

James Hoffa Pleads Innocent To Charges

NEW YORK (AP) — Counsel for Teamsters Union official James R. Hoffa, accused the Senate Rackets Investigating Committee Tuesday of "doing what it can to destroy Hoffa and prevent him from getting a fair trial" on indictments charging wiretapping and perjury.

Shortly before the heated remarks by Atty. Sol Gelb, Hoffa had pleaded innocent before Federal Judge William B. Herlands to five counts of perjury involving a federal racket grand jury investigation of wiretapping his Detroit headquarters.

The dapper, 44-year-old Hoffa was also in court for the setting of a trial date on an indictment charging him and two others with conspiracy to tap the telephones in teamsters headquarters in Detroit.

Judge Herlands reserved decision on a motion by Gelb for indefinite postponement of trial on both indictments and gave the defense until Oct. 25 to make further motions. He said that if he has not decided the motion by Oct. 25, he would on that date set the trial dates for both cases.

Gelb argued heatedly for a long postponement of the trial of both cases, his voice shaking at times as he waved newspaper clippings and magazine articles which he claimed painted Hoffa as "public enemy number one," precluding a fair trial in the near future.

"The case is so saturated with the most adverse possible publicity today that the most important events are the space satellite and Hoffa," he contended.

After Hoffa pleaded innocent to the perjury charges, a previous \$2,500 bail bond, covering the wire tap case was rewritten to cover the perjury indictment.

Hoffa recently was elected president of the 1,400,000-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters, but has been barred by court order from taking office.

Shortly after Hoffa entered his plea, Benjamin Franklin Collins, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 299 in Detroit, pleaded innocent to a separate 12-count perjury indictment returned by the same grand jury.

Collins was charged with lying in testifying before the grand jury that original minutes of the local's city cartage division for March 11, 1953, had not been altered.

Hoffa was grim-faced as the perjury indictment against him was read.

"Not guilty," he responded, in a loud voice.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The state of Oregon has been doing a lot of talking recently about the importance of increased industrial development.

That prompts this question: Just how important is increased industrial development to the economy of a state or a region?

For an answer to that question, let's turn to some U.S. department of commerce figures that are quoted by the Klamath County chamber of commerce in its current bulletin entitled Klamath Keynotes. The commerce department estimates that each new industry employing 200 persons will support these increases in the total economy of the community in which it is located:

- 393 new homes.
 - \$75,000 in added retail sales.
 - \$2,500,000 in new taxable wealth.
 - \$1,500,000 in new life insurance sales.
 - 1400 new population.
 - \$1,000,000 in new bank deposits.
- It should be understood, of course, that these estimates include not only the new employees themselves and their families but the added service industry people — that is, those who shine each other's shoes and wash each other's shirts, etc. — who will be attracted to the area by the new industrial development.

In the light of these figures, I think it must be agreed by EVERYONE that new industrial development is worth going after.

Let's take a look now at the immediate future of the Klamath country, where these new developments will come into being in the year 1958:

- A new airbase, with an estimated personnel of about 1100.
- The new Johns-Manville plant, with a minimum of 250 employees.
- Copey construction of new power plants in the Klamath river canyon, with an estimated minimum of 350 employees for a period of approximately 10 years.

That totals up to 1700 new employees.

That is more than EIGHT of the 200-employee units covered in the department of commerce estimates.

In other words, the economic development to be anticipated in the Klamath country will amount to EIGHT TIMES the figures shown in the above table.

That is to say:

- This is what the Klamath country can expect as a result of these new developments that are expected to be completed in 1958:
- About 3200 new homes.
- About 2600 new automobiles.
- About \$600,000 in new retail sales.
- About 20 million dollars in new taxable wealth.
- About 12 million dollars in new life insurance sales.
- About 12,000 new population.
- About 8 million dollars in new bank accounts.

All this, of course, won't come in one lump in one year.

But it will come quickly — if the department of commerce estimates are dependable.

It's high time for the Klamath country to begin to think of itself in terms of the new development that is on the way.

Union Offers To End Strike

DETROIT (AP) — The United Auto Workers Union has offered to end its bitter 3½-year strike against the Kohler Co. But the union says the Wisconsin plumbing ware firm in return must accept the findings of a National Labor Relations Board examiner as a basis for settlement.

Acceptance by the company of the examiner's recommendations, said UAW President Walter Reuther in a telegram to Kohler President Herbert V. Kohler Monday, would open the way for new union-management meetings which Reuther proposed be called within "the next several days."

"If the company is prepared fully to implement the recommendations of the trial examiner," Reuther said, "then the union is prepared to bring about a prompt termination of both the strike and the legal primary boycott which it has been conducting."

The company said it had no immediate comment.

Trial examiner George A. Downing of the NLRB ruled last Thursday in Washington that the Kohler Co. prolonged the strike at its Kohler, Wis., plant in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act by a series of unfair labor practices.

