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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page the editors of The Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community endeavoring to be candid but fair and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

Sewage Disposal: An Area Problem

Constantly we are reminded that ours is an urban area with many problems impossible to confine by arbitrary boundaries such as "city limits."

This truism is apparent especially in problems concerning health and sanitation. Eugene's city councilmen recognized it at their last meeting in June when they encouraged steps that may enable suburban areas to participate with the city in plans for a sewage disposal plant.

The Council has been working with sewage disposal plans for Eugene since before the war, and just recently those plans were approved by the State Sanitary Authority. The state agency has not acted yet to require the "fringe areas" to provide for disposal plants, but the handwriting is on the wall.

Although our suburban areas still are without sewer systems and must rely upon septic tanks, in many sections they are too densely populated to continue safely in this fashion. The County Health Department already is refusing to sanction further building in some areas because of sanitation problems, but of greater concern is the department's repeated warning to these outlying communities: take action to provide adequate sewer systems before it must be done under the grim compulsion of epidemics.

In its efforts to combat stream pollution, the State Sanitary Authority has ordered Eugene, Springfield and all other cities to purify sewer system wastes before they are introduced into rivers. Industrial plants have been given similar orders under a mandate from the State Legislature that Oregon's streams be protected from usage as open sewers. Any sanitary districts formed by suburban residents to meet their needs for sewers can expect that they, too, will be required to build treatment plants.

The logic of building one disposal plant capable of serving this entire metropolitan area was apparent to the Eugene City Council. Having made its peace with the Sanitary Authority, the Council was free to proceed without the trouble of attempting a cooperative plan with the unincorporated suburban sections. However, the action taken by the Council in referring the problem to its Public Works Committee and in directing City Manager King to consult with Dr. Triolo, county health officer, was far more in the public interest.

Safeguards against disease must be as unprejudiced as a dike against the sea. If engineering investigations indicate that one disposal plant can serve Eugene and all its built-up environs, certainly serious planning should be undertaken. The rewards for all residents, in or out of the city, will be great. An integrated sewer system would doubtless prove more economic than several separate systems, even if topographical factors made it necessary to build two disposal plants. More than that, united action would give the entire community freedom from a dangerous condition.

The financial problems that would accompany such an undertaking would be imposing, but the fact remains that they would be no less under the alternative procedure. Citizens of Eugene have paid into a sewage disposal fund for 10 years. By collecting 25 cents a month from all water users, the city built a \$240,000 cash reserve prior to April of this year. Then, faced with the fact that a disposal plant large enough to meet only Eugene's needs will cost \$700,000, the City Council raised the monthly sewer service charge to \$1. To a certain extent (and it was this that brought the problem of area-wide sewage disposal to the Council's attention), customers of suburban water districts have contributed to the fund being accumulated for the Eugene plant.

Harry Ray, board member and superintendent of the Bethel Water District, appeared before the Eugene Council to protest assessment of his district with the charge. Ray told the Council that no assurance ever has been given Bethel residents that they will benefit from Eugene's disposal plant plans. He then indicated that if some agreement could be worked out, "it would be an entirely different matter."

The water supply for suburban water districts is delivered by the Eugene Water & Electric Board through master meters, and for this reason, like other large users, the districts enjoy quantity-delivery rates. The sewage disposal fund charges against the suburban districts also are made as they would be against any other large water customer. Divided among the residents of the districts, these charges are less than the \$1-a-month collections from Eugene householders.

These financial details should be kept in mind as studies are made looking toward a practical and equitable program. Engineering and legal problems involved probably will be still more complex. Some of the suburban areas do not have organized water

districts or other suitable agencies to serve as negotiating bodies for them. But the problem is not impossible of solution. Perhaps one possible solution would come through the formation of a single sanitary district to include the entire metropolitan area—city and suburbs. We understand that most of Los Angeles County is organized in this manner to support an integrated sewage disposal system.

It may also develop that Springfield and its fast-growing suburban districts will wish to participate in the planning, with an eye to either establishing a separate system east of the river or joining with westside residents in supporting one overall system. Many other communities, divided by rivers, have found it practical to lay connecting sewer mains across the streams rather than to operate two sewer systems. Perhaps engineering surveys would prove that the more economical procedure here.

In any event, nothing can be lost through attention to this problem, and the chances for gain—both monetary and in terms of public health—are considerable. We know that heavy expenditures must be made to assure proper sanitation in this area, and before those expenditures are made we want to be sure that we are going to get the best all-around bargain.

