

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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AEC — PATTERN FOR CVA?

The opponents of CVA note with alarm the specter of a dictatorship beyond the law, in the proposal of setting up a three-man board to administer development of the Columbia river and its main tributaries. Their thesis is that representative government and regional interests in the area would be laid low in a single swoop.

Acting by directives and not responsible to the electorate, this highest echelon board would be answerable only to the President of the United States. That its rulings might be arbitrary and not necessarily in line with the basic purpose of the valley authority, as typified in promises offered now by the bushful, is a real and tangible cause for opposition to the proposal.

Well might we ask, "Is there any pertinent reason for this belief? Just how would it affect the Pacific Northwest to have an all-holy, unapproachable, bureaucratic three-some dominating resources development?"

To this question, there came a straight-shooting answer from Glenn C. Lee, of Pasco, Washington, in telling of his dealing with the Atomic Energy Commission and its chief contractor, the General Electric company, in Richland, the metropolis of the atom bomb.

Lee's intriguing story, as told at the Oregon Publishers' Press Conference in Eugene, February 17 and 18, is a long and interesting one. But aside from his struggles to retain the privilege of a free press, let us confine ourselves to his relations with the AEC and the GE, which, together, represent a single force.

The atomic activity, mind you, is not a small scale activity but on the contrary an extensive operation whose scope can only be guessed. The city of Richland, where most of the atomic plant workers reside, is a well-developed community of a reported 40,000 or more residents. And many of them are subscribers to Lee's Tri-City Herald, a daily newspaper.

The newspaper had made many futile attempts to set up a proper office in Richland, for the conduct of its business, and been met with many rebuffs. At long last, a small, drafty shack was offered for the purpose.

Lee relates a heart-sickening campaign, with local officials and in the New York offices of the General Electric as well as the top councils of the AEC, in Washington, D. C.

While he was storming the fortress of the bureaucratic authority, invitations were advertised for private businesses to come to Richland and provide goods and services to the residents. For Lee there was utter reluctance to allow him to build an adequate place of business which was only overcome by a long and costly expenditure of money, time and effort. Yes, he finally won out but only after every conceivable objection and hurdle had been exhausted.

In his particular case, it is true, a government-subsidized newspaper was opposing him. Not a newspaper, to be sure, that met the requirements of private business, with a balancing of costs with revenue but an "official organ" which picked up what advertising it could and which had a reserve of "sanction" to bolster its solicitations.

Another interesting side of the picture was the General Electric company, known as a far-flung private enterprise. Lee's opinions, that were the outcome of his experiences with the company, pictured the company as not at all interested in the ideals of private business, of free speech or of anything beyond a staggering preoccupation of the atomic show in which it was "top dog."

The startling, alarming parallel that might be drawn from the Atomic Energy Commission and a three-man board administering a project of Columbia river resources development is not far fetched. The scope of a CVA would encompass more people and have even a greater influence on the entire Pacific Northwest than the AEC has, so far.

With three men in power humanly concerned with self-perpetuation, who can suppose they would show even a token of fondness for free press and free speech? Who might suppose they would allow widespread criticism of any act which, from bureaucratic sensitiveness, might be construed as damaging to their position?

No straight thinking resident in the West but who agrees heartily that we have here an aggravated problem of power shortage in comparison to the industrial potential. Nor would anyone deny that the concept of resources development offers unlimited opportunity for an advanced prosperity, increased population and higher employment and collective wealth. But, what about the methods?

To have three men, no matter how well-recommended when they start out, to be the authority of such as the Columbia river watershed is asking too much.

We are indebted to Mr. Lee with his troubles in Pasco and Richland for an illumination of the AEC and its probable pattern for the CVA proposal.

DHIA'S BETTER RETURNS

When you have a problem which has a vital influence on your livelihood, there's only one thing to do. You must bring every constructive effort toward finding a solution. And that is exactly the thinking behind the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, which recently held its annual meeting in Hillsboro.

The price of milk to a consumer is something that many of us have noted somewhat unfavorably. And to the dairy farmer, who must balance the high costs of production with the amount he receives for the product of his cows, the marketing situation is not a sure-fire formula for ready riches.

