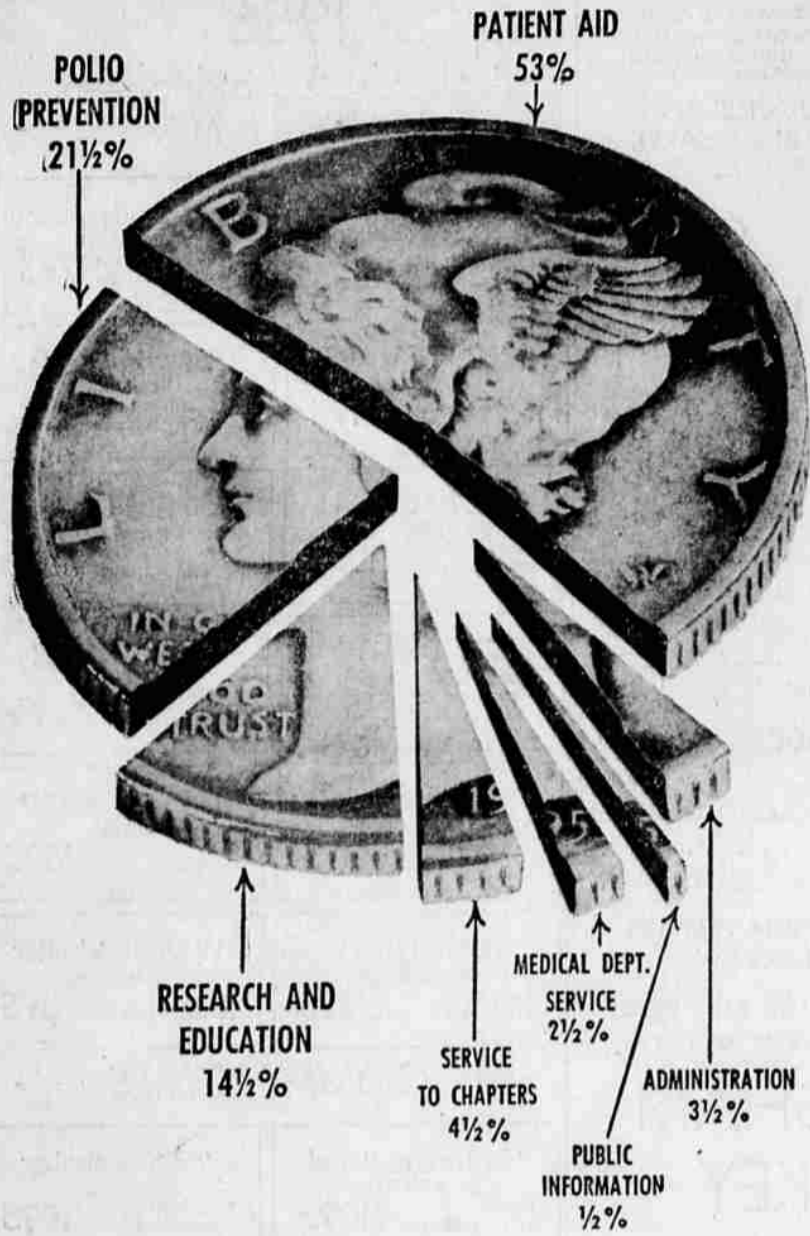


# YOUR MARCH OF DIMES MONEY

## HOW IT WAS USED IN 1955...



## JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES

That big slice of the dime represents the proportion of March of Dimes funds spent in 1955 on aid to polio patients. An estimated \$26,500,000 will be required in 1956 to ensure that 68,000 patients needing assistance at the turn of the year are not let down and that thousands more destined to get polio will be assured help toward recovery.

# Dorman Set To Leave Post After Abuse-Ridden Years

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP)—Harry S. Dorman, state director of finance and administration, leaves his office March 1, convinced his job "has been the most interesting, and the roughest, that anybody could possibly imagine."

Since he started the new department on Aug. 2, 1951, Dorman has had power that probably is second only to that of the governor.

He suffered attacks that were among the most bitter in Oregon's history. But he weathered the storm, and now, complaints are few.

Dorman's new department, created by the 1951 Legislature, was given control over the state budget, and with it, power over the purse strings of state departments.

He also took over the purchasing division, which buys 155,000 items worth 18 million dollars a year. The law also gave him the State Printing Division, a state car pool, operation of the state-house telephone system, and control of management practices of state departments.

State departments, smarting under the new controls, let out a big howl. They didn't want to change their fiscal ways.

