

Graphic Description Of 1952 H-Bomb Explosion Revealed

By ELTON C. FAY
AP Military Affairs Reporter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government disclosed today details of the world's first hydrogen explosion—a searing and crushing fury that wiped out an island in the twinkling of an eye and spawned a gigantic fireball big enough to engulf the heart of New York City.

The official motion picture film of the thermonuclear test in November 1952, conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission and Defense Department at Eniwetok Atoll, was made public—in some what censored form—by the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

That agency said it "firmly believes it is necessary for the American public to know the facts about the destructiveness of nuclear weapons."

And it quoted from the speech of President Eisenhower before the United Nations Assembly last December which said, "The world is to conduct an intelligent search for peace, they must be armed with the significant facts of today's existence."

As awesome as it was, the 1952 test has been described by Eisenhower as only a first step in this nation's hydrogen weapons program.

There have been two announced thermonuclear blasts in the Pacific proving ground since then, and both have been semiofficially described as much more powerful. One was set off March 1, the other last Friday.

Here are some of the things the motion picture of the 1952 test and the official narration accompany, it disclosed:

1. The test device was exploded in a "cab," a small workshop jammed with recording and detonating gadgets, on the islet of Eniwetok Atoll, the northern rim of the Marshall Islands.

2. The island, about a half mile long and a quarter mile wide and protruding from the barrier reef of the atoll, vanished. In the place where it stood there was a crater 175 feet deep, a mile in diameter.

3. Created was the largest fireball of the more than 40 atomic explosions set off until that time—34 miles in diameter. The heat at the core of that churning, brilliant manmade star presumably shot to a momentary temperature like the body of the sun.

The picture included an imposition of the fireball on a drawn outline of Manhattan's skyline. It overwhelmed about one quarter of Manhattan.

The official estimate was that the area of "complete annihilation" extended outward in a three-mile radius; that severe to moderate damage reached out to seven miles; light damage as far as 10 miles.

The damage applied to Washington, D.C., would have looked like this:

If an H-bomb had been exploded at the Capitol, the zone of utter annihilation would have reached west to Arlington National Cemetery across the Potomac River from Washington, Eastward it would have touched the Anacostia River. Northward the edge would have been soldiers' home, the farmlike place in the heart of modern Washington. Southward it would have engulfed Bolling Field, the Air Force's base at the national capital.

Two factors should be noted about this 1952 test and the theoretical application of them to cities like New York and Washington:

1. The 1952 explosion of the "device," while the mightiest up to then, was of substantially lower order than the shattering detonation at Bikini Atoll last March 1. The latter is assumed to have been on the order of 16 megatons—the equivalent of energy produced by explosion of 16 million tons of TNT.

2. The 1952 blast was exploded at ground level, which probably would not be the method used in a wartime attack unless a specific, pinpoint target was the objective. Exploded in mid-air after being dropped from a plane, with the point of burst at several thousand feet altitude, the area of total destruction and severe damage would have been diminished, but the zone increased. The destruction produced by heat and the injury by the intense, instant radiation of the fusion bomb would have been correspondingly increased in area, only slightly diminished in intensity.

The picture disclosed another peculiar characteristic of the hydrogen bomb, a pronounced lateral blast effect. The ugly, deadly "base surge" cloud of the bomb and the racing shock front flashed out to far greater width than any standard atomic fission bomb.

Aloft, the sight was equally astounding. The thermonuclear explosion, like any atomic bomb, produced the too-familiar picture of a giant mushroom. But this time the stem of the mushroom grew and grew—until it had poked 25 miles into the stratosphere. Even in the early stages of its development, in the first two minutes, the cloud column shot upward to 40,000 feet.

The lens of the camera couldn't encompass it all, so an artist's sketch was displayed to show another fantastic dimension: a mushroom-top part of the cloud on reaching an altitude of about 10 miles, began spreading out laterally near the base of the stratosphere. It eventually attained a diameter of 100 miles.

In this upper air phenomenon there seemed to be an explanation of the recent troubles of the atomic test force with the spreading radiation from the March 1 test.

In his White House news conference discussion yesterday Chairman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission attributed most of the trouble to a reversal of predicted wind direction.

But the fact that the 1952 cloud stem blew to the entirely unprecedented height of 25 miles, well up into the stratosphere, suggested that the recent cloud might have pushed up into the region of "jet stream" flow of air and other high altitude air mass movements.

