

Ike Shows Ire Against Photogs Before 'Battle Of Budget' Meet

AUGUSTA, Ga. (UPI) — Backstairs at the White House. The news photographers seldom have seen President Eisenhower as openly angry as he was here the other day.

It was the day he conferred with the high command of the Defense Department on next year's military budget. The President and Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy were walking from the President's office to the trophy room of the Augusta National Golf Club where the main meeting was to be held.

When the President saw the newsmen start to snap pictures of him walking with McElroy, Eisenhower swore audibly to the secretary. "You'd think those blankety blank men would have enough pictures of me by now."

Then, when the President dis-

covered that arrangements had been made to make a group picture of the Defense Department conferees inside the trophy room, he hit the ceiling.

He said that under no conditions would the cameramen be permitted to step inside the club building.

The photographers had no choice but to stand there and take Eisenhower's displeasure full blast, this despite the fact that it was a member of the President's own staff who made arrangements for shooting the pictures inside.

The cameramen were told when to be at the club, where to set up lights for the television movie cameras and where to place the cameras.

When Eisenhower said curtly, "I'm not going to have them in

the club," the newsreel men quickly disassembled their lights, grabbed their hand cameras and made pictures of the group standing outside the building.

These photographers are not particularly delicate or unduly sensitive people. Neither are they completely insensitive. As far as the Washington men are concerned, there is no known instance of any cameraman trying to invade the President's privacy at the Augusta National. They go inside the club only on invitation.

Thus, it seems only natural that they should be puzzled by the President's outbursts and scowls in their direction, and all over something a member of his own staff had arranged, apparently in the blissful belief that this was the way Eisenhower would want it.

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

Heads Roll Over Research Of Drugs-Cancer Relation

WASHINGTON — The public doesn't know it, but the battle over food additives and cancer-suspected chemicals has been so cutthroat that four doctors and scientists lost their jobs when they took firm stands against certain companies and institutions interested in the continued use of these additives and chemicals.

This is part of the real background of the cranberry dispute. It's been brewing for a long time, and only came to a head when the Food and Drug Administration was given power by a recent act of Congress to crack down on farmers, cosmetic companies, food and chemical companies immediately, without protracted hearings in the courts.

The cancer firings of doctors were spelled out in testimony before the House Interstate Commerce committee when it tightened the Food and Drug Act last year. The doctors who got fired were:

Dr. William E. Smith, dropped from New York University when he persisted in warning of cancer hazards in industry.

Dr. William C. Hueper, dropped by Du Pont when he published a paper showing that beta-naphthylamine (used for dyes) produced cancer in dogs.

Dr. Arthur Warvald, dropped as director of the Saranac Laboratory when he reported that lung cancer could be induced by a chemical dust of industrial importance.

Dr. Robert Collier Page, who was eased out as medical director of Standard Oil of New Jersey when he campaigned for a major study of cancer-inducing properties of chemicals.

Battle of Doctors

Dr. Smith, a resident of Englewood, N.J., doing research on food additives for the American Academy of Nutrition, testified at length on this before the Interstate Commerce committee.

"In 1950," he said, "the National Cancer Institute of the U.S. Public Health Service established a program for the study of environmental chemical factors in cancer."

"Within a few years Dr. A. J. Lanza, then director of the Institute of Industrial Medicine at New York University, told me that he had been retained by a group of chemical industries to call upon the surgeon general (of the U.S. Public Health Service) and object to studies conducted under this program. He stated that his objections had been successful and that all field studies by the National Cancer Institute in this program would be stopped. They were."

"A few years later I showed this same gentleman data indicating a cancer hazard for men employed in another industry that had retained him as a consultant. He advised me to keep out of this problem, and shortly thereafter notified me that my appointment as associate professor of industrial medicine at N.Y. University would not be renewed. It was not renewed."

"Last year an official of one

of the large chemical companies told me that they had fired their medical director because he was too interested in carcinogens in their products.

"This experience is not unique," testified Dr. Smith. "Government, university and industrial research in this field has been obstructed while apologists for carcinogens are in great demand."

Carcinogens are cancer-producing cells.

Cancer Research Stopped

There were some attempted denials of Dr. Smith's statement. But his testimony was substantiated by other doctors. One of these was Dr. W. C. Hueper, formerly with Du Pont, and now in charge of the environmental cancer section of the National Cancer Institute. He wrote:

"My activities in fieldwork on environmental cancer (for the U.S. Public Health Service) was discontinued during the latter part of the summer of 1951 when I was requested to stop such activities and have no further contacts with industry or state health departments in matters of environmental and occupational cancer."

