Herald and News

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL
by KEN McLEOD

One of the most difficult problems concerning the Modoc War for any of us to understand are the fundamental causes upon which it was founded. It is true we can follow the physical picture of events of the day, and, if we are satisfied with just that we can close our book and turn away. The roots of war, however, are deeper — much deeper, and I doubt that either white man or red could successfully write a satisfying explanation, for the seeds of war were sown further back in history, in fact, with the discovery of the New World by Columbus.

The Modoc War was merely an incident in the last dying gasp of a mode of life, of free men who desired to remain free. This dying gasp of the red man's civilization carried some to greatness like Geronimo, Chief Joseph, and Sitting Buffalo whom the whites called "Bull." There were other great warriors who have been given posthumous fame in literature yet Captain Jack and his band remain as "Modoc Renegades." Renegades because they too, rebelled against the dictates of white man's civilization.

Few writers of the past dared flaunt the conventions of the white man's civilization to speak a word for the red man and so we have very little contemporary points of view from which those of us in the present century can judge the people of the past. Joaquin Miller was one writer who defied the conventions of his time and wrote of his rebellion to the acts of a white civilization to the red.

The publishers "announcement" as a foreword to Josquin's book, "Unwritten History" published in 1874 is interesting because it takes recognition of the controversy the book would produce. The publisher writes: "A view of the case from the Red Man's standpoint is a novel one, and although some features presented thereby might endanger the repose of his conscience, yet it is a view which every honest American should endeavor to obtain. Strong prejudices exist against the Indian; how justly, it should be the desire of all to ascertain. Without pen, type, press or other means of public contradiction, explanation or defense, the Indian helplessly suffers from the manufactured or garbled statements of parties interested in keeping the public mind darkened in regard to truth. There are 'two sides to every story.' The White Man's version of his dealings with the Indian has been for years repeated over and over again to the public. The other side with its exposition of injustice and cruelty. Has yet to be told."

The world of the White Man did not kindly accept Joaquin Miller's story and did its best to ridicule him. Joaquin, however, was not writing of the Indian of the seventies but of the Indian of the fifties, the Indians he knew when he was a boy. The civilization of the red man was basically a mode of life — a part of the living wilderness.

It was Joseph who voiced probably the best picture of this conflict between two civilizations. Joseph showed more charity than his ersiwhile enemies deserved, eschewed bitterness, perhaps this too was a fundamental part of Indian nature and the Indian took life as it came the bitter and sweet with philosophical calmness. Joseph said that Indian and white alike faced a grave problem of adjustment. In 1879 he gave a remarkable interview to the "North American Review." "I know," he said, "that my race must change; we cannot hold our own with the white man as we are." But could not the same law apply to all men, regardless of race? And, with unfailing eloquence, he voiced the cry of his people:

"Let me be a free man — free to travel, free to stop, free to work, free to trade where I choose, free to choose my own teachers, free to follow the religion of my fathers, free to think and talk and act for myself. . ."

"Give me that freedom," Joseph said, "and I will obey every law, or submit to the penalty."

Captain Jack was among the first of these Indian chiefs, who came prominently into the public view in the dying days of the Red Man's civilization, he sought the freedom that Joseph so eloquently described, in a way his resistance was fully as spectacular as that of Joseph, Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse who were to follow him into defeat in the years to follow. Sitting Bull gained his peak of distinction by the defeat of Custer in the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876, four years after the Modoc War. Joseph's fame came in 1877 when he fought a running battle with the troops of the United States over a trail 1,800 miles long extending from the Wallowa Valley of Oregon through Idaho and Montana and north almost to the Canadian line. Seventy five fateful days in which his 350 warriors fought eleven skirmishes and five battles the last was the one he lost. With defeat, as usual, came betrayal; the promise upon which he based his surrender was repudiated by the United States.

HAL BOYLE

PARIS (AP) — A man stepped into the hotel lounge and said quietly:

"The government has just fallen."

Perhaps there was frenzied excitement in French circles over Premier Laniel's downfall, but the collapse of France's 19th post-war government created less stir in the hotel lounge than if a patron had risen and accidently upset an ashtray.

The barman looked up impassively at the news, then bent down and finished mixing his drink without the slightest change of expression. It was as if he were an American League fan, and someone had just remarked a game in the National League had been rained out.

The American tourists in the lounge, including a number of former war correspondents, began talking animatedly about what the new government crisis meant. A few Frenchmen present listened curiously to the conversation. None volunteered a comment.

None said Laniel was a bum and deserved to topple. None protested he was a hero. None said he was a good man trying to carry out a bad program or a bad man stuck with a good program.