Dr. Triolo is making arrangements for a meeting of representatives of the city and all surrounding districts for initial discussions of a cooperative sewage disposal plan. No one is in a better position to present the problem than the county health officer. The response to his efforts should be spontaneous.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By Peter Edson
NEA WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Congressmen Try to Pass Economy Buck to Truman

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON—(NEA)—This Senate resolution which seeks to force the President to cut federal expenditures by from 5 to 10 per cent probably won't get very far. It might pass the Senate. Chances that it would get through the House are slim.

This artful dodge of congressional responsibility was first proposed by Sen. Millard Tydings of Maryland in mid-May. Senator Tydings proposed that even congressional salaries should be cut. That didn't get any place, naturally. "The Republican Senators Bridges of New Hampshire and Wherry of Nebraska gave the idea a whirl. Finally Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Expenditures, picked up the ball and ran with it.

Sixty-two senators—37 Republicans and 25 other Democrats—have now joined McClellan in support of this proposal to pass the buck and all responsibility for economizing to the President. While that looks like a lot of strength, it is the impracticability of this idea that will probably kill it, eventually.

If by some fluke the McClellan resolution should become law and if the President carried out its intent to the letter, the screams of anguish from the congressmen themselves would be terrific. All you have to do is remember back to 1946 to know that.

At the end of the war, there was some fear of considerable unemployment. The President twice asked Congress for public works appropriations to provide jobs. In July, 1946, Congress passed a \$2,000,000,000 flood control and public works bill, to resume construction on many projects stopped during the war.

MATERIAL SCARCITY DEVELOPED
Big unemployment didn't develop, but a great shortage of building materials did. To provide materials for housing and private construction, the President put out a temporary stop-work order on all projects not actually started.

The howl from Congress was immediate. Any district in which a government construction project was held up sent a delegation to Washington to protest it was being discriminated against. In September the President had to ask the Budget Bureau to review the cuts. Most of them were eventually restored. That's what happens all too frequently when the executive branch of the government tries to save money. It would probably happen again this time.

The responsibility for appropriating money for federal government operations rests entirely with the Congress. There is no precedent for allowing Congress to appropriate huge sums, then allowing the President to "veto" such sections of appropriation bills as he might be required to cut.

President Truman's cuts of nearly \$100,000,000,000 of war appropriations after V-J Day were all authorized by specific items in acts of Congress. The President didn't just arbitrarily make these economies.

If the McClellan resolution were in effect for only a short time and if the President wanted to be really mean about it, he would have the opportunity to get even with some of his pet peaves in Congress, by singling out projects in their state for cuts.

COULD ELIMINATE PROJECTS ENTIRELY
Take flood control, for instance. The McClellan resolution would limit cuts in any one agency to 20 per cent of its appropriation. Flood control is the work of Army Corps of Engineers. The total Army appropriation is approximately \$4,000,000,000. A 20 per cent cut of what would be \$800,000,000. The Senate-approved total for rivers and harbors work next year is \$751,000,000. Under the McClellan resolution, the President could cancel it all, though he probably wouldn't.

Imagine what would happen if the President had to cut crop loans or price support payments on farm products. Imagine what would happen if regulations had to be tightened so as to reduce GI bill of rights benefits or veterans' pensions.

The McClellan resolution couldn't touch interest payments on the public debt, amounting to \$3,000,000,000 a year. Also, there are \$9,000,000,000 expenditures called for next year by congressional authorizations from previous years. They couldn't be cut back. Contracts for government projects already under construction and for the purchases of planes and other military supplies already ordered couldn't be canceled without tremendous loss.

Budget Bureau now estimates that fixed commitments on which no cuts could be made total \$24,000,000,000. On an estimated \$42,000,000,000 budget, that would leave \$18,000,000,000 on which the cuts would have to be made. To save from \$2,100,000,000 to \$4,200,000,000 on that amount would mean a cut of from 12 to 24 per cent—not a 5 to 10 per cent cut as Senator McClellan proposes.

Traveling certainly is broadening, as the lady remarked sitting next to a fat man in a bus.

It's difficult to get the goods on the modern girl—that is, more than a yard or two.

Come canning season, the kids will be getting into a mighty good jam—and then a bad one.

Remember When It Used to Make You Drool?



Idaho ORC Trains At N W Fort Lewis

FORT LEWIS, Wash. — (AP) — Field problems and tactical managers, 382nd Infantry Regiment and the 361st Field Artillery Battalion. About 400 other 95th Infantry Division ORC members from Montana and Utah also are training here.

