

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

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Flight 'o Time

Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO Oct. 16, 1949 (Sunday)

A permanent blood donor list for Jackson county is completed by the Junior Service League.

The Medford Trail Riders' horse show gets under way today.

20 YEARS AGO Oct. 16, 1939 (Monday)

Chinese pheasant hunters ignoring No Trespassing signs bring complaints by the county to the sheriff's office.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Hunters continue to return, complaining they had no luck outside of getting back in."

30 YEARS AGO Oct. 16, 1929 (Wednesday)

Autoists are warned that double-parking in Medford's business district is taboo.

A new city ordinance provides that dogs must be confined, or kept on a leash.

40 YEARS AGO Oct. 16, 1919 (Thursday)

Two Medford couples who eloped to California reportedly were denied marriage licenses in Redding.

A carload of Bosc grown by Corning Kenly sell for \$4.65 a box in New York.

50 YEARS AGO Oct. 16, 1909 (Saturday)

Six men who escaped the Jacksonville jail are still at large.

Local shriners head for Ashland to attend formal installation of a Hillah temple there.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. In which season of the year did the U. S. enter most of the wars in which it has engaged?

2. Will an airtight drum support more weight in water if pumped full of air or if exhausted of air?

3. Is Harold E. Stassen a member of the U. S. Senate?

4. Correct the following: "Between the various pictures in the gallery, I like this one best."

5. What was the nickname of the famous Confederate General Thomas Jonathan Jackson?

6. Who first said: "The world must be made safe for democracy"?

7. What is the present name of the "Sandwich Islands"?

8. Does a filibuster hasten or delay legislation?

9. What is the U.S.G.A.?

10. Where was the Mayflower Compact signed?

Answers: 1. Spring. 2. Exhausted of air. 3. No. 4. Among the various pictures, etc." 5. "Stonewall." 6. Woodrow Wilson. 7. Hawaiian Islands. 8. Delays. 9. United States Golf Association. 10. On board the ship Mayflower.

LLOYD HAS GOLD

London—UPI—A cold forced British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd to cancel a speaking engagement Thursday night. He spent the day at home.

Fine, But...

We like bands. We're looking forward to hearing the U.S. Marine Corps band tonight. It is a fine organization, and bringing it here is a good way to raise money to send the Medford High school band to the East-West game in San Francisco.

Other methods of raising funds for this purpose are fine, too—so long as they are voluntary. Such things as yesterday's Smorgasbord luncheon provided through the cooperation of a number of people and agencies.

But... BECAUSE of the Smorgasbord, the cafeterias in the high school and junior high schools served no lunches yesterday.

School buses were used to transport students to the Smorgasbord. Educational schedules were disrupted by the event.

Band members were told they "have to" attend both the Smorgasbord and the Marine Band concert. So...

WHAT about the students who didn't want to go? Who wanted, as usual, to buy their lunches at school?

What about the use of school buses to carry students to such an event? And what about the disruption of school time for what is, essentially, a project which benefits a small minority of the student body?

This is the kind of fol-de-rol which has brought criticism to schools in this country, and we're surprised the Medford school district would be a party to it.—E.A.

Labor Courts Needed

For years, the senior editorial writer for the Mail Tribune, who signs his pieces "R.W.R.", called for the establishment of labor courts, to which labor-management disputes can be taken when collective bargaining fails to produce a settlement.

He has done so in the belief that present means of settling deadlocked disputes are unwieldy and unrealistic, and that the overriding interest of the public must be protected.

Seldom has this thesis received stronger supporting evidence than from the present steel strike, now three months old.

WALTER Lippmann, in an article which appeared on this page yesterday, came to a similar, if not identical, conclusion.

He declares the nation needs a "big stick"—the right to compel arbitration if necessary—through some agency which, whatever its form, would be a "court of last resort" in the protection of the public's interest in nationwide labor disputes.

Lippmann paints the background as follows:

"... What was to have been a test of the method of free bargaining... has gone on since July, and the method of free bargaining has failed in the task. Why did it fail because the issues of the steel strike were not ones to which the method of free bargaining applies..."

"On the side of labor the ultimate issue is its right to share in the larger profits of the companies. On the side of management the ultimate issue is to put a stop to the spiral of wage increases since the Second World War and to recover some of the ground lost to labor since that time."

"Here then is a case of industrial warfare between giant business and giant labor. It is a test of power and of will in which the two parties are not bargaining and will not compromise their differences..."

