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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.

Business Strikes Back

A sort of big business "togetherness" may be the answer to problems in industry-wide collective bargaining imposed by powerful unions. Having failed to curb industry-wide strikes by obtaining revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, business is showing what has been called "a quickening tempo in employer-initiated mutual defense."

The pact announced by six of the nation's biggest airlines Nov. 2 is a case in point. This is a mutual aid arrangement to share extra revenues when one or more of them is shut down by a strike. The agreement was signed by American, Capital, Eastern, Pan American, TWA, and United.

The plan was filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board on Nov. 3. The Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 requires CAB to issue orders approving or disapproving agreements among airlines on the basis of "the public interest." These include "pooling or apportioning earnings," and "other cooperative working agreements."

THE airlines' understanding was announced in the midst of a strike against Capital by the International Association of Machinists going into its fourth week. But behind it lie two years of industry study aiming at joint labor-management bargaining. Robert T. Quirk, a district IAM president, on Nov. 3 called the plan "a union-busting move."

The Big Three automobile manufacturers—General Motors, Ford, Chrysler—made no secret of their solid front in collective bargaining this year, terminating in essentially similar settlements in September and October. The Big Three in steel—U.S., Bethlehem, Republic—had bargained jointly with United Steelworkers two years ago. And industry-wide bargaining has long been accepted in other industries—notably clothing and coal.

Just before a newspaper strike was averted in New York City, The New York Times had announced, Oct. 30, that even though it should not be struck it would suspend publication so long as any craft union refused to cross picket lines at any newspaper in the metropolis. Other papers immediately followed suit.

OF THE airlines agreement, the Wall Street Journal has commented editorially: "It is one more indication of the way union monopolistic practices can force industry into doubtful practices of its own."

Certainly it will raise legal questions, though the U. S. department of justice so far has refused comment. As for the agreement in New York, inasmuch as newspapers are quasi-public utilities and the trustees of the people's right to a free press, the newspaper unions could argue that they have a moral responsibility to publish whether or not a competitor is struck.—E. R. R.

Anniversary Of A Pogrom

The German people are observing a sad 20th anniversary—for it was just 20 years ago, on Nov. 10, 1938, that Hitler opened his most crushing campaign of terror against the Jews of Germany. More than 170 synagogues were burned down all over the nation. The Nazi called it "Crystal Night." The reference was to the glass from smashed windows of Jewish shops shimmering in the German streets.

Just a year ago guilt-ridden Germans began building a Jewish community center in West Berlin with a prayer that it would help erase the shame of Crystal Night. President Theodor Heuss sent a message saying the erection of the center was "a good sign that German Jews are taking root again in our country and gaining confidence in the future." Thousands of Jews and non-Jews gathered to see the laying of the community center cornerstone on the burned-out site of what had been Germany's biggest synagogue.

A JEWISH refugee from Poland, seeking revenge for the sufferings his parents had had to endure from the Nazis, on Nov. 9, 1938 shot and killed the third secretary of the German embassy in Paris. In this single lunatic act of young Herschel Grynszpan the government-controlled German press professed to see a plot by "world Jewry."

The next day Jews were disarmed in Germany, and Jewish establishments were looted through a week of disorder countenanced by the authorities. Thousands of Jews were attacked, the German government imposed a "fine" of 1 billion reichsmarks (about \$400 million at 1938 exchange rates) on German Jews, and new measures of repression were adopted.

THIS "hideous series of atrocities," former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles has reported, "raised public indignation in the United States to fever pitch." President Franklin D. Roosevelt rebuked Germany by recalling Ambassador Hugh Wilson to Washington to "report." Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull has recounted how Roosevelt greatly heightened a press statement prepared by the state department on the pogrom: "I myself could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth century civilization."

Hitler retaliated by recalling Ambassador Dieckhoff. For the remainder of their relations, Nazi Germany and the United States were to be without ambassadors to each other.—E. R. R.

Dennis the Menace



"HEY, GINA! THIS MEANS YOU!"

Roscoe Drummond Reports . . .

(Drummond is substituting for Walter Lippmann, during the latter's trip to Russia.)

