

"The Workers Are Traitors---They're All Capitalists"



EDITORIAL PAGE

LA GRANDE OBSERVER

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It Will Be A Historic Meeting

Not since Eisenhower made the dramatic announcement in 1952 that he would go to Korea in the interests of ending the war there has he done anything so unexpected and bold. Not once before has he even hinted that the ice had thawed sufficiently to make a Khrushchev visit feasible. At his news conference last week he made quite a point of the fact that Vice President Nixon was not authorized to extend an invitation to the Russian premier.

Then, all of a sudden, he breaks the news that Khrushchev not only is coming to this country, but he is going to Russia. It would not be more startling if he had announced that a summit conference had been agreed to.

The idea itself is not new. Khrushchev has been hinting for a long time that he would welcome an invitation to visit the U.S. As a result quite an argument began building up. There were those who contended that the top man in the Soviet Union should be invited because a view of America would likely modify his extreme viewpoint that our way of life is decadent and doomed. Others argued that we would run quite a risk inviting Khrushchev because someone might try to assassinate him, and because the friendly front he would show while in this country would convince some Americans at least that our fears about Russia are groundless after all.

After the unexpectedly cordial reception given Vice President Nixon in Russia, however, it would have been

almost insulting to refuse Khrushchev a chance to make the visit if he requested it. And we can be virtually sure that the request was made, probably through Nixon. "Ike, seeing how much good it has done the cause of the West for the vice president to venture into supposedly hostile territory, decided he would make more hay while this kind of diplomatic sun was shining and go over himself.

He was encouraged in this decision by both Britain and France who believe that the more contacts there are among top level leaders, the more chance there is of mutual understanding. Congress, on the whole, will approve. Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the powerful foreign relations committee, said he welcomes the exchange of visits, but cautions that they will not "solve all our problems with the Soviet Union."

A side effect is likely to be a postponement of any further crises over Berlin. The Geneva conference now is expected to adjourn quietly on Wednesday with no decision on a summit conference. That decision is likely to be made when Eisenhower and Khrushchev meet in the White House. Ike is reported to have a dislike for top level international conferences at which a few leaders make momentous decisions. Much of the world's turmoil in this century, he knows, has resulted from such decisions turning out to be wrong. But he'll size up Khrushchev at first hand and then decide. It will be an historic meeting.

Free Advice By Telephone

Call up a lawyer and ask for some legal advice and you can expect to pay for it. But call up a doctor for medical advice and it's always free. Nearly always, that is. Some doctors, the American Medical Assn. reports, have started charging \$1 for phone calls.

The AMA doesn't seem to look with favor on the practice, feeling that a doctor can't accurately diagnose symptoms described over the phone, and might be accused of malpractice for

accepting payment for prescribing wrongly without seeing the patients.

Yet most M.D.'s are plagued by phone calls at all hours, many of them essential, but others from persons who know it doesn't cost anything to call the doctor and seek a little advice or get some medicine prescribed.

If the doctors themselves can't agree on phone call payments, the practice of charging for them is not likely to become widespread.

Will It Really Help Business

Businessmen over the country read with interest the story of an experiment in downtown Toledo, Ohio. Four blocks in the main retail areas have been blocked off and topsoil brought in to provide large patches of lawn and flower beds in the streets.

It is called a shopping mall and is an attempt to make an old retail area as attractive as the new more spacious shopping centers being developed on the city's outskirts.

Reaction of shoppers in the first few days was good. Streets formerly crowded with noisy cars and befouled by ex-

haust fumes overnight were transformed into pleasant little parks. People could walk in any direction without looking first to see if the light was against them.

This test provided symbols of the outdoors—greenery and trees, to give the impression of restfulness and leisurely activity that characterizes the well planned suburban shopping centers. When it is all asphalt and concrete with traffic crowding the pedestrians, the atmosphere is bound to be one of tension to some degree. Toledo's test will help determine whether a changed downtown atmosphere will actually help business.

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

Munitions Lobby Sets Up Entertainment For Army

WASHINGTON—At the Sheraton Park hotel, right under the nose of Congressman Hebert's investigating committee, the munitions lobby has set up some of the most lavish army entertainment seen in Washington for some time.

