Economic Highlights---

"Out of the prevailing confusions a new world is taking shape," writes Sir Harold Butler in Foreign Affairs. " . . .The most significant change is the revival of Western Euope's will to live. The mood of apathy and despair seems to be yield- from the East, will radually disap- of meeting and resisting agression barrier to a strong Europe, capable ing to new hope and energy. For that the Marshall Plan must be regarded corded history. Under the pressure of bleak necessity, the old prejudices and hatreds, stemming back to real erican aid which revived the droop- and alleged injustices which occurred as mainly responsible. It was not, however, the offer of further Am- Should that happen, the principal ing spirits of the Europeans. They had no reason to think that by them- centuries ago, may be disappearing. selves more billions of dollars could be more than a temporary palliative. What stirred them to action was the notion that by working together they could use this American grant to lay the foundation of a new European system."

If that point of view is correct, Western Europe may be on the verge of unity for the first time in repear.

It is true that in France, Italy, and elsewhere, there is an enormous amount of downright graft, lethargy, and the desire to get as much as possible while giving, as little as possible. But this should not obscure the fact that many millions of Europeans, and their overnments, are committed to a policy of hard work and sacrifice in order to build for the future. Many American correspondents have been tremendously impressed by what Western Europe is doing in the way of rehabilitation in the face of great odds, and the almost total absence of many things which are regarded as virtual necessities in happier nations.

When General Marshall first laid down his plan, in general terms, in an address at Harvard, he put special stress on the idea that it was not primarily a relief scheme but, instead, a means of getting Europe going so that she may ultimately sustain herself and make an equitable contribution to the community of nations. The Marshall Plan has gone through many transitions since then. It has become, officially, ERP. But that basic concept has not been lost. Those who have done the most to foster assistance to Europe—Marshall himself, Vandenberg, John Foster Dulles, and the others—have all described it as an effort to make it possible for the benefited nations to help themselves. And this concept clearly underlies the policy of Paul Hoffman, ERP's Administrator.

Perhaps relatively few people realize the revolutionary extent of the change in American foreign policy. There is, of course, a considerable opposition — whereas, after World War I, the all-powerful isolationist block in the Senate was able to get its way in every detail. It is an interesting commentary on these changing times that the leader of the opposition to Woodrow Wilson's plan for world cooperation was Senator Henrp Cabot Lodge. Now young Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. has been one of the most effective backers of ERP.

The ineffectiveness of the opposition to our present policy was dramatically demonstrated in the closing days of Congress, when the House sought to make a heavy cut in ERP funds. The best known Republican leaders—Vandenberg, Dewey, Stassen, Warren—at once denounced this move. The result: 90 per cent of the House cuts were restored, and ERP survived the last assault with little change.

As time goes on, the question of how much we can appropriate for purposes such as this wil become more pressing. Herbert Hoover brought that up in a speech to the Republican Convention, in which he approved the principle of ERP, but observed that it would do the world no good if we weakened ourselves by devoting too much of our resources to helping other nations. This involves many imponderables. The heavy initial appropriation for ERP could have been possible only in a time of very high national income and industrial activity, which finds its reflection in vast tax revenues. Again, more inflation here would have a direct effect on the program by reducing the amount of goods that billions would buy. Dollars themselves do Europe no good. They are only valuable in the light of the machinery, food and other needed supplies they will buy.

Another fact that deserves recording is that this is the first time the United States has ever had a genuinely bipartisan foreign policy. Regardless of which party wins control of the Executive and Legislative branches in the coming elections, the policy will not vary. There will be changes in detail, of course, but no changes in principle can now be foreseen. That, to Europe, has been one of the most hopeful aspects of the postwar rea. And that too, in the view of many, is one of our main strengths in our dealings with Russia. The Soviet Union cannot hope for a change in administration which would make it possible for her to go on with her plans for dominating Europe without the opposition of the United States.

