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A RESOLUTION TO KEEP

Charles V. Stanton

Well, here it is 1954.

It seems only a few weeks ago that we stood on the streets and watched the parade of noisy cars go by, while bells, whistles, sirens, firecrackers and a few shotguns ushered in 1953.

But 1953, badly battered and bent, has been carried out of the arena. A new champion has been crowned.

The year of 1953 was an eventful year. Just how eventful will be determined by historians after many of us have departed from the earthly scene. But the shift in political pressures, the end of the shooting war in Korea, the death of Stalin, the halting of inflationary government in the United States, the rise of West Germany, the deterioration of the Soviet satellite empire, together with many other events, will have domestic and international influence for many years to come.

As we greet the new year, we know that it too will be eventful.

We are threatened with renewal of the shooting war in Asia. Russia's irresponsibility could easily provoke war in Europe. Recession from the prolonged inflationary spiral has many people at home and abroad badly frightened.

Resolution Needed

It is traditional that we make resolutions with the beginning of each year. Usually those resolutions dissolve with the morning fog. But every citizen, we believe, should make and keep a resolution to give full exercise to the duties and responsibilities of his citizenship during 1954.

We have attempted in this column during the past week to analyze trends and influences as they may affect the coming year. We have presented our own opinions. Many observers disagree with those opinions. We have no quarrel with anyone holding differing ideas. We certainly lay no claim to infallibility. Nor do we set ourselves up as a prophet.

But we do have a profound faith in the American public. The American public, we have found, has some peculiarities. For one thing, it will tolerate certain conditions or experiments for what seems to be an excessively long period. But when it makes up its mind that a change is needed, it means business.

We had the experiment with national prohibition. We got a kick out of moonshining, bootlegging, rum running, speakeasies, blind pigs, etc. Then we decided it was time for a change.

We had the gangster era. Colorful bank robbers, bandits and hoodlums became national heroes. We followed the exploits of Canone, Dillinger, Pretty Boy Floyd, and others with great interest. Then the public decided it had enough of that sort of things and the walls fell in on gangsterism.

We played around with Socialism for 20 years. We have enjoyed the inflationary spree. We tolerated deficit spending, big government, huge debt, excessive taxation. Then the public voted for a change.

Are We Determined?

The question still unanswered is whether the public meant what it said. We are of the opinion that the public in voting for a change was determined to have a change. We believe it still feels the same way. Many other observers think differently. They contend the public is repenting its action. But in our discussions with various people we find in most unexpected places a quiet determination that, regardless of any personal sacrifices involved, the nation's economy must be stabilized and inflation halted.

This determination will require solid foundation to withstand the propaganda barrage of the coming months. The 1954 elections will be crucial. Every device will be used by the "outs" to get back "in."

One 1954 resolution of every citizen should be that he will contribute his part to 1954 by being honest, patriotic and dutiful in his citizenship. He should resolve that every utterance with regard to policies and politics will be carefully examined as to its source, its purpose, its hidden motives, its influence and its effects. He should resolve that he will not permit himself to be swayed to any belief or doctrine until he has thoroughly explored every angle, separated truth from propaganda, and measured potential results.

A dedicated American public can make 1954 a great year.

A resolution to be a good citizen is one each of us should make and should keep.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — "A happy new year!"

This fine old greeting has been said billions of times. Some belovéd it merrily; some whispered it through the filter of the dark brown taste of the morning after the night before; some mumbled it with the professional solemnity of a hired pallbearer at a cut-rate funeral.

"A happy new year!"

The words have a leaping sound to some, a doleful significance to others. For many a man now is caught in a valley of despond—the peak of Christmas joy is behind him, and before him he sees a new year mountain of bills and duties and doubts.

"How will I ever make it through this one," he groans, thinking of his past mistakes. And whenever a friend says "Happy new year!" he feels more like breaking out in tears than cheers.

How can such a wight be comforted in his woe? Well! How better than by reading what some wise men of the past have said on the subject of time and the problems it brings?

So, if the new year threatens to get you down, here are a few famous sayings to paste in your heart and head and help you weather this difficult time:

"I will not let the years run over me like a juggernaut car." —Thoreau.

"Years have harder tasks than listening to a whisper or a sigh." —Stephen Vincent Benet.

"From each of us each passing year takes something." —Horace.

"All sorts of things and weather must be taken in together, to make up a year." —Emerson.

"We spend our years as a tale that is told." —Old Testament.

"A thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night." —Old Testament.

"In masks outrageous and austere."

"The years go by in single file; but none has merited my fear, and none has quite escaped my smile." —Elinor Wylie.

"The good old year is with the past, O be the new as kind!" —Bryant.

"New year comes but once a twelvemonth." —W. E. Henley.

"Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover." —Sarah C. Woodsey.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new!" —Tennyson.

