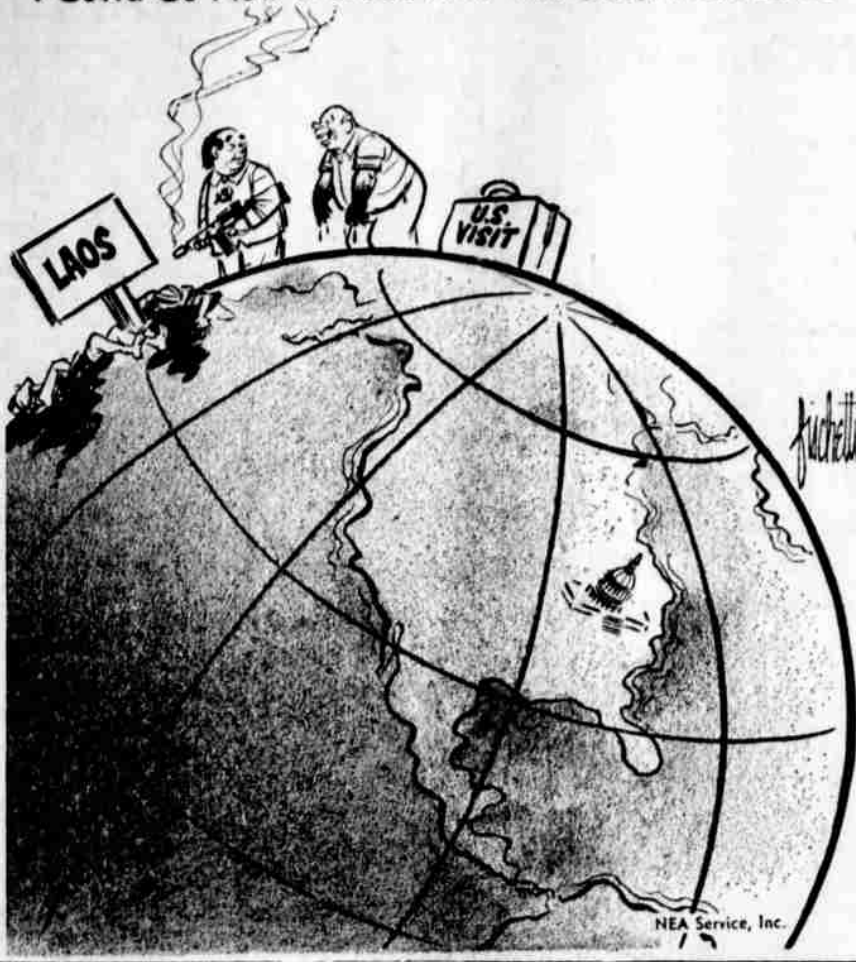


"I Gotta Go Now and See How the Other Half Lives"



EDITORIAL PAGE

LA GRANDE OBSERVER

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"Without or with friend or foe, we print your daily world as it goes"—Byron.

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Rail Carrier's Strike Insurance

One more aspect of the labor-management showdown this year in this country is revealed by the nation's railroad plan to insure rail carriers against certain financial losses resulting from a work stoppage.

The Association of American Railroads has announced that most of the industry has accepted the plan which would entitle a carrier to collect up to \$600,000 a day if it is struck by the railroad unions. The plan could cost up to six million dollars a day if most of the 300 railroads decide to participate.

The insurance is not planned specifically

as a part of the industry's bargaining strategy for 1959, but there is little doubt that its acceptance by the carriers has been influenced by the threat of a new wave of railroad labor problems this fall. Railroad contracts covering more than 850,000 workers expire Nov. 1.

The rail carrier's strike insurance plan is designed to block the union strategy of striking against roads that are most vulnerable to economic pressure. If the insurance is utilized and the method helps employers control labor's negotiating weapons, watch for the sudden expansion of the insurance business.

Problems Of Juvenile Delinquency

In New York whole squadrons of special police have been dispatched to certain crowded areas to suppress a wave of teen-age violence.

Oh, but that's New York, we say. What can you expect?

But New York has no monopoly on juvenile troubles. Every community, even the smallest, is touched in some degree by a problem that seems to be more serious now than at any previous time in our history.

The extent of "J.D." is unknown to most citizens. We read in the paper, about the teen-agers summoned into traffic court. But we don't read about many of the more serious offenses that land kids in juvenile court. Publicizing juvenile crime, it has been found, often does more harm than good. Hence there is little of it.

What needs to be asked is what, if anything, is being done about it?

