

"It Was Stalin's Fault"



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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## Could It Be Gene Brown?

There has been considerable, if quiet, speculation among political observers during recent months about possible Republican candidates to oppose Senator Richard L. Neuberger in his bid for reelection next year.

Pete Gunnar, the Republican chair-

man, has given a few hints to the identity of possible candidates. Some of these hints have been directed to known Oregon Republicans, usually Portlanders. But one man remained a mystery.

Could it be Gene Brown, former state legislator and Grants Pass attorney?

## Investors In Cuba To Look At Hole Card

One of the phenomena of the period following World War II has been the growing emphasis on promotion of American investment overseas.

Part has been governmental, through government participation in various international banking and lending funds. This alone is a radical departure from American policy in the period between the two World Wars.

At the same time the national policy, as expressed through laws passed by the Congress and administrative regulations of the Treasury department, has been to encourage use of private American capital to build foreign industries.

Recent events in Cuba, however, point up the continued difficulty of gaining any real fervor for such a program from American investors. It is difficult for many to justify using their hard-earned cash—even though rewards often are great—in countries where private property has become a political pawn.

Take, for example, the big King Ranch operation of Texas, Pennsylvania, Australia, and Cuba.

The company has developed, in recent years, a ranching property of over 33,000 Cuban acres.

To be sure, it has done this to make money. And, we presume, it has done so.

But there has been a collateral benefit to Cuba, one which may well have been worth more to that country than any amount of money the King Ranch

stockholders could ever have taken out of the country.

Cubans had always followed the old Spanish system of completely non-selective breeding. Their beef animals, as a result, had been biologic "scrubs."

The King Ranch operation had shown the way to a tremendous improvement in the cattle breeds which could be raised in Cuba. Among the most important of its findings had been the one that nearly three times as much meat could be obtained from the same amount of feed through a careful breeding program.

But recently the Castro regime decided to provide more land for the campesinos who had supported Fidel back in the darker days. So the King Ranch operation was broken up.

In its place the company got Cuban government bonds of rather doubtful value, considering fiscal policies of the present government.

Under such circumstances, then, American investors are going to pay considerably more attention in the future to the political stability of a country than they have in the past. The result, inevitably, will be a slowing of investment abroad.

Such a slowing will advance neither American policy nor the real needs of some of the countries in which such a policy has operated so successfully in recent years.

## Ike's Visit Great Morale Builder In India

India is a country that loves peace, Gandhi saw to that. It's no wonder, then, that Ike is receiving such a warm welcome. He is the head of a country that has fought a number of wars but always as a defender, never as an aggressor.

Because India is so peace loving it is pictured usually as a nation of barefoot people who would have nothing but sticks to defend themselves with, if attacked. Some may even wonder, if it would be necessary for the United States to intervene, as in Korea, if the Reds invaded.

Actually India has a fine army. Some military experts call it one of the best trained, most modern fighting forces in Asia. Almost nothing is ever said about it because Nehru stresses neutrality. Thus if Red China were to attack, India could put up a good defense on its own, but if nuclear weapons

were used, that would be another matter.

India is considerably shaken by the belligerency of Red China, especially when India has been so careful not to take sides in the cold war. And it is still not taking sides. Votes in the United Nations just yesterday showed India playing it safe as usual by abstaining from voting on controversial questions. It realizes that it may need help very desperately in a crisis.

India's neutrality has disgusted many Americans in times past, such as when the United Nations members were called upon for troops in the Korean war and India sent only an ambulance corps. Ike's visit is an indication to the Indians that this nation doesn't hold such things against them. They are being made to realize that India's independence is important to others besides themselves.

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

## China-Indian Border Rift Gets Attention From Ike

NEW DELHI—The question of whether the world's two greatest masses of population—China with 600,000,000 and India with 400,000,000—can live peacefully as neighbors basically was the chief question discussed by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru during the Asiatic climax to Ike's trip.

Nehru discussed some of these things with me shortly before Eisenhower arrived, and made it quite clear that he considers a rift is developing between Russia and China. This is an all-important development that American diplomats have long hoped for.

Nehru began his talks with Eisenhower just after he had suffered the biggest disappointment of his political life. His policy of passive resistance worked with the British, but failed with China. When he turned the other cheek to China he got slapped on both cheeks. His delegate to the United Nations has consistently voted to admit Red China; even last September, after China had crossed India's northern border, Krishna Menon, delegate to the UN, voted for China's right to enter the UN.

But back in India this policy is not appreciated. Public pressure against both China and Prime Minister Nehru has reached a crescendo. All the great things he has done for India, all seven years spent in jail for Indian independence, seemed forgotten in a welter of demands that he quit turning the other cheek and use force against China. There are many Indians who seem quite willing to risk war between the world's two most populous countries.