LIFE IN THE ROAR by KANE

....."MURPHY'S BUILDING A PENTHOUSE, WHERE HE CAN SPEND HIS LEISURE HOURS

Irrigate Garden More When Crops Reach Maturity

Increasingly heavy irrigations now will pay off in greater garden truck dividends later, reminds Arthur S. King, OSC extension soils specialist, who points out that garden vegetable water requirements increase as the crops approach maturity. Oregon summer showers seldom are heavy enough to affect the irrigation schedule.

King says the common garden vegetables vary a great lead in their response to water. If only a limited amount of water is available, the soils specialist suggests that it be applied on crops that need it most such as cucumbers, pole beans and tomatoes. Water on these crops improves quality and keeps the plants bearing continuously over a long period of time, thus giving a high return for water applied.

Examples of crops that produce fair yeilds without water are corn, pumpkins and squash. King points out, however, that anyone who has eaten irrigated sweet corn, for example, is seldom ever satisfied again with non-irrigated corn.

There are other crops that can be grown during the early summer without watering, but irrigation makes successive plantings possible. These type garden crops include cabbage, carrots, onions, and other short-lived plants.

With any of the crops, the need for water increases as the crop approaches maturity, King states. Pole beans, for example, may require only one or two waterings until the first bloom. Then, to keep the crop coming pole beans need water every week, perhaps twice a week during hot weather.

As an easy sign to know when plants are in need of additional water, King offers this test: When plant leaves begin to droop or wilt during hot afternoons, it is a sign that the supply of soil moisture is getting low and it is time to irrigate.

Although considerable argument has been registered concerning the relative merits of day or night irrigation, King states that most crops react favorably to either. There is little or no damage even from sprinkling during an extremely hot day, he concludes.

OSC FIELD CLASSES TO VISIT SOUTHERN OREGON

OREGON STATE COLLEGE—Southwestern and southern Oregon will be the locale for this year's annual tour of the summer session visual aid and aducational science classes. The trip and the work performed on it will constitute the post session instruction for those classes as it will last four weeks.

The group of students with two faculty members will leave here July 27 and will make stops in the vicinity of Coos Bay, Medford, Ashland, Klamath Falls, Crater Lake, Ice Caves and Bend, returning home via McKenzie Pass. The class in cinematography will make a movie of the Oregon game fish enroute, while the radio class will prepare and broadcast programs visited. Travel will be by college bus.

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To prevent this sort of thing, Congress has passed laws providing for Cooperative Sustained Yield Units. The contracts take care of manner, time, and place of cutting timber, its utilization and manufacture, road location and use, recreation and water-sheds, amount of land and timber required to qualify.

