

The News-Review

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SOUTH GOES WESTERN

By Charles V. Stanton

The Old South of the past century is rapidly disappearing. Such is the observation made by County Commissioner Huron Clough who reports that the South rapidly is changing economic and social complexion and is beginning to look like the West.

Clough recently attended the convention in Georgia of the National Association of County Officials. While he bore credentials as a delegate from Douglas County, he paid his own way to and from the meeting and thus was enabled to take more time than if he had been traveling at public expense.

Much of the South still remains as it has been since Reconstruction days, but in many spots it is beginning to resemble the Far West rather than the Old South of tradition.

Commissioner Clough was particularly interested in the timber industry of the southern states and finds that it is apt to become an increasingly stronger competitor with the Douglas fir area of the Pacific Northwest.

The states of the Deep South, Clough reports, are developing tree farming most efficiently and effectively. By selection of soil and species they are able to take off a crop of saw timber at around 18 years, while thinning and prunings during the cycle furnish material for fiber operations.

Industry Moving In

Clough made the trip by bus and by easy stages. He found people friendly and willing to talk about changing conditions. He learned in his conversations and in various tours of inspection that the South is rapidly becoming industrialized and is undergoing an economic transformation.

Since Reconstruction days, the South's economy has been based almost entirely upon agriculture. For many years cotton and tobacco provided most of the revenue. Sugar cane, peanuts, yams and other such crops later entered into the economy, but agriculture continued to provide the great part of the region's income.

The sharecropper was a familiar figure. Per capita income in the South has for many years been far below national average. Educational opportunity, because of the low rate of income, has lagged behind the rest of the nation.

But now the picture is changing rapidly, the Douglas County commissioner reports, elaborating upon the conditions frequently reported by writers on industry and economy.

Industry has been moving into the South at a sensational rate.

The move started several years ago and was influenced at first by labor conditions.

The textile industry was one of the first to take a look at the South. Highly organized, textile labor unions kept pushing demands constantly upward until the industry claimed it no longer could operate profitably. Labor unions at that time were not as well organized in the South as they now are. Factories could be placed closer to supplies of raw materials.

Climate Big Factor

So the textile industry began shifting from New England to the South.

Shorter work weeks, giving workers more time for recreation, has caused industry to shift to areas where climate is more suitable for recreational pursuits. Workers prefer the milder climate of the South to the rigors of northern winters. Consequently it is easier to keep stable working forces in southern states.

In many parts of the South, Clough reports, these changes have brought about much the same conditions that we have here in Douglas County, particularly in the field of agriculture.

The former sharecropper now is working on the assembly line and making good wages. The owner of a small farm still lives on his farm, but drives to a factory, in some cases as much as 25 or 30 miles away. Agricultural economy is passing more and more into the control of big corporations, while the general population shifts to residence around industrial centers and becomes adjusted to an industrial economy and improving standards of living.

Clough reports visiting enormous new industrial installations now being built in the Deep South, some of them defense industries being dispersed for defense purposes.

It is a most interesting condition, he states, and one which is making the South resemble the West more and more each day.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

That counting sheep is more likely to keep you awake than put you to sleep... because it stirs your visual imagination.

That the suicide rate is lower among fat people.

That if you're superstitious, cheer up. Horatio Alger was born on Friday the 13th.

That the Canadian navy still serves a rain rain... and that a U.S. sailor can be refused re-employment if he has a nude lady tattooed on a portion of his body that meets the public eye.

That comedian Will Jordan tells of the henpecked weatherman who thus described his wife's vocal powers: "She talks 130 words a minute with gusts up to 175."

That Tommy Manville, who has been married to time, can name his wives in alphabetical order in four seconds flat.

That a reader reports overhearing this remark: "He was a four-letter man at Yale—D-U-M-B!"

That the motto of the U.S. Post office isn't an eye for an eye but "a pen for a pen." If you steal one of its 15-cent haltpoints, you can be fined \$500 and put into the

link for three years.