"The claim that a strike of these dimensions and of such consequences is a private affair, not a proper subject of national interest, is entirely untenable..."

"The national interest is not only that a settlement should be reached and production resumed. There is a prime national interest in the terms on which the strike is settled. The day is past when this country can tolerate 'free' bargaining by which labor gets higher wages and management puts up the prices. The national interest demands that the major industrial conflicts be settled under conditions which are good for the economy as a whole. That being the case, some agency has to have the authority to speak for the national interest when a conflict arises..."

LIPPMANN goes on to suggest that the agency be one of arbitration, where the "big stick" of compulsion would be seldom used, simply because it is available in case of need.

Perhaps he is right. But it sticks in our mind that it would be much more in line with our national traditions of an independent and scrupulous judiciary to set up the agency in the form of a court, where the pros and cons of a deadlocked dispute could be gone into in the calm atmosphere traditional in judicial proceedings, and a ruling issued on the merits of the case, and in the light of the national interests at stake.

LABOR unions, as they have developed in this country, are a strong bulwark of democracy, and, in many cases, of economic justice.

In the last 30 years they have become more than that; they have become giant organizations which can dominate whole areas of the economy, and of the nation's well-being.

At the turn of the century giant industrial combines were regulated in the public interest; in the new labor law, labor unions are being similarly curtailed.

But when the two clash, the nation is, in large part, helpless. The time has come when the people of this country should have the machinery to say to both, "Thus far, and no farther."

A court system for this purpose is needed. —E.A.

Dennis the Menace



Macmillan Solidly In Office Again in 'Personal Victory'

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

The man-of-the-week: British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

The place: London. The quote: "It (the election) has gone off rather well."

Even in a country noted for under-statement, that one seemed a classic.

British electors had just given his Conservative Party an absolute majority of 100 members in the House of Commons, a gain of 27 seats.

By the same token, the voters had resoundingly rejected Labor Party promises of increased old-age pensions without an increase in taxes and an extension of the welfare state.

When Macmillan stepped into the top political post in 1957, he cracked down ruthlessly on the nation's economy, despite his own nose-diving popularity. The economic tide and Macmillan's own political fortunes turned for the better in 1958.

Then this year, he began his series of flying trips, promoting a summit conference to save world peace—Washington, Paris, Moscow.

In the general elections which put him back in power for five more years, the British voters demonstrated their approval.

Now, with the electoral mandate behind him, Macmillan will press even harder for an early summit meeting among the leaders of Britain, France, the United States and Russia. His target date is December or January, to be

preceded by a western summit session among himself, French President Charles de Gaulle and President Eisenhower.

As was former Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Macmillan is the son of an American-born mother, the former Helen Artie Belles, a native of Spencer, Ind. His father was the late Maurice Crawford Macmillan, a Scotsman whose father founded the Macmillan Publishing Company.

Macmillan attended Oxford and was wounded three times while serving in France during World War I.

Served As Backbencher

For 18 years he served as an obscure backbencher in Parliament, taking his first real step into public life in 1942 when Churchill named him minister resident in North Africa. His second big break came in 1951 when Churchill named him housing minister.

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Supreme Court To Hear Union Political Spending Case; Implications Important

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—UPI—The question of political spending by organized labor has reached the Supreme Court in terms which probably will compel the court to decide it, finally, one way or the other.

The issue raised involves minority and individual rights of union members. The trend of the modern court has been to determine such issues in favor of the minority or of the individual.

Three members of the present court, however, seem not wholly disposed to follow that trend when the complaining minority or individuals cite alleged suppression of their rights by a majority of their fellow union members.

The now-pending case arose in Georgia. A few employees of the Southern Railway sued to forbid their union to use dues to make expenditures for political objectives which the complaining employees opposed. The complaining employees are compelled by federal statute to belong to the union to hold their jobs. It is a union shop situation.

They are unable, therefore, to withdraw their financial support of the union—resign their membership—without also resigning their employment. That is what makes this case an especially hot one. The narrow area of individual rights in which the issue is raised contributes also to the political importance of this case.

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments and to decide it. It would be difficult for the court to render an opinion without establishing as the law of the land either:

—That a union member cannot be compelled to contribute toward political expenditures for objectives which he opposes; or

—That such an individual or minority group is without constitutional protection against such.

