

The Herald and News

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Kit Carson

By BILL JENKINS
Some time ago Stewart Holbrook, Oregon's best and best known author, lamented in the columns of the Oregonian that the name of Kit Carson stood in a pretty fair way to be forgotten in the rush come Oregon's Centennial next year.

Holbrook states in paragraph two: "Though there is neither country nor town, mountain nor river, nor anything else in Oregon named for him, Kit was here."

Sorry to have to say it, but Stewart is wrong. Here in Klamath Falls we have a stretch of highway named for the famous scout and guide, Kit Carson-Way is the official name of what most people, including residents, refer to as the north entrance. That stretch of road starting at the north city limits and extending in two lanes to the Esplanade bridge.

True, it is a small enough tribute to pay a man of Carson's almost phenomenal aspect, but it is, apparently, more than any other community in Oregon has done.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to state that down this way we take our pioneer history seriously and regard the men and women who helped make that history most highly indeed.

And Carson was a man who fitted history with a wide and colorful brush. Although in a modest fashion, his deeds were great but his bragging, compared to the average pioneer windy, was quiet. He stood on deeds, not fabrications.

Probably the reason he was chosen to guide Fremont on his various explorations through this country, where he lived up to his legend.

One facet of his life which is perhaps forgotten by most is that in 1853 he made a name for himself in another field than that of guiding troops or fighting Indians. He drove 6,500 head of sheep from the Southwest to California. No mean feat in the days before roads, trucks and water tanks. Got there with almost all of 'em intact, too. He died in 1888.

Incidentally, I got my first taste of the Carson legend at an early period in life when I was exposed to a volume entitled "Thirty One Years on the Plains and in the Mountains, or, The Last Voice From the Plains," written by Capt. William F. Drannan and published in 1908 by the Rhodes and McClure Publishing Company.

Drannan claims to have been adopted by Carson and to having spent many years learning the ways of the plains from the old scout.

In one chapter he goes into some detail concerning a skirmish with the Modocs in the vicinity of Tule Lake during which he and the whites killed off twenty two Indians and made away with their horses. This is the only mention of this incident I have ever seen.

Drannan is also the man who in describing his route to his army commander when leaving the Tule Lake area, said he preferred to "pass west of the snowy butte instead of east of it as we did coming in. This butte has since been called Shasta Mountain."

He is probably the only man to describe Shasta's 14,162 feet as a butte.

Some of these yarn spinning pioneers had their moments of understatement.

Lost Money

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (P)—Money may be harder to get now—but it's still easy to lose.

A survey by the American Express Co. shows that U.S. citizens reported losing more than 100 million dollars in cash last year, in most cases through their own carelessness.

This is enough to buy a Harvard education for 10,000 students—or to build a community of 5,000 homes costing \$20,000 each.

Astonishing as this figure is, Donald E. J. MacNamara, crime consultant for the express company, says it doesn't tell the whole story.

"The reported losses alone come to 100 million dollars," he pointed out, "but the amount of money actually inadvertently lost each year, and not reported, is probably many times that figure."

MacNamara, dean of the New York Institute of Criminology, spent 15 years abroad as an investigator for the armed forces and has concluded, "Americans are by far the most careless people in the world with money."

And the American man, not the American woman, is the major culprit.

"If you ask the average man how much money he has in his pocket, he rarely can tell you," said MacNamara. "A woman usually can."

The average reported loss is about \$44.

"A man often won't even bother to report a loss if it is less than \$25," said MacNamara. "But if a woman loses a quarter in a restaurant, she'll report it to the manager."

If your car is stolen from you, you have a 95 per cent chance of regaining it. But only 10 per cent of lost money is ever returned. The most popular period for losing money is around Christmas and Easter and during the peak travel months of July and August.

"Although most money is lost outside the home," said MacNamara, "hidden money in the house is often lost, too."

"People still hide money in a furnace in the summer, forget, and burn it up the next winter. Or they bury it, only to discover later that mice, rot, insects or water have ruined it. Every year about 45,000 people bring currency fragments to the U.S. Treasury, hoping to redeem it."

"Or they leave it where small children can find it, throw it out the window, cut it into paper dolls, or flush it down the bathroom plumbing."

"Many children seem to take great delight in seeing pretty green money go down the drain."

Here are his tips for cutting down careless money losses: "Don't have any more cash on you or in your home than you absolutely need. Use checks."

"A woman should carry her money only in a small bag she can hold in her hand at all times—not in a big bag slung over her arm or shoulder."

A man should carry his wallet in his inside coat pocket. That is the safest place, because to get at it a pickpocket has to face you, something he doesn't like to do."

