

"It Isn't Cloudy—That's Kennedy Raising a Lot of Dust"



EDITORIAL PAGE

# LA GRANDE OBSERVER

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## Costs Go Up Faster Than Income

Merger of the two afternoon newspapers in San Francisco, announced this week after speculation of over a year, into the News-Call Bulletin, was not unexpected.

For in San Francisco, as everywhere else, newspaper expenses have increased faster than revenues. In order to stay in business, many publishers have been forced to cheapen their products, as was the case in the Bay Area afternoon field.

The result has been a series of mergers and consolidations, along with a number of newspapers just going out of business altogether, in recent years.

There are now only seven cities in the United States where there are more than two newspaper ownerships. Of over 1,500 cities in this country in which daily newspapers are published, fewer than 50 have competing newspapers of any sort.

This means, of course, that most newspapers have monopolies—of newspapers—in their fields.

The situation, however, is not so serious as it might have been 30 or more years ago. At that time newspapers and magazines offered almost the sole means of communication.

Now, with the slow growth of radio over the 30 years—and the fantastic growth of television in the past ten years or so—people do not have to buy a particular newspaper in order to inform themselves. More rapid transportation has allowed competition on the news-

stand, just as electronics has given other forms of news media.

The whole problem is one of production costs—of labor, newsprint and all other things a newspaper must have—rising faster than income.

For many years rather strict union regulations made it almost impossible to look for more economical means of production. Publishers who tried to find ways of cutting production costs often faced strike actions by old-line trade union organizations.

There was still another problem. Newspaper publishers on the whole are rather intensely individualistic men. As a result there was little or nearly no research into improved methods of production.

Now, however, there are signs that within the next few years less expensive forms of production equipment—at least, less expensive to operate—will be available.

The larger newspapers in some areas are beginning to experiment with some of this new equipment now. It only remains to be seen if it can be produced cheaply enough for some of the smaller dailies and larger weeklies to be able to afford the new types of machinery.

Until, however, such equipment can be produced and used, and until it can be used without crippling qualifications established by one or two of the half-dozen or more newspaper craft unions, mergers and consolidations will be the order of the day.

## 'You All'

Cheering is heard from south of the Mason-Dixon line. That master of English, Winston Churchill, after addressing a group said, "I will not say good-bye to you all." Queen Elizabeth II is reported to have adopted the expression which was common in the reign of Elizabeth I. "Y'ill," she is reported to have said upon occasion. In North Carolina, the Greensboro Daily News gloats that the Confederacy has been vindicated. The Charlotte News congratulates the Queen and her distinguished subject upon their return to classic English.

It remains for the Louisville Courier-Journal to sound the warning note. "You all" has been abused too long by Yankees to whom the expression does not belong. They use it in the singular, which is wrong as wrong can be. But a true southerner can appear to use it in the singu-

lar and get away with it. "How do you all make a whisky sour?" the Louisville paper says a southerner can ask. The bartender who replies does so not only for himself, but for the management and for all the other bartenders who work there.

Dewey-eyed Yankee belles, wishing to enhance their charm by appearing southern, sometimes try to get away with the expression, but invariably they lose it up. It takes a southerner, born and bred, to use it right. Then it sounds good. It's southern charm at its best. Like the genuine article everywhere, however, it defies imitation. We'd just as soon leave it as the preserve of the American southerner. Even Winnie and the Queen ought to leave it alone.

(Eugene Register-Guard)

## ELGIN BRIEFS

### M. Gordons Have Son Born

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Gordon of Fairbanks, Alaska, are parents of a son born Monday, Aug. 10. He has been named Merrill Ray. He has a brother, Gilbert. Grandparents are—maternal, Mr. and

Mrs. Francis Wade, and paternal, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Gordon. Ellis Cheney returned to Elgin Saturday from Sacramento, Calif., where he has worked this summer on the railroad. He signed in at EOC Sunday. He will start practicing for the Shrine East-West B football team. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Van Dyke and her son, Jimmy Gallagher of Boise, Idaho, were weekend guests

of Mr. and Mrs. Verle Sagers. Visits Grandparents Vaughn Dixon of Milton-Freewater is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hallgarth. Mr. and Mrs. Larry Warren, David and Sally are spending a week's vacation at Sun Valley, Idaho. Gladys Evans of Portland was a weekend visitor of Mrs. Jessie Stevenson.

## DREW PEARSON SAYS:

### There's A Civil Rights Sleeper In Labor Bill

WASHINGTON — Congressman Phil Landrum of Georgia, co-author of the tough Landrum-Griffin labor bill, is a strong and consistent battler against civil rights. On this issue Landrum has never let the South down. And he would rise up in righteous wrath, as he did when he called his fellow Democrat, Ray Madden of Indiana, a "son of a!" on a kindred labor matter, if anyone ever insinuated that he had betrayed the South on civil rights.

