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FLIGHT O' TIME

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Oct. 7, 1947 (Tuesday)

Young Hollywood visitor takes four pound steelhead fish from the Rogue river.

From Arthur Perry's Ye S mudge Pot column: "The wolves have started howling again in the hills back of Trail and on the Old Oregon campus."

20 YEARS AGO

Oct. 7, 1937 (Thursday)

Two-year-old Butte Falls girl saved from death when family dog goes into the burning home and drags girl to window.

Bear shipments this season total 1,268 cars, according to the freight department of the Southern Pacific railroad.

30 YEARS AGO

Oct. 7, 1927 (Friday)

Tired of the name Smith, a Jackson county family changes its name following a hearing in circuit court.

Plans for continuing the six months' campaign for advertising Medford and the Rogue river valley throughout the United States are discussed at local realty board meeting today.

40 YEARS AGO

Oct. 7, 1917 (Saturday)

Three forest fires, one serious, on the Umpqua divide, keep large force of firefighters busy.

Medford Furniture and Hardware company establishes a military bulletin board where names, company, regiment and address of every soldier from Jackson county will be shown at all times.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Name the smallest planet.

2. In southern U.S., would the slang expression "Yankee Dime" mean a hug, or a kiss?

3. Bible: At which "Mount" were the Ten Commandments introduced?

4. Is Dow Jones a stock market brokerage firm, a financial news service, or an English actor?

5. Baton Rouge is the capital of which state?

6. How many years are denoted by "three score and twenty"?

7. Colossus of Rhodes was a famous building, a large statue, or a noted ancient personage?

8. Only three states in the Union have four letters in their names; can you name the states?

9. Which word is incorrectly used: "There were two or three, or at the most a dozen, people there?"

10. "March winds and April showers/Bring forth"—what?

Answers: 1. Mercury. 2. A kiss. 3. Mount Sinai. 4. Financial news service. 5. Louisiana. 6. Eighty. 7. A large statue. 8. Iowa, Ohio, Utah. 9. People (should be replaced by "persons"). 10. "May flowers."—Ellsworth.

Avoiding A "Split"

A feature story in a recent issue of this paper told of the expansion of the "East Side" shopping area in Medford.

It recorded the "inevitable" growth of the commercial and professional area of the city into what was once a quiet and attractive residential section.

The story brought into clear focus the fact that cities are not static, but that they are fluid—they change and develop and grow in response to new demands, new forces and pressures, new growth.

IN time, we suspect, Hawthorne park will be surrounded by business and professional establishments of one sort or another. We do not see how the residential nature of the area can long be maintained, for it is dwindling rapidly.

The process, as far as this area is concerned, has speeded up in recent years, and even in recent months. Tremendous new impetus will be given to it with the completion of the big new shopping center a couple of blocks to the north of Main street.

In effect, this growth to the east is, at present, simply an extension of the downtown area, separated only by Bear creek. In another year or so, the construction of another bridge across the creek, to extend Eighth street to a junction with Main, will add further strength both to the development of the area, and to its connection with the established business section.

WHETHER all this is "good" or "bad" depends entirely on the point of view.

The movement of professional offices—largely those of doctors and dentists—is in some ways a blessing for downtown merchants, for it frees many more parking places for shoppers to use downtown.

On the other hand, new stores and shops in the area, existing and in the future, are being provided with better parking facilities than "downtown," and will tend to keep shoppers away from the crowded streets around the intersection of Main and Central.

Owners of some of the attractive old homes in the lower East side must be torn in two directions. The development increases the value of their properties as they become choice locations for business. But they must regret, too, the encroaching traffic, the loss of quiet and privacy, and the tearing down of some homes.

AS to the future development and integrity of the city, our chief worry is the danger implicit in this growth of a tendency to "split" the city—with the old, high-value, tight-parking "downtown" area on one side, and the new, growing, easy-parking shopping area on the other. The danger, up to this point, has not grown to a point for active concern.

But the danger is there. And it has been one of the principal reasons we have supported, all the way along, attempts to provide city-sponsored off-street parking in the downtown area—not only to make life easier for shoppers, but to preserve values in this high-value area; values which help keep property taxes down for everyone else in town.

It has also been one of the principal reasons we have opposed, all the way along, the choice of the east bank of Bear creek as the route for the proposed new, elevated, four-lane freeway.

