



JAYCEE'S ENTRY — Bonnie Bellows, sponsored by the Roseburg Junior Chamber of Commerce, was escorted through Roseburg Saturday by these Jaycee members; aiding in her campaign for the title Queen of the Sutherlin Timber days carnival. The more vote-buttons the girls sell, the better their chances are of ruling over the July 1-4 celebration. Each button sold represents one vote cast for the candidate-salesman. (Master Studio picture)

Security, Not Journalism, Cause Of Jap Headquarters' Criticism Of London Writer

TOKYO.—(P)—Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond, General MacArthur's chief of staff, said Tuesday "security" and not journalism was involved in headquarters criticism of a London Times correspondent, Frank Hawley.

Hawley informed other news correspondents he was told MacArthur's headquarters considered him "persona non grata" (unacceptable).

Under existing regulations any foreign correspondent may be banned from Japan by MacArthur for violation of security. But only the secretary of defense can out American newsmen for cause.

The British newsman has not been ordered out of Japan nor has his filing privilege been denied.

In a statement released through the public information office of MacArthur's headquarters, Almond denied "as completely misleading and misrepresentative" statements which Hawley attributed to him when Hawley discussed the case with other correspondents.

Based on Inaccuracy

Almond was quoted by the public information officer, Col. M. P. Echols, as saying "the conference with Mr. Hawley was not based upon criticism by him of the occupation but was directed entirely at the inaccuracy of statements contained in his dispatch of a nature tending to aid, support and encourage subversive elements among the Japanese. The question involved was one of security not journalism."

This was Almond's first direct comment on the case which began on June 8 when Hawley said the British ambassador was informed headquarters considered Hawley "persona non grata."

Hawley, in describing his conference with Almond, said the chief of staff had specifically mentioned as inaccuracies one part of a story which said the Japanese government was violating the constitution in banning demonstrations. Hawley said this opinion was supported by Japanese constitutional lawyers.

Deals With Sidearms

A second statement which Hawley said the chief of staff brought up during their conversation was a portion of a Hawley story saying Japanese police had asked headquarters for permission to turn back their side arms. Hawley said subsequent investigation had shown this was inaccurate and that the police actually wanted permission to wear their weapons as

gating him in the school, the state was interfering with his ability to study. Therefore, the court said, he was not given his constitutional right of equal protection. It ordered the segregation of McLaurin in the school to stop.

In that school, the court said, he must receive equal treatment with other students. But the court didn't rule on Oklahoma's lower schools. And the points involved in the McLaurin decision are the same as those in the Sweatt case explained above.

do British policemen only on dangerous missions. He said he corrected this story.

Hawley also said Almond had told him "no accredited correspondent should publish any news likely to interfere with MacArthur's objectives" and that a correspondent could be considered a poor security risk, liable to expulsion, if he published "untrue information about this command."

Others Ask Clarification

Other correspondents immediately asked MacArthur for a clarification of this. The general promptly replied there had been no change in regulations but specified that his statement could not be published in the same story detailing the Hawley incident. This was taken to mean MacArthur did not want to interfere with his chief of staff in the matter. This supposition later was substantiated by an aide to the general.

Colonel Echols, the public information chief, said MacArthur has authority to expel a foreign news correspondent from Japan but only the secretary of defense can exclude an American.

Echols said action against an American correspondent may be taken only "for personal conduct of a criminal or moral nature; violation of security regulations or membership in or close relationship and adherence to subversive organizations."

He explained further that unfavorable criticism of the armed forces, boards and offices of the national military establishment, or

Federal Employee Cuts Nor Likely, Official Says

WASHINGTON.—(P)—The head of the Civil Service commission says it isn't likely there will be any large cut soon in the number of federal employees.

Taking note of some of the congressional clamor for wholesale firings of government workers, Chairman Harry B. Mitchell declared:

"The fact of the matter is that so long as the present international situation continues there is very little chance of reduction in the defense organizations; and this is where the great increase has taken place since pre-war days."

In a speech prepared for a tri-state convention of the National League of District Postmasters, Mitchell gave this breakdown on federal workers:

April, 1940—959,972 federal employees.

April, 1950—1,917,527, not counting census takers.

But here is where the increases have mainly gone, according to Mitchell: The Defense department has gone up from 227,863 to 744,361 and the Veterans administration from 39,681 to 189,722.

Many of the increases in other agencies, Mitchell said, have not kept up with increased business.

On the other hand, Mitchell said, the Departments of Agriculture and Labor have shown decreases.

any of its component units or individuals, singly or collectively will not be a basis for disaccréditation.

