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KRRR COMMENDED

By Charles V. Stanton

Radio Station KRRR recently gained national prominence when it received an award for a report on radio coverage of court trials. The award was made at the convention of Radio-Television News Directors Association in Chicago. The association is engaged in exhaustive study into all angles of news reporting by radio and television.

The report from the News-Review Company's station was submitted by Robert Grant, former KRRR news director, and detailed the procedure used in trial reporting by means of radio. This was a field in which Grant had to pioneer, as there was little successful experience to be used as a guide.

Having discussed his plans in detail with Circuit Judge Carl E. Wimberly, Grant obtained permission to conduct his experiment during a murder trial in which there was much local interest.

Courtroom activities were recorded on tape. The tape was edited and the trial reviewed in a series of broadcasts in which listeners heard the voices of witnesses and attorneys as recorded during the most interesting and material parts of the trial. This first broadcast was not released until after the case had been completed.

Listener response was good and prompted further experimentation as other trials were held.

Recorder Installed

Judge Wimberly was greatly interested in the results achieved by tape recording equipment. He determined that installation of equipment could relieve the difficult work of the court reporter. He purchased a unit with microphones stationed at key points throughout the courtroom. The court now can have a permanent record of a trial from which the reporter can transcribe notes as needed, eliminating much of the stenographic reporting previously required.

KRRR engineers conceived the idea of hooking their equipment into the court's unit. This permitted installation of the station's recorder outside the courtroom. The dispersion of microphones gave much better quality to later broadcasts. The court also relaxed the rule requiring programs to be held for release until after a verdict had been rendered. As a result listeners heard trial news within a few minutes after the words were spoken in the courtroom.

At the time these experiments were made, the Circuit Court was working on several cases in which murder was charged. Public interest was keen. Reports released by KRRR had a large listening audience. The station received many calls and letters from listeners expressing appreciation for the service.

Educational Value

Although some judges throughout the country have been critical of the use of radio and cameras in the courtroom, the experiment conducted by KRRR gave positive proof that radio can be used to enhance prestige of the court.

The number of people familiar with court procedures doubtless represents only a small fraction of the total population. Thousands of people have never been inside a courtroom during the progress of a trial. They know little about the manner in which a trial is conducted. But when they listen to a well conducted trial, as reproduced in a radio broadcast, they quickly become impressed with the dignity surrounding the process of law.

KRRR's report, prepared by Grant, detailed the technical methods used. It urged news editors to be cooperative in their contacts with the court. It included statements from trial judges, attorneys and listeners relative to their impressions of the broadcasts.

The report was read before the association and won the organization's award. The commendation listed KRRR's achievement as a forward step in opening courtrooms to improved reporting of news.

Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University will make the report a permanent record in its files, to be used as a guide for other stations interested in similar activities.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Throughout history most men rarely have been certain where they'd get their next meal.

The problem in America for the next few days is just the reverse. Practically every husband will be only too sure where his next meal is coming from—the ruins of Thanksgiving turkey.

A turkey, for the average small family, is a cavern of depressing plenty. Just when everybody hopefully believes the bird has yielded up its last morsel, you turn another corner of the carcass—and there's three more meals.

The poultry industry is no help. It is always putting out lists of 1,012 appetizing ways a wife can disguise leftover turkey. But every way ends up with the man of the house staring moodily into another plate of turkey rubble.

This seems to me a short-sighted approach to the problem. If I were head of the poultry industry, I'd put a little tag on every Thanksgiving turkey that said:

"When you drink wine, you don't drain the dregs, do you? Well, treat this fine turkey as if it, too, were a fine wine."

"After you have dined off it well once, don't paw through the debris for days, insulting your palate and the memory of a mellow, wonderful Thanksgiving dinner. If you throw away the dregs of this bird by nightfall of the day on which you cook it, you'll appreciate your next turkey that much more."

However, since housewives are too traditionally thrifty to go for this line of patter all at once, it is up to the husband himself to find some way to deal realistically with this problem of what to do about leftover turkey.

Suggestions Offered

Here are a few untested tips:

1. Do a real job of disguising it. Put a red stocking cap and a white beard on it, and tell your kids it's Santa Claus. Naturally they will start to cry, as no child wants to eat Santa Claus. This will force your wife to get rid of the bird.
2. The morning after Thanksgiving, lure your neighbor's dog to the door, throw the turkey at him, and swear to your wife that he ate it. This may take a bit of doing, because if the dog sees the turkey in your hand first, he may refuse to come near. He is probably as fowl-stuffed as you are.
3. Make game of it. When your wife leaves the house, call in all the surrounding kids, and offer a dollar reward to the one who can hide the turkey where nobody will ever find it.
4. Make the turkey a lottery prize in your office. You pay 50 friends a quarter apiece to take a ticket. The one whose number is pulled from a hat has to agree to take the turkey. Don't accept a ticket yourself. If you do, you're bound to be the unlucky winner.
5. One Plan Backfires
5. Don't try to sabotage the turkey remnants by pouring library paste on them. A friend of mine who did this found the strategem backfired. His wife never even noticed the difference, and he had to eat turkey-a-la-library-paste for three days. That kind of food

Back-Seat Driver

"GIDDAP! WHOA! GEE!"

