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APPEAL FOR RED CROSS

Charles V. Stanton

Because of the great number of campaigns and solicitations for worthy causes it became advisable many months ago, in my opinion, to free this column from a constant succession of appeals. I am personally sympathetic toward all these drives. Furthermore, I am pleased that sponsors of these activities feel that a word of support in this column is beneficial to the endeavor being promoted. I would like to be able to present in this column the worth of each of the campaigns. But one follows upon another. They occasionally operate simultaneously and frequently overlap. There seems to be a constant appeal to the public.

Not only is the newspaper asked to endorse the various charities and public services, but sponsors want editorial support for all kinds of special days, weeks and months.

For April, if you desire, you can select Easter Enchanted Hats Day, National Rug Cleaning Month, Corgie Time, Army Day, Cancer Control Month, National Hobby Month, National Arts and Crafts Week, National Conservation Week, Cream With Berries Month, Heartland Development Month, National Model Building Week, Honey For Breakfast Week, National Sunday School Week, National Trimmed Dress Week, Brand Names Day, Pan-American Day, National Garden Week, Bike Safety Week, Patriots Day, National Coin Week, National Photography Week, Good Will Week, Boys and Girls Week, and some we've probably overlooked.

Most of these will be seeking newspaper promotion. The newspaper will be furnished with "suggested editorials." Some local sponsors will put pressure on the editor for space in the editorial column. In addition to all these pressures will be not only requests but demands as well for aid to charity drives.

Perhaps you readers can understand why this column has had a standing rule to leave promotional work to the news columns. For a long time more space was devoted here to campaigns than to any other topic. The demand increased to the point that a decision finally was reached that, inasmuch as it was not fair to support one activity and not others, all appeals would be eliminated from editorial comment.

Red Cross In Need Of Help

Rules, however, are made to be broken, it is said. So today I am breaking precedent in order to call attention to a serious situation here in Douglas County.

Our Red Cross Chapter is in need of immediate help. Its campaign for funds has bogged down. Unless the budget is reached, Douglas County will lose many very vital services.

Should the Chapter be forced to surrender its charter, Douglas County would be without the Bloodmobile, Grey Ladies, first aid training, water safety training, disaster preparedness and relief, to mention only a few of the many services performed by the organization.

More important, however, would be the loss of help for veterans and service men. The Red Cross now is the only organization officially recognized for liaison between military services and civilian population. It is the Red Cross to which the families of service men turn in time of emergency and it is the only organization available to them.

Douglas County would suffer a great loss should the chapter's activities be eliminated, or even curtailed. Yet this loss is imminent.

The fund raising effort is to be continued. But unless it meets with more response than has resulted to date, there is grave danger of charter loss.

The chief need is for workers willing to give time to the solicitation effort. Sponsors have found much difficulty in getting volunteer workers.

General Curtis T. Beecher, heading the campaign, has appealed for help from civic clubs and other organizations. Opportunity is offered for such groups throughout the county to perform a most important service.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — "Fortunately," said Stanley Kramer, "failure is just as fleeting as success."

Kramer, who once worked for \$18 a week as a studio laborer, has produced 18 pictures in 8 years. Now only 41 years old, he is one of Hollywood's favorite success stories.

But Stan himself, one of the film figures whose passion for perfection often conflicts with their desire for the dollar, is fascinated by failure. He is perfectly aware of the price you often pay if you aim high — which is, you land a lot harder on your face if you miss and fall.

"That's part of the business," he said. "You have to learn to bounce. But once you have felt the deliciousness of failure — taken the sting, tasted the blood — you know it isn't really as bad as you feared."

"Failure gives you a feeling of solidarity. When you climb back on your feet, you have a confidence that comes from surviving failure. It's a confidence you can't get in any other way."

Kramer, a stocky man who seems driven by a brooding restlessness, is in a comfortable position at the moment to discuss failure. His "The Caine Mutiny" has been nominated for an academy award, promises to become one of the top 10 boxoffice draws in cinema history. He expects his latest film (still to be released), "Not as a Stranger," based on the bestselling novel, to be even more profitable.

Behind him also lie such smash hits as "Champion," "Home of the Brave," and "High Noon."

"But at least half of my pictures only barely broke even or failed to do that," he said.

Stan doesn't feel a film necessarily is a failure because it fails to bring in a golden flood at the boxoffice. Timing, he feels, has a

Perpetual Commotion



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Sen. Norris Cotton (R., N.H.) claims it's a major operation these days to get the Post Office Department to issue a commemorative stamp.

"For three years now," complains Cotton in a letter to his constituents, "we of the New Hampshire delegation have been butting our heads against a stone wall."

What they want in particular is a stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of that famous New Hampshire landmark and tourist attraction known as "The Great Stone Face."

