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POLITICS BREWING

Charles V. Stanton

Announcement by Governor Paul Patterson that he will be a candidate for election to the office he now holds through succession starts the 1954 political ball rolling. The gubernatorial race promises plenty of fireworks. Secretary of State Earl Newberry announced his candidacy several months ago. Newberry had made no secret of his desire for the governorship. He has long been anxious to make the race, but until this year had no favorable opportunity. He has permitted no grass to grow under his feet in getting his organization set up and rolling. Newberry already has made many personal contacts in all parts of the state.

Patterson, who was President of the State Senate, became Governor Dec. 17, 1952, when Douglas McKay resigned following appointment as Secretary of the Interior. He has the McKay organization, almost intact, to aid his candidacy. He also enjoys the advantage of the record of a year's service, with which little fault can be found.

Both Have Good Records

Despite the fact that both men have spent many years in public life, they share a common weakness of being relatively unknown in some sections of the state.

Patterson has an advantage in that he is better known in the more thickly populated section of the Willamette Valley. Newberry's acquaintanceship is stronger in the more sparsely settled southwestern Oregon district.

But, offsetting to some extent Patterson's advantage in and around Portland is the fact that Newberry's position as Secretary of State has enabled him to get his name before virtually every Oregonian in the distribution of official business from his office.

Each candidate has had much experience with Oregon politics.

Newberry, a Jackson County orchardist, served in the House of Representatives in the 1939 and 1941 sessions and in the Senate from 1943 through 1947. In 1947 he was appointed to the office of Secretary of State and was returned to the job in the 1948 general election. He is a member of most of the leading fraternal orders and has been quite active in their various projects.

Patterson, a veteran of the First World War, practiced law in Hillsboro following graduation from University of Oregon Law School in 1926. He served seven years as district attorney.

He was elected to the Senate from Washington County in 1944 and served through the 1951 session as President of the Senate, which placed him in line for the governorship when the office was vacated by McKay.

Shows Strong Leadership

Patterson survived a rugged experience when he went into the 1953 legislative session with only a few weeks of preparation in the governor's office. He demonstrated able leadership, however, and won widespread favorable comment.

His administration has been very aggressive in promoting a program of practical development of state resources.

Patterson sponsored the formation of a special committee to promote and assist in the expansion of existing industries and development of new industries.

Studies of the state's water resources have been initiated for the purpose of setting up a long range program. Encouragement has been given the orderly expansion of the timber industry.

He has been very active in organization of an interstate board for management of the Columbia River resources.

His whole program, in fact, has been designed toward the wise use of the state's many resources, consistent with good conservation and economic practices.

With two politically strong men already in the race for the Republican nomination, observers now are anxious to learn who will be in the contest representing the opposing party. Several prominent Democrats have been mentioned as possible candidates. None, however, has officially come forward seeking the nomination.

Probably the whole state will soon be known and the political pot, already simmering, will be brought to a boil.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Time has lifted the lid on another Pandora's box—the year 1954.

Peek as hard as you will, you still can't tell for sure all that lies waiting for you in the darkness inside. One thing is sure, hope is there—a great hope, the luminous possibility of more peaceful times.

A forecast of lower income taxes is somewhat offset by another forecast that many people won't make as much money either. The effect of this on the ulcer population is still unclear. Some people get ulcers worrying because they have so much money; others get them because they feel they don't have enough.

In some fields, of course, a man today is known by the ulcers he keeps. They are a form of income. The big problem for these men is whether it is better to take their worry pay in the form of one big ulcer or two small but active ones.

If the slight economic downturn now predicted does take place in 1954, it could have a number of side effects good for us as a people.

Prosperity that comes to a man too easily often makes him into a stuffed shirt, pompous, fatheaded and unappreciative. He takes the finer things of life for granted, assumes them as a natural right or a tribute to his ability, even though in fact they merely floated to him on a rising tide of national wealth and good times.

Poverty creates its fair share of snobs, too, but never in such numbers as prosperity that comes swiftly and with little real sweat. Sweet rarely makes a snob.