"GEE HAW! BACK UP! WHOA! GIDDAP!"

THE ADMINISTRATION

Peter Edson

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Rep Oakley Hunter (R., Calif.) tells the story of an old government worker who took a fancy to a fresh young thing assigned to his office as a new secretary.

One day he stopped at her desk and asked for a kiss.

"Definitely, no," the young woman replied firmly.

Whereupon the old man fainted.

When he revived, the secretary gave him a puzzled look and said, "I know you must have been terribly disappointed by my refusal, but why did you have to faint?"

"It wasn't disappointment," the bureaucrat answered. "It was just that in all the years I have been in government, this was the first time I ever got a definite answer on anything."

BRITISH HISTORIAN Arnold Toynbee, on his Washington visit to promote sales of his monumental ten-volume "Study of History," sums up his findings of the whole work in one neat phrase:

"We can't just fold our hands and let history rip," he says.

His ten-volume job is a study of ten civilizations of the past and why they fell, with an eye on what might happen to modern civilization.

What's needed now are practical alternatives to mass suicide via the nuclear bomb. "How can we keep our fears and pride from getting the better of us?" he asks.

"How can we get along without having to annihilate each other?"

His own answer is that "Patience and fortitude are what we need." Patience is what we need to overcome our pride — our desire to be the chosen people and to conquer the world. Fortitude is needed to overcome our fears.

PRIME MINISTER Shigeru Yoshida of Japan, who once broke up a press conference in his own country when asked what he considered the wrong questions, took everything put at him on his Washington visit. But he ducked one loaded question.

Four Japanese political leaders were named by a Japanese reporter.

The prime minister was asked which one of the four he considered most suitable to take his place.

"I am not too grateful for the question," cracked Mr. Yoshida with his broad smile. He got out of the corner by saying that he would leave the decision to the judgment of the Japanese people.

IT TAKES something extra to shock a Washington press photographer, but the cameramen were really offended by the rudeness of some of the bystanders when Queen Mother Elizabeth visited the capital.

"Someone actually yelled at her. 'Hey! Highness!' commented one properly horrified flash-bulb artist. 'Well, what should they have really sticks with a man."

8. Pick a quarrel with your wife until she gets so angry she packs up and goes home to visit her mother. Then mail the turkey to her mother—but don't put any return address on the package.

7. If nothing else works, bundle up the used turkey and go to a psychiatrist. Don't tell him your real name. Tell him you're John Doe. As you lie down on the couch, put the bundle unobtrusively by the couch. Then tell him that your big problem in life is that you can never get enough leftover turkey. As he listens in fascinated amazement to this strange tale, you unobtrusively nudge the bundle out of sight underneath the couch with your foot.

Then you arise, pay him quickly, and when you leave his office, run away as fast as you can. I'll admit this is a dirty trick to play on a psychiatrist who is probably already sick of leftover turkey himself. But it at least will give him material for an article entitled, "A Case Study of Amnesia in a Turkey-Philiac."

Your turkey may even end up in a medical museum, and is that bad?

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

friendship and they parted in amity and friendship.

Two able men came together at Plymouth colony. There were Massasoit, the Indian chief, and Governor Bradford, of the whites. Massasoit and his tribesmen taught the whites new ways of planting crops (including putting a dead fish in each hill of planted corn to serve as fertilizer) and where and how to catch fish in abundance.

Governor Bradford and his people taught the Indians the ways of civilization, including the use of better tools.

As time went on, a good trading business grew up between the colonists and their Indian neighbors. The Indians sold beaver skins and other furs, which the colonists were able to sell at a good profit to English traders. They paid for them with hoes and axes and good warm English cloth and such — products of the white man's industry, which added to the Indians' comfort and helped to raise their standard of living. That is what honest trade does.

This mutually beneficial friendship and cooperation between the whites and the Indians at Plymouth began in 1621. Having faith in each other — the kind of faith that is founded on mutual good works — Governor Bradford and Massasoit made a treaty of friendship that lasted until 1661, a period of FORTY years.