"This event was brought about by a complaint, as I was officially told, about my activities in regard to studying conditions bringing about lung cancers among workers employed in the chromate industry, made to my superiors in Washington in behalf and in the interest of the American chromate industry by Dr. Lanza, as its medical representative."

"Dr. Lanza apparently acted in the role of a lobbyist, because in a telephone conversation on July 25, 1951, I had in regard to this matter with (the late) Mr. O. F. Tarr, vice president, Mutual Chemical Co., I was told Dr. Lanza had taken this step in behalf of the chromate industry."

"Due to these lobbying activities of Dr. Lanza," continued Dr. Hueper, "not only my field studies have come to an end since 1951, but there was for some reason serious interference with my experimental work in the field of occupational cancer. It was only after a rather long delay that I finally succeeded in reactivating this program."

Dr. Smith, testifying before the congressional committee which strengthened the Food and Drug Act, also said: "I would like to say that in all of my comments this morning my personal experience is of no importance to anybody but myself. I have devoted 20 years to medical research. I have a wife and three children. I got entangled in this problem of carcinogens and the result is that I have no job and no prospect of every being able to continue in the field to which I have devoted my scientific career."

"I am perfectly expendable, but when I see one man after the other who is engaged in this kind of research end up pushed out of his work, or out of his career, I believe that this is a problem that is important for the public health. And it is for that reason that I have spoken openly as I have today."

"This is waged the battle of cranberries, chemicals, and food additives over cancer."

A President is only human in complaining occasionally about the incessant demands for more and more newspaper coverage. But a President might find his own life a bit more comfortable if he realized that constant photographic attention really reflects the constant desire of the American public to see, read and hear more and more about the man in the White House.

Among Mrs. Eisenhower's gifts on her 63rd birthday was a rare first edition of "Ben Hur," by fabulous 19th century novel by Lew Wallace which recently was made into their major movie.

And in a completely unrelated development but brought to mind by the Roman Empire background of "Ben Hur," a traveler well known to the White House some time ago sent back to a friend at 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue a postcard from Rome showing the huge Coliseum.

Across the top of the heroic old structure was penciled a crude scoreboard showing "Lions 6, Christians 0."

REMEMBER WHEN

... 25 years ago, the "Old Oregon Trail" was so clogged with snow and ice that travel was at a virtual standstill over a 24-hour period following a savage and early winter thrust. Eight inches of snow fell at Meacham, with rain in La Grande and snow throughout the valley areas.

Four lettermen answered La Grande High School Coach Ira Woodie's call for first basketball practice. They were Ralph DeBoie, Earl Petersen, Victor Bean and Don Stitt.

The Eastern Oregon Normal Lettermen's Club planned its annual dance at the school auditorium, with Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, Miss Larson and Gerald Burnett, club presidents, serving as hosts.

... 15 years ago, the Rotarians were mapping plans for their annual Thanksgiving party, with H. E. Dixon as chairman. Rev. Arthur J. Stanley was lined up as guest speaker for the affair.

Nationally, congressional hearings opened on the "real story" behind the Pearl Harbor attack, with several U. S. military heads expected to bite the dust.

Tribute was paid to Sgt. Ernest Newberg, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bessie Simpson here. He was stationed in India.

The La Grande Tigers were given a one-touchdown edge against invading Roosevelt High of Portland, but Tiger mentor Cece Sherwood had his fingers crossed.

2 Marriage Licenses Issued At Courthouse

Two marriage licenses have been issued at the Union County courthouse recorder's office.

They are for Clarence A. Kopp and Sarah A. Simmons, both of Cove, and Franklin H. Williams, 1904 Third St., and Lois L. Murray, 1203 First St., this city.

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CHURCHES OF VALLEY

Continued From Page 3

Haines Methodist Church
Tom Foster, Minister
Church School, classes for all ages, 9 a.m. Morning worship at 10. Methodist Youth Fellowship 7 p.m.

North Powder Community Church
Tom Foster, Minister
Church school 10 a.m. Classes for all ages. Morning worship 11.

L.D.S. Church
Elgin Ward
Priesthood Mtg., 9:15 a.m., Sunday school, 10:30 a.m. Sacrament Mtg. 11:45 a.m.

