

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
Telephone in Southern Oregon
Printed Daily Except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

The Jury System

"There, but for the Grace of God, go I."
This is a not-uncommon feeling among those who
watch the procedures of the lower courts in this
country. He is rare indeed who has not "gotten by"
with something, and then suffered a few pangs of
conscience when someone else is caught and punished
for an identical offense.

This may have something to do with the reluctance
of juries to convict in some traffic cases.
In addition it may be that the public at large,
from which juries are drawn, have not yet grasped
the fact that in this day and age a traffic offense is
a serious one, dangerous to the life and property of
others.

ON THIS problem in general, and in regard to the
recent death of five people in an accident near
Bend, where the killer car was driven by a 16-year-
old boy, the Albany Democrat-Herald recently had
this to say:

"Law enforcement officers have been handicapped in
attempts to enforce laws, particularly in apply them to teenagers,
by sentimental jurors. We recall among such local
cases one in which a 10 to 2 conviction was procured. But
one of the two dissenting jurors insisted, without respect to
the evidence, that I don't believe such a nice looking young
man could have committed such a crime."
"Our own prosecutor has met discouraging difficulty
in getting involuntary manslaughter and negligent homicide
convictions arising from traffic accidents. Even when apparently
sure-fire evidence is presented the juries seem to be
more often than not on the side of the offender, more zealous
in seeking out the 'reasonable doubt' than in protecting
society."

The editorial then continues:
"This situation, which extends also into other crime
fields, has in recent years given rise to questions as to
the adequacy of the jury system. It is quite common to hear
one say things like this: 'If I'm innocent I'd rather trust
myself to a judge, without a jury. If I'm guilty, I'll take
chances on a jury trial.' That is not complimentary to the
system."

The jury system is deeply rooted in our tradition
of justice and jurisprudence, and is a strong safeguard,
if properly used, for the protection of people
in their rights.

It is unthinkable that it should ever be abolished.
But there is no bar to doing what can be done to
improve it.

WE DISCUSSED this recently with two people,
one an attorney for whom we have great respect,
the other a person who recently served, for the first
time, on a jury.

One thought that was advanced was the possibility
of making greater use of "blue ribbon" juries,
especially selected for stability and intelligence. But
the trend is away from that now. Indeed, the recent
legislation passed a law which will make it more
difficult for court officials to pick and choose in
drawing up jury panels. This was to get away from the
"professional jurors," who are called to serve
time after time while others are never called to exercise
this privilege and duty of jury service.

The neophyte juror discussed it from the point of
view of the first-time juror, who knows little or
nothing of court procedures and rules, the laws of
evidence, or the rights of jurors, and who often is
frightened, or nervous about the responsibilities suddenly
placed in his inexperienced hands.

OVER the next year and a half an interim committee
created by the 1957 legislature will make a
comprehensive study of judicial administration and
procedure, and we hope that some thought will be
given to the role of the jury.

Why not, for instance, have compiled a pamphlet
which sets forth, in plain English, exactly what is
expected of a juror, what his rights and duties are
in court, court procedures, and other information
which would enable him to do a better job?

There are other questions which might well be
clarified in such a study. How, and under what
circumstances, is a juror permitted to ask questions of
either the attorneys, the judge, or witnesses? What
is the reasoning behind the prohibition against taking
notes, either as regards evidence, or on the frequently
long and complicated instructions given the jury by
the judge before they begin their deliberations?

UNDER our constitution, a man accused of a crime
is entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers. But
there is no reason why the system cannot be so designed
that these "twelve good men and true" will
have some knowledge of what is required of them,
and how they should do it.

It is possible that, with these confusing questions
explained and answered in advance, a juror could
better give his attention and consideration to the
judgment of the evidence, which is his prime
responsibility. This, in turn, should be a step in the
direction of preventing miscarriages of justice.

The jury system is the best one ever devised, we
believe, for ascertaining guilt or innocence. If, by
study and revision it can be made even better, so
much to the good.—E.A.

Miss (or Mrs.) U.S.A.