The American people are medically estimated to be carrying around now more than half a ton of pounds of excess weight harmful to their health. A doctor might say that most of this fat is concentrated around the waist. A philosopher would say there is even more unnecessary fat between the ears, and it is this fat that should be burned up first. A fathead is always more dangerous to an individual and to a society than a plump midriff.

There is some truth to the criticism of many foreigners that prosperity has gone to our head and we have too little sympathy for the hardships of less wealthy lands. It is true despite the fact we have freely given away more billions to other countries than any nation in history.

A foretelling of our best one notch in 1954 could do us some good as a people, spiritually as physically. No one who lived through the last depression could look forward with equanimity to a return of such hard times, but no such prospect appears in the picture for this year. We will go on buying our apples in the stores, and not from street corner peddlers.

But even a small increase in the unemployment rolls should remind us that the job we hold, though naturally far below our sterling merits, is after all a job—and a paying job.

The working man feels about his job during a recession like a combat soldier does about his life in wartime—it never seems so important until it looks like he might lose it. And suddenly it is a dear thing of tremendous value.

A Sharp Break in the Cold War



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (AP)—Atomic science as applied to livestock and poultry raising is now ranked as a research tool as important as the invention of the microscope.

Scientists believe that atomic energy can make a vast contribution to the practical study of animal disease. It is not yet at the stage where it gives any promise of being able to wipe out disease. But in research into animal heredity and genetics, atomic science as developed under President Eisenhower's plan for international use, could make important contributions through the biological laboratories of Europe and the entire world.

One of the more fascinating projects now under way is a study on

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

selves into a position where they can pay their bills on demand. I'm sure we will come through the readjustment quite all right.

As Secretary Weeks says, our nation is more productive and more powerful than ever before. Our population is rising rapidly. We are expected to have some 200 million people by 1975, which is only 21 years away. More people means more customers. More customers means more factories to produce the things we want and need. More factories producing more of the things we want and need will mean more openings for service establishments—grocery stores, clothing stores, gasoline stations, restaurants, repair shops of all kinds, and so on.

All these things, when there are customers to support them, make for prosperity.

The trouble is that for a dozen years we have been accustomed to an economy based upon constantly rising prices. We have fallen into the habit of buying with less discretion than had formerly been necessary, knowing that almost anything we might buy would be worth more in a few days or a few weeks or a few months than we paid for it.

It isn't going to be easy to readjust ourselves to a period when prices will be more inclined to fall than to rise. But if we will stop to think that as prices fall our dollars will buy more we won't need to be greatly disturbed.

This thought we should bear constantly in mind.

The boom that has been with us for a dozen years has been a war boom. If we want more of the war boom, we can have it. All we need to do to get the war boom back is to start another shooting war somewhere in the world. That would turn the trick.

I don't think we want war boom. I don't. I don't know anybody who does. I'm pretty sure that our people want to return to the pleasant, happier conditions of peace—if our enemies will let us.

Returning to an economy of peace—even an uneasy uncertainty about it—isn't going to be utterly painless. But it is going to be better for us than going on with war booms. If each of us will play his part as an intelligent, reasoning citizen of the greatest country on earth, I'm sure we can accomplish the readjustment without anyone being seriously hurt.

If the average man finds he has a few less dollars to toss around in 1954, he is likely to use them more wisely—and be more grateful for what he has.

That is the odd thing about gratitude. A thing taken for granted adds nothing to your happiness. But when you appreciate something as its true worth it gives a deeper meaning to your own existence.

how milk is formed in the body of the cow and other mammals. Research is making progress on what food elements go to make up the lactose in milk.

Another fascinating field of research for the atomic scientist is how hens make eggs. This is a look-see into the very nature of life itself, and its origin. No results can be reported for the average reader as yet, but one interesting detail has been found through the use of tagged atoms. While it takes a hen 30 days to make a yolk, the shell itself can be made in a day.

At the present stage of man's ignorance, most of the scientific estimates on the effects of atomic radiation on human heredity are based on experiments carried out on such organisms as the fruitfly. It breeds so rapidly that in a few months generations equivalent to a thousand years of human growth can be observed in the laboratory. Only a few practical results have come out of these insect studies thus far.

Dr. Paul Dahm of the University of Iowa, under a grant from both Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Defense, has undertaken an insect study in the hope of finding clues to development of better insecticides.

