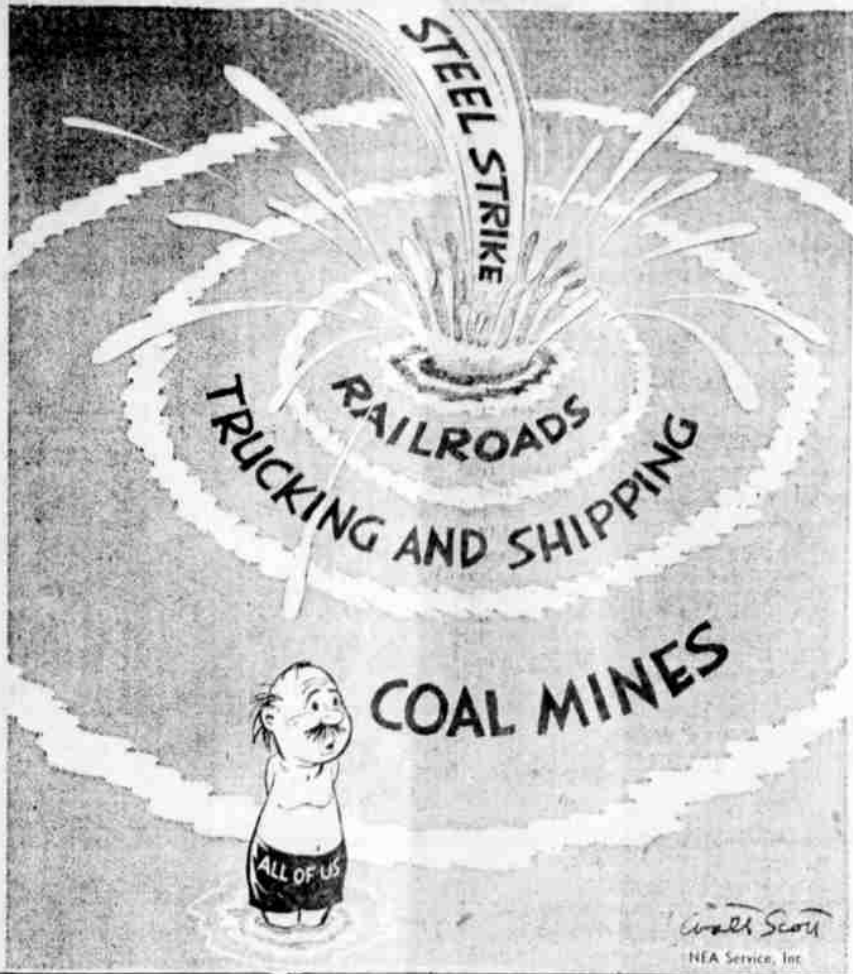


Widening Ripples . .



EDITORIAL PAGE

# LA GRANDE OBSERVER

Tuesday, August 4, 1959

"A Modern Newspaper With The Pioneer Spirit"

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## One Down, One More To Go

Senator Wayne Morse told a reporter in Washington the other day that he would not carry his feud with Senator Richard L. Neuberger into next year's general election.

In other words, Wayne Lyman will not campaign for a Republican for Neuberger's job. If he can't beat Neuberger in the primary, he'll sit this one out.

And, he admitted, finding a good candidate to oppose Neuberger in the Democratic primary would be tough, perhaps impossible.

In view of the reluctance of any responsible, well-known Democrat to oppose Neuberger, we imagine it will be impossible to beat him in the primary.

Friends have long known this was Neuberger's biggest worry.

How many extreme partisans would vote for someone else just because Wayne Lyman wanted them to, was the question.

Apparently that question has been answered by Wayne Lyman himself. There aren't enough of the extreme Morse partisans left to do the job.

Neuberger, then, is to be spared serious opposition in next year's Democratic primary and can focus his attention on the general election in the fall of 1960.

And, unless Pete Gunnar can find real opposition—just taken—opposition within the next few months, Neuberger will rack up a one-sided win in November, 1960, really one-sided.

Which is probably just the way it will happen.

## Strange Set Of Sights, Indeed

The Oregon Journal sees in the dismissal of an indictment against Clyde Crosby by the State Supreme Court this week "the last of the Vicecapades."

While it is true that the Portland vice investigations—probably opposed at the start by The Journal because of jealousy of the attention gained by the Oregonian—did have certain showish overtones, that paper's final analysis of the whole situation leaves something to be desired.

The Journal has attempted to downplay the whole business simply because it didn't like Jim Elkins, as near as we can figure it out. Elkins, of course, is not a particularly loveable character. But it is not necessary to refuse to listen to a man's story, as The Journal would

have us do in the Elkins case, simply because you don't like the way he brushes his teeth or cuts his hair.