Fifty companies doing business with the Pentagon have reserved 50 "hospitality suites" to entertain procurement and contract officers during the Army Association convention this week. This is an expense which the average small business firm can't afford, and is one reason why more and more business goes to the big firms, less to small firms.

Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama revealed last week that 20 big corporations get one-half of all defense contracts. Official Pentagon figures also show that 100 firms get 74 per cent of the contracts. This is partly because of the retired admirals and generals employed by the big companies, partly because competitive bidding is largely out the window, partly because the big companies can afford to keep regular lobbyists in Washington and entertain lavishly.

Here is how they are entertaining for the Army this week: General Electric, which is the nation's No. 3 defense contractor, has reserved the Madison room at the Sheraton Park from Sunday morning until Wednesday night for free liquor and entertainment. It is also throwing a big cocktail party in the Burgundy Room Wednesday. GE got \$954,000,000 in defense contracts last year and employs 35 retired officers.

General Motors, which did \$282,000,000 business with the Pentagon last year took the Burgundy Room for a reception and dinner Aug. 3.

Hughes Aircraft reserved the Burgundy Room for a cocktail party Tuesday. It got over half a billion dollars in defense orders last year (\$565,700,000) and employs seven retired officers. Sperry Gyroscope and United Aircraft threw rival cocktail parties Wednesday afternoon. United Aircraft got \$400,500,000 in defense orders last year and employs 15 retired officers.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, a subsidiary of the giant American Tel and Tel with \$792,000,000 of defense orders, is throwing a big dinner and reception.

No congressional committee will be able to put the finger on any actual contracts negotiated during these "at homes to Pentagon officers," but they are one reason why big contracts to big corporations get bigger and bigger.

Behind the Labor Battle
One of the great legislative dramas of the year is squaring off for a showdown in the House of Representatives this week. It's the battle over a clean-labor bill.

So far the jockeying has been in the wings and cloakrooms of congress. But today or tomorrow the fighting begins out in the open and in earnest. And although the speeches will deal with Jimmy Hoffa and union treasurers, secondary boycotts and hot cargoes, actually two less

QUOTES FROM THE NEWS

United Press International

WASHINGTON—Vice President Richard M. Nixon, pleading for courteous treatment of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev when Khrushchev visits this country next month:

"I suggest and urge that in the interest of peace and justice the people of our country show him the same courtesy that the people of the Soviet Union showed me. The impression of us that he brings back (to Russia) will be important."

COON RAPIDS, Iowa — Corn farmer Rösvelt Garst, an expert in modern agriculture, welcoming Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's proposed visit to his farm and saying the world would be safer if the Russians learn more about raising food:

"Better fed people are more friendly people"

GENEVA — Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, speaking to the final session of the deadlocked Big Four foreign ministers conference on Berlin:

"I would hope that we will resume our negotiations, at a date to be determined by our governments, in order to address these differences one by one. If we can reconcile these differences, this should lead to an agreement which will give real hope for a secure position for the people of West Berlin."

WASHINGTON—Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee, commenting on the federal aid highway program:

"The governors cut all the ribbons and we raise the taxes."

publicized factors will be in congressmen's minds when they step up to vote.

One is a very human factor—the battle between two men both in the twilight of their careers—Sam Rayburn of Texas and Howard Smith of Virginia.

The other is an economic factor, the plan of some industrialists to suck more and more business out of the North into a non-union South.

The struggle between the two elder statesmen, Rayburn and Smith, is the most human part of the labor battle. Speaker Rayburn, now 77 years old, with 46 years of service in congress, has a labor record of which he is proud. He has always been the friend of the working man.

Surrounded by some of the most reactionary political forces in the Southwest, Mr. Sam has been influenced by old friendships. But when the chips were down, he has always fought to produce.

Republican From Virginia

"Judge" Smith, the swallow-tailed gentleman from Virginia, is listed as a Democrat, but usually votes Republican. He is the spokesman for the big utilities, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He is the close friend of GOP Leader Charlie Halleck; the two consult on almost every important bill before congress.

Last January, a strong group of Democrats, led by Chet Holifield of California, wanted to clip Smith's power to throttle bills in the rules committee of which he is chairman. But Sam Rayburn saved Smith. That rescue has now boomeranged. Smith has been behind almost every legislative move to undercut Sam Rayburn's leadership.