Air masses moving in several different directions could have carried segments of the radioactive steam to various points of the compass.

There were two announced thermonuclear blasts in the Pacific proving ground since then, and both have been semiofficially described as much more powerful. One was set off March 1, the other last Friday.

Here are some of the things the motion picture of the 1952 test and the official narration accompany, it disclosed:

1. The test device was exploded in a "cab," a small workshop jammed with recording and detonating gadgets, on the islet of Eniwetok Atoll, the northern rim of the Marshall Islands.

2. The island, about a half mile long and a quarter mile wide and protruding from the barrier reef of the atoll, vanished. In the place where it stood there was a crater 175 feet deep, a mile in diameter.

3. Created was the largest fireball of the more than 40 atomic explosions set off until that time—34 miles in diameter. The heat at the core of that churning, brilliant manmade star presumably shot to a momentary temperature like the body of the sun.

The picture included an imposition of the fireball on a drawn outline of Manhattan's skyline. It overwhelmed about one quarter of Manhattan.

The official estimate was that the area of "complete annihilation" extended outward in a three-mile radius; that severe to moderate damage reached out to seven miles; light damage as far as 10 miles.

The damage applied to Washington, D.C., would have looked like this:

If an H-bomb had been exploded at the Capitol, the zone of utter annihilation would have reached west to Arlington National Cemetery across the Potomac River from Washington, Eastward it would have touched the Anacostia River. Northward the edge would have been soldiers' home, the farmlike place in the heart of modern Washington. Southward it would have engulfed Bolling Field, the Air Force's base at the national capital.

Two factors should be noted about this 1952 test and the theoretical application of them to cities like New York and Washington:

1. The 1952 explosion of the "device," while the mightiest up to then, was of substantially lower order than the shattering detonation at Bikini Atoll last March 1. The latter is assumed to have been on the order of 16 megatons—the equivalent of energy produced by explosion of 16 million tons of TNT.

2. The 1952 blast was exploded at ground level, which probably would not be the method used in a wartime attack unless a specific, pinpoint target was the objective. Exploded in mid-air after being dropped from a plane, with the point of burst at several thousand feet altitude, the area of total destruction and severe damage would have been diminished, but the zone increased. The destruction produced by heat and the injury by the intense, instant radiation of the fusion bomb would have been correspondingly increased in area, only slightly diminished in intensity.

The picture disclosed another peculiar characteristic of the hydrogen bomb, a pronounced lateral blast effect. The ugly, deadly "base surge" cloud of the bomb and the racing shock front flashed out to far greater width than any standard atomic fission bomb.

Aloft, the sight was equally astounding. The thermonuclear explosion, like any atomic bomb, produced the too-familiar picture of a giant mushroom. But this time the stem of the mushroom grew and grew—until it had poked 25 miles into the stratosphere. Even in the early stages of its development, in the first two minutes, the cloud column shot upward to 40,000 feet.

The lens of the camera couldn't encompass it all, so an artist's sketch was displayed to show another fantastic dimension: a mushroom-top part of the cloud on reaching an altitude of about 10 miles, began spreading out laterally near the base of the stratosphere. It eventually attained a diameter of 100 miles.

In this upper air phenomenon there seemed to be an explanation of the recent troubles of the atomic test force with the spreading radiation from the March 1 test.

In his White House news conference discussion yesterday Chairman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission attributed most of the trouble to a reversal of predicted wind direction.

But the fact that the 1952 cloud stem blew to the entirely unprecedented height of 25 miles, well up into the stratosphere, suggested that the recent cloud might have pushed up into the region of "jet stream" flow of air and other high altitude air mass movements.

Air masses moving in several different directions could have carried segments of the radioactive steam to various points of the compass.

There were two announced thermonuclear blasts in the Pacific proving ground since then, and both have been semiofficially described as much more powerful. One was set off March 1, the other last Friday.

Here are some of the things the motion picture of the 1952 test and the official narration accompany, it disclosed:

1. The test device was exploded in a "cab," a small workshop jammed with recording and detonating gadgets, on the islet of Eniwetok Atoll, the northern rim of the Marshall Islands.

2. The island, about a half mile long and a quarter mile wide and protruding from the barrier reef of the atoll, vanished. In the place where it stood there was a crater 175 feet deep, a mile in diameter.