That some colleges now teach you how to find gold. A thousand persons a year taking prospecting courses from the University of Alaska extension service.

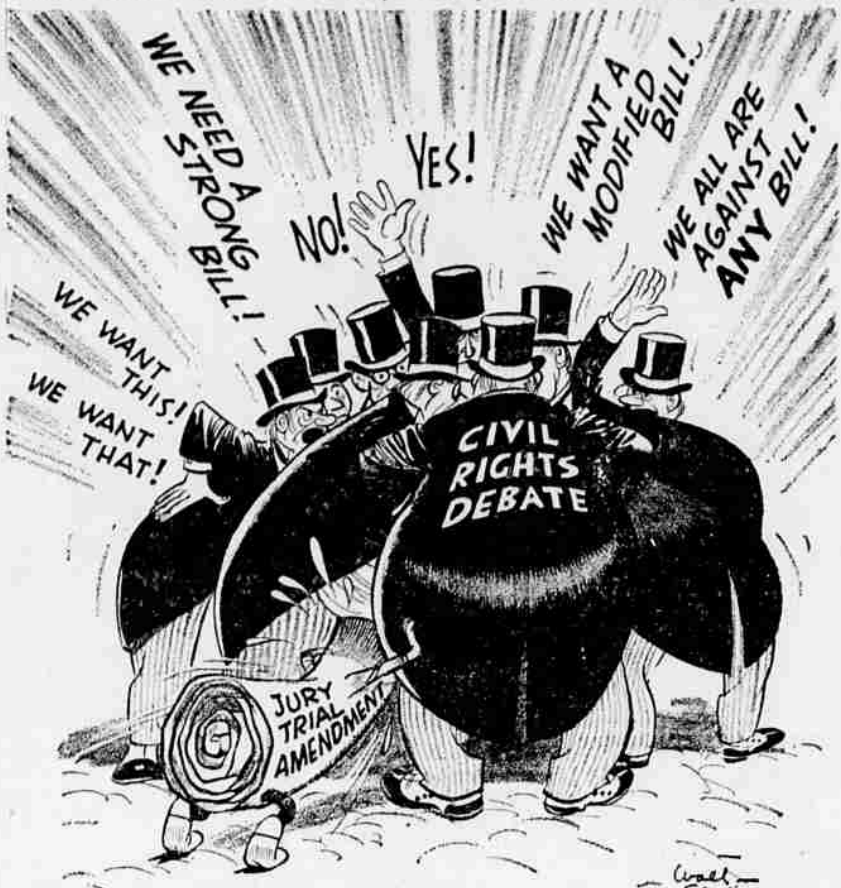
That in the normal man the fat content of his body weighs about one-tenth of his muscles... and this sure is the worst news I've heard all year.

That you're a real pre-atomic oldtimer if you can remember when "fall out" was a welcome Army term.

That in Australia the expression "left off" has the same meaning as "second-hand" does here.

That the motto of the U.S. Post office isn't an eye for an eye but "a pen for a pen." If you steal one of its 15-cent haltpoints, you can be fined \$500 and put into the

The Sound and the Fury—They Huff and They Puff!



Douglas County Leads State In Cut Of Logs

SALEM — Log production in Oregon for 1956 totaled 9,335,810,000 board feet, state Forester Dwight L. Phipps reported Saturday.

The total is 384 million feet below that of the previous year and nearly a half billion board feet below 1955 when a record cut of 9,802,471,000 was reported.

Douglas County was the leader in 1956 with a cut of 1,776,297,000 board feet. Lane County was second with 1,107,384,000 board feet. Lincoln, Coos, Linn and Jackson counties reported cuts of slightly more than half a billion board feet. All other counties were below that figure.

National forest lands in the state provided 1,867,000,000 board feet of timber while Indian reservations produced 163,638,000 board feet.

Phipps said that the greatest part of the cut came from private land.

He added that the estimate of log production has no relation to lumber production, since some of the timber has been processed in mills outside the state.

