

One-Man Grand Jury System Finally Ended

By Douglas Graham

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Lansing, Mich. (AP)—After 32 years Michigan has abandoned its controversial one man grand jury system.

The state legislature has enacted and the governor approved a law which permits judicial investigations by a team of three circuit judges or by the traditional common law 23-man grand jury.

Michigan's unique one-man system earned a widespread reputation for combating crime and corruption, but its all-powerful aspects likewise resulted in severe criticism.

It was the famed series of Detroit grand jury investigations of municipal graft which catapulted Homer Ferguson from his circuit judgeship to the U. S. senate. Later, Kim Sigler, an unknown small town prosecutor, used a Lansing grand jury as a springboard to become governor.

Powers Limited
The new act, which becomes formally effective next October, drastically pares grand jury powers. Leaders of the state bar who vigorously opposed the change charge that it has "emasculated" the grand jury and rendered worthless what once was considered a prime weapon against large-scale crime.

At its peak, the one man grand jury enjoyed ruthless power and some judges and prosecutors who figured in the long series of such judicial investigations made ample use of the weapons.

Strict secrecy was imposed by law, witnesses frequently were held for days and often hustled off to secret hideouts, those who would not "talk" were flung in jail for contempt, and key witnesses often were granted immunity from prosecution in return for their testimony.

Power Abused
Invoking of a grand jury never failed to spread terror in the underworld.

The broad powers which made the one man grand jury system so effective ultimately led to its ruin, however. Citizens became alarmed over the occasional use of grand juries as political stepping stones to publicity. The grant of immunity was criticized as a system for "letting one rat go free just to convict a few others." The very secrecy of the investigations forever pulled down the curtain to public examination of the records and even expenditures of grand juries.

The new law forbids the grant of immunity to witnesses willing to trade glib testimony for freedom, requires that all grand jury sessions be held in a public building although they may be secret, and restricts the use of the subpoena power which allegedly had been abused in the past as a virtual arrest warrant.

Pay Restricted
The law forbids any grand jury official to seek other public office for a two-year period, limits pay for special prosecutors to \$10,000 per year and bars inquiry into all confidential relationships of lawyers, clergymen, physicians and newspaper reporters.

In approving the new act, Gov. G. Mennen Williams said he did so because the old one man grand jury system had "inherent defects" by making prosecutors out of judges who should have remained impartial.

The new act provides that when a judicial investigation is petitioned for, the presiding judge must designate three judges to conduct the inquiry and at least two of the judges must vote affirmatively before any indictment or arrest warrant can be issued.

Aged Railroader Refuses to Retire

Cleveland (AP)—A 75-year-old New York Central switchman, who gave up a medical practice to work on the railroad, has filed suit in federal court to prevent the NYC from retiring him.

Arthur L. Griffin of Elkhart, Ind., told the court how he had given up his medical career in 1917 to go on the railroad. Being a doctor was "too confining."

"My father was a railroad engineer, killed in 1896. My uncle was a railroad for 50 years," Griffin said. "There must be something in our blood."

Griffin stayed on the job until May 17, 1947, when he was thrown from a boxcar, suffering head and neck injuries. The company advised him to retire on an annuity.

Griffin began suit, asking full reinstatement or \$40,000 compensation for his injuries.

Buy Shoes Late In Day, Advised

Spokane, Wash. (AP)—Dr. H. H. Routh, Spokane chiropodist, is not being superstitious when he says it's a good idea to buy new shoes in the afternoon.

"A woman who buys a pair of shoes at 11 a.m. will find them pinching by 4 p.m.," Dr. Routh says. "That's because the human foot swells during the course of a day's use."

The chiropodist added that buying shoes late in the day when your feet are slightly larger at least gives you a fighting chance to get the right fit.



SHINFUL GOINGS ON—Wallace Wender gave a new twist to the Adam's rib gag when Chicago doctors used a bone graft from his shin to heal an old injury of his wife, Jean. Now, both are wearing casts, but if operation's a success they'll be off soon.

'Sick' Farming Community Cured by New Industries

By James R. McCauley

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Nephi, Utah (AP)—The economic pulse of this "guinea pig" city is humming again after the injection of a miracle commerce-restoring "drug," industrialization.

Researchers in the newly industrialized west wondered what would happen to a typical western community that had become "sick" in recent decades under a sagging agricultural economy.

So the bureau of economic and business research of the University of Utah went to work on Nephi after a \$3,500,000 Thermoid rubber products plant was dumped on its municipal doorstep. Nephi is to be the yardstick of what will happen to other agricultural communities as the west becomes further industrialized.

In determining what made Nephi tick, they got some real eye-openers on the present-day health of the community. The modern Nephi, spurred by the coming of industry, has plush-lined store fronts, economic security, a booming population and newly fattened pocketbooks.

Population Growing
Nephi's Juab county saw its population dwindle from a high of 10,700 in 1910 to 5,426 in 1943, and watched it continue to slide. Now it is once again near the old record.

The industrial zeal was contagious in this long-time strictly agricultural community. A poultry processing plant, a feed mill and a flour mill have opened up

since the war.

Now the "agricultural" community that got its name from a chapter of the Book of Mormon is really booming. The new plant brought in a payroll of \$7,500 weekly.

The Nephi city fathers plan to spend \$700,000 on badly needed municipal improvements. They've already added a new sewage disposal plant.

The inflow of money and industry increased the average family income of the Utah city to \$3,168 last year. The increased buying power attracted still more business to the one-time "sick" farming community.

