

David Lawrence

WASHINGTON. — What former President Harry Truman didn't tell a nation-wide television and radio audience on Labor Day is far more significant than what he said.

Mr. Truman declared that the federal labor-management relations act, usually called the "Taft-Hartley law," was vetoed by him because it was "not in the interests of the people." He endeavored to give the public the impression that, since the law was passed during a Republican Congress, it was the Republican party which was solely responsible for its enactment.

The record shows that the Taft-Hartley bill was adopted in disregard of the Truman veto; and 59 more members voted to override Mr. Truman than the two-thirds vote necessary in the House and six more than the necessary two-thirds in the Senate.

In the House, the Democratic party was recorded 106 to override the veto and 71 to sustain it. In the Senate, the Democrats divided 22 for the veto and 20 against, but without those 20 votes from the Democrats in the Senate, the Taft-Hartley bill would never have become law.

So when Mr. Truman attempts to tell the American people that the Taft-Hartley law was due solely to the Republican party, he does not tell the whole story and gives instead a misleading impression concerning the part played by his own party.

Nobody at the time accused the Truman administration of trying to hamper the operations of unions in elections or of attempting to suppress free speech. The indictment was brought then just as another is being brought now, to determine the limits of the law.

What Justice Reed, speaking for the Supreme Court in June 1954, said in his opinion was that the court was not passing on constitutionality because it wasn't necessary and that mere purchase of extra copies of a union newspaper containing political news and editorials or statements advocating a candidate's election was not a financial expenditure barred by the law. Justice Reed pointed out that Senator Taft, in explaining his amendment to the Corrupt Practices Act, had declared that no such expenditure would be barred because it was a union's right to publish a newspaper of its own and to say what it pleased.

It has been more than eight years since the Taft-Hartley law became law. In the last session, when the Democratic party was in control of both houses of Congress, efforts to amend it were defeated to no small extent as a result of belief among certain Democratic senators that the amendments would weaken the existing law.

Mr. Truman made another misleading statement when he discussed the indictment brought by the present administration against a CIO union in Detroit for alleged violation of the federal corrupt practices act which bans contributions by either labor unions or corporations to political campaigns in which candidates for federal offices are running. Mr. Truman called the filing of the indictment a manifestation by the present administration of a fear that labor would be active in the 1956 campaign. He accused the Republican administration of an intention "to get tough," and said he would get tough, too. He added that inclusion of this very provision affecting labor unions in the Taft-Hartley act was one of the reasons the President omitted to tell his former vice president that in an election year—January 1948—his own administration also indicated a CIO union under the same law.

The new point that has arisen, and which the Supreme Court didn't settle in the case that was dismissed by Justice Reed's opinion seven years ago, is related to whether an expenditure for a particular radio program on which a political speaker appears constitutes a direct contribution barred by the law. If the radio program is regularly used throughout a long period to espouse the views of a union and a speaker who happens to be a candidate talks on the program, it is difficult to see how it can be held that this would be a political expenditure but, from the viewpoint of all concerned, it is better to have a test case brought to resolve the issue than to leave it undecided, which means some who could properly by radio time might hesitate to do so.

It seems unfortunate that Mr. Truman would condemn the Eisenhower administration for bringing a test case when under his own administration the same thing was done in an election year—and presumably for the same reason, namely, to determine the exact limits of the law governing campaign expenditures.

For the first time in this century, our nation has become split over the race issue. A revolutionary concept has been forced upon the Southern part of our nation by our courts which has precipitated fear, confusion and misunderstanding. The slavery issue did not create any more bitterness than has this school issue. The difference now is that Negroes have something to lose.

The May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court in which it declared unconstitutional the separate but equal doctrine, is more far-reaching than many legal experts realized at the time. . . . Following the Supreme Court decision hundreds of Negro teachers in Kansas, Indiana, Missouri and Illinois, etc., lost their jobs. Just last week the Montgomery County, Md. School Board demoted Mrs. Margaret T. Jones, a teacher-supervisor, because under integration the "white teachers would chafe under the supervision of a Negro."

FOR TODAY

Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet and turn again and rend you. —Matthew, 7:6.

There are some things we just shouldn't do. White is still white and black is black, no matter how customs might change. The old saying, "Oh, everybody does it," might be an alibi, but God will not accept it as an excuse.

Every person should consider this gravely, before they and their are on the wrong side of the fence. Today, when young people have more temptations than ever in our history, this would be a good yardstick. —ALMA PAYNE.

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UNDER THE SPREADING CHESTNUT TREE



High Price Tag For Negroes To Accompany Integration

(NOTE: Davis Lee is publisher of several Negro newspapers in the East. The editorial below appeared recently on the front page of his Newark (N.J.) Telegram.)

By DAVIS LEE

For the first time in this century, our nation has become split over the race issue. A revolutionary concept has been forced upon the Southern part of our nation by our courts which has precipitated fear, confusion and misunderstanding. The slavery issue did not create any more bitterness than has this school issue. The difference now is that Negroes have something to lose.

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Just a few years ago there were 1,000,000 to aid one million Negroes. Now if that is all that could be raised for alleged Mississippi victims of economic pressure, where will aid come from to aid the Negroes of the other Southern states?

Under this proposed change in the educational system of the South, every Negro high school

Editorial News And Views

More Production Marks May Topple

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—America is getting back to work this week, after an unusually busy summer, with a number of production records likely to topple.

The American Iron & Steel Institute says the mills are set to turn out the biggest tonnage of any week since June. Steel demand is so high that some mills are opening their books now to orders for 1956 deliveries.

