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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager
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MILITARY SCHEMING

Charles V. Stanton

Our newspapers are filled these days with "scare heads." We read of atomic bomb tests. We are told that Russia is gaining in a race for atomic weapons. We are given a horror tale of the destruction to be expected from fall-out radiation in the event of attack. We hear tales from those who relate possibility for thermonuclear weapons of sufficient power to destroy every living thing on the globe.

Still more jitters are created by the situation in China, and by the Israeli-Egyptian clashes. Threats of a third world war are kept constantly before our minds.

We cannot afford to discount, of course, the possibility of atomic warfare. We cannot neglect full preparations for both military and civilian defense. But have you observed that we always get this frightening buildup whenever Congress starts work on a national budget?

Perhaps I am overly skeptical, but it seems, looking back through the years, there is more than coincidence in the fact that efforts are made to scare us half to death whenever budget time rolls around. We are thereby conditioned to accept huge appropriations for defense purposes.

More Money Than Needed

Naturally, we must have an adequate defense. Sufficient money must be made available to keep our military services at top efficiency. Only a few years ago, however, the Truman administration gave the services so much money that they couldn't find ways of spending it all and carried many millions of dollars over into the Eisenhower administration. Yet, when cuts were made, the military brass screamed to high heaven that our defense was being sabotaged.

By using the various means of communication, newspapers, radio, magazines, television and others, to keep us excited and nervous, we are influenced by military leadership not only to accept huge defense budgets, but also to urge upon Congress more money than might otherwise be appropriated. The bigger the propaganda effort, the more money set up for military expenditures.

We should be careful, of course, to provide amply for all military needs, but we shouldn't permit ourselves to be stampeded into reckless extravagance.

It is interesting, in the light of current news reports, to look into the possibilities of future warfare and endeavor to calculate the form it conceivably could take.

Small Wars Shaping Up

Looking at what is happening in various parts of the world, it would seem that many small wars are in prospect, but that a great third world war is becoming more and more remote.

A house divided against itself cannot stand, we are told by the Bible. Abraham Lincoln expressed the same thought when he said that a government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.

But we find divided nations around almost the entire land perimeter of Russia.

Korea has been divided into two parts as has Indochina. We have two governments for China. India, which leans toward the Communist side, has two sections of Pakistan like fingers around a throat. Germany is split. We know that active undergrounds are operating in satellite countries.

Russia is virtually surrounded by potential bonfires. Should Russia make a threatening move in any direction, these bonfires could be touched off in the form of civil wars.

Should civil wars break out in any or all these danger spots, we would not necessarily be facing the threat of atomic war. Instead, it would be a battle of production. Russia would be forced to supply war material to its satellites, while we would give aid to the free nations. Demands upon our manpower would be limited largely to air and sea. We probably would not be called upon to utilize any large bodies of ground forces. Nor would atomic weapons be likely to find use in small theaters of operation.

Has our State Department deliberately created these divided governments? There is good evidence to support such theory. One good example is the apparent effort to secure a cease fire agreement in the Formosa area.

If this ring of potential bonfires around Russia has resulted from State Department strategy, it is my opinion that it is a smart plan. Recent disturbances within the Russian government would indicate that the Reds are being forced into a revision of their program.

It is possible to assume that a lot of what we read today is a propaganda effort to divert our minds from actual defense strategy, a scheme that, if true, gives us a tremendous military advantage.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The battle in Washington over the U.S. schoolroom shortage is whether the federal government shall contribute much, little or nothing in the way of financial aid to states needing additional school facilities.

This subject will be much in the news during March as the House Committee on Education and Labor goes through long hearings on conflicting points of view. This investigation will be before the full 30-member committee, with Chairman Graham A. Barden (D., N.C.), an opponent of federal aid to education, presiding.

The first week will be given over to congressmen who have presented bills on aid to education. There are at least a dozen of these bills in the House, not counting four principal bills in the Senate.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE House hearings will be given over to the opponents of federal aid. As Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R., N.Y.), another opponent of federal school aid put it, "We want to hear from the defendants in this case."

Third week of the House hearings will bring out the story of those who favor federal aid, like

National Education Association, American Federation of Teachers, and so on.

