

The News-Review

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SAFE DRIVING DAY

Charles V. Stanton

The second annual observance of Safe Driving Day has been set for Thursday, Dec. 1. Last year the campaign reduced traffic accidents for one day by 20 per cent, reduced fatalities 15 per cent and cut injuries 46 per cent.

But the lesson was quickly forgotten. Motor vehicle drivers, after proving that a little applied caution could materially lower the accident rate, went back to old habits of carelessness. Repetition of Safe Driving Day, however, may eventually have its effect. It is well worth the effort, even for the lives saved on that one day.

Statistics prove that accidents can be cut to a comparatively small figure if drivers can be trained to caution. Only six per cent of the fatal accidents are caused by mechanical failures or unsafe conditions. Ninety-four per cent of all accidents result from reckless driving, mistakes in judgment, and other failures on the part of drivers, or carelessness or inattention on the part of pedestrians.

Nighttime Dangerous

More than 60 per cent of all accidents occur after dark, despite the fact that the number of automobiles on roads and highways is sharply reduced from the daytime total. Almost three times as many accidents happen outside city areas, where cars are travelling on open highways. Fatalities in nighttime accidents involved 72 per cent pedestrians, 25 per cent motor vehicle occupants, and 3 per cent bicycle riders and others.

These figures indicate that inadequate lighting is one contributing cause to the accident total, and that pedestrian carelessness is another. The fact that fewer accidents happen in city areas, both in daytime and nighttime, may be attributed to better traffic law enforcement, slower speeds, and better lighting. The figures for the open highway show that pedestrians are careless, that they do not wear proper clothing, that drivers operate at speeds inconsistent with the range of their headlights, or have inadequate headlights.

Another feature of the accident study is that more people are killed in one-car accidents than in collisions. These figures indicate that speed is responsible for a majority of traffic deaths. Too many drivers lose control of their cars because of speed in excess of the pace suitable for existing conditions. Daily we read of cars skidding off the road when brakes are applied too suddenly in emergencies, or drivers taking to the ditch to avoid collisions when no such measures would have been required had they been observing rules of safety.

Safe Driving Made Difficult

While statistics are gathered for the nation as a whole, certain types of accidents are more prevalent in various sections of the country. Here on the Pacific Coast, for instance, there has been a rapid increase in the number of collisions involving more than two vehicles. Our inadequate highways are carrying such a heavy load of traffic that when two cars collide several more are apt to crash into the pile-up. Again, faulty driving is to blame. While most of us realize the fault, we find it difficult to follow safe procedure.

We are told that we shouldn't follow too closely the car ahead. Safety rules provide that we maintain a safe interval. But, on our crowded highways, the moment we leave the safe gap, another driver moves in, a second car pulls up on our tail, and if we again drop back, the cycle is repeated. Thus we can never get out of the crowd, no matter how we try.

We have made progress on a national scale in the reduction of accidents. The proportion of accidents has not risen in comparison with the increase in number of cars on the road, nor has the accident rate grown in proportion to highway miles traveled.

Safe Driving Day is designed to teach us that we can make still greater reductions in traffic death toll if we can cut that percentage of accidents caused by carelessness, poor judgment, and excessive speed.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — In the wild and woolly West, it seems, there was nothing wilder than a cowboy's aim. Millions of American kids today take it for granted that the old-time cowboys were faster than greased lightning on the draw and practically never missed their target in a gunfight.

"The plain fact is," says Herbert O. Brayer, "that cowboys as a group were generally poor shots. It is all too true — they couldn't hit the broad side of a barn!"

Brayer, alas, is no mere killjoy bent on overturning youthful idols. He is recognized as a top authority on the Wild West, and spent years going through court records and getting sworn testimony to debunk the legend that the average cowboy was an artist with a six gun.

The result of his researches, proving that cowboys missed more often than they hit, are carried in the January issue of the magazine "Guns."

Here are a few of his disclosures: The famous Texas cattleman, Charles Goodnight, told Brayer: "I've known hundreds of the best and worst cowpunchers in the business, and the number of real working cowboys who could hit a man at 50 feet with a .44 or .45 you could count on your fingers and toes. But some of them were pretty fair shots with a rifle — and some were damn good!"

The best shots in the cow country certainly were not the cowboys — they were the ones who usually got shot! It was the professional gunfighters who spent their time feasting to draw fast and shoot straight while the honest cowpoke was busy branding, repairing fences, or busting steers out of the bush.