I interviewed Nehru at his circular desk in the ministry of external affairs. Except for the one photo on it of Mahatma Gandhi, it was the desk of a Madison Avenue executive. The man behind it, however, bore no resemblance to Madison Avenue. He was a gentle face with eyes that had a sad and distant look, sad over the developments of recent days but looking ahead to the developments of tomorrow.

"Peace a Necessity"

I told the prime minister of India that the many presidents, prime ministers and potentates I had interviewed in advance of Eisenhower were worried that his talks with Khrushchev would relax the cold war and let down the safeguards of the free world. What was his opinion, I asked.

"I think you know what my view is, Mr. Pearson," Nehru replied. "Atomic war has become so catastrophic it has made peace a necessity. It may be a blessing. I think the world has reached a turning point. It has reached a turning point in many respects—in human relations, in science, and in regard to war. We have got to go forward to greater and broader horizons. I am sure Mr. Eisenhower senses this too, and that was behind his talks with Premier Khrushchev."

"But to work for better understanding," Nehru added carefully, "does not mean we shut our eyes to the needs of national defense."

I told Nehru many Western diplomats felt the hand of fate had intervened to put Eisenhower in the same position Nehru once had been in, with Ike now a neutralist between India and China.

Nehru smiled, but did not answer directly. He said he had read Eisenhower's recent statement indicating his neutrality between India and China and also Secretary of State Herter's "I commented at the time," he said, "that Mr. Herter was a friend of ours and we saw no objection to his statement."

"Did you ever get any explanation from Washington as to why Herter made that statement of

neutrality?" I asked. When the prime minister replied in the negative, I told him my information was that Khrushchev and Eisenhower had reached an agreement that neither would make any statements calculated to rock the delicate Chinese relations and that Khrushchev in return promised to pacify Red China. "Did you get any information as to what Khrushchev was able to accomplish when he went to Peiping?" I asked.

"Our ambassador to Peiping sent us a report that indicated they treated him rather badly," Nehru replied.

At about that time one of the Soviet cabinet members—I believe he is an Armenian with a very difficult name, Mukhkidinov—came through here on his way to Indonesia and told me that Khrushchev had asked him to give me a full report on his conversations with Eisenhower, which he did. At that time he was most anxious to ascertain what success Khrushchev was having in Peiping. Apparently he didn't get very far.

"Was it your impression from that report that Eisenhower and Khrushchev really reached some basis of understanding?" I asked.

"Definitely," the prime minister replied.

Discussing Chinese motives in invading northern Tibet, Nehru said "the Chinese are not easy to understand. They speak few foreign languages, make little effort to know the outside world. But they never forget a claim. They never forget their claim to Tibet and they waited until the time was propitious to take it."

"If India never forgot its ancient claims we would be moving all over the Middle East. I suppose our reaction to their invasion of Tibet touched them off and they moved on to India."

Nehru was to tell Ike that for this winter no developments are likely in the disputed area the Chinese have seized. "Winter has set in and it's a sort of deep-freeze up there. You can't move," he said. "I know," I replied. "I just came from Afghanistan."

"But the mountains the Chinese invaded are far higher than the ones you crossed from Afghanistan," Nehru corrected. "They make it difficult for us to defend the area. At the same time it will be difficult for the Chinese to descend on India."

Nehru didn't plan to ask Eisenhower for military aid, despite the Indian public's clamor for action. Economic aid is more important, and he intends to wait out the current trouble.

"It's quite understandable the Chinese would pop across our border from time to time," he said philosophically, "but it's highly doubtful that China would invade India proper."

The 1929 Mack truck, USN, 10798, was believed to be the oldest Navy vehicle on "active duty." It was "retired" in November 1958.

## OBITS

United Press International

NEWARK, N. J. (UPI) — Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, 72, of Maplewood, N. J., retired president and board chairman of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., died Monday at a hospital here.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y. (UPI) — John Gerdes, 73, senior partner in the Wall Street law firm of Gerdes, Montgomery & Miller and an expert in corporate law, died here Sunday.

FLORENCE, Italy (UPI) — Italian aviation pioneer Guido Antoni, 79, died Monday. Antoi and his brother had collaborated in designing a number of airplanes after World War I.

## Most Religious Groups 'Agree' On Reasons For Birth Control

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of three dispatches on the birth control controversy. The first outlines the conflicting moral teaching of major U.S. religious bodies. The second reports on the actual practice of American families. The final dispatch deals with research efforts to find new birth control techniques suitable for use in underdeveloped countries.

By LOUIS CASSELS  
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Religious differences over birth control are primarily concerned with the methods used.