"A man about I never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday." —Swift.

Program Soviets Charted For Themselves May Hold Peace For Rest Of The World

Editor's Note—In articles printed earlier this week, William L. Ryan has reported his observations in the Soviet Union. In today's concluding article, a summary of his report on the program the Soviet government has charted for itself, and various pressures from its peoples, may hold hope for the West.

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Foreign News Analyst

The Soviet Union needs at least 10 years to get its "two to three years" internal development program on a firm foundation. In this fact lies perhaps the world's greatest hope for peace that will last.

In that 10 years, there is reason to expect, Moscow will avoid any risk of involvement in a major world conflict, even while attempting to hold its gains outside its borders. But with the many dilemmas and contradictions facing the Soviet Union, with its present trend of development, anything can happen.

Much of the Soviet Union today is like the America of the turn of the century, flexing its muscles. In today's world its development is likely to be swifter. But it races years of road building, home building, machine production and transport development. The greatest obstacle in its way is the bureaucracy built up by the Communist party under Stalin. In order to approach successes promised, the government of Premier Georgi Malenkov will have to wield a willing knife against the red tape.

There is no end of confidence being expressed, high and low, that the job can be done. Soviet people are looking anxiously but demanding to Moscow and the "new government."

Some diplomats think it possible this government feels it can drain off some of the vast expenditures for army and armaments energy and new powerful weapons. Such a course would release much needed material and manpower for the consumer program. But the attitude of the Soviet army, more and more a power in today's Moscow, is a big question mark.

At any rate, the turning inward for which many in the West had hoped seems to be taking place. Along with this development comes a series of contradictions and dilemmas. Here are some:

1. While avoiding major war, the Moscow regime cannot afford peace in the non-Communist sense of the word. It has experimented and found it still needed the ferocious enemy of the door.

2. But, while telling the people on the one hand that they are threatened by an outside enemy armed to the teeth and ready to strike, the regime also tells them to make more refrigerators and vacuum cleaners, household goods

and clothing, passenger automobiles and radios. Such propaganda could produce skepticism. People might logically expect to be told they must tighten their belts and make weapons if an enemy is at the gates.

3. Having promised the better life and advertised it so broadly and constantly, the new regime will be obliged to make some semblance of a delivery. It no longer has the absolute central power of

the Stalin dictatorship, and its police arm has been weakened by the furious blood purge of Lavrenty Beria and the MVD. For the program to succeed, something must give way. Does the U.S.S.R. dare decrease its heavy industry production, its munitions production or its armed forces?

4. The Moscow regime seems to have no intention of giving up its hold on that part of the world it dominates. But this continues to drain manpower and resources needed on the home front. Already there is a severe manpower shortage.

5. The regime seems to have no intention of veering away from its activities abroad, of encouraging policy of supporting Communist chaos and rebellion. Yet, in so doing, it increases the danger of open conflict which it cannot afford.

6. While promising communism, the regime actually is moving away from the Leninist path, even as its big neighbor, China, is struggling toward the Leninist goals. Already there is a vast sector of the Soviet population which can be considered middle class, with private property instincts and the determination to pass on to following generations what it has accumulated.

The twin calamities of Stalinism and World War II held down the economic growth of the war, rich and powerful country. The possibilities are all there. Industrialization, electrification, mechanization of agriculture have built a foundation. In the way stands the Soviet Communist bureaucracy plus the obsession with tremendous military strength.

The Soviet Union built great factories and electric power projects, canals and irrigation networks under Stalin. But it neglected the consumer side of the economy. This could prove an Achilles heel in any international test of strength, as it almost did in the last war.

In order to give the country the resiliency to withstand a shock of major proportions, the collective regime under Malenkov must strengthen this weak link. But in so doing, it builds a threat to the Communist party. The middle class, acquiring more of the world's goods, will have more to lose by the threat of war. In acquiring more it will demand more. The middle class has little in common with evolutionary Bolshevism and little taste for throwing away its gains for the glory of the World Revolution.

There is still another factor. Although there is vast ignorance on the part of the Soviet people about the Western world, the barriers already have been pierced. In order to take advantage of Western methods, it has been necessary for the Soviet Union to expose a large number of educated men to Western influences. Evidences that the Soviet Union copies American ways can be seen on the streets of any Soviet city.

All these things add up to hope for the world—hope that the present state of war without guns will gradually develop into peace.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

whenever the price of grain goes up the price of hogs is apt to go down.)

Buyers and sellers have been listening to the crystal-ballers but paying scant attention to their predictions of a coming recession. That's a hopeful sign.

If the boom (now about 13 years old) went on and on and on, the end of it would be a BUST. The general run of people are intelligent enough to understand that fundamental fact.