The Miss Universe contest has been plagued (or
is the word blessed?) with difficulties—eminently
Page 1 difficulties—since it was started.

We view the whole thing with unmeasurable
ennui, and we'd be just as happy if the contest,
which is a stupid insult to intelligence in the first
place, folded its tents and (to mix metaphors) sank
without a trace.

The latest contretemps, involving a Miss U.S.A.,
who turned out to be the mother of two, and the
Peruvian Miss Universe, who was too young, confirms
this sourpuss opinion of ours.—E.A.



N.Y. City Welfare Unit Also Debating Negro Rights for Housing

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent
Washington—For the record
it should be noted that the
United States Senate is not
the only political forum in
which rages a dispute over
the rights of Negroes to
equality and integration.
It may surprise some persons,
including the embattled
southern Democratic senators
here, to learn that the other
forum in which such a dispute
prevails is the General Welfare
committee of the Municipal
Council of the city of New York.
Strange, but true.

A considerable part of the
pressure on Congress to enact
the pending civil rights bill
without any softening of its
provisions comes from New York
City and similar great urban
areas outside the South. Even so,
New York's General Welfare
committee has been troubled
since last May 21 by a simple
proposal. The proposal would
make it unlawful to discriminate
for reasons of race, color,
religion, national origin or
ancestry in the rental or sale
of dwelling space. The proposed
ordinance is intended to open to
Negroes dwelling units evidently
now closed to them by reason
of such discrimination.

Opposition Strong
Newspapers and individuals
which long have championed
such a civil rights project as
now confronts the Senate have
been less enthusiastic about the
anti-discrimination project in
their hometown. The real estate
boards of all five boroughs of
New York City vigorously opposed
the proposed ordinance.

After public hearings in mid-
June, the project was sent back
to committee. The mail count
against the proposition was 3 to
1 at City Hall. Some councilmen
said that their mail was 4 to 1
against. What happens next is
anybody's guess.
The ordinance already has
been substantially amended. It
originally provided fines up to
\$500 for discrimination in the
sale or rental of housing units.
Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
was among those staunch advocates
of the civil rights bill now
pending in the Senate who urged
modification of the New York
proposition to eliminate
certain punitive provisions. The
\$500 fine provision has been
abandoned.
Javits opposed the fine provision.
He urged, instead, resort
to "mediation, conciliation and
technical assistance, with court
injunctions as the primary
enforcement medium to back it
up."

Charles Abrams, head of the
New York State Commission
Against Discrimination, took the
same stand. The New York
Times reported the Abrams-Javits
action in this language:
Softening Amendments
"Two champions of civil rights
called yesterday (July 7) for
amendments to soften proposed
discrimination in private housing."

If, indeed, the proposal was to
soften, then Javits' position to
ward the civil rights legislation
pending in the Senate is substantially
different. He opposes any
softening there.

The committee also amended
the bill to eliminate all cooperative
apartments. As introduced
last May, the bill exempted only
one and two-family houses except
those sold in developments of
more than 10 units.

Councilmen Joseph T. Sharkey,
of Brooklyn, and Earl Brown,
of Harlem, both Democrats,
sponsored the ordinance
with Councilman Stanley M.
Isaacs of Manhattan, described
as a Liberal-Republican. Brown,
representing one of the great

Letter Campaign Aids Postal Pay Bill; Approval Doubtful

By Congressional Quarterly
Washington—The most intense
letter-writing campaign that
Congress has seen since the
"economy drive" early this year
seems certain to bring House
passage of a postal pay raise bill
this week. Senate and Presidential
approval, however, are far
from assured.

Postal union leaders predicted
an easy victory in the House
today for the bill granting a flat
\$546 a year raise to each of the
510,000 Post office field workers.
The cost to the government
will be somewhere around \$300
million a year.

Their optimism is based on
the fact that 218 members—a

majority of the 435-man House
—have put their signatures on a
discharge petition to bring the
pay raise bill before the House.
The discharge petition is a rarely
used device to force House
action on a bill that has been
stalled in committee.

