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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER: Alton F. Baker
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Housing Bill Most Significant
It may turn out that the passage of the new national housing bill will be the most striking—whether or not the wisest—action taken by this session of the 81st Congress.

Here are some of the reasons the step is significant:
1. It is the only major domestic legislation thus far approved which is a part of President Truman's Fair Deal program.

2. Despite the fact that in a crucial test the measure was opposed by all but 24 Republicans in the House, the housing proposal drew heavy bipartisan support in the Senate and was essentially bipartisan in its origins.

3. The bill's approval climaxed a long, winding legislative history that began in 1944 and ended successfully only after two previous failures in the House in 1946 and 1948.

Few measures ever have had the exhaustive, intensive study accorded this housing legislation.
A special Senate subcommittee conducted eight months' investigation into every cranny of the housing field to start things off. Out of that inquiry came the first bipartisan bill, backed by two Democrats and a Republican, Senator Taft, who had been a driving force in the hearings.

The Senate passed the program but the House shelved it in midsummer of 1946.

The following year a GOP Senate opened a new inquiry and this time the program got lost in the legislative shuffle on that side of Congress. Meantime, a new joint congressional committee was appointed to make still further studies.

Its recommendations were woven into a new housing plan for 1948. For the second time the Senate approved it and dispatched it to the House. And for the second time the House killed it.

This year the Democratic 81st tried again. The Senate gave the program its third endorsement, by a comfortable 87 to 13. But the House seemed likely to prove as tough a barrier as formerly. It took all the skill of House leaders to drive the measure through at last.

4. A key maneuver in steering it to House success was use of a new rule that allows the powerful rules committee to be by-passed when it has blocked debate on a bill it dislikes. The rule was invoked and, facing defeat, the rules group reversed an original negative stand to let the housing measure reach the floor.

This is the first time a major piece of legislation has been pushed to victory against the wishes of the dictatorial rules committee.

5. Adoption of the plan will mean the resumption of federal public housing efforts for the first time since before World War II.

Whatever the ultimate impact upon private housing, this phase of the program is admittedly a gigantic experiment in government assistance. It calls for 810,000 dwelling units in six years, with the government committed to annual subsidies of \$308,000,000 for 40 years to finance this low-rent venture.

Critics say this and the \$1,500,000,000 slum clearance feature make the bill too costly. They contend also that it means socialistic interference with private builders.

But subsequent Congresses have a check on funds for the program should it actually prove too expensive.

As for the argument about government interference, supporters of the new bill in both parties insist private builders have not shown they could erect houses cheap enough to meet the needs of low-income families. Taft, who is no radical, reluctantly decided after hearing months of testimony that only the government could fill that demand.

Until they can be proved wrong by facts rather than words, the earnest supporters of this program have earned a chance for their ideas.

WASHINGTON LETTER
By Peter Edson
NEA WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Possible Rise of Nationalism in Germany Is Calculated Risk

WASHINGTON—(NEA)—End of the Paris conference of Foreign Ministers brings American and allied western European foreign policy to another one of those crucial turning points that are always bobbing up. Regardless of the somewhat disappointing results of the Paris meeting, things aren't going on in the same old stalemate.

A principal factor in the new situation will be emergence of the new west German state. This does not mean that it will be turned loose and allowed to shift for itself. But once having been created, the new German state will have to be given its proper place in the European scheme of things.

and the Christian Democrats of South Germany. But these are not the only political forces that will have to be reckoned with. Other important elements include the German youth groups and the refugees from eastern Germany and eastern Europe.

Refugees Are Potent Factor
There are from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 refugees in western Germany. They are desperate people, at odds with the native-born residents of western Germany. Many refugees are now being moved from Schleswig to the French zone, for instance, to relieve political pressure against Danish territory.

The U. S. military government has been giving considerable attention to the youth groups, fostering educational and sports organizations in the American zone. Less attention has been paid to them in the British and French zones. German youth organizations, it will be remembered, formed a strong corps for Hitler's support.

Both the refugees and the youth groups are now believed to be violently anti-Communist. But they are also believed to be ripe pickings for any new German nationalist movement that comes along. The new Association of Independent Germans formed in Frankfurt, or other outfits of the same stripe, may have a tremendous appeal to youth and refugee groups which will have no truck with the older, Democratic parties.