Looking at the matter basically, economy and efficiency in production is the only out for a dairy farmer who wishes to stay solvent in any degree. He has an average investment, in Washington county, of from between \$30 and \$60 thousand and upon this is piled the further burden of herd management.

A stable dairy industry in any area lays the foundation for continuing prosperity. It is a year-around proposition and in Washington county milk producers account for 25 per cent of county income—based on figures of 1949.

The program of the DHIA is of importance not only to dairymen but to the general public as well. It is to the interests of each that production costs of milk be cut to a minimum. The public will pay less for the milk it buys only when producing costs are pared.

The formula of DHIA, to be sure, is not some magic sleight of hand. It strikes clearly and boldly at the basic reason for high herd management costs as computed in terms of revenue obtained. In any herd, either a cow is an advantage or a disadvantage in direct ratio to the quantity and quality of milk she gives.

Carried out by two hard-working milk testers, the DHIA program in the county offers herd and individual cow records of milk production in pounds and in butterfat content. Using the figures which develop, a dairyman has reliable fact to guide him in culling unproductive cows and also for selection of dams for breeding, to improve the status of his herd.

Breeding is perhaps the most important item in the successful management of a dairy herd. Milk producers must be continually replenished and the bringing of a superior-line heifer into full production is more advisable from a cost standpoint than spending the same amount of time and money on a heifer whose blood-lines indicate a doubtful or inferior milk production background.

Therefore, going hand in hand with the importance of intelligent breeding is the practice of keeping individual books on cows in a herd.

The best laid strategy in herd management sometimes comes a-cropper, in the event of off-breeds, throw-backs and other breeding variations. Factual records is the only means by which these variables can be determined. And certainly recognized is the rule that poor producers must be eliminated as soon as it is obvious they are a disadvantage to an improved herd.

The percentage of dairy herds regularly tested within Washington county is not as high as it should be, that is for sure. At present, the DHIA program, in its 25th year, touches about 10 per cent of the milk cows in the county. Yet the findings of the association show valiant strides for improved dairy herds.

At the start of the county program, average butterfat of county herds was set at 168 pounds of butterfat and a little more than 3,000 pounds of milk in a year's time. At the end of 1949, figures show 382 pounds of butterfat and about 7,000 pounds of milk on herds for whom the DHIA has records.

The county DHIA plans for expanding its program to include as many dairymen as possible who are vitally concerned with efficiency of production and control of unnecessary expense.

Intelligent management means greater returns.

BY PARTY LABEL ONLY?

In the announcement of candidacy for governor by Walter J. Pearson, state treasurer, there is much with which we can agree—but there comes a question.

Pearson declares his belief that the ballot should be full from top to bottom with Democratic nominees in the primaries and give the voters a chance to select the best of the lot. On this subject, we have declared ourselves completely and to some length.

Yet, the state treasurer adds, "The Democratic party is more important than any individual" and declares himself as offering his service in behalf of the party and so help save two party government for Oregon.

Judging the performance of some "Democrats" in the national capitol, we question dependability of the particular party label, with its shadow of the Pendergast machine, as a sole qualification for any public office, high or low.

Do You Want To Cut Your Federal Taxes?

Overlapping Bureaus

The Executive Department of the Federal Government has grown from small beginnings into a mighty colossus composed of 1,812 separate bureaus and agencies employing 2,090,554 civilian workers with an annual payroll of more than \$6,000,000,000.00.

This growth was haphazard. What happened was that when a job needed to be done, an agency was hurriedly set up by executive order, or created by Congress. We are now paying for all these mistakes.

On July 7, 1947, Congress authorized, by unanimous vote, the launching of the greatest effort yet made to plan an efficient, economical government reorganization. With the approval of President Truman, a bi-partisan, twelve-man commission, headed by former President Hoover, was established. This Commission found many discouraging examples of the confusion in our government machinery, and has made concrete suggestions to correct these ills.

As matters stand, when you attempt to deal with your government, you will find 34 agencies engaged in obtaining land, 10 in Federal construction work, 9 in credit and finance and 50 in gathering statistics. A rancher desiring to pasture his livestock on public lands must obtain separate permits, each containing different terms and conditions, from both the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

The Army Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau cost the taxpayers untold millions of dollars through duplication of effort on water resources development. As an instance of this wasteful duplication, the Hungry Horse Project in Montana was estimated to cost \$6,300,000. The actual cost was \$93,500,000.