That's what sound and honest and able leaders WHO HAVE CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER can do for their people.

It is interesting to speculate as to what might have happened all the way across our continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, if there had been Massasoits and Governor Bradfords on BOTH SIDES. I like to think that if such had been the case the whites and the reds would have merged gradually and naturally and amicably and all the bloody and terrible massacres on both sides would have been avoided.

Sound and honest and able leadership is a WONDERFUL thing.

How came it about that this era of friendship and cooperation between the whites and the reds that began in the early days of Plymouth colony was ended?

It's a sad story. Eventually, the king of England gave permission to various English adventurers to establish trading posts northward along the shore of Cape Cod bay. These men were rough and ready fellows who were MORE INTERESTED IN HEAVY PROFITS THAN IN GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

They wanted to get rich quick, and didn't care much how they did it. They stole and they lied and they cheated. That ended the era of peace and good will.

One more question:

How came it that the whites and the reds got along so amiably and happily at the BEGINNING?

That, too, is an interesting story. The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in September, that winter the colony was swept by a strange disease that carried off 44 of their number. All those terrible months they lived in deadly fear of the surrounding Indians. What they didn't know was that two years earlier an unknown disease HAD KILLED OFF MOST OF THE INDIANS.

What happened, you see, is that at Plymouth in the spring of 1521 the two races, the reds and the whites, came together in the spirit of humbleness and tolerance that follows mutual adversity.

Nearly 2,000 years ago Seneca the Stoic wrote:

"Fire is the test of gold; adversity is the test of strong men."

Some 14 centuries later, William Shakespeare wrote:

"Sweet are the uses of adversity — Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

First Depositor Heaviest Loser In Bank's Debut

CLIO, Ala. (AP) — The heaviest loser in the troubled Clio Merchants Exchange was the first depositor when a new bank opened in this small south Alabama farming community.

Mrs. Vela Mae Reynolds put \$10,000 into the chartered, state-regulated bank at formal opening ceremonies solemnized by prayer services.

Mrs. Reynolds lost about \$23,000 when her nephew, Royall Reynolds, disappeared last February, taking all the assets of the Clio merchants exchange with him. He was president of the unchartered, unregulated check-cashing agency.

Reynolds returned after a two-week absence but an audit of the books disclosed a shortage of \$76,000 virtually all of the operating cash in the town. He and members of his family finally arranged to pay off all but about 10 per cent of the deficit.

Mrs. Reynolds, the aunt, told reporters that although she suffered heavily from the failure of the merchants exchange, she has faith in the new bank.

A crowd of approximately 150 depositors and onlookers gathered in the street for the opening ceremony climaxed with a ribbon-cutting by State Banking Director Joe Williams from Montgomery. Two employees of the banking department were present along with the director.

Prominent Cattleman Of West States Passes

PORTLAND (AP) — Fred Gill, who died at Exeter, Calif., last week, figured in one of the biggest property deals in recent Oregon history when in 1933 he announced sale of the Roaring Springs Ranch in Harney County.

The Crummer family of California and Nevada, which bought the 420,000-acre ranch with headquarters at Frenchglen, later sued in federal court to have the sale set aside. That case pends.

The Gill Cattle Co. had other Oregon property, too, in the Prineville and Paulina areas, not affected by the Roaring Springs Ranch sale.

Kerr Gifford Grain Firm Finishes Cargill Merger

PORTLAND (AP) — Kerr Gifford & Co., early Day West Coast grain firm, now is Kerr Gifford division of Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis.

That completes a merger begun when Cargill bought all Kerr Gifford capital stock June 1, 1933.

Kerr Gifford, which has operated as a wholly owned subsidiary since that stock transaction, will be managed as a division by Thomas Kerr, who had been president of the merged firm.

Dairy Co-Op Assn. Of Oregon Fixes Ban On Producers

PORTLAND (AP) — The Dairy Co-operative Assn., an organization of 705 grade A producers who supply most of Oregon's milk, Friday announced that no more producers would be admitted to the co-op pool.

Member producers generally will retain the quotas established by the old Milk Marketing Administration, an agency which was abolished when the milk control law was repealed.

These quotas are to be reallocated on the basis of four low months' production on Jan. 1. The new quotas will remain in effect through 1955 unless more milk is needed.

Should more milk be necessary, members wishing to increase the size of their herds will be given additional quotas before new producers are admitted.

The co-op's board of directors approved a proposal requesting a survey of Oregon by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to determine if a federal milk marketing order would be "feasible if needed."

If they agreed, however, that stabilizing at the present price level would be preferable to a federal order.