These departments objected strenuously to the new purchasing system, under which state supplies were bought by competitive bidding. This meant that the depart-

ments and institutions couldn't place contracts with favored merchants.

Some suppliers, who had been in on the ground "oor in selling to the state, were angry. They didn't like competitive bidding.

One institution refused to use the kind of soap that Dorman's buyers bought. It said the soap was inferior.

Dorman outfoxed the institution, though, by putting the new kind of soap in a barrel labeled with the former brand. The institution thanked him, not knowing that Dorman had pulled a trick.

He says his purchasing methods are saving the state more than two million dollars a year. That is double what it costs to run the whole department, which has 191 employees.

"They threw a lot of curves at me when I first took over, and they threw a lot more when Gov. Patterson became governor," Dorman says.

"A lot more will be thrown at my successor, so he'll have a rough time of it for a while.

"But the biggest satisfaction I have is that the office now is running smoothly, so that I can turn it over in good condition."

Dorman's job was made much easier by the Legislature, which gave him complete power to carry out his job. In preparing the budget for the 1955 Legislature, Dorman did such a good job that the lawmakers weren't able to change it very much. That made a big impression on the Legislature.

"It gives me a deep satisfaction," Dorman said, "to see the same departments coming to my office for help that bitterly fought me three or four years ago."

While Dorman was under attack often, he seldom answered back. He made only three speeches during his almost four years in office.

He doesn't know what he'll do after March 1, except to take a short rest.

"I know I'll do something," he says, "because I can't be idle."

Before World War II, he owned a factory that made catsup, tomato sauce and pickles. During the war, he was a lieutenant colonel at Supreme Headquarters in Europe, in charge of the inland ports of Belgium and Southern Holland.

He has steered clear of politics in his state job. But he gets mixed up in them sometimes, through no fault of his own.

During the last campaign, he says, a Portland clothing dealer served notice he wouldn't contribute to Gov. Patterson's reelection campaign unless the governor fired Dorman.

Dorman checked his purchasing records, and found that the dealer was one who had supplied the state with shirts inferior to those upon which he bid, and Dorman had sent them back. The notice to the governor followed.

# Long Bags Election Win

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Earl Long made plans today to go hog hunting after bagging the Louisiana governorship for an unprecedented third time.

The 60-year-old younger brother of the late Huey P. Long swept to a rare first primary victory Tuesday, bowling over the administration of Gov. Robert Kennon and the mansion dreams of New Orleans Mayor deLesseps Morrison of New Orleans.

Long was governor twice before, from 1948-52, and from 1939 - 40 when he stepped up from lieutenant-governor.

High on his list of plans for the new term beginning May 15 is to rewrite the state's 42-year-old constitution, longest in the land.

With only 148 of the state's 2,039 precincts still unhealed from, Long had 387,897 votes; Morrison, 176,453; Fred Preaus, 90,379; Francis Grevenberg, 57,851; and James McLemore 44,521.

The defeat was particularly harsh for Kennon, who was banking on the tradition that the governor, unable by law to succeed himself, always has the power to get his man in a runoff. Preaus, the administration choice, ran third.

Long attributed part of his success to the campaign he conducted in the back woods and rural communities. Still hoarse from the 500-speech stump tour, he proclaimed: "Like Sophie Tucker, I'm the last of the red hot mammas."

# Bull Sale Sets NWS Record

DENVER (AP)—Bids jumped \$1,000 at a time before a Texas-bred Hereford bull sold Tuesday for \$30,000—nearly twice the highest price paid last year—at the National Western Stock Show.

The top-selling animal, one of 157 hereford to go through the auction rings, is THR Zato Heir 2nd. He was purchased by Northern Pump Farms of McHenry, Ill., from the Boerne, Tex., farms of Jack Turner and William M. Thornton.

Highest price paid for a bull at the 1955 National Western was \$18,200.



BLUE CRUTCH DAY FUNDS for the March of Dimes drive were turned over to T-Sgt. J. B. Shrum, center, one of the special events chairmen of the anti-polio drive, by the Pep Peppers and Future Nurses of Klamath Union High School. The two organizations collected about \$300 during their Blue Crutch drive last Saturday in downtown Klamath Falls. Mary Lou Craig, left, and Sharon Thompson of the Pep Peppers turned over the funds to Sgt. Shrum Monday.

# LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

by Rep. Harris Ellsworth 4th District

The second full week of this new session will see floor action on several bills including long needed legislation for the care of mentally ill people in Alaska; a bill to increase compensation for veterans who have lost arms, legs or eyes; and an irrigation project in Oklahoma. The bill to increase funds available to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans, which I mentioned last week, was also sent to the floor by the rules committee. It will probably be the first bill acted upon by the House in this session. A bill to provide flood insurance is also under consideration by the House Banking and Currency Committee. It may come up for final passage soon.

Meanwhile the President has authorized the first allocation of disaster relief funds to Oregon. I assume more will follow as needed. Meanwhile, also, both the Small Business Administration and the which are authorized to make emergency loans in flood disaster areas, have established branch loaning offices in our Fourth Congressional District—most of which is classified as disaster area.

The President's message to Con-

gress on the farm problem stepped up an already vigorous discussion of that subject here. I am sure the various comments (mostly political) have appeared in print so I will not take space for more of the same here. However, I cannot resist passing along the statement of one farm state congressman, Scrivner of Kansas: "Some farm facts have been forgotten. In less than 2 1/2 years (March 1937 to August 1939), under F.D.R., farm prices dropped 35 per cent. How many blamed him? World War II put a stop to that drop. Under Mr. Truman, farm prices dropped 22 per cent in two years (January 1948 to January 1950). Who blamed him? The Korean War stopped that drop. Again under Mr. Truman, they dropped 16 per cent from March 1951 to December 1951 (21 months). The drop which started under Truman has been about 13 per cent in three years under Mr. Eisenhower. The decline started and was heavier under the Democrats than under the Republicans. The big drop occurred under rigid parity, and not under flexible supports, which have not had time to be effective."

Shades of the days of the so-called "McCarthy Inquisition" I find the present activities of the Newberger-Chudoff sub-committee, in attempting to make their term "give away" stick against the Department of Interior and Doug McKay, make what was called "McCarthyism" seem tame and listless by comparison. The present hearings are supposed to be investigating the issuance of some mining claim patents to the owners of the old Al Sarena mine in Jackson County. I attended parts of the first two days of hearings. It looked to me like a sort of filibustering operation with blistering political statements to open and close each session. Republican senators and congressmen were gavelled down when they sought permission to make answering statements. Meanwhile the perpetrators of this inquisition are careful to avoid saying that there was fraud or anything illegal or wrong in the Al Sarena case. I believe the closest they get to that is to say it was unusual. In a later weekly letter, assuming that this committee ever does allow the factual story to be told, I will relate it here.

The mountains of Oregon contain great mineral wealth. Mining and smelting should be our second greatest natural-resource industry—lumbering, of course, being first. It bona fide miners are to be persecuted in this way for political purposes the development of this important part of Oregon's economy will be long delayed.

# Van Zandt Claims Coastline 'Wide Open' To Red Attack

WASHINGTON (UP)—Rep. James E. Van Zandt said today U.S. coasts are "wide open" for a sneak attack by Russian submarines armed with guided missiles carrying atomic or hydrogen bomb warheads.

The Pennsylvania Republican proposed that the United States serve notice that any potential enemy submarines found within 500 miles of its coasts will be sunk.

Van Zandt made the proposal in a United Press interview, and prepared to take it up with Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas at a House Armed Services Committee hearing today.

Adm. Arleigh A. Burke told the committee Wednesday that by July

1957 the United States will have less than half the submarines which Russia already has. Burke, chief of naval operations, said Russia is second only to the United States in naval power.

Burke and Thomas appeared to support the Navy's proposed 1.4 billion dollar shipbuilding program for the fiscal year starting July 1. It includes a new 60,000-ton supercarrier, the world's first atomic-powered surface vessel—a guided missile cruiser—six more atomic-powered submarines, guided missile frigates and destroyers and a start on an atomic-powered supercarrier.

Van Zandt said, "We must assume that Russia has submarines

which can carry and launch guided missiles with atomic or hydrogen warheads."

He said it also must be assumed that each submarine could carry two guided missiles with a range of between 200 and 300 miles, that Russia in two years will have at least 50 long-range submarines and 100 atomic or hydrogen warheads for guided missiles.

He said 35 submarines, sneaking in to range under the cover of darkness, "could destroy almost every one of our overseas air bases and a big proportion of our continental strategic air bases, not to forget other military installations."

"Our coasts are wide open," he said.

He said creation of a 500-mile-wide "stay out" zone along U.S. shores would help protect against a sneak submarine attack.

# S&W vegetables are Simply Wonderful

so carefully brought up...  
so perfectly put up...  
so enjoyably 'et up