3. Created was the largest fireball of the more than 40 atomic explosions set off until that time—34 miles in diameter. The heat at the core of that churning, brilliant manmade star presumably shot to a momentary temperature like the body of the sun.

The picture included an imposition of the fireball on a drawn outline of Manhattan's skyline. It overwhelmed about one quarter of Manhattan.

The official estimate was that the area of "complete annihilation" extended outward in a three-mile radius; that severe to moderate damage reached out to seven miles; light damage as far as 10 miles.

The damage applied to Washington, D.C., would have looked like this:

If an H-bomb had been exploded at the Capitol, the zone of utter annihilation would have reached west to Arlington National Cemetery across the Potomac River from Washington, Eastward it would have touched the Anacostia River. Northward the edge would have been soldiers' home, the farmlike place in the heart of modern Washington. Southward it would have engulfed Bolling Field, the Air Force's base at the national capital.

Two factors should be noted about this 1952 test and the theoretical application of them to cities like New York and Washington:

1. The 1952 explosion of the "device," while the mightiest up to then, was of substantially lower order than the shattering detonation at Bikini Atoll last March 1. The latter is assumed to have been on the order of 16 megatons—the equivalent of energy produced by explosion of 16 million tons of TNT.

2. The 1952 blast was exploded at ground level, which probably would not be the method used in a wartime attack unless a specific, pinpoint target was the objective. Exploded in mid-air after being dropped from a plane, with the point of burst at several thousand feet altitude, the area of total destruction and severe damage would have been diminished, but the zone increased. The destruction produced by heat and the injury by the intense, instant radiation of the fusion bomb would have been correspondingly increased in area, only slightly diminished in intensity.

The picture disclosed another peculiar characteristic of the hydrogen bomb, a pronounced lateral blast effect. The ugly, deadly "base surge" cloud of the bomb and the racing shock front flashed out to far greater width than any standard atomic fission bomb.

U. S. Rejects Note Of Russians

The News-Review

Established 1873 28 Pages ROSEBURG, OREGON — THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1954 ★ 75-54 PRICE 5c

Samuel Sears Named Counsel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The economy-minded House Appropriations Committee Thursday agreed nearly 50 million dollars from President Eisenhower's budget for the Interior Department, cutting heaviest on requests for reclamation and territories.

Declaring there's an "urgent need for conserving dollars to improve the federal government's fiscal position," the committee recommended appropriations of \$363,360,989 to run the Interior Department during the year beginning July 1.

This amounts to a 14 per cent cut in the \$422,118,430 requested for the coming fiscal year and a 17 per cent reduction under the \$434,404,000 appropriation for Interior for the current year.

The committee said it "has been mindful of the fact that in the long-range view much larger sums than those contemplated in either the budget or the current year have been expended for the development and conservation of our natural resources," and added:

"Both the lower budget estimates for fiscal year 1955 and the committee's reduction reflect the fact that some projects are nearing completion.

"However, these lower figures are dictated in large measure by the urgent need for conserving dollars to improve the present federal government's fiscal position.

"The reductions made by the committee are aimed at activities where cuts can be absorbed by more efficient operation, where

(Continued on Page Two)

French Marshal Juin Is Fired By Superiors

PARIS (AP)—France's government fired Marshal Alphonse Juin today from the nation's two top military strategy posts. It appeared likely he also would lose his NATO job as commander of land, sea and air forces in central Europe.

The cabinet ordered the 65-year-old marshal removed from his French military posts—adviser to the government on defense strategy and vice president of the National Superior Council for Armed Forces—after he refused Premier Joseph Laniel's summons to explain his public criticism last week of the proposed European Defense Community (EDC).

The firing touched off a furor in France comparable to that in America following then President Truman's dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Opponents in Parliament of EDC led the critics of the French government action.

Since the presidency of the National Superior Council is held by President of the Republic Rene Coty, Juin actually was the ranking French military man in questions of strategy.

Paris newspapers agreed the French government, which had nominated Juin for his NATO post, now had no choice except to ask the NATO Council and the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, U. S. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, to dismiss him.

A spokesman at SHAPE, Gruenther's headquarters near Paris, said SHAPE has nothing to say on Juin's discharge.