AT this stage, it looks as though it is inevitable that this will be the route chosen by the highway commission.

And, in fairness, if the commission is irrevocably committed to the route, we will accept it with as good a grace as possible.

But we have the uneasy feeling that if this freeway does cut through the middle of town, it will accentuate the tendency for the East Side to split away from "downtown," and that the new area, bolstered by a big Sears, Roebuck and company store, a Safeway store and others, will grow and prosper, at the ultimate expense of "downtown."

WHAT can be done to counter this danger?

Well—short of outright rejection by the city of the Bear creek route—it seems to us the solution is in providing as many and as good east-west access routes as possible; in encouraging attractive development of the area between the two business sections (we refer particularly to the less-than-standard buildings on North Riverside on both sides of Jackson street); and in discouraging, as far as possible, business development which is too fast and too far from sections which are at present devoted to this use.

These are the responsibility of the city council and planning commission, and we believe they recognize it. What we are suggesting is a long look into the future, and the development of plans to encourage orderly, attractive growth for Medford for the years ahead.

It will take vision and courage, neither of which come easy, but it will pay off in the future welfare of the city.—E.A.

Satellite Launching Considered Big Blow

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 5.—Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) said Russia's launching of the world's first artificial satellite "is a devastating blow to the United States' scientific, industrial and technical prestige in the world."

Jackson, who heads the subcommittee of military applications of atomic energy, said the Soviet Union's main objective has been "to beat the United States industrially, scientifically and technically."

The long-range effect of the satellite launching, he predicted, will be a "stepping up of the cold war with the Soviets throw-

ing their weight around more than ever."

The senator said the launching tends to corroborate Russia's claim of successfully firing an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) in August.

"In fact, there no longer can be any doubt about the Soviet's missile claims," Jackson said.

COLGATE DIRECTOR DIES

Springfield, N. J.—Hugh R. MacMillan Jr., 53, vice president in charge of manufacturing and a director of the Colgate Palmolive company, died yesterday of a heart attack while playing golf.



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Hoffa Election Puts Labor Legislation In Lap of Congress

By LYLE C. WILSON, United Press Correspondent

Washington — The election of James R. Hoffa to the teamsters presidency automatically puts it up to Congress to enact some more labor legislation in the session beginning next January.

A likely tip-off on congressional mood was the instant reaction of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) who said of the election that "Congress is now challenged, if not dared, to enact laws that will protect the rank and file union members and the public from the nefarious menace of gangsterism and racketeer control in some labor unions."

McClellan speaks from a position of strength, if not neutrality. He is chairman of the Senate Rackets committee that has been giving Hoffa good over.

No one is more sharply aware of that fact than George Meany, the hard-fisted plumber who is president of the AFL-CIO. Meany is a labor politician and pretty well fits the pattern of a labor-statesman.

Soon after the teamster story began to unfold, before the Senate Rackets committee in terms of financial finagling by Dave Beck, Hoffa and pals, Meany began maneuvering to protect organized labor against the barbed labor legislation which Congress might enact if public indignation at the teamster goings-on was not somehow appeased.

Meany and the AFL-CIO high command wanted to oust Beck from the teamster presidency after his Senate committee appearance. They could not swing it. The effort to prevent Hoffa's election to succeed Beck came finally to the promise now in effect.

That, if Hoffa were elected, the teamsters would be expelled from AFL-CIO membership. The expulsion order, doubtless, will be coming soon unless new President Hoffa moves first to disaffiliate the teamsters from the over-all labor organization.

Meany's maneuvering, which will end, finally, with departure of the teamsters from the AFL-CIO, probably will protect organized labor next session from the kind of regulatory legislation which it does not want. The least Meany and company can expect from the next session of Congress is new legislation to keep sticky fingers out of union cash boxes.

That will be all right with Meany. The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices committee is on record for that. The committee last May adopted a code of ethical financial practices which would forbid such me-first money deals as have been charged against Beck and Hoffa. The Eisenhower administration is committed to go at least as far as the AFL-CIO in keeping union leaders honest.

Eisenhower Vague

President Eisenhower told questioners last March that he would support legislation requiring unions to give their members "an exact accounting of how their money is used."

One month later, Eisenhower said there should be legislation requiring "the registration, reporting and disclosure" of all facts with respect to union welfare and pension funds. The administration is not committed on what to do about labor racketeering.