The new year, Friday morning's dispatches tell us, will be welcomed with some of the biggest and gayest celebrations since the end of World War II, both here and abroad.

Americans will usher in 1954 with bright lights, gay parties, night club celebrations AND CHURCH SERVICES.

Moscow reports that sales of champagne have boomed in preparation for the midnight hour in the Soviet capital. Vodka also will flow freely in Moscow, where the better hotels were sold out months ago for New Year's eve at \$35 per person, including dinner and champagne.

Just like America, you say?

Nope.

In Russia, there will be NO CHURCH SERVICES. In the Communist book of rules, "religion is the opiate of the people." That is to say, religion gives to the people hope for the future regardless of how foul the present may be made for them by their heartless and despotic rulers.

Therefore (according to orthodox Marxist doctrine), religion is a curse and must be stamped out if possible because the fundamental Marxist theory is that ALL GOOD MUST COME FROM THE STATE.

In communist countries, religion is the competitor of communism and so must be put out of business.

Reader Opinions

WCTU Stand On Lounge Closure Given Backing

ROSEBURG — I would like publicly to thank Mrs. R. D. Knigge of the local W.C.T.U. for her recent letter in this column commending Mr. Smith of Hotel Rose for closing the Rose Room.

I agree with the sentiments expressed and would like to add my thanks to Mr. Smith. I am sure many people like my wife and I appreciate a place to stay and a place to eat where alcohol is not served.

As Mrs. Knigge explained so well, alcohol is a poison, a narcotic, and is habit forming. It is now legal, but it is still poison. Its evil effects haven't changed a bit. We might as well legalize murder. If we did, it wouldn't make murder right. No one intends to be a drunkard when he takes his first drink. The first call for a second, and so on, until the habit is formed.

Arrests are made for drunkenness. Some go on to menace the safety of others. Numerous murders were committed this past year in our county and most of them were the result of drink. It all starts with the social drink in one of our nice, quiet, law-complying bars, taverns or lounges. Dress them up as you will, they are, in my opinion, still dens of iniquity and a disgrace to our city and state.

Need I say more on the evils of alcohol? I hate to think that our aged people must rely on the revenue derived from it for their assistance.

Wake up, Christian People! Let's back up the W.C.T.U. and the Rose Hotel for the noble deed.

J. E. NEWBERRY
Roseburg, Ore.

CAR SCRATCHED

A pickup driven by Neil Byron Sheets, 21, of 1001 E. Ave. S. received scratches on the bumper in a minor collision with a car driven by Charles Amos Howe, 16, of 730 Brookline Ave., Tuesday night.

The accident occurred on Oak Street near Main.

"Never tell your resolution before dawn." —John Selden.

"Be as a tower, that firmly set, shakes not its top for any blast that blows." —Dante.

"Resolve, and thou art free." —Longfellow.

"There is no such thing in man's nature as a settled and full resolve either for good or evil, except at the very moment of execution." —Hawthorne.

"Fast thou attempted greatness? Then go on; backturning slacksen anything." —Robert Herrick.

"The road to resolution lies by doubt." —Francis Quarles.

"Childhood may do without a grand purpose, but man has no end can't." —J. G. Holland.

"When a man does not know what harbor he is making for, no wind is the right wind." —Seneca.

"All things are what you make them." —Plautus.

Supply, Demand Bests Planned Economy Idea

GLENDAL — I read with some interest the writing by Frank Jenkins about the new babies that will be born during the years to come, and the perpetual motion that will be a result. And I am sure the letter by B. Ames in which he seems to be a little skeptical of the perpetual motion part, and he seems to also be somewhat alarmed about our country's future prosperity on account of the many labor saving machines that are being put into use. But up to now it seems that the fellows over at Washington are taking care of all surprises. Doesn't our army take care of our surplus man power? And doesn't some other mode of destruction take care of our other overproduction?

Did you ever hear of squirrels killing each other just because they put too many nuts in a hollow tree? Or did you ever hear of the South Sea Islanders cutting down the coconut trees just to get rid of them because they bore too many coconuts? Yet we a Christian and civilized nation seem to be doing something of that kind.

It seems to me that back twenty years ago when we started in on this plan of destruction for the purpose of causing a scarcity it would have been better to have planned a way so that our so-called surplus could have been used by those that were so desperately in need. And right now, instead of being afraid of our ability to produce, and the machinery that we produce with, why not arrange so that everybody would benefit by this wonderful ability?

This country became great on the law of supply and demand, and just as we become the greatest nation on earth we find that that law is not workable any more, so we go onto a planned economy, and there are a few that question that plan, but only a few, and here are a few reasons why the planned idea is questioned. The planned plan work we have been lead into two hundred and seventy-three billions of dollars of national debt, besides nearly an equal amount of state, county and local debt. And these debts are still growing, and will continue to grow in existence.

