

'Hey, Pop, you think cigarets are really dangerous?'



Negroes feel they need better jobs to live better lives

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Negro in America wants many things but his list almost always is dominated by the word jobs. The following dispatch, fourth of five, is an assessment of how far he has come, where he wants to go and what his problems are.

**By Al Kueflner
UPI Staff Writer**

The Negro's pocketbook was very close to his freedom cry of 1963.

His reasoning went like this: Give him a better job and he would get a better house, have a better car, be a better citizen. Without higher wages, the Negro said in thousands of voices across the land, he simply was being prepared to take a hamburger purse into a plank steak restaurant.

Despite the advances made by the American Negro in the past ten years, he still scrambles for jobs on the lower rung of the economic ladder. His pay is one-half that of white workers. He finds it difficult to advance, once he finds employment. And, once on the job, he is often aggressive and super-sensitive, according to his own people.

In street demonstrations, congressional lobbies and in the August "March on Washington," the Negro during 1963 demanded as never before that the barriers against job opportunities be removed.

Not Informed

"The Negro is out of the mainstream of job gossip and this keeps him even from knowing about jobs the way white people do," says the National Urban League in Montana.

Mrs. Novella Boyd, a Negro in High Point, N.C., puts it another way: "I pay the same as you for groceries, but I don't

make the same amount of money."

In a nationwide examination of the job situation, United Press International reporters in 50 states spent days interviewing Negroes, business and industry executives and government experts.

The consensus was overwhelming that: —Negroes, except for a slim minority, are not in position to compete for the bulk of the job openings today. —Trade schools and union apprenticeship programs still are inadequate to provide training for Negroes who have the incentive to improve their chances. —Most of the jobs held by Negroes are menial, lower class blue collar or in fields in which they serve the Negro populace. —The Negro has done best in federal government civil service jobs and in plants that hold federal contracts containing non-discriminatory hiring provisions.

National Problem

—Job discrimination is more of a national problem than just about any phase of the racial conflict.

"I don't like the way people react in the South but it's not as different here as I thought it would be," said Prince Myles Jr., a Negro who migrated to Omaha, Neb., from Mississippi. "The jobs available to Negroes are the jobs the whites wouldn't take."

Warren Cochrane, an Atlanta Negro who has worked on job placement for 30 years, speaks candidly of the problem: "The Negro does not exist in this country as an industrial worker. Negroes cannot compete with white job applicants. We have said to employers, 'you must go the second mile.'

This is hard because a man in business must have people who produce. Negroes do produce but it takes time and effort to train them."

Negroes, representing 1 out of 10 of the 190 million inhabitants of the United States, are far from battering down the barriers leading to good jobs. But progress is being made.

At the Willow Run plant of Ford Motor Company, a Negro holds a key job at the end of the assembly line, putting the engine on the chassis.

Held Responsible Jobs

The chief U.S. marshal in Washington, D.C., the detective chief in Cheyenne, Wyo., the attorney general of Massachusetts and a growing number of federal and state officials and elective officers are Negroes.

In the Deep South, Negroes are appearing as clerks, checkers and office employees of department, grocery and other business firms. One of the most popular clerks in the Sears Roebuck toy department in Atlanta is a Negro.

In Delaware, the Dupont Company hires Negro girls for four hours a day, paying full salaries provided they attend secretarial school the other four hours. They get office jobs at the end of the course.

When Appalachian Power Company at Roanoke, Va., automated elevators, the Negro operators were given clerical jobs.

Passive interest in the Negro job problem turned into active work toward alleviating it in California where many employers now advertise for Negro workers. Two of the three San Francisco newspapers have Negro staff members. It is becoming a sort of status symbol to have Negroes in sight in jobs in California.

From Madison Avenue to Hol-

lywood, Negroes are breaking into slick paper advertisements and high budget television.

Marion L. Sellers, a spokesman at Lockheed Aircraft Company in California, said "we would like to hire more Negroes but not enough who are qualified show up at the employment window. It's disappointing."

After demonstrations and negotiations, Cambridge, Md., agreed to hire a Negro in the state employment office; Jackson, Miss., added five Negroes to the police force; Greensboro, N.C., added a number of Negroes to downtown department stores; the largest department store in Dayton, Ohio, agreed to hire Negroes for Christmas work and to offer some permanent employment, and in Philadelphia the city decided to let out no more municipal contracts wherein discrimination is practiced.

So-called "equal opportunity" firms report that more than 2,000 of the 31,000 job openings have gone to Negroes in recent months. But so far it's a drop in the bucket. For the nation, fewer than 5 out of every 100 persons in the non-white labor force have professional or technical jobs.

Some of the reasons why provide a look at the major problems for leaders who are attempting to get the Negro into the mainstream of American life.