(Continued on Page Two)

Butter Price Drops 8 Cents

WASHINGTON (AP)—Butter at 59 cents a pound may have housewives in high spirits but farmers and some politicians are anxiously watching for another set of price tags.

The prices that concern them are those milk plants and processors pay for milk and cream and butterfat. These prices are not directly set by the government, though it buys the finished products at fixed levels for support purposes.

The reduced retail prices of butter—and presumably cheese and dried milk—result from a cut in the support prices paid for these products by the government, beginning Thursday. Secretary of Agriculture Benson lowered the supports in a move intended to check the piling up of huge surpluses in government hands and stimulate consumption. But some farm spokesmen and lawmakers from dairy areas challenged both the fairness and effectiveness of his action.

The reduction in the government butter support price ranged around 10 cents a pound, varying in different markets, and was expected by Agriculture Department officials to bring retail prices down about 10 cents, or to a level between 65 and 70 cents a pound.

Some big retailers were reported preparing to offer butter at 59 cents.

(Continued on Page Two)

Dolan Convicted Of Perjury In Kidnaping Case

KANSAS CITY (AP)—A federal court jury has convicted Elmer Dolan, suspended St. Louis patrolman, of perjury—a charge that grew out of the arrest of kidnapper Carl Austin Hall.

Dolan was found guilty Wednesday of lying to a grand jury about the handling of ransom money recovered in Hall's room.

Judge Albert A. Ridge deferred sentencing pending a motion for a new trial. Dolan's attorney said he would seek a new trial and April 15 was set as the deadline for filing the motion.

Dolan and Louis Shoulters, former St. Louis police lieutenant, participated in the arrest of Hall last Oct. 6. Hall and his paramour, Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady, were executed last December for the kidnaping of 6-year-old Bobby Greenlee.

Only \$200,000 of the \$600,000 ransom paid by Bobby's father, auto mobile dealer Robert C. Greenlee, was recovered.

Dolan was indicted on a perjury charge after he told a grand jury he carried into a St. Louis police station one of the suitcases containing ransom money shortly after Hall was arrested and booked.

(Continued on Page Two)

Plans To Consult Britain, France On Maneuver

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department said Thursday the United States will hold a "prompt exchange of views with Britain and France on rejection of Russia's Trojan Horse bid for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the western powers in a note Wednesday that Russia would consider joining NATO and that it would not object to the United States becoming a member of a European security system which he first put forth at the Berlin conference. At that time he had said United States should be the system's "observer."

The State Department Wednesday night issued an indignant rejection of the move as a trick to undermine "the security of the West from the inside."

Thursday, department Press Officer Henry Strydom told newsmen "there will be a prompt exchange of views among the three powers to whom the suitcases containing diplomatic notes and replies will be through diplomatic channels."

Moscow offered to consider joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(Continued on Page Two)

Roseburg Singers To Go To Eugene Saturday Night

Roseburg High School's "capella choir is scheduled to mingle its voices with 700 others at Eugene Saturday night.

The event at the Eugene High School gym is the Jester Hairston Negro Spiritual Festival. The festival is scheduled both Friday and Saturday night, but Roseburg High's group will not participate until Saturday. The festival will feature two concerts by 19 school choirs. No competition is involved.

Jester Hairston, a noted Negro composer, arranger, singer and director, will direct one of the concerts.

It is expected 500 voices will combine in the finale Friday night and about 750 Saturday night. Roseburg's choir consists of 40 voices under the direction of Wendell Johnson.

It was reported today that a bus load of students will go to Eugene to hear the Saturday night performance.

Groups sending choirs for the Saturday night concert besides Roseburg are Eugene Junior and Senior High Schools, University of Oregon Singers, Medford, Cottage Grove, Springfield, Corvallis, Salem and McMinnville.

(Continued on Page Two)

Britain Rejects China's Participation At Geneva

LONDON (AP)—Britain rejected Thursday the Kremlin's claim that Red China will participate in the Geneva conference on an equal footing with Russia and the Western Big Three.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the decision taken at Britain called for Britain, the United States, France and Russia to act as the inviting powers for the foreign ministers parley on Korea and Indochina. The conference begins April 26.

PLEADS GUILTY

PORTLAND (AP)—LuRay R. White, Portland, pleaded guilty Wednesday to the \$111 robbery of the Hollywood branch of the First National Bank last October. Federal court assistants will investigate his background before sentence is imposed.

