

Cottage Grove Sentinel

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NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

We are indebted to Mrs. Alice Conner for the following verses on "resolutions", which she clipped from an exchange, author unknown:

- A little less impatient with those we deem too slow, A little less arrogance because of what we know, A little more humility, seeing our worth so slight, We are such small, dim candles compared to star-set night; A little more forgiving and trying to be kind, A little more often the word of praise to find; The word of praise to give and make a heart rejoice, A little more careful to speak in gentle voice, A little more eagerness to understand the other, A little more striving to help a shipwrecked brother; A little more courage to the hard task that must be done, These our daily resolutions—God help us to keep each one.

MAYBE WE OUGHT TO GO BACK TO WAGON ROADS

People who are served by market road 30, which runs east to Disston and the Bohemia mines have complained bitterly about the condition of this road, which was rebuilt around the Dorena dam some two or three years ago. They want temporary relief at least. In a recent issue of the Sentinel our Dorena correspondent wanted to know if something could not be done about the condition of this road and said in effect that the present road was not as satisfactory as the old wagon road, which used to serve the community.

When a subscriber up Disston way saw this comment, he sent a clipping of the Sentinel to an official of the county court together with a note addressed to the official, calling his attention to the article and what the people thought of the road. One would naturally expect that such a communication would at least be worth a civil reply, but instead the public official was rather abusive and concluded his communication with the reminder that he, the subscriber, ought to be ashamed of himself for writing such a note and inclosing a clipping which was evidently distasteful to the said official. The Disston resident was further reminded that the official had not made a visit to these parts in years and that if the existing road had not suffered from being beaten out by overloaded log trucks, the people served by the road might have a decent highway. The letter inferred, but did not so state, that it was the business of the people to keep the overloaded log trucks off of this highway and that it was entirely out of the jurisdiction of the county court to bother about any bad roads.

It was the same official who a few years ago in discussing county roads confided to the Sentinel publisher that the Cottage Grove community was just a logging community and should not expect the high type of roads as found around Eugene since that particular territory was a farming community.

So in the future if you hear the subject of what to do about the county roads around here, you might suggest an appropriate place to start would be with the county court. It certainly looks like a wonderful opportunity for some missionary work with this organization.

TIME MARCHES ON, WE CAN'T STOP IT

Perhaps the greatest tragedy with the passing of time is for the individual to brood over past mistakes. This a time consuming, effort taking habit which is like going in a circle; we finally arrive at the point where we started with nothing accomplished. We can profit by our past experience, but we can not hold back time, nor live the past year over again. 1948 will soon be gone and we may as well mark it off the calendar, not with regrets, but with a fixed purpose to live each day as well as we can without worrying over our misfortunes in the past or what the future has in store for us.

The easiest thing we can do in life is to find something to worry about; the most difficult task is perhaps to face the problems of today. It seems to us that life is becoming more complex and that each individual is less sure of his or her future security. Even winning wars doesn't help a great deal; in fact the position isn't nearly so secure now as even 25 years ago before the advent of the atom bomb. Or at least this is the impression left by the boys in the know how. We are faced with the prospect of mass destruction, which isn't pleasant; still we think it would be foolish to try to dodge the issue or to say the possibility does not exist.

So the sensible attitude is to face the problems as they arise and do the best we can. For the past four years we have been told that post war depression was inevitable, but so far the economists have been just as wrong as the political pollsters. This isn't saying that hard times are behind us as many believed between the period of 1918 to 1929. When lean times come we'll just have to live through them as people have lived through, others in the world's history. There isn't a great deal the individual can do to change this picture except not to yield to mob psychology and think with the masses in terms of plenty or want.

And what's this particular time got to do with the situation? Just that we start a new year Saturday and lots of people wait until the new year to resolve to do better. It might be as effective to make those good resolutions any month. After all it's up to us.

HERE AND THERE

There's never been anything like it: in 1948, American citizens earned \$224 billion from their national production. This is some \$22 billion more than last year. In 1929, that symbol of national prosperity and high living, the national income was under \$90 billion! Critics of the American free enterprise system will continue, as usual, to disregard these figures. . . . A few months ago certain characters in Washington were seeking government control of the oil industry. Their excuse: the predicted oil shortage. Now, without controls, oil is plentiful and in many areas it is dropping in price. . . . In Boston, home fuel tanks which have been scarce are now a drug on the market, with manufacturers cutting production by as much as 80 per cent. . . . The supply of fir plywood has finally overtaken demand, breaking a former "gray market." All along the line the shortages disappear, abundance supersedes scarcity.