Some firms are "afraid to be the first" to hire Negroes, says Floyd E. Lubert, personnel director of Western Electric at Kansas City, Mo., and a member of the Chamber of Commerce Equal Employment Committee.

Marion Woods, Negro consultant to the state Department of Employment in California, contends there are more Negro

PHDs than plumbers in that state.

His statement pointed up another big complaint by Negroes: That they are blocked out of union apprenticeship programs.

"You can get a PHD if you stay in school long enough but you need to get approval as an apprentice to be a plumber and we can't get that," Woods said.

Negroes Losing Out

Some of the best job openings for Negroes are turning up in the South, but Negroes by the hundreds are losing out because of inability to pass intelligence and character tests. Employers report that many others, once hired, fail to stick at the job. One employer said several Negroes quit shortly after being hired, explaining they had merely been "testing" their chances to get into the firm.

To bridge the gap facing what an Illinois report terms "the most disadvantaged workers" in America, a number of plans are in the works.

Whitney Young, president of the Urban League, wants a domestic "Marshall Plan" that would finance the training of large numbers of Negroes and compensate industry for in-job training during the time they are less than fully productive. The league also is opening clearing houses to find more jobs for Negroes.

Technical and trade schools are viewed as another major step. So are bi-racial committees, but they need to be groups with more than advisory status.

"Many communities have made them ineffectual by giving them no power and in some instances not even the power of suggestion," said a white advertising executive in Asheville, N.C.

GOP will put plenty of pressure on Howell Appling to stay in politics

Howell Appling hasn't said that he wouldn't be a candidate to succeed himself in 1964. But he is expected to confirm the story which The Bulletin carried on page 1 Wednesday sometime after the first of the year.

He will confirm the story and announce that he will retire from politics when his term expires in 1964 unless the Republicans can put up some strong arguments to get him to change his mind.

Appling has apparently been weighing the pros and cons of leaving politics for some time. Rumbles have come over the mountain from time to time. Last summer in Bend, Appling said that he really didn't know what he was going to do.

Rumbles can continue in Salem for only so long before some reporter gets on the scent. The result is a story usually predicting with some accuracy events which will later transpire.

If Appling leaves politics it will leave a void in the Republican party. Most observers of the political scene had expected Appling to seek reelection as Secretary of State next year and then go for the governorship in 1966 when Gov. Mark Hatfield ends his second and final term. Appling, appointed in 1959 by Gov. Hatfield as an unknown, has become a strong secretary of state and is considered by many to be the equal of Hatfield in the eyes of the Oregon voters.

If Appling were to run for governor in 1966 he would probably be favored against almost any Democratic candidate on the present horizon even though the Democrats have a 50,000 plus voter registration

lead. If he doesn't choose to run, of course, the Republicans could face a long doubt because after Hatfield and Appling, they have a lot of guys named "Joe." The same could be said of the Democrats.

The Democrats would have a better chance of electing "Joe" however, simply because of the sizable lead in voter registration.

Because the Republicans have nobody else on the scene at present and because Appling now looks like a pretty sure thing in 1966, one could safely predict that leaders in the Republican camp will do all they can to persuade him to stay in politics.

We hope he stays in politics because we think he is a fine administrator and a credit to Oregon.

Suppose he steps down. What then? Well, we would predict that there would be an awakening of activity in both political parties if there hasn't been already.

The Democrats would awake quickly because without Appling around, there would be a pretty good chance that any one of several men could get elected. A shin-kicking contest involving such Democratic luminaries as Bob Thornton, Clarence Barton, Howard Morgan, Alfred Corbett and Robert Duncan would be fairly interesting to watch.

Or take the Republicans. This would be a zinger because after Hatfield and Appling, the second team gets pretty thin. We wouldn't even hazard a guess as to who the GOP candidates might be at this stage. For this reason, mainly, all kinds of pressure will be put on Appling to stay in the game.

Nuts to fair play

Last week the Oregon School Activities Association booted the MacLaren School for Boys athletic teams out of the OSAA and as a result, out of interscholastic athletics.

This is another one of the strange OSAA decisions and the list of strange decisions over the years is long indeed.

There is some background to this action. For years, MacLaren tried to gain membership in the OSAA. Last year the OSAA let down its bars and admitted MacLaren to membership.

The MacLaren football team went through an undefeated season. There was no criticism of the way in which MacLaren players conducted themselves. In fact, referees were warm in their praise of the attitude of MacLaren teams.

Then MacLaren officials petitioned the OSAA for admittance to a conference. The OSAA made its decision following a vote of member schools in the area. The voters obviously didn't want their teams competing with youngsters from MacLaren School.

The result is that after letting MacLaren play football for a year, the OSAA has banned them altogether.

Last spring when MacLaren Superintendent Amos Reed learned that his charges would be allowed to join the OSAA and play competitive football, he asked for "patience, understanding and fair play" from other schools. He obviously didn't get it.

