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4th Front of Polio Prevention

A polio prevention program is possible today because through the March of Dimes research, science for the first time has in its hands both a limited, temporary preventative agent and a trial vaccine, which may prove the final answer to infantile paralysis. The prevention has passed all laboratory tests and scientists feel they can now move to the human body.

The attack has been launched in two directions. First, tests of trial vaccine will be conducted on a massive scale with participation of hundreds of thousands of school children. Second, because the results of the vaccine trials cannot be evaluated before another polio season has passed, every possible use will be made of the blood fraction gamma globulin to halt the spread of epidemics.

The cost of polio prevention in 1954 is estimated at \$26,500,000 in March of Dimes funds. It will add 50 percent to the over-all cost of operation of the National Foundation during the coming year. But by launching this offensive, expensive as it may be, the National Foundation points toward ending for all time the annual tragic death toll of human lives with its inevitable burden of after care and rehabilitation that has already cost \$174,000,000.

Looking forward to 1954, the National Foundation has already taken steps to double the amount of gamma globulin that will be available. With March of Dimes funds, it has financed the development of new blood processing facilities and has contracted with commercial houses to purchase their entire output of the serum. Since the government will probably control the rationing of GG in 1954, these supplies will again be distributed to the general pool for distribution to the state and local health officers throughout the nation.

At the end of the year 66,000 polio patients were receiving March of Dimes aid. The organization is pledged to help the victims in their fight along with others who will be stricken, before polio, with your help is conquered. And that is the reason your donation is desperately needed.

It's a Sad Story

More evidence came to light recently which shows before we can stabilize our economy, the price of logs must come down, as well as some adjustments in the practice of the national forest in letting bids.

This story concerns the national forest selling timber to the highest bidder without taking other factors into consideration. A local lumber company made tentative plans to put on a second shift at its mill, provided it could secure six or seven million feet of timber up for bid and which was being advertised the latter part of December. We use the word advertised advisedly because so far as we know there was no newspaper advertising or any other sort of advertising so that the general public might be informed as to what was happening. At any rate the local company submitted what they deemed a reasonable bid for the timber near at hand only to find that another concern outbid them and will have to make a fifty mile haul in addition.

Had the plan of the local lumber company been carried out, some of the slack in unemployment here would have been taken up, but as it happened one branch of the government used an unwise policy in taking the highest bid to get more money and now another branch of the government does a handout to those out of work in the form of unemployment compensation. This practice just does not make sense to us. It is high time that the forest service recognize a responsibility to the economy of the people it serves, if the service expects these people to help in perpetuating these forests.

A long established policy of the forest service and not local men connected with the forest service can be blamed for the community misfortune in this instance.

Spending Is Like Drugs

The Greenville, South Carolina, Piedmont recently made this somber observation: "The yammering heard in certain quarters over the failure of the Eisenhower administration to balance the national budget is nothing beside the screaming that will go on when spending is cut enough to really balance it."

We have become conditioned to unbridled government spending, much as an addict becomes conditioned to drugs. If that kind of spending goes on long enough it can destroy the richest nation, even as drugs can destroy the strongest individual. It will take character and courage in high places to get rid of the waste in government—and it will take character and courage on the part of the people to accept that bitter but essential medicine.

CG High Play Proceeds Go to Pool

For quite some time now a drive for "Safe Swimming '54" has been in progress. Sixty-five thousand dollars is needed to construct a good pool for the young people of Cottage Grove.

We, the young people, are the ones who will benefit from the pool but have we really worked for it? How much have you donated towards the pool? Probably not very much.

Well, here's your chance to do something for the pool. All the proceeds from the ASB Play are going toward the pool. Remember this play is ours; the pool will be ours too, so isn't it our responsibility to show the townspeople that we really want the swimming pool and we are willing to work for it?

Let's fill the auditorium up to its brim so that we have to bring in extra chairs to seat the people. You come to the play, too, and support it so you won't have a guilty conscience because you didn't carry your responsibility. —Lions Roar

Faster Freights

Ever wonder how many freight cars in a train? David I. Mackie, chairman of the Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, says the average freight train in the East nowadays has 65.7 cars. Back in 1929 the figure was only 53.9 cars. They move faster, too. Gross ton miles per freight train hour—a measurement that takes into account the factors of both speed and load—increased by 87.6 percent in that 24 year span. Average daily mileage for each serviceable freight locomotive has jumped 67.9 percent.

