

Malenkov Speaks For Peace As New Year's Rites Open

MOSCOW (AP)—The government newspaper Ivestia spread on page one today Premier Malenkov's New Year's statement that he believes there are favorable opportunities for reducing international tensions in 1954.

In a reply to questions submitted by Kingsbury Smith of the International News Service, Malenkov said also he could see no real obstacles to a better understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Malenkov declared that a ban on use of atomic weapons would be the biggest step toward peace that could be taken in 1954, but that Russia considers it necessary to reach agreement also on a "cease-fire" of all types of armaments and armed forces.

Moscow radio carried the Malenkov statement, and also one by President Klementi Voroshilov expressing hope for a relaxation of world tensions in the new year.

(There was no formal U.S. State Department reaction to the Malenkov statement, but American diplomats suggested informally that if Malenkov is sincerely interested in improving relations with the United States there are ample opportunities in the near future to do so.)

(They cited as one example the forthcoming foreign ministers meeting in Berlin. But while Malenkov was talking of lessening tensions, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, yesterday charged that Western Powers and West Germany were ganging up on Russia in advance of the meeting for the purpose of sabotaging the talks.)

(Malenkov's statements appeared mostly to be reiteration of past Soviet statements and did not seem to offer any new avenues of approach on specific East-West issues.)

These were the questions and answers as published by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, and broadcast by Moscow radio:

Q. What are your wishes for the American people for 1954?

A. From the bottom of my heart I wish the American people happiness and a peaceful life. I wish the American people success in developing friendly relations with all peoples, and forceful results in the noble cause of the defense of peace against all attempts to violate it.

Q. Do you hope that the new year will be marked by strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the peoples of America and Russia?

A. First of all it is necessary to desire improvement of relations between our countries. I consider that there are no intrinsic barriers preventing that in the new year relations between the Soviet Union and the United States shall not be improved and that traditional bonds of friendship between our countries should not be strengthened and I hope that it will be so.

Q. How do you evaluate the possibilities of maintaining world peace and lessening international tension in 1954?

A. All peoples are eager for lasting peace and there are favorable op-

portunities to further weaken international tensions in 1954. Governments, primarily the governments of the great powers, cannot but fail to heed the voices of the peoples and reckon with their growing desire for the lasting peace urged by the Soviet government, which has done and is doing and shall continue to do everything toward enabling the people to live in peace and toward relaxing international tensions and toward establishing normal relations between states.

Q. What do you consider the most important step which could be undertaken in the interests of peace throughout the world in 1954?

A. Such a step would be the conclusion of an agreement between the states under the form of which participants in the agreement would take upon themselves the solemn and unconditional obligation not to employ atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

Such an agreement would facilitate the possibility of reaching an agreement of the complete banning of atomic weapons and of the establishment of strict international control for implementing of the banning of employment of atomic energy for military purposes.

At the same time the Soviet government would consider it necessary to reach an agreement on a considerable reduction of all other types of armaments and of armed forces. All this undoubtedly would decrease expenditures for military purposes and would improve the economic position of the population of the world.

Prison Rebellion Labeled Biggest News Story For Oregon During Past Year

By PAUL W. HARVEY Jr., SALEM (AP)—The big rebellion of July 10 at the Oregon State Prison, along with the firing of the warden and the tightening of prison discipline, made the big headlines in the state capital in 1953.

But the Legislature, which passed more than its usual quota of im-

portant new laws, and the entry of ex-Gov. Douglas McKay into President Eisenhower's cabinet ranked high, too.

The prison trouble started the night of Feb. 10, when 10 desperate prisoners in segregation seized four guards as hostages.

Warden Virgil O'Malley, a controversial figure who had been brought here from California to launch a prison rehabilitation program, settled the trouble after three hours without anybody getting hurt.

But that trouble sealed O'Malley's doom, and set off a chain of events that kept the penitentiary in the news all year.

The Board of Control asked wardens of three other states to investigate the prison. They found that O'Malley and Prison Suppt. George Alexander were inefficient.

At 10 p. m. on March 31, the board announced that O'Malley and Alexander were through, and that Clarence T. Gladden, a retired federal prison administrator, had succeeded him.

Gladden, getting the full authority that O'Malley never had, tightened discipline and cleaned the place up. He retained O'Malley's rehabilitation policies.

But the prisoners grew restive under the increasing discipline, so they went on a sit-down strike July 10. This disturbance lasted four days, and they burned down the prison laundry building.

They finally surrendered meekly to Gladden, who housed 150 of the ringleaders into solitary confinement. He then went all out in his program of strict discipline. There hasn't been any trouble since.