They had—or so it seemed to me—the half-bored, half-amused indifference of a group of Broadway characters at a night club casually eavesdropping on a table of Texans talking about how much Dallas needed a good hard rain.

A waiter came by. I ordered a drink and asked, "have you heard the government has just fallen?"

"Yes."

"You don't seem at all surprised."

"No."

"You don't seem very concerned either. Doesn't it worry you that another French government has fallen?"

"Why should it?" he shrugged. "I worry about what concerns me. I take care of myself first—then the other fellow."

"Is that the way most Frenchmen feel?"

"I would say yes."

"Have most Frenchmen always felt that way?"

"Perhaps not," he said, after a moment of reflection. "But it is the way they have felt since the last war."

"Who would you like to see run the government of France — General DeGaulle?"

"No, not DeGaulle," he said. "But it is a matter of little moment to me. They are all out for the money. Me, I take care of myself first, too."

Later I asked an assistant manager of the hotel the same questions. He had much the same attitude as the waiter—that the government of France was hardly his personal problem, and he had his own life to worry about.

When I asked him what he thought of present French political leaders, he said—very seriously:

"They are all too small. France needs a stronger man."

"How about DeGaulle?"

"DeGaulle?" he looked pained. "No, not DeGaulle. It is not necessary to be a general to be strong. France needs a strong man like Clemenceau — yes, another Clemenceau. But one does not meet many Clemenceaus in a lifetime, isn't it so?"

Out in the streets the normal traffic of Paris pulsed. The flower girls were peddling blooms as usual. The fruit stalls were busy. The only knots of people I saw were waiting for the bus to take them on the long voyage home, and they studied their newspapers in silence.

Along the Seine the season's first fishermen were patiently tossing lines into the stream, philosophically hoping to snare one of those overgrown minnows which is about all you ordinarilly ever see anyone catch in the Seine.

The dropping lines make small ripples in the water. And, for all a guy from out of town could tell, that is about all the fall of France's 19th post-war government did. It made a ripple on the commonplace. No more.

In the tidal times we live in, it would have been more encouraging to have seen something bigger than a ripple. There have been times in France's past when the fall of a government stirred waves of purpose throughout the world.

Polish Red Leader Dies

LONDON (AP)—The death of Zygmunt Modzelewski, who played a major role in turning Poland into a Communist country was announced today by Warsaw Radio.

He had been in failing health for some time with a heart ailment and resigned as foreign minister in 1951.

Modzelewski had been one of the bitterest critics of the United States and Britain.

TRAVEL PLAN

BOSTON (AP)—New England railroads will let clergymen travel for half fare beginning July 1. The only requirement is that they apply for a certificate showing they are clergymen entitled to the half rate. The plan was announced yesterday by nine of the region's railroads.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—After a short rest Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) can be expected back with a fresh box of matches to start another roaring fire under the Eisenhower administration.

The 36-day Army-McCarthy hearings which ended last night may turn out to have been just a warm-up for future McCarthy struggles with the administration.

McCarthy wants his Senate Investigations subcommittee, he said, to have hearings on whether Communists have slipped into defense plants. Since that seems normally within the scope of his committee, the administration probably won't object.

Then, he said, he wants to consider looking for Communists in the supersecret atom and hydrogen bomb plants and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which does this country's counterspying on the Communists overseas.

Right there he runs head on again into the administration which stiff-armed him when he tried to look into CIA before. He indicated he might talk to the White House first, but didn't say what he'd do if he was turned down.

Over the past four years, McCarthy has hopped from sensational charge to sensational charge and from headline to headline, attacking both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations when it suited him. Only for a year and a half has he headed the subcommittee. Before that he was a lone operator.

Conflict has been his meat and potatoes. He has grown strong on it. The sensations and the headlines have been the breath of his political life. Without them he would be again just one of the 96 senators.

No one, he has said, can stop his search for Communists in the government. It may be that he won't stop, or can't stop, until the Eisenhower administration crushes him or surrenders to him the key to the government's inner doors.

The Army-McCarthy hearings, the highlight of his career to date, were rooted in this struggle between his efforts to push and the administration's efforts to keep him from pushing too far.

It was a basic constitutional question over the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches. If anyone doubted this before the hearings, McCarthy left no doubt of it by the time they ended.

As first presented to the public, this seemed to be the quarrel: The Army charged McCarthy and his staff tried to pressure it into giving special treatment to a draftee, G. David Schine, formerly with McCarthy's staff. McCarthy countercharged the Army was trying to blackmail him into giving up his hunt for Communists in the Army.