RETURN TO WORK

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. (AP)—About 6,500 AEC construction workers returned to two huge atomic jobs here Thursday after pickets were withdrawn by striking sheetmetal workers seeking travel pay.

Levy Fact Rant

By L. F. Reizenstein

Scientists warn that radioactive dust and ashes from atomic explosions may be carried for many miles by floating clouds. This suggests discarding the time-honored school commencement motto, "Hitch your wagon to a star."

Billion Dollar Excise Tax Cuts Pose Huge Headache



H-BOMB "UNBELIEVABLE"—Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, shown at news conference in Washington, described the results of the recent H-bomb tests as unbelievable. He said the results demonstrated the mounting peril facing any aggressor who attacks the United States.

Dedication Set For Memorial At Local Cemetery

Dedication ceremonies of the newly completed "Garden of Communion" in the Roseburg Memorial Gardens will take place on Palm Sunday, with city dignitaries, the Roseburg Ministerial Assn. and some 1,000 guests taking part.

The ceremonies, under the direction of the Rev. Ellsworth Tilton, will begin at 2 p.m. and will feature the exhibition of the first memorial in stone, a reproduction of Da Vinci's "Last Supper."

Ground for the memorial was broken last August, and work on the improvement and beautification for the grounds has continued since that time. Manager Leo Appel stated that the new memorial garden is located in the plot south of the caretaker's cottage, and will be open for public inspection. He said that appropriate music will be heard every Sunday, the music coming from two loud speakers in the stone monument of the memorial.

The Garden of Communion is the first of several monuments planned by Appel, others to be landscaped and erected after permit. The firm took over the old Masonic cemetery last July.

INVITE EISENHOWER
UMATILLA, Ore. (AP)—The McNary Dam Dedication Committee was formed here Tuesday and reported it would ask President Eisenhower could come out to dedicate the structure this summer. The dam will be completed probably in late June.

James Kuhns of Weston, chairman of the Umatilla County Development Commission, was named chairman of the dedication group.

In The Day's News
By FRANK JENKINS

The atomic energy commission is getting ready to release motion pictures of the hydrogen bomb test back in 1952 (that is the explosion that is supposed to have destroyed an island a mile wide). The title of the picture will be "Operation Ivy."

Do you reckon somebody's typewriter stuttered and left out the word "poison?"

Incidental information: The name of the Dutch ambassador to London is DIRK STINKER. What a perfect name for a diplomat!

Speaking of the striped parts profession, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, who is retiring as Britain's delegate to

Public Will Get Benefit From Slash

WASHINGTON (AP)—A billion-dollar federal sales tax cut went into effect today with indications it may be a huge headache to the public, businessmen and government.

It is a headache that will be borne happily.

Businessmen have long said excise tax rates were holding back sales. The public has grumbled at paying a 20 per cent tax on luggage, jewelry, furs, cameras, electric lights and theater admissions.

President Eisenhower, although his administration opposed the tax cuts, said yesterday he was signing the bill wholeheartedly, regarding it as a business stimulant.

The new rates, on hundreds of items, are effective on sales made today or hereafter. The administration estimates it will lose \$99 million dollars revenue by the reductions, in a full year. That means \$99 million dollars not spent on taxes that can be spent otherwise by business and consumers.

Another government action, taken by Secretary of Agriculture Benson and reducing the level of price supports for dairy products, also will mean consumer savings starting today. But prices are expected to go down an average of about 10 cents; cheese prices somewhat less. Some stores said they would offer butter at 59 cents, but a 65-70 cent average was forecast.

The excise tax changes brought a whole host of questions. What about goods taxed at retail and bought on the installment plan, with payments still running? Does the consumer get something knocked off the price now that the tax is lower?

What about transportation tickets bought under the old rates, still in use?

What about tickets to the theater or sports events, bought before the rate reduction for an event that hasn't yet occurred?

Through the confusion, a lot about "telegrams" and "telephone messages" streamed into the revenue service. It seemed everyone had a special problem, possibly calling for a tax refund.

Concert Member Campaign Starts Here Next Week

The Roseburg Community Concert Association launches its 12th annual membership campaign April 5. It will close April 10.

Members are urged by President Gladys H. Strong to renew memberships immediately by mailing their memberships to the secretary, Mrs. W. J. Hutch, 936 Liburn Street, prior to April 5.