If these new political elements should hold the balance of power in the new German state, it will give the occupying powers a tough problem to handle. The western powers will probably have to support the Democratic parties in order to maintain a government that will at all time co-operate for total European economic recovery—and not work just for German recovery alone.

There is some opinion that the new German state will almost immediately have to be taken into full partnership with the Marshall Plan countries, because of Germany's great industrial potential. The fact that the new German state will be a disarmed nation does not mean that its voice will carry no weight at the council tables of Europe.

Risk of Nationalism Involved
While this negotiating with the new provisional German government may involve some risk of a strongly nationalistic Germany eventually arising, this is a calculated risk that must be taken. The alternative risk is to make some bargain with Soviet Russia and give the Communists more voice in west German affairs, just for the sake of keeping down west German nationalism.

As to what Russian policy will be from here on, of course, no one can predict. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in his press conference review of the Paris meeting, sees the Russians as on the defensive and unable to relax any of the stranglehold controls they have on eastern Germany.

John Foster Dulles, going a bit further, speculated in his New York statement that events might be shaping up within Russia for a struggle against growing revolt against Soviet intolerance.

Any idea that Russia will abandon her desire for political conquest over all Europe is pretty much wishful thinking. While it should have been evident to the Russians within the past year that they could not gain control of Europe, they apparently did not see it.

They may have recognized within the last few months that the situation in western Europe was not ripe for revolution. That may have accounted for their desire to hold the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, and their willingness to attend future meetings.

On the other hand, this may have been merely an explanatory move, seeking some new opening through which to reinvigorate their drive for conquest of western Germany and western Europe as a whole.

OUT OF THE WOODS
By Jim Stevens

For the Young Farmer . . .
The farm woodland unit in the Pacific Northwest is practically always a unit of a farm on which the main interest is in the dairy herd or in the cultivated crops and the meadows. The true woodland has soil that is good for trees and for little else.

The ideal is to make the most of the woodland for itself alone. Practically, it must be a scrub workhorse for the rest of the farm, a "woodlot" as of old, but promising future yields of all the new values that appear in the light of modern farm forestry science and modern merchandising of farm products.

The farm woodland unit is the perfect part of the farm for farm youth. There the young farmer can best learn to be responsible for management. Through his school, the 4-H Club, the Future Farmers of America Chapter, or other groups, he can meet with foresters, with the business men who deal in forest products in his trading center, and with others of his age out on the farms.

The young farmer of school age is used to learning new things. He can look forward to realization of yield from a slow-growing crop.

The farm woodland is a home of wild life. In size of growth it is the biggest thing on the farm. There is a mystery in its promise. Science has only begun to explore the marvels that may be made from a stick of pulpwood. The farm woodland is a frontier. It is an adventure.

And there is money in it for ambitious, informed and well organized farmers, young or old. Service in Farm Forestry . . .

Imagine a more or less typical farm and forest community of Western Oregon and Washington, naming it "Green Home". A state highway runs up the valley of the Lemolo River, on the track of a corduroy road of pioneer times—first of all an Indian trail.

There is a sawmill in Green Home that cuts 75,000 board feet of lumber per day, five days a week—most weeks. There are 20 old smaller sawmills in the Green Home trading area and 30 logging outfits.

Up Lemolo Valley and the valleys of its tributary creeks there are 180 farms with woodlands. Green Home, county seat of Mamook County, has a soil district and is county headquarters for farm organizations and for dairy and other cooperatives. There is a Mamook County farm forestry group and a Mamook County Keep Green Committee.

There are 12 important lumber stores in the county and a variety of building contractors. Green Home also has outlets for the sale of pulpwood, shingle bolts, peeler logs for plywood making, for cascara bark, Christmas trees, poles, posts, fuel wood and other minor forest products.

Government's Forces . . .
There is a county agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service in Green Home. It is headquarters of a State District Ranger Station of the U. S. Forest Service and a variety of other state, federal and county government agencies that have some concern with farm forestry.