Soon it came out there was something else: Some of Eisenhower's closest advisers got together when he demanded that members of the Army's loyalty board appear before him for questioning. He was refused the right to question the board.

Both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations have kept secret the business of the various government loyalty boards. People's reputations, the names of informants, and reports of the FBI are involved in the work of the boards in deciding whether a government employe is fit to keep his job or is a security risk.

Basic in the secrecy about the boards is this: if they could be called before Congress to answer for their decisions in any or all cases, their decisions might be made through fear of Congress and not through a desire to be fair.

This didn't discourage McCarthy. During the hearings he called on all government employes to give him any security information they had even though Eisenhower had ordered it kept secret.

The White House called this open defiance of Eisenhower's authority under the Constitution to run the executive branch as he thinks best for the national security. McCarthy disputed that, saying that as a committee chairman he is authorized to receive such information.

When, at the very end of yesterday's hearings, McCarthy announced his interest in the CIA, he was serving notice on the administration he was thinking of lighting a match.

Vet's Mailbag

Veterans planning to start Korean GI bill training before the forthcoming August 20 cut-off date are urged by the Veterans Administration to give extra-special thought to their choice of a training program.

The reason, VA said, is that after the cut-off date, the law tightens up appreciably on a veteran's right to change his course.

He no longer will be allowed to make his one-and-only course change with the same ease that it could be made before the deadline.

At any time before the cut-off date, the Korean GI bill permits a veteran one change of course. So long as his conduct and progress were satisfactory, he has a relatively free hand in making the change. It could be from law to engineering; from air conditioning to airplane mechanics; the choice was his.

But once the cut-off date passes, VA said, the one-and-only free change-of-course provision no longer holds good.

After that time, a veteran may change his course only under one of the following circumstances:

1. The course he wants to change to is a normal progression from the course he has already taken. For example, if he obtained his AB degree, he would be permitted to change to an MA degree.

2. He hasn't been making satisfactory progress in the course he was taking, due to no fault of his own. If this is the case, he will be required to undergo VA vocational counseling, to help him select a new course more in keeping with his aptitudes and abilities.

The August 20 Korean GI bill cut-off date applies only to post-Korea veterans separated from active service before August 20, 1952. Veterans who got out of active service after that date have two years from separation in which to begin their training.

Newly-separated veterans in the latter group need not worry about having their one-change-of-course rights curtailed until after their individual cut-off dates come around.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Q. My husband, a World War II veteran, died recently. Would I be eligible for VA death pension if my yearly income falls below the $2,700 limit? I have a young child.

A. You would be eligible only if your husband had a service-connected disability at the time of his death. His disability, however, need not have been the cause of his death.

Indian Agency Leader Arrives

W. W. Palmer, former superintendent of the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming and new superintendent of the Klamath Indian Reservation arrived at Klamath Agency Thursday night accompanied by his wife and three children.

Palmer was transferred here to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Superintendent E. J. Diehl, who with his wife recently moved to Ashland to live.

The Palmer family, besides the parents, include two daughters, Gayle and Sue and a son Jim. Gayle the oldest attends college and Sue will be a Junior in high school this year. Jim, the youngest member of the family is an 8th grader.

Also in line for a transfer in the near future is Tom Sanders, chief clerk at Klamath Agency for several years. He will leave on June 27 for the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in the northern part of the state.

Replacing Sanders will be Martin Wheelock, chief clerk from the Colville Washington agency. He will assume his duties at Klamath Agency July 18, following a three weeks vacation.

Governor Plans To Marry

LOS ANGELES (AP)—California's Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, 57, a widower for two years, will marry within three weeks Mrs. Virginia Carlson, 35, an attractive war widow and poet who helped in his recent primary election campaign.

The couple made the announcement yesterday.

Mrs. Carlson is the daughter of E. B. Hershberger, an advertising executive with the International Harvester Co.

The governor won the Republican nomination. He faces Richard Graves, Democratic nominee, in the November general election.

Women's Club Holds Dinner

Newly elected officers of the Soroptimist Club and the Venture Club were installed at the June 10 meeting, a dinner session at the Winema Hotel.

Members of the Ashland Club were guests.

Mrs. Dena Backes was hostess at a social hour at her attractive home, 428 Pacific Terrace, preceding the dinner hour.

Spring flowers and tapers centered refreshment tables in the Backes home and in the hotel banquet room.

A side table at the hotel for the installation tapers and floral gifts was centered with a lighted globe of the world, encircled with clasped hand figurines, blue and gold flowers and tapers.