U. S. LOOKS GOOD AFTER SEVEN MONTHS SPENT IN NORWAY

(Mrs. Gale Roby) Mrs. Vern Shortridge of London community, returned home Sunday, before Christmas, in time to put up the Christmas tree and string the lights for her usual handsome outdoor display and prepare the many good old USA customs for the holidays, after seven months spent on an extended visit to Norway and Sweden. Mrs. Shortridge was required to

wait for passage room on a boat for three additional months after an intended four months visit beginning last June.

Because of the east coast strikes she was allowed only hand baggage and had to wait in Seattle two weeks for the arrival of her other baggage following settlement of the strikes. Her son, Leif Sandberg, of Portland, drove his mother home.

Mrs. Shortridge declares she had a wonderful trip, looks well and acquired several pounds of health. The weather was beautiful

and disagreeable with snow before she left the old country. Mrs. Shortridge brought home many beautiful and interesting gifts from her family and friends she had not seen for 50 years, as well as souvenirs of her homeland including many lovely copper dishes, part of a German mine fashioned into a kettle and a real old-fashioned spinning wheel.

But the U. S. soil looked good to Mrs. Shortridge. She reports Norway is in a very poor condition. Food is rationed, but no food to buy for their points, no sugar for canning or saving the berries that had to go to waste and no baking, or any preparations possible for the holidays. Clothing is so scarce women have used bedspreeds and curtains to make their children clothing. There are no sheets, a rough paper as of paper towels used as substitutes and gunny sacks for bath towels. Not one yard of material of any kind was to be found to buy in any store from Oslo into northern Norway. The clothing need is very great. The people have money, but nothing to buy with it.

Families with children are allowed 1/2 pint of milk every other day; others get none. Special stamps for canned milk are allowed only to fishermen and workers in the mountains.

Mrs. Shortridge expects to carry on her own private relief project to help bring help and clothing to the people in her homeland.

Once Over Lightly

Paul DeVaux

Peace in '49 would be the one wish that all the people round the globe would want if they could have their wish this New Year. Oh perhaps there would be some that might like to have a decent meal rather than peace but the majority of common people everywhere are longing for a cease fire order to both the cold and hot wars. Longing to work at living and let living. From China to Palestine and Batavia to Berlin people are waiting for the peace that is so elusive.

Contributing to the opposite of peace and against the will of millions a tremendous big show of diplomats has been in progress—where they put each other through hoops and balanced whole futures of nations on their noses. . . . at the U. N. meetings the representatives of an uncooperative and unpredictable Russia walked in and out so many times that the "yes" man from Ukraine wore his soles through. Just as unpredictable, our state department issued so many contradictory objectives in regard to Palestine that even our friends were often kept guessing. We flirted with the Spanish dictator; and gave Marshall aid to The Netherlands, whom, it is reported, spent close to a million American dollars a day preparing for the assault on the Republic of Indonesia. We cried for China's losses but only promised them a few millions and our sympathy, and delivered only two shiploads of munitions since 1945. In Berlin we played games like little boys with Russia, spending billions to supply by air what could have been shipped for peanuts, in comparison, by rail. . . . because both nations followed policies of military minds and set nationalistic face saving far above welfare of the people or peace.

During the war Lin Yutang, famous Chinese author, expressed the opinion that if the decisions of great responsibilities were left to the people rather than the commissars, kings, or presidents, the progress of right over wrong would greatly advance. He also felt that if conditions of war and strife continued much longer in China the people themselves would stop it. Not because they would subscribe to either party but because they would be convinced of the futility of subscribing totally to either.

So it appears today that the people of China are not subscribing to the Reds so much as they are to the realization of the futility of war.

Had we been alert to the warnings of Americans who knew China instead of sending Marshall, the military man, we could have saved the kind of China that would have contributed to a better world. Chiang, the Christian, with a trickle of aid might have been able to completely stop the Russian backed Reds that he had cornered before the U. S. meddled. Perhaps then it would have been Chiang that held till the people would peace?

How long will the rest of the world's people continue to support cold wars and perpetual preparation? That question is a vital issue of our time and the longer we continue to ignore it the closer we are to more Chinas and "peace at any price". The greatest resolution Americans could make this New Year would be to resolve to make it their business what our government is committing our great resources to. . . . and to drop a penny post card to their elected representatives telling them their views on world issues. . . . and to rededicate themselves to faith in God and principles on which our government was founded.

