



INDICTED FOR BOMBING Jewish Temple in Atlanta, four of these five men must face charges. Held in the Fulton County, Ga., jail are (left to right) George Bright, Wallace H. Allen, Luther King Corley (who was freed on a writ of habeas corpus), Kenneth Chester Griffin and Robert A. Bowling. Richard Bowling is sought as member of gang.

Conflicting Appraisals Given on Impact of Right-to-Work Legislation

Editor's note: Following is the second of three dispatches by Raymond LaHR, United Press International political writer, concerning the election year controversy over state right-to-work laws. The dispatch deals with how such laws have worked in states which have them.

By RAYMOND LAHR
UPI Correspondent
Washington—Labor and industry spokesmen and some state officials have conflicting appraisals of the impact of right-to-work laws in the 18 states where they are in force.

Union leaders frequently condemn the laws as a brake on union growth and wage increases or as a threat to stable labor-management relations.

Industry leaders and some state officials credit them with helping attract new industry and with forcing union officials to follow the dictate of rank-and-file members.

In this connections, supporters of such laws have quoted some union leaders as saying that too much union security can cause union officials to become inattentive to the views of their members.

Prohibit Union Shop
Right-to-work laws, an election issue in 10 states this year, prohibit union shop and other labor-management agreements which require workers to belong to unions to hold their jobs. Voters in these states have been bombarded with arguments pro and con.

In Iowa, Ed Storey, director of the State Development Commission, says the state's right-to-work law often figures in negotiations about the location of new industry.

"It is brought up more often by owners of small businesses who feel unions tend to make their own operating costs somewhat higher," he said.

"They feel they can't compete with companies who don't have unions. The question of right-to-work isn't too important because Iowa doesn't try to sell on the basis of cheap labor."

"The larger companies tend to want unions in their plants because of the stability of operation."

Protects Laborers
"Most of our people like it," says Harry Linn, head of the Iowa Manufacturers' Association. "I have also heard of the record that laborers like it. The law protects them because union leaders have to serve them to keep them as union members."

But Iowa AFL-CIO President Ray Mills says the law "puts the unions which need protection the most out of business." He referred specifically to unions of restaurant workers and retail clerks.

He said average weekly wages in Iowa were \$3 below the national average below the national average.

In Indiana, Gov. Harold W. Handley, who let the right-to-work bill become law without his signature last year, and Lt. Gov. Crawford Parker credit the law with being primarily responsible for 10 new companies locating monthly in that state.

Dallas Sells, AFL-CIO president in Indiana, says a law governing relations should improve such relations but that the right-to-work law "appears to divide rather than unify." He says labor will be at the door of the Indiana legislature in January to press for repeal.

Gordon Preble, president of the Nebraska Federation of Labor, says he believes the Nebraska law "has made strong unions stronger and weak unions weaker, even to the extent that some of the weaker ones are going out of business."

Continue To Grow
Donald E. Devries, director of the Associated Industries of Nebraska, says the state has enjoyed good labor relations under the law and that unions have continued to grow.

In one of its publications last month, AFL-CIO listed Nebraska, along with Arkansas, Iowa and North Carolina, as a state where it said "economic progress slowed down" after enactment of a right-to-work law.

In Georgia, State Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huet says his offices has had no complaints from labor or management and that the Georgia law is "functioning smoothly."

Harold B. Body, Virginia AFL-CIO president, says it can be shown that Virginia

wage levels are lower because of its right-to-work law. He says the fight for enactment of the law was led by "non-union shops paying low wages."

Chris H. Whiteman, industrial director of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, says the Virginia law has been "among the major considerations" influencing companies which have built new plants in that state.

The AFL-CIO contends the major factors in locating new plants are not right-to-work laws but availability of markets, the cost and supply of raw materials and the supply of labor with necessary skills.

Coercion Prevented
In Utah, the authors of the law enacted in 1955 say it has prevented unions from "organizing from the top by coercion" in 40 cases and that it serves as continuing deter-

rent against the start of any such action.