Demand for copper is so high that heavy users have asked President Eisenhower to release 100,000 tons from the nation's strategic stockpile. This plea came from the Copper and Brass Warehouse Assn., the Copper and Brass Research Assn., and the Wire and Cable section of the National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. They say that unless the metal is released many brass mills will have to close.

Demands for zinc by the steel and auto industries are so high that prices have raised prices three times this year. The latest price is 13 cents a pound.

All this activity in the heavy industries is a boon to the railroads. The Ass'n of American Railroads estimates net income of 126 Class I roads in the first seven months this year totaled 490 million dollars, against only 293 million for the same months last year.

And the goods that the factories have been turning out and the railroads, trucks and barges have been selling. Merchants report consumer buying still high. Back-to-school business has helped raise department store sales above those of last year and merchants predict that this year's Christmas trade will set new records.

Auto dealers report car sales unusually high for this time of year. But they admit it has work moving their inventories of 1955 models before the 1956 cars arrive. They expect 1955 sales to set new records.

Rising State Taxes Pose Problem

Higher taxes on several Texas consumer items went into effect this week, under new laws passed by the Legislature. These increases in themselves probably will not work a major hardship, but when you look at the overall picture and the current trend, tax-wise, the results are cause for alarm.

The Census Bureau has just published a report on the tax story of state governments for the fiscal year 1955. The total tax take for all of the 48 states was \$11,584,000,000, which figures out to \$72.25 for each man, woman and child in the nation.

California, which has a general retail sales tax, led the parade with collections totaling \$1,334,000,000. New York was second with \$1,200,000,000.

Washington state had the highest per person tax take—\$115.54; New Jersey had the lowest—\$45.35.

Texas state taxes soared to \$489,000,000, representing an increase of nearly 20,000,000. On a per capita basis, this is much smaller than for most of the states, however, being \$57.75.

All told, the story is one of rising taxes in all but seven states which, strangely enough, showed a drop. Kentucky, with a rise of 17.4 per cent, showed the biggest increase.

The story of rising taxes is not new in Texas. Collections have been mounting steadily in recent years. In 1942 they totaled \$135,000,000, in 1952 hit \$414,000,000.

This rising tide of taxation is not limited, however, to the state level. Municipal, school, and federal taxes are also looking up. The tax rise is under way at all levels.

The taxpayer can find some justification for the increase in local and state levels. But at the federal level it is something else again, as the Houston Chronicle pointed out editorially.

In fact, the rise at local and state levels makes it all the more inequitable upon the national government to reduce taxes as much and as soon as possible. This can be done only by reducing federal spending.

Business methods in government, which means the elimination of waste and duplication of effort, and the curtailment of huge outlays in doubtful foreign "aid" would go a long way in that direction.

Harry May Warm Up Later On

Harry Truman decided, he says, to curtail his preliminary political stump tour, not because there's anything wrong with his health, but because he's 71 instead of 50. He said he wanted to conserve his energies for all-out campaigning later on.

Whatever the reasons, we think the decision is wise. Instead of living up to his "give-em-hell" billing at French Lick, Ind., and Mackinac Island, he landed at the administration and President Eisenhower more in the manner of a school girl than a Missouri mule skinner. He charged "misrepresentation and demagoguery," and said that the President "has never missed a chance to befuddle the real issues in every speech he reads."

For Harry, that's pretty poor. Furthermore, at a news conference in French Lick, he declared that he was not there to "give anybody hell," that he never had had any such intention in the past, nor would in the future.

RECALLING THE PAST

(From New Herald Files)

Five Years Ago
Family reunion held in home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morton Sr. . . . Miss Elizabeth McCary, who will attend Northwest University this fall, honored with a luncheon at Romey's by Mrs. Byron Bronstad. . . . Indignant Rangelers tossed copies of Eugene into bonfire. . . . Miss Mary Ann Dean, William Barton exchanged wedding vows in Overton ceremony. . . . Chartyley Rader left for Booneville, Mo. to attend Kemper Military Academy.

Ten Years Ago
Miss Sara Thomas selected as drum major for Kilgore High School band. . . . Col. John Pitzer, Long shot down by bullet of political assassin—Given 50-50 chance to recover. . . . Dale McClear honored with party on his birthday.

Twenty Years Ago
Kilgore trio jailed in robber of \$1,200 from elderly woman in Mexico. . . . Kilgore hotel erected halted by rain. . . . Sen. Huey P. Long shot down by bullet of political assassin—Given 50-50 chance to recover. . . . Dale McClear honored with party on his birthday.

Thirty Years Ago
Japs since December, 1941, libelated. . . . OPA announced end of meat rationing—Shoe control to end soon.

Forty Years Ago
"Kilgorans" chosen name for a spectacle at Kilgore Oil Carnival. . . . Name submitted by Melvin Hairsey, city swimming pool life guard. . . . Lon Gehrig sued New York Daily News, which stated he had exposed entire Yankee team to Overton ceremony. . . . Chartyley Rader left for Booneville, Mo. to attend Kemper Military Academy.

Kilgore News Herald

Weekday Afternoon (Except Saturdays) and Sunday Mornings

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Any erroneous publication which may appear in the News Herald will be corrected when called to the attention of the publisher.

Texas Postal Receipts Down

AUSTIN (AP)—Texas postal receipts dropped 11 per cent during July from June totals and 2 per cent from July a year ago, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research said today.

Raymondville led increases at 42 per cent, followed by Corsicana and Gonzales each up 22 per cent.

RIP KIRBY



BARNEY GOOGLE AND SNUFFY SMITH



By Fred Lasswell



By Alex Raymond THE LONE RANGER



BEETLE BAILEY



By Mort Walker



BLONDIE



By Chic Young



BUZ SAWYER



By Roy Crane



By Roy Crane