In New Orleans, there are 6 Federal hospitals operated separately by different branches of the government. Their joint capacity is 1,620 beds. When surveyed, they had a total of 913 patients.

If you want this waste and inefficiency stopped, write your Congressman. Write the Citizens Committee for Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania, for further information. Get your neighbors to work with you in this crusade.

READERS SAY ...

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REMINDS OF LEADERS

Dear Editor:

A window display in the Oregon State Employment Service Office in Hillsboro reminds us that this is the month we pause to remember great leaders of our past. A large United States flag drapes the backdrop of the window. Supported against the flag are pictures of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

The one of Washington, loaned by the Portland Public Library, was painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1792 when he made a special trip back from Europe to do this portrait. So accustomed to this masterful likeness of our first president are the people of the United States that Mark Twain exclaimed, "If George Washington were to appear on earth and didn't resemble Gilbert Stuart's portrait people would think him an impostor."

Below the portrait of Washington is an open book, loaned by the Hillsboro Public Library, showing the palette used by the artist in painting the third and last portrait of George Washington, the Athenaeum portrait. This picture was intended for Mrs. Washington, but she thought it unfinished and so displeased Stuart that he kept the portrait. This sensitive resemblance of the president was painted in Stuart's stable on Main Street, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Placed between the two portraits is a copy of an excerpt from Washington's Farewell Address. Our own troubled times might reflect upon his desire to keep the United States free from "entangling alliances." His concern that we should navigate a lone course was predicted in an atom bombless age.

The portrait of Abraham Lincoln was taken in 1864 by Brady, the famous photographer of the Civil War period. This study of "The Great Emancipator" shows the decorative figures and scroll effects used in that period. It is the property of the Oregon Historical Society, Portland.

Below the portrait is a soldier's discharge—that of Joseph Shaffer—yellowed with age, and signed by S. S. Surum, Mustering Officer. A large certificate given by Lincoln thanking the volunteer army units of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan of which Shaffer was a member rests by Lincoln's portrait.

This tribute to our beloved presidents by the Oregon State Employment Service reminds the people to reflect, and to pay homage to these two great men who inspired the United States to its position of leadership.

Very truly yours,
Alvin Elkins, Manager
Hillsboro Local Office

Qualifying Test For Census Work Indicates Ability

HILLSBORO, OREGON, Feb. 15, (Special)—About 50 applicants for jobs for the 1950 census assembled at the David-Hill school cafeteria today to take the first of a series of qualifying tests to determine their ability to comprehend and follow the detailed and exacting written and oral instructions necessary to complete an assignment. The tests were given under the direction of Mrs. Ethlyn Lindstrom, assistant supervisor, Bureau of the Census at Astoria.

Applications are still being received, according to Lyman Ross, district supervisor, and all applicants between the ages of 21 and 65 who meet the general qualifications will be notified by mail of the time and place to report and will be required to take the test. Several other groups will be called in Washington county in the next few weeks, from which 4 crew leaders and 61 enumerators will be selected, Ross states. Enumeration begins April 1.

MEN WANTED

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Occupation Yet Continues Study In Italy Return

During the late war while serving with the Army of Occupation in Italy, Kimball Sinclair was fascinated with the beautiful works of the masters in the forms of edifices, statues, and paintings. These and the scenes of the past glories of Rome and adjacent areas occupied most of "Kim's" furloughs.

So strong were the impressions made at that time that "Kim" resolved if and when he returned to his home in Oregon, following the completion of his college courses, he would give an addition-

al touch to his education by once again visiting the scenes of his adventures in war but this time in civilian dress.

Therefore, following the earning of his degree in business administration at the University of Portland, he will board the liner "DeGrasse" leaving New York on March 4th bound for the land of the Romans to enroll in the University of Perugia for a post-graduate course in liberal arts, visiting Paris and Rome on the way, and incidentally coming in contact with the solemnities of the Holy Year.

Kimball is at present living with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Sinclair near West Slope. Kim is also a graduate of Beaverton high school.

YOU TOO

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9 TO 5

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