

Newsletter From State Sen. Chapman

Over 1220 bills already introduced this session and more to come! Perhaps you would like to know just what causes a bill to be introduced and where does it go from there until it becomes "An Act". A bill is introduced by a legislator because he, an interim committee, a state department or some organization or individual felt the need of a new law or a change in an old law. When a legislator feels that a bill is necessary, he asks the Legislative Counsel to prepare same for him. After this is done, the legislator turns it in to the desk of the House or Senate, whichever the case may be, and they in turn

send it to the Rules Committee who scrutinize it carefully as to proper form. If it happens to be a Senate bill, it is then sent back to the desk and is read two successive dates before the Senate session, after which the President refers it to the proper committee. Sometimes, if a bill requires money, it is referred to one committee and if passed out by them, it is then sent to Ways and Means Committee for their approval or disapproval. At the same time that this bill is sent to the committee, a copy of it is sent to the state printer and he in turn makes copies of the bill that night in order that the printed bill might

be on the legislators desks the next morning.

When a committee receives a bill, they go through it with a fine tooth comb, sentence by sentence, and if there is doubt in their minds as to whether or not it is a good bill, they call in informed persons on the subject before them as well as holding public hearing at which time anyone interested may come and give his views and opinions. After the bill has been in the Senate; however, if it is tabled or passed out with or without amendments, and sent to the floor of the Senate. If the bill is passed out with amendments, then these amendments are also sent to the printers in order that they might be printed and placed on the legislators desks too. When

a bill is reported out of committee, and sent to the floor of the chamber again, it is placed on the docket for third reading, at which time the Senators vote on the bill. If the bill passes, it is then sent to the House to be put through the same procedure as occurred in the Senate; however, if it is a House bill, the procedure is just reversed. If it passes the House committee and floor favorably, it is then sent to the Engrossed and Enrolled Bills Committee who prepare it for the signatures of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House and then finally, if he so chooses, the Governor signs it. This same committee has this bill read by three different sets of proof readers, to be sure it is letter perfect. After all of this procedure, a bill then becomes "An Act". One can readily see why processing takes so long and even with all the precautions, occasionally errors are made.

Senate Bill No. 308, the bond issue for \$12,600,000 for Highway 101, must go through this above process and, while we are working at it daily, it will take some little time before it can become "An Act". Many letters are coming to me from Coos and Curry Counties asking me to support this bill. Rest assured, everything possible is being done to get this bill processed favorably as soon as possible.

A delegation in favor of poisoning the Ten Mile Lake Systems at Lakeside, including Donald Bauer, Frank Drew, Mr. Stillman and others, called on me to see if it would be possible to get some legislation introduced that

DECISIONS...1957

Group Opposes "Colonialism"

Mixed reactions to two forms of "colonialism"—the U. S. domestic brand and that of European allies—were registered by Oregonians participating in the 1957 "Great Decisions" discussion of foreign policy issues.

Opposition to colonialism for U.

would take the Ten Mile Lake System away from the Fish Commission and place it under the State Game Commission. I have had a bill drawn by the Legislative Counsel and, inasmuch as it is past the deadline for individual legislators to introduce bills, I am now trying to get it passed by the Rules Committee.

A number of folks from home were here last week for the hearing on the Community College Bill. Those speaking in its behalf from Coos County, were Henry Hanson, representing the longshoremen, Ben Garske of I. W. A. C. P. Glass of the Central Labor Council, and Representative Clarence Barton.

Two outstanding and interesting guests of the Senate this week were Mrs. America earlier in the week and today Mrs. Oregon. Each one spoke briefly before the session.

Other guests calling on me from home were Eugene Bailey and H. Hill.

S. territories but general support of allied nations' control policies for colonies were favored by the majority of persons in more than 300 Oregon Great Decisions groups.

Prompt action on statehood of Alaska and Hawaii, a chance for Puerto Ricans to vote on independence or statehood, and more liberal dealings with Panama rated high in opinion ballots from 22 Oregon counties on the issue of "U. S.—For or Against 'Colonialism?'"

To vote for this and seven other foreign policy issues in the 1957 Great Decisions series are being tabulated by Oregon State college extension service. Ballot tabulations will be completed during the next three weeks on the three final issues of the series—neutralists, military strategy in the nuclear age, and trade and aid.

While generally favoring "self-determination" in U. S. territories, Oregonians balloted as follows on colonial questions of European allies:

Cyprus

66 percent thought the U. S. should support continued British control because of the strategic importance of the island.

29 percent said the U. S. should support majority rule by the 80 percent Greek population that wants union of the island with Greece.

The remaining 5 percent supported partition of the island into Greek and Turkish (the minority group) sections with self-determination for each.

Algeria

81 percent favored continued association of Algeria with the French Union. Algeria has been French territory since 1830.

19 percent believed this country should support the Algerian nationalists' movement for independence.

Singapore

92 percent voted U. S. support of British control until Far East tensions and local Communist activities quite down.

8 percent thought this country should press Britain to give Singapore self-government now.

The Belgian Congo

56 percent voted for U. S. "hands off" in this foreign policy issue. The Congo was annexed as Belgian territory in 1908 and is the richest country in Africa. Ninety percent of its important uranium export comes to the U. S.

44 percent thought we should urge a speed-up in economic and political development aimed at early independence.

Broad recommendation for U. S. policy in relations with European allies on colonial questions favored recognition that some peoples are not ready yet for self-government but encouragement to our allies and the United Nations to speed up education, administrative training, and economic development in all colonial areas. The U. S. could do its part through technical assistance and economic aid.

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