Dahm began by putting radioactive carbon 14 into a DDT mix and feeding it to cockroaches to see what it did and where it went. He found traces of his tagged atom in every part of the cockroach body. The experiments are now being tried on flies.

Another approach to the problem is being made through the study of systemic insecticides. The idea here is to introduce some element into a plant which will kill off the insect pests that feed upon it. Randolph T. Wedding of the University of California Citrus Experiment Station has done considerable work in this field.

This practice is not allowed in the United States on commercial crops, as there is still insufficient knowledge of whether the systemic insecticides have any effect on human beings.

The basic research is on the single cell, and how it multiplies. An average animal cell is about one twenty-five-hundredths of an inch in diameter. University of Chicago scientists are now working with an atomic radiation beam one tenth this size, which will focus on only one part of a cell and leave the rest undamaged. They leave the results through microscopes.

All these studies lead up to the most important of all fields of atomic science research—the effects of radiation and the use of radioactive materials in the fight against the diseases that affect mankind.

Washington City Posts Fireless Mark In 1953

COLLEGE PLACE, Wash. (AP)—This town of 3,174 population within smoke signal distance of Walla Walla—challenges any city in the nation on its 1953 fire loss record.

It didn't have any! All of the year's 16 fire calls were of the fire, smoke in the house or overheated furnace variety.

The nearest thing to a loss was a call to a trailer court where smoke was coming out around a closed window. The volunteer firemen found a pot of beans burned dry and no one home.

College Place has a 21-man volunteer fire department with two trucks. The little agricultural town is the home of the Seventh-Day Adventists' Walla Walla College.

RARE STAMPS STOLEN
MONTREAL (AP)—Thieves broke through a one-foot wall with a chisel during the weekend and stole a collection of rare stamps valued at \$10,000 from a downtown store.

Business Given Good 1954 Start By First Reduction In U. S. Taxes In Five Years

By WALTER BREEDER JR.

NEW YORK (AP)—Business rang down the curtain on the 1953 boom last week and took the first cautious strides

to the customary post-Christmas lull.

The first official figures on Christmas shopping activity confirmed earlier estimates that 1953 holiday buying had set a new record. The Federal Reserve Board said Christmas shopping in department stores in the week ended Dec. 28 rose 12 per cent above the same week a year ago, while department store sales in the four weeks through Dec. 26 were unchanged from a year earlier.

Since most other major retail outlets consistently show bigger gains than department stores, it was pretty much a foregone conclusion that total Christmas retail trade would surpass the 1952 high.

Retailers hoped to benefit this year from the new income tax reductions, which average about 10 per cent for most individual taxpayers. The total reduction in individual income tax collections adds up to around three billion dollars a year, but some of the money saved will go to Uncle Sam anyhow in the form of higher social security taxes.

The U. S. treasury stands to lose about two billion dollars in annual revenue as a result of the New Year's eve demise of the excess profits tax. Besides latter dividend checks, the passing of EP should mean more money for plant expansion and improvement.

Cashier Obliges Choosy Gunman

DALLAS (AP)—"I want all the money and don't make a lot of fuss," the gunman whispered. "Can I keep part of it?" asked the cashier, Miss Madie Jones, 47. "It belongs to another fellow and I hate to give it all away."

The robber said just hand over the paper money. Miss Jones gave him some \$1 bills.

"I've got to have at least one big bill," he said. "Don't you have a live in there?"

"How about a ten?"

Miss Jones found a \$10 bill. The robber said that was fine and walked out.

Expansion Of Seattle Makes It U. S. City 17

SEATTLE (AP)—Seattle expanded its city limits at midnight Sunday and became the 17th largest city in the United States.

City officials said 40,800 new residents were brought into the city by annexation of a 10-square-mile area north of the city limits.

The annexation, voted by residents of the area last September, boosted the population to 344,000, placing the city ahead of Cincinnati and Minneapolis, city officials said.

Liberated Man Catches Up On American Politics

HONG KONG (AP)—An American businessman just freed after three years in a Chinese Communist jail caught up on U. S. politics today. Arnold Kiehn, 44, who arrived yesterday from Red China, asked a newsman:

"Is Dewey dead?" In jail in Shanghai we heard the Republicans nominated Eisenhower because Dewey had died.