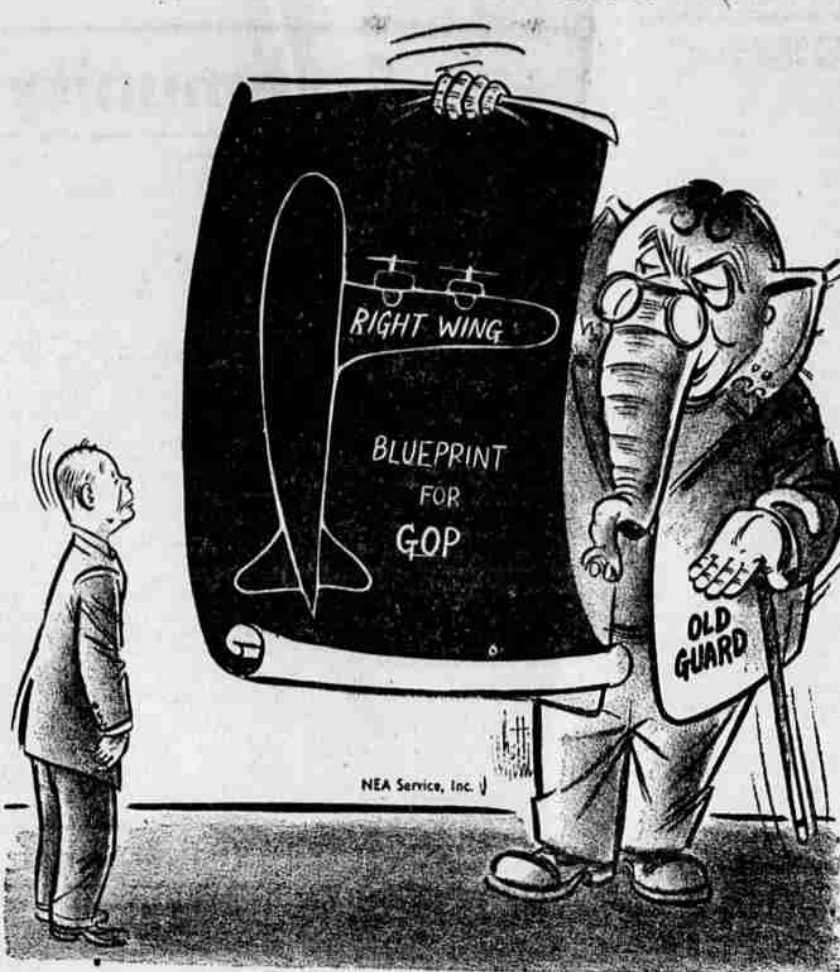
The hearings will close with the views of the Eisenhower administration, which presents the middle ground of small direct federal grants to meet emergency situations, with loans to local school districts for most of the program.

The majority report takes the position that there is no state survey shows one third of the problem is found in only two states. They are Alabama, which has 330,000 children in overcrowded schoolrooms, and Indiana, which has 365,000.

One half of the overcrowding problem, says Dr. Brownell, can be found in five states. These are Indiana and Alabama plus Mississippi with 150,000 youngsters in overcrowded classrooms, Minnesota with 144,000 and New York with 130,000.

This is an interesting list — rich New York with a high per capita income, prosperous Indiana and Minnesota and Saturday either Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu or a cabinet minister concerned with economic affairs would make the trip.

"It Goes Around in Circles"



As mentioned previously, General Joseph Lane had become highly respected among the Indians of southern Oregon. It followed naturally that he would be called upon to act as mediator when the whites became involved in trouble with the Umpqua and Rogue River tribes. The exodus of miners from the Willamette valley who trekked through the Umpqua valley, had swelled to a sizeable flood by 1850. These gold seekers who traveled in groups, doubly and singly, were constantly annoyed by the petty thievery of the natives which we have mentioned previously. The retaliation of the white miners against the Indians was out of all proportion to the depredations of the natives. The Indians clung to the belief that the whites were trespassers. At the various ferries of the Umpqua and the Rogue, the Indians constantly stole the boats and canoes the whites used for the purpose.

By 1850 there was a full scale war between the Indians and the whites. Although Joseph Lane had been in his resignation as territorial governor prior to leaving for Washington to assume the duties of elected delegate to Congress, Lane left immediately for the scene of hostilities south of the Umpqua.