You can judge a company by some of the men it keeps.

Russia's Big Bluff

By Harold Lord Varney

(Editor's Note: In this second portion of Mr. Varney's article, "Russia's Big Bluff," the author examines times when he believes Soviet Russia had the "excuse" to attack the United States had she had the resources to back up such a venture. Mr. Varney also examines the Russian economic picture in this second portion of his article.)

Probably the strongest indication of Russia's unpreparedness is the fact that she has not already started war, even under extreme provocation. The supposition that a nation which is strong enough to seize her objectives now, would deliberately wait until 1970, or thereabouts, simply doesn't hold water. Even dictatorship is not capable of such self-control. Certainly, not ideological dictatorships.

As a matter of fact, Russia's whole course since the beginning of the Cold War has been that of a nation guardedly careful to avoid a military collision with the United States. She has accepted a painful series of rebuffs and challenges, at the hands of America and its allies, and although she has talked superfluously, she has backed down in every instance. There has been a pretext for World War III in a dozen situations which have flared up vividly since 1945.

It has been commonly assumed, because of its spectacularity, that the American intervention in Korea in 1950 was the incident which has brought us nearest to war with Russia since 1945.

What is not generally realized is that the United States has been repeatedly clashed with Russia since V-J Day at friction points far more vital to Russian interests and security than Korea, and the Kremlin has consistently backed down. Let us cite a few.

1. Berlin. Russian interests in Germany are many times greater than any interest which she possesses in the Far East. If Russia could be tempted to fight for an immediate objective, Germany, with its Ruhr, would be the first lure. Hence, the American deft in the Berlin airlift touched Moscow at a raw point. That the United States walked up to the very brink of war in Berlin and emerged unscathed is the tip-off to Russia's real state of preparedness. In accepting defeat in the Berlin airlift, Russia probably lost the whole psychological campaign for the Germans. The legend of Russian might, hitherto the decisive factor in the German mind, was debunked finally. And yet the Russians didn't fight—an incredible fact if they had actually been ready.

2. The Dardanelles. To control, or to have free transit through the Dardanelles has been Russia's persistent goal for a century. Under the Romanoffs, Russia fought the wars of 1855 and 1877 primarily to win the prize. In 1940, she demanded the Dardanelles of Adolf Hitler as the price of alliance, and defied him, in the full knowledge of the horrors of invasion which were ahead, when he refused it. Certainly, a Russia able to enforce its will by military pressure, would not now sit idly by and see this Dardanelles ambition permanently thwarted. And yet that is precisely what we did in 1947 in enunciating the Truman Doctrine, and in underwriting Turkey. Worse, for Russia's security, America's alliances with Turkey meant that Russia's precious Caucasus oil fields, without which she couldn't wage major war, were brought within easy bombing range of Turkish airfields. That Russia would have submitted to such a hazardous weakening of her position if she could have done anything about it seems inconceivable. Nevertheless, she submitted.

3. Iran. Scarcely second to Germany's Ruhr as the prize of the war was Iran, Russia's barrier to the Indian Ocean. To oil-hungry Russia, Iran's annual 31,000,000-ton oil output could mean the margin of success or failure in its world plans. Since the days of the Czars, Russia has been reaching for Iran, halted only by the opposition, at first, of Great Britain. In 1945 Russia's opportunity seemed to have come. Her armies were in occupation of Northern Iran. Her Iranian Fifth Column had carved out puppet states in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan. Three Tudeh (communist) ministers were in the Iranian national cabinet. And yet, in 1946, with an assist from the U.N., the United States and Great Britain virtually ordered Russia out of Iran. The whole contentious communist edifice collapsed almost overnight: the Russian occupation armies withdrew and the puppet governments fell. Certainly, the Kremlin would not have accepted such a ruinous prestige blow in an area which it had marked out for its own, if it could have resisted.