Harrison Salisbury, in his book "The Shock-Up Generation," comes to the conclusion that we have so much delinquency not because we don't know how to prevent it "but because we do not have enough interest or energy to do the things we already know will bring an end to delinquency. We do not lack knowledge. We lack the will."

Virginia Held, in a brilliant summation of what has been learned about J.D. by those who have studied it scientifically, reports that many of the things commonly cited as causes of delinquency are not the real causes at all.

Such studies, she finds, reveal that over crowding and bad housing, broken homes, psychiatric disturbances, and feelings of being unwanted or of insecurity, did not turn out to be the bases for widespread delinquency at all. They were frequently contributing causes, but the number of boys suffering in these circumstances who did not become delinquent leads to the conclusion that environment and personality troubles are not necessarily certain causes of misbehavior.

What then is the main cause?

The principal cause of delinquency, most observers find, is simply that too many young people have never acquired

a sense of the wrongness of cruelty, brutality, stealing and the other common offenses of the young. What has pushed them into crime is not so much an uncontrollable impulse as an uncontrolled one.

Why is that? What about religious training? The researchers find that delinquents seldom have had any religious training.

What about moral training in schools? Teachers say they have their hands full trying to teach academic subjects, and satisfy parents and others that they are not neglecting the three R's, without also trying to teach morals.

What about parents? Don't all parents teach their youngsters how to do right and avoid wrong? No, they don't. Some don't know how. Others are unwilling. Some never learned themselves from their own parents any clear cut difference between right and wrong.

Miss Held concludes her study on a disheartening note. "Almost no one," she writes, "seems willing and able to instill, simply and directly, a basic understanding of the difference between right and wrong."

This is ironical, she says, because children are naturally quick to learn what anyone takes the trouble to teach them.

That may be what it all boils down to in meeting the problem of juvenile delinquency—enough people taking the trouble to get across to youngsters as they grow up just what is the right and the wrong thing to do in getting along with their fellow human beings.

Barbs

"No Parking" signs always are put up where it's fine for parking—from a couple of bucks up.

To a hefty woman an ounce of reduction is worth all of the pounds of a masseuse.

If you're willing to eat windfall apples in the dark you're an optimist.

It's smarter to get set before you go ahead than to go ahead and get upset.

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

Eisenhower Is Now His Own Secretary Of State

(Editors Note—Drew Pearson, from the vantage point of vacation aloofness, contributes another column today on the drastic changes in American foreign policy since Secretary Dulles' death.)

WASHINGTON—It will be up to the historians to decide whether the policies of John Foster Dulles, now largely abandoned, were good for his friend Dwight D. Eisenhower. Diplomats, however, can't wait for history. Neither can the people who have to fight wars or enjoy the fruits of peace.

And the fact that President Eisenhower has reversed most of Mr. Dulles' policies only two months after he was lowered into the grave is a matter for important and immediate consideration.

Mr. Dulles was a man who preached going up to the brink of war for the nation but went up to the brink of death for himself. He was so persuasive, he had learned such legalistic logic in the practice of law, that he carried the president with him on every policy. Mr. Eisenhower, instead of being his own secretary of state, was the presidential rubber stamp of Mr. Dulles' policies.

Every president has a right to be his own secretary of state, and two notable presidents in recent years, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, exercised that right. They took the trips abroad. They sat down opposite the heads of state to negotiate. Both paid the penalty with their health or their lives, but they, and they alone, ran the foreign policy of the United States.

John Foster Dulles believed that everything connected with Communism was sinful and that D. D. Eisenhower was too good a person to negotiate with sinners. He also feared that the President might be carried away by face-to-face negotiators; therefore, he, Dulles, as secretary of state should do the negotiating. If he got carried away, then, he argued, he could be overruled by the president.

However he was never overruled. The awesome atmosphere of perpetual rectitude permeated by Mr. Dulles was never questioned by the president—until after his death. Now the president has overruled almost every policy Dulles formulated—massive retaliation, brinkmanship, liberation of the satellites, refusal to invite Khrushchev to Washington—all have gone by the boards, except one.

That one is the unification of Germany.

Who Wants Unified Germany? It will be the most important policy to be discussed when Eisenhower and Khrushchev finally meet. It is the crux of the battle over the future of Berlin. It is the reason why Eisenhower took a special trip to West Germany to confer with Chancellor Adenauer.

Walter Lippmann, after a sur-

vey of Western Europe, reported that the unification of Germany was out of date, that not even West Germans really wanted it. Only Dulles, now gone, and Chancellor Adenauer, 83, still enthused over it.