L.D.S. Church
Union, Oregon
Bishop Arnold Kohler
Sunday school 10:30 a.m. Young people's meeting, Sacrament meeting Sunday, 7:30 p.m.

Faith Lutheran
(Missouri Synod)
6th and N (Neighborhood House)
Rev. W. F. Biel, pastor
Adult Bible class and Sunday school at 4 p.m. Worship at 5 p.m.

First Presbyterian
Sixth and Washington
Rev. Louis M. Samson, pastor
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m. Morning worship 11.

Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses
Residing Minister, M. Burling
Morning service, 9 a.m. 3 p.m. Public talk.

Calvary Baptist
COVE, OREGON
Rev. M. Muri Gassoway, pastor
Sunday school 10 a.m. Morning worship 11. Evening worship 8. Young people's meeting 7 p.m.; Training union, 7 p.m.

Assembly of God
IMBLER
Reverend Frank N. Crane
Sunday school 9:45 a.m. Morning worship, 11. Evening Worship, 7:30 p.m.

Church of Christ
Corner X and Spruce
Bible study, 10 a.m. Morning worship, 11. Lord's Supper, 11:45. Evening service, 7:30.

L.D.S. Church
FIRST WARD
Walter A. Bean, bishop
Sunday: 8:45 a.m., Priesthood meeting, 10 a.m., Sunday school; 1:30 p.m., Sacrament meeting.

SECOND WARD
Melvin Westenskow, bishop
Sunday Services: Priesthood meeting 9:30 a.m.; Sunday School 11 a.m.; Sacrament service 6:30 p.m. in lower chapel.

Union Methodist
Rev. Dwight Williams
Sunday school 10 a.m. Morning worship 11. Young people's meeting 6:30. Youth Fellowship and Junior Youth Fellowship.

Cove Methodist
Rev. Dwight Williams
Sunday school 9 a.m. Morning worship 9:45. Young people's meeting Sunday evening, 6:30. Methodist Youth Fellowship.

First Baptist Church
ELGIN
JOHN LOVELESS, pastor
Sunday school 9:45 a.m. Morning worship 11. Baptist Training Union 7 p.m. Evening worship 8. Cooperating with Southern Baptist convention.

Summerville Baptist Church
Mr. Lester Johnson, pastor
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m. Morning worship, 11 a.m. Evening worship, 7:30 p.m. Young people's meeting, 7 p.m., Training Union.

1st National Bank Achieves Billion Dollar Resources

PORTLAND (UPI) — The First National Bank of Oregon announced today it has become the state's first bank to achieve a billion dollars in resources.

Bank President C. B. Stephenson made the announcement and said that although it required 80 years for the bank to reach the half billion dollar mark in assets, the second half billion was posted in 14 years.

The First National was chartered on Sept. 8, 1865. Stephenson said "the lively pace of Oregon's present economy is reflected in the bank's billion dollar statement."

Welby Vaughan Again Heads Wheat League

Welby W. Vaughan, chairman of the river development committee, Oregon Wheat Growers League, La Grande, was reelected a regional county vice president of Inland Empire Waterways Association at the 26th annual convention in Lewiston, Ida., recently.

The association has 15 Oregon regional county vice presidents, 19 in Washington and 11 in Idaho.

matter of FACT

In 1763, men began systematically to dig out the debris and uncover the Italian towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum which were completely covered with mud and lava from the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius on Aug. 24, 79 A.D. The towns are of special importance because they were not destroyed but simply buried and preserved and are valuable in studying how the ancient Romans lived.

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Salem Hearing On Fertilizer Elements Due

The state department of agriculture will hold a public hearing on proposed secondary elements for fertilizers Tuesday, 2 p.m. at its headquarters in Salem.

The last legislature authorized the department to establish, by regulation and after public hearing, a secondary list of elements which manufacturers may guarantee in fertilizers sold in Oregon. Up to this point, only nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are guaranteed, with laboratory analyses geared to these items.

The experiment station at Oregon State College has assisted the department in setting up the recommendations to be made at the hearing.

These call for minimum amounts in percentage terms, of: calcium, 1 per cent; magnesium and sulphur, each 5-10 per cent; copper, iron and manganese, each 1-10 per cent; boron, molybdenum and zinc, each 1-100 per cent.

Interested persons unable to attend the hearing may submit written statements to O. K. Beals, chief Division of Foods and Dairies, State Department of Agriculture, Salem.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

Continued From Page 3

names over a single bell. The information is a great deal of looking and counting. The result of my personal survey indicated an average of three families to one apartment.