Women's Beat

By SHERI GILES
(United Press)

If you're fed up with scrubbing grays, mashed potatoes, tomatoes, steak juice and animals off your rugs—see Edward Fields, a world-renowned custom rug designer, has a rug that solves just this problem. It's called "everstain" or "terra," and comes covered with abstract multi-colored blotches of all sizes and shapes. You can spill, leave it there, and never know the difference.

Fields could tell many a secret about many an American celebrity. He has designed custom rugs for hundreds of them.

But he shies away from the psychoanalytic approach.

"If someone asked me to design a rug that would mirror their personality," says Fields, "I would call in the nearest psychiatrist and get rid of them."

Fields, who recently held a showing of his 1958 rug fashions in Chicago, creates what his clients tell him to create. It's safer.

He has fashioned a rug with a musical lyre for actress Polly Bergen, caricatures a la rug for Louis Brouillette of the New York Times and comic Jerry Lewis, piano keys for Liberace, a stork for Sherman Billingsley of the Stork Club, a derrick for an oil magnate, a musical motif for Jackie Gleason.

Fields designed a green rug for a woman who demanded a floor covering to match her \$10,000 emerald ring. A singer wanted one to match her blue eyes.

"And one socialite," sighs Fields, "wanted a rug to match a faded blue girdle."

The designer feels that this year's trend in home decorating

is one toward "schmaltz"—fussy but in good taste.

He advocates dressing up a home the way a chic woman dresses herself.

Start with the simple chair, the little black dress of the furniture industry. A woman who wears a simple gown dresses it up with fancy accessories. She contrasts black with white, light with dark, simple with ornate, stark with elaborate. Says Fields, "Plan your home the same way."

Pearl-tinted paint can add light and life to rooms. Delicate opalescent shades reflect light and make a room appear more spacious and airy. Color designer Margaret Hutchison recommends using sheer fabrics and polished cottons with pale flowers and fruit designs to match the walls. The paint also makes a flattering background for women with blonde or silver-gray hair.

More textures are being used in wallpaper these days, to tie in with contemporary architecture and interior furnishings. The most popular textures stimulate natural materials such as the silk-like weaves of Japan and Siam, bamboo and cane effects from the Far East, and wood paneling.

A dominant trend in wallpaper is design and color inspired by many sources. Damask patterns are adapted from the Renaissance in Europe and from the 18th Century France and England.

Here's today's beauty tip: To keep your bias-cut garments from sagging and looking sloppy, iron them with the grain of the fabric rather than from neck to hem.

New Champ

By BILL BARRETT
(Of United Press)

It's not the same these days when 17-year-old Phyllis Whitenack enters her high school classrooms at Bluefield, West Virginia.

The pretty green-eyed blonde now carries the title of Junior Miss America. She was selected early this month during competition at Mobile, Alabama.

Though Phyllis would like to have things as they were before she won her first beauty contest a few months ago in the series that was to bring her national acclaim, she knows it just can't be.

Nothing will be the same anymore, she readily admits. But she has no regrets, for the experiences, she believes, have been worth all the changes.

Besides trying to catch up on classroom studies missed while participating in the first annual Junior Miss America selections, Phyllis is now faced with several major decisions.

Sponsors of the national event are working out a series of national television appearances she hopes to sandwich in between her school work and other public appearance commitments.

Then, as a senior at Beaver High School, she is thinking of the future. As the Junior Miss America title-holder she earned a \$3,000 scholarship. The sponsors of the contest arranged for the winner to use the money for educational purposes at any college in the nation. Phyllis has yet to decide definitely where she will continue her education.

She admits that she hasn't gotten used to being picked as the nation's loveliest teen-ager.

Besides the actual contest, which was a part of the Arizona Festival in Mobile, Alabama, Phyllis thinks

her biggest thrill came when she returned home. Her classmates and numerous city officials were on hand to greet her at the Bluefield Airport.

She trembled and burst into tears at the sight of the students carrying banners in her honor while municipal and civic officials rolled out the red-carpet treatment for their new No. 1 citizen.

The break in her composure lasted only a short while, though. She hasn't quite gotten used to the fact that she is an idol of girls in and around her home town.

As for the future, she'll decide the major questions when the time comes. She won't make any hasty decisions.

But there is one thing she is looking forward to with a great deal of pleasure. That is reigning as queen of the senior bowl football game at Mobile, Alabama, next December.

As for the defense of her title, there will be no such thing because the maximum age for the Junior Miss America contestants is 17 years, but there's always the Miss America title to be considered.

Great-Grandma

By RUDY CERKOVIC
(United Press)

The distinction of being the only great-grandmother who goes bicycle riding with youngsters pleases Mrs. Rose Naylor more than her other accomplishments.

During her 79 years, Mrs. Naylor believes she has done just about everything in the way of work and recreation.

Folks for miles around Altoona, in Central Pennsylvania, are familiar with the spry woman who is a politician, a mine supervisor and an outdoor sports enthusiast.