New '54 Ford Trucks, Autos Capable Of Higher Power Without Increase In Fuel

By HARRY ELLIOTT NEWS SERVICE

Ford's new 1954 trucks feature five new short-stroke, low-friction engines and the first tandem axle units ever built by Ford.

The five lines include conventional (F); tandem axle (T); cab forward (C); school bus (B); and parcel delivery (P). There are 24 basic series and more than 220 models, ranging from 4,000 lbs. to 40,000 lbs. rated gross vehicle weight. These combinations give Ford the greatest range of trucks they have ever offered.

In addition, Masterguide power steering is now available on the Ford Big Jobs, and Fordomatic fully automatic transmission on all light duty models.

Outwardly, the basic styling is not strikingly different from last year's models, but under the hood there has been a complete change. The five new truck engines range from 223 to 317 cu. in. displacement and develop from 115 to 170 hp. They are the result of six years of labor, more than 500,000 miles of road tests, and more than 50,000 hours of breakdown laboratory tests under full throttle and load conditions.

Pistons in the new engines travel as much as 30 percent less distance in each revolution, and have been cut about a third. Compact, wedge-shaped combustion chambers create high turbulence which thoroughly mixes gasoline and air for better burning. Ford engineers claim that all the new features add up to about 12 per cent more useful power from the same amount of fuel.

Adapted To Heavy Work

The new T-700 and T-800 tandems are designed for off-road work in mining or logging as well as over the highway. Their dou-

ble axle brings them within the 18,000 lb highway limit now enforced by 34 states and the 32,000 lb. limit on dual axles in 27 states. Wheelbases of both are the same with maximum gross vehicle weight of 40,000 lbs. and maximum GCW of 60,000 lbs.

The T-700 is suitable for a 3 1/2-yard concrete mixer, 5 or 6-yard dump truck or an oil tanker, and offers a choice of the 138 hp. Power King engine or the 152 hp. Cargo King. The T-800 is powered by the 170 hp. Cargo King, and is rated to carry a 3 1/2-yard mixer of 10-yard dump load.

Other refinements include redesign of the cab forward trucks to accomplish a reduction in wheelbase, but without sacrifice of service accessibility or driver comfort. These units pull a 35-foot trailer within the 45-foot limit. In addition, a de-popper valve has been designed which uses engine vacuum to stop downhill backfiring at its source.

Ford Overhead Valve Engine

Ford also announced this last week that its 1954 passenger cars will be powered by a completely new, overhead-valve V-8 engine developing 130 hp. There will be an alternate choice, too, of a completely new 115 hp. 1-bank Milage Maker Six.

The new overhead-valve V-8 will feature the same basic design principles of the truck engines with short-stroke, low-friction and high compression. Its bore is 3.50 in. with a 3.10 stroke, and is known as an "over-square" design because diameter of the cylinder is greater than stroke of the piston. The shorter stroke allows the car to go 21 per cent farther with the same amount of piston travel as the 1953 engine.

Cylinder heads have a special wedge shape combustion chamber which gives greater turbulence to the fuel and mixture and more complete burning of the gasoline. Another important new feature is the 5-bearing crankshaft, formed of alloy iron. This is 16 lbs. lighter than the former 3-bearing design, and has 8 counterweights.

Where the V-8 was boosted 20 hp., the new Six was upped 14 hp. It has a 3.62 in. bore and 3.00 in. stroke. Piston displacement has been increased from 215 cubic inches to 223 cubic inches, and compression from 7.0 to 1.0, to 7.2 to 1. Like the V-8, it has also been designed to operate on regular gasoline.

Prices For 1954 Close To 1953

It becomes clearer as more 1954 models make their bow that manufacturers intend to hold prices close to 1953 levels in spite of increased labor costs. Automotive News, the industry's trade paper, points out this is particularly true where body styles have not radically changed from 1953 offerings. There have been one or two instances of price increases, but there are also price drops which tend to offset these.