Bakers of right-to-work laws sometimes contend that the laws are a weapon against corrupt union leaders because they allow an escape from the union for members disgusted with racketeering officers. To this argument, the AFL-CIO replies:

"The question of eliminating corruption is not a question of union security but of

establishing necessary legislation of a police nature to allow prosecution of wrongdoers."

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, an opponent of the laws despite the neutrality of the Eisenhower administration, recently cited a Tennessee case developed in the Senate investigation of labor racketeering as evidence that a right-to-work law does not prevent corruption.

Supporters of the laws argue, however, that it is significant that, among the many cases which got attention in the Senate inquiry, the Tennessee case was the only one

involving unions in a state with a right-to-work law.

Tomorrow: How labor is faring in its right for repeal.

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Hard Core of Facilities Train Girls for Women's Army Corps

Editor's note: Remember the WAC, the girl in the "Hobby hat" who joined the army in a patriotic fervor during World War II? She has now become a professional soldier, trained in almost every military skill short of actual combat. This first of two dispatches on the program and problems of the Women's Army Corps tells how WACs are turned out at Ft. McClellan, Ala.

By WILLIAM TUCKER
UPI Correspondent
Ft. McClellan, Ala. — UPI —

Sixteen years have passed since American women went to war with a swirl of their page-boy bobs and a faint flush of hysteria. In that time, the Army has developed a hard core of facilities to train the girls behind the gunners for the next emergency.

The Women's Army Corps does not pack a numerical punch. Limited by law to between 9,000 and 10,000 in peacetime — two per cent of the standing army — it is not quite filling even that quota.

But here in a rolling valley surrounded by forested hills, the WACs have at last found a permanent training establishment. They have a rough and ready training routine to match what you'd find in any man's army camp.

But because the WAC draws its strength entirely

from volunteers — and women at that — special inducements are built into the program to keep enlistments up.

Secondary Enlistment
A high school graduate can get a sound secondary education at the WAC training center here. Every basic trainee gets more than \$200 worth of clothes. Not just uniforms but fitted garments with an eye to fashion as well as a military cut. The girls get a \$43 allowance to pick out their own dress shoes and underthings.

One of the hottest topics of discussion here is where the helpline will fall in the next directive from the Pentagon. The WACs keep in style but for parade purposes the helpline must be a uniform distance from the ground.

Officer training is available to all who advance normally during basic and advanced courses. But the corps admits frankly that every girl is a big and costly risk over the long haul. In the army like everywhere else, more women get married and have babies than stick it out for a career.

A typical example of the kind of girl joining up for

WAC training here is Jeanne Pfister, a strikingly pretty ash blonde from Madison, Wis.

Minimum Age
Jeanne is 18, the minimum age for enlistment. She is a graduate of Central High School in Madison.

Jeanne, now about to complete her eight weeks of basic training, signed up for a variety of reasons.

"I come from somewhat of a military family," she said. "My father is a retired major. My brother is a PFC in Turkey."

"To me, the WAC offered opportunity for more education and travel. Then too, I looked around for a little when I finished high school and found that jobs were not too easy to get."

"A number of other girls in my platoon also joined the army because they could not find the jobs they wanted. It gives us something in common and we work together better as a result."

Jeanne wants to study radio control work, photography or medical specialist courses when she finishes her basic.

When her three years are up, she intends to study psychology at the University of Wisconsin.

What then? Back to the WAC for an officer career or will she put her learning to work on civilian life?

"Well, I don't just know," she said. "After all, I might get married."

No Time for Wedding
Only unmarried girls may enlist in the WAC. They can get married at any time after enlistment (a basic trainee has no time for a wedding) but once they get in a family way they are honorably discharged.

Divorcees are eligible, provided they have no dependent children.

Any girl with a juvenile delinquency or other "record" is automatically disqualified but a girl with a "past" is not ruled out if investigation shows her to be thoroughly rehabilitated.

All prospects are supposed to be thoroughly screened at the recruiting level. They have to have references from their home community and each is interviewed by both a male and a WAC officer before taking the oath.

If any poorly adjusted girls do get into the corps, they are usually eliminated by the second week of training when officers determine how they are taking to the strict regimen.