There is a state park in Mamook County, forests owned by the schools, and industrial forests of which Lemolo Tree Farm, a 10,000-acre industrial forest owned by the Green Home Lumber Company and managed for permanent tree production, is the largest. The company employs two foresters on its operations. They give service also on farm forestry matters.

The newly organized Mamook County Farm Forestry Committee, it is plain to see, has a big job to do in serving as a clearinghouse for the relations of the farm woodland owner with all of these interests. This work has only begun. The young Mamook County farmer who takes an interest in the woodland in his farm can make use of this committee and at the same time help it to become rooted in the farm life and business of his country.

The idea of work startles children, says a doctor. Those kids are smarter than we thought.

"Don't let the grass grow under your feet" would be swell advice if it didn't always remind you of the lawnmower.

Might as Well Throw Away the Razor, Now



Commission Appointed To Study Colleges

SALEM—(AP)—Oregon's "Little Hoover Commission," which will study whether the state government should be reorganized, has been appointed. It will make its recommendations to the 1951 Legislature.

Members of the commission, named by Senate President William E. Walsh and House Speaker Frank J. Van Dyke, are: Sen. Phillip S. Hitchcock, Klamath Falls; Sen. Angus Gibson, Junction City; Rep. Rudie Wilhelm, Portland; Rep. Charles K. McColloch, Baker; and Rep. Paul Geddes, Roseburg.

Gov. Douglas McKay, Walsh and Van Dyke named the committee to study whether Oregon's colleges are adequate. It will recommend whether junior colleges and more colleges should be constructed.

Members of this committee are Edgar Smith, Portland, president of the State Board of Higher Education; Dr. H. Morgan Odell, president of Lewis and Clark College, Portland; James W. Bushong, Bend; Oscar I. Paulson, Salem, state director of vocational education; Sen. Thomas Parkinson, Roseburg; Rep. Sprague Carter, Pendleton; and Rep. J. F. Short, Redmond.

Walsh appointed the Senate committee to investigate state institutions. Members are Sens. Vernon D. Bull, La Grande; Russell Gardner, Newport; Frank H. Hilton, Portland; Carl Engdahl, Pendleton; and Stewart Hardie, Condon.

First Aid Classes Taught State Police

Standard and advanced first aid classes, taught by Cora I. Pirle, were taught several members of the state police force at Eugene recently.

Receiving certificates were Carl E. Anderson, Robert C. Buswell, David Keith, Harry W. Deimer, Richard H. Bouey, Vern L. Hill, Eugene G. Hulett, Ralph W. McGinnis and William L. Trout.

In a standard first aid course, taught by D. A. Mellem, certificates went to Ronald Alford, Paul Barkla, Richard Bentley, George Bettis, Dick Blinkhorn, Down Bowder, Terry Cave, Bob Chittock, Navarre Davis, Lyle Ellis, Lynn Emrick, Rodger Everson, Bill Fisher, Dan Gibson, James Gilge, Mike Henry, Cecil Hodges, Clark Hollis, Keith Horner, Dick Ijams, Delmar Jeske, Albert Karr, Darrel Kloak, Delbert Loucks, Craig Lucas, Bill McCarty, Bob Mathieson, Bob Nasholm, Howard Nelson, Roger Nichols, Eldon Nitschke, Wayne Oldham, Don Paulus, Bill Pendleton, Bob Rames, Robert Schmit, Don Starbird, Jersey Titcomb, Tom Van Tassel, Dick Weakley, Leslie White, Jim Wildish, Dee Wilson, Gordon Wiley.

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Senators Endorse O & C Appropriation

SALEM—(AP)—A boost of \$250,000 to the recommended funds for Oregon-California agency administration has been endorsed by a U. S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

Charles A. Sprague, chairman of the O & C advisory committee, reported the Senate committee action was confirmed by Sen. Guy Cordon, a committee member. The proposal will go to the Senate.

Sprague said the advisory committee had asked a larger increase to avoid curtailment of land management operations in Oregon. He explained a House appropriation had held the fund to last year's budget, but higher fire protection costs and salary increases would have cut back the agency's sales program.

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AT & T Groups Take Over Base
WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission has announced that the Western Electric Co. and the Bell Telephone Laboratories will take over operation of its bomb engineering base at Sandia, N. M.

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