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Reports On Rocket, Orb Differ

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) — Russia's rocket-satellite and its fellow traveler, Sputnik, were the objects of conflicting reports as they spun around the earth Tuesday; their orbits still baffled astronomers and confounded the electronic brains of giant computers.

The rocket was sighted at 5:04 EST, sweeping from northwest to southeast above watchers at the Harvard Observatory and its adjacent Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory. The laboratory is headquarters for the moonwatch being organized to follow this country's earth-satellites when they are launched.

The scientists said that during the forenoon, substantial reports were lacking that the satellite, itself, had been sighted.

Predicting that the pair of celestial objects would pass 100 miles northeast of New York City at 5:03 EST Wednesday morning, the observers prepared for another early arrival, for the Soviet visitors have been arriving consistently two to three minutes ahead of predictions during the past four days.

A moonwatch team at San Francisco reported that Sputnik or one of its traveling companions was sighted there right on schedule at 5:17 a.m. PST Tuesday, something more than three hours after the sighting here.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek said the satellite seems to be maintaining a height of about 275 miles at 40 degrees north latitude. Its orbit varies between a minimum of 150 and a maximum of about 550 miles from the earth's surface as it circles the globe every 98 minutes.

Dr. Hynek, associate director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, appealed to amateur and professional photographers to forward any good pictures of the rocket or satellite to the observatory to enable astronomers to pinpoint the orbit more accurately.

A watcher in Springfield, Va., reported an "object" passed 15 seconds after the rocket Tuesday morning. Another report from State College, Pa., said the rocket was sighted at 5:04:10 a.m. EST, but that the satellite followed a full 22 minutes later.

Tragic Wreck Fatal To Six

AUGUSTA, Kan. (AP) — A station wagon and a Frisco passenger train collided in the rain at dusk last night, killing six members of an Oklahoma family.

The dead were Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Busby Jr. of Shidler, Okla., their three sons, from two months to five years old, and Busby's grandfather, Charles Carring of Kaw City, Okla. They were starting home after a visit with Carring's son near El Dorado, Kan.

All in the station wagon were killed. One of the youngsters was catapulted 150 feet.

The accident was at a grade crossing seven miles northeast of Augusta.

Vernon Hammond of Needlesha, Kan., engineer of the branch line train headed from Wichita, Kan., to Joplin and Monett, Mo., said he was running 45 miles an hour.



THIS DEDICATED buck hunter, who is all of 74 years young, can make the claim which is well without the grasp of the majority of hunters. Alice Hamilton shot her first buck in 1912, and has never failed to bring down her deer in the 44 seasons between then and now. Mrs. Hamilton is pictured with the near perfect four-point she brought in over the weekend. Standing by and nodding his full approval is her dog, Frisky.

— Photo by Kettler

Queen Returns To Chores After Opening Parliament

OTTAWA (AP) — Elizabeth II returned today to workaday queenly chores, her coronation dress once more packed away for some future storybook occasion.

After the glittering ceremonial and pageantry of the young monarch's opening of the Canadian Parliament yesterday, the Queen's schedule for the last full day of her Canadian visit was crowded with talks not too different from those usual for her at home in England.

The carefully worked out plan covered more than a 12-hour day. It started with a motorcade from Government House, a brief stop at nearby Hull's city hall, a scenic ride and a ceremony—detonating the first dynamite blast — to start construction of the 21-million-dollar "Queensway" section of the Trans-Canada Highway.

The long day will end with a government reception at a local hotel, to which 1,000 were invited, and a formal dinner at Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's home.

It was also Prince Philip's day to step into the limelight with a radio speech on the conference he sponsored at Oxford last year on the human problems of commonwealth industrial communities.

The Queen was hostess last night at Government House to 114 Canadian guests at dinner and then to several hundred more Canadians and foreign diplomats at a reception.

Changing from her coronation dress, which she had worn to the Parliament opening, she appeared at the dinner and reception in a "maple leaf of Canada gown," of pale green satin. It had a broad band of green velvet, maple leaves, appliqued with crystals and emeralds. With it the Queen wore the light diamond tiara given to her as a wedding present by her grandmother, the late Queen Mary, a triple-row necklace of graduated diamonds, diamond-drop earrings and the blue sash of the Order of the Garter.

The reception was a colorful assemblage, the women blazing with gems, the men with gold braid and decorations glittering on uniforms and full-dress suits.

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Troop Cut Said Okayed By Leader

WASHINGTON (AP) — Removal of half the federal troops enforcing school integration at Little Rock was approved in advance by President Eisenhower, the White House said Tuesday.

Press secretary James C. Hagerty said in reply to a question, however, that he has no information on when the President may authorize complete withdrawal of those troops.

Secretary of the Army Brucker announced Monday night that 500 of the 1,000 Army paratroopers in Little Rock would be withdrawn at once.