Mrs. Naylor did a hitch as a coal mine supervisor. She has been a Republican committeewoman from Cambria County since 1923, served nine years as a tax assessor, 14 years as a school board member and 16 years as a road supervisor.

But Mrs. Naylor's first love is outdoors life. She bagged a 180-pound 10-point buck on the first day of the deer season last year.

She caught her quarry after a four mile walk to the top of a mountain. Unlike the hunters who scare the deer when they scurry up paths, Mrs. Naylor simply waits for the deer to come to her.

This has worked. She has got a deer nearly every year since she was 10.

Mrs. Naylor also hunts wild turkey, squirrel, fox and rattlesnakes. But she is still a firm advocate of preservation of wildlife. She has a pet robin who flies to her when she whistles.

Right now, Mrs. Naylor is marking time until April 15 when she can cast for trout. She whistles away the long winter evenings visiting her children, 19 grandchildren and 20 great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Naylor plans to go to either Washington or Gettysburg to shake the hand of President Eisenhower. She doesn't know how she can arrange a meeting. But with all the resourcefulness she has shown in her varied tasks, a meeting with the President won't be impossible for Rose Naylor.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS
OMAHA — The Strategic Air Command, on the accidental dropping of an unarmed nuclear weapon by a B-47 bomber over the Florence, S.C., area:

"The only potential danger is the possible contamination of a small area if the high explosive charge completely destroys the weapon."

CHICAGO — Labor Secretary Mitchell, in saying the administration is ready to recommend a tax cut to boost the nation's economy when and if it is thought necessary:

"A tax cut would certainly be the stimulant needed. We need a program that would put money back in the hands of the consumer."

NEW YORK — Dr. John J. Brooks, director of the private school attended by Minnie Jean Brown, 16-year-old Negro girl expelled from Central High School, Little Rock, Ark., on Minnie Jean's election as vice president of her home room class:

"She is well-liked by her fellow pupils and is getting along wonderfully."

DALLAS — Women's Fashion Designer Charles Dickey, on the continuing popularity of the shirt-waist:

"The chemise may be having a hey-day, but the shirtwaist hasn't slipped."

Agricultural Labor Group To Conduct Oregon Survey

PORTLAND (Special)—Plans for a statewide fact-finding survey on problems facing both the migrant worker and agricultural employer were announced recently by the governor's inter-agency committee on agricultural labor. Details of the plan were outlined at a Portland meeting of the Legislative Interim Committee on migratory labor. Eight state departments will participate in the project. Survey activities of the two committees will be coordinated by Dr. Donald Balmer, research director for the interim committee.

Cecilia P. Galey, chairman of the inter-agency committee, reported the departments were prepared to begin interviewing farmers immediately and will proceed with other phases of the survey as the agricultural labor force develops in various areas. Findings of the inter-agency group will be submitted to the interim committee before July 15.

An outline of the plan was presented at the Saturday meeting by the inter-agency committee's secretary, J. D. Wilson, farm placement supervisor of the State Employment Service. It calls for the gathering of factual information from employers of five or more seasonal agricultural workers, from crew leaders and from individual and family group migrants employed in seasonal agriculture. Each aspect of the agricultural labor situation will be surveyed by personnel technically qualified in that particular phase.

The schedule includes a check of housing occupied by migrant workers; sanitary conditions in the field; type and condition of vehicles furnished to transport workers; work patterns, attitudes and earnings of the workers; and health of the migrant families. As many of the interviews as possible will be made through regular contacts with agricultural employment. State agencies cooperating in the fact-finding project and represented on the governor's committee include the departments of agriculture, public welfare, motor vehicle and education, the Oregon Employment Service, Bureau of Labor, Industrial Accident Com-

mission and Board of Health. A preliminary review of agricultural labor problems by the inter-agency committee is said to disclose lack of specific information in the composition of Oregon's farm labor force, field work conditions, quantity and suitability of housing for migrant workers and the condition of transportation vehicles. Insufficient data were found on the employment available for seasonal workers, the health and education problems of migrant families, and the hiring and operating practices of crew leaders.

In submitting the plan, Wilson emphasized the agencies proposed to conduct the survey as a purely fact-finding project for use of the interim committee in its endeavor to form a program of mutual benefit to agricultural employer and worker. He said the schedule would cover a good cross-section of the state before July 15 but the survey would be continued to include conditions involved in the harvesting of all crops.

The information when consolidated from the surveying agencies is expected to provide the number of farmers using seasonal labor and the crops requiring such labor, sanitation features in field and housing areas, the amount and condition of available housing and the composition of the total work force engaged in agriculture during a season. It will record crew leaders' methods of operation, the nature of their crews, and the mechanical safety of transportation facilities furnished workers. A brief history of the migrant worker's experience, work motives, original home, wages, method of finding employment and community acceptance also is proposed.

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