Nearly all major religious bodies—including the Roman Catholic Church—agree that a married couple may decide for medical or economic reasons to limit its number of children.

The Catholic church differs from most Protestants and Jews, however, in drawing a sharp distinction between "natural" and "artificial" means.

The Catholic teaching is essentially this: Creation of children is the primary natural function of marital sex relations. The expression of mutual love and satisfaction of sex drives are secondary purposes which are legitimate only when they are not accomplished at the expense of deliberately frustrating the primary function.

Nature's Own Laws

In circumstances where there

## REMEMBER WHEN

... 25 years ago, interesting history on Eastern Oregon pioneers and Indians of the area was related by Harley Horner, Wallawa County historian, at a big Masonic meeting held at Enterprise and attended by Masons from La Grande, Summerville and Joseph.

Worshipful Master A. D. Shaefer and Glen Sprague presided at the event which was in conjunction with the 50-year-old history of the order.

The Eastern Oregon Normal squad, coached by Bob Quinn, tuned up for the regular season play by downing M.L.A. by a 57-19 score. Quinn used his second team after the first quarter.

... 15 years ago, the local Red Cross chapter, directed by Mrs. T. B. Lumsden, prepared to elect officers. The nominating committee was composed of Raymond Williams, Mrs. R. H. Kitchen and Mrs. Fred Lanzer.

Captain Ruth Grosbach of the local Salvation Army unit announced plans for a Christmas basket for the needy. A total of 35 baskets of canned goods, vegetables, meats and fruits would be distributed.

are "serious reasons" for family limitation. It is lawful for a couple to avoid pregnancy by abstaining from sexual relations during the portion of the woman's cycle when conception is most likely to occur. This type of birth control (known variously as "rhythm," "periodic continence" and the "safe period method") is consistent with nature's own laws.

But in the Catholic view it is a violation of "natural law," and therefore immoral, to "mutilate" the sex act in any way. This rules out any use of contraceptives (which are regarded as "artificial" barriers to meeting of sperm and ovum) as well as such ancient birth control techniques as douches.

It is important to the present controversy to note that the Catholic church does not regard this teaching as a moral precept binding only on its own members, but as a part of the basic natural law of the universe, applicable to all people regardless of their religion.

That is why the U.S. Catholic bishops recently opposed any help to "artificial birth prevention" programs other countries, even non-Catholic countries.

The Protestant viewpoint, which is also held by many Jews, is as follows:

Sex in marriage is a good, healthy thing, ordained by God, and its use to express mutual love is just as legitimate as its creative function. It is no violation of natural law to separate the love-making from the creative aspects of sex, since nature itself permits the former when the latter is impossible (as in cases of sterility, or women after menopause.)

A Moral Obligation

According to this view, the use of medically approved contraceptives is no more a case of tampering with nature than having a diseased appendix removed, or a false tooth installed.

These religious bodies hold that a couple has not merely a right, but a positive moral obligation, to use the most effective means available to avoid an unplanned conception that might endanger the health of the mother or enlarge the family to the detriment of existing children. Since standard contraceptive devices have been found considerably more reliable than "rhythm," most Protestants and Jews sanction their use.

While the vast majority of American church members adhere to one or the other of the two views outlined above, some special religious positions must be mentioned.

The Mormon Church teaches that large families, the bigger the better, are desirable; it disapproves of any form of birth control.

Some Orthodox Jews hold that

birth control is permissible only when the wife's health would be jeopardized by pregnancy. And even then, the birth control measures must be taken by the woman—never by the man.

The traditional teaching of the Greek Orthodox Church is that a married couple may seek to avoid births only by giving up sexual relations altogether.

However, many Orthodox clergymen in American do not regard this teaching as authoritative since it has never been officially endorsed by a church council. Orthodox couples who consult their priests may be advised that birth control by any medically approved means is permissible if practices for "unselfish reasons"—after the family already has as many children as it can adequately support.

Next: The actual practices of American families.

## QUOTES IN THE NEWS

United Press International

Quotes From The News (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

NEW YORK — Paul Siple, scientific adviser to the U.S. Army Research Office and a former Boy Scout who has spent six years on Antarctica, discussing the new edition of the "Boy Scout Handbook":

"In effect, it is a sort of boy's bible. It has one advantage over the Bible: It can be revised."

NEW YORK — Former President Harry S. Truman, criticizing the unification of the armed forces under the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

"It's a shotgun wedding that didn't take."

RANCHO SANTA FE, Calif. — Victor Mature's new wife, Adriene, stating that she and Mature were married in Mexico because of confusion about the legality of their earlier wedding in Italy:

"If there is anything Vic hates it is confusion. So we decided to go out and do it all over again."

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