

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

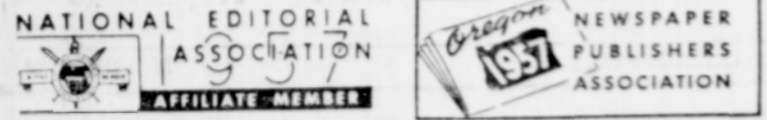
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A Tip From Time

One of the most noteworthy salutes to any profession was contained in February 4 issue of Time magazine, when this magazine paid a glowing tribute to the weekly newspapers of the United States, saying the weekly newspapers were showing increasing editorial and economical vitality. Quoting in part from the report on weeklies, Time says:

"Metropolitan newsmen who daydream of retiring to a country paper have long viewed weeklies more as a rural retreat than as an influential segment of the press." Time says, "But with the swift growth of suburbs and small towns since World War II, weeklies have largely shed their cracker-barrel ways, developed sophistication and a new sense of mission."

Weekly Newspaper Representatives, Inc. last week reported that 8,478 weeklies in the U.S. in 1956 reached a paid circulation peak of 18,529,199, up 6.5% over 1955. Estimated gain for the 1,700 dailies (total circ. more than 56 million): about 2%. Advertising in weeklies increased 1.2% to a record \$112 million; this includes a 30% jump to \$25 million in national ads since 1954 vs. an estimated 10% gain for dailies.

"The weeklies' resurgence reflects editorial as well as economic vitality," Time says. "In addition to relaying the back-fence chit-chat on which weeklies have traditionally thrived, the papers are the only interpreters and watchdogs of local governments in hundreds of U. S. communities, whose problems, aims and achievements go largely unrecorded in the metropolitan press."

According to one editor, weeklies "are giving back the home town" to suburbanites who have lost contact with community responsibilities. In many areas, fast-growing suburbs have produced weekly and semi-weekly chains that are as slick in appearance and informative in content as their city cousins.

"Even outside metropolitan areas," says Time, "most small-town weeklies . . . have thrown out the smudgy type and bumpkin prose that once characterized the weekly press, now run staff-written stories and editorials instead of the boiler-plate and canned sermons that once crammed country papers. The old-time jack-of-all-trades country editor has been largely supplanted by trained staffs. Lured out of the cities by the prospect of editorial and economic independence, trained newsmen in increasing numbers are bringing professional standards to weekly newspapering."

Less Man Power for Armed Forces

The manner of preparing for and waging war is growing more technical as time goes on, which means fewer men will be needed for national defense. It's probably true that the foot soldier will never be dispensed with regardless of the kind of war mankind faces, but numbers are not an essential factor in modern defense any more. Or shall we say numbers are not an essential factor in keeping the peace, because atomic war could destroy the human race.

At any rate a highly maneuverable, highly trained army is the best assurance of keeping the peace. An increasing number of people have come to deplore the present methods of recruit training, where the recruit is not paid a salary commensurate with his skill and about the time he is trained for some technical job, he is lost to civilian employment, which is in a better position to offer him a career. Many have said it would be the part of common sense to encourage those who are highly skilled to remain in the branch of service they are in. There is nothing wrong in making the army, navy or air force a career. It might be necessary to provide more adequate housing in many centers, but measured in terms of money the government is spending for defense, it might actually save the taxpayers money.

Fact is the matter of encouraging more careers in the armed forces would not only provide a modern need, but a saving as well. We'll probably never be able to remove the threat of war.

Solution to the Farm Problem

Back in the days when wheat was worthless, a wise little grower noted that he could buy wheat cheaper than he could produce it. Because he was a good farmer and could raise about 3,200 bushels on his quarter section, he went on the market that fall and bought what he anticipated he would produce the following harvest. He didn't turn a clod on his 160 and was certain that he would have 3,200 bushels to sell, without losing a drop of sweat, when combines began to hum.