The show is not over, in any event. There are a number of Oregonians' we'll wager, who do not relish the sight of the state's largest city being mayored by a man who flunked a lie detector test which he requested, who are not proud that Portland's mayor found it necessary to invoke the Fifth Amendment before a Congressional committee.

The party is over, to be sure. It ended without accomplishing much.

At least part of the blame for the way things turned out must be assumed by The Journal and the strange course of conduct it elected to follow early in the game.

## Dangers Of A California Inter-Tie

"I know of no better way to scare major new industry out of the idea of coming into this state than an open ended, long-term arrangement for shipping massive amounts of Northwest power to California."

This is the way H. Dewayne Kraeger, director of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development in Washington, winds up an analysis of the proposed inter-tie of California and Northwest power lines. Obviously he is fearful that once power started flowing from Northwest dams to California, we could never get it stopped, no matter how much the Northwest might need the power.

In this fear he is absolutely justified.

When the governors of Washington, Oregon and California met in Sacramento recently to discuss this matter, they agreed to sponsor a study aimed at determining the feasibility of an inter-tie. The governor of California, of course, gave assurance that his state would never claim status as a preference customer of the Bonneville Administration in competition with Northwest power

users. The agreement calls for assurance that preference clauses cannot apply "inadvertently or by design."

Kraeger says federal law would have to guarantee that power supplied to California could be recalled on demand. Even so much a guarantee might be changed by a subsequent Congress, and since California has far more votes in Congress than Washington and Oregon put together, it would still be hazardous.

Actually the matter is not one that the states of Oregon and Washington have complete control of. Bonneville is a federal agency. If it wanted to tie in with California and sell surplus power there, it could seek permission to do so on the federal level and go right ahead.

The judgment of Kraeger, whose job it is to foster industrial development, ought to be respected in this matter. There are good reasons for his apprehension about the danger's inherent in a California inter-tie.

One of the best ways to use your head is not to go over it into debt.

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

## Gov. Earl Long Reflects On His Political Ideas

WASHINGTON—Interviewing Gov. Earl Long of Louisiana by the long-distance telephone is not the easiest thing in the world to do, partly because the governor is extremely leery of newspapermen, partly because when he does start talking he talks rapidly, lucidly, and at length.

Having heard that he considered my recent columns about him unfair, I phoned him and offered to publish his own interpretation of recent events which have kept him in the headlines and sometimes in mental institutions during the past six weeks.

"You've been writing some bad things about me," the governor replied. "Whenever I've heard bad things about you I've defended you. But go ahead and ask me what you want to know."

"Are you serious about running for re-election in view of the Louisiana constitutional ban against re-election?"

"I'm not only running, but I'm going to win," the governor replied with emphasis. "Bill Dodd is going to run fifth or fourth. The poor folks are going to vote for me, both white and colored, because I've been their friend."

Governor Long then launched into a detailed explanation of his political philosophy of trying to help the "poor folks."

"We used to charge ten cents per school luncheon," he explained. "Now we give it to them free. Ninety per cent of the negroes get it free and about 50 per cent of the whites."

"We have 17 charity hospitals and 65 per cent of the patients are colored. We have the only school for spastics in the entire south. We pay old-age pensions of \$73 a month, plus \$93 a month for hospitalization and medicine when needed."

"I've been a friend of the colored people, and that's one reason the reactionaries are fighting me. We may not be advanced enough to satisfy some of you folks in the north. We segregate the negroes, and they're happy that way. But we're building 'em new schools and we have the finest colored university in the world—Southern University at Baton Rouge. It has one of the finest presidents, Dr. Felton Clark."

"This is one reason Willie Rainach, chairman of the committee on segregation in the Louisiana legislature, is running against me," said Long. "He won't get enough votes to wad a shotgun."

"A lot of politicians down here are re-fighting the Civil War. They're talking about slavery and the colored people. Looks like they want to continue slavery. I don't agree with them. We all know in our hearts that Abraham Lincoln was the greatest president that we've ever had—because he freed the slaves. We know slavery is wrong. I happen to live in the only parish in Louisiana which voted against secession in the Civil War. My great-uncle cast the lone vote in the Confederate convention against secession. My great-uncle owned slaves, and my Grandpapa Tyson owned slaves."

"They had money. My father didn't. He hardly had a chair to put his rear end on. But he was smarter than my brother Huey, smarter than Earl. Smarter than Dr. Long. He was known as the best friend the colored man had. He was their adviser and their friend. I've seen him cut up 10 hogs at Christmas and

give them to poor people who wouldn't have any Christmas dinner otherwise."