The cut by county included (with 000 missing):

Clackamas, 416,374; Marion, 90,152; Polk, 221,811; Baker, 99,230; Klamath, 109,709; Lake, 189,209; Umatilla, 78,023; Jackson, 562,306; Josephine, 266,962.

Bill To Exempt 30 Acres Wheat Passes House

WASHINGTON — The House voted Friday to exempt from wheat marketing quotas and penalties up to 30 acres of wheat grown by farmers who use all of it for feed, seed or human food on the farm within one year.

It sent to the Senate a bill affording partial relief for poultry raisers and dairymen, who for years have been demanding exemption from quotas and penalties on all wheat grown for on-farm consumption.

The demand generally has come from feed-deficit areas of the Eastern and Northeastern part of the United States.

Demands have heretofore been turned down by Congress in the face of opposition from wheat producers in the commercial wheat growing areas of the West, who contend exemptions would further weaken the quota and wheat stabilization program.

The House-passed bill limits the production of quota-exempted wheat to 30 acres and provides it must be disposed of on the farm within the crop year, and not sold, stored or traded.

the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. (But how long could you lie down on your job and get away with it?)

That you will get more juice from your oranges if you squeeze them at room temperature or warmer.

That if you're wondering why motorcycles make so much noise, you might be interested to know that it's chiefly because the people who ride them won't buy a quiet one.

That Robert Q. Lewis tells of the two caterpillars watching a large butterfly flitting overhead. "Well," remarked one sourly, "You'll never catch me up in one of those things."

That a Tenth Century Persian poet named Rudaki who was blind from childhood wrote a poem 100 volumes long praising the delights of wine... at a gulp a line.

That Julie Newmar of the "11:14 Abner" cast has a wonderful way to beat the heat at night. She keeps her bed sheets cooling during the day in a home freezer.

That it was Abraham Lincoln who observed, "The man who only does what he is paid to do is not worth what he gets."

Jury Trial Amendment For Civil Rights Measure Gave Senators Field Day

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — If the public is a bit baffled by precisely what is at stake in the current civil rights debate in the Senate over a jury trial amendment, the issue has provided a field day for the lawyers of the Senate.

Sensors such as Wayne Morse of Oregon, Frank Church of Idaho and Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, all of them attorneys-at-law, have been dominating the debate over this critical feature of the civil rights bill.

O'Mahoney and Church, with Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, are sponsors of the jury trial amendment. The bill as it stands would allow federal district attorneys to go into federal district courts and get injunctions or restraining orders to protect the civil right to vote of any citizen, presumably Negroes in southern states.

A federal judge can issue the injunction. If a public official, say a local election official, did not comply with the court order, the court would have authority to jail or fine him until he agreed to carry it out. No jury is involved in this procedure.

The jury trial would come in when it became the purpose of the court to punish anyone who obstructed the court order, say an election official who continued to intimidate a voter in order to prevent his casting a ballot. This would be a case of criminal contempt of court, as distinguished from civil contempt when the court simply sought to attain compliance with its order.

The jury trial amendment would apply only in criminal contempt cases. This would mean that a jury would determine cases involving punishment, but the judge alone could issue injunctions and jail officials until they complied with injunctions.

In arguing against the jury trial amendment, Morse pointed out that "there never has been a right of trial by jury in contempt proceedings, either civil or criminal." He said to interpose a jury between the court and the defendant would deprive the courts of their historic power to preserve their own integrity by compelling compliance and punishing for failure to comply. He said the defendant's protection lies not in a jury trial but in the power to appeal the court's decrees to a higher court, ultimately to the Supreme Court, which decides all issues without a jury.

Senator Jackson, arguing for the jury trial amendment, said the bill without it would allow the federal attorneys to bypass the normal procedure of getting indictments for crimes and trying them before a jury, and giving them a new procedure of getting court injunctions against certain criminal acts and punishing the violators without a jury trial.

