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FOOTBALL IN GRADES

Charles V. Stanton

New regulations issued by the State Department of Education affecting athletics in elementary schools doubtless will be met with wide differences of opinion.

The department, while leaving the door open for football in grade schools, indicates it would prefer to see such programs discontinued. It discourages night games, tournaments and championship trophies.

Many people doubtless will agree with the department's ideas. But on the other side will be those persons who believe a rugged sports program is worthwhile training, both physically and mentally, for youngsters.

Personally, I am of the opinion that athletic regulations in late years have impaired rather than improved the sports program.

Basketball, for instance, used to be a rugged, contact game in which the average, fighting-spirited youngster could participate. But now it has been made a game of speed and turned over to a few tall boys.

Contact sports, I believe, are good for boys who like them. Some boys do not like contact sports and should not be forced into them, in my opinion. No boy who dislikes contact will ever be a good football player. But football, at least through the high school level, is a good, clean—though rough—sport and sharpens both muscular coordination and minds.

Some people look upon football as undesirable because it is rough and rugged. A participant may be injured.

But more youngsters will be hurt falling off bicycles, off fences or out of trees than will be injured in football.

In any part of town you will find youngsters of grade school age playing football in the streets, on vacant lots, parking or other spots. They are playing without supervision, without pads, without helmets and in heavy shoes. In the school program they have protective equipment, wear sneakers, and are under constant supervision. I believe they are much safer under such conditions than while playing on streets and sandlots.

But that's just my opinion. You are entitled to yours.

NORBLAD SEEKS SMALL BOAT RULE

Congressman Walter Norblad is reported to be preparing legislation to give the United States Coast Guard authority over small boats in areas patrolled by that service.

Such legislation is needed desperately.

Existing authority by the Coast Guard over skiffs and small boats engaged in recreational fishing along our coastline is very limited. Occupants may be required to provide themselves with proper equipment, but aside from such regulation the Coast Guard doesn't have much jurisdiction. Operators of small boats may venture into dangerous waters, may infringe on commercial channels and endanger their own lives, as well as the lives of others, while the Coast Guard must stand helplessly by and try to pick up the remains.

The Coast Guard unit at Winchester Bay has effectively cooperated in reducing the death toll at that sports fishery. There have been times, perhaps, when the members of the unit exceeded the authority given them under existing laws. But any such action has been directed to ward safety and the saving of lives, and is to be commended.

Sports fishermen at Winchester Bay have caused the Coast Guard much extra work and, at times, have forced members of the unit to risk their own lives in making rescues under extremely dangerous circumstances.

Usage of our coastal waters is growing by leaps and bounds. Many people without experience in such waters, and with limited boat-handling knowledge, often fish in waters any experienced person would avoid.

If the Coast Guard's police authorities were extended, many accidents would be prevented and lives saved.

Hal Boyle

NEW HOLLAND, Pa. (AP)—What would life be like if you owned no automobile, never drank a beverage stronger than water, never attended a dance, movie or stage show, and lived in a house that had no electric lights, radio or television set?

"My life is happy," said Dave Haysard, who lives in this manner. He is a well-to-do farmer who wears a neatly trimmed beard and in good weather likes to go about his acres barefooted.

Haysard is an Amishman, a member of "The Plain People," a religious sect whose members are dedicated to simple living and a high standard of conduct.

Although they cling to old-fashioned ways—they usually take their children out of school at 14 to teach them farm and household work—the Amish are highly regarded by their more modern-minded neighbors. They are quiet, industrious, law-abiding and have practically no juvenile delinquency.

The quaintly garbed Amish—men and boys wear big-brimmed black hats, girls and women wear bonnets—are regarded as tourists to the Pennsylvania Dutch country with a mixture of awe and amusement. No matter how odd the tourists look themselves, however, the Amish never laugh back. They are too courteous.

To find out first-hand about their way of life I called on Haysard at the suggestion of a man he knew well. Haysard resitated at first to speak, feeling he might appear boastful, but finally consented. He is a shy but self-confident and intelligent man who keeps informed on world affairs through daily newspaper reading.

"We believe in the New Testament and in doing justice to ourselves and our neighbors," he said slowly. "We are against war and strife. We try to live an honest life according to the Golden Rule. There are not supposed to be any

quarrels among us, but"—his gentle face relaxed in a cheerful smile—"of course, difficulties sometimes do arise."

But they usually aren't decided in a law court. They are settled within the congregation.

Few Amish become doctors, lawyers, policemen or railroad conductors, and none is talked to ever heard of one who was a politician.

"We recommend our people to stay on the land," said Haysard. Those who cannot buy land work on farms or in such trades as carpentering until they can afford acres of their own.

An Amish farmer, since he cannot use electricity, depends on horses for his horsepower, and usually works from dawn to dusk every day except Sunday.

Haysard and his wife Lydia, have two separate farms totaling 151 acres worked by themselves and their three sons, David, 22, Melvin, 18, and Isaac, 15. Their daughter, Ruth, 24, is married.

"My goal is to raise the children so they can take care of themselves," said Haysard. "And, if we can, to help them get good farms of their own."

The competition among Amish fathers to buy new farms for their sons is strong. One farm recently sold for \$1,205 an acre, more than Haysard feels is justified by present crop prices.

"It is a big problem," he said. "That is why we must buy land in other areas."

Although some Amish young men and women are being weaned away from old paths by the temptations of modern comforts, Haysard expressed the belief that the number of traditional or "Old



Bruce Blossat

If, as all the world prays, President Eisenhower continues the progress he has made thus far toward recovery, he may be able within a week or two to take some part in important decision-making.