By harvest time, the price of wheat was up some and a little nearer what it was worth. Thus, the wise little farmer, although he worked not during the year and his land rested, had as much wheat to sell as he would have had, maybe more, had he planted his field the fall before.

Sometimes the solution to the farm problem seems very simple. At the moment, the government is burdened with millions of bushels of wheat that isn't worth one intrinsic penny and will be disposed of sometimes at a total loss, plus carrying charges.

Why not say to the quarter-section farmer, "Let your land lie idle this wheat year and by next June the government will give you 3,200 bushels from its surplus stock. You can sell it on the open market for \$2 a bushel or more, with the understanding that, if the market is below that figure your government will buy it at \$2."

Who has lost anything? The farmer has \$6,400 without working for it. If the price is above \$2, the government doesn't buy it. Moreover, if forced to buy the wheat it will have 3,200 bushels surplus in the stock pile—no additional bushels, but instead the same number that was in the pile the previous year.

What's wrong with the idea? You figure it out. We just write the editorials and find it very difficult, in this era of belabored planning, to present a simple point clearly. It should be like crystal that the government cannot accumulate surpluses and encourage their building and still be on sound economic ground. But who dares to look at the farm problem, except through smoked glasses?

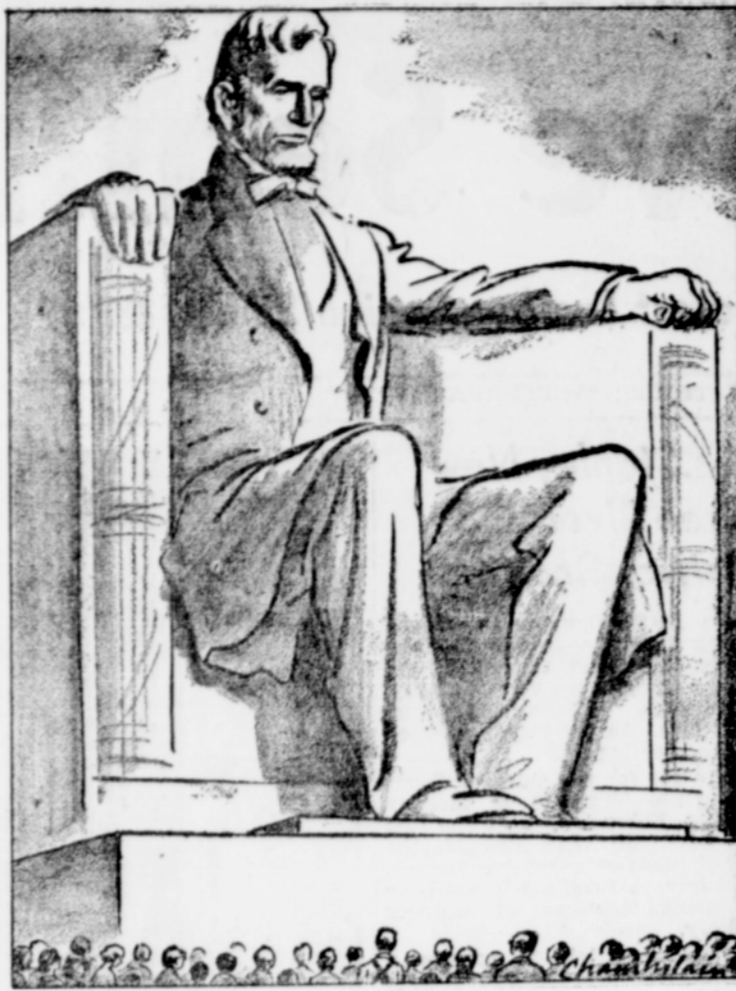
—Garber (Okla.) Free-Press.

Governmental Cost Part of Your Budget

A recent tax report of the National Association of Manufacturers at Portland says that in making a family budget, if you make a family budget, it might be well to include the cost of the state and federal government. If national spending was broken down on the per capita basis in Oregon, you might include these items: National defense, \$228.19; foreign aid, \$26.10; atomic energy, \$14.04.