Hudson lowered prices on its Wasp series, convertibles and a d hardtop, but held the line on others. Nash reduced price tags on most of its models, but increased them on its new, Chrysler-made cars in all four price categories have remained the same or been reduced on particular models, while Studebaker has slightly increased all of its automobiles. Lincoln, Mercury, Pontiac, and Chevrolet have also generally held the line or made an occasional reduction. In the case of Chevrolet, the price of the new 1954 Chevrolet is \$12 increase in handling charges has been made.

The price increases, which have been made for the most part on luxury models just introduced, such as Pontiac's Star Chief which is an entirely new car.

Congressional Fight Shapes On Old-Age Pension Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Your paycheck this week will be trimmed a little more to take care of your old age. And your boss will have to pay Uncle Sam a little more, too, to that same end. If he has a big payroll, it will be quite a bite.

These two facts—the individual paychecks are being cut and that businesses are being taxed more for the social security program—are back of a battle shaping up in Congress.

The issue: Should the social security program continue to be run as a good insurance company is by building up reserves for future payments, or should it become a pay-as-you-go plan with the tax tailored to the amount actually being paid out in old age pensions?

Social security last year took 1.1 per cent of the paychecks of some 47 million Americans, up to a maximum of \$54 each. The boss paid in taxes 1 1/2 per cent of the payroll, up to a maximum of \$54 for each employee.

This week the amount withheld

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Salem Made Key Point In CD Warning System

SALEM (AP)—Salem was made a key point warning center Monday in the Oregon civil defense communications system.

The key points are connected by special telephone lines with the Air Force.

The other key points are Portland, The Dalles, Pendleton, Medford and Eugene.

To notify civil defense of an air raid alert, the Air Defense Command places a call to all key point warning centers.

From these centers, the messages are relayed to each county, and then to communities.

Tests are made daily to each key point.

Hooliganism Of Teen-Agers Besets Poland

By RICHARD O'REGAN

VIENNA, Austria (AP)—Hundreds of teen-agers have been arrested in Poland in recent weeks in a drive to put down acts of hooliganism by roving gangs of young rowdies threatening Communist order.

Polish newspapers reaching here report almost daily raids by police in cities like Warsaw, Krakow and Lublin and in smaller towns. Young rowdies are rounded up and sent to labor camps.

Western diplomats in Vienna see the rowdism as an expression of restlessness of Polish youth with Communist restrictions and only indirectly as a form of anti-Communist.

The newspapers say that Communist youth organizations have been infected by rowdism. On a recent excursion "the first cultural and educational demand of the Communist youth leaders was an energetic demand for vodka," one newspaper comments.

The juvenile gangs appear similar to those warring with authorities in some U. S. cities.

Newspapers make these complaints:

Beatings Just For Fun
"Respectable people" on the streets of Warsaw and other cities in broad daylight. They enter state-run stores and beat up the managers and assistants, apparently just for the fun of it.

They assault police, turn Communist-organized dances into brawls and have such defiance of the Red regime that they break up Communist meetings.

The hooliganism, says one Warsaw newspaper, has even reached the point that high school kids beat up their teachers. It adds:

"The rage of hooliganism" consists of public rowdy, foul language, window breaking, destruction of public property—like the spoiling of park benches—attacks and fights which often end with bodily injuries and even death of the person attacked."

Supreme Court Of U.S. Decides Batch Of Appeals

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court Monday upheld the right of motion picture distributors to deny first-run films to neighborhood theaters with limited drawing power.

The decision rejected contentions of the Crest Theater in Baltimore, which had sought anti-trust damages from eight major distributors, after other actions today the high court.

1. Decided 5-4 that a New York state prisoner serving a 7-10 year sentence because of a prior conviction is entitled to a Federal Court hearing on his efforts to set aside the first sentence, which he finished serving ten years ago.

2. Refused to step into the unsuccessful efforts of a group of Marshall, Texas, housewives to strike down the federal laws requiring the payment of domestic service taxes on domestic servants.

3. Refused to review the dismissal of a \$300,000 damage suit filed by S. L. Kilgore against former Gov. Fuller Warren and other Florida state officials.

4. Declined to review a Federal Power Commission order granting Northern Natural Gas Co. rate increases approximating \$3 million dollars. The company had asked for a rate increase of \$8,400,000. Northern operates a pipeline system originating in the gas fields of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

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