When Senator Cotton went to the White House to discuss plans for a Presidential trip to New Hampshire this summer, he was finally able to put over his deal.

"Immediately I began shedding crocodile tears on the subject of the stamp, reciting some of the lesser events that had been commemorated, protesting that New Hampshire had been left out in the cold, and insisting that if the President is coming we should have the stamps which would honor him as well as the other 'Old Man.'"

"It worked," the senator reported proudly. "The White House called Postmaster General Arthur Somerfield, who thought it could be done." A committee came down from New Hampshire to give the Post Office Department the background facts, and it looks like we're in.

THE DEMOCRATIC 84th Congress is off to a much better start than the Republican 83rd Congress record of two years ago on the number of bills passed. It's twice as good, in fact.

From Jan. 3 to Feb. 28, 1955, eight new laws were approved by the President. During the same period of 1954, while the new Republican majority was trying to get organized, only four bills were passed.

In the first two months of 1955, however, the Republicans checked off 12 new laws, 50 per cent better than this year.

Most important measure passed this year was the authorization for the President to defend Formosa with U. S. forces. Among the tricky track bills that scooted through this year were an invitation to hold the 1960 Olympic games in Detroit and the correction of a clerical error in the Internal Revenue code which had abolished penalties for violation of the narcotics laws.

AMERICAN FEDERATION of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations are also going to have to get together on who's responsible for and who's sponsoring Labor Day.

In answer to a recent U. S. Chamber of Commerce questionnaire on special days, weeks and months observed in the United States, CIO disclaimed sponsorship for Labor Day and claimed it was Uncle Sam's responsibility. In response to the same query, AFL proudly asserted it had sponsored Labor Day for 71 years.

A WIDE OPEN and unblinking appeal for a return to old-time political spoils and patronage system has been made by Assistant Secretary of Commerce James C. Worthy.

"I think that in our enthusiasm for extending the scope of the Civil Service merit system, we have come dangerously close to denying our political parties the sustenance they need to retain their health and vitality," he declared.

making potential. They are short-sighted.

Stan is less than overwhelmed by some of the new gimmicks used as movie fan bait, such as mammoth screens. He deplores the tendency to confuse size with quality.

"My theory," he observed drily, "is that by 1960 they will pick a girl 11 feet tall to be Miss America. Agriculture isn't a major industry. Maybe in building an economy in which water plays only a minor part, New Mexico has been smarter than the rest of the Southwest, in which the water situation is a growing worry."

in a speech to personal administrators.

"Under the American political system," he continued, "some unifying and sustaining feature is necessary. Historically, this factor has been patronage. . . . Many difficulties of the Republican party today are directly traceable to what may best be described as 20 years of malnutrition."

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

first two and a half of its three centuries Albuquerque slept in the sun, growing very little for the simple reason that it could grow only as fast as food could be provided for the babies that were born.

In those primitive two and a half centuries of Albuquerque's half Indian, half Spanish past, mass production of food was unknown and in the dry cycles when the Rio Grande ran low transportation facilities were not such as to make possible the shipping in of food from somewhere else.

So, in those tragic years of drought, the babies starved—along with a lot of the elders. That held the population down. There are still dry years—and it certainly looks now like this is going to be one of them. But in the meantime the miracle of modern transportation has come on and Albuquerque SHIPS in its food from somewhere else.

As a matter of fact, dry years and wet years—as wet years go here in the desert—make little difference in Albuquerque's life, because if it had to depend on the food produced in its immediate vicinity about 94 per cent of its population would die off. Agriculture, other than cattle grazing, plays only a microscopic part in Albuquerque's economy.

In the economy of Phoenix agriculture looms large, and will continue to do so. I'd say that the future of Phoenix depends wholly upon the amount of water that can be found—and CONSERVED—to put on more areas of land.

What does keen Albuquerquean know? It KEEPS GOING. Every time you see it, it is bigger and busier than it was before.

I swear I don't know. I've put that question to quite a number of New Mexicans, and they hesitate before answering. Then they mention the military posts that are so numerous in the city's vicinity.

They add a word about the Atomic Energy Commission, which sends a lot of money to these parts, and point out that Albuquerque is the business capital of New Mexico and New Mexico is a big state with a lot of raw resources, including oil and gas.

After that, they speak with enthusiasm of the future of atomic energy. New Mexico, they say, is a great future storehouse of uranium, which is already adding quite a lot to the state's wealth.

They don't seem to be much worried about the water situation, which enters so GREATLY into the future of the rest of the Southwest. One reason may be that New Mexico never has had much water and so has learned to get along without it.

Anyway, one finds no pessimism in Albuquerque. As for that matter, anywhere else in New Mexico. There's all quite sure their state has a great future, water or no water.

