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AID (?) TO SMALL BUSINESS

By CHARLES V. STANTON

President Truman now is proposing to extend his socialistic welfare program to include small business, that the problems of small business may be solved "through their own efforts but under federal supervision."

It must be a comforting thought to the small businessman that the Great White Father, who has succeeded in skyrocketing the national debt to astronomical proportions, carrying the country to the verge of bankruptcy, now plans to become an efficiency expert in the field of small business.

What does the President propose to do that cannot now be done more efficiently?

His five-point program, it would seem, adds nothing except red tape, more federal payroll jobs, and more federal expense under the guise of social benefits.

Would Encourage The Misfits

Like so much of the existing socialistic welfare program, the president's aid-to-small-business proposal would primarily benefit chiselers and misfits.

Loans would be made available through the RFC. Bank loans would be assured under long-term repayment plans. Applications for loans would be processed at Washington.

The long established custom in this country provides that a businessman goes to his local banker for financial aid. The banker, a resident of the community, knows the businessman personally. He knows his volume of business. He knows the capabilities of the proprietor and his efficiency in management. He knows the local economic situation—whether an expansion project is financially sound, whether a store is overstocked, whether future business prospects justify a loan.

How many of these things about an individual business would be known to a federal clerk at a desk in Washington? How efficiently could a swivel-chair occupant in the national capital estimate economic conditions of a particular community, the managerial efficiency of a loan applicant, or the state of his inventory?

The proposed federal loan fund to small business would be a well of abundance for chiselers and inefficient operators who would get only curt dismissal from the local banker.

Taxpayers Would Carry Burden

The President's proposal for aid to small business would permit establishment of another federal bureau, loaded with administrators, supervisors, actuaries, cashiers, clerks, field agents and snoopers. The taxpayer would be nicked for the payroll.

Yet all this expense could be spared by relaxing current restrictions on banks, permitting expansion loans for longer periods of time, and permitting the investment of reserves in local property and business rather than in government securities used for refinancing the huge federal debt.

Small business may deserve help but it needs principally some relief from the load of federal taxes, red tape, limitations, and controls, rather than the addition of another load.

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

the cop nails me he'll have to nail this government guy too. The thought was so pleasing that I relaxed and became my natural self again.

NOW isn't that a heck of a note? I don't doubt that the government employee driving the car with the white license was a most estimable person. Most of them are. I suspect that if we had stopped for a refreshing cup of tea—or even a bottle of beer to break the monotony of the long road—we might have fallen easily into conversation and out of the incident might have grown a lasting friendship.

Still, there was that little instinctive edge of animosity toward the white license that spotted the car as a government car and at the same time spotted its driver as a government man. I'll bet you've felt the same twinge. It must be some atavistic hangover from the long centuries when government was the universal oppressor of the common man.

Anyway, there was a fleeting moment when I would have been almost willing to be arrested myself in order to see the government man arrested too. It passed in a flash, and I was properly ashamed of the unworthy thought.

Aren't human reactions funny?

THE cop paid us no heed as we slid past him. Why should he? We were going about our lawful business in a perfectly lawful way. COPS, TOO, are human beings. And, as human beings, they're at least 98 percent on the strictly decent side. If you treat them right, they'll treat you right nearly every

time. If you'll track back HONESTLY AND ACCURATELY through the record of your experiences with cops you'll find, I think, that nearly every time a cop has treated you smoothly it has been because you were a trifle snooty with him first.

WHILE we're on this subject, let's squeeze it dry.

I have a notion that if both the government man and I had been outside, the state cop might even have arrested the government man first. State cops, under their uniforms, are just people. As such, they have the same atavistic hangovers as you and I. Just as you and mine, their ancestry goes back through the long centuries to that dim and distant time when GOVERNMENT was almost invariably an OPPRESSOR. In his blood, doubtless are the same dregs of resentment from that period when government gave to the privileged few the right to abuse and exploit the unprivileged many. In a given set of circumstances, we human beings all tend to act in a given way.

I THINK I'd like to end this philosophical piece with the hope that the time NEVER COMES in America when we lose this faint trace of resentment toward BIG government.