This one was signed by the
necessary 218 members despite
the strong opposition of the
Eisenhower administration and
the Democratic chairman of the
House Post Office and Civil
Service committee, Rep. Tom
Murray of Tennessee. They
claim a pay increase at this time
would be inflationary.

There is no accurate accounting
of the number of letters and
the amount of money that went
into the campaign to bring the
pay raise bill before the House.
But Congressional Quarterly's
spot check of Congressional offices
makes 50,000 letters look like
a conservative estimate.

What Unions Spent
Five of the leading unions in
the drive officially reported
spending a total of \$55,166 on
lobbying in the first three
months of the year. Not all that
went for the postal pay bill, of
course, but neither does that
sum cover the period of greatest
activity on behalf of the bill.

The finesse of the unions'
campaign has drawn admiring
comments even from opponents
of the pay raise bill. Filing of
the discharge petition May 15 by
Rep. T. A. Thompson (D-La.)
was timed to coincide with a

meeting of the AFL-CIO Govern-
ment Employees' council,
which brought about 2,000 dele-
gates to Washington. One postal
union reported to its members
that "the galleries were filled
with delegates to the conference
who delightedly watched as 107
Representatives signed the petition
the first day it was available."

In their follow-up campaign,
the postal unions addressed re-
peated plans to their members
to "contact your Congressman
by letter, telephone or tele-
graph." Additional local delega-
tions were brought in to lobby
reluctant Representatives. Informa-
tion kits were distributed to
newspapers and other opinion-
makers.

The big argument in the postal
workers' arsenal was their
plea that the 1955 pay raise was
not enough to keep postal workers
abreast the rising cost of
living.

Although House passage of
the bill seems assured, the general
outlook for a raise this year
is dark. A similar bill has been
reported to the Senate Post office
and Civil Service committee,
but action in the Senate
awaits the outcome of the civil
rights debate.

And there is a widespread belief
that President Eisenhower,
who has steadily opposed a pay
raise, will veto the bill if it
reaches him.

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Communications

Hay Baler Wanted
To the Editor: Lay the number
of \$1 bills represented by
the national debt end to end
around the world, and they
would go around 1,041 times
217 feet wide.

Let a man try to bale them
at 30 miles a day, 365 days
a year, 25 feet wide. It would
take him over 20 years. And
yet there are people going hungry,
not only overseas but here
in the United States. There
ought to be better ways to spend
the taxpayers money than the
way they are doing.

This soil bank is all wrong.
The big wheat growers never
did farm but half of their land,
they summer the other half for
next year's crop. Why pay them
for something that they have
always been doing?

To those that have shall be
given, from those that have
not shall be taken away.

If the government is going
to help why not have an old age
pension that amounts to something?

C. E. Smith
Route 1, Box 73
Central Point, Ore.

Headlines of Future Eyed by U.P. Writers

United Press correspondents
around the world look
ahead at the news that will
make the headlines.

Hard Going
The administration is having
a rough time trying to find an
other industrialist to take over
as defense secretary when
Charles E. Wilson quits. Main
trouble: He'd have to give up
his stock holdings, as Wilson did.
And it would be just for a three-
year lame-duck term. All indications
are that steel magnate
Clarence N. Randall turned
down an offer of the job last
week. The betting is that someone
already in the Eisenhower
official family will get it. Men-
tioned are Deputy Defense Sec-
retary Donald Quarles; Gen. Al-
fred M. Gruenther, head of the
Red Cross; Secretary of Interior
Fred Seaton and Army Secretary
Wilber M. Brucker.

Inside Buckingham Palace
Buckingham Palace hopes that
the London newspapers will
drop the report that Princess
Margaret may marry Lord Patrick
Beresford, her present
steady date. As of now, appar-
ently, she doesn't intend to. But
she is romantic-minded and an
avid newspaper reader. Palace
feeling is that if the reports
keep up, she may convince her-
self she's in love again. An in-
side source says that is what
really happened when the news-
papers kept insisting she was
in love with divorced air force
hero Peter Townsend.

