

The Herald and News

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Union Bill

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

There is considerable talk being overheard up and down the business stem about House Bill 138. What is it? What effect will it have if passed?

Well, first, let's see what HB 138 says.

It states, "A bill for an act relating to collective bargaining contracts for public employees. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon:

Section 1: Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this state, counties, cities, districts, authorities, public corporations and entities and any of their instrumentalities organized and existing under charter or law are authorized and directed to enter into collective bargaining contracts with unions of councils of unions representing their employees."

Now, what effect will the bill have if passed?

In the first place, let's see what it would accomplish.

Under terms of the bill, it would become mandatory, the wage is "authorized and directed" to enter into collective bargaining contracts.

Thus, it would become mandatory for a city, county, a district, or even public corporations or other authorities to unionize.

It would also become mandatory for such employees to be unionized. They would have little or no say in the matter under the bill as stated.

Let's view the proposed bill first from the standpoint of the city of Klamath Falls.

It would force the city to unionize the police department, the fire department and other departments.

Suppose, for example, that the union came forward with a wage demand. Since wages and other expenditures are budget items, the council would have to turn the request down if no provision was made in the budget.

Suppose then the union called a strike at the police department or the fire department, what would happen for protection for the residents of the city against crime or against fire?

Or suppose, as is happening in the current Weyerhaeuser case, there was a grievance in Portland, Pendleton, Medford or elsewhere, and the union there threw pickets around the police station or the fire station here.

Primary concern of the officials of the city as well as those who work for it should be the welfare of the people they serve.

Where would the first loyalty of the policeman or the fireman be? To the union, or to the public?

Now, let's look at it from the employee side.

At present, the street department and the police department are on 40 hour weeks. They are on five day weeks, also. The fire department is not.

Admittedly, from their standpoint the pay is not comparable to the pay of individuals in private enterprise. The wage standard in most cities is below that of the business level.

Also, most city employees are paid in accordance with what the budgetary limitations might be. The city is required to stay within its six per cent limitation increase or face a vote of the people on its budget.

Recently, the public indicated it would not approve further tax increases. They turned down a two mill levy request for park and recreation. They also, I feel, would have turned down levy increases for other departments.

At present, city employees can make known their protests on issues, working conditions or wages to the council for such consideration as they can give them in the budget.

Where does that leave the union?

In the first place, the union cannot picket the public. They cannot force the people to vote to give city employees more money by striking their police or fire departments and depriving them of police or fire protection, can they?

They could only intercede on behalf of the employees at budget times. This privilege is already extended to the departments, to bring salary requests to the attention of the council, either through a group of their own representatives, or through their department heads.

It would appear on the face of it that little is to be gained by unionization of city or county employees. However, the law, it passed, and if declared constitutional would force these units to enter into a bargaining contract whether they thought it in the public interest or not.

Without the ability to strike such

vital departments as the police and fire departments, it would appear that the union would be doing little more for city employees than collecting monthly dues from them.

With the ability to strike such vital departments, it would put them in a position to jeopardize or menace the public's welfare any time a dispute arose, and that, it seems to me, would not be in the public's interest.

House Bill 138 certainly poses a lot of problems. It demands very careful attention. As it stands, now, it does not merit public support.

Also, I seriously doubt its constitutionality inasmuch as it proposes to supersede city and county charters and put the state in a position of dictating how such city and county governments shall be run.

Millionaire Search

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Why don't more millionaires marry poor but honest working girls?

If you go into a drugstore in any business office area in America during a coffee break, you'll find half a dozen AWOL secretaries and stenographers debating.

"Why can't I find a tall, dark, handsome millionaire who will marry me and take me out of this world of work and worry?" is the topic.

Every time one of these female desk jockeys snags her nylon hose, or the boss bawls her out because her typewriter can't spell, she asks herself, "Why can't I find me a nice tall, dark, handsome millionaire?"

She never asks for a tall, dark, handsome plumber or bus driver. She won't even settle for a short blonde, balding, pot-bellied millionaire.

While this wish can be dismissed as a hopeless dream in most cases, it isn't altogether an idle dream with many office girls. They scrimp and save to go on expensive cruises or to take vacation trips to Mexico or the Bahamas—places where they fondly imagine every palm and pine tree shades a love-hungry millionaire.

And whom do they meet? Vacationing plumbers and bus drivers most of whom, alas, have brought their wives. And the girls come home bitter—and one year nearer to being old maids.

Not long ago I met a young, tall, dark, handsome millionaire bachelor. I asked him why he didn't marry some poor but honest working girl—a girl desperately eager to make him happy.

"I'd be crazy to," he replied crisply. "The poor but honest working girl you describe is suffering from a Cinderella psychosis. She isn't looking for a husband. She's looking for a helping hand."

"She doesn't have a romantic urge. She just has an urge to acquire some valuable male real estate without even putting up a real down payment. She wants something for nothing."

"But wouldn't a girl like that make a good thrifty wife?" I asked.