The potential possibilities of a union of all true democracies is unlimited and the peace is not impossible if individual men are not complacent and self satisfied.



DRAMATIC AND PERSISTENT were U.N.'s efforts in 1948 to keep Palestine under truce. Here U.N. observers, near the front lines, check on positions of opposing Arab and Jewish forces. In addition, both the Security Council and the General Assembly worked out measures to help bring permanent peace to the Holy Land.

U.N. IN 1948



THE THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY session was held in the Palais de Chaillot at Paris. Among the issues before the free forum of the world were control of atomic energy, peace in Palestine, disarmament, a U.N. guard force, better relations in the Balkans and human rights.



HERO OF PEACE, Count Folke Bernadotte was murdered while on duty in Palestine. The Swedish nobleman, one of eight killed in U.N. posts in Palestine, was U.N. Mediator in the Holy Land.



FOR THE FIRST TIME in their history, the people of Southern Korea voted in 1948 for a government of their own choosing. The way for the voting, shown above, was prepared and the election supervised by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Good Being Done By United Nations Not To Be Clouded By Big Power Fight

Nineteen hundred and forty-eight was the year in which man flew faster than sound but could not grow and produce enough to keep everyone fed and clothed. It was the third full year since the guns of the Second World War were silenced but a time in which the crack of individual rifles was frequently heard. It was the year in which more efficient processes for obtaining insulin were developed but in which more than 30,000,000 European children were found to have been infected by tuberculosis.

During that year, the 58-country organization to which the peoples of the world had assigned the task of keeping peace—the United Nations—faced many of the underlying problems which had created the paradoxes of 1948. As it had from its first days, U.N. continued to organize the nations of the world to produce more and to increase trade. It kept at the tasks of maintaining peace, even when, as in the problem of Berlin they grew out of questions which the world had assumed would be settled before U.N. was a working organization. It worked to settle dangerous conflicts, such as that in Palestine. It listed results in social fields, such as the fight against disease, and again showed how closely the world's troubles were interconnected.

U.N., at the end of 1948, was no longer the infant organization it had been a year before, when its machinery had barely been completed. It now was a functioning organization under whose flag the world had a chance to maintain a lasting peace. In fact, said U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie, "the United Nations has become the chief force that holds the world together against all conflicting strains and stresses that are pulling it apart. . . . Indeed, the organs of the United Nations are now virtually the only places where regular contact and discussion have been maintained on a continued basis. . . ."

A quick sweep with the camera over last year's events shows how and where the United Nations is serving to hold the world together. It shows, for instance, U.N. observers at perilous posts of duty in Palestine. It shows the face of Count Folke Bernadotte who died for peace in the Holy Land. It shows the General Assembly hammering out a Bill of Human Rights for the peoples of the world. It shows the will toward continued cooperation, despite obstacles, among the family of nations.

Children's Fund Expands Activities

By Maurice Pate

Executive Director, U. N. International Children's Emergency Fund.

New York—The balance sheet of world-wide aid to youngsters carries impressive additional figures at this holiday season as the result of further expansion of activities of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

New work by UNICEF, which has been operating in 12 European countries and China, was authorized at recently-concluded meetings of the Fund's Executive Board. The new programs will include the following: The equivalent of \$6,000,000 was allocated for relief to children and mothers, who are refugees in the Middle East as a result of fighting in Palestine.

Allocations were made for a number of countries in campaigns against venereal disease among mothers and children. This overall campaign will be carried out in cooperation with the World Health Organization. The principal role of UNICEF is to provide penicillin and technical equipment. Each of the receiving countries will make matching contributions in the form of supplies and services.

A plan of operation for Germany was approved. Four hundred thousand dollars worth of cod-liver oil and other vitamin oils will be shipped into Germany for distribution to children this winter. A sum of \$500,000 will be sent into Germany in the form of wool and leather to be processed into clothing and shoes. Another \$100,000 in aid will go to Germany in various other forms.

The anti-tuberculosis BCG campaign, which already provides for the examination of 50,000,000 children in Europe, is now being carried to other countries in North Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and the Far East. Applications for this assistance have already been approved for the following countries: Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Ceylon, China, Egypt, India, Lebanon, Mexico and Pakistan.