Idaho units in training here include the 390th Criminal Investigation Detachment, the 321st Engineers, and the 361st Field Artillery Battalion. All units were scheduled to remain here two weeks.

AT LAST! Science Solves Many "Bad Skin" Problems

The Skin and Its Enemies

NEW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SHOWS HOW ENCA CHECKS GROWTH OF GERMS IN SKIN

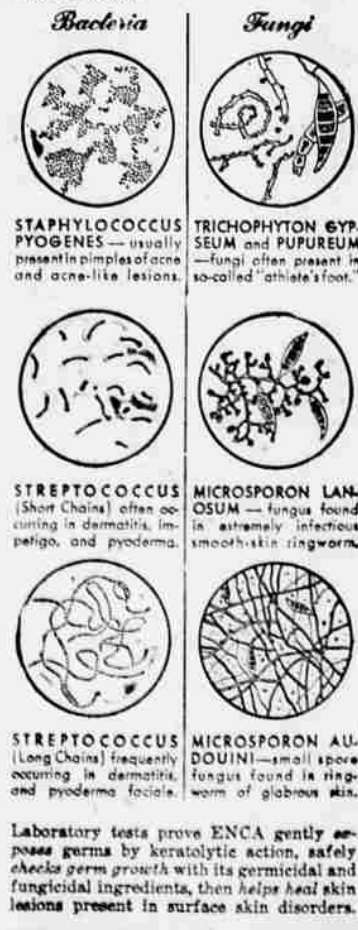
These technical facts are for those interested not only in what ENCA does, but how ENCA works and why it is so effective.

YOUR SKIN. This scientifically accurate micrograph shows how a cross-section of your skin looks in the microscope:



Note the top surface of the skin is not smooth, but rough and scaly. "Germs"—bacteria and fungi—of externally caused skin troubles lodge in this scaly outer layer of the skin where they grow and multiply—sometimes infecting the hair follicles, pores, sebaceous glands and tissues.

THE "GERMS" pictured below are only a few of hundreds of different kinds occurring in skin troubles:



Laboratory tests prove ENCA gently suppresses germs by keratolytic action, safely checks germ growth with its germicidal and fungicidal ingredients, then helps heal skin lesions present in surface skin disorders.

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- Pimples of ACNE
- 'TEEN-AGE' PIMPLES
- Scaly Rash of PSORIASIS
- Infected BLACKHEADS
- Externally Caused SKIN ITCH
- Smooth Skin RINGWORM RASH
- Pimples, Blisters of IMPETIGO
- Burning, Itching of 'ATHLETE'S FOOT'

IMPORTANT NOTE: Sometimes internal disorders and diseases cause skin troubles. ENCA may afford temporary relief from the external system of internal diseases but no claims for ENCA are based on such positive results. ENCA is a purely external medication—to relieve externally caused skin troubles. ENCA is a partial list of the kinds of skin disorders for which—if externally caused—ENCA is indicated.

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"ENCA Cream works like a charm. . . . We tried everything for our son, Joe, but nothing did any good until you suggested ENCA Cream. . . . Thank you again, Doctor." —Mrs. W. W.

"For several years I have used various recommended means in an attempt to remove facial blemishes and minor skin lesions, to no appreciable success. However, through ENCA Cream I have succeeded beyond my expectations." —Mr. E. N. F.

"Since adolescence I've been troubled with acne. . . . I decided to give ENCA Cream a try. After using it I have had the results I never before had: my skin is 100% better and the acne has all but cleared." —Mrs. M. B.

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ENCA's flesh-tinted, non-oily, non-sticky, cosmetic-type base instantly masks blemishes and relieves itching.

Then, ENCA's "keratolytic" action on the surface skin exposes germs for attack by germicidal and fungicidal ingredients. Bacteria and fungi are inhibited and natural healing begins.

Only ENCA Cream, containing Tyrothrin in combination with other special medicinal ingredients, gives this special 3-way action to relieve symptoms of externally caused skin ailments.

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Oil Firm Told To Sell Gas

LOS ANGELES — (AP) — Standard Oil Co. is restrained by court order from refusing to sell gasoline to a serve-yourself firm.

Eagle Oil Co., operator of 600 filling stations, several of the self-service type, in Los Angeles County, requested the restraining

order. Eagle's suit alleged Standard conspired to prevent from obtaining petroleum products in violation of anti-trust laws. The complaint alleged that Standard requires as a condition at Sacred Heart that not sell at prices lower than Standard-owned or controlled stations. The suit also charged Standard and other major firms—named as co-defendants but not as defendants—maintain a price structure that is a surplus of fuel.

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