The Legislature held the headlines for 100 days, and it was an extremely controversial session.

It passed a law to prevent persons or unions from picketing unless they are recognized as bargaining agents. Labor now is fighting the law in the courts.

The Legislature also passed the

civil rights law, opened welfare rolls to public inspection, adopted a new law code, let the Highway Commission issue bonds to finish its 75 million dollar emergency road building program, set up machinery to sell liquor by the drink, expanded training of school teachers, and balanced the state budget.

Former Gov. Douglas McKay, who had resigned only two weeks earlier, went to Washington early in January to become secretary of the Interior. Former Senate president Paul L. Patterson, who succeeded McKay in the governor's office, launched a new administration with policies similar to those of McKay.

State officials got two other new faces in January. Sig Usander became state treasurer, and Robert Y. Thornton, the top top Democratic official, became attorney general.

Some state departments found cause for optimism during the year. But others found cause for pessimism.

The state Forestry Department reported the smallest forest fire losses in history.

The State Tax Commission, after a succession of years in which records were set for income tax collections, had to report that collections now are on the downgrade. Collections this year are down 10 per cent from last year, and this indicates trouble for the 1955 Legislature.

The Unemployment Compensation Commission got pessimistic, too. It said that in October, Oregon and New Hampshire had the highest unemployment rates in the

country, with 9.2 per cent of the insured workers out of jobs. The commission warned that things will get worse in January and February.

Noting this bad news, Gov. Patterson appointed a five-man commission to try to find year-around industries for Oregon, which has heavy winter unemployment because its main industries are seasonal.

Democratic leaders made a political issue out of the 20 per cent surcharge that electric companies charged from last December through May. This surcharge was levied to enable the companies to recover costs of steam generation.

After hearings they went into the courts, and the surcharge controversy probably will remain there another year or two.

It was an off-year for politics, but preparations were being made for the 1954 campaign. Gov. Paul L. Patterson hasn't announced yet that he will seek reelection, but he's expected to. Secretary of State Earl T. Newby announced he would run in the May primary. The Democrats are hunting for a candidate.

The Tax Commission got well started in its 10-year program to reappraise all property in the state, in order to make property taxes equitable.

The Supreme Court had a busy year, and in one outstanding opinion gave the Legislature a stern warning against giving state departments powers to make laws and regulations. In this case, it declared unconstitutional the law giving the Department of Agricul-

Power Dam Needed In PNW Soon If Needs Of Area To Be Met In Near Future

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Mack (R-Wash.) said Thursday work on a new federal power dam in the Pacific Northwest must be started in 1954 if the region is to meet its power demands after 1960.

Such a project, he said, should be undertaken by the federal government and should be in addition to projects proposed by public or private utility companies in the area.

Mack said also he believes the Federal Government should build all dams erected on the main stems of the Columbia and Snake rivers, with other agencies concentrating on development of the tributaries.

Views of the Southwest Washington congressman were made in a New Year's statement in which he predicted federal hydro-electric development of the Columbia would make Washington and Oregon the nation's two fastest growing states in the next 10 and 20 year periods.

He said he expects the two states to gain at least one million population by 1960 and probably from one to 1 1/2 million in the succeeding decade.

He based his predictions of growth on the availability of low-cost power.

"We now generate about 25 billion kilowatt hours of hydro-electric power in the Pacific Northwest," he said, "and by 1960, due to the big dams now building, will generate 50 billion kilowatt hours or double the present output."

"It is the cheapest power in the world and will be a magnet to attract payroll industries in which power is a heavy item of cost."

Mack predicted "large-scaled continued expansion of the aluminum and light metal industry" in the region, and declared:

"Our Pacific Northwest communities are destined to become to the aluminum industry what Pittsburgh is to the steel industry."

The greatest increase in this field, he predicted, "will come by large-scale manufacturing of aluminum products in addition to manufacturing just the raw pig."

He said the Northwest now produces 40 per cent of the nation's pig aluminum but less than two per cent of its finished aluminum products.

"There is no reason why our two states should not be the center of aluminum finish goods production as well as of pig aluminum and someday we will be," he declared.

Mack said he also felt there is no reason why aluminum output, because of the many new uses to which the metal is being put, "should not expand within the next 25 years to five, 10 or even 25 times its present volume."

In addition to light metals, Mack cited the chemical industry as another which requires low cost power "and may be on the move to the Pacific Northwest."

Mack said the coming of these new industries and increased population also would demand more farms and dairies, more wholesale and retail employment and more professional persons to serve them, thereby adding to the region's growth.