Jackson said "trial by jury, just as the right to vote, is one of our traditional civil rights. And like all civil rights, it is designed to shield the individual from the potential tyranny of the state. We need not be so fearful for the future of voting rights that we now endanger one civil right to guard another."

Morse declared that juries are for "cases of individual controversies between individuals, in damage suits, and in other private controversies" but that to let a jury of laymen decide contempt of court cases involving constitutional rights would "weaken our court system" because "some juries are inclined to subordinate constitutional rights to local social, economic, and political attitudes and biases."

Senator Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon, agreeing that plausible arguments had been made by lawyers on both sides of the issue, each side marshaling impressive precedents in law, said the Senate would have to decide the issue "on grounds of policy, not of law."

"If trials there must be, which will be more in the public interest?" Neuberger asked the Senate.

Neuberger, like Morse and Senator Paul Douglas before him, pointed out that juries in the South are frequently carefully selected to exclude Negroes. This may be done in some states by limiting jury duty to registered voters — and since voting registration has been restrictive against Negroes, through poll taxes, literacy tests and other obstacles of discrimination, this means few Negroes can qualify for jury duty and fewer are called to serve by local jury commissioners. Sponsors of the jury trial amendment agreed to accept Neuberger's qualification that it would apply only in states where Negroes are not excluded from jury duty.

Douglas questioned the effectiveness of allowing juries to decide civil rights cases by citing the findings of a committee headed by Federal Judge John C. Knox which looked into jury selection methods in the South. The Knox report found that a jury commissioner and a clerk of the court were appointed, one from each party, who in turn wrote to so-called "keymen" in each county for suggested names of jurors. The keymen are usually businessmen or political leaders, and in any event tend to be white citizens. The lists are sent to the jury commissioner for the federal court of each district. The commissioners then select jurors, sometimes by the spin of a wheel and sometimes by picking them by name from the lists, said Douglas.

"Very few Negroes, I think—certainly a very small proportion of Negroes, I think—find their way onto the lists. Still fewer are selected for jury duty. Therefore, the juries which will try these contempt cases, if the amendment is adopted, will be carefully winnowed, and the Negroes of the South will have very little representation on them."

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Navy Releases Nuclear Powered Aircraft Sketch

WASHINGTON — The Navy has released a sketch of the projected nuclear-powered aircraft carrier showing a ship with a block-like superstructure and no funnels.

The artist's conception of the atomic flat-top — designed as the world's largest warship — also depicts anti-aircraft guided missile armament mounted at two positions on each side.

The Navy plans to build one atomic carrier a year for six years. The cost of each carrier is estimated officially at about \$14 million dollars.

The plans call for an \$5,000-ton ship powered with eight reactors. The largest present carrier is the 60,000-ton Forrestal class.

The estimated cost includes the ship, its reactors and propulsion machinery and armament but not aircraft.

The Navy says that one of the prime advantages of a nuclear carrier will be its ability to sail almost indefinitely at top speed and to operate for months at sea without fuel resupply.

Strengthening Urged For Antidumping Laws

WASHINGTON — Rep. Mack (R-Wash.) Saturday urged the strengthening of federal antidumping laws to slow down imports of plywood and fish products.

In a statement to the House Ways and Means Committee, Mack said the imports are flooding American markets and creating considerable unemployment and hardship in the Pacific Northwest.

Most of the imported plywood and fish is coming from Japan where the wage rate is 11½ cents an hour compared with wages 10 times that amount in the United States, he said.

Community News Items

Diane Jackson of Winston left Sunday for a week's stay at Camp Tye.

Karl Thiele has accepted employment with Roger Gee, engineer.

James L. Flynn and son, Jim, spent Saturday in Portland attending to business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Simpson have rented their home here and have moved to Salt Lake City, where the former is in business.

Keith Ryder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Ryder, is working for the U.S. Forest Service this summer in the Big Camas area.

Miss Sharon Lyons has returned to her home after a month's tour with the Westminister Fellowship group of the Southwest Mission Field.