If there was a gunfight in town in which someone was badly hurt

or killed, you could almost bet there was a professional gunman involved, a lawman, gambler, or one of the outlaws who found safety on the frontier.

Item: Jim Shaw, a veteran trail rider who became president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Assn., said: "I only knew a half dozen real cowboys who were experts with revolvers. My brother could put five out of six bullets into a playing card at 50 feet, but I've seen him miss completely against a live target at 25 feet."

Many cowboys preferred rifles or shotguns to revolvers, and as early as the late 1870's many ranchers forbade the carrying of firearms on the range, during roundups or while on the trail. If on rare occasions they needed a gun they hired one. They didn't depend on their own cowboy.

Item: In 1881 two rival groups of cowboys got in a gunfight in a Dodge City, Kan., saloon. More than 100 shots were fired, and the only casualty was a cat. The cowboys could have done better with rocks or brassknuckles.

Item: In one shooting fracas in New Mexico in 1884 a 35-year-old Mexican boy killed four cowboys and wounded six others, then hid out in an adobe hut and fought 50 besieging cowboys to a draw. Some 4,000 shots were poured at him, but at the end of 35 hours the boy surrendered unharmed on his own terms and, got off scot-free.

Item: Many cowboys kept their guns in such poor condition that

It's Going to Be a Tough One to Ignore



Daily Bible Reading

Message By
Roseburg Ministerial
Association

TODAY'S TEXT

Matthew 6:1-15

It may well be true that we have no manuscript of anything written by the Christ while upon the earth but what He spoke has been the manual of the ages. His great public discourse as recorded by Saint Matthew has nothing with which to be compared. The passage of this Manifesto we have for today's reading deals with man's relationship to God.

When considering this relationship it is well to remember the three things suggested in these fifteen verses. First God knows our acts of Christianity and will reward the proper ones. Secondly, our deeds of Christian compassion when properly performed will be rewarded by the Almighty. Thirdly, our communication with God to be effective must be according to a pattern.

It is true that no one can and will come to God in prayer unless he has some belief in God but you may wonder if God wishes to have anything to do with us. These verses can answer that, because Christ herein assumes the responsibility of teaching us how to pray because He knows God is interested in our prayers.

A person may wonder if God will have anything to do with us, but Christ holds forth the thought that God is greatly interested in us and if we pray as we ought, He will hear and answer our petitions. Christ states we should pray according to His model prayer which suggests these things: (1) know God personally; (2) Honor Him; (3) Seek His will; (4) Allow Him to provide for life; (5) Seek His forgiveness; (6) Dedicate ourselves to His way and to His glory. Such praying will produce results.

Rev. Newell Morgan
First Christian Church

One Of Group Indicted On Opa Charge Gives Up

PORTLAND — Eddie Williams, 23, of Portland, one of a group of men indicted by a grand jury in connection with illegal narcotics sales, surrendered Saturday.

U.S. Narcotics Agent Jack Merrill said another man is being sought. Five others were arrested in a roundup Friday night.

Williams was booked in jail on a charge of selling marijuana.

BEST REPORT

GETTYSBURG, Pa. — GOP Chairman Leonard W. Hall Monday gave about the most glowing report to date on President Eisenhower's physical appearance.

"He looked a million per cent," Hall, who conferred 45 minutes with Eisenhower, said the President reported himself "feeling good."

Item: In 1,920 shooting incidents in 13 counties between 1870 and 1880, Brayer found only 84 cowboys were killed while shooting at each other but 286 cowboys died with their boots on while battling non-cowboys.

The truth is that many of the cowboys were teen-agers who wore a six-gun only as a badge of manhood — and really didn't know quite how to handle it if they tried to use it in a hurry.

Of course, kiddies, you already know that the Indian was a pretty poor shot, too. Or did you? A good modern archer today could outshoot the bow-and-arrow Indian of a century ago.

Who can a kid believe in? Maybe Buck Rogers... maybe.

U. N. Assembly Clearing Way For Big Debate

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The U.N. Assembly's chief Political Committee began to clear the way Monday for a major debate on disarmament proposals rejected by the Russians at Geneva and in disarmament commission sessions here.

The United States plans to press for committee and Assembly approval of President Eisenhower's "open sky" plan for an exchange of aerial reconnaissance and defense blueprints with the Soviet Union. It calls this the first step toward creating confidence that would lead to controls, disarmament by stages, and eventually prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The drive for Assembly approval will be in the face of the cold reception given the plan by Soviet leaders.