While we realize that the National Association of Manufacturers is a dirty word to some people, even the most

GROWING WITH THE YEARS



A Reminder, On His Birthday:

"Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it."
—Abraham Lincoln.

prejudiced would have to admit the above suggestion might have some logic, because these items have to be paid for. You may be in position not to pay a high income tax, but if you buy a car, jewelry or a hundred or more miscellaneous items carrying a federal excise tax on the price tag you are making a contribution to governmental expenses. Fact is you will find that these items take a big part of your pay check if you are on a salary, or have you reaching toward the bottom of the barrel by April 15, if you are self employed.



The figures include 3,533 drivers who had licenses lifted for 90 days or longer after conviction for driving while intoxicated.

A history of too many convictions or accidents brought license suspension to 976 drivers during the year, an increase of more than 350 over 1955.

Other reasons listed for suspension were: Auto theft 8, negligent homicide 3, hit and run (personal injury) 2, reckless driving 717, violation of basic rule 645, driving without a license 158, hit and run (no injury) 126, failure to stop at accident scene 69, failure to yield right of way 35. Failure to report an accident 691, failure to pass test 96, failure to appear when requested 72, failure to complete tests 27, fatal accident 33, physical condition 29, medical reports 23, and miscellaneous reasons 528.

Another 1,149 drivers received additional suspension periods when they were caught and convicted of driving while their licenses were suspended.

Crusade for Freedom Campaign to Get Underway Feb. 1 Here

The month-long Crusade for Freedom, a campaign to raise funds in support of Radio Free Europe and Free Europe Press, got under way in Oregon and the rest of the nation Friday, Feb. 1, according to Paul B. McKee of Portland, state chairman.

County chairmen are being established throughout the state, and the American Legion auxiliary has accepted the campaign as a national security project. Mrs. Harold L. Leach of Bonneville, security chairman for the auxiliary, is directing the activities of her organization.

There will be various special events during the month, including the launching of Freedom balloons in various cities. The balloons are the same as those which Free Europe Press sends behind the iron curtain to bring news of the free world to the 70,000,000 captive people in the satellite countries.

HERE'S WHY . . . by weltman

THE PICTURE ON YOUR TELEVISION SET EXPANDS AND CONTRACTS.

This may be because your output of current is limited. Ask what you have your electrical appliances, you rob your television of needed voltage. An electrical contractor can quickly rewire your outgoing wiring, give you bigger electrical capacity.

OCTOPUS OUTLETS ARE USED AROUND THE HOUSE.

It's because you don't have enough outlets—fed by enough branch circuits—to keep pace with your electrical needs. A well wired home by modern standards has convenience outlets to spare, fed by circuits designed for particular jobs.

YOU HAVE FREQUENT ELECTRICAL BLACKOUTS.

Because not just one oversized circuit, but the entire home system, is carrying too big a load, you may need to replace your service equipment with bigger units. Ask your electrical contractor for Adequate Wiring to handle today's and future appliance needs.

Author to Address Oregon Publishers

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, February (Special)—Stewart Holbrook, distinguished Northwest author, will be the speaker at the annual banquet meeting of the Oregon Press Conference on the campus Friday, February 15.

The two-day meeting of the conference, which is sponsored by the University school of journalism and the Oregon Newspaper Publisher's Assn., will be featured by the speaking appearance of a number of outstanding men in the field.

Hodding Carter, editor and publisher and the Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss., and a well-known author, will give the 1957 Eric W. Allen Memorial Lecture. Other guest speakers will include Kenneth L. Holmes, Linfield college, research and feature writer on Northwest history; Charles O. Bennett, Audit Bureau of Circulation, Chicago; Ralph Stuller, Couville Valley Sentinel; Mrs. David Shaw, former publisher of the Curry County Reporter, Gold Beach; Dr. Robert D. Clark of the University of Oregon; Dean Charles T. Duncan and Warren Price, both of the university journalism school.