Unions now make financial reports to the Department of Labor. That was required by the Taft-Hartley act. Successive secretaries have held, however, that there was no provision for publicity of these reports. Neither, it would appear, do the re-

ports bear sufficient detail to reveal financial practices such as prevailed in the teamsters union.

The Senate passed but the House rejected last session a resolution authorizing the Department of Labor to make union reports public. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell believes the reports should be disclosed. He said:

"That authority would go a long way toward preventing the abuses."

Bevan's radical change of attitude was made apparent last week at the 56th annual Conference of the Labor Party.

For one thing, he was given the credit for insuring the defeat of a resolution which would have pledged any future Labor government to ban the testing, manufacture and use of nuclear weapons even if other countries did not.

In an impassioned speech, Bevan said that for Britain to take action alone might increase, not decrease, the danger of a third world war and might lead to Britain's destruction in a war between the United States and Soviet Russia.

"Agonized Thinking"

Bevan, his party's leading orator, said he had formed his opinion only after "a lot of agonized thinking."

"I am deeply convinced that the resolution . . . might have disastrous consequences throughout the world," he said.

Cries of "shame" came frequently from his outraged fellow leftists.

Bevan's altered attitude means that a long split in the Labor Party is being closed. Apparently he and Party Leader Hugh Gaitskell, a right-winger, intend

to work together from now on. One reason for Bevan's swing to the right is that he has been promised the post of foreign secretary if and when the Laborites get back into power.

Another is that the Laborites are convinced they can win a general election now—a conviction that is shared by a good many Britons.

There might be another reason in the new surge of Liberal Party activity largely due to a big increase in the Liberal vote in recent by-elections for individual vacancies in the House of Commons.

A strongly united, moderate Labor Party would make it much more difficult for the Liberals to make a come-back.

Laborites Demand Election

Of the 630 seats in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Harold MacMillan's Conservative Party has 340 seats, the Laborites have 278 and the Liberals five. MacMillan can depend on the votes of two additional

Bevan Takes Surprise Turn To Right; Warns on Nuclear Ban

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

Aneurin Bevan, long time the No. 1 "hot head" of the British Labor Party, has taken a strong turn to the right.

In doing so, Bevan seems to have pulled the rug out from under the entire Laborite left wing, of which he has been for years the leader.

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conservative independents on most issues.

The Laborites lost no opportunity to demand that MacMillan call a general parliamentary election at once.

MacMillan quite naturally refused. Barring any development that would make a special election call necessary, the Conservatives are in office until mid-1960. The Conservatives have suffered some hard knocks in both foreign and domestic affairs. They know that this is no time to go before the country.

Bevan has been a rebel in the Labor Party for years. His turn toward moderation is an important development in British politics. It does not mean he will now cease to be Labor's leading anti-American. He believes United States foreign policy is belligerent and dangerous.

At least, his hot head seems to be cooling. It could be that if he ever got to be foreign secretary, responsibility would cool it some more.

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

LITTLE ROCK AND HISTORY

Washington — The policy of the Eisenhower administration, as of this writing, seems to be to depend on the passage of time and local pressures for reason and moderation to heal the crisis in Little Rock.

In White House circles, Orval Faubus is often compared to Joseph R. McCarthy, and it is said: "We'll give Faubus enough rope to hang himself."

Perhaps there is nothing else to do. But it may take a lot of time, and a lot of rope. And it is at least possible that the situation in Little Rock and throughout the South may get a lot worse instead of better, the longer Federal troops remain there.

Sometimes a small episode which seems insignificant at the time, takes on a certain meaning in retrospect. Such an episode was a conversation this reporter had in Little Rock, with a big, shirt-sleeved man on the fringes of a crowd outside the school house. He had a very Southern accent, and he talked like a great many other people in Little Rock. "Would you want your kids being forced by Federal bayonets into a school with a bunch of half-savages?" he asked.

Then he suddenly let down his guard, as sometimes happens in a conversation between strangers who are unlikely to meet again. "Look," he said, and his accent changed. "I came here from Wisconsin eight years ago, and hell, I went to school with a couple of Negroes and it didn't bother me. But down here, brother, you talk like the rest of the people about this thing, and you think like them, too, or one day you wake up dead."