The logic of these separate events is crystal clear except to an egghed Russia is not ready. Had we heeded the guideposts of Berlin, Turkey and Iran in our foreign policy in the Far East in 1948-49, history would have taken a different direction. We would have realized that a Russia which would not go to war for its major objectives, where the logistic factor favored her, would certainly

not involve herself directly in China or Korea, at the uncertain end of a 6,000 mile single-tracked Trans-Siberian railroad. The precedents would have told us that Russia wouldn't fight. Through the Cold War, Russia's behavior pattern has given an inescapable disproof of the "immediate danger" thesis.

Examines Economy
But even more convincing, as an index to Russia's real intentions, is the state of her economy. Pro-Soviet propaganda has fooled many of us with its highly colored stories about Russia's recent industrial growth. Admittedly, in comparison with her own backward past, the post-1940 Russian economic gains have been striking. But to compare Russia, even after four completed Five-Year Plans, and part of a fifth, with such an economic colossus as the United States, merely highlights her raw backwardness.

Russia, as Winston Churchill said, may be "a mystery surrounded by an enigma" but some rather revealing figures about her economy have seeped through the Iron Curtain. These figures prove beyond denial that Russia is years, probably decades away from the time when she could oppose the United States (even without benefit of allies) on equal terms. Modern wars become, more and more, brutal endurance contests between technologies. They are fought not alone with manpower; they are fought with mobilized economies. They are fought with kilo watts of electric energy, with oil to fuel planes and tanks and trucks, with steel for materiel, with rubber to keep transportation rolling, with railroads to move men and machines and food, and with bristling hosts of revolving machine tools. How does Russia stand today in such a test with the United States? "Mechanical Horsepower" The No. 1 yardstick of an industrialized state is the mechanical horsepower at its command. Specifically, this can be a decisive factor in atom bomb production. How does Russia stand, in contrast to America in this category? Russia's mechanical horsepower in 1950 was 984,000,000; America's, 6,452,000,000. In a war which would probably be decided in the air, any marked inferiority of either nation in oil supply would doom it. Russia's deficit in oil is notorious. Best estimates show that crude oil production in Russia is now running at the rate of 750,000 barrels per day. In the United States, daily production is 6,200,000 barrels, a ratio of eight to one in our favor. Russian refining capacity is 575,000 barrels per day, compared with United States capacity of 5,400,000 barrels. Steel production is the traditional barometer of a nation's preparedness for war. In 1951, Russian steel output was 35,502,000 tons. American output was 105,140,000 tons. Coal production is a preparedness index. Russian coal production in 1951 was 285,000,000 tons; American production the same year 559,976,000 tons. Rubber is an extremely important war commodity. Russia, like us, has no natural rubber but she has developed a costly synthetic rubber industry with an annual capacity of 125,000 metric tons. Against this is American domestic production of 1,211,000 tons (in 1950), 845,155 synthetic. Uranium is a must commodity in a war fought by atom warfare. Figures on uranium are hush-hush, but Russia is limited almost entirely to the low-grade output of Czechoslovakia and Saxony, with some small sources in Siberia. The United States, on the other hand, has access to the Canada, Congo, Colorado and other major producing areas, as well as the new sources which are being developed in South Africa. Weak Railway System An economy is only as strong as the transportation networks which interconnect it. Russia, with two and one half times our area, had 71,790 miles of railways in 1950. American railway mileage was 396,380. Russia had 480,000 miles of surfaced roads and highways. The United States had 2,069,820. All these American figures include only our own output. In no case have we included output of our so-called allies, which would also be available to us in most part in the event of war with the Soviets. Inclusion of such available allied goods would swell the ratios even more disproportionately against Russia. It is not necessary to labor the point. Russia is hopelessly outclassed by the United States in every category vital to modern warfare. In some instances, the disparities are so extreme as to suggest that Russia is permanently fated to the status of a secondary power. Those who talk responsibility of Russia as a present threat to American survival blindly ignore these glaring facts of Russia's halting economic inferiority. The Russia of their fears is a figure, not out of statistical tables, but one of a Superman comic strip or the saga of a Paul Bunyan. As this is being written, painful point is given to these truths by the circulation by a Congressional committee of a

From— Other Papers . . .

The Burns Times-Herald, January 15, 1954:

January 22-25 is set for the annual observance of "Robert Burns Week" in the only American town named for the great Scot bard.