It traces back, I think, to the barons at Runnymede and to unwashed, smelly-sweat Wat Tyler and his rebellion. It was out of things like this that our Bill of Rights came, and our Bill of Rights is the most precious possession we have. If we ever get careless and let ourselves lose it, we'll be gone goings, our liberties will be up the creek and government will have us by the throat again.

We mustn't EVER let that happen.

Is It True An Elephant Never Forgets?



Congress Chat

HARRIS, ELLSWORTH, M. C.
4th District, Oregon

Letter From Washington

The Omnibus Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization bill, which has just been cleared by Congress, carries important additional authorizations for the Willamette Valley Flood Control project. Increased costs since the original project was authorized, plus some additions caused by revised plans, made a larger authorization figure necessary.

The authorization bill referred to has been widely criticized as a "pork" bill—meaning an opportunity for Members of Congress to grab juicy slices for their districts. cannot see much justification for this criticism. The bill does two things. It adjusts previously made cost estimates of projects now under construction. It represents final approval for new projects which may or may not be constructed in the long future. The bill DOES NOT appropriate or spend any money. Similar authorization bills in the past have piled up a back-log of approved plans totalling more than 700 projects, but only some 70 projects are now under construction and appropriations for starting new projects are not being allowed this year.

I think some of the screaming about the Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control bill has been in the nature of a smoke screen for the purpose of distracting attention from the deficit-spending appropriations bill now under consideration.

New Jersey Republicans have formulated a party platform with only 28 words in it which, to my way of thinking, is the best statement of Republican philosophy, aims, and objectives I have ever seen. Here it is:

"America can be saved from Communism and bankruptcy. America's problems can be met by her great people without loss of their liberties. We dedicate ourselves to this undertaking."

For the fourth consecutive time there is serious war talk while Congress is in session. The intensity of the war scare usually seems to be in proportion to the size of the appropriation being considered for the armed services. This time the bill calls for the largest amount ever appropriated for the armed forces in peacetime.

Due to the present very serious tension the amount will be increased. At first I was inclined to believe these crises were home-made. It seemed the war talk might be drummed up by the Administration and the Defense Department for the purpose of scaring Congress into appropriating more money. A check of the facts disproves this idea. The war threats have actually been generated by the Russians. They caused us to start the famous air-lift while an appropriations bill was under consideration. Even though the President did not announce the fact until the House-Senate conference was endeavoring to decide on the amount of arms aid to Europe, Russia did explode an atomic bomb while that bill was under consideration. Later the Russians shot down an airplane. The repercussions of that act continue to cause tension. Very serious developments may yet result from the murderous Russian action.

The conclusion I am compelled to reach is that the Russian government is very anxious to have us continue our ruinous administration policy of deficit spending.

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Sitting with Martha in front of her wood-fire recently, our feet resting upon one of the beautiful Navajo rugs she enjoys owning, we talked of Mrs. Navajo, whose weaving is done with such simplicity, skill and beauty. "There's no wear-out to these rugs, either," said Martha. "These must be 60 years old. And look at them!"

Here am I, afraid to get started with a loom because moving is hanging over my head like a Damocles' sword—but does Mrs. Navajo feel any concern about the possibility of moving? Not she! More forage for her sheep, that's what moving means to her. Being a nomad seems so un-complicated!

When Mrs. Navajo decides to do a bit of weaving, she uses wool from her own sheep which like as not she has sheared herself, and washed with soapweed. The children have helped with the carding. Then Mrs. Navajo sits down on the ground and, as casually as you crochet, she twirls her spindle, resting one end on a stone, feeding the fluffy carded wool between thumb and forefinger.

Does she have any anxiety lest the shop be "out" of the color she is using? Dear me, no, not Mrs. Navajo. She has dyed her own wool with dye-stuffs around her in the desert. Does she need a wheel? No, she spins as primitive people have spun for hundreds of years.

And her loom? What could be simpler? Some heavy uprights, the warp strung on a frame-work on the ground, then raised and fastened in place, and Mrs. Navajo goes to work. Result—something beautiful, durable, and useful.

In contrast to Mrs. Navajo's way, Mrs. David Bowes of Washington, Wash., was in Eugene recently demonstrating with the ease of long practice, the art of spinning with a flax wheel. Visitors to the Weavers' guild exhibit spent much time watching her spin thread "fine enough for a handkerchief." Several guild members were weaving.