However, tucked away in the Landrum-Griffin labor bill is a sleeper which has some Southern congressmen worried. Others would be worried if they had read the bill. But the fact is that about one-half of the house will vote on the labor bill without having read it, and two-thirds will vote without having studied it carefully.

Those who have studied the bill, however, have discovered that Congressman Landrum has inserted under section 101 a flat provision for the integration of labor unions. It provides in effect that negroes may meet with white union members. They shall be free to "assemble freely with other members; and express any views, arguments, or opinions . . ."

That isn't all. Section 102 of the bill which the Georgia congressman is urging Southern colleagues to support contains another sleeper. It is the right to bring an injunction in federal court to enforce the rights of a union member, whether white or negro.

Section 101 states that anyone whose rights are infringed on "may bring action in the District Court of the United States."

This is exactly the same provision which Southern congressmen, after a lot of hard work, managed to knock out of the civil rights bill now before congress. Yet these same congressmen are being urged by Congressman Landrum to vote a similar provision in the labor bill into law.

Inside Deal on Housing

Over the angry objections of a few liberals, senate leader Lyndon Johnson and President Eisenhower have made a tacit deal to rush through a modified housing bill that will reduce the price tag on housing but retain the features like deed like. Johnson passed the word to Alabama's amiable Sen. John Sparkman, the senate housing chairman, to soften the housing bill instead of attempting to override like's veto.

In turn, like sent word to Capitol Hill that he will accept a new housing bill with a few token modifications. The bill will still contain federal grants for public housing, slum clearance, urban planning, housing. These provisions are dis- and direct loans for old folks' tasteful to the president, but he is willing to accept them in return for budget savings.

Sen. Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, put up a bitter battle behind closed doors against capitulating

to the president. It wasn't supposed to be published, but he complained that the senate has been blunting the big issues until legislation has become "homogenized."

"I believe in legislation in the tradition of Norris and La Follette," Douglas declared, referring to the late great liberal senators, George Norris of Nebraska and Robert La Follette of Wisconsin. "The legislative process is a process of education. You don't use the legislative process to piece together an ad hoc bill. Once the principles are established and the people in a democracy are educated, details will fall into place."

He urged his colleagues to fight for principle even at the risk of losing the first round.

Crumbs from the Table

"If we make a habit of capitulating," he warned, "we will become dominated by the executive branch."

He called upon the housing subcommittee to vote in favor of overriding the president's veto. He charged that any compromise bill wouldn't be "only half a loaf, but just a few crumbs from the table."

Douglas was supported by Sen. Joe Clark, Pennsylvania Democrat, who urged senators at the closed-door meeting: "I think we ought to take this to the senate floor even though we may fail to override, because I think there are things that ought to be aired."

Chairman Sparkman agreed that the president's veto message had been inflammatory and "didn't tell the whole truth." He agreed that it might be possible to round up enough votes in the senate to override the veto. But, he reported, "word from the White House is that the veto couldn't be overridden."

Indiana's fair-minded Sen. Homer Capehart, the senior Republican on the housing committee, suggested: "Now that all the politics has been milked out of the bill, all we have to do is make a few changes and send the bill back."

Capehart had been fuming privately over the fact that the White House has been dealing with lower ranking Sen. Prescott Bush, Connecticut Republican, on housing matters, because Capehart's views on housing are too liberal to suit the President.

In the showdown voting, a Southern - Republican coalition agreed to accept the President's veto and offer him a modified bill. Senator Sparkman, with Fulbright of Arkansas, voted with Republicans Capehart, Bush, and Beall of Maryland against attempting to override the veto. Senators Clark, Williams of New Jersey, and Muskie of Maine supported Douglas Fulbright and Muskie weren't present at the closed-door meeting, but voted by proxy.

## QUOTES FROM THE NEWS

United Press International

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, asking President Eisenhower for protection after her house guard was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon.

"Despite repeated bombing, attacks by gunfire and rocks and other assaults on our home . . . both local and federal authorities have declined to provide the minimum physical protection we have requested."

ISLIP, N.Y. — Francis Blouth, 27, quoted by police after confessing to the murders of three lone workers in Long Island eating places:

"If I had had more bullets I would have shot more people."

FRIESLAND, Wis. — Railroad official Virn Hussey, describing the delicate operation of righting an overturned propane gas car to prevent an explosion:

"We had to work fast. We couldn't waste any time. No one even talked when they didn't have to."

ATLANTA — Mrs. Opie Quisenberry, 28, explaining why she gave several of her eight children to relatives and allegedly for adoption:

"I didn't know what to do. Even if I got all my children back, I still couldn't take care of them. After all, I can't have any money."

MISS CANADA SELECTED BURLINGTON, Ont. (UPI) — A blue-eyed, honey-blond teacher college graduate early today was crowned Miss Canada of 1959, winning \$1,000 and the right to compete in the Miss America contest. Rosemary Catherine Keenan, 19, of Fredericktown, N.B., a 37-23-36 beauty who plays piano as well as she looks, defeated 23 other lovelies in the three-day pageant.