The matter of security, however, rests with the commander.

Foreign correspondents are accredited directly to MacArthur's command.

Boardman Will Resign As State Parks Supt.

SALEM, June 14.—(P)—State parks superintendent Eam H. Boardman, 75, plans to quit his job on July 1.

The father of Oregon's system of state parks, Boardman joined the state highway commission in 1919 as an engineer. He took over the state parks system in 1929.

Non-Stop Flight Record Posted For Light Planes

SAN PEDRO, Calif., June 14.—(P)—Charles W. Soderstrom is back selling automobiles today after establishing a coast-to-coast non-stop flight record for light planes.

The 37-year-old airman landed

at Los Angeles international airport Monday. He made the return trip from La Guardia field, New York, in 19 hours, 23 minutes, 56 seconds.

Last week he flew from here to New York in 16 hours, 10 minutes. There is no official record for his type of plane over the routes.

SALEM CELEBRATES

SALEM.—(P)—This is cherryland week in Salem, and more than 2,000 persons are taking part in the celebration.

The highlight will be a pageant of progress, with a cast of 1,500 persons, to be given at the state fairgrounds Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

The big parade will be held Saturday morning.

Announcement . . .

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E. J. King, Manager for Southern Oregon, 123 Washington, St., Medford

Interpret The Constitution Decisions Of Supreme Court

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON.—(P)—When supreme court justices hand down a decision, it's all over in writing. And that's all there is. That's the end of it.

If a decision doesn't seem quite clear to you, that's your tough luck. You can't go and ask them to explain. They don't explain their written decisions to anyone afterwards.

To laymen—and often to lawyers—the decisions of the court are not always so clear-cut that anyone reading them can say positively what is meant. There are two reasons for this:

1. The language the justices use. They don't always write well. Sometimes their language is not only long-winded, involved and clumsy but seems so rubbery it could mean different things to different people.

2. The justices themselves repeatedly have said they try to give decisions as narrow as possible. That is, they try to say what the constitution means only in some particular case before them.

Give Related Decisions

So over a period of time they may give a number of related decisions, while avoiding sweeping interpretations of the constitution. In other words, they try to move in a cautious way, not a revolutionary way.

There are exceptions to this, of course. And even cases where the interpretation seems narrow may have a wide effect and change a whole pattern of American practice or thinking.

Take two of the cases which the supreme court decided recently, but before doing so look briefly at a decision which the court handed down in 1896.

In that year the court decided that states may segregate the races—that is, keep Negroes and whites apart, such as in trains or schools or railroad waiting rooms—if the two races are provided substantially equal facilities.

The court at that time thought its decision did not violate the 14th amendment to the constitution which says "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges . . . of citizens of the United States."

The Two Cases:

The court gave decisions in these two cases:

1. Heman Marion Sweatt, a Negro, wanted to get into the University of Texas law school. Because he was a Negro, he was turned down. But there was then no Texas law school for Negroes.

To make a long story short, Texas set up a Negro law school but, the court says, this was much inferior to the white law school. Fur-

ther, says the court, this did not provide Texas Negroes with educational facilities equal to those of white Texas law students.

Therefore, the court said, Sweatt must be allowed into the white Texas law school. But—the court didn't overturn the old decision of 1896.

Nor did it say Texas must continue to let Negroes into the white law school if Texas ever provides a Negro law school equal to that of the white one.

Yet—this decision was limited to the University of Texas law school. It seems to leave Texas free to keep whites and Negroes apart in the rest of the schools in Texas. At the same time, it broke down some of Texas' age-old policy of segregation. At least in this one school.

Oklahoma Case Heard

2. G. W. McLaurin, a Negro in Oklahoma. He applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma to study to be a teacher. He was rejected because of his race. Oklahoma has a segregation law on schools.

But—again to make a long story short—he was finally admitted after going to court. He said the constitution was violated because he wasn't given equal opportunity for education with white students.

Yet, when he was admitted, he was segregated: He had to sit apart from white students, eat apart from them, use a separate part of the library. He went to court again and his case reached the supreme court.