Each family has one bedroom. Curtains sometimes separate the beds. A common kitchen is used in shifts unless friendly families wish to cook together and eat together. One bathroom serves three families. Neighborhood bathhouses help to alleviate the bathroom problem.

The common living room is sometimes used as a combination dining room. I asked a waiter in the Metropole Hotel how he managed under the communal living setup. "We are lucky," he said, "our neighbors are friendly and cooperative. But most people have one kind of trouble or another."

COURT COMPLAINTS

The variety of troubles the waiter was referring to provided me with a full afternoon of listening when I visited the People's Court. Typical complaints:

"Mrs. Erminovitch cooks cabbage every night for spite because she knows my husband doesn't like the smell."

"Mr. Seminoroff peeks behind the curtains when my young daughters are undressing."

"The Nerodnyas get drunk and fight all the time. We haven't had a good night's sleep in months. My husband cannot do his job in the medical laboratory without rest."

The housing shortage inevitably has hatched a multitude of moral problems — including incest.

Overcrowding living conditions have kept the birth rate down in the face of the government's efforts to encourage larger families.

Immediately after the war a campaign was launched to glorify motherhood.

Millions of men had been killed and disabled and the low birth rate was a cause for major concern.

"A child is the greatest contribution a woman can make to the state," the regime proclaimed. Medals, bonuses, complete layettes, larger apartments and vacations in the country were offered as incentives.

The program was not as effective as the government had hoped. The authorities had to face the fact that too many women between 18 and 35 were dying at the hands of quick abortionists and others were being butchered and left sterile.

BOLD STEP

In November of 1955 the Soviet officials took a bold step. Abortions were legalized for married and unmarried women alike.

An employee of a Moscow hotel whom I will call Tanya said, "I have had two abortions in the last three years and am not ashamed to admit it. The contraceptives don't work. We have three children and we don't want any more."

"How does a woman go about getting an abortion?"

"It is simple, like having a tooth extracted, but you must go within the first three months or they will refuse to operate."

"What is the procedure?"

"You must go to the clinic in your district, have an interview with the obstetrician who recites automatically the glories of motherhood and tries to talk you out of it. You tell him you are determined and he gives you a pink slip and schedules you for surgery. The operation and surgery are free and you get three weeks off with pay."

Russia's housing problem, reasonably enough, has created a serious health problem. The incidence of tuberculosis is high in Russia. Fatalities resulting from infectious diseases are led only by heart disease and cancer.

The Asiatic flu epidemic which hit Moscow hard in 1957 reached panic proportions. Isolation was recommended by doctors, but crowded quarters made this virtually impossible.

The sociological problems produced by the housing shortage are devastating. Young couples wait years to marry because they can find no place to live. Eleonora, my interpreter, an attractive girl of 22, has been engaged to a 26-year-old engineer for three years.

We cannot be married for at least two more years. It will take

Jerusha Robertson Services Monday

Jerusha Clara Robertson, 86, a Union housewife, died at Union, Thursday.

Services will be held in the Don Dempsey's Funeral Chapel, Monday at 2 p.m. The Rev. V. Zacharias will officiate. Burial to be in the Hillcrest cemetery.

Mrs. Robertson was born at Lewisburg, W. V. June 12, 1873 and had been a resident of Union for 26 years.

Survivors are the children, Jessie E. Stareo, Cove, Marion Hamilton, Klamath, Calif., Ruth Brown, Union, and Lester Edward Robertson, White Salmon, Wash.; a brother, Robert S. Hall, La Grande; four sisters, Martha Cole, Eugene, Emma V. Griffin, Seattle, Wash., Alice E. Shane, Emmett, Idaho, and Irene Stradley, Milton Freewater; two grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

La Grande Youth Wins Musical Scholarship

A La Grande youth has won the first John Stark Evans music scholarship at Lewis and Clark College. The recipient is Joe Berglund, a sophomore and music education major.

He plays trumpet in the Lewis and Clark Symphonic band and orchestra. The scholarship is a memorial to the late Dr. John Stark Evans, former head of the Lewis and Clark music department.

that long to get an apartment," she said.

And how do you feel about this?" I asked her.

With no sign of rancor or bitterness she replied, "Things are better today for the people than they have ever been. The government is doing its best." And then she added, "I will wait — like everyone else. I am a Russian — and Russians are patient people."

MONDAY: A Day In The People's Court.

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