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Problem of Chronic Illness

One of the most difficult of medical problems lies in the financial strain imposed on families when a member is afflicted with long-term chronic illness. It is estimated that some 4,000,000 Americans suffer from this kind of illness.

Luckily, very intensive work is being given to find solutions. In 1949 the American Medical Association and other groups founded a commission for the express purpose of making a detailed study of the whole problem. And the AMA has joined with the American Hospital Association, the American Public Health Association, the U. S. Public Health Service, and the American Public Welfare Association in sponsoring a major conference on the subject, to be held in Chicago next March. The conference will be divided into five major categories covering the chronically ill—the patient at home, the patient in an institution, integration of facilities, research needed, and methods of financing.

We would be foolish indeed to believe that so complex a problem can be solved in a hurry. We would be equally foolish to believe it is incapable of sound solution. The improvement that has taken place in many fields and phases of medical care in a relatively short time is nothing short of amazing. An outstanding example here is the growth of the various voluntary prepayment plans which now provide tens of millions of people with protection against the economic effects of short term-illness.

American medicine, in company with other agencies, is vigorously working on every medical problem not yet solved, and is confident of ultimate success.

Good Chance for Controverted Bill

Both Sen. Guy Cordon and Cong. Harris Ellsworth are working for the controverted land bill, which would give the forest service the task of administering the O & C lands, which lie in checkerboard fashion over several western Oregon counties. The O & C lands came into being when these lands were acquired from the railroads by the federal government. Since then they have been administered by the O & C administration, which policy differs in many respects from those of the national forest service. Since the two services administer the forests in a different manner, the situation has been detrimental to an orderly development of the forest resources.

The matter of building logging roads is a case in point. If the lumber operator or logger bought land from the forest service adjoining the O & C lands, he might have to build a logging road thru the lands of the latter to get to his timber, or if he managed to buy two sections of timber, one from the forest service and one from the O & C, he would find the policies of the two administrations different, the allowable cut in particular.

The controverted bill would only give the forest service management of the O & C lands; the revenue of the lands would remain the same, 75 percent to the counties involved and 25 percent to the government. Senator Cordon has said that he would take the Ellsworth bill directly up with President Eisenhower and if so there will likely be action on the bill before Congress adjourns.

Horsepower on the Farm

The National Grange Monthly recently ran an article in which it discussed some of the tremendous changes that have taken place on the farm in a span of years.

In 1920, it said, each farm worker had about 5.2 horsepower at his command. In 1950 he had 33 horsepower, and he has more today. Agriculture has become the largest user of power in the country. To quote the magazine directly, "The American farmer can afford a tractor to cultivate his land, machines to do various kinds of work, a truck to haul his produce to market, and an automobile for the family. . . . He can send his son to high school and college, and have other advantages that tillers of the soil never before have known anywhere."

We all know how the machine utterly transformed manufacturing industry. The machine's transformation of the arts of agriculture is no less thorough. And, just as the machines that industry uses today are infinitely superior to those of the past, modern farm machines are so much better than their predecessors as to almost defy comparison. And their capabilities are not confined to making possible greater and more efficient production of food and fiber at a lower cost. The machine is the farmer's most effective ally in improving and conserving irreplaceable soil.

Today's farming is a business. The machine has made it that.

Removing Death Traps

The Roseburg city council recently passed an ordinance which requires owners of discarded refrigerators to remove doors of the refrigerators. A wave of deaths caused by children being shut up in discarded refrigerators has swept the nation in the past eighteen months. Recognizing the danger of leaving old refrigerators intact, the Fitzgerald Refrigeration service has a standing offer to remove the door of any discarded refrigerator.

Autos Choking Us

A few years back a resident made the remark that, "It looks like the automobile is going to choke us to death, so far as parking is concerned." It seems like this prediction is coming true, even in our own locality, where several parking lots have failed to relieve the congestion.

Every city and town is facing this acute problem. Portland may ban downtown parking as some of the eastern cities have and on January 19, Eugene will vote on a \$750,000 bond issue in an effort to provide more parking space.