About their only use for water is for drinking and bathing purposes. Green lawns are so scarce that they practically "just ain't." Agriculture isn't a major industry. Maybe in building an economy in which water plays only a minor part, New Mexico has been smarter than the rest of the Southwest, in which the water situation is a growing worry.

Western Big 3 To Map Approach To Conference

PARIS (AP) — Reliable sources said Wednesday the western big three are expected to map their approach to Moscow for a Big Four conference during a NATO meeting here in mid-May.

NATO's permanent council met Wednesday to fix the date and place of the next gathering of foreign ministers of the pact countries. Informants said its choice would be Paris, sometime between May 8 and 14.

The main purpose of the meeting would be to welcome West Germany into the alliance as its 15th member. But it also would give U. S. Secretary of State Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Sir Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay an opportunity to thresh out their positions in advance of any meeting with the Soviets.

The session also would enable them to confer in person with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Heinrich von Brentano, who is expected to become Bonn's foreign minister when the Paris accords rearming Germany are put into effect.

Senator Morse Says Economic Productivity Best

HOOD RIVER (AP) — The best defense of the United States is the promotion of economic productivity, not atomic and hydrogen bombs, Sen. Morse (D-Ore.) said here.

"We are not going to sell political freedom unless we sell the countries of Asia economic freedom," Morse declared.

The senator devoted most of his talk before an audience of about 300 here to a discussion of the Eisenhower administration's Far East foreign policies.

He said the recent Formosa resolution transfers the traditional right of Congress to declare war to the President. It also grants the President authority to strike the China mainland in a "preventive war" to head off an invasion of Formosa by the Chinese Communists, he said.

Morse said he believes this country should defend Formosa and would be acting within international law in doing so. The defense of Quemoy and Matsu islands by the United States, however, would be an action outside international law, the senator said.

He suggested a series of United Nations trusteeships as a guarantee to the free world's protection of weak countries against Communist aggression.

Government Employees Numbered 2,352,900

WASHINGTON (AP) — Civilian government employees totaled 2,352,900 last month, an increase of 312 over January.

The increase was due largely to seasonal employment in the Treasury and Interior Departments, Sen. Byrd (D-Va.) said Wednesday in a statement as chairman of the Senate House Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

Total employment in nonmilitary agencies was given as 1,171,474 for February, an increase of 1,271 over January. But civilian employment in military agencies declined 959 to 1,182,426 in February.

Japan's Prime Minister Becomes Master Mason

TOKYO (AP) — Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama has become a master Mason. He was congratulated by the first and present U. S. Far East commanders, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Gen. John E. Hull.

Hull, who also holds the master rank, was present at Masonic rites in Hatoyama's home. A congratulatory telegram from MacArthur was read.



The regular army's role in the occupation of Oregon, following the treaty with Great Britain, was no May-day parade. About the same time that Governor Joseph Lane was establishing American government in Oregon, the first contingent of the United States army, under Colonel W. W. Loring, arrived from Fort Leavenworth. On the trip, Loring's losses were startling. On the way he established posts at Fort Laramie, Fort Hall and the Dalles.

En route he lost all of seventy men between Leavenworth and Oregon through death or desertion. Those reaching The Dalles were destitute of food and clothing. Part of the men were sent to Fort Vancouver by the way of the Columbia River from The Dalles. Six of this contingent lost their lives when they attempted to run a raft through the rapids at the Cascades. Several tons of much needed supplies were lost with them. Another group, sent around Mount Hood on the Barlow trail became snow bound and lost two thirds of their horses. The entire trip from Fort Leavenworth cost the government, aside from men, forty five freight wagons, an ambulance and more than three hundred head of horses.

Lane's military experience had brought him in contact with the citizen soldiery, represented by the volunteers of the Mexican war. The regular army at that time contained men of a different mold. As a hideout for men in trouble with the law was a haven of refuge. Even though the location of a fugitive soldier was known, under the law of that time he was immune from arrest so long as he was a member of the armed service. To avoid arrest by any zealous peace officer who might be on hand to arrest him at the expiration of his army hitch, the culprit "went over the hill," or deserted, a week or two before the date for his discharge. Making his way to a distant army post he would immediately re-enlist under an assumed name. If any of his previous officers were transferred to his new outfit he ignored the fact before.

The type of common soldier in the ranks of the regular army when Lane assumed the governorship of Oregon, was no particular credit to the service as such. Yet they were a much needed element in view of the threat of a bloody Indian uprising. For this reason, Lane was much concerned when word came to seventy men deserted from Oregon City and Vancouver and headed for the gold mines of California. Lane joined Colonel Loring in following the deserters, and caught up with the main body near the present site of Roseburg.

Lane personally escorted this group back to the Willamette Valley, while Loring tracked down those who were ahead. He located part of them in the Siskiyou, when he was forced to return because of a terrific snow storm. It is not known how many of these deserters perished in the mountains.