Students at MacLaren have every right to feel that such things as fair play and sportsmanship aren't really so on the "outside" at all.

Quotable quotes

This is the first time that we were faced with a problem where there was criminal activity in the city of Los Angeles that was known to a law enforcement agency where we were not permitted to participate. — Police Chief William H. Parker criticizing the FBI for not bringing his department into the search for kidnaped Frank Sinatra Jr.

Washington Merry-go-round

Oppenheimer surprised by old critic, Dr. Teller

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON—Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the atomic scientist, got the surprise of his life during a recent White House reception when he saw his old foe and critic, Dr. Edward Teller, waiting to greet him.

It was Teller who helped drive Oppenheimer out of the atomic energy program on the ground that he was a security risk. He was the most dramatic witness at the long and dramatic hearings conducted under Admiral Lewis Strauss, then AEC chairman, regarding the loyalty of the man who built the first atomic bomb.

That testimony and the findings of the commission began a long ordeal for Oppenheimer. He retired to Princeton, remained in obscurity, was considered by many dishonored and disgraced.

But shortly before President Kennedy was killed, he moved to restore Oppenheimer's good name. As a senator, Kennedy had been opposed to the witch hunt. He felt that the nation needed a gesture to help end the decade of hate and suspicion. So, as one of his last acts, he nominated Oppenheimer for the highest nuclear honor in the nation, The Enrico Fermi Medal.

One of President Johnson's first acts was to present the award to Oppenheimer.

Scientist friends of Oppenheimer at the White House reception never dreamed Dr. Teller would be present. He was automatically invited as a previous Fermi Award winner and stood for a time at the end of the refreshment table munching hors d'oeuvres. Suddenly, seeing the news photographers unlimbering their cameras, he bolted toward Oppenheimer, elbowing his way through a knot of well-wishers. Teller grabbed Oppenheimer's hand just as the flash bulbs started popping.

The startled Oppenheimer stared in disbelief as the man who had helped drive him from government offered his congratulations.

Pay Raise For Congress

It's beginning to look as if Congress' most notable accomplishment this year may be to raise the salaries of its members from \$22,500 to \$35,000 per year.

This would seem a poor time for them to vote themselves a pay raise, as they wind up the longest but least productive session in history. Furthermore, their present pay may seem ample to most voters. However, it is less than most Congressmen could command in law, industry, or commerce, and their responsibilities are greater than men who are paid far more.

This column must report, in all fairness, that Congressmen have special expenses, must maintain residences both at home and in Washington, shutting constantly back and forth,

Washington Merry-go-round

Oppenheimer surprised by old critic, Dr. Teller

Only three roundtrips a year are paid for by the taxpayers. Members of Congress are also expected to donate generously to charities, to entertain frequently, and face the ever pressing need of financing the next campaign.

The truth is that an honest Congressman has a tough time meeting his bills on \$22,500 a year. Since most are honest, they are forced by their low pay to seek outside revenue from law firms and business investments.

Not all are as spartan as Sen. Paul Douglas, D-Ill., who has set a \$2.50 limit on gifts he will accept or allow his staff to accept.

On his few official trips abroad, he insists on traveling tourist class. He caused a flap in the state department, for instance, by demanding to stay in a modest hotel in Munich. The diplomats wanted him to stay in the best hotel, as Douglas got his way.

Few are as frugal as Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., who rides to work on a bus, eats in the cut-rate Senate cafeteria, and scrimps in order to make ends meet. He is forced to draw on his savings, accumulated from his former law practice, in order to stay in the Senate.

Sen. Spessard Holland, D-Fla., was forced to sell his interests in various citrus groves, as he needed money to pay his Washington expenses. He sold the last of them three years ago.

Others resort to moonlighting (usually lecturing or writing) in order to keep the wolf away from the door.

Certainly, members of Congress are entitled to a pay raise, but they should earn it first by finishing their congressional chores.

TIME TO CONCENTRATE

LAWRENCE, Kan. (UPI)—The University of Kansas debate team will go to prison Sunday to debate inmates at the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

"The Leavenworth group has some fine debaters," said Dr. Wil Linkugel, university debate coach. "They have plenty of time for research and no distractions."

The debate question will be whether the federal government should guarantee all qualified high school graduates an opportunity to continue their education.

Capital Report

LBJ has won praise of Oregon lawmakers, but he hasn't always gotten their votes

**By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent**

WASHINGTON — If there is a honeymoon spirit on Capitol Hill toward President Lyndon B. Johnson, most of the Oregon congressional delegation is behaving like a polite but determined maiden lady.

The tall Texan in the White House has won their praise with his words but hasn't had much luck in getting them to consent to what they don't wish to do.