The Political Committee had before it an item expected to be disposed of quickly before the disarmament discussions begin. Thirty-one countries—18 in the African-Asian bloc and 15 from Latin America—joined in a resolution to postpone debate on France's administration of Morocco in view of French-Moroccan negotiations now under way to give that North African territory more self-rule.

France, which announced Friday it would end an Assembly boycott after the Algerian dispute was removed from the agenda, planned as it has before to boycott the Political Committee until the Moroccan issue is out of the way.

Warm Springs Indians To Vote On Pelton Dam

MADRAS — Warm Springs Indian tribe members will vote Dec. 10 in an election which may have a bearing on whether the proposed Pelton Dam will be built on the Deschutes River.

They will decide whether to enter a contract with Portland General Electric Co., which wants to construct the dam.

The contract would give the company permission to put part of the structure on federal land held by the tribe.

Indians would receive between \$84,000 and \$89,000 a year as compensation for the Pelton project and an additional \$84,000 to \$178,000 for the related Round Butte project.

The tribal council has been meeting with PGE representatives since early November, setting terms of the contract and arranging the election. Owen Panner, Bend, attorney for the tribe, said final details were completed Monday.

Part of the agreement calls for the company to build a recreation area with picnic grounds, cabin spots and boat landings.

PGE holds a license from the Federal Power Commission to build Pelton Dam. The state of Oregon opposes the project and took legal action to block it. But the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Power Commission's right to issue the permit.

Georgia Pacific Buys Operations

KANSAS CITY — Sale of its lumber mill and adjacent timber holdings at Swisswood, Ore., to the Georgia Pacific Plywood Co., of Kansas City.

Final approval of the sale was voted at a meeting of the board of directors Monday afternoon.

The sale price was not announced, but Howard A. Cowden, president and general manager of the co-operative, said the mill, logging equipment and 5,000 acres of land represented an investment of about \$2,300,000.

Cowden said the co-operative will continue to serve as a wholesale source of lumber for its co-operative region in a nine-state Midwest territory. He added the firm planned to buy from Georgia Pacific and other firms.

The mill has a payroll of 197.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

Russia's new bomb. Let's now take a look at the circumstances in which it was made.

Kruschev is in India. He's trying to talk the Indians (meaning the rulers and the people of India) into turning their noses at the United States and coming over into the communist camp. The population of India is just under 400 millions, which would be a lot of useful cannon fodder for communist purposes.

Telling the Indians about the explosion, he said:

"Our engineers and our scientists wanted to see if their calculations were correct. Their calculations WERE correct. They succeeded with the minimum of atomic energy in making the maximum explosion of one million tons of TNT."

What he meant was this: "See what a big club we've got. You'd better come over on our side."

He then added:

"We will NEVER BE THE FIRST to use such weapons. We will be very glad if bombs are never exploded on cities and villages. Let them lie (unused) and influence the nerves of those (meaning the Americans) who would start a new war."

"Because—
"If they start a war—
"They will receive a proper answer."

Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could BELIEVE a communist?

If so, we could breathe a long and happy sigh of relief, saying to ourselves with joy ineffable: "What a bright and splendid world is opening up for our children now that the hideous menace of nuclear warfare has been banished!"

Because WE know that WE will never drop a nuclear bomb on somebody else except in (swift) RETALIATION.

Unfortunately—
Nobody can believe a communist. One of the tenets of communism is that a good communist says at any particular moment whatever may seem at the time to be useful to the advancement of communism.

Having said it, he forgets it at any time when it may seem that forgetfulness may be useful to the advancement of the communist cause.

Getting back to Kruschev, he vowed solemnly in a speech in Bombay, which was delivered just ahead of his speech in Bangalore, that NOTHING WILL EVER CHANGE THE SOVIETS FROM A COURSE TOWARD WORLD PEACE.

In this case, he was speaking with what our American Indians who were called Indians because Columbus believed he had landed on the shores of India) call a double tongue.

What he meant was that the communist idea of the way to bring world peace is for communism to conquer the world.

Not even the most bountiful lands

Canadians Fear U. S. May Wreck Plans To Harness Waters Of Yukon River

VICTORIA, B.C. — Fear that the United States may wreck Canada's ambition to harness the fast-flowing Yukon River as part of a huge Northwestern power project was voiced Monday before the Gordon Economic Commission.