**Unfaithful Wife**

The governor had been talking at some length. Suddenly he stopped and said: "Now you ask me something."

I inquired regarding his health.

"My mental capacities are superior to my physical. I have never been crazy. If I am crazy now, then I've always been crazy."

"My nephew Russell was sucked into helping to commit me. I think he's sorry now. My wife and I lived with her for over 20 years—proved to be the most unfaithful woman on earth—not with men, but with money."

"She thought she'd run for governor herself. The last woman who ran for governor of Louisiana, Lucille May Grace, got 5,000 votes. A colored man named Parker who also ran for governor got more than she did—7,500."

"Leander Perez made Lucille May call Hale Boggs a Communist," continued the governor. "He's no more a Communist than I am. If my Nephew Russell and Bill Peazel and Hale Boggs's people had contacted Uncle Earl, Boggs would have been elected the first Catholic governor of Louisiana in years."

"I tried to help Boggs, but all he's ever said since then has been: 'Earl is no good.'"

"You know who brought the religious issue into the Boggs fight?" asked Governor Long, and then answered the question himself. "It was my nephew Russell. He said that Boggs couldn't be a Communist because he is a Catholic and his brother was a priest. That's what started all the talk about a Catholic running for governor."

"I asked Governor Long if he wasn't going to kill himself by campaigning too hard for re-election when his health is not too good."

"This is a one-man show," he replied, "and I've got to do the work. I'm it. My brother Huey had thousands of workers, but I haven't. The opposition has got some men of talent on the other side—a lot of semi-Republicans. They want the sales tax; they want a bread tax; and they want their millions to escape taxation. That's why I'm a Democrat. The only people except Abe Lincoln who have helped the common man are the Democrats."

Changing the subject, Governor Long asked abruptly: "Who do you think is going to be president?" When I hesitated, he proceeded to answer that question.

**Symington For President**

"It's going to be Symington. Lyndon Johnson is too far South and Kennedy is too youthful. He goes around with his hat off, which makes him look even more youthful. But the team of Symington and Kennedy would sweep in."

"I've got just as many Catholic friends as I have protestants," continued the governor. "I'm not a church man, of course. I've never prayed out in public in my life, but I do enjoy prayer."

"I'm not as good as Christ when it comes to forgiveness," the governor added. "You remember what Christ said when he was on the cross? He said: 'Forgive them, father, for they know not what they do.'"

"I'm not that good. I don't forgive people the way Christ did is just not in the books—unless I know they were misled. I am just not made that way. I've got a little rascality in me. I'm like the girl who was buried in the white dress to show how pure she was, but the last minute someone put a lavender flower in her hand. She just wasn't that good," they said.

"I always thought Truman made himself look pretty small when he called you an SOB. But you forgave him. I don't give a damn what they say about you, you've been for the little fellow."

The governor told a story about a geologist in Montana who was hunting for uranium and turned up a large stone, under which he found a beautiful snake suffering from lack of nutrition during the winter. He picked up the snake, and finally fed him some milk.

The next day he fed him some blood and then some chicken liver. And the next day after that," said the governor, "he fed him some hamburger. Finally the snake began to wiggle and come back to life."

"This geologist," continued the governor, "was something of a snake fancier. He finally had the snake crawling all over the house, catching rats. One day he picked him up for what he called a friendly chat, and held him close to his face. Suddenly the snake bit him on the nose. The geologist pulled him loose and began to cuss and carry on about what an ingrate the snake was."

"The snake looked at him and said, 'What in the hell else did you expect out of a snake?'"

"That," said Governor Long, "is what I should have learned

from that snake."

from that snake."

from that snake."

from that snake."

from that snake."

from that snake."

from that snake."

from that snake."

from that snake."

HOW ARE YOU BUYING THAT SUIT?

## It's Unusual Person Today Who Sneers At Credit Buys

By ELMER C. WALZER

UPI Staff Writer

NEW YORK (UPI)—Not too many years ago, if you wanted to administer the most unkindest cut of all, you'd say derisively to your adversary: "How are you buying that suit—a dollar down and a dollar when they catch you?"

Today things are different and it's the unusual person who can sneer at buying on credit. There is a total of more than \$35 billion outstanding in installment credit and the overall consumer credit item amounts to nearly \$46 billion.

Today the credit ranges far away from the clothing business, a pioneer in the business. It includes meals, vacations, travel in general, and just about everything you can think of. The biggest item in installment buying, of course, is automobiles where the total runs to around \$15 billion.