In the House last week, three out of four of the Oregon congressmen opposed the first major bill to come up in that chamber with Johnson's endorsement. It provided for a subsidy for cotton textile mills.

In the Senate the previous week, the White House not only failed to line up Sen. Wayne Morse on the first bill but received a Morsian scolding for its pains. That bill was designed to facilitate sale of wheat to Russia.

The cotton bill had been held back in the House for weeks by Democratic leaders who feared it would be defeated. They moved quickly after Johnson took office, possibly to take advantage of the honeymoon spirit, and put it through by a comfortable margin, 216 to 182.

Rep. Robert B. Duncan, Medford Democrat, was a vocal dissenter — and the one the administration worked hardest to pull into line because Duncan is on the Agriculture Committee which handled the bill.

Duncan claims he didn't get "the treatment," as Johnson's special brand of persuasion is called, but Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman was dispatched to Capitol Hill to try to talk Duncan into supporting the controversial measure.

"It was a lousy bill," snorted Duncan later. "I call it the Jesse James bill because it will hold us up for more money."

Rep. Edith Green, Portland Democrat who voted against farm subsidy bills advanced by the Kennedy administration, agreed with Duncan. She and Rep. Walter Norblad, Stayton Republican, both voted against the cotton bill.

Its only supporter from Oregon was Rep. Al Ulman, Baker Democrat.

"The cotton bill carries a subsidy estimated to cost \$250 million a year. It provides that cotton brokers be paid 8½ cents per pound for cotton they

Capital Report

LBJ has won praise of Oregon lawmakers, but he hasn't always gotten their votes

sell to domestic textile mills. They are already paid this subsidy for cotton sold to foreign buyers. Purpose is to permit brokers to sell cotton to mills at the 24 cent world price rather than the 32½ cent level which cotton producers are guaranteed under the government's cotton price support program.

"I do not come from a cotton producing area," Duncan told the House. "But in my district we have lots of people who wear shirts and who pay taxes."

Duncan said he thought that a more satisfactory approach would be the Talmadge bill. It would pay farmers directly the difference between what is considered a fair market price and what they can get for it on the open market. It would also impose production quotas in bales on the farmer rather than try to limit production through acreage allotments.

Under the present system of acreage allotments, cotton production is intensified on each acre, resulting in a cotton surplus today of 12 to 13 million bales, he argued. Duncan failed

Capital Report

LBJ has won praise of Oregon lawmakers, but he hasn't always gotten their votes

in an effort to get the Talmadge bill approved in place of the administration's bill.

Duncan said cotton producers are opposed to the Talmadge bill because it would involve direct payments to them from the government.

"They like to preserve the illusion of independence," observed Duncan, but it is an illusion because they are dependent on the government."

The Talmadge bill reminds farmers of the old Brannon plan, and neither they nor the Kennedy-Johnson administration wanted to head into an election year trying to defend that innovation.

Barbs

The latest shock from a dry cell is the report that a bootlegger was running his business from prison.

If money could really talk it couldn't afford to say much these days.



With little kids running around the best thing to try on your piano now and then is furniture polish.

It's not too bad if bad fortune follows you all of your days, but never catches up with you.

Noted Names

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS	3 Mohammedan judge	33 "Law of Moses"	47 Wolfhound
1 Nelson	4 Unites closely	35 Sight	48 Short barb
5 Miss O'Brien	5 Age	40 Everlasting	50 Feminine
9 TV medico	6 Theima	41 (poet)	51 Hen products
Casey	7 Notion	45 Is dull and	52 Soap-making
12 Persia	8 Arboreal homes	48 Surfeits	54 Soap-making frame
13 Beirne	9 Goal markings	49 Container	50 East (Fr.)
14 American humorist	10 European stream		
15 Muses upon	11 Tidings		
17 Sutch	16 English stream		
18 Girl's name	20 Domesticates		
19 Rags	22 Emporium		
21 Identical	24 Nomad		
23 "My Gal"	25 Alps		
24 Compile a total	26 Servants		
27 Female equine	28 Planet		
29 Berie's nickname	30 Entice		
32 Applauder	31 Trial		
34 Fifth, for instance			
36 Nearly			
37 Hair parts			
38 TV actress, Jacqueline			
39 Hardens			
41 Brother of Ozair			
42 Goller Sood			
44 Opposed to that			
46 Electrode's negative pole			
49 Garden spots in deserts			
53 Mohammed's son-in-law			
54 Ancestral extraction			
56 Membranous pouch			
57 Sea birds			
58 Units of energy			
59 Abstract being			
60 Let it stand (print)			
61 Backtalk (coll.)			

DOWN

1 Congaled dew
2 Misogog

THE BULLETIN

Thursday, December 12, 1963
An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor
Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Supt.

Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Del Usselman, Circ. Manager
William A. Yates, Managing Print.

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sundays. Postage paid by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.