Why Kennedy Smiles
Washington — At several important points the voting this past week bears directly upon those Democrats who see themselves as Presidential candidates in 1960.

The biggest beneficiary is Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts who is now the leading, though not necessarily the most likely nominee. His chances are improved for two reasons.

First, he not only outran his opponent mercilessly but outran political history as well. His plurality of 870,000 is unmatched by any Massachusetts candidate in either party at any time. It went far above the most optimistic hopes of his supporters.

The boon which Sen. Kennedy most needed to boost his Presidential ambitions was proof that he was a massive vote-getter in his own state.

workers is paid because the work is considered highly hazardous. At least our insurance premiums show quite a difference between a logger and an office worker.

The hourly wage is high in lumber and construction work but it has to be when you only work about six months out of a year. The annual wage, not the quarterly wage, has to be considered because a man has to go on feeding his family whether he is working or not. I believe Mr. Pickens would find that the lumber industry would have to raise the men's wages more than the few cents they now pay into unemployment compensation if it were discontinued.

More About Road
To the Editor: Several months ago I was driving home about 11 p.m. with my four small children. If I had not known the road and knew there was a "blind spot" ahead, by children and I might not be here today. This "blind spot" is a small hill top on a curve, a driveway coming down off the hill leaves a dirt pile in the road causing quite a bump. A car coming out of Dark Hollow road onto South Stage rd. must hit the "bump" if the car stays in the proper side. When a car hits the bump at any speed over 10 miles an hour, it will nearly always veer to the other side of the road.

This night as we came home from a late show and was approaching the blind spot, I slowed down as I always do. All of a sudden a car sped around the curve, hit the "bump" and missed my car by inches. I was stopped still by the oncoming car had hit my car, we would have been over a 20 foot embankment. I do believe the Good Lord had His hand on that matter.

This is not the only bad place on Dark Hollow rd., as the bus accident indicates. My own children could just as well have been on that bus. However, they get off before the spot that the accident occurred.

The roads on our side of town are dangerous, very narrow and winding, while the roads on the other side of town are quite good. I think it is very odd. Lets get our road fixed so our children will be safe. Next time it may be my children or yours that they may not get off quite so lucky.

Mrs. James W. Overturf
3196 Dark Hollow rd.
Medford.

Tribute To A Neighbor
To the Editor: It may not be customary in this column to thus write of a deceased man, and it goes without saying that his now sorrowing wife and other immediate relatives would in modesty be loathe to admit a public tribute, yet because my wife and I were recipients during a time of great need, namely a near-fatal car accident (and since), of his — I should say their — excellent neighborly kindness and favors, we feel it an obligation to write these words, and we are sure his neighbors would share them.

Every one will agree that the proof of a man's manliness is his acting well the part of a man. At the funeral his pastor referred to him as "a man's man," and that qualification may share in attesting.

It has been well said: "It's better to buy a small bouquet. To give to your friend this very day. Than a bushel of roses white and red,

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

The Ideological Gymnasts
Washington—The scene, last June, was a big conference room in Cincinnati. The actors were Ohio's three Republican Congress seats were lost. And the right-to-work law itself was defeated by the staggering margin of nearly a million votes.

THIS fearful hecatomb, as Ray Bliss bitterly pointed out in a public statement, was a direct result of the intervention of the right-to-work enthusiasts. Without right-to-work, the Ohio Republicans were due to come through with flying colors, except that the brisk Mike DiSalle would probably have defeated the feeble O'Neill anyway. But because of the right-to-work, the Ohio Republican party, the businessmen's party, is just about back to where it was in the worst years of Franklin Roosevelt.

The story does not end in Ohio, either. Right-to-work laws were on the ballot in five other states besides Ohio. They were beaten in four of these five states. Their presence on the ballot in all cases gravely damaged the Republican candidates. Even in Kansas, where right-to-work was approved, the issue contributed labor votes to the victorious Democrat, Gov. George Docking. Even in Indiana, where right-to-work had already been placed on the statute books, the bitterness thereby engendered helped to defeat Republican Gov. Harold Hanley in his Senate race.