Friday, January 22, will be the birthday anniversary of Burns, Oregon, as a post office point and has been chosen as the starting time for the Burns "week." Male citizens are asked to wear plaid ties and the like. Recommended for women are plaid skirts, plaid dresses, plaid jackets, anything with the Scot motif.

Monday, January 25, birth anniversary of the Scot bard, will be the date for the annual Burns Week program at Burns high school auditorium. It will open at 7:30 and, as always, the public will be welcome.

Mrs. Mary Bennett, Robert Burns Society president, said it is hoped to have the complete program ready for announcement next week. An invitation has been issued to Grant county Scots to attend the 1954 program. Their entertainment has been popular here in several past years.

Basil O'Connor Visits Portland During Tour

March of Dimes month in the Pacific Northwest was marked January 13 in Portland by a speaking appearance by President Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis.

The New York lawyer and philanthropist who has headed the March of Dimes organization since its inception addressed top campaign workers and other prominent citizens from Oregon and Washington at the Multnomah hotel at noon January 13, according to John J. Gurian of Portland, Oregon State March of Dimes chairman. He said that more than 200 leaders in government, civic, religious, health and education fields attended the luncheon where they heard O'Connor explain the National Foundation's polio preventive program.

"Approximately \$26,500,000 will be spent by the National Foundation on its gamma globulin and trial vaccine activities this year," Gurian said. He declared that "the hope of victory raised by these preventive means has seized the imaginations of the March of Dimes volunteers everywhere I have traveled in Oregon."

JERRY LEMERT PLEDGES PHI BETA KAPPA FRATERNITY PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Forest Grove, Oreg., January 18—Jerry Lemert, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lemert, Route 1, Cottage Grove, recently pledged Phi Beta Kappa, local social fraternity at Pacific university.

Jerry is also a member of the Badger chapter of Interscholastic Knights, underclass men's service honorary. He is a freshman.

pamphlet titled, "Soviet Schedule of War, 1955."

(In the third, and final portion of his article, "Russia's Big Bluff," which will appear in next week's Sentinel, Mr. Varney examines Russia's atom weapons reserve, and discusses the prevalent attitude of the American people towards the Soviet Union.)

Letter From Washington

Congressional Lull While Bills Are Shaping

By Harris Ellsworth Representative, Fourth District

It takes a while after a congressional session convenes for legislation to reach the House floor for action. In other words, the first three weeks of January will probably not develop activity on the floor but the committees are busy. The reason for the slow start of a session is obvious. It is always the practice to bring up and act on nearly all bills that are ready for floor consideration before a session adjourns. We pretty well cleaned the slate in August so it takes some time for the committees to get some more bills ready for action.

Meanwhile what seems to be a lull certainly does not mean an easy life for the congressman. I could not possibly be any busier than I am right now and have been since I arrived back in Washington, D. C. A member of Congress, particularly a member from the West, has much more to do than attend committee meetings and sessions of the House.

To list but a few of the many things which I and my office are concerned with now:

1. The Willamette Valley flood control project is well along toward completion but is out of balance until two small but key dams can be constructed. These dams are known as Cougar on the McKenzie and Green Peter on the South Santiam. Legislation authorizing power for those dams must be passed. Planning money must be included in the appropriations bill.

2. The south jetty at the mouth of the Coquille River (Port of Bandon) is so badly in need of repairs that it is ineffective. This condition has directly or indirectly been the cause of two ship wrecks recently. One wreck is even now on the submerged jetty rocks awaiting salvage. Money must be made available for that job this year.

3. On the Oregon coast in addition to the problem at Bandon are harbor improvement projects in various stages from preliminary survey to being

National Lumber Assn. Predicts More Homes To Be of Wood in '54

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lumber's share of the home building market will increase this year, perhaps as much as 10 per cent, Leo V. Bodine, executive vice president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, predicted early in January.

"The prospects are that as much lumber may be used to build about one million non-farm dwelling units this year as was used to build one million, one hundred thousand units in 1953," Bodine declared.

The trend in home construction, he explained, is toward greater use of wood because of its economy, versatility and pleasing appearance. "Individuality in home construction is another advantage to be gained by using wood," he emphasized.