Just about every time those credit figures are released by the government, there is talk here and there they are too high and something ought to be done about it—even to the extent of

government controls.

**Not Too High**

A. W. Zelomek, president and economist of the International Statistical Bureau, holds that consumer credit figures are not too high.

In International's current "Trend of Distribution," Zelomek holds a further gain of about \$4 billion in all consumer credit is probable. But, he adds, a supportable level may be close to \$2 billion above the present figures.

Those who are concerned about the debt should consider the following, he says:

"1. The middle income families who are the largest users of consumer credit now receive the largest portion of total income after taxes.

"2. Consumer credit is used by a larger proportion of families than before the war.

"3. Social prejudice against credit buying has disappeared.

"4. Despite the increased purchases of soft goods on time payment, especially in the revolving credit plan, most of the buying on credit is for consumer

durable goods. Automobile purchases represent the largest portion of installment volume.

**Built-In Stabilizers Help**

"5. Various built-in stabilizers have lessened the need for a cushion of savings.

"6. The greater number of people moving to urban areas has also been favorable to consumer credit.

"7. The real income of families has increased."

Zelomek looks for a gain of nine per cent above a year ago in retail sales for the last six months of 1959 with all types of retail outlets showing increases, notably durable goods where automobiles are making the best gains.

Furniture and appliance group sales should show the second largest gain in the durable goods category, he adds, with lumber, building, and hardware following. All non-durable goods groups also are expected to show gains.

Generally, he finds consumers in a better position to increase their short term debt, and he sees losses from credit sales to continue at a low level.

## Republican Measure Backfires; Ike Can Serve Only Two Terms

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—If the Eisenhower administration has switched positions on repeal of the land amendment to the U.S. Constitution, perhaps there is a good personal reason.

The 22nd Amendment was proposed by the 80th Congress in 1947 and ratified by sufficient states in 1951. The amendment was an expression of ill-will toward Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It forbids a President to serve more than two White House terms. This prohibition was a Republican project which seems to have backfired. The prohibition is the law of the land and it will remain so long enough, at the least, to prevent the Republican party from nominating for President next year its most popular public figure. This popular figure is, of course, President Eisenhower.

**Ike Now Opposes Repeal**

Attorney General William P. Rogers has informed Congress by letter that the administration opposes repeal of the ban on third terms. Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), of the Senate Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee remarked that the administration had reversed its position on this matter.

If so, Eisenhower may have ordered the reversal because he had been struck by a terrifying idea: If the amendment were repealed quickly, Eisenhower, might be eligible for renomination when the Republican national convention meet next year. Such speed would be unlikely but, it would not be impossible.

So, maybe Ike is taking precautions against a draft. It is about some of the ingrates in Louisiana who have been stabbing me in the back.

"Have you ever read Invictus? You remember what it says, 'I am the captain of my fate, I am the master of my soul? You can translate that and you know what I am going to do in Louisiana.'"

astonishing but not unreasonable to suggest that a man of Eisenhower's age and medical history might be summoned to a third presidential term. It is astonishing because it does not make any sense.

**Third Term Precedent**

But it is not unreasonable because politics more often than

not do not make any sense either and, besides, the precedent would be for Republican strategists to run Ike again if they could. He would enter the White House for a third term in his 71st year.

It might kill him? Perhaps it would. That is the way it happened to Roosevelt back there in 1944-45. It is the physicians against the politicians in the dispute whether insiders knew FDR was dying when he sought and won a fourth term.

The files relate that just before the 1944 elections, Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire said FDR was in good health and without "organic difficulties at all" although underweight. James A. Farley and others are on public record that it was widely known among political leaders that Roosevelt was a dying man when he was renominated in 1944.

**Aid Says FDR Was Dying**

Jonathan Daniels, a White House secretary, wrote that FDR was dying in 1944 and that some of his associates knew it. Henry A. Wallace was deposed from second place and Harry S. Truman subbed with the warning word that the 1944 convention was not nominating a vice president but a President of the United States.

Edward J. Flynn's inside memoirs remarked in 1947 that FDR had slipped mentally and physically but that the "group are not much different. And, it is a fact that Republican Party political prestige is fading whereas Ike seems to remain the U.S. favorite son.

**GRIVAS BALKS AT PACT**

ATHENS (UPI)—Gen. George Grivas, a leader of Cyprus' fight for independence, announced Wednesday he would actively oppose the present international agreements by which Cyprus is to attain nationhood. In so doing, the EOKA guerrilla chief openly broke with Archbishop Makarios who has given public support to the agreements reached earlier this year by Britain, Turkey and Greece.



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