Although Joseph Lane found the army deserters he brought back from the Umpqua Valley a hard lot, he was to make precious use of them in the Indian wars that followed. Although the regular army of that period was made up of reckless characters and adventurers for the most part, many with criminal records, they were a hard drinking and hard fighting group.

Nevertheless, Lane's troubles with the armed forces, were confined to the misdeeds of deserters entirely. Drunkenness among soldiers was a recognized vice which the early settlers could have borne were it not for the fact that no woman was safe near an army post at that time. Raping of women, added to thievery of the soldiers, was brought to a climax when the homesteaders circulated a paper petitioning the army authorities to keep the soldiers away from the settlements.

The grievances that settlers felt toward regular army troops were set aside momentarily at the beginning of the Rogue River war. The regulars gave unstinted support to the volunteer companies throughout this campaign. Had it not been for the assistance of troops under Colonel Phil Kearney, Lane's position would have been hazardous.

Joseph Lane had been appointed brigadier-general of all Oregon volunteers and had established close cooperation with the federal troops. In a stiff battle in the Rogue River Valley, Lane received a gunshot wound in the arm. The Indians were repulsed, and the latter on learning that Lane was in command, called out to him to hold a council. There was no one among the Americans at that time for whom the Indians had greater admiration and respect than was shown for Lane.

The time for the council of Table Rock was set for September 10, 1855. Although reinforcements had arrived for the whites, the latter were outnumbered by the Indians whose strength was estimated by Nesmith, Lane's aide, at 700 able bodied warriors.

Lane's policy was to show no fear of the Indians, and even before the addition of white reinforcements he had consented to arrive at the council unarmed. Nesmith, hard bitten pioneer and Indian fighter that he was, considered Lane's terms fool-hardy and said as much. When Lane stood firm to hold to his promise, Nesmith, who was interpreter, consented to accompany him, although he said later that he never expected to come out of the parley alive.

Lane arrived at the council ground near the base of Table Rock with a body-guard of ten unarmed men. His army was about two and one half miles away. Nesmith, who was against the proposal to the last, told Lane he had fought the same Indians five years before and they had properly earned the tribal designation of Rogue.

He held out to Lane that it was folly for eleven unarmed men to meet in the camp of 700 well armed natives who were treacherous and hostile to the last man. Yet Lane insisted he would keep his word and later that he never expected to come out of the parley alive.

Three recent events have contributed to focussing new attention on the matter:

1. A discussion by Adm. Robert Carney, chief of naval operations, of what he called the danger that Red China might move in Mid-April to take the islands of Quemoy and Matsu. Without attribution to Carney, these views were published last Saturday. In turn, they led to publication of stories describing the White House as taking divergent views. These were attributed to a high administration source.

2. The writing of an article by the skipper of the atomic submarine Nautilus, Cmdr. Eugene Wilkinson, for a forthcoming edition of a national magazine. The issue here is whether an official directly involved in development and operation of a costly new weapon should write for a single publication and for pay. There was no allegation that any military secret was involved in the article.

3. An Air Force announcement about a new guided missile, the Falcon. In this case some discussion of the weapon was contained in an address by Asst. Secretary Trevor Gardner. Partly involved in this situation was the question of whether information should be held back from publication until it could be used as a "peg" for an address by an official. Also some questions were raised in the Pentagon about claims made for the weapon's performance.

Unless there is a last minute change of schedule, I expect to spend a few days in Oregon the first week in April. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee has invited me to go out to the Nevada testing grounds to see a test explosion. From there I will take a commercial plane to Portland or Eugene and after a visit with my mother will fly to Cleveland, Ohio, to spend Easter with our daughter, Mary Margaret (Mrs. Donald J. Dittmann). Mrs. Ellsworth will meet me there. This traveling is possible because the House will be in recess from April 1 to April 13.

There is also a rather important reason under the heading of "official business" why I need to spend a few days in our Congressional District right now. I have just learned from the Chairman of the House Committee on Public Works that he will set my bill H.R. 4682 for hearing here in Washington along about May 1. That is the bill which, if passed by Congress, would make it possible for the construction of the Green Peter and Cougar Flood Control Dams to be started this year.

I hope to get together in Oregon with the Linn and Lane County Flood Control Committees and make plans for testimony to be presented at the hearing.

Those who work in the lumbering, plywood and logging industries have a special interest in an appropriations bill recently passed by the House. The bill makes appropriations for the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies" and provides money for timber access roads in both National Forest and U. S. C. areas. This bill, which, if passed by Congress, would make it possible for the construction of the Green Peter and Cougar Flood Control Dams to be started this year.

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Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH,
M. C., 4th Oregon District

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