The Georgia Supreme Court found for the complaining minority. That court held that to compel anyone so to contribute to a political objective would deprive him of guarantees in the Bill of Rights, specifically of freedom of association, thought, liberty and property.

A Supreme Court decision for the complaining minority union members would have one of two profound effects upon the structure of organized labor. It would:

—Invalidate the union shop with its requirement of union membership; or

—Compel union leaders to finance their political contributions entirely from voluntary funds.

Despite corrupt practices act prohibition of union spending or contribution for political purposes, federal courts have held specifically that they may make political medicine in their newspapers or use the medium of TV. The rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly protected the unions in those fields. In the TV case, which arose in Michigan, three skeptical justices held that if minority rights were involved at all, this was simply the concern of internal union management.

"To date" these three suggested, "unions have operated under a rule of the majority." The three were Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas.

sure sign of a light winter. The old time miners and prospectors were pretty apt too, in predicting weather omens, perhaps by observing nature foretell coming events through intuition of all phenomenon.

One of our own personal observations of deep snows in the winter ahead any year, was that all wild life including most birds would migrate from the region and there was no more sound of any living creature save a lone woodcock to break the monotony.

Bert Kissinger, 520 Boardman st. Medford

Rules To the Editor: Twelve rules for raising delinquent children:

1. Begin with infancy to give the child everything he wants; in this way he will grow up to think the world owes him a living.

2. When he picks up bad words, laugh at him. This will make him think he's cute. It will also encourage him to pick up "cuter" phrases that will blow off the top of your head later.

3. Never give him any spiritual training. Wait until he is 21 and then let him decide for himself.

4. Avoid the use of the word "wrong"! It may develop a guilt complex. This will condition him to believe later, when he is arrested for stealing a car, that society is against him and he is being persecuted.

5. Pick up everything he leaves lying around—books, shoes and clothing. Do everything for him so he will be experienced at throwing all responsibility onto others.

6. Let him read any printed matter he can get his hands on. Be careful that the silver and drinking glasses are sterilized, but let his mind feast on garbage.

7. Quarrel frequently in the presence of your children. In this way they will not be too shocked when the home is broken up later.

8. Give a child all the spending money he wants. Never let him earn his own. Why should he have things as rough as you had them?

9. Satisfy his every craving for food, drink and comfort. See that every sensual desire is gratified. Denial may lead to harmful frustration.

10. Take his part against neighbors, teachers and policemen. They are all prejudiced against your child.

11. When he gets into real trouble, apologize for yourself by saying "I never could do anything with him."

12. Prepare for a life of grief you will be apt to have it.

Those thoughts are not original with me, as noted above, but I would like to add another rule which will help make a delinquent out of your child.

13. Don't bother to send him to Sunday school or church. You are a pretty good guy yourself and you don't bother with churches, so why should your child have to dress up each Sunday morning and listen to a lot of out-moded stuff?

Taken from the Sparta News-Plaindealer, and reportedly prepared by the Houston, Texas, police department.

Henry Burmeister, P.O. Box 303, Jacksonville, Ore.

U.S. Government Biggest Auto Fleet Owner in World History

By FRANK ELEAZER

Washington—UPI—Rep. Walter Rogers (D-Tex.), who is regularly upset by the growth of our government, announced recently that Uncle Sam owned 224,956 automobiles, a car pool of a size which Rogers found "somewhat" disturbing.

Well, it turned out that Rogers had made a slight and understandable error, likely to be made by anybody subjected daily to the official sedans, station wagons, and limousines that swarm over Washington and especially around Capitol Hill.

His mistake was one of three decimal points. Actually, the government owns and operates, at last count, something like 224,956 vehicles, which merely makes Uncle Sam the biggest fleet operator in history.

Most of the cars are Fords, Chevrolets, and Plymouths. The government fleet, which includes trucks but no tactical military vehicles, logs two billion miles yearly. Naturally the pressure always is on to cut costs of all this touring around.

To Order Economy Cars

So government buyers next month will go out to order some of the big three's new economy cars. Surprisingly enough, one of the big questions is, can they buy and run 'em any cheaper than the standard models?

Ford's Falcon, Chevrolet's Corvair, and Plymouth's Valiant are supposed to sell in the showroom for a couple of hundred dollars less than their big brothers. But our government doesn't buy its cars out of the showroom, in lots of hundreds and sometimes thousands.