Presiding at the two-day conference, the 38th annual meeting of the Oregon Press Conference, will be Michael J. Frey, publisher of the Oregonian and president of ONPA. He will officiate in place of the late Bernard J. Mainwaring, who was president of the conference.

Motoring Tourists Assured Adequate Gasoline in Europe

The gasoline rationing situation in Europe has improved considerably during recent weeks to the point where the American Automobile Association, has assured the traveler who plans to motor in Europe this coming season "will encounter no serious difficulties in obtaining gasoline." The Oregon State Motor Assn. has announced.

In the two great tourist countries, Great Britain and France, the situation has improved so that the AAA finds "virtually no limit to the amount of motoring the foreign visitor may do."

Sunday driving is not allowed in Sweden and Turkey at present, but this may be expected to be lifted soon, at least in Sweden. Outside of these two countries, the situation at present is near normal throughout Europe.

The following report on the gasoline situation by countries, has been prepared by the AAA: Austria—No rationing. Belgium—No rationing. A 43-mile per hour speed limit has been introduced to help conserve gas. Denmark—Rationing is in effect, but sufficient gas will be allowed the foreign motorist to reach his destination, return to point of entry and enjoy normal driving during his stay in Denmark.

Finland—No rationing. France—Rationing is in effect. A system has been introduced whereby foreign vehicles remaining in France for more than 48 hours will be allowed sufficient gas (up to 50 gallons at one time) for touring purposes, with an additional allowance upon application. The amount of gas allowed is computed according to the number of miles to be covered and the horsepower of the car. Germany—No rationing.

Greece—The British government announced in Parliament this week that foreign motorists will be "given petrol coupons sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of the tourist in normal times. There is virtually no limit to the amount of motoring which may be done in the United Kingdom by an overseas visitor." Special arrangements have been made with car hire firms which will enable them to meet all the motoring needs of overseas visitors. Greece—No rationing for tourists. Ireland—Gasoline is rationed. Allotments in excess of 800 miles per month, however, will be granted to overseas visitors.

Italy—No rationing. Luxembourg—No rationing. Monaco—Same as France. Netherlands—No restriction on cars with foreign plates. Norway—No rationing.

Portugal—No rationing, but gas stations will be closed on Sundays. Spain—No rationing. Sweden—No rationing, but Sunday driving not allowed. This ban is likely to be lifted soon, according to most sources. Switzerland—No rationing, but motorists may not take more gas out of the country than they have in it. Turkey—No rationing is in effect. Visitors may have from 1½ to 2 gallons daily for their driving and may fill their tanks when leaving the country. No Sunday driving.

Bank Debts Up Over Year Ago

Eugene, January (Special)—Oregon bank debts reported for December, showed an increase not only over the previous month, November, of 1956 but also over December of a year ago.

The 164 banks reporting in the state showed an increase in bank debts of 8 per cent from December, 1955, and a 3.1 per cent increase from November, 1956. Total bank debts for the state were \$1,757,114,841.

Bank debts, collected monthly by the university's bureau of business research, are regarded as good indicators of current business activity. Debts represent the dollar value of checks drawn against deposit accounts of individuals and business firms.

Bank debts in the Upper Willamette Valley, including Albany, Corvallis and Eugene, were up 2.7 per cent over the previous month but showed a decrease of 3.3 per cent from December of last year. Total bank debts, reported by 23 banks in the area, were \$152,269,581.

By the time a man understands women, his wife won't let him out of the house nights.—Hal Chadwick.

Another Link Between Mediterranean And Red Sea Says Jerusalem Chamber

The following letter received by the local chamber of commerce from the chamber of commerce in Jerusalem, Israel, lends an interesting angle on the Suez canal difficulty in the Middle East.