New Business Comes
Old business expanded. New ones coming to Nephi included a supermarket, two women's ready-to-wear shops, two cafes, a dairy bar, a paint and wallpaper store, lumber yard, motel, specialty store, two service stations and two farm machinery shops.

Comparatively, Nephi's business wingspread is still small. But Dr. Elroy Nelson, director of the research project, says the same story is being unfolded in other western cities.

Nelson pointed to smaller communities in Utah and on the Pacific coast which he said, "with Florida, report the greatest population growth of any area in the country. The researcher explained this has markedly altered market conditions and paved the way for regional industrial development in the west on a greater scale than ever before.

Socialistic Communities Solve Israel's Problems

By Eliav Simon

(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Tel Aviv (AP)—The "kibbutz," or communal settlement, helped Israel win the war. Now it is helping it avert economic disaster brought on by the deluge of immigrants flooding the country.

By next October, Israel's population will have been increased by 25 per cent, an immigration record unequalled by any other country.

Under government plans, 20 per cent of the 250,000 immigrants will be put on the land in communal settlements.

Literally, the Hebrew word "kibbutz" (pronounced key-boots) means "gathering together," but in Israel today it stands for a lot more.

There are now approximately 400 kibbutzim in the country. By the end of the year another 100 will be established by the Jewish national institutions, the Jewish agency, Jewish National fund and Palestine Foundation fund.

Pure Socialism
The kibbutz is socialism in its purest sense. Anywhere from 25 to 500 families live co-operatively, sharing everything, including each other's headaches, while maintaining a democratic way of life.

In 1904 the first settlements were built in Galilee by the Jewish community, which found it the only way to transform the malarial-infested, barren, rock-spotted Holy land into a land that could be cultivated and inhabited.

The kibbutz also served as a means of defense against Bedouin bands much as did the camps and forts of the pioneers on the western frontier of the United States in the mid-1880's.

During the Palestine war the settlements that dotted the country from the Galilee in the north to the Negev in the south were the army's first line of defense and its springboard for offense. For the attacking Arab units they were "horns" nests that stopped them on the approaches to every main Jewish town.

Tough Pioneers
The boundary of Israel today, in fact, follows the line of settlements established from Dan to Beersheba.

Those who live on the kibbutz are tough pioneering stock, a melting pot representing nearly every nation. They come from America and Russia, Great Britain and Poland, as well as from South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Sweden, Germany, the Philippines, and Yeman.

Life on the kibbutz is hard. Work begins before sun-up and ends long after dark.

Take Ra'anana in the fertile Sharon plain not far from the coast of the Mediterranean, where a group of Americans have settled. They are in their 20's, some of them married, others still single.

There is Ruth Ludwin from Hoboken, Michael Ostroff from Rochester, Yona Taub from Philadelphia, David Gottlieb from Detroit and his wife, Sue, from Kingston, N.Y., Leon Agriss from Harrisburg, Pa., and Irving Scott from Jacksonville, Fla.

Before the sun is up, Irv Scott jumps out of his straw mattress in a pre-fabricated room which he shares with three other fellows. After washing at a communal washing stand, he picks up two buckets and goes into the barn to milk cows.

Sylvia Vagenheim of Boston is

on K.P. this particular week, and she gets up to help prepare breakfast.

Betty Levy of Akron, O., has her duties in the nursery where the kibbutz's three infants are asleep. They have to be dressed and made ready for their mothers, who will come along to nurse them.

A big, mournful-sounding gong announces breakfast at 7 o'clock. The communal dining hall looks like an army barracks. There are no tablecloths and since the treasury is still small because the settlement is new, there is only one dish and cup and a fork and spoon for everyone. Out of the dish the whole meal is eaten.

Steady Routine
For breakfast the "kibbutzniks" eat a fresh salad, brown bread and jelly, oranges which are picked from the nearby grove, and milk.

While the kitchen corps cleans up, the others leave for the fields where there's ploughing to be done; to the gardens where weeds

must be pulled; to the laundry where the communal clothes are washed, ironed and separated; to the chicken run when there's cleaning to be done and eggs snatched from the hens and to the village on the horse and cart to buy provisions.

Rachel Weiner of the Bronx teaches at a nearby school and hands over the Israeli pounds she earns to the settlement's treasury to be used as the kibbutz sees fit.

There is an hour break for dinner—the largest meal of the day—at 12:30. Soup, cooked vegetables, fish, dessert and lots of bread make up the meal.

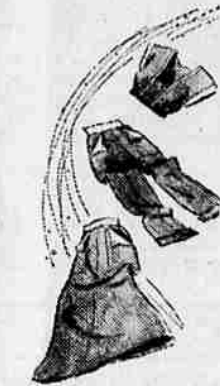
In the evenings after a light supper of vegetables and sour milk, cheese, bread and coffee, the watchmen take up their post on the settlement's perimeter and in the watch-tower, while others

VATICAN HITS REDS
Vatican City, July 13 (AP)—The Vatican announced late today that all Catholics who attach themselves to communism will incur the automatic excommunication of the Roman Catholic church.

The Vatican Holy Office, in an unprecedented denunciation, condemned communism as "a materialistic and anti-Christian doctrine" whose followers no longer would be permitted to remain within the church.

FAMILY STICKS TOGETHER
Blue Mountain, Miss. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Graves settled here after their marriage 56 years ago. Their 10 children, all married, now live within "hollering distance" of their parents.

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