Intensive Course
In basic training, the WACs go through an intensive 352-hour course that includes military indoctrination, how to survive in front line areas, first aid and sanitation. A girl soldier can never tell when she might have to grab a gun in an emergency, so they have weapons familiarization courses, too.

The chief advanced courses are in clerical and stenographic skills to fill the vast demand for WACs in administrative work throughout the army complex.

Heavy emphasis is placed on officer training, in two categories.

Women with a college education, between 21 and 27, can apply for direct commissions as second lieutenants and undergo the 20-week WAC officer basic course. Those between 28 and 33 with college degrees can apply for first lieutenant's bars. All sign up for two years of active duty.

Girls who are already WACs between 21 and 28 can attend the Officer Candidate school at the center after passing entrance examinations and interviews.

(Next: WAC Morale — And Morals.)

McLEOD Club Members Attend Tea

By CAROLINE L. HARDING

McLeod — Mrs. Vic Chapman held an informal tea at her home on Crater Lake highway near Prospect Thursday afternoon, Oct. 16, honoring the State Lions Auxiliary President Mrs. Vern Conway of Portland and District Director Mrs. Frank Christian of Talent.

Mrs. Conway was the principal speaker and told about the Blind school in Salem which is a project of the Auxiliary.

Ladies present were Mrs. Joe Josephson, Mrs. Steve Larson, Mrs. George Hubbard, Mrs. Wally Dinkens, Mrs. Syd Morse, Mrs. Fat Krell, Mrs. Ralph Goode, Mrs. Carleene Maxwell, and Mrs. Lewis Clevenberg, all of

Prospect; Mrs. Harry Harding of McLeod, Mrs. Lowell Ash and Mrs. Lee Resler of Union Creek and the hostess, Mrs. Vic Chapman. The Lions Joint meeting will be an annual turkey dinner at Beckies Cafe at Union Creek Wednesday, Oct. 22 at 7:30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gilbert of Earl, Wis., are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Helen Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Nelson had a baby girl born to them Saturday, Oct. 10. She has been named Helen Evelyn and is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Axtell of Folding Hills ranch.

Mrs. Carl Scott recently returned from California, where she was the guest of her brother, Frank Cartwright. In Los Angeles she visited her brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Scott.

Jimmy Richardson is now visiting in Holland and on his way to the Brussels fair. He is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Richardson.

Mrs. Richard L. Barker and daughter, Lynda, are visiting her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Barber, on Rogue river. Mrs. Barber is living at Gold Beach during her husband's absence. Lieutenant Richard Barber is now in Korea.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Moorehead, who have spent the summer visiting in the east coast, are now visiting relatives in San Francisco.

Mrs. George Hubbard returned to her home in Prospect recently after visiting her parents in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lewis of Sacramento, Calif., spent a week end recently with Mrs. Lewis' sister, Mrs. Dorothy Tockstein, on Butte Creek berry farm.

Fred Kindschi has returned after a business trip to Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Smith and family have moved to Sweet Home, Ore. Their son Larry will stay here as he is a senior at Eagle Point High school.

Mr. and Mrs. Meech and family of Rogue Elk have bought a house trailer and moved to Sweet Home with their family.

Classes Available At Medford YMCA

Skin diving instruction is still available for interested persons, according to Herb Partridge, youth director at the Young Men's Christian association here.

The class meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6:15 p.m.

The course includes basic instruction on use of fins, mask and snorkel. An aqua lung, is also available for student use. Those students who qualify in use of the aqua lung will be asked to serve on the Jackson County Underwater Rescue Squad, Partridge said.

All classes are held in the YMCA swimming pool. Participants do not need their own equipment but can use the equipment available at the YMCA.

Firemen Seek Flash Fire Cause

Montgomery, Ala. — UPI — Firemen sought today to learn the cause of a flash fire which broke out in a private hospital Monday and burned to death an elderly woman who caught her bed in fear as flames consumed her.

Mrs. Pearl Williams, 72, was the only fatality. Fifteen other patients at the hospital were led, screaming and crying with fear, to safety. The patients ranged in age from 50 to their mid-70s.

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