# Rackets Committee's Kennedy Gives His Views Of Hearings

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following dispatch, the chief counsel of the Senate Rackets Committee concludes that dealing with corruption is a problem for business and the bar — for all Americans — as well as unions.

By ROBERT F. KENNEDY Rackets Committee Counsel Written For UPI

WASHINGTON (UPI) — In two and a half years, the Senate Rackets Committee has heard a parade of witnesses who have told stories of theft, extortion, double-dealing — or other forms of man's mistreatment of his fellow man.

A great deal of this kind of testimony has led some people to the conclusion that the fault lies solely with labor. Nothing could be further from the truth. The committee has looked into relatively few unions, and where corruption has been shown, the AFL-CIO has often moved vigorously and effectively to deal with the problem. The expulsion from the AFL-CIO of the Teamsters and Bakery & Confectionery Workers Unions are two such examples.

At the same time, the committee has looked into some 50 companies and corporations. No business group has yet to take any action comparable to that of labor against these business enterprises which have been shown to have engaged in unsavory practices.

In addition, we have had a number of lawyers about whom there has been serious derogatory information. Some lawyers have invoked the Fifth Amendment before the committee. Yet, bar associations have yet to take the first action against any of these offending members of the legal profession.

Not Labor's Problem Alone

The corruption we have uncovered weaves from labor to management to lawyers to all segments of our society. This is not labor's problem any more than it is management's or the taxpayer's problem. It is a problem that strikes at every one of us; this corruption is a problem for all of us as Americans.

The committee of necessity has had to explore the seamy side in

the field of labor-management relations, but a great many people showed great courage and we should not lose sight of their brave fight against tyranny and corruption.

James Luken of Cincinnati is such an example. A leading Teamster official, he provided a marked contrast to the 100 fellow Teamster leaders who appeared before the committee and invoked the Fifth Amendment. He testified forthrightly about his fight with James R. Hoffa since he became head of a Milk Wagon Drivers local in Cincinnati, and then head of the Joint Council there.

He told without dramatics the threats to his life — how a hearse showed up at his home one day to pick up his body; how flowers were sent to his funeral.

Fight With Hoffa's "Man"

He told of his bitter fights with William Presser, the president of the Ohio Conference of Teamsters, whom the committee has labeled corrupt. He related how Hoffa told him: "If you want to get ahead in the Teamsters in Ohio, you take orders from Bill Presser. He's my man." When Presser appeared before the committee he invoked the Fifth Amendment.

The committee has found that the mark of corrupt labor leadership is its affinity for close relationship with employers; the frequent sell-out of union members. In Ohio, where the contracts are higher than the Hoffa-negotiated Michigan contracts, Luken and his associates have had to fight "side deals" executed by Hoffa with large trucking companies, to the detriment of the members. In New York, where the contracts are far superior to those negotiated in the Midwest, Teamster official Tom Hickey stood his ground against Hoffa in 1954 and won for them wage increases far in excess of what Hoffa had told the large motor carriers they could settle for.

PLAN POLAR TRIP MOSCOW (UPI) — The All-Union Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute in Leningrad has begun preparations for the Soviet Union's fifth expedition to the Antarctic.

Luken and Hickey are but two examples of the majority of Teamster officials throughout the country who are honest and who devote their energies to the improvement of conditions of their fellow workers.

One of the committee's most inspiring witnesses was John McNiff, a 23-year-old lawyer whose New York group took up the cause of thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican workers, working for sweatshop wages and under sweatshop conditions in small manufacturing plants in New York.

He found part of the root of the problem was corruptly led locals of the old UAW-AFL (now the Allied Industrial Workers Union). But he also found that for every crooked labor leader there was a greedy employer, only too eager to do business at the expense of his workers and in the interest of his higher profits. McNiff's fight was made much harder by the attitude of these employers who maintained that the signing of "sweetheart" contracts was just part of routine business practices.

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**BEST ENGINE**—Chevrolet engines have long won expert praise from virtually every automobile magazine, and, just recently, Chevrolet received the N.A.S.C.A. Outstanding Achievement award for "the creation and continuing development of America's most efficient V-type engines."

**BEST ECONOMY**—A pair of Chevrolet sixes with Powerglide won their class in this year's Mobilgas Economy Run, topping every other full-sized car. And the winning mileage was a whopping 22.38 m.p.g.

**BEST BRAKES**—Chevy's bonded-lining brakes are the biggest in their field, built for up to 66% longer life. In a direct competition conducted by N.A.S.C.A., Chevy out-stopped both of the other leading

low-priced cars in a test of repeated stops from highway speeds.

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**BEST TRADE-IN**—Any N.A.D.A. Guide Book can give you the figures on Chevy's extra value. You'll find that Chevrolet used car prices last year averaged up to \$128 higher than comparable models of the "other two." Your Chevrolet dealer will be happy to tell you about a whole host of other advantages besides these seven. Why not drop by his showroom?

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