The man gave a hollow laugh. "Why, a girl like that would have me broke in two years," he said. "She'd expect an apartment on Park Ave., a winter home at Palm Beach, and a summer place on Long Island."

"She'd want diamonds, furs, servants, and a new Rolls-Royce every year. She'd expect a trip to Europe every year, too."

"Working girls have big ideas about how millionaires live, but their ideas are a generation behind the times. A millionaire doesn't live like that anymore—at least guys with only one million, like me. We don't have that kind of dough."

Well, if you are a poor but honest working girl, there is the true reason you can't find a tall, dark, handsome millionaire to marry you.

He'd like to—but he simply can't afford to. You are too expensive for his pocketbook.

Assignment Book

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor

From the foreign news editor's assignment book:

The Hungarian Reds are putting new heat on the American Embassy in Budapest. The action has not been clearly defined but apparently will include new restrictions on movement of American diplomatic personnel inside Hungary.

This in turn has given rise to speculation that efforts may be renewed soon to free Cardinal Mindszenty from his virtual prison inside the American Embassy in Budapest. One possibility: The Vatican might name Mindszenty to a post in Rome, appoint a new cardinal for Hungary. In return for this, the Hungarians might let Mindszenty go. The catch: Mindszenty so far has refused to leave his native Hungarian soil.

The badly split Christian Democratic Party of Italy will hold a party congress in Florence in April in an atmosphere of bitterness among both "left" and "right" factions against former Premier Amintore Fanfani. Fanfani resigned his party leadership shortly after the fall of his government which in turn led to the present Italian government crisis. The rightists claim Fanfani put them on the spot, deliberately setting out to prove they could not successfully run the party between now and the Florence meeting. They say Fanfani gave them less than three months to do what he could not do in five years as party secretary and nearly seven months as premier—namely, unify the party. The Christian Democrats have been among the West's strongest supporters in Italy.

When British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan goes to Moscow later this month, he will be thinking about politics at home as well as world peace. British public opinion polls have shown Macmillan's Conservative Party popularity going down as unemployment went up. If a national election were held today, British labor might win. A spectacular success for Macmillan in Moscow or in a possible summit conference to follow, might reverse the British electoral trend at home.

Insiders in France say more scandals involving national figures are due for an airing. The "Lacaze affair" and the "rose ballets" have provided spicy reading, with plenty of big names, sex and, in the best whodunit tradition, charges of murder and blackmail plots. The next one may involve reports of financial killings by big names who knew in advance of the plan to devalue the French franc and who profited either by selling the franc short or by importing huge quantities of goods whose value automatically increased 17.55 per cent after devaluation.

Speaking of money, Okinawan businessmen see Okinawa's future as the "Switzerland of the Pacific." With the introduction of the American dollar as the Ryukyuan (Okinawan) currency last fall, banks now offer 6.5 per cent on your money if you leave it in the bank for a year; a full 7 per cent if you leave it two years. You can send a check for \$1,000 from New York and two years later

withdraw \$1,140. Bank assets and deposits already total 32 million dollars and the figure is rising fast.

Tokyo is considering a limitation on automobile licenses. A government white paper said recently that if the present trend continues, it will be faster to walk than ride in Tokyo by 1965. Tokyo's problem is extreme but not unique.

Dulles Crises

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has had problems which pursued him like a devil. He inherited crisis when he took office in 1953 and has had to face one crisis after another ever since.

In trying to solve them he became the most traveled secretary of state in history. He seemed to feel that handling foreign affairs required not only his personal attention but his on-the-spot attention.

This zeal for first-hand dealings didn't save him from criticism. On the contrary he's been criticized for being away from home base too much, for not relying more on the collective brains of his advisers. His has been called a one-man show.

But his efforts may have worn him out. He says he expects to be back soon from the hernia operation he is preparing to undergo. That remains to be seen. Illness has been piling up on him: an intestinal cancer operation in 1956, an inflamed colon in December, a severe virus attack in January, and now this.

When he became secretary six years ago he inherited the war in Korea and the war in Indochina. Truce came to Korea in time but before the shooting stopped in Indochina half of Viet Nam was lost to communism.

The Red Chinese pushed him into repeated crises with their shelling of the Nationalist Chinese islands off the Red China coast. There was the crisis in Egypt when President Nasser seized the Suez Canal.

Some of Dulles' critics suggested he himself precipitated the Suez crisis with the curt way in which he refused Nasser American money to build the Aswan Dam.

But, as if Red crises were not enough, this country's French and British allies and its friend, Israel, shook the world with their invasion of Egypt. Last year when the Iraq government fell, American troops were sent to Lebanon.

And always, there was the steady push from the Soviet Union and Red China.

Dulles' problems had their roots in the problems of his predecessor, Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Yet in a way they were different while remaining the same.

Acheson and President Truman finally decided that the Soviet Union and Red China had pushed far enough and had to be stopped. The result was not only the war in Korea but a series of alliances intended to chill the Communist ambitions.