Geraldine Johnson, Tulelake, played incidental music. Mrs. Eugene Favell, daughter of the incoming president, Mrs. Alice Lamm, sand accompanied by Mrs. George McIntyre at the piano.

Three new Soroptimist members, Dolores Bracken, Barbara Carnini and Lucille Boswell were initiated.

Among guests present from Ashland were Marjorie Clark, director of District No. 2 and Montana Trites, newly elected president of the Ashland Club and new district secretary.

Mrs. Isabelle Brixner installed for the new corps of officers of the Soroptimist Club, with a number of stand-ins for the elected group. Going into the chairs are Alice Lamm, president; Dena Backes, first vice president; Edna Albrecht, second vice president; Phyllis Slater, treasurer; Ruth Renie, corresponding secretary and Doris Frederick, recording secretary.

Ann Lindskog, retiring president of Venture, installed Ann Eagan, president; Ellen Murphy, vice president; Antoinette Schoonover, secretary and Joan McLaughlin, treasurer.

Ruth Adams, retiring president, was presented with a past president's pin by Coral Sabo.

U.S. Soldiers Held By Reds

SAIGON, Indochina (AP) — Authorized French military sources said today five American Air Force technicians missing since Monday have been captured by the Communist-led Vietminh.

The men, stationed at the French Air Force Base of Tourane 450 miles east of Saigon, were taken into the village, then marched southward by their rebel captors, the spokesman said. They were reported last seen by villagers about 10 miles south of My Khe trudging along with 20 French Union war prisoners.

A search party was sent to the village as soon as this was learned but they found nothing. Other patrols searched the area. The village, though not held by the Vietminh, has been described as "suspect." Rebel forces have been seen slipping in and out of the hamlet after dark.

The five Americans drove from the base without passes Monday in a French weapons carrier and headed for the beach. The group spent some time at the beach then headed south through a coastal area described by a U.S. spokesman as "infested with Vietminh."

U.S. Defense Department officials in Washington said last night the five included three air force and two Army men. These officials identified them as:

Pfc. Donald E. Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan, Flint, Mich.

Pfc. Leonard R. Broufek, wife Mrs. Beverly L. Broufek, Chicago.

Airman 2C Ciro Salas Jr., son of Ciro Salas Sr., Los Angeles.

Airman 3C Giacomo Appice, brother Vito Appice, Elizabeth, N.J.

Airman 3C Jerry Schuller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schuller, Cleveland, Ohio.

Billy Graham Visits Germany

FRANKFURT, Germany (AP)—A U.S. Army-arranged dinner planned for Billy Graham here June 23 was canceled today. The American evangelist sent word he would not be able to attend because of a prior commitment and a tight travel schedule.

Graham said he would speak here earlier that day but would have to leave soon afterwards for Duesseldorf, where he is scheduled to appear.

NEW CO-CHAIRMEN of the Red Cross Canteen volunteers for the blood program, who will be in charge of seeing that everyone gets cookies and liquids at the next arrival of the bloodmobile, Monday, June 21 at the Armory are (l to r) Olive Thomas and Edna Dakin. They succeed Joan Totton who has accepted a position with Driscoll and Padgett.
—Photo by Molatore

Folk Dance Meet Slated

Some folks are luke warm about square and folk dancing and others run a high fever. This weekend both groups will be taken care of with a varied, high powered program that includes many elementary early day favorites from "Cotton Eyed Joe" to the intricate patterns of the "Tarantella Montevergine."

Squares will include the lively "Y'all Come" and "The Blue Tail Fly," and many other favorites of dancers everywhere. Jim Murphy, North Bend; Ruth Goldschmidt, Medford; Ruth Stillion, Coos Bay; Elsie Downs, Sutherlin; and Gene Fisher, Susanville, are just a few of the top Oregon callers invited for Klamath Falls first folk dance festival.

The weekend begins with a pot luck supper at the Altamont Elementary school gym at 6 p.m. with dancing to follow. Members and guests of clubs are asked to bring a hot dish or salad and chicken. There is no charge for this evenings entertainment and all interested persons are cordially invited by the A & I, Minute Club and Recreation Department, co-sponsors of the festival.

Mayor Landry will formally open the main session Sunday afternoon at "Hoedown Hall" otherwise known as the Armory. Dancing will be from 1 till 5 with Pirkko Roecker, Eugene; Clyde Tandy, Red Bluff; and Lyle Durrell sharing the master of ceremonies chore.

The only charge made during the festival will be for a Sunday morning workshop from 10 till 12 conducted by Vyta Beliajus, outstanding folk dance instructor from San Diego.