The court ruled that, by segre-

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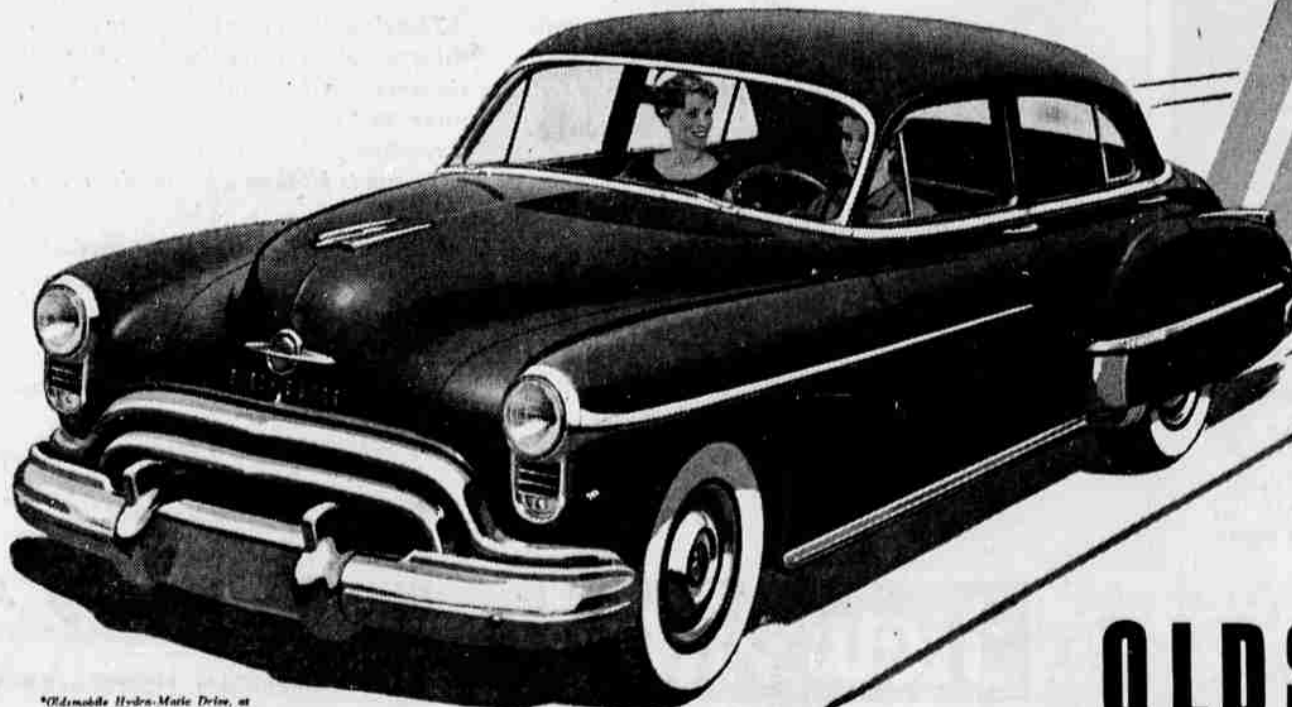
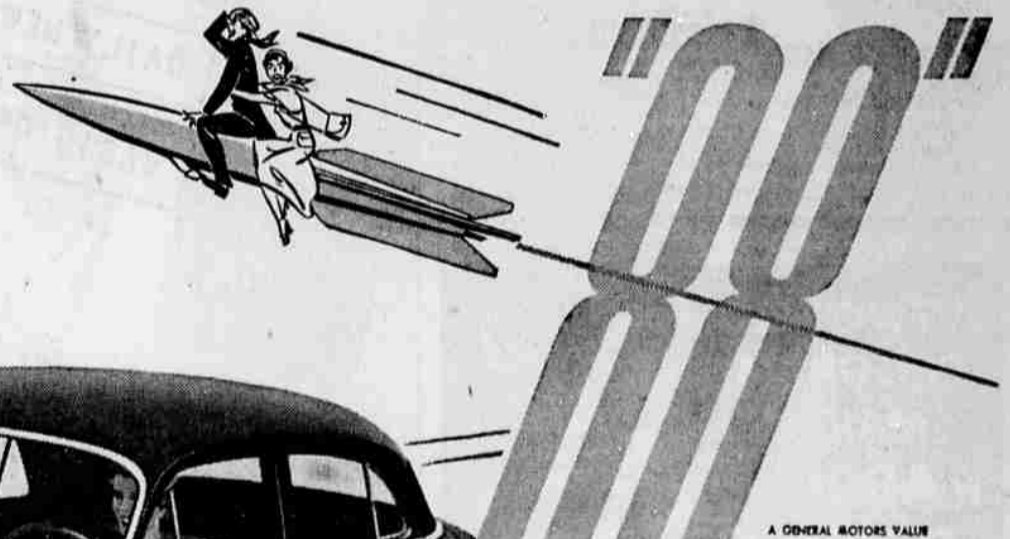
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