Miss Clara Nasholm was weaving a dainty apron on her big loom on which she had strung 898 warp threads, or was it 878? "I have to finish this before I can take the loom apart and go home," she said, working as she talked. But she took time to find "two Roseburg ladies" . . . and that was how I enjoyed such a nice visit with the Misses Olive and Irene Walker over one of the tea tables.

Molasses Processed From Wood Waste May Be Used As Feed For Oregon's Livestock

By PAUL W. HARVEL JR.

CORVALLIS, May 10.—(AP)—Oregon livestock growers soon may be feeding their livestock on molasses produced from wood waste. And it is as good as cane molasses.

The forest products laboratory here says this is its favorite recipe for molasses:

Take some ground up wood, and heat it with sulfuric acid. Add yeast and you have a weak beer. Then distill the beer and you have alcohol. One of your by products will be molasses.

It takes a ton of wood to produce a ton of molasses, which is half sugar and half water. This won't be economical if you're just going to make molasses, because your molasses will cost too much. But it can be done if you're extracting some of the other products from bark and wood waste at the same time.

Another important project of the laboratory is dealing with fungus-infected lumber, which now is passed up by the loggers. It has conducted tests to determine that trees full of holes caused by fungus are 45 to 95 percent as strong as clear lumber.

The laboratory is finding uses for the fungus-infected wood. The stuff is pretty, and can be used for decorative walls. And glued into panels, it's plenty strong.

The laboratory found it could make high grade charcoal, but it stopped this project because an expected charcoal shortage never developed. P. H. Proctor, technical director of the laboratory, says they found out how to make gasoline from this charcoal. But it isn't economical, because it would take all the wood waste in the northwest just to keep two small synthetic gasoline plants going.

Other Products Listed
A tough fibre board, with a core made of planer shavings and covered with veneer, is another product of the laboratory's research. It is studying proper seasoning of lumber as well as plywood and the glue that holds it together. It is making a study for the federal Forest service to find out the strength of second growth Port Orford cedar.

And the laboratory even has some farmers. Post farmers, that is. The post farm, 75 feet by 300 feet, contains 2,000 fence posts. The purpose is to learn what kind of wood makes the best fence posts, and how to treat them to get the longest life.

There is a miniature industrial plant to test how woods can be preserved, and what chemicals preserve them best.

Another important project is to find ways to use Oregon-grown hardwoods for flooring. They make beautiful floors.

Railway Ties Wanted
The laboratory has a project, which might take 25 years, to find out what kinds of wood can be used for railroad ties. This project was requested by the Southern Pacific railroad, which now uses Douglas fir ties. It wants to know about other kinds of wood in case we get into war and all the Douglas fir is required for war purposes.

One project is to show the farmer how we can save money by using lower grade lumber. There's no use, Proctor says, in a farmer building a hog house out of No. 1 grade lumber.

A big help to timber cruisers is the project to give them a fixed method of determining which trees are good inside, and thus should be cut.

Other things being studied at the

Meet The CANDIDATE

A. O. Helvey



(The information for the following story was submitted by the candidate in the primary election, May 19, and does not necessarily signify endorsement by the News-Review.)

A. O. (Hap) Helvey, 1137 Sunset Lane, Roseburg, is seeking a post on the county commission on the Republican ticket.

Helvey, born in Clackamas county in 1895, has lived in Douglas county 18 years. He is married and has one daughter and two grandchildren.

At present, the candidate is employed by Associated Plywood Mills. He started to "work in the woods" in 1906. For the last 10 years he has devoted his time to road construction and maintenance for several local loggers.

The candidate is a member of Evergreen Grange, the American Legion, Rod and Gun club, VFW, and CIO-IWA.

Helvey says, "If elected, I will do all in my power to spend the taxpayers' money to the best advantage. I have just completed several months service for the county, and as the result of my observations while an employee, decided that I could do the taxpayers some good as a commissioner."

"I know how to build roads and maintain them. I have been a foreman of a large logging company for years, where most of the money is spent on roads."

National Science Foundation Bill Signed By Truman

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(AP)—President Truman today signed a bill setting up a national science foundation to promote progress in science as a national policy.