Lane was accompanied south by 15 Klickitats, under the leadership of chief Quatley and a small party of white men. With this small party Lane made his way through enemy infested country. He came upon a band of Indians on Gave Creek, not far from the southern border of Douglas county and arranged a council with them. Here occurred a dramatic episode, characteristic of Lane's career, and indicative of the courage of the man. The negotiators were far apart in opinion and at the height of the tension, the Rogue River chief sprang to his feet and commanded his followers to exterminate Lane and his small party. It developed later that this was a planned strategy of the Indians, which would have succeeded were it not for the quick action of the Klickitat chief. He seized the opposing chief, whereupon Lane held the other Indians at bay with his pistol which he immediately turned on the chief. He informed that individual he would be shot through the heart if any of his warriors opened fire. Lane managed to extricate his party from the melee, taking the recalcitrant chief along as a hostage. Taking advantage of his captive's position, Lane wrangled a peace treaty out of the Rogues. The Rogue River

chief was so impressed by Lane's cool audacity, that he immediately adopted the name of Joe, after going through the formality of securing Lane's consent. This namesake of Lane was to play an important role in subsequent events.

Following his encounter with the Rogues, Lane went south to California, passing through the territory of the Shastas and Klamaths, also hostiles. But apparently the word had gone ahead through the Indian grapevine that Lane was not to be trifled with. The latter made the trip south without incident.

But if Lane had made treaty obligations with the Indians, it remained for the irresponsible whites to ignore them. The renegades among the whites shot the Indians with or without provocation, despite the warnings of the more sensible whites that such conduct could lead to but one outcome, total warfare between the Indians and the whites. Within a year the war was in full force.

Interior Affairs Committee Studies Partnership Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Interior Affairs Committee moved here to examine the administration's "partnership" policy for developing power projects.

It also will consider the Budget Bureau's controversial circular A47 which sets up standards for measuring the economic feasibility of reclamation projects.

Budget Director Rowland Hughes will testify Tuesday on circular A47, while Interior Secretary McKay is slated to talk over the power policy with the committee on March 30.

The "partnership" power policy, referred to in a number of recent administration reports, contemplates development of hydroelectric projects through cooperation of the federal government, local governments and private interests.

Some Western congressmen have questioned whether project standards set up by circular A47 are too severe. In inviting Hughes to testify on this matter, Interior committee Chairman Engle (D-Calif.) said:

"We would like to know whether by instructions set out in budget circular A47 the executive branch is not, in effect, establishing policy by executive direction rather than implementing the policies established by Congress."

He added that "There are many of us who feel that you can't take the banker's approach in developing reclamation projects."

Port Security Programs Tightening Seen In Move

WASHINGTON (AP) — An order requiring all seagoing ships to give 24 hours advance notice before entering a United States port went into effect Saturday in a move described by the Coast Guard as tightening "present port security programs."

The Coast Guard, which issued the order Friday, said such advance notices had been given generally on a voluntary basis, but now the practice will be mandatory. An exception is made for Great Lakes ports.

"The order will improve the port security program without material inconvenience to shipping," the Coast Guard announcement said.

SEND TOP LEADER

TOKYO (AP) — Japan hopes to send a top leader to the United States, probably in April, to discuss differences over a surplus food program and defense costs. Chief Cabinet Secretary Ryutaro Nomoto said Saturday either Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu or a cabinet minister concerned with economic affairs would make the trip.

Nationalists Said Determined To Fight For Islands

By SPENCER MOOSA

TAIPEI, Formosa (AP) — Chiang Kai-Shek's Chinese Nationalists are determined to fight for their offshore islands Quemoy and Matsu, with or without American support, Premier O. K. Yui asserted here.

Nationalist determination to defend the islands is absolute, the premier told the Legislative Yuan (Parliament) in reply to questions. Two newspapers reported without confirmation that units of the U. S. 7th Fleet and the Nationalist Navy had conducted maneuvers March 4-10 off Formosa.

The report said the combined fleets equalled the great armada which evacuated Nationalist forces from the Tachen Islands last month.

As Yui spoke, fresh warnings were issued of danger of air attacks against Formosa. The Reds are reported moving air strength southward and building a huge air base at Luchiao, 220 miles north of Formosa in Chekiang Province.

Yui said the Nationalists have proved their determination to defend Quemoy and Matsu since last Sept. 3, the day the Reds poured 6,000 shells into Quemoy, killing two American officers in the barrage.

Yui said that since then the Nationalists on Quemoy, a 50 square mile island 120 miles west of Formosa, had retaliated shell for shell. "Our determination to continue hitting back," he said, "has not changed—and will not change."

The renewed warning against possible air raids was followed by a statement by Mayor Kao Yu-Shu that Taipei's shelters would accommodate only 200,000 out of a population of 700,000. He suggested that some 500,000 old people, women and children be classed as non-essential and moved out of the city.