THE longer Federal troops remain in Arkansas, the more dangerous will the feeling in the South become. The social pressures which this feeling creates forces a recent Wisconsin talk like an extremist Southerner. But these social pressures are duplicated by political pressures, so that, in the wake of Little Rock, a respected Southern leader like Georgia's Sen. Richard Russell can seriously compare American soldiers to Hitler's storm troops.

One of the moderately political leaders in Arkansas remarked to this reporter: "Spiritually and morally, the South is about ready to secede already." If the South does secede, morally and spiritually, all Southern politicians may have to sound like demagogues if, politically, they are not to "wake up dead."

That is why some, at least, of President Eisenhower's advisers are coming to the view that he must make a truly heroic effort, using all the means of communication at his command, to explain the inescapable reasons for his action, to reassure and strengthen the reasonable majority in the South, and to quiet the passions which are endangering national unity. This kind of effort might also increase the pressure on Faubus to agree to a rational settlement, thus permitting the withdrawal of Federal troops and an end to the most dangerous domestic crisis in many generations.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, Jimmy Hoffa has just been elected president of the 1,400,000-member Teamsters Union. He won on the first ballot with an unofficial total of 880 votes to the combined 298 votes of his two opponents.

Dave Beck, the outgoing president, asks for and obtains a leave of absence beginning October 15, so that Hoffa may step into command immediately. Beck's term would normally have expired on Dec. 1.

WHAT about it—everything considered? Well, if Hoffa is the kind of man the teamsters want as their leader he is the man they ought to have. This is a free country, where the majority rules.

I CAN'T help doubting, though, if Hoffa is the kind of man the GENERAL RUN of teamsters want.

Consider these courteous men who drive the big trucks on our highways and at every opportunity get over on one side of the road to let us pass in our cars—and flash their lights at the top of a hill so that we may know the road ahead is clear and we may pass safely. Remember their friendly grins when we wave our hands as we scoot past them. Consider these good teamster neighbors of ours in all of our towns.

They just aren't the kind of people who would want as their leader the kind of man Hoffa seems to be.

LET'S put it this way: If there is anything wrong with the giant Teamsters Union it is that the big men on top have too much power and—like everybody else since the beginnings of history who has held too much power in his hands too long—they have MISUSED IT.

I suppose you have noticed in the news that France is in financial trouble again.

Why? It is EXCEEDINGLY simple. The French persistently refuse to face the facts of life.

Among other things, they have an extreme distaste for taxes. Knowing this, the French politicians have persistently over the long years refused to levy as much in the way of taxes as is needed to pay the nation's bills.

Instead—And note this—they have resorted to EASY money.

Those who wish to continue with the course will be allowed to participate in a Junior Rifle Club program, a spokesman said. This allows many students who cannot participate in the local NRA program to learn rifle safety. This enables the schools to apply for government aid.

Ranges will be set up at the Medford senior high school, McLoughlin junior high school and at Hedrick junior high school.

Hawaii's present population, steadily growing, is said to exceed that of six of the states in the Union.

Jailer Would Kill Self

Geo. N. Taylor

In a deep dungeon, far down in the jail, God's men, the Apostle Paul and Silas, were praying and singing praises unto God. Suddenly, there was a great earthquake and very foundations of the prison were shaken. The jailer, waking out of his sleep, would have killed himself. He saw the prison doors opened and yet the prisoners standing fixed with chains dropped off. "Do thyself no harm," said the Apostle. "Believe that the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ blots out all the sins of such as will believe in His death to save them." So by the teaching of the Bible, God moulded this hard-boiled jailer for eternal life. Acts. 16:25-40, and Romans 8:3-4. God's people send this message to you who would come out from under condemnation.

Assembly Kicks Off Hunter Safety Course

Approximately 200 Hedrick junior high school and 60 McLoughlin junior high school students attended a recent assembly starting the Medford Schools' hunter safety program, it was reported.

The course, developed by the National Rifle Association, stresses proper handling of a gun and safe hunting practices. Those appearing on the assembly program were Leonard Mayfield, Medford schools superintendent, Harry Heidenreich and Jim Bolton of the local NRA club and Bruce Nelson, Dean of Boys at Hedrick junior high.

Instructors for the program at Hedrick are: Bruce Nelson, Louis Thanos, Don Ferguson, Baney Riggs, Duane Richardson and Otis Swisher. Those at McLoughlin school are Earl Rogers, Don Davis and George Sloniger. The course is conducted by certified instructors and under conditions prescribed by NRA, it was explained.

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