German Woman Tells Tale Of Uprising In Red Camp

CAMP FRIEDLAND, Germany (AP)—A 35-year-old German woman from a Soviet slave labor village in Siberia said Thursday she had seen 100 men shot down because they dared lead a strike against the Russians.

Brigitte Gerland, arrested in Dresden in 1946 while a free lance journalist, said she had been sentenced to five years hard labor by a drumhead Soviet tribunal without ever being told why.

Church Celebrates Holy Communion New Year's Eve

The celebration of Holy Communion by candle light will be the method of ushering in the New Year at the Community Church of the Brethren at 12 midnight, New Year's Eve.

The service will be preceded at 9:30 p. m. by a showing of the moving picture film, "A Voice in the Wilderness," and a period of fellowship in the church Fellowship Hall.

At 6:30 p. m. Sunday, a School of Missions will get under way, which will continue throughout January on Sunday evenings. There will be classes for children, young people and adults. Movie pictures will be shown and a banquet featuring a typical meal from a foreign country will be served during the school.

The community is cordially invited to attend these services.

Assembly of God Holds Annual School Program

CHILQUIN—The Assembly of God Church held its annual Sunday School program Christmas Eve and followed the program with treats for everyone attending.

In addition to two recitations given by Tubby Eggman and Patricia Stanfield, a duet sung by Mrs. John Erickson and Mrs. Richard Barney, "Silent Night," and a vocal solo by Mrs. Forest Bard of Klamath Falls, "That Man of Galilee," the Sunday School presented a play, "I Shall Find the Babe" with Mrs. William Rents as reader and director.

The cast was as follows: Mary and Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Eggman, Shepherds, Bill Erickson, James Barney, Nathan Stanfield, Tubby Eggman and Norman Jackson, Wise Men, Vince Bodner Sr., Modesto Jimenez, and Leonard Moore.

The multitude of angels was composed of children of the church, Delaine, Mary Ellen, Hazel and Dan Erickson, George Samson, Donald Spears, Bethel Dick, Arnold Eggman, Wilms and Elizabeth Rents, Mrs. Sidney Stanfield as chief angel, Madeline Jimenez, Linda Jimenez, Cynthia Martinez, Pancho Jimenez, Patsy and Faye Stanfield and Christine Campbell.

The Rev. William Rents is resident pastor and guest speaker was the Rev. Forest Bard of Klamath Falls.

READY DALLAS, Ore. (AP)—Bud Newton delivered a truck load of freight here shortly before the end of the old year and observed that his cargo was made up wholly of 84 cases of whisky, six tobaccos and two caskets.

WREATHS WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP)—The Duke of Edinburgh placed a wreath of deep red roses, hyacinths and azalea lilies Thursday on the mass grave of 21 unidentified victims of New Zealand's Christmas Eve railway disaster.

Evangelistic Trip Movie to be Shown At Free Methodist

A complete documentary of a recent foreign evangelistic trip was taken by Dr. Myron F. Boyd and Orval Butcher will be shown in a full color sound film Saturday evening, Jan. 2, at 7:45 at Free Methodist Church, 1918 Oregon Ave.

The trip was taken by Boyd and Butcher especially for the "Light and Life Hour" radio program originating from Seattle Pacific College and broadcast each Sunday morning at 8:30 over KFLW.

Included in the evangelistic itinerary, via the film strip, is a tour of historic Jerusalem's streets and places; the Colosseum, which became the arena of death for thousands of early Christians; authentic tribal ceremonial dances in Africa. Background music is by the inspiring "Light and Life Hour" choir.

Harold Mahle, engineer of "Light and Life Hour" will be in Klamath Falls and will show the movie. Mrs. Mahle, well known vocalist on the radio program, will accompany her husband, and will sing several selections at the film showing Saturday evening 8 and at the regular Sunday morning service.

The public is cordially invited to attend the movie.

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 Specially purchased for this sale. Medium-weight, soft cotton-terry. Neat vertical stripes in attractive colors on snowy white background. Very fluffy and absorbent. 20x40".

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REG. 42c KITCHEN TOWEL
 Nationally-known Stevens 100% Linen Toweling. Fully bleached and standard 17-inch width. Choice of wide woven borders in assorted wash colors. Smooth, lustrous weaves.

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 Cannon's open-weave, absorbent cotton Dish Cloths. Gay multi-color stripes. 15x17-1/2 REG. 3 FOR 100 KITCHEN TOWELS. Absorbent cotton plaids on stripes. 36x36

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