Yet in the Truman-Acheson days the Soviets and to some extent the Red Chinese, who had only recently seized control of the China mainland, were beginning to emerge as enormous powers, particularly the U.S.S.R. as it grew in industrial and military potential.

President Eisenhower and Dulles have followed the basic Truman-Acheson foreign policy: the policy of containment, of trying through military alliances and foreign aid to keep communism from advancing any further.

What Truman and Acheson, and after them Eisenhower and Dulles, sought was to stop the pressure of communism dead in its tracks. They never found the complete answer.

Both the Soviet Union and Red China are expansionist and, because of their growing power, determined to push. No one yet, despite the endless negotiations, has come up with an answer to the problem.

But Dulles' problem was different from Acheson's in this way: in the years since Dulles took office the Soviet power, industrial and military, has become gigantic. The Red Chinese are making a break-neck effort to catch up.

There is no doubt Eisenhower considers Dulles one of the great secretaries of state. He has said so. History will have to decide just how good or poor a secretary Dulles has been. It is a little too close for a cool appraisal yet.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

RUBBERLIP SPENT A FORTUNE AND ROAMED THE WORLD IN PURSUIT OF HIS HOBBY-- MUSTACHE-CUP COLLECTING....

I DUNNO... DON'T LIKE TO PART WITH IT... HANDED DOWN FROM MY GRAN PAPPY...

OKAY, OKAY... I'LL GIVE YOU ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR IT! I GOT TO HAVE IT TO COMPLETE MY COLLECTION...

WELL, NOW THAT HE'S GOT THE BEST COLLECTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD... WHAT DOES HE DO WITH IT? WHY, GET RID OF IT, OF COURSE...

THEY'RE JUST DUST CATCHERS--I DO WISH YOU'D GET RID OF THEM...

YEAH--I'VE HAD THAT IN MIND FOR SOME TIME--SWEDELY, CALL THAT AUCTION GALLERY--THEY'LL HANDLE THE SALE--I'VE BEEN THINKING OF COLLECTING CIGAR-STORE INDIANS ANYWAY...

2-10

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Wall Street Happy Over Market Drop

By ELMER C. WALZER
UPI Financial Editor

NEW YORK (UPI)—The bull market—aged 15 months or 17 years according to who does the calculating—has had a 5 per cent decline.

Instead of being worried, the Wall Street experts appear happy about it. They hold the drop is healthy for the market. Some think the decline ought to be carried further—to 10 per cent or more.

The market had been in an almost straight line rise since it touched 420 in the Dow-Jones industrial average in October of 1957. To the 1959 high of 600 plus, the gain has been 180 points or 43 per cent.

The average that crossed 600 in 1959 was down to 52.92 on April 23, 1942, and hasn't been that low since. Hence the 17-year age for the bull.

According to the chart experts who plot the future of the market by what it has done in the past, a prolonged rise ought to have a correction of 33 1/3 to 40 per cent of the rise. One-third of the rise is 60 points and that's 10 per cent in the average. If it went that low the average would go to 341, lowest since Nov. 23, 1958.

The current decline of 5 per cent to an intra-day low Monday of around 571 is considered a minor correction, and one that might bring in some new buying.

If the correction should go to 40 per cent of the 180-point rise it would bring the average down to around 525.

At each of these levels the market has met support in the past, and hence it is believed it could meet it again. The 525 figure is one that has produced great support. The market touched that figure last on Sept. 25, 1958. It also hit it twice in 1956 and once in June, 1957. It was a tough figure to penetrate and it will produce strong resistance on the way down, it is held.

This isn't to indicate that there

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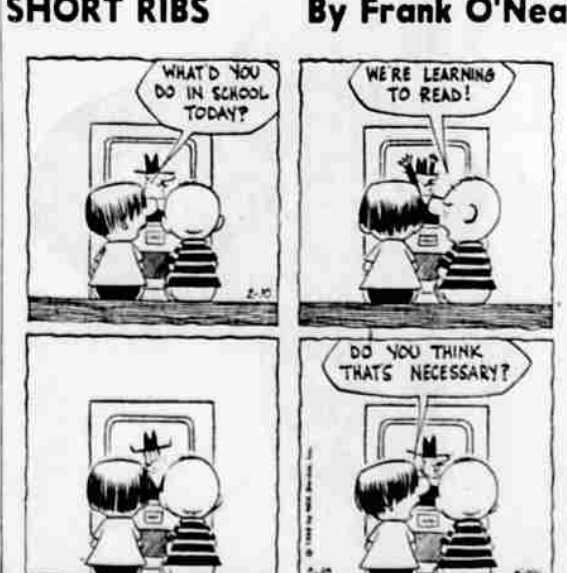
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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



WHAT'D YOU DO IN SCHOOL TODAY?

WE'RE LEARNING TO READ!

DO YOU THINK THAT'S NECESSARY?