Corrupt Practices Act Amendment Is Recommended

PORTLAND (AP) — Amendment of Oregon's corrupt practices act, which severe penalties for violation, was recommended here by the Portland City Club.

The club, an organization which studies civic affairs, urged that all political candidates be required to file a certificate of campaign expenses shortly before an election, rather than after the election as the present law requires.

Among other recommendations in the 15-point program: Each candidate to make a single agent responsible for accounting for contributions and expenditures.

Limiting individual contributions to a candidate to \$100 in a district with up to 50,000 population; \$250 in districts with 50,000 to 250,000; \$500 in districts of more than 250,000; and \$1,000 in congressional and state-wide elections.

An individual's total contributions to committees supporting more than one candidate not to exceed \$1,500 or \$500 to any one committee.

Funds loaned to a candidate to be considered as contributions. No limit to total expenditures in a campaign.

Disqualification of a candidate who failed to file a report or intentionally filed a false report.

Probation Granted Man In Failing To File Tax

PORTLAND (AP) — Clyde L. Metcalf, 34, of Eugene, has been placed on probation for two years after he pleaded guilty to a charge of not filing a federal income tax return in 1951.

Metcalf, an employee of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce, was directed by Judge Gus J. Solomon, however, to pay the \$1,384 assessed against him as tax and penalty.

Metcalf said that he has debts totaling \$19,000, due mostly to medical expenses for his family.

Ways And Means Committee Recommends Defeat For Korean War Veterans Bonus

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP) — The Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Oregon Legislature recommended defeat here of a proposed constitutional amendment to pay a maximum \$500 bonus to veterans of the Korean War.

It was a voice vote, and only one or two votes for the bonus could be heard. If the House accepts the committee's recommendation, the bonus will be dead.

The measure, by Rep. Maurice Neuberger, Portland Democrat, if passed would be referred to the people at the 1956 general election. It would give the Korean veterans the same bonus that was given to World War II veterans.

The committee's vote came after a 6-4 defeat of a motion to bury the resolution in committee.

Sen. John Merrifield, Portland Republican, said he would "refuse to vote for this resolution unless the people say where the money will come from."

Sen. John Hounsell, Hood River Republican who also opposed the bonus for World War II veterans, said he opposed the Korean bonus because it would force an increase in property taxes.

The committee approved a House-passed bill to increase from 20 to 25 years the period in which veterans can pay off their state farm and home loans.

It tabled a bill to give the State Finance Department authority over the State Motor Vehicle Division, which now is under the secretary of state.

There is another bill to transfer the Motor Vehicle Division to a separate administrator under the governor. This one probably will be approved by the Senate Highway Committee early next week.

The Ways and Means Committee approved a Senate-passed bill to broaden the public employees retirement law. It tabled a measure to permit advances of travel expenses to state employees.

Rep. Joe Rogers, Independence,

announced he is introducing a bill to provide for fixing minimum milk prices to producers. This bill would replace the milk control law that the people repealed last November.

The milk bill would be administered by an administrator, who would decide the producer minimums. The repealed law fixed prices at all levels.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill looking forward to the time when Oregon will be served with natural gas.

It provides that no gas line can be built into any city or suburbs until the gas line company gets a public utilities commissioner certificate after a public hearing. No certificate can be granted unless the PUC finds that a community isn't served, or unless it is served by a company that can't or won't provide new service.

The purpose of the bill is to protect existing companies from competition in the retail markets.

The Senate voted 23-7 for a House bill that requires candidates to have their filings in the State the last day of the filing period. The bill would bar mailed filings received after the filing period closes.

A bill clarifying and strengthening the state potato grade and brand law was approved by the House and sent to the Senate.

Now you Know!

The answers to everyday insurance problems*
By William S. Reinhart

\$234,000 \$110,000
\$161,000 \$96,000
\$90,000 \$82,000

QUESTION: Why are juries awarding such terrific amounts in personal injury damage suits? Are they getting more sympathetic or are the plaintiff's lawyers getting better or what?

ANSWER: There are several reasons for the larger awards. Medical and hospital costs are away up and other expenses and property costs are higher. Also the earning power of most people has increased tremendously and the loss of that income due to accident can reach staggering figures.

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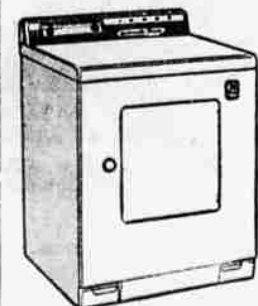
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