The association is a co-operative movement, Miss Strong explains in a letter distributed to members. The officers and workers serve without pay. The entire amount subscribed by members goes into the artist budget and the necessary expenses of presenting the concerts.

House Slices Reclamation By \$59 Million

WASHINGTON (AP)—The economy-minded House Appropriations Committee Thursday agreed nearly 50 million dollars from President Eisenhower's budget for the Interior Department, cutting heaviest on requests for reclamation and territories.

Declaring there's an "urgent need for conserving dollars to improve the federal government's fiscal position," the committee recommended appropriations of \$363,360,989 to run the Interior Department during the year beginning July 1.

This amounts to a 14 per cent cut in the \$422,118,430 requested for the coming fiscal year and a 17 per cent reduction under the \$434,404,000 appropriation for Interior for the current year.

The committee said it "has been mindful of the fact that in the long-range view much larger sums than those contemplated in either the budget or the current year have been expended for the development and conservation of our natural resources," and added:

"Both the lower budget estimates for fiscal year 1955 and the committee's reduction reflect the fact that some projects are nearing completion.

"However, these lower figures are dictated in large measure by the urgent need for conserving dollars to improve the present federal government's fiscal position.

"The reductions made by the committee are aimed at activities where cuts can be absorbed by more efficient operation, where

(Continued on Page Two)

Scarlet Fever Outbreak Fought

School and medical authorities are taking steps this week to avert a possible scarlet fever epidemic in the Glendale area.

News - Review Correspondent Mrs. G. B. Fox reports two cases have been discovered in Glendale and two more at nearby Wolf Creek.

In a statement sent to homes by the school district office, parents were urged to confine youngsters at home who may have been exposed to the disease. The statement listed the following symptoms: Sudden onset of fever, sore throat or vomiting.

It explained that an evenly diffused bright red rash usually appears on the second or third day. Patients should be isolated at least seven days from the first symptoms. The school district ruled the contacts in the same household must stay away from school for five days after the last exposure.

A Glendale medic said the incubation period averages 10 days to two weeks generally. He said treatment may be given to prevent the disease.

Glendale X-Ray Times Reported

Dates and times for chest X-rays in the Glendale area have been reported by Mrs. Leola Fisher, Glendale chairman.

She reported to Mrs. G. B. Fox, News-Review Correspondent, that the X-ray unit, being sponsored by the state and county health departments and the Douglas County Tuberculosis and Health Assn., will open its door Saturday, April 3, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday across from the postoffice. On Monday, April 6, it will be at the same place and open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

April 7, it will be parked near the Glendale High School and will be open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. April 8, the unit will go to Azaalea and take X-rays from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(Continued on Page Two)

Floyd C. Frear Completes 34 Years In County Service

A man who has walked nearly every mile of this county's road recently completed his 34th birthday as a county employee.

Floyd C. Frear, county bridge engineer, has done a lot of walking in Douglas County since he became roadmaster and market road engineer in 1920.

Now, Wally M. Hector is road engineer and Frear looks after the county's bridges. But, in the early days, Frear did the work of the whole department.

Frear has seen about 90 per cent of the county's bridges built and rebuilt. There were 3,000 bridges in the county when he began work. Now, about 300 are maintained.

Many of the county's roads are close to the heart of the colorful and still active worker. Among those laid out by Frear were the Scottsburg-to-Reedsport route, the roads on both sides of Smith River (where there was only boat transportation at one time), the Henderson Road near Elkton and

(Continued on Page Two)

Elks Lodge Schedules Installation Tonight

Installation of Elks Lodge officers is scheduled tonight at the Roseburg lodge.

They are: Arlo Jacklin, exalted ruler; Gordon G. Carlson, steering committee; John A. Trozelle, esteemed loyal knight; Frank Murphy, esteemed lecturer; Ivan G. Pickens, treasurer; O. E. Fosback, secretary; Otis O. Huddleston, exquire; Clarence Hest, Elmer Walter Allen, alternate representative; Glen Miller, chaplain; Joe Shoemaker, inner guard; Bob Foye, organist; B. R. Shoemaker, A. J. Ellison; Franklyn Vort, A. Flegel and Ed Nolte, trustees. Flegel and Nolte are the only new trustees.