He said the establishment of the foundation "is a major landmark in the history of science in the United States."

In a 600-word statement issued from his western tour, he said scientific knowledge is "indispensable to our continued growth, prosperity and security."

He added it was not enough for the U. S. to keep abreast of the rest of the world, "we must maintain our leadership."

"We have come to know that our ability to survive and grow as a nation depends to a very large degree upon our scientific progress."

The legislation provides for a 24-member board to supervise the letting of research contracts and the awarding of fellowships and scholarships. The operating head of the foundation will be a \$15,000-a-year director to be appointed by the President.

The foundation is to cooperate with the defense department and the atomic energy commission.

For the first year, the bill authorizes a \$500,000 appropriation for the foundation's work, with \$15,000,000 annually thereafter. However, separate legislation actually providing the money is necessary.

Before sending the bill to the White House, Congress struck out a controversial provision that would have required the FBI to pass judgment on the loyalty of persons employed by the foundation or receiving scholarships. The FBI will continue to make factual reports on the background of such persons but will not be required to evaluate the reports or pass judgment on applicants.

A similar bill was vetoed by President Truman in 1948 mainly because it gave control of public funds and public policy to private individuals.

laboratory include use of bark for insulating buildings, making cork from bark, finding more chemicals in bark, using bark for conditioning the soil, making sawmill studies to recover defective logs, and making economic surveys of sawmill communities.

Of the 5-cent-per-1,000-foot tax on timber, the laboratory gets 60 percent, and the state forestry department's research program gets the other 40 percent.

PHONE 100

between 6:15 and 7 p. m., if you have not received your News-Review. Ask for Harold Mobley

Sudden Russian Collapse Unlikely, Although Tyranny's End Inevitable

By BRUCE BLOSSAT

Paul Hoffman, foreign aid chief, predicts the Russian Communist empire will collapse "quite suddenly" within our lifetime.

He sees two factors as decisive: The death of Premier Stalin, which he expects to touch off a wild scramble for power; and the breaking away of most Russian satellite countries from Moscow.

Hoffman believes these satellites are developing dangerous rigidity in their economic structures. All appears smooth on the surface, he says, because political brutality keeps it that way. But underneath, tensions are mounting.

The anticipated turbulence a accompanying a change in the Russian dictatorship will probably allow those tensions to burst into the open, says Hoffman.

What he forecasts is certainly a marked possibility. Yet it wouldn't be wise for the free world to count on anything so joyful as a Russian empire collapse unless and until it happens.

The west has been trying to guess for a long time just what will occur when Stalin dies. The list of likely successors is constantly undergoing revision. Some experts predict a cut-throat struggle, others think a smooth, frictionless switch will be made.

If there does prove to be a ruthless fight for Stalin's job, the satellites may well seize the

chance either to break loose or at least to take a more firmly nationalistic line on the Tito model.

We can't be so hopeful, however, about what might develop within Russia itself. No matter how bitter the competition for power, it almost certainly would not lead to the ouster of the oppressive totalitarian regime now entrenched.

Modern dictatorships have a tremendous command far more powerful weapons of control than did the tyrants of old. An army equipped with great fire power, brutal secret police, concentration camps, these all make revolt a difficult matter to bring off. Worse still, Russia has crushed any sort of organization or segment of society which could possibly serve as a rallying point for rebellious citizens. The Communists brook no rivals anywhere within the Soviet Union.

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From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Mud Lake Gets "Cleared Up"

County officers got a notice from the government not long ago, asking them to change the name of Mud Lake. Seems it's a pond, not a lake, by government standards.

Because it lies entirely inside our town limits, we asked to do the name-changing ourselves. Figured we'd think up a brand-new name. Mud Lake's really not very muddy—sort of pretty, in fact.

County people said go ahead, so we held a Town Meeting. Everyone suggested something. Windy Taylor thought "Taylor Pond" would be nice, because his place borders

it—for about 30 feet! But we finally decided to call it "Turtle Pond" in honor of the real owners.

From where I sit, naming that pond wasn't the most important thing in the world—but the way we did it was. Everyone offered his opinion and then the majority vote decided it. That's the way it should be—whether it concerns naming a pond, or having the right to enjoy a friendly glass of beer or ale—if and when we choose.

Joe Marsh

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