POET'S CORNER

By ELLSWORTH PELLETT

When God made the earth and Heavens
The earth was then dark and drear
His spirit moved over the waters
He caused the dry land to appear,
He went to the summit of the mountains
And there planted lakes of blue,
He went through the forests and valleys
Planting colors of wondrous hue.
He found there a beautiful valley
Surrounded by evergreen trees,
The scent of the deep virgin forest
Was wafted to him on the breeze.
A beautiful lake where he planted
As he paused for a moment to rest
In the shade of the forest and hillside
Far away in a land he loved best.
For ages this lake in the wildwood
Unknown by the haunts of mankind
But a wanderer seeking his fortune
Proclaimed to the world of his find
Today it's a vision of beauty
The people all flock to its shore
Where they play 'round its sparkling waters
Far away from the cities mad roar.
The lake of the woods, people call it
'Tis watched o'er sen'nals of white
Where all rich and poor share its glory
And twinkling stars dance with delight
This lake of the woods is a haven
Where those who are weary may rest
And sail o'er its waters undaunted
This beautiful lake of the west.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

". . . On second thought I think it'd be better to look in the Herald and News Want Ads for a plumber!"

NAME THE PONY CONTEST

HEY KIDS! A complete cowboy or cowgirl outfit will be awarded to the 12-year-old or younger boy or girl who names the Fourth of July Pony. He's a little Shetland pony gelding. See him with the Queen Contestants. Then send in your favorite name. There's still time for a chance at the prize for naming him.

KLAMATH KURBSTONE KOWPOKES,
P. O. BOX 941, CITY.

I submit the name ..... for the Shetland pony.

My name .....

Address .....

My age ..... Phone .....

French, U. S. Conference Considered By Eisenhower

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Top-level French-American talks on Indochina, European defense, and other critical issues appeared possible today as a followup to the Eisenhower-Churchill meeting opening here next week.

This prospect was brought out yesterday in a letter sent by President Eisenhower to French President Rene Coty and made public by the White House.

Eisenhower, noting he would be meeting informally with Prime Minister Churchill and British Foreign Secretary Eden the weekend of June 25, told Coty he looked forward "to resuming with the government of France such intimate conversations as I have had in the past."

The letter was regarded by diplomats as a gesture of friendship and reassurance by the American leader in advance of a meeting in which the French will not participate, and at a time when the government of France had come into the hands of a new premier, Pierre Mendes-France, on whose ideas American officials have in the past been critical.

The Eisenhower message was considerably more than an action of friendship, however, because in carefully constructed language it warned the French that so far as the United States is concerned time is running out for ratification of the proposed European Defense Community. The EDC is a U.S.-supported plan for a six-nation defense system in which Germany would take part.

The message advised the French government, moreover, that while the United States remains deeply interested in forming a "united defense" against Communist forces in Indochina, it is reserving the right to judge what might be done under any future decision.

The President put it this way:

In Indochina our nation has long shown its deep concern by heavy financial and material aid which continues. The proposals for a united defense which we submitted to Monsieur Laniel (the previous French premier) represented on our part a momentous and grave decision.

"Nothing has happened here to change the attitude thus expressed, even though the lapse of time and the events which have come to pass have, of course, created a new situation. But I assure you that we shall be ready in the same spirit to open new discussions as the forthcoming French government may deem it opportune."

The President's words on EDC had the effect of warning the French that while U.S. policy for several years has been based upon creation of a European Army including Germany and France as well as others, the United States will not wait indefinitely for that to come about and the time for a reappraisal is rapidly approaching. State Department officials in fact are already giving consideration to possible alternatives, including the rearming of Germany outside of any European Army.

Eisenhower said he wanted to assure Coty that a pledge of support concerning EDC which this country gave Laniel April 16 still stands "and will continue available" to Mendes-France.

This pledge set forth a number of points of U.S. policy, including a declaration that U.S. forces will be maintained in Europe as long as the security of Europe is threatened and that the United States regards the basic North Atlantic Treaty Alliance as a treaty of indefinite duration so that it could be regarded as remaining in force as long as the proposed 50-year EDC treaty.

These assurances were designed to say to the French that once Europe's own military strength was built up by the addition of German forces the United States would not thereupon pull out its own units and leave along with a powerful, rearmed Germany.

Earthquake Hits Indonesia

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP)—Strong earth tremors rocked Jakarta for 17 seconds early today.

Seismographs indicated the quake centered about 50 miles west of Jakarta between the islands of Java and Sumatra.

No casualties were reported so far.

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