The co-op bulletin listed the pool price for Nov. 1-15 as \$4.78 a hundredweight, or 62 cents a pound butterfat plus \$2.30 a hundredweight.

Farm Bureau Opposes Extending Dog Races

SALEM (AP) — The Oregon Farm Bureau Federation told Gov. Paul L. Patterson Wednesday that it opposes extension of dog racing to new areas without the approval of the community.

The action was taken recently at the meeting of the federation in Medford.

It asked that the racing commission refuse to consider any new dog race applications until the Legislature considers legislation which would permit communities to hold elections on whether they wish to ban this form of racing.

The only dog racing in the state now is in Portland.

The federation's resolution said "dog racing meets are prejudicial to public interest because of gambling and other vicious practices that accompany them."

University Threatened For Evolution Course

BOULDER, Colo. (AP) — Court action was threatened Saturday by a retired Boulder missionary who seeks to halt the teaching of evolution at the University of Colorado.

The Rev. Gladden William James, 64, demanded in a letter to the university's board of regents that evolution be dropped from the school curriculum. He termed the subject "disgraceful, repugnant and an insult to the Almighty."

Charles D. Bromley and Erick R. Meyer, members of the board of regents, said they found no cause to discontinue the teaching of evolution.

Ike Asks Survey Aimed At Narcotics Traffic

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) — President Eisenhower Saturday asked a special committee of five cabinet members to make a "comprehensive up-to-date survey" aimed at stamping out the scourge of narcotics addiction.

White House press secretary James Hagerty said the survey might lead to new anti-narcotics legislation in the regular session of congress starting in January.

Hagerty said the government is especially concerned about illegal traffic and use of opium.

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We suggest you read the November issue of Readers Digest "Are Freezer Food Plans Any Good", in its entirety.

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Homes Construction May Put 1955 Lumber Demand Above Present Year Level

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON (AP) — Domestic construction work is expected to keep the demand for lumber during 1955 at a high level, perhaps even topping the 1954 demand, according to estimates made by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association at its annual meeting here.

Brightest spot in the lumber picture for the coming year is the prospect of a near record home building year that may require upwards of 10 billion board feet of lumber. The lumber producers estimated next year's total demand would about parallel the 39 billion board feet which is the indicated figure for this year.

One significant factor, the manufacturers pointed out, is that Defense Department orders for lumber, which ran to some 600 million board feet this year, will drop off to about 80 million in 1955.

But while defense procurement tapers off, increased construction on projects deferred during the recent years of the Far East (mostly Korean) conflict is expected to pick up.

"Schools and hospitals promise to become even more important markets for lumber manufacturers in the new year," the Association reported. "There has been an appreciable increase in the use of wood for modern one-story school buildings as contrasted to the expensive, monumental type of stone and concrete structures."

Here is what the manufacturers agreed was the building outlook: "The demand for lumber by the construction industry should continue brisk. This is one of the most significant and encouraging signs on the sales horizon, since more than 70 per cent of the lumber consumed in the U. S. goes into construction of one form or another."

"From all present indications, it seems reasonable to assume that the total volume of new construction in 1955 will equal and possibly exceed the peak level of 1954. Home building, a very important segment of the construction market, is the brightest spot in the lumber picture."

"Recent studies indicate that the average U. S. dwelling unit contains approximately 10,500 board feet of lumber. The consensus among forecasters is that 1955 non-farm housing starts will equal and perhaps exceed the 1.1 to 1.2 million figure which it appears will be recorded for 1954."

"If as many as 1.35 million new dwelling units are started next year, as some have predicted, 1955 will be second only to the record — breaking year of 1950 when new starts totaled 1.396 million."

New Law Gives Boost

Another factor engendering optimism among the lumber producers is the new housing law which is expected to boost home repairs, alterations and additions to existing dwellings. Census Bureau figures indicate about \$12 billion is being spent this year to improve and modernize residential structures — or about the same amount being spent on new housing construction.

"The do-it-yourself movement will continue to figure prominently in the home repair and improvement picture," the Association forecast.

Only blue note in the manufacturers outlook was the prospect of being crowded out of some markets by producers of wood's competing materials, especially plastics. To meet this competition, the Association said the lumber industry can be expected to (1) continue to improve their product; (2) make it available at prices that are competitive with substitute materials; and (3) accelerate their research, product publicity and merchandising programs.

The Association, noting the recent lumber strike in the Pacific Northwest, took a crack at labor unions which it said may jeopardize the industry's competitive position by demands for higher wages.

ON LOCAL LEVEL

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Brownell has suggested to the Supreme Court that racial segregation in public schools be carried out on the local level under the direction of the federal district courts in the areas involved.

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