Smith today is the real leader behind the tough anti-labor bill introduced by Landrum of Georgia, Democrat, and Griffin of Michigan, Republican, which the Smith-Halleck coalition will try to substitute for the more moderate House labor bill.

If the tough anti-labor bill passes, many northern congressmen, both Republicans and Democrats, figure the North will become an industrial vacuum, that industry will be sucked into the non-labor South. This appears to some southern congressmen. But others, including Sam Rayburn, know that it would lead to bitter sectionalism in congress and attempts to pass discriminatory economic legislation against the South. They also know that in the long run, northern congressmen have the votes.

Those are the backstage factors behind the labor bill as the House of Representatives squares off for a bitter vote.

Polish Man-In-The-Street Would Like Visit For Ike

By EDWARD J. SHIELDS

United Press International

WARSAW (UPI) — If the Polish man-in-the-street had anything to do with it, President Eisenhower would be invited to visit Poland on his way back from Russia this fall.

Vice President Richard Nixon's trip has been an eye-opener for both Poles and Americans, and Eisenhower would be even more popular.

Poles still remember that Eisenhower, then commander of the victorious armies that crushed the Nazi armies, visited Warsaw in 1945.

He made a deep impression on them.

The Nixon visit went surprisingly well. There was some reluctance on the part of the Polish government at the start on the idea of a "formal" visit by Nixon on the heels of Khrushchev for obvious political reasons, according to some sources.

But a "collective" decision was made to accept the idea.

On the American side, there was also fear that he would be exposed to anti-American demonstrators and perhaps, planted hecklers, as he had been in Russia. American advisors on the spot said these fears were groundless, but even they were surprised by the size and warmth of the welcome.

Everyone, from Nixon on down to the press representatives, behaved in exemplary fashion. They were diplomatic, unassuming, curious in a friendly way, and—most important to the Poles—terribly impressed by Warsaw's reconstruction and the spirit of her people.

They saw that Poland's boast that "the west begins in Poland" is true. The contrast between Russia and Poland surprised them, and made the face of Poland's Western orientation stand out in even sharper relief.

The Polish picture of Nixon, before his arrival, was influenced by Moscow reports of his visit, and a short 250-word official biography distributed by the Polish News Agency. He was not a well-known American personality.

Polish newspapers gave a fair, balanced report of his Russian activities, mostly from their special correspondents.



READING THE SCRIPTURE

The Prentiss family takes time out to read the scriptures. From the left is Narcissa Prentiss, who is about to become Narcissa Whitman, her father, who is played by Nephi Combs, and her mother, who is played by Mrs. Roy Skeen. They all appear in "Doctor In Buckskin Clad."

Dollars Are Scarce For Humphrey With Adlai Still In The Picture

By WILLIAM THEIS

UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — From the presidential training camp of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) comes word that must sound familiar to Treasury Secretary Bob Anderson: Money is hard to find.

And the skeletonized Humphrey-for-President organization is afraid dollars will stay scarce as long as Adlai E. Stevenson remains in the picture as a possible Democratic contender. The Minnesota's backers find some support Stevenson supporters unwilling to get financially committed to anyone else until they know for sure that twice-beaten Adlai is not going to try again.

As a result the Humphrey team is a volunteer band. Minnesota Lt. Gov. Karl Rolvaag and others working to stir up support for Humphrey are on no campaign payroll. It's just as well since their man has not yet formally "announced" he's running.

Money is no minor political problem—although most of the 1960 presidential prospects might find it easier to come by than Humphrey.

Both Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller own political-financial needs. And in a pinch perhaps those of others. The Democratic and Republican national finance chairmen might breathe easier if Kennedy and Rockefeller headed their respective 1960 tickets.

Conservative Favorites

Vice President Richard M. Nixon on the Republican side, and Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson on the Democratic, certainly could tap richer individual campaign veins than Humphrey. Both have strong appeal in conservative quarters. The same no doubt could be said of Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) a former successful businessman. Humphrey's hope would be for an edge in dollar support for laboring men.

Although Rockefeller and Kennedy advocates think both have worn off the political luster of great wealth, there is some magic in needing the "little buck." Campaign strategists of the major parties have tried to make this basic in their finance planning.