The friendly editor of a certain folksy small-town newspaper, having carefully evaluated his duties toward his readers, periodically publishes in his estimable journal the following notice:

"If any subscriber finds a line in his paper that he does not like and cannot agree with, if he will bring his paper to the office and point out the offending line, the editor will take his scissors and cut it out for him."—Adrian Anderson

A true friend is one who can disagree with you without being disagreeable.

Sometimes the biggest barks come out of the littlest dogs.



WEEK TO HONOR JAYCEES. Governor Paul Patterson, right, presents proclamation setting aside week of January 14-21 as Jaycee week to Ralph F. Cobb, left. Cobb, who lives in Eugene, is state president of Jaycees. Pictured with them is James Kays, Eugene, state public relations chairman for the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

PROCLAMATION

The U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce is observing its 33rd year of service to the nation, and the Oregon State Junior Chamber of Commerce and its member organizations have rededicated their efforts toward a greater America and a greater Oregon.

Through participation in the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the young men of this state are given the opportunity to receive valuable leadership training along with the opportunity to serve their community.

The state and national offices of the Junior Chamber of Commerce are helpful in presenting projects that will improve the welfare of the citizens of this state.

THEREFORE, I, as Governor of the State of Oregon, believing that the aims, ideals, and accomplishments of young men, as exemplified by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, are worthy of attention of all citizens within this state, hereby designate the period between January 14 and January 21, 1954 as JAYCEE WEEK and call the attention of the citizens of this great state to the services and activities of the Oregon State Junior Chamber of Commerce and its members.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Oregon, Done at Salem this 5th Day of January, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-four.

/s/ Paul L. Patterson, Governor

Attest: Earl T. Newberry, Secretary of State

By /s/ Harold F. Phillippe, Deputy

The Local Paper Leads

In the comparatively recent past, the local newspaper was about the only place where merchants could advertise their wares. Since then, other important media have come into existence—notably the radio and television. But, despite the inroads these have made on retailers' advertising budgets, the newspaper is still the dominant factor in the field by a wide margin.

That statement is substantiated by a recent survey of the advertising practices of department stores in all sections of the country. It found that the typical store allocated 80 percent of the advertising dollar to newspapers, nine percent to television, four percent to radio, three percent to direct mail, and four percent to other media.

The local newspaper offers the surest means of reaching the masses of the people—whether with a news story or an editorial opinion, or an advertising message. And that's why merchants place it first when dividing up their advertising appropriations.

Incidentally, one wonders if there are still people who regard advertising as a waste which adds unnecessarily to the cost of goods. Actually advertising acts as a possible factor in holding prices down by creating the widest possible demand for merchandise, and thus making mass production and mass distribution possible.

THE POWER BEHIND THE PUPPET!



Red Puppets Menace

We have plenty of evidence that Communist puppets dominate some unions and influence others.

Rep. Kersten, Wisconsin, has named 118 defense plants where the "Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers' Union" has gained a foothold. Each of these plants, he said, has government contracts of \$500,000 or more, many involving classified security information.

The former Communist, Whitaker Chambers—an authority on Communism by reason of 13 years' work for the Party—revealed that an extremely active Communist cell in direct contact with Soviet military intelligence had operated in the yard of a war contractor who built submarines for the U. S. Navy.

No American employer should have to deal with Communists or Communist-dominated unions as the National Labor-Management Relations Act requires them to do if their employees choose such a union as bargaining agent. There should be a Federal agency to determine which unions are led or dominated by Communists or other subversives, and free employers of obligation to negotiate with Reds.

Russia's Big Bluff

(Continued from page 1)

which, on form, we should have easily won. The thing which stalemated us in Korea was not North Korean fanaticism nor Red Chinese numbers. It was the haunting fear, which palsied our hand at every decisive moment, that Soviet Russia was ready to fall upon us.

Halted at Yalu

Because we believed this, with an almost hypnotic unreason, we and our allies halted General MacArthur at the Yalu River, when a landing operation beyond the river, accompanied by an all-out bombing of Sinuiju, Antung and Mukden would have put China out of the war. Because we believed this, American naval and air forces were stopped from clamping an effective blockade upon Red China, including the Pohai Sea. Because we believed this, our air forces were restrained from dropping the atom bomb upon Chinese staging and transportation centers, a step which would have paralyzed the Chinese "volunteer" forces in North Korea.