Northwest Power Industries Ltd., the Ventures-Frobisher company working on Yukon-Nass River power plants, said it is proposing the Nass River as the first-stage development because it sees as yet no clear road in getting the Yukon project actually started.

The Yukon cuts through the international border between the Yukon and Alaska and flows to the Bering Sea. The Nass, located in Upper British Columbia, flows south within British Columbia boundaries. No international problems are involved, the company said.

Together, the two projects, the Nass and the Yukon, could produce a total of some 6,335,000 horsepower, providing low-cost energy which could pave the way for an industrial boom in Northern B.C.

But the Yukon would be by far the biggest project, ultimately producing some 4,900,000 horsepower against 455,000 for the Nass. Northwest Power has been working on the Yukon project for the last three years. It expects to complete its engineering and survey studies in 1956 and begin designing a possible power plant. Studies on the Nass have started only this year. Field surveys may start in 1956.

The economy feasibility of the Yukon River project is becoming established and investigations made to date of the Nass River area show most promising possibilities," the company said.

But it continued:

"The Yukon River power plan, known as the Yukon-Alaska-Taku Power Project, involves the diversion of Upper Yukon waters southward into British Columbia. As these waters naturally flow through Alaska to the Bering Sea, there is a potentially serious international factor involved."

"With these international complications affecting development of the Yukon River plan, the company has proposed that the Nass River project be a first-stage development of the over-all Northwest power project."

"The Nass River project, being a wholly provincial stream, comes within the jurisdiction of the province. No jurisdictional delays are involved. The Nass project has the advantage of a Canadian seaport

within 25 miles of the proposed power project. It also has the benefit of later exchange and integration of power output with that of the Yukon project."

Chinese Fight Heaviest Battle

TAIPEI, Formosa — Chinese Nationalists and Communists Monday fought their heaviest gun battle this year in the Formosa Strait vest-pocket war, the Nationalist Defense Ministry reported Tuesday.

The ministry said Reds at Lien-ho on the mainland and on tiny Tateng Island fired 681 shells at Quemoy. Nationalist outposts just off the mainland, in two hours.

The communists gave no hint how many shells the Nationalists fired but said their artillery "showed its firepower." This suggested the Reds received more than they gave.

Nationalist casualties were listed at two civilians killed and one wounded.

The ministry said "several hundred" Communist troops were killed.

Reader Opinions

Appreciation Expressed For Aid In Celebration

SUTHERLIN — After having a very successful Timber Days Celebration this year, it gives me great pleasure to try and express my appreciation by writing all the people who contributed so much towards making this the best we have had. Without the help of so many people it would have been impossible to have gotten this job done.

Your help in supplying publicity for the celebration is greatly appreciated.

Harry G. Sprague
Sutherlin, Ore.

Bruce Biossat

At Geneva they talked of disarmament, of putting Germany back together again, of a security system for Europe. What may really be the world's greatest problem—the tremendous population upsurge—stands in the shadows behind the conferring statesmen.

No one would argue for an instant that the matters which engaged the men at Geneva are inconsequential. Possible settlement of issues that otherwise might lead to hydrogen warfare obviously is of paramount significance.

Yet the statesmen might be much more willing to settle if they were prepared to measure realistically the steadily building population pressures which beset the world.

Some of the predictions of the population experts are staggering. Suppose, for example, that a hydrogen war erupted and wiped out the entire Russian and American peoples (382 million) but somehow miraculously spared the rest of the world. At normal rates of world growth, this deficit would be made up in 10 years.

TODAY'S WORLD total is 2.8 billion, and forecasts are that it may reach 6.4 billion by 1987. The rate of increase, worldwide, is 1 per cent a year. For long ages it was .02. At the outset of the 19th century it had climbed to .03 per cent, and it has been rising most of the time since.

In the great underdeveloped lands—China, India, Pakistan, Egypt and others in Asia, Africa and Latin America—the present rate is closer to 3 per cent a year. Here in areas already swamped with people, the burden grows more crushing every day.

These lands find it almost impossible even to keep pace economically with the population growth, let alone lift their living standards.

Since World War II, Pakistan has boosted food output 20 per cent, a sizable achievement. Yet today it provides 10 per cent less food per person than in 1946, because population has mounted so fast.

UNDER INDIA'S recent planning, 15 million farm acres may be added by 1956. But the extra food output will be largely consumed in providing basic sustenance for the nearly five million Indians added to the country's population yearly.

Not even the most bountiful lands

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