The theory is that if you get a person's dollar, you probably have his vote.

Both parties now use the \$100-a-plate dinner device when they want to raise big money fast.

But the Republicans have employed the \$1 "chicken box supper" effectively to stir grassroots interest.

The trouble is that \$1 bills disappear pretty fast in a presidential campaign. Modern-day, network television gobbles it up at a rate of about \$75,000 - \$85,000 per half-hour. That's not counting the costs involved in paying for entertainment that may be displaced on a prime evening spot.

The Democrats' three-network TV campaign opener in 1956, for example, cost a cool \$225,000. And it had to be paid in cash 48 hours in advance of air time.

Close Call

Democrats remember with a little fiscal chill now President Truman almost didn't get on one 1948 telecast for lack of cash. The dollar "count-down" ended with just three hours to spare when the needed money was scurried up.

Just getting around the country to make campaign speeches is rough on a \$22,500-a-year senator who lacks private income. Once he has "announced" as a candidate he finds the speaking engagement fees disappear.

LEGAL NOTICE

MEMORANDUM OF ANNUAL STATEMENT For the year ended December 31, 1958.

NEWARK INSURANCE COMPANY

ADMITTED ASSETS	
Reserve	\$ 2,220,557.84
Stocks	3,225,481.89
Cash and bank deposits	1,042,087.81
Accounts receivable	1,824,719.81
Real estate	1,512,546.88
Investments	621,880.59
Other assets	25,545,974.19
Total admitted assets	\$ 36,953,248.91
LIABILITIES, SURPLUS AND OTHER FUNDS	
Liabilities	\$ 4,534,713.00
Less adjustment expenses	394,572.00
Unadjusted liabilities	10,199,445.22
Less other liabilities	1,121,234.81
Total liabilities, except capital	21,628,473.44
Capital paid up	\$2,200,000.00
Reserve for unearned premium	2,800,000.00
Unassigned funds	1,321,575.57
Total	\$ 28,950,049.01
Surplus as regards policyholders	\$ 14,624,775.47
Total	\$ 36,953,248.91

STATEMENT OF INCOME

Premiums earned	\$ 12,426,794.81
Less: expenses	1,121,234.81
Less: expenses incurred	1,194,538.13
Total underwriting expense	2,315,772.94
Invested	5,730,891.28
Total underwriting deductions	15,668,145.43
Net underwriting loss	(3,241,350.62)
Investment income	922,381.55
Other income	234.64
Total before federal income taxes	700,265.57
Federal income taxes incurred	228,272.07
Net income	471,993.50
Dividends to stockholders	1,345,250.00
Dividends to policyholders	2,845,250.00
Other items affecting surplus	1,060,487.28
Total	129,142.17
Total capital and surplus (less taxes)	1,820,214.81
Increase in surplus as regards policyholders	2,791,993.88
INCREASE IN RESERVE FOR THE YEAR	\$ 1,121,234.81
Income taxes paid	14,971.59
Proceeds from fire, storm, wind, burglary, etc.	1,000,000.00

SEEKS VENGEANCE — Mrs. Patricia Faye Smith, 33, of Canoga Park, Calif., displays the drawing she made for police of a man whose face she scuffed with a hot iron during an attempted assault in her home in 1955. She narrowly escaped the man two more times after that, Mrs. Smith relates, forcing her family to move twice. Now she reports a fourth attack. She was unharmed except for seven cuts with a penknife as he vowed revenge for his scarring.

See La Grande's Own Centennial Production! PRELUDE TO THE WHITMAN MASSACRE... "Doctor In Buckskin Clad" HISTORICAL DRAMA IN 9 SCENES WRITTEN BY DR. ALVIN R. KAISER Costumed Cast Of 40 Persons, Choir and Orchestra DIRECTED BY RICHARD HIATT Music Directed by Dr. L. Rhodes Lewis EASTERN OREGON COLLEGE COLISEUM 8 P.M.—AUGUST 7-8-9 1.00 adults, 50c students, 25c children, 2.50 entire family

LAST LAUGHS He, don't mind Larry, dear. He just enjoys looking at shoes from La Grande Shoe Store. LA GRANDE SHOE STORE 1214 Adams