Time of Decision
The course of the civil rights
bill may be determined by a
series of Senate votes expected
early this week. If controversial
Part III is knocked out, there
will be a better chance of passing
the bill and avoiding an all-out
filibuster. The bill then
would be limited largely to protecting
Negro voting rights. But
you can expect civil rights backers
to try again to stiffen it if
that happens.

Tunisian Coup
North Africa experts believe
Tunisian Premier Habib Bour-
guiba may try to force the Bey
of Tunis off the throne soon and
proclaim a republic. It is rumored
in Paris that Bourguiba is
keeping the Bey virtually a pris-
oner. Plans for a coup may be

discussed at a meeting of lead-
ers of the Tunisian Neo-Destour
Party tonight.

Red China Red Light
It looks as if Secretary of
State John Foster Dulles will
finally give permission for some
American reporters to visit Com-
munist China. But Washington
sources say he will hold the line
firmly there. He expects a flood
of applications from mission-
aries, educators and others for
passports. The word is that
Dulles will reject them, and is
trying to figure out how to
frame the rejection without rous-
ing too much resentment.

No Disappointment
Friends of Aly Khan say
there's no truth in those stories
about Aly Khan's "furious dis-
appointment" at not being
named to succeed his father the
Aga Khan as the spiritual leader
of the world's 20 million Ismaili
Moslems. On the contrary, the
friends say, Aly breathed a
sigh of relief at finding out that
he could continue his playboy
life without worrying about
spiritual leadership.

Replacements
Travelers returning from Al-
bania report that for some reason
Czechs are replacing the ap-
proximately 5,000 Russian tech-
nicians in that tiny Communist
satellite. But the Russians pre-
sumably still man what is re-
ported to be a monster subma-
rine base on Saseno Island.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Continuing the fascinating
story of wood chemistry that
was touched upon in this space
yesterday, a Forest Products
Laboratory chemical engineer
named Roger Lloyd started fool-
ing around several years ago
with distillation of wood chips.

Out of his experiments came
a sweet, sticky material, some-
thing like molasses. For a while
it was thought that this might
become a useful ingredient of
livestock feeds, but it couldn't
compete in cost with blackstrap
molasses, which is what is left
after the refineries have taken
all the economically available
sugar out of the boiled-down
syrup of sugar cane.

ABOUT that time, wood chem-
ist Lloyd heard of a new
type yeast with the teeth-rat-
tling name of "torulopsis mag-
noliiae." So he went to work
with it on his wood-chip syrup.

The results were quite sur-
prising. The yeast digested the
molasses-like syrup derived
from the wood chips and turned
part of it into alcohol. From
what was left, Lloyd and his
fellow chemists succeeded in ex-
tracting glycerin and acetic acid
—both valuable and widely
used products.

Glycerin is used in products
varying all the way from cos-
metics to explosives. It is pre-
sently made from petroleum
gases and as a by-product of
soap. It appears from laboratory
studies that it can be produced
as cheaply from wood chips as
from the present sources. Acetic
acid is an important ingredient
of rayon, various plastics and
such common products as vine-
gar.

THE Forest Products Labora-
tory, along with the research
departments maintained by
some of the larger pulp and
paper concerns, has been working
for a long time on lignin. Lignin
is the substance that binds the
fibers of a tree together to make
wood.

So far, lignin has been a cost-
ly nuisance. It makes up a con-
siderable part of the bulk of the
waste material of pulp plants.
Getting rid of this waste mate-
rial is one of the top problems
of the pulp and paper industry,
for the stuff pollutes the water

of the streams into which it is
pumped and has unfavorable
effects on fish life if returned to
the streams in too large quanti-
ties.

The Forest Products Labora-
tory has been working with
Canadian interests to perfect a
way to salvage lignin by bubbling
carbon dioxide gas through
paper making waste liquids.

The result is a product that
can be blended with more costly
resins to make glues of various
kinds for various different pur-
poses. Out of it is also made a
synthetic vanilla flavoring. It is
useful in the manufacture of the
paste used to fasten linoleums
to floors. It is also useful in re-
tarding the "setting" of cement,
so that workers have more time
to work with it before it hard-
ens.