Yet the unification of Germany was the problem which chiefly prevented the Summit conference of 1955 from getting anywhere, and is scheduled to be the chief stumbling block between Eisenhower and Khrushchev at their meeting this month. It remains the only Dulles policy not quietly shelved by the man who is now acting as his own secretary of state.

Dulles' Judgment

The reason why Dulles placed so much emphasis on German Unification is important to understand. Also important is whether Dulles' previous judgment on Germany was sound.

He had a long history of contacts with Germany, beginning in the 1920's when as lawyer for various New York bankers he made many trips to Germany and each time issued statements to the press that Germany was a sound investment, perfectly safe for American bondholders.

It was no secret at that time that many American economists worried over the unsafe foundation of the German economy and the heavy reparations burden Germany owed France. They knew the money poured in by American investors was actually being siphoned on to France and that eventually the German bubble would burst.

Yet Mr. Dulles announced in 1928: "Our bankers have performed a great service, both to this country and to the world. 'Germany has made progress,' he said again on Oct. 21, 1930. "Her national income and government income have grown to a point where the reparations charge constitutes a readily bearable burden."

A year later, however, the German bubble did burst. And the money of millions of American investors which had been poured into Germany was defaulted. In the end it helped to finance Hitler.

After Hitler came into power, Dulles still continued to be bullish on Germany. In the spring of 1939, he was speaking before the economic club of New York.

"These dynamic peoples," he said, referring to the Germans, Italians and Japanese, determined to take destiny into their own hands and attain that enlarged status . . . which had been

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REMEMBER WHEN

25 years ago "Liner Burns at Sea." This was headline in the Observer. Big passenger liner Morro Castle burned at sea off the Atlantic seaboard with a first-day loss of 171 persons. More than 100 bodies had been recovered.

Locally, Roberta Bell won the Linn Trophy Cup in county fair competition. Her award was in dairy cattle judging. Other winners in annual big event were Vernon Stoddard, second-time award in Doerfler Gilt Trophy; Duroc-Jersey hog competition; and scholarships to Troy Becker for her Holstein Junior Heifer calf competition, and Clyde Kiddie, Yearling Heifer Beef Class competition.

15 years ago Bishop James Cannon, Jr., staunch prohibitionist crusader of the Methodist church, died. He led the dry attack against the wets in the prohibition era.

Locally, special tribute was paid to Cpl. John Leroy Raybourn who was serving with the combat engineers in Europe. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Raybourn, Liberty District of La Grande, and husband of the former Miss Nancy Cooper of the Ladd Canyon District. World War II combat decorations he received included the Purple Heart (for wounds).

In sports, 60 young stalwarts were out for the local high school football team. Their first game was scheduled Sept. 13 against The Dalles.

Mr. Dulles' interest in Germany never flagged. It began a long time ago and continued right up to his death. But was it sound? That is a question President Eisenhower, now his own secretary of state, will have to decide when he meets Khrushchev in Washington.

Ike Happy Over New Labor Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — GOP congressional leaders said today President Eisenhower was pleased with the labor reform bill passed during his European trip and by the support of his vetoes on two key issues.

House and Senate Republican chiefs reported on the President's reaction following an hour and a half conference with him at the White House.

Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, told reporters he is still hopeful that Congress can adjourn this weekend and that the President and his legislative lieutenants "presumed this

received included the Purple Heart (for wounds).

In sports, 60 young stalwarts were out for the local high school football team. Their first game was scheduled Sept. 13 against The Dalles.

would be the last get-together of the year.

"I presume or hope that the curtain will come down at the end of the week," Dirksen said.

House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana reported that Eisenhower was "pleased at the outcome of the labor reform bill because it is substantially what he asked for." The measure is still awaiting the President's signature.

Dirksen said Eisenhower "expressed gratification about things generally."

He said the President was "particularly happy" that the House upheld by one vote his veto of a public works money bill and "was gratified" that the Senate sustained his second veto of controversial housing legislation.

Following the meeting with the legislative leaders he conferred with Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell on the steel strike.

Eisenhower, still somewhat fatigued from his grueling European peace mission, flew back from Scotland Monday to report proudly that "everything is going splendidly among the big Western allies in the united approach to peace."

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- 1—Mattress
- 1—Triple dresser with mirror

- 1—4-Drawer chest
- 2—Boudoir lamps
- 1—Sofa pillow
- 1—Hassock
- 2—Step end tables
- 1—Coffee table
- 1—Table lamp, choice of colors and style
- 1—Pole lamp, choice of colors & style

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