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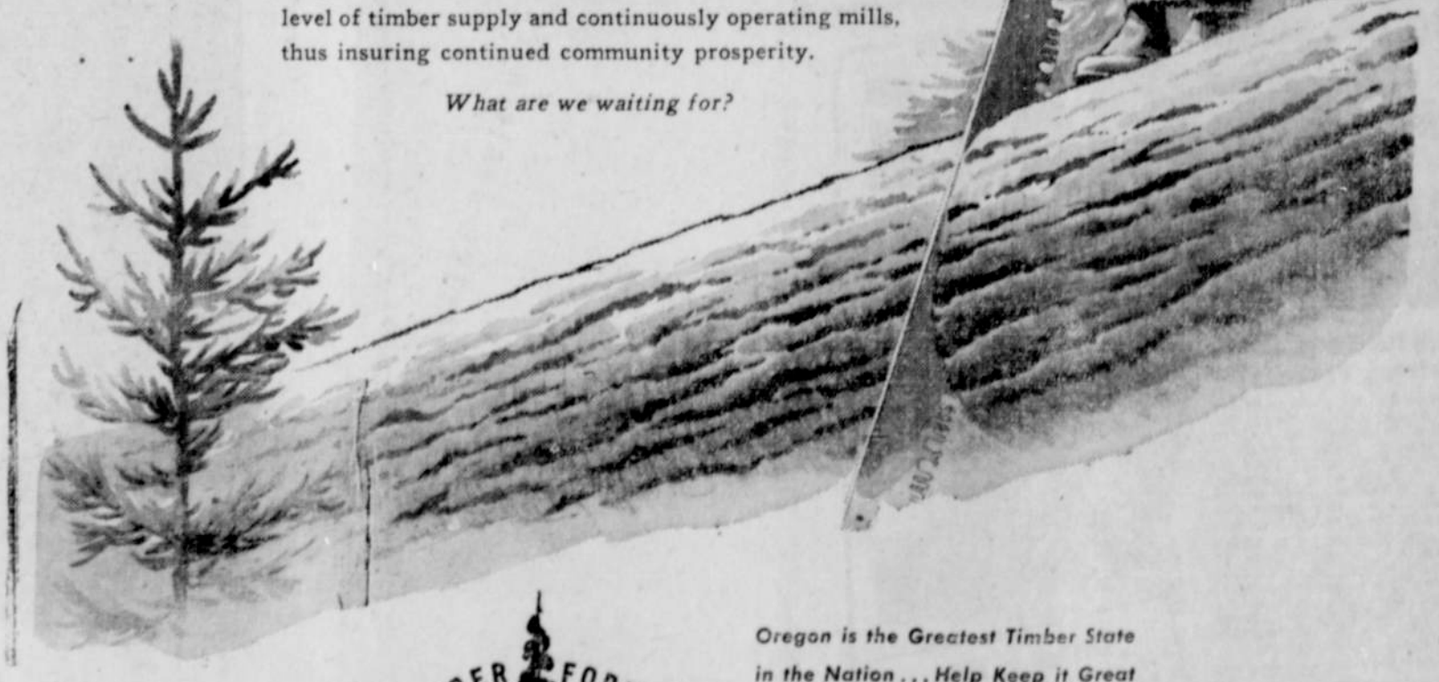

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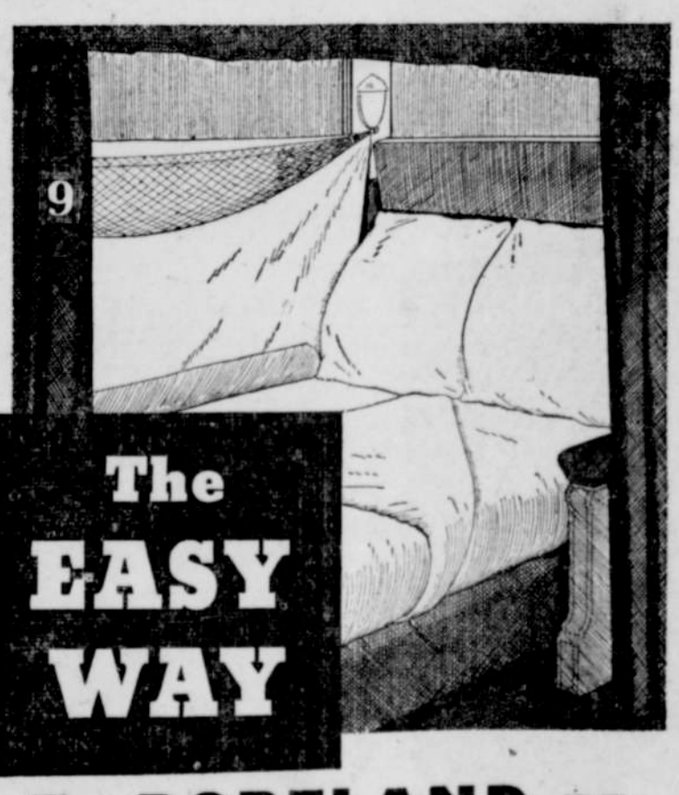

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