The question of free navigation in international watersways, as well as of vital concern to all those interested in world trade and commerce. We therefore take the liberty of bringing the following matter to your attention.

While the Suez Canal has been in the headlines almost continuously for the past few months, little note has been taken of the fact that there is another link between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Parallel to the Gulf of Suez and east of the Sinai desert lies the Sanafir-Aqaba which borders on four countries: Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The Gulf of Aqaba is 100 miles long and has a total coastline of 230 miles. The width of the Gulf varies from 12 to 17 miles. At its northern end there are two ports: Aqaba in Jordan and Eilat in Israel.

Near the southern end where the Gulf merges in the Red Sea, two small uninhabited islands are situated—Tiran and Sanafir—which Egypt occupied in 1950. The only navigable channel from the Red Sea to the Gulf is a mere 500 metres in width between the island of Tiran and the strip directly facing it on the Sinai coast, known as Ras Nasrani. This is a barren, desolate spot where nothing exists except the gun emplacements which the Egyptians set up six years ago for the sole purpose of preventing ships from sailing freely to and from the Israeli port of Eilat.

When Egypt first occupied the islands of Tiran and Sanafir, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, on 28 January, 1950, affirmed in an aide-memoire to the American Ambassador in Cairo, that the occupation of the islands was not intended to place obstacles in the way of innocent passage through the Straits and that this passage would remain free, as recognized principles of international law.

Despite this assurance, the fact that the Gulf of Aqaba is an international waterway, the Government of Egypt has blocked the passage of Israel-bound ships through the Straits of Tiran and maintained an illegal blockade of the port of Eilat. It has prevented and deterred Israel-bound ships from entering the Gulf and has thereby caused incalculable harm to Israel trade and economic development. The Egyptian blockade of Israel was twice discussed in the Security Council, in September, 1951, and in March, 1954, when the Egyptian interference with navigation to Israel was strongly denounced and Egypt was called upon to desist from these illegal practices. Egypt ignored these authoritative pronouncements and continued to close the Gulf to Israel-bound shipping. It was only the occupation of Ras Nasrani by the Israel Defence Forces at the beginning of November, 1956, which opened up the Straits and the Gulf to international shipping.

Freedom of navigation to the Gulf of Aqaba is a matter of vital importance to Israel. Since the blockade was broken, ships of various flags (including a Lebanese flag) have passed unimpeded through the Straits of Tiran. A number of ships are now plying freely between East Africa and Eilat. The port of Eilat is being rapidly enlarged and fitted for the handling of ships of large tonnage. The road between Beersheba and Eilat is being resurfaced for heavy traffic. Plans are afoot for extending the Hafi-Beersheba railway line to Eilat. An oil pipeline between Eilat and the Mediterranean coast is under construction, while a second pipeline of much larger dimensions is being planned.

The matter, however, does not concern merely Israel. Eilat could become a pivotal point for international trade between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean if the present freedom of navigation through the Gulf is maintained. Apart from Egypt, Israel is the only country which has an outlet both to the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The passage through Aqaba could offer an alternative route to the Suez Canal. Recent events have shown that the Suez Canal can easily be obstructed by accident or design and can at all times be closed at the whim of Egypt's rulers. The development of the Aqaba route would break the Egyptian monopoly. In any case the Suez Canal

will soon not be adequate for the requirements of the oil transport from the Middle East to Europe which at present constitutes its primary function. Several projects have been considered for meeting this problem. There is the route around the Cape, but this will raise the cost of transportation considerably, because the giant tankers which will have to be constructed for this purpose require very large capital investments.

The proposed trans-Israel pipeline from Eilat to the Mediterranean coast would obviate the need for some 30 45,000 ton or 20 60,000 ton tankers. This would represent an economy in capital investment of \$270-\$380 million. Furthermore, the use of the pipeline would result in annual savings exceeding \$50 million a year for transportation and thus in the landed cost of fuel in Western Europe.