Brucker also ordered release from federal service of 8,300 of the slightly more than 10,000 Arkansas National Guardsmen federalized by the President on Sept. 24.

Brucker said he was reducing the force "in recognition of the generally orderly situation which has prevailed" in Little Rock since the troops moved in last month.

As for whether the troops' withdrawal order indicates a solution of the Little Rock situation may be near, Hagerty said:

"It indicates what I have said constantly—that we sincerely hope that a solution can be reached, and that it can be reached as soon as possible."

Hagerty also said that the White House plans to arrange a meeting with the President requested by the five Republican members of the House from Southern states.

About the time the cut in federal forces in Little Rock was announced, Eisenhower appeared to discuss integration troubles in general in an impromptu speech.

Addressing several hundred Republican Party workers who went to the White House to salute him on his 67th birthday, Eisenhower said Americans must wipe out differences based on prejudice and on "unreasonable adherence to our own beliefs."

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President, Experts Confer On Satellites

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower met with the 13 members of his science advisory committee Tuesday for a 45-minute discussion of earth satellites and missiles—Russian and American.

Neither the White House nor the scientists would disclose just what was said.

Dr. Isador Rabi, chairman of the committee, told reporters, "Anything you want you will have to get from the President's office."

And White House press secretary James C. Hagerty told them they would get nothing.

Hagerty earlier had told newsmen the conference was called before Russia's Sputnik began its 18,000-mile-an-hour orbit around a startled and fascinated world 11 days ago.

Dr. Rabi, professor of physics at Columbia University, said he and his colleagues had "a privileged meeting" with the President, but that it would not be appropriate for them to discuss what was said. He also declined to be drawn out on whether the U. S. ballistic missile and earth satellite programs should be speeded up.

Reports from both sides of the country said Sputnik had been sighted early Tuesday. Ambassador G. L. Mohr of India said he saw it from the terrace of the Indian Embassy in Washington at dawn. Rooftop observers in San Francisco said they saw Sputnik or one of its celestial traveling companions at daylight there.

They said it was plainly visible to the naked eye.

Meanwhile, U.S. scientists have reported puzzlement over an "unknown force" that apparently is acting on the moonlet, causing variations in its orbit.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, associate director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, said in Cambridge, Mass., that findings concerning the force confirmed reports from the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington.

Hynek said the information was "very puzzling," and added the findings might account for variations in Sputnik's timetable. He said the satellite's orbital plane apparently is turning faster as a result of the force, thus preventing electronic computers from accurately determining the orbit on the basis of normal gravity.

But, he went on, gravity still accounts for 99 per cent of the total force acting on Sputnik.

It was reported yesterday that the sphere had resumed its "beep beep" radio transmissions after emitting a continuous buzz for an extended period.

And a California physicist, C. R. Moe, said last night at Sunnyvale that he had obtained the first definite evidence of what he called coded radio signals from the satellite.

Moe said, "We heard 10 pulses of coding or what appeared to be definite evidence of 'keying' of the transmitter." He said he had been monitoring the satellite's radio signals since Oct. 8.

Russia has not given detailed information on the radio signals. One Soviet report indicated the transmissions were giving data on temperature variations and changes in the elements encountered in space.

Members of Congress and others renewed their criticism of the administration's missile and satellite programs as a result of the Russian achievement.

U.S. plans call for launching small test satellites beginning in December, and putting a 20-inch instrumented globe in space next March.

Clifford C. Furnas, a former assistant secretary of defense, said in a Detroit speech that Russia beat the United States in the satellite race because the Defense Department regarded the satellite as "a scientific toy."

At the same time, Mansfield said in an interview that Congress voted "every single dime that was asked for research and development" for the fiscal year which began July 1.

The assistant Senate Democratic leader denied that the cost data were secret military information even though Pentagon spokesmen said part of the figures had not been released for publication.

"I certainly it not secret, and I don't know why it should be," Mansfield said.

He said he made the cost data public to support his proposal that all government missile and satellite projects be coordinated under a single program similar to the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb during World War II.

Mansfield proposed the unified program after Soviet Russia scored in the field of rocketry by launching the first earth satellite.

The senator said the Air Force spent between 800 and 850 million dollars on its Navaho, canceled project for a long-range guided intercontinental missile. He said the Navy spent 45 million on a Sparrow II missile and another 24 million on Triton, long range guided missile, before these projects were canceled.

Mansfield called the figures evidence of the "big cost of over-lapping waste, duplication and inefficiency" resulting from rivalry among the armed services in the missile field.

Mansfield said the Pentagon informed him 200 million dollars had been spent to date upon the Army's Jupiter project, and about 250 million upon the rival Thor missile by the Air Force.

Both are intended as intermediate range ballistic missiles able to hit a target up to 1,500 miles.

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Missile Fund Waste Cited

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