ALL this comes from lignin—
which in the past has been a
pestiferous substance which
has cost the pulp and paper
plants a lot of money to get rid
of, but now is showing up as a
valuable product in its own
right.

It reminds us of Jackpine, the
Cinderella of the timber family
which for years we tried to get
rid of by burning—or any other
way to get it off the ground so
that grass would grow in its
place. Because of its rapid re-
production, it now looks like
jackpine may be one of the most
valuable of our Western pulp-
woods.

THE moral of all this?
This is it:
Don't sell southern Oregon
and far northern California
short. Our great forests—which
now contain probably more
MERCHANTABLE timber than
they contained half a century
ago—are a resource of fabulous
value.

Not only do they supply lum-
ber and plywood and other
building materials. Not only do
they supply the raw material for
the rapidly expanding pulp and
paper industry.
If these research chemists are
right, they may supply the raw
material for a chemical industry
that in the not distant future
may rival the vast chemical in-
dustry that is now based on
petroleum and coal.

The Price God Paid

What did the holy God, that sinful man
might become one of His people? Sinful as
man was, God loved him and sent Christ
who had no sin, to take man's sin and die
for him. So Christ came to us, healing the
sick, raising the dead back to life and
proving who He was. Then, nailed to the
cross, He died and His sinless blood blotted
out our sins. So far all who have Him as
dying for them. Receive Him as your Lord
and Saviour and God becomes your heav-
enly Father. Then by daily Bible reading and
prayer, grow up.



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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

July 24, 1947 (Tuesday)
Southern Pacific trains run
several hours behind schedule
because of short-lived strike of
locomotive engineers.

Little opposition voiced at
hearing on proposal to establish
a sustained yield on Oregon and
California revested lands.

20 YEARS AGO

July 22, 1937 (Thursday)
Apricot harvest gets under-
way in the Rogue valley; crop
is fair and of good quality.
A resume of the formation
and aims of the recently-organ-
ized Associated Farmers of Jack-
son County, Inc., presented to
Lions club.

30 YEARS AGO

July 22, 1927 (Friday)
A new corporation known as
the Shady Cove Development
company takes an option on
property for summer resort de-
velopment.

A thousand people gather at
Lithia park in Ashland for re-
creation night planned by South-
ern Oregon State Normal school.

40 YEARS AGO

July 22, 1917
Men requested to battle blazes
in Prospect area; all available
manpower is also requested for
Foster district.

Flat rates abolished and meter
rates established following in-
vestigation by the state public
service commission of Califor-
nia-Oregon Power company
properties and service in south-
ern Oregon.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. Which has been generally held to be the most magic and the most sacred number?
2. Is it possible for ice to attain a temperature lower than freezing (32 degrees F.)?
3. Bible: Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe belonged in Paul's day to which province?
4. Dutchman's pipe is the name of a musical instrument, large leaved vine, or beer stein?
5. Name the first President to live in the White House.
6. The kindergarten system of education for young children originated in Russia, Germany, or the United States?
7. The pioneers of Utah were saved from the ravages of grasshoppers by what kind of bird?
8. Informal dances, an ingredi-ent used in brewing and the leaping of frogs, are called —?
9. Should "honorable" be used as a part of a title be-capitalized, when preceded by "the," and followed immedi-ately by the given name?
10. "Old Tubal Cain was a man of might. In the days when the earth was young." — C. Mackay. Was Tubal Cain a fic-titious person?

Answers: 1. Seven. 2. Yes. 3. Galatia. 4. Vine. 5. John Adams. 6. Germany. 7. Gull. 8. Hops. 9. Yes. 10. No. Biblical char-acter.

TOULOUSE TRAIN LOSES

Toulouse, France—An iron horse met its match near here and had to be rescued by some shaggy dogs. An enraged bull challenged the Foix-Toulouse passenger train Saturday night charging and running at the engine repeatedly. The passengers and crew did not dare step outside to drive the animal off but several dogs appeared and finally chased the bull.