Altogether, the warning is clear that meaningless ideological gymnastics should be carefully avoided by those who hope to win elections. (c) 1958 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Disputes Speech
To the Editor: This is the first time in my life I have written a letter of this type, but after reading the article in your paper about Mr. Ken Pickens' discussion of the unemployment compensation plan in Oregon, I feel compelled to write.

I can recall only a few occasions of a laborer saying "down with the corporations," but I am constantly hearing management saying "down with labor." Almost all of the labor force know they must depend on business for a means of livelihood. If there were no corporations there would be very few jobs. By the same token, management should know that they must depend on labor for survival. I wonder how much lumber Medford Corporation could produce if it were not for the men who operate the machines and convert the standing timber to the finished product.

He states that a man who voluntarily quits a job should be ineligible for benefits. Granting there are abuses in this, the cure is not ineligibility. It is the only defense labor has against management which forces a man to quit. Also there are other circumstances, such as driving so far to work that it takes a high percentage of a man's wages for transportation. This is not uncommon in the logging industry.

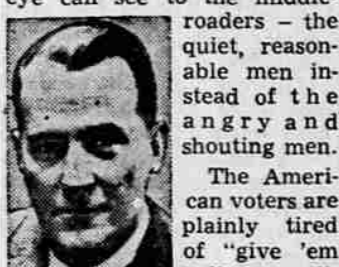
As for seasonal work, what is there besides lumber, construction and agriculture? Why have unemployment compensation at all if it only benefits those who are never unemployed?

The high pay received by lumber and construction

Washington Report

By William S. White

No More Parades
Washington — The political future belongs so far as the eye can see to the middle-roads — the quiet, reasonable men instead of the angry and shouting men.



The American voters are plainly tired of "give 'em hell" in politics, of black-dyed villains and spotless heroes. Call them conformist and complacent. Or call them simply more grown-up now. Whatever the reason, the people no longer look at political candidates and parties as two frantically hostile rah-rah alumni groups linked at a college football game.

Rather, the people put a cool eye upon candidates and parties and then make their decisions on this basis: Which fellow, and which party, will be better for us on the whole and most of the time and taking everything into consideration?

THESE are the real lessons of the recent Congressional campaign, which has produced the largest Democratic majorities in the Senate and House since the Roosevelt New Deal. But these are not New Deal majorities; at most, their total complexion is moderately liberal.

How did the Democrats win so largely? By having run a solid, unspectacular, unbiting and sensible show through two preceding Democratic Congresses. By having got the job done without howling and baying at partisan moons. By having made a record of true professionalism under highly professional leaders—Senator Lyndon B. Johnson in the Senate and Speaker Sam Rayburn in the House.

What has happened in 1958 simply is an extension of what happened in 1954 and again in 1956. In 1954 the Democrats took Congress only two years after the landslide Republican victory for President Eisenhower. In 1956 they again won Con-

gress while the people were giving Mr. Eisenhower an even bigger re-election victory — while he, too, was still moderate.

The way for all this was prepared in Jan. 3, 1953, to be precise. On that day Senator Johnson became the Senate Democratic Leader. Two minutes later he told his party caucus that he was going to drop most of the old partisanship. The way to win in the future, he declared in this private meeting, simply was to do things for most of the people—not to call the other party bad names.

THE Republicans, he observed, had spent 16 years trying to come back by shouting slogans against Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was manifestly more popular than anybody they could offer. They should have cut their losses early, he went on; they should have forgotten about Roosevelt and prepared an affirmative program of their own.

The Democrats, he said, were going to forget about Eisenhower. They were not going to throw nasty words against him. They were going to put their energies instead into trying to create in the public mind a picture of a "responsible" Democratic party. By this he simply meant a quiet, orderly, efficient party.

Johnson, along with millions of fellow Americans, had fought in World War II. He learned there, as did many others, that the days of wild, dramatic charges up San Juan Hill were over; that massive wars are won by personal competence, and not by blinkin' heroes. All this he applied to politics. To this correspondent he forecast long in advance almost exactly what would happen, and where, in the Congressional elections.