This is a matter of critical significance. Many routine functions devolve incessantly upon the President, like signing his name often hundreds of times a day to bills, documents, and appointments. A sensible amendment to the U.S. Constitution might assign some of these duties to the vice president or others. But there can be no delegating of the President's basic executive responsibility.

Inevitably, he is the lonesome man at the top of the hill. His key subordinates may help to shape major policies. But nearly always final determination of those policies involves choices between one course or another. Only the President is empowered by the Constitution to make those choices. Only he, placed above the conflict, is in position to make them.

Brave statements were issued by members of Mr. Eisenhower's administration upon word of his illness—to the effect that the government would carry on "as usual" in the emergency. This is true at the lower levels. At the topmost reaches of authority, it is impossible.

As we have seen, the country is likely to be fortunate in this instance. Barring complications, the President, the keystone in the arch of government, has a good chance to be back in his decisive place before too long.

But the nation's present predicament, however brief it may turn out to be, serves as a severe object lesson as to the Constitution's weakness on the issue of presidential illness.

It simply provides that the President's duties shall fall to the vice president if the former is unable

to discharge them. Unhappily, it fixes no means of settling the question of when a chief executive is in fact incapacitated.

Who shall decide? A panel of doctors? But what doctors, no matter how eminent and impartial, would want the responsibility of shutting a President aside?

Some constitutional authorities think the President's cabinet should bear the burden of deciding, if it is apparent he cannot act at all. If he is able to voice his own views, they feel he perhaps should ask the vice president to step in for him.

In any event, the present situation makes it plain that the Constitution should be altered to fix responsibility for determining a President's fitness for his duties.

Perhaps, too, it should set forth some criteria by which his "inability to discharge" his powers might be fairly measured.

The United States is too complex a country, too vital a leader in world affairs, to go long without a clearly empowered policy-maker at the top.

Supreme Court Justice Listened To Jury Recording

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate investigators were told Thursday that Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark and U.S. Solicitor General Simon Sobeloff were present last summer when secret recordings of a jury's deliberations were played at a judicial conference in Estes Park, Colo.

The testimony came from Paul Kitch, a Wichita, Kan. lawyer, who said that he had "sold" the dean of the University of Chicago Law School on the idea of making the recordings as part of a study of the jury system.

Kitch said a recording was played at the annual conference of the 10th Judicial Circuit in Estes Park last July at the request of Justice Clark, chief justice of the circuit.

He testified that Dean Edward H. Levi of the University of Chicago Law School objected to letting the recording be played, on the ground that it would be premature and might interfere with the jury research project.

However, Kitch said that he finally persuaded Levi to let the recording be played because of Judge Phillips' request.

Rep. Ellsworth Returns, Slates Busy Schedule

Rep. Harris Ellsworth has returned to Roseburg after participating in the American Mining Congress' annual convention held this week in Las Vegas, Nev.

The Oregon congressman took part in a public lands panel discussion Tuesday. Five other Western legislators appeared with him: Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-NM), Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah), Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R-Wyo), Rep. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) and Rep. Cliff Young (R-Nev.).

More than 1,000 persons in the nationwide mining industry organization learned of new developments in mining, more about laws and swapped problems and information.

Featured speakers at the congress were Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay and Director of Defense Mobilization Dr. Arthur Flemming.

Also taking part in the program were three representatives of the Mark Hanna Co., Riddle. They discussed the southern Douglas County operation.

While in Nevada, the representative attended a meeting of the Western Governors Mining Advisory Council where special attention focused on the mining and mineral problems and policies of the 11 western states. Rep. Ellsworth said the council of some 70 members includes no governors, but has as a prime purpose the informing of the state executives of current problems.

Cong. Ellsworth will remain in Roseburg until Saturday when he'll go to Gold Beach. There he'll talk to the port committee and address the Quarterback Club in the evening. He'll speak to Rotary members in Brookings over the weekend. He plans to spend the remainder of next week in Coos County.

Uranium Mining Booming Steadily

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—Uranium mining in the United States is booming steadily, an Atomic Energy Commission official told the American Mining Congress.

The total tonnage of uranium mined this year will be 43 per cent greater than last year, Sheldon P. Wimpfen, Atomic Energy Commission operations manager at Golden, Colo., told a closing session of the three-day convention Wednesday.

Wimpfen said last year the AEC listed only 10 deposits which had more than 100,000 tons of uranium reserve; today there are more than 25. Several deposits are measured in multiples of millions of tons, he added.

"Uranium is no longer a lousy infant," he said. "It has grown up and become a solid citizen of the republic."

Exploration for uranium has located important ore reserves outside the Colorado plateau, Wimpfen said. These include the Spokane Indian Reservation, 40 miles north west of Spokane, Wash.

The AEC official said promising prospects also have been found in eight other states, including Oregon and Idaho.

Professor Emerges Atop British Labor Party

MARGATE, England (AP)—Hugh Gaitskell, a college professor turned politician, emerged as the Labor Party's acknowledged crown prince Thursday after drubbing Aneurin Bevan in speeches and votes at the party's annual conference.

Gaitskell, now 49, received a clamorous ovation Wednesday night after assailing his fiery Welsh rival and defending his own moderate brand of socialism. Bevan, in a surprisingly mild reply at a rally organized later by a newspaper supporting him, said he had "no hard feelings" and even avoided mentioning Gaitskell's name.

Gaitskell, a curly-haired economist professor, soundly trounced Bevan Tuesday in the race for party treasurer.



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