Miss Bonnie Adair of Portland is spending several weeks this summer visiting with her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Adair, in Brockway.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fox and children, Vicki and Ray, recently of Roseburg and now living in Eugene, have been making the trip here on weekends to visit Mrs. Fox's mother, Mrs. Mary Moore.

Mrs. Ruth Hempel of Minot, N. D., arrived in Roseburg Thursday to visit for a few weeks at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, the Rev. and Mrs. Robert D. Hempel.

Mrs. Irvin Brunn, owner of Goldie's Booterie, went to Eugene recently to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. R. Spencer, who then accompanied Mrs. Brunn to Portland where they attended to business matters.

The Misses Mariam and Ruth Caro of San Francisco expect to arrive in Roseburg Tuesday to visit with friends in the area. They will be staying at the Hotel Uniqua. They are the daughters of Simon Caro, early day merchant here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Darby and son, Michael, left during the weekend to spend two weeks in Idaho and Montana vacationing and fishing at Yellowstone Park. During their absence, Mrs. Darby's shop, Priscilla's Antiques will be closed.

Miss Norma Thiele, who is employed during the summer at Camp Tamarack in Eastern Oregon, was home for the day recently. Her brother, Karl, made the trip up to get her, and her mother, Mrs. Perry Thiele, and Mrs. Elma Duncan drove her back.

Mrs. Barry Laurence arrived here Friday to spend the remainder of the summer at the home of her parents — in law, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Laurence, and to join her husband. The former has been attending summer school at Southern Oregon College and has just received her degree.

GOES OFF AIR

PULLMAN, Wash. — KWSC, the Washington State College station, went off the air for 10 minutes Friday to keep from shocking a painter.

Painter Otto Kissler found he was getting minor electrical shocks while climbing down for lunch from near the top of the 225-foot radio tower. He shouted to the ground and engineers decided to cut the power for safety's sake.

Kissler hustled down the metal ladder and after lunch worked closer to the ground.

Pamela Laurence and Vicki Peterson, both of Winston, are spending two weeks at Camp Tye.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Fitzgerald and Mike left Saturday for a week's visit at coastal points and Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Rosenbald of Portland, with their four children, have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Moore. The two women are sisters.

Mrs. Joe Foote and son, Arlan, will go to Portland Thursday so that the latter may receive a medical checkup at the Shriners Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Carter, Ralph Schindler and Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson made up a party who enjoyed a day's fishing at Winchester Bay last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Moore had as houseguests for several days Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kearns and children, Steven, Peggy and Jimmy, of Sidney, Neb. The two families at one time were neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Collins of Klamath Falls and Marvin Collins of Portland were recent visitors here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Simpson. The visitors were the parents and brother, respectively, of Mrs. Simpson.

The Rev. and Mrs. Ralph Knauf and daughter, Ruth, of Fresno, Calif., visited overnight here recently with Mr. and Mrs. Veri Skeels and family. Also visiting at the Skeels home the same week-end was his mother, Mrs. Alvin Warner, and her niece, Miss Charlotte Warner, both of North Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. David Haren have left for Medford to make their home. The Harens, who have been associated with Patterson's Bakery here, will be managers of the Patterson branch bakery opening this week in Medford. Mr. and Mrs. Dean Peden, also of Roseburg, will be affiliated with the new venture as well.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ramey of Los Angeles and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Collins and children of Roswell, N. M., have been recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Kiehl. The Rameys were en route to Canada and Mr. and Mrs. Collins were on their way to North Dakota. Both families were vacationing.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Skates and daughter, Kitty, returned home Thursday night from a three-week vacation trip during which they drove over 3000 miles. In the state of Texas they visited in Grand Prairie with the former's mother, Mrs. Allie Skates; in Arlington with Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Spears and family; and in Dallas with Mrs. D. G. Spurrier. They also visited places of interest in Nevada, Arizona, New and Old Mexico and Oklahoma.

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