

# Civil War Album —

## Robert E. Lee...One Hundred Years Ago

By PHILIP VAN DOREN STERN

Jan. 19, 1861, was Robert E. Lee's 54th birthday. On that day he was in Fort Mason, Tex., a colonel in command of United States troops guarding that frontier against marauding Indians and bandits. He was then reading a life of Washington written by Edward Everett, the man who was to deliver the "long" Gettysburg address in 1863 when Lincoln spoke the short one.

By this time five Southern states had seceded, and Texas was to follow them on Feb. 1. The state was already torn by dissension as Gov. Sam Houston tried unsuccessfully to hold it in the Union.

Four days after Lee's birthday, he wrote to his wife that Washington "would be grieved could he see the wreck of his mighty labors." And on the same day, in a letter to his son, he said: "I

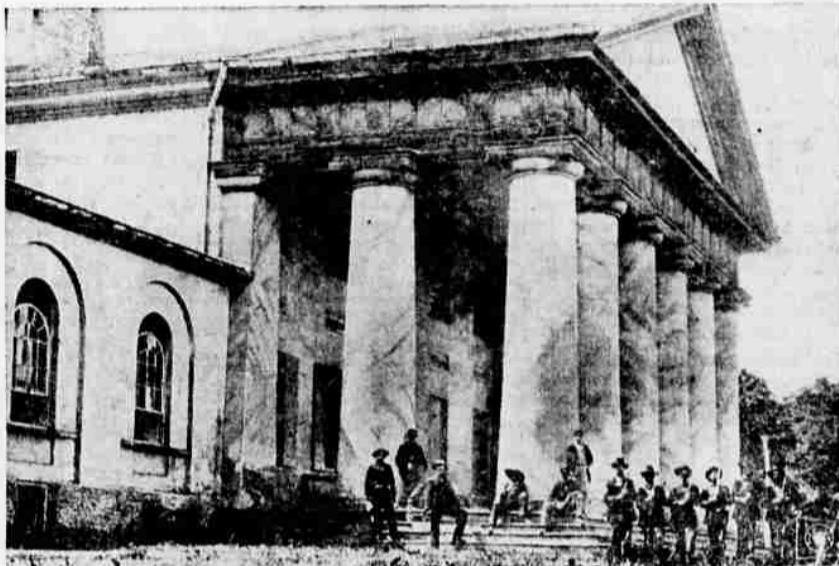
can anticipate no greater calamity for the country than a dissolution of the Union. . . . Secession is nothing but revolution." But he closed the letter by saying that "if the Union is dissolved . . . I shall return to my native state, and save in defense will draw my sword on none."

Soon after this orders came for him to report to Washington. He left Fort Mason in an Army ambulance on Feb. 13 and arrived in Arlington a few days before Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4.

The next few weeks were the last Lee was ever to spend in his beloved home. He bade it farewell on April 22 after Virginia had seceded and he had resigned from the Army to offer her his services. Federal troops seized the beautiful house in May. The only time Lee ever saw Arlington again was from the window of a passing train after the war was over.



Photo made during Mexican War shows Lee without beard. —Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va.



Arlington, Robert E. Lee's home in Virginia, after Union troops took possession during the Civil War. Built by grandson of Martha Washington, it is now known as Custis-Lee Mansion. —National Archives

## OSC Ocean Research Gets Boost

OREGON STATE COLLEGE—Ocean research being conducted off Oregon by Oregon State College has received a \$100,000 boost.

The new research grant from National Science Foundation will be used to start the first comprehensive inventory of plant and animal life in Oregon ocean waters and to help operate the OSC research vessel, Acona, during 1961.

The Acona is now in final stages of construction in Portland and will be ready about May for a continuing and regular series of ocean fact-finding cruises, according to Dr. Wayne V. Burt, head of the OSC oceanography department.

OSC is one of 10 schools selected by the Office of Naval Research to conduct a giant 10-year program of research in waters surrounding the U.S. Schools are strategically located along the East and West coasts and Gulf of Mexico.

Leaders for the new studies on ocean plant and animal life off Oregon will be Dr. Herbert Frolander and Dr. William G. Percy.

Frolander is one of the nation's top experts on plankton—the microscopic-size plants and animals that drift with the currents and that are the "basic foodstuffs" for all ocean life, including the bigger fish and whales. Percy is a specialist on larger marine animals.

Their studies will provide a wealth of new information about fish and plant populations, seasonal and time-of-day variations, etc. The Acona will be equipped with special gear that will permit them to probe down to and along the ocean floor.

## 'The Squeeze' Pushing Us Around

By GABE KAIMOWITZ

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. NEWARK, Del. (NEA) — The squeeze is on.

Even if you don't like to think about it, you're probably being pushed around the country, into a metropolitan corner and further away from your job. So says Dr. Edward Higbee, a University of Delaware geographer, who has just published a book titled appropriately enough, "The Squeeze."

"It's a simple matter of land subtraction and population multiplication that, for example, forces a man to travel four hours to work eight.

"He'll never make it if things get worse and he has to travel eight hours even if there is a four-hour workday."

Dr. Higbee offers at least one major solution to "the squeeze" that is forcing you into a metropolitan area from a rural one and right back out again into suburbia. It's called a "space bank," and it's similar to the farmers' "soil bank."

It works like this. One metropolitan government unit is set up

to oversee an area, replacing the multiple city, town, township, county agencies that now claim jurisdiction over various portions of a metropolis.

The metropolitan government buys up land not in use in this urban-suburban-rural hodgepodge, plans its use and