And thus a war which could have ended in ringing military triumph for America, with heightened American prestige throughout Asia, has been forfeited because of the obsession with Russia.

If we have guessed wrong on this thesis—and there are staggering evidences that we have—then the whole course of American foreign policy since 1945, from Potsdam to Panmunjom, has been a tissue of blunders.

When Is Showdown?

No informed person seriously questions that the Russian menace is a hideous reality—a reality which darkens the whole American future. Where we differ is on the showdown date. As we shall show, all indications point to 1970 or thereabouts as the Armageddon. The show-down will come when Russia, having engorged 600,000,000 new subjects, will have integrated its bloated Russian-Chinese-satellite empire into a Eurasian powerhouse, manned by a technically trained working population and interlinked with modernized transportation. It will come when the vast unexploited resources of Siberia and Red China have been unlocked for Russia's war industries. It is difficult to see how this can be consummated in less than 20 years. When it is achieved, unless we have made equivalent progress, the United States will indeed be in desperate danger.

But this is quite a different thing from affirming that Russia is ready and prepared to fight now. And yet, in the name of that illusion, we have successively acquiesced in Russian seizure of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, China and now, apparently, North Korea to "avert World War III." The irony is that we have made these retreats at the precise moment when our power was at its maximum, and we alone were ready for atom warfare.

What is behind this national fixation on Russia?

An oversimplification would be to ascribe it to Soviet psychological warfare. This has been a factor. Certainly, if Russia's psychological staff had started out to decoy America, it could not have hit upon a better trap than to implant the belief that Russia was ready to fight. While we prepared feverishly for war in 1953, we would take our sights off the real target, which is war with a much greater Russia in 1970. The creation of an emergency mood in America would keep us permanently off-balance, and would preoccupy us with costly and indecisive holding operations throughout the globe.

Much Guesswork

But Russian propaganda could have made little impress upon the American mind if the idea which it has been selling since 1945 had not coincided with a deep American mood. In a sense, we have mesmerized ourselves into the belief in Russia's super-strength. American statesmen, tortured by indecision, have found in the Russian orge an easy rationalization of their own unwillingness to take risks. By dangling the Russian immediate peril before a peace-craving American public, they have been able to get popular support for a series of indefensible appeasements. Few Americans have realized that the dark warnings of a Russia armed to the teeth which have come to them from both press and Pentagon have been based upon nothing more substantial than guesswork and apprehension.

A humiliating instance was Yalta. A great body of American opinion allowed itself to be convinced early in 1945 that Russian help was needed to win America's war with Japan. Against this was the fact that Japan, as early as January, 1945, had put out feelers for surrender. After Yalta, but a full four months before Russia's eventual entrance, some 50 specialists in War Department G-2, under command of the late Col. Joseph A. Michela, made a searching study of the advisability of Russian intervention in the Far East, and advised strongly against it. Their report, submitted to the War Department on April 12, 1945, warned that Russian help was not needed and that "if Russia enters the Asiatic war, China will surely lose her independence."

Ignoring its own experts, the United States spent the spring

Letter From Washington

Eisenhower Devoted to Constitutional Tenets

By Harris Ellsworth
Representative, Fourth District

The second session of the 83rd Congress has just gotten nicely under way as this is written. Certain routines and formalities are necessary to begin writing a new volume of the congressional record. On the first or opening day the roll is called, the President is notified that Congress is in session, any new members who were elected during the recess (this time there were four) are duly sworn in. Certain committee vacancies are filled and interim communications are read.

Unlike the opening of a new term of Congress, the convening of a second or other session during a term merely takes up legislation where it was when the previous session adjourned. When a new term of Congress begins all legislation starts new.

After a session of Congress opens the first order of business is to hear the President deliver a message to a joint session of the House and Senate on the "State of the Union," as required by the Constitution.