Technical services of the Fund are being offered to Latin American republics which desire this assistance. The UNICEF raw materials

plan is now moving forward in all UNICEF-assisted European countries. Under this plan, raw cotton, raw wool, and hides or leather are being shipped to the receiving countries. These raw materials are to be converted into clothing, diapers, layettes, and shoes at the expense of governmental or voluntary agencies in each country. Then, the manufactured goods are to be distributed free of charge to the neediest children in each country. UNICEF has so far allocated \$5,000,000 for this work.

The milk-drying equipment project of the Fund, for which the Executive Board has allocated an initial sum of \$2,000,000, is being received with great enthusiasm in all countries. Actually, the contribution of UNICEF in each country is relatively small compared with the investment in buildings and local materials which each country will be expected to make from its own resources. For these powdered-milk plants, some of which will be in operation by next summer, and others by the summer of 1950, UNICEF furnishes only specialized equipment of a kind not produced in the assisted country.

In the post-war years, Europe has learned greatly to appreciate the value of powdered milk for children. This sterile and clean product can be made during milk seasons and in natural milk-producing areas. It can then be transported to cities and milk-short points for consumption by children any time of the year.

The milk production project is being worked out with the cooperation of UNICEF and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is furnishing several of the best known specialists in Europe and the U.S.A. in the economics of milk production and distribution. Working with them, UNICEF has been able to obtain the services of outstanding European and American milk plant engineers.

The spirit pervading the meetings of our Program Committee and Executive Board is an inspiration to those who take part in them. Every effort is made to reach impartial decisions based on intrinsic needs. A characteristic fact is that Poland, represented by Dr. Ludwik Rajchman, and Canada, represented by Mrs. Donald B. Sinclair, were this year re-elected to the chairmanship of the Executive Board and Program Committee respectively by practically unanimous decision.

County Affairs

(Lester Schlagen)

Here are a few of the reasons why schools in Oregon will call for more funds during the next six years.

The school census—age group 4 to 20 years—in Lane county for 1948 is 29,975. Last year it was 26,331. That is a 13.8 per cent increase.

Since January 1, 1947, 81,000 people have moved to Oregon. Of this number, 13,500 are of school age. To accommodate these newcomers will require 420 additional classrooms next year.

To take care of school age children born in Oregon during the high-birth-rate war years will require another 300 rooms, bringing the total of 720 classrooms or an equivalent of 90 eight-room schools.

The swelling school census is expected to crest in 1953 but it will be almost as high in 1954 and 1955.

The annual 4-H leader's conference will be held at Oregon State college January 25, 26, 27. Lane county is expected to send at least 12 delegates, who have not been named yet.

A 4-H appreciation banquet will be given in the Colin Kelly school January 15. Purpose of the banquet is to give 4-H recipients of scholarships or premium money from fat stock parades a chance to thank the donors. A buffet style, potluck supper and program are planned.

Marriage Licenses Thomas Clinton May, 71, 105 3rd St., Cottage Grove and Muriel Gertrude Thompson, 53, Westfir, Oregon, December 18.

John C. Welden, 24, 1124 Madison, Cottage Grove and Doris Viola Bassett, 24, 1025 Chadwick, Cottage Grove, December 23. Elmer William Duncan, 45, Cottage Grove and Ard Elsie Cox, 52, Cottage Grove, December 23.

County Assessor George Stock says his office has been promised more help for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1949. He has requested two more engineer-draftsmen, and four office girls to bring

City Briefs

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shofstall and sons Bob and Duane of Redmond and S. T. Rose of Springfield called on friends here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Haberly of Corvallis spent the Christmas weekend with Mrs. Haberly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Huggins. Additional guests Christmas day were Mrs. Huggins' brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bishop.

The Rev. and Mrs. O. C. Arnesen and daughters Barbara and Karen of Boise, Idaho came last Thursday to spend the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mulvihill. The Rev. Arnesen and Barbara left for their home Wednesday, and Mrs. Arnesen and Karen remained until Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Mackin spent Christmas day and Sunday in Milwaukie with their son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mackin, and children Harold Jr., Bruce and Marilyn. They were accompanied as far as Portland by Miss Jane Beidler, who entrained there for Lawrence, Kansas to attend the United Students Christain Council.

Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews had as Christmas guests, Mr. Matthews' brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Matthews, of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beidler and Mrs. Mary Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Kemper and daughter Jean have moved to Vancouver, Washington, where they will make their future home. Mr. Kemper was manager for the Oregon Journal here, and is now manager at Vancouver.

Try a Sentinel Wantad.