What did happen was an immense rejection from coast to coast of extremists and extremism. Generally, left-wingers and right-wingers alike were emphatically defeated.

SOME of Johnson's more liberal party associates, already angry with him for "being too cozy," wanted to adopt the technique of fight, fight, fight. Johnson replied: "Leave that to the Republicans." And so it was left to them. And the Republicans, including President Eisenhower, went out to the country crying epithets — "radicalism" and so on — that simply would not stick. The public knew that the Democratic party that had so moderately run two successive Congresses had not now suddenly emerged, bearded and with bombs in hand, from some revolutionary cellar.

The one great Republican victor in a national Democratic triumph, Gov.-elect Nelson E. Rockefeller of New York, knew the people's mood. Not for him was fight, fight, fight. Indeed, it was his opponent, Gov. Averell Harriman, who rejected the Johnson lines — and went down.

Put the torchlights away in the attic; sadly if you wish, for many of us will find dull the new politics of middle age. There will be no more parades — not soon, anyway. (Copyright, 1958, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

There are, of course, other Democratic hopefuls whose prestige was not at stake this fall.

Robert Meyner had already decisively won a second term as Governor of New Jersey.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas have always been big vote-getters. They are bound to be on the 1960 list.

So will Adlai Stevenson. Unless, of course, the Democrats become so divided that they can't agree on anybody. What will probably happen is that there will be two Democratic Presidential nominees in 1960.

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10 YEARS AGO

Nov. 10, 1948 (Wednesday)
An Indianapolis Speedway, veteran, demonstrating for the Medford Safety Council, proves speed saves little time by tearing through town, violating 60 traffic rules en route but running the course only 50 seconds faster than his second trip in which he obeys the laws.
City police plan to crack down on all-night parking.

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 10, 1938 (Thursday)
Snow mixed with rain falls in Medford, and snow reaches a depth of 30 inches at Crater Lake National park.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "There is only one thing wrong with the election, and its results. There will be another one in two years."

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 10, 1928 (Saturday)
A ukulele club gains in popularity and polish at Gold Hill high school.
The California Oregon Power company is installing new overhead street lights on East Ninth st. between Cottage and Portland and at three other locations.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 10, 1918 (Sunday)
Beef, pork, veal and goat meat are in plentiful supply at the public market.
Until such time as the streetcar can be put into commission the mail for Jacksonville is being handled by auto.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Is it in California, or Florida, where most of our lemon crop is grown?
2. A gubernatorial election would be for the purpose of filling what state office?
3. If a supervisor described one of his apprentices as maladroit, would that signify that the apprentice was clumsy, or skillful?
4. Name the author of the novel, "Kidnapped."
5. In the human body, the patella is the anatomical name for what?
6. "A-h" is the supreme being of the Mohammedans?
7. Does it require more, or less, power to move a vehicle with large wheels than one with small wheels, other things being equal?
8. In which city was President McKinley shot?
9. Was the first U. S. census taken in 1790, 1800, or 1810?
10. Did the British set fire to the White House in Washington, D. C. in 1812, 1813, or 1814?

Answers: 1. California. 2. Governor. 3. Clumsy. 4. Robert Louis Stevenson. 5. Kneecap. 6. Allah. 7. Less power. 8. Buffalo, N. Y. 9. 1790. 10. 1814 (August 14).

CUSTOMS MAN DIES

New York — (UPI) — Harry M. Dunning, 71, former collector of customs for the Port of New York, died Sunday after a long illness.

Cargo Plane Hits Passenger Craft

(Priced for Everyone)

New York — (UPI) — A four-engine Seaboard and Western cargo plane crashed and exploded shortly after takeoff today and plowed into an empty parked passenger plane at Idlewild Airport.

Both planes went up in flames. Two stewardesses—the only persons aboard the parked Trans-Canada Airlines Vickers Viscount—escaped safely, although one was reported to have been burned slightly.

Flames from the two planes quickly spread to the old domestic terminal building at the airport.

A spokesman at the airport said the Trans-Canada passenger plane was to have begun taking on passengers in a few minutes after the crash.

Now Many Wear FALSE TEETH

With Little Worry

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