"These values will become more important in the months ahead because of keener competition among builders and because home buyers will be more discriminating."

Wood Frame Construction

Bodine said the building pattern this year is expected to include a greater percentage of new homes featuring wood frame construction, and estimated the nearly 9 out of every 10 new single-family homes will be of wood frame construction.

The term wood frame construction, commonplace among builders but often confusing to home buy-

ers, simply means a building that is framed of wood. The main difference between wood frame and masonry construction is the former's use of studs, vertical wood members, in the outside walls to support the roof and provide a base for the exterior facing of the building.

More Medium-Priced Homes "Especially do we anticipate the building of more homes this year in the medium price range where wood is by far the most popular material for exterior wall construction," Bodine reported.

"There are indications that these medium priced homes will be larger too, requiring more wood for studs, rafters, joists, siding, doors, flooring, millwork and other wood components."

Homes of wood frame construction may be faced with a variety of materials, such as wood siding, wood shingles, brick veneer and asbestos shingles.

However, wood siding has been the leading material for exterior facing since this country was first settled and it continues to hold the top position, Bodine stated.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer, The Devil always builds a chapel there; And 'twill be found upon examination, The latter has the largest congregation.

Success in life is a matter not so much of talent or opportunity as of concentration and perseverance. —Charles William Wendte

Scout Troop 18 Plans Court of Honor Mon.

Scout Troop 18, sponsored by the Methodist Church will hold a Court of Honor January 25 at 7:30 p.m. at the church.

Darrell Lee will enter the First Class; David England, Lynn Nord, Leland Thiede, Dennis Hinds and Jeffrey Turay will go into the Second Class.

Candidate Scouts for the Tenderfoot class, held at a separate investiture are Hubert Kopperman, David Nystrom, Larry Levens, Clarence Fair, Michael Morris and Burt Kephart.

Dr. David Morris took over recently as Scoutmaster. Howard Langston is assistant Scoutmaster.

Former CG Resident Dies of Heart Attack

Mr. and Mrs. Orvel Curfman, former residents who are now living in Bremerton, Wash., have written to Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hesse telling them of the death of Mrs. Curfman's father, Mr. Verheist.

Mr. Verheist died at a Seattle hospital January 9 following a heart attack. He had lived in Cottage Grove for a year with the Curfmans, who formerly owned what is now Hesse's. Mr. Verheist had been taken to Seattle from Bremerton where he had been living next door to his daughter and son-in-law. He is also survived by a son, John Verheist, former owner of the Evergreen Court, who also is now in Bremerton.

NATIONAL CONTOUR CHAIR



Budget Cuts Essential

The Administration must intensify its economy program, regardless of attacks on it by spenders and "do-gooders."

The Administration did a good job in cutting more than \$6,000,000,000 from the budget it inherited from the previous regime for the current fiscal year. Indications are that the budget for the next year will be five or six billions below the current year.

That represents commendable progress, even though budget balance is not yet assured. If Congress agrees to the Administration's proposals, it means that the government is curing itself of "the ingrained habit of extravagance."

This is all to the good. A balanced budget means a sound dollar and an end to the threat of inflation. The Administration must continue to strive for further reductions in spending, regardless of the demands of pressure groups.

FOOD SALE
at
COAST-TO-COAST STORE
Sat., Jan. 23 Starting at 10 A. M.
Sponsored by
DORENA YOUTH GROUP
Proceeds to go to the March of Dimes 23-1tp



A Tribute to . . . OUR BOY SCOUTS!

When Lord Robert Baden-Powell, the Englishman, conceived the idea of the Boy Scouts and, later, our own American, Dan Beard, furthered and promoted the idea here, neither, we suspect ever dreamed what world-wide fountains of Youth he was putting in action! Today the Boy Scouts are the flower of young manhood in every quarter of the globe. Their deeds are legion. Their clean, manly character shine forth from their scrubbed faces and the trim uniforms they wear. How very proud we fathers and mothers of Boy Scouts should be of their merit badges are a symbol of sincerity, eagerness to serve and pride in their organization. God bless them all. They'll be leaders tomorrow!

We Salute Our Town!
Githens
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