On June 11, the general services administration which does all the car-buying for non military agencies, picked up its most recent big batch of plain passenger cars. As always, it asked for bids. As usual, it got several.

The result was it bought 800 four-door, six-cylinder Fords for \$1,475 each, including federal excise tax. No trade-ins were involved. Only freight charges were extra.

Cars Partially Equipped

These cars must have been stripped, you probably figure. Maybe the wheels weren't included. Wrong. Except for radio, they came equipped like people buy 'em in showrooms, including fresh air heater-defroster, automatic transmission, undercoat, windshield washer, outside mirror, and even a cigar lighter.

Overall, the government buys 35,000 to 40,000 new cars and trucks yearly. When they're worn out, they are sold at auction. Except for special purpose cars, like those used for police work, the law says we can't pay more than \$1,500 each for sedans and \$1,930 for station wagons.

—or at any rate be followed by — three successive Democratic Congressional election victories has heightened rather than eased this liberal animosity.

All the same, he has recognized that, if he should much longer maintain a totally negative position toward the nomination, he could have no chance at all. Every potential Johnson delegate to the convention would eventually have been driven elsewhere.

Thus, with infinite care not any more than was absolutely to stir up the anti-Johnsonites necessary, he has now moved this small but clear step forward toward entering the contest.

Henry Johnson Jr., 2400 Highway 66, Ashland, Ore.

Cigarettes

To the Editor: Contributing to delinquency of minors is a serious offense, one that has landed many an offender in court for a tongue-lashing and warning to loss of liberty and public shame behind prison bars. But why are much greater offenders allowed to do this, all for a price under government permit?

The federal tax tobacco companies pay allows them to manufacture the stuff into cigarettes. Does it allow them to put thousands, or shall we say millions, of dollars of

of the new lighter cars. With regular cars, it has set a high economy standard. Car costs in pools, including depreciation, have been cut to 7.3 cents per mile.

However, specifications are now being drafted to cover the compacts. Early next month, the general services administration will advertise for bids on maybe 10,000 cars, including a substantial but still undisclosed number of compacts, for delivery in February, March and April.

Meantime, our top car buyers still tend to travel in taxis. Despite all they've done to keep down the cost of driving government cars, they told a House committee they took cabs to Capitol Hill. It's cheaper that way, they explained.

Doesn't Know Maintenance

Nor does the government know anything yet about operation and maintenance costs

of the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Reset the Sights

To the Editor: Another shooting tragedy has occurred in this area. A young lad has lost his life, and his companion at whose hands he died is left with untold bitter memories.

Similar accidents are happening with increasing tempo. We stand on the sidelines placing the blame here and there. Lo a d e d g u n s, irresponsible guardians, and what have you, are placed as the causes.

This reminds me of trying to stop a flood in the valley by draining off the surplus water with a teaspoon instead of repairing the dam up the river.

It appears that as Americans today, we are for the most part bent on one goal, that of rushing on to catch the next dollar while our bewildered children try to raise themselves by their own bootstraps. We're so busy "digging gold" that we don't even know the neighbor next door.

When someone does drop in for a visit, we are so engrossed with the TV set that we have lost the courtesy to turn it off. Our radios blare out so-called sounds that I'm sure cause heavenly beings to turn their faces. Salesmen of the ether waves tell us to hurry down and buy vitamins for our physical well being while spiritually we are starving to death. Clergymen preach smooth sermons and their congregations are lulled into a spirit of utter inactivity; 10 per cent of the pews are filled except for an Easter dress rehearsal, which draws in a few extras. The most mentioned event, in fact the focal point of Scripture, the soon return of Christ, is put off a thousand years.

We sit by and express our horror when some of these tragedies occur. Are we our brother's keeper? Are we so interested in getting to the moon that we forget our precious heritage here on earth? It's time, I believe, to set our sights to the real things of life, to return to the faith of our fathers and give our youths as well as ourselves a chance at real living.

Henry Johnson Jr., 2400 Highway 66, Ashland, Ore.

Weather Omens

To the Editor: According to old legends the October 16 full moon is also called harvest moon. Also, this year being ruled by the planet Jupiter indicates a late winter, not very cold. That may also account for the present shifting of the magnetic pole 100 miles northward? And that may be more evidence of the universe heading towards a perpetual summertime, which is very plausible.

The old Indian symbol of "no moss," meaning acorns in small quantity any year, is a

F. I. Clifford, Route 2, Box 200F, Central Point.