To me, and to many others too, I think, the President's message was inspiring. It inspired me for the specific reason that it gave me a feeling of renewed hope and renewed faith in the inherent soundness of our system of government under the Constitution when it is allowed to function as intended. President Eisenhower is clearly devoted to our constitutional principles and he plans to conduct his administration strictly in accordance with them. I like that. It has seemed to me that our system has been under attack both directly and indirectly during the last 20 years. I read and heard in the President's message a reaffirmation of my own understanding of the principles of free representative government.

Contrary to some advance speculation, President Eisenhower's message contained very few specific

months of 1945 in continued be-
seachments of Russia to march its
troops into China — something
which American Far East policy
had schemed to prevent for fifty
years. The Russia-firsters who
were then deciding our China pol-
icy justified this curious course
Russia out of the Japan war, any-
how, so great was the strength
of its Far East Army. What they
did not disclose, until after the
war, was that Russia would have
had no Far East Army at all if
we had not equipped it to the tune
of \$1,500,000,000 Lend-Lease un-
der the agreements reached at the
Moscow Conference in 1944.

In the end, Russia came in for
a five day war with Japan, after
we had dropped the Hiroshima
bomb, and set in train a series of
events which finally delivered
China to communism. And yet
American public opinion—wrong
about Russia then, as it is now—
applauded this epochal disaster to
the Free World, when it happened.

The same vicious circle operated
in the China tragedy. In 1947,
when General Wedemeyer made
his long-suspected report, China,
out side Manchuria, could still
have been saved by American in-
tervention. Again, in 1948, when
President Chiang made his No-
vember appeal to President Tru-
man, there was still a chance to
save all central and South China
below the Yangtze, if the United
States had been willing to make
a firm announcement of American
guarantee of the Yangtze River
line (similar to subsequent guar-
antees which we gave to South
Korea and to Indo-China). Both
of these historic opportunities
were lost as a result of the shrill
cry both statesmen and journal-
ists that we couldn't do this be-
cause it would bring Russia into
the war.

At the time Russia had about
as much intention, or ability, to
enter the China war as to attempt
a trip to the moon. But we allowed
our phobias to frighten us into
the belief that she would do so.
The whole ghastly "Hands off"
China policy was supported until
after the Korea eye-opening by
an American public which had
been drugged by the editorial, radio
and Washington chatter that
any other course would involve
us in immediate shooting war with
Soviet Russia. Communism reaped
an unexpectedly rich harvest in
China from our gullibility.

But it will be asked, when we
question Russia's readiness, what
are the evidences for our doubts?
How can we be certain that Rus-
sia is not planning war now?
The gravity to America of a mis-
take on the issue compels the
most careful consideration of the
known facts.

(In the second portion of his
article next week, "Russia's Big
Bluff," Mr. Varney considers fac-
tors which he believes indicate
Russia's unwillingness to wage
war at the present time. He also
cites specific instances of times
when Russia could have found an
"excuse" to begin all-out aggres-
sion.)

William J. White

Funeral services for William J. White, a former resident, recently of Portland, were held at 10 a. m. Monday, January 11, 1954, at Mills Mortuary, with interment in Taylor Lane cemetery. F. Sherwood Smith officiated.

Mr. White passed away in Port-
land Thursday, January 7. He was
born in Cottage Grove 71 years
ago and had lived in Portland for
several years. He was a member
of the Masonic lodge.

Surviving are his widow, Kath-
erine White; one son, Homer D.
White; one grandson and one sis-
ter, Bertha White.

suggestions or recommendations. It was, rather, more of an index to a large volume of recommendations which he states he will send to Congress in several installments during the next few weeks. He not only told us what these messages will be about, but he gave us the dates on which they will be placed before Congress. And what a program he has announced! Obviously everything about our people, their problems, the economy, and problems of natural resources have been under study since inauguration day last year. The President took his time and in a calm and business-like way accumulated the facts, studied them, co-ordinated and related them and now is proceeding to unfold the results of his efforts in the form of an Administration program—not just a bunch of startling cure-alls—but a genuine long-range program. His procedure is not spectacular, it is not colorful—it may not even be good politics—but it makes a lot of sense.