Years ago it was the idea, nationally and individually to desire to hand something worthwhile down to the coming generation. But now there seems to be no idea of handing anything down except debt and more debt. And who denies that this pyramidical indebtedness will lead this country to anything but ruin?

But suppose each and every one of us — should lay aside our selfishness, and use all this machinery of production for the benefit of humanity. Wouldn't it be possible to leave a clean slate to our future generation?

C. E. YOUNG
Glendale, Ore.

Peery Medicals

BY W.K. PEERY

From the earliest records of our own people, children have been cherished and are a part of the community concern. Their safety and welfare was the responsibility of the town or village. In thinking of a primitive race we too often overlook the fact that their emotional life was as evident as among our own ancestors. In time of war, our Umpquias would send the women, whose responsibility at this time was the children, to some remote or isolated place in the mountains where they were comparatively safe.

It was hard to raise a child to maturity in those primitive times. The death rate was cruelly high among babies. Instances have been given by early visitors among our Indians where a woman would give birth to as many as twelve children, to rear only one or two to maturity. Sometimes there were none. This high infant mortality was due to improper diet and to unsanitary conditions in the home.

Yet the death rate among our Indians was no higher, if as high, as that among our own people in Europe during the reign of Charles I of England. At that time the people of Europe had no more conception of sanitation than our Indians. The city of London had open sewers running down the street. Garbage and other refuse was scattered about at will. In the crowded London of that time, children were exposed to every danger.

California Not After Columbia River Water

SACRAMENTO (AP) — California water officials want the folks up in Oregon and Washington to be assured that the Golden State isn't casting a covetous eye toward waters of the Columbia River.

It's a warmed-over chapter on a subject that became a heated one in the Pacific Northwest a few years ago, when there were suspicions that Californians were plotting to steal the Columbia's mighty flow right out from under the evergreens.

At a meeting of the State Water Project Authority Tuesday, State Engineer A. D. Edmonston said he wanted to reaffirm his contention that California has plenty of water to take care of all possible future needs.

Chairman Frank B. Durkee Jr. said no California official ever has proposed diverting the Columbia. Other authority members agreed with him that the state won't need it.

The state engineer said he was upset over a magazine article by Bernard DeVoto, nationally known historian and writer, because of its implication that California has thoughts of diverting the Columbia's waters southward.

"It damages our relations with neighboring states," said Edmonston. "I think it's very serious."

ger of sickness that might arise from filth.

The Indian mothers, in their anxiety to raise their young, would often nurse a child until it was three years of age, if not older. The medicine men developed special charms to keep the evil spirits away from the young. So prevalent was death among the young, the Indians developed the belief that a child had two spirits, or souls. One was a minor or smaller soul, and it was constantly wandering off to new and unknown lands. If the child became sick, it was because this second spirit had come back and was attempting to entice the large soul to wander away. Then the child would be dead.

In the Indian social system, a child was the responsibility of the entire village, and not that of the parents alone. A child was never punished, only under the most extreme conditions. To punish a child was to make it lose face. This would destroy its pride and make it subservient.

There was little restraint on the children. They did about as they pleased.

With this lack of parental restraint, one would conclude that the grown child would have little respect for its parents. The truth was just the opposite. The child were respected and given the first choice of the most desirable morsels of the game or fish secured by the village hunters. When a parent died, the children went into deep mourning, and only a close relative of the dead was allowed to carry the body to its last resting place.

If one's study of our native peoples is made in connection with a review of the history of the white race, it comes to us with a shock that our community life of three or four hundred years ago in Europe, was little different from that of our Indians of a hundred years ago.

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Income Tax Cut Basis Explained

WASHINGTON (AP)—This is what tomorrow's cut in individual income taxes will mean, on an annual basis, to taxpayers in selected income groups:

For a single person with no dependents, the percentage deduction in tax is 9.9 per cent at \$2,000 income. It climbs to 10.7 per cent at \$10,000 income and then drops to 7.3 per cent at \$50,000 and 1.9 per cent at \$300,000.

For a married couple with two dependents, the percentage deduction starts at 9.9 per cent at low income levels, climbs to 10.7 per cent at \$20,000; then drops to 7.4 per cent at one million dollars.

The minimum rate on taxable income drops from 22.2 per cent to 20 per cent. The maximum rate on income above \$300,000 drops from 91 to 90 per cent. And the total rate for any one taxpayer's over-all income drops from 88 to 87 per cent.

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No Lynchings Reported In United States In '53

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — For the second year in a row, there were no lynchings in the United States in 1953, Tuskegee Institute announced.

But the famed Negro college said it is dropping its annual lynching report for a more realistic index of race relations.

Hereafter racial progress will be measured with a new formula using economic, political, educational and similar factors, said Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee's president.

Peter Edson