The maintenance of the freedom of shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba is a matter of world-wide interest. Israel is now withdrawing its forces from the Sinai peninsula in compliance with the United Nations resolution of 2 November 1956 in spite of the fact that Egypt is flouting the terms of that resolution by again sending terrorist squads into Israel territory. In the interest of world trade it is essential that the freedom of navigation through the Gulf of Aqaba, which has now been secured, should be maintained and not again be interfered with by the renewal of Egyptian control over the Straits of Tiran. Firm guarantees and effective practical measures must be instituted before any change is made in the present situation under which the Gulf is open to the ships and cargoes of all nations.

We should greatly appreciate your bringing the above facts to the notice of all your members, perhaps by giving them space in your publication.

We should also be glad to have your comments on this memorandum.

Yours sincerely
J. D. Mann, Acting President
K. Bergman, General Secretary
Chamber of Commerce, Jerusalem

MEMORY Lane

DUSTY ROADS Remember what clouds of dust used to roll into the house every time a horse or buggy passed? Whew! No wonder mother, enveloped in a big checked apron, was forever sweeping and using a dust cloth. Today, motor vehicles and paved roads are saving housewives many hours of extra cleaning. Remember?

SMITH'S FUNERAL CHAPEL
115 No. 6th
Ph. 101

By the time a man understands women, his wife won't let him out of the house nights.—Hal Chadwick.

Young Men Slow To Register With Draft Board

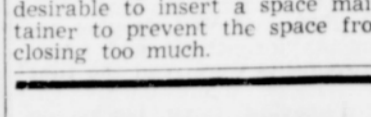
Earl H. Hill, chairman of local selective service board No. 13, states: "The currently reduced monthly calls for induction in Oregon has resulted in an increased letdown of prompt registration, by young men upon reaching the age of 18 years. Young men are not coming in to register en masse, as they used to several months ago." He further says, "This is not a willful disregard of the law in most instances, but is considered to be an oversight. It is a condition, however, that should be promptly corrected."

He concluded with a warning, "Even though inductions may continue to be very light, and to a large extent may be filled by those volunteering for induction, the Universal Military Training and Service Act still requires every young man to register with Selective Service at the local board office of with an appointed Registrar within five days after he attains the age of 18."

Should a Deciduous Tooth That Is Lost Too Soon Be Replaced With a Space Maintainer? Sometimes the space caused by the premature loss of deciduous tooth tends to close unless a space maintainer is used. The dentist may want to observe the space regularly to determine whether it is becoming smaller. It may be desirable to insert a space maintainer to prevent the space from closing too much.

"FEET FIRST"

By Ed Hoover Watch this space every week.



THE FOOT AND HAND AND ITS COMPARISON.

The foot being the distal member of the lower extremity, while the hand is the distal member of the upper. By such a comparison valuable aid is comprehended of its structure. It has been stated on several occasions that the foot is merely a hand by the functions of support locomotion which it is obliged to perform.

Look at your hands and then at your feet, if you have short, thick fingers, you will note your feet will be short and thick and visa-versa, therefore by just looking at a person's hand you can determine whether they have wide or narrow feet.

Hoover's Shoe Store
532 Main St.
Cottage Grove, Oregon

A TRIBUTE TO OUR NEWSBOYS

The eager-faced lad who stands on the corner in all kinds of weather selling newspapers is, in every sense of the word, an American businessman. He is a self starter. He is up bright and early and on the job late at night. Nobody backs him with capital or confidence. He supplies all of this himself . . . and banks solely on his own alertness and salesmanship. Your newsboy may deliver your newspaper to your door. If so, he is even a more astute businessman, for he not only throws his papers at countless front porches, but doubles back regularly to make collections. Yes, the newsboy is an American institution. Keep up the good work, youngster. We're all behind you!

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We Salute Our Town!

... solid comfort!

NORTONIA Hotel

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S. W. 11th at STARK

PORTLAND, ORE.