Some members may not be willing to agree with all of the President's recommendations, but he does not expect or even want every member of Congress to be a rubber stamp. He has made that very clear. But I certainly like the way he has set out to do his job. It must be a bit confounding to those critics of the President who have sagely pontificated to the effect that while the President is a nice man and was a good general he has no program and doesn't know how to be President. His message to the joint session should certainly quiet that line of attack.

This is the first "Letter from Washington" for this new year of 1954. Helen and I left Oregon on December 10th and drove across the country by a long route which allowed us to visit our two daughters who live in Santa Fe, New Mexico and in Cleveland, Ohio. We are settled again here in Washington for this session of Congress. Belated though it is, we take this means of wishing all a pleasant and prosperous New Year.

Cleaning Up Streams

(Continued from page 1)

the county for recreational purposes. Contrary to popular opinion, the public dump grounds should be used to dispose of dead domestic animals, he said. He said the county was ready to put up proper signs directing the public to the nearest public dump ground. He said Lane was the only county with a countywide garbage dump setup.

Z. A. Coop, council member, told of the progress of the Cottage Grove sewage disposal plant and stated that all areas of the city had been connected except a section on the west side.

Wildlife Scholarship

Miles Wicks, Cottage Grove Rod and Gun club representative, told of an offer of the Rod and Gun club to sponsor a three hour course in wildlife to any teacher at the Southern Oregon Normal at Ashland. So far no teacher that he knew of had taken advantage of this scholarship and as result the state has had to refund around \$1,000 because nobody took advantage of the course.

H. B. McMillan, city councilman, asked if it would not be possible for the state board of education and the state health department to work out a course in sanitation and stream pollution to be used in the public school. Mr. Merriman said he thought such an arrangement possible.

Books Presented to CG High School Library

A set of the Britannica encyclopedia, a three-volume set of horticulture books and other library books were presented to Cottage Grove Union high school this week by Mrs. Nora Axley, Superintendent. Virgil Kingsley said Tuesday that the encyclopedias will be used for supplementary work in social science and the horticulture books will be used in agriculture.

BIRTHS

Cottage Grove Hospital
GARMAN — To Mr. and Mrs. Gary Allen Garman, Cottage Grove, a son, Marty Douglas, January 5, 1954.

COGGSWELL — To Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Ross Coggsell, Yoncalla, a son, Jerry Ross, January 6, 1954.

NOFFSINGER — To Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Moor Noffsinger, Yoncalla, a son, Robert Lynn, January 6, 1954.

SMITH — To Mr. and Mrs. Darwin Dell Smith, Creswell, a son, Randy Wayne, January 7, 1954.

PARKS — To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lawrence Parks, Blackbutte rte., Cottage Grove, a daughter, Carolyn June, January 9, 1954.

Sacred Heart Hospital

SMITH — To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Smith, Route 1, Cottage Grove, a son, January 4, 1954.

Car Wreck Injures Canadian Youth Friday

A car driven by a Canadian youth, Roland L. Hockley, Regina, Saskatchewan, went off the Blackbutte road four miles south of Cottage Grove early Friday evening. The vehicle crashed into a telephone pole and threw the passenger, Ronald L. McNevin, 20, also of Regina, through the windshield. McNevin was taken to the Cottage Grove hospital and treated for a nearly-severed right wrist. He was later taken to the Eugene hospital for special treatment. Hockley was not hospitalized. The accident occurred around 5:45 p.m. The State Police investigated. The wreck was first discovered by W. S. Funk of Blackbutte route.

Don't miss those 10-minute class sessions at the CG high school tonite. Bring your youngster's class schedule—then attend his or her classes.



A Tribute to . . . OUR CIVIC LEADERS!

There have been others—such as Benjamin Franklin—who healed family troubles as well as those of the commonwealth. Today, the fine, efficient men who guide the civic destinies of our community do not have time to personalize their talents. But they work assiduously for the good of the greatest number . . . and they do a most commendable job. They do their utmost—give of their time and effort—to make our community—Your Neighborhood—your life more abundant. Give them your support. Show them you appreciate their goals and achievements!

We Salute Our Town!

Githens
LINCOLN-MERCURY, Inc.
Phone 1027

—Next week read a tribute to our Boy Scouts—