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Salem, Oregon, Tuesday, June 13, 1950

BY H. T. WEBSTER

Life's Darkest Moment



KRISS-KROSS

Dogs Named Everything From Rags to Cinderella

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

If dogs were able to understand the English language and American slang, no doubt thousands of canines in this country would be insulted each time they heard their names called.

Some people are content to name their dogs Rags, Spot, Sandy, Skipper or Lassie... decent monikers for any mutt.

Other dog owners insist on calling their pets by weird names. Some of them we've heard of are Fancy Pants, Fiji, Sigma Phi, Scaredy Cat, Dimples, Cinderella, Hot Cakes, Snookums, Marshmallow and Beedlebaum.

There's probably an interesting story behind the naming of every pet. We're reminded of a large black cat which served as mascot for several U. S. Navy flyers during the war. The cat always accompanied them on flights. The fellows loved their cat, but nobody could find a suitable name for the lazy, stubborn creature.

That means that the instructions received in a few months by the governor will form the basis for some action by the legislature at next year's session.

OPEN FORUM

Tidings From Washington County

To the Editor: Received today copy Capital Journal (June 10) containing great news — "Steelhammer Holds 36 Votes For Speaker!" "Election Assured With Others Climbing On Band Wagon!"

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

ECA Funds Bringing Aid to People of European Colonies

By CLARK BEACH

When the European recovery program was launched, many a student of history feared it would open a new era of colonial exploitation.

European leaders had proclaimed that Europe must develop its colonies and possessions as an essential aid to Europe's recovery. The questions asked were:

1. "Use everything we got. 2. Expand the marketing agreements act. 3. A multiple price system. 4. A flexible support program. 5. Produce controls. 6. Produce payments."

Goss said the Brannan plan "abandons what the grange fought for and built up for 20 years," adding that it was for multiple farm problems. "No pink pills for pale people."

"The Brannan plan is basically unsound as it buys consumers' food with tax money and spreads more taxes over the whole nation as a result. It won't work for long. The grange does not want to go to congress for unknown billions of dollars for subsidies. We want to produce what we can and take a fair price that we can get for it."

Evidently Tompkins is out of step with the national president and favors "pink pills for pale people" in the guise of a Brannan plan, as a cure-all for all farm problems.

Further Along Toward Confusion

Mayors of west coast cities are meeting in San Francisco now to discuss civilian defense for an atomic attack. The mayors have been encouraged to meet by the admitted realization that Pacific coast cities would be "primary targets" for attack in any future war.

Mayor Robinson of San Francisco, host to the group, has been a consistent critic of the federal government's part in defense planning. With the meeting's opening, Robinson has continued his attack with a blast at the federal government's "unwillingness or inability" to plan such defense.

Those in Oregon don't have to think back far—only to February of this year—to recall an example of the confusion brought on by Washington, D.C.'s fuzzy planning for defense. It was in February that Governor McKay was given a request to set up an air-raid warning system. No explanation of the program accompanied the request. McKay finally did the only thing he could do under the circumstances. He complied with the urgent request, even though there was no explanation.

In a survey of the country, the New York Times has found that something less than half of the states have made some sort of plans and adopted some legislation directed toward civilian defense. The survey has also shown that there is only the barest possibility that a nationally uniform program could become more than partly effective before 1952. No worthwhile program is probable before 1953, when sufficient materials and facilities for a complete program will supposedly be available.

The New York Times discovered how inadequate and unrealistic the attitude throughout the country is toward civil defense. It discovered, for instance, that one grave war-time disaster in a major American city would not only require the nation's complete stock of whole blood but would require more than the country is now able to produce in an entire year.

As it looks now, a make-shift program will be submitted to the states in September. The program will serve as some kind of a guide to state, county and community authorities with materials and facilities at hand. Then probably in 1953 a definite defense blueprint will be made.

These facts show how poorly organized, how leisurely, how inconsistent Washington defense planners are. Those planners must believe the half of President Truman's statements which claim that war possibilities are a long way off. Those planners are gambling the nation's security and future on the president's optimistic statements. The pessimistic statements of Truman's advisers are being ignored.

Brannan's 'Pink Pills for Pale People'

In opening the 77th annual state grange convention at La Grande, retiring state grange master Morton Tompkins said that because of glaring weaknesses in certain farm programs public disgust with costly waste of surplus commodities may result in junking of all government price support programs. To replace it he renewed his last year's endorsement of the Brannan farm plan for at least a trial run.

The Brannan plan devised by the secretary of agriculture would substitute direct payment by the government to farmers for present government buying and disposal of surplus to make up the difference between the competitive market prices and priority prices, a scheme opposed by all farm organizations except the Farmers Union.

While Tompkins was advocating the Brannan plan, Albert S. Goss, national grange master, was speaking to the 61st annual convention of the Washington State Grange at Everett, Wash., was rapping the Brannan plan in favor of national grange plan.

The grange plan calls for a 12-man farm commission appointed by the president on nominations from the 12 grange districts of the United States. It would be non-partisan, with not more than six members from the same political party. It would make representations to the secretary of agriculture and judge his action.

The grange plan is divided into six main points, as follows, Goss stated:

1. "Use everything we got. 2. Expand the marketing agreements act. 3. A multiple price system. 4. A flexible support program. 5. Produce controls. 6. Produce payments."

Goss said the Brannan plan "abandons what the grange fought for and built up for 20 years," adding that it was for multiple farm problems. "No pink pills for pale people."

"The Brannan plan is basically unsound as it buys consumers' food with tax money and spreads more taxes over the whole nation as a result. It won't work for long. The grange does not want to go to congress for unknown billions of dollars for subsidies. We want to produce what we can and take a fair price that we can get for it."

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Not a Pre-Shrunk Yard

London, June 13 (U.P.)—The British Board of Trade let out a state secret today—the shrink-proof British imperial yard is shrinking.

The imperial yard is a metal alloy bar which comes as near to being 36 inches compared to the metric system as six decimal points can make it.

It was measured at .914399 meters in 1889 and nestled in a special vault. But despite precautions it did what it was not supposed to do. It shrank two millionths of its original length.

Officials discovered the secret two years ago but kept quiet because if the havoc it could cause in measuring circles. The yard is the standard measuring rule of the empire. Now that it's shorter, everything British is correspondingly longer.

Parliament will have to pass a special act before any changes can be made in the yard as it now is—the length of a metal bar which is two millionths of a yard less than a yard.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Congressman Wood Solved Servant Problem and How

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—It's a peculiar thing about Congressman John S. Wood, the Georgia democrat whose office took a \$1,000 fee from a crippled boy for getting a \$10,000 compensation bill passed by congress after the boy was hit by a U. S. army truck.

The peculiar thing is that financially Wood is well off. As most congressmen go, he is affluent, and his wife is a member of one of the big textile families of north Georgia.

Yet, on top of the fee from Ralph Stanfield, the congressman also enjoys a neat arrangement whereby he put his colored servant on the congressional payroll.

In other words, the servant served in the home of Congressman Wood while paid \$50 a week by all the taxpayers. This is a way to solve the servant problem which every housewife would relish.

Here is how the congressman manipulated this piece of gravy. The servant's name is William Fowler and he has been attached to the Wood family for years. When the congressman became chairman of the un-American Activities committee in July 1945, he promptly shifted Fowler from his personal payroll to the payroll of the committee as a janitor.

Fowler's salary—paid by Uncle Sam—was \$191.86 a month, which is not bad pay for a janitor, especially since he spent most of his time at the Wood home rather than at the Capitol. However, he did appear at the committee rooms from time to time.

Fowler stayed on the un-American Activities committee payroll until Jan. 4, 1947. This was exactly the date that Congressman Wood ceased to be chairman. The republicans took over and after that the post of janitor was abolished.

The republicans apparently felt that a janitor was not necessary, though Parnell Thomas, then chairman, padded the payroll in various other ways and is now in jail.

UNIQUE LAW PARTNER

It is also interesting that Congressman Wood kept his law partner, Carl Tallant on the government payroll as his office assistant for \$7,022.

Even the greatest congressman knows that it is illegal for a congressman to take a fee in any case against the government; nor is his law office supposed to take such a fee if the congressman is in any way involved.

Most congressmen separate themselves from their law offices as soon as they are elected, as for instance, Senator McMahon of Connecticut. However, Wood's law partner sits right in the congressman's office drawing a \$7,022 salary from the taxpayers. And enjoying this unique capacity, he exacted a fee of \$1,000 from crippled Ralph Stanfield, immediately after the latter received his government compensation.

No wonder Congressman Wood immediately told the boy's father to keep the matter very quiet.

CALIFORNIA CRIME

One of the most crushing defeats in the history of California politics was administered last week to the republican attorney general, Fred N. Howser. Not only was he overwhelmingly defeated for the democratic nomination, but he also ran last for the nomination in his own party.

This was a significant fact in the California crime cleanup.

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



Good Ad for Prize Movie

Stockton, Calif., June 13 (U.P.)—A tally of votes in California's primary election showed today 75 write-in votes for Willie Stark for governor.

Stark is the ruthless politician who was the central figure of the academy award movie, "All the King's Men," filmed here two years ago.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

A Dream House Is Still Just a Dream to Hal

By HAL BOYLE

New York (U.P.)—The greatest home-lovers are those who never bought a house.

Or so it seems to them. Owning a place of his own is one of man's oldest dreams, and nothing proves more surely that, to this extent at least, he is a capitalist by nature.

It begins in childhood. And a growing boy relives the history of the human race's desire for a better shelter.

Soon after he learns to walk he starts crawling under the table and piling chairs around it to build him a kind of lean-to home. Next he digs a cave in the backyard, roofed over with tin, where he can roast potatoes over a smoldering fire and eat them half-raw in smoky, savage dignity.

Then he risks breaking his arms, legs and neck to build a tottery tree house in the nearest elm or oak, and feels he is indeed monarch of all he surveys.

And, finally, he comes down into the backyard again and constructs a wooden shack as a kind of clubroom for his pals. He posts a sign on the door: "Grownup—Stay out! This Means You!!!"

He usually has a lock on his shanty, too. And that shows he now has a personal sense of property.

For a few years he doesn't do any more building. He is busy with finishing school and going through the cocoon agony of becoming an adult.

After he gets a job and marries, he starts dreaming again of a place really his own. Whether he actually does buy a home or stays a renter the rest of his days, he never forgets the thrill of that first jungle leap into his parents' living room, the cave, tree house and shanty in the backyard. The yearning is there, inherited across the ages. For home stands for security much more than it does for mere pride of possession.

For the last 13 years I've spent much time going through the real estate sections, mentally buying a home one moment, discarding it the next. There's something wrong with them all. It isn't the size of the house anymore. I'll settle for six rooms, an acre and a view of mountain and water. But I can't decide where I want my house. I'd like it in Connecticut and Maine, in Florida and California, on the Riviera and on Hong Kong, in Kansas City and in Seattle. And in Albuquerque and on the Isle of Capri—and oh, at least a hundred other places.

It looks now as though my dream house—if I ever get it—will be a trailer and on the Isle of Capri—and a portable outdoor barbecue pit.



IMPORTANT CHANGES!

in DAILY SCHEDULES AND SERVICES

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(All Schedules Shown Are Standard Time) FOR COMPLETE TRAVEL INFORMATION, CONSULT GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT Room 751 Pittock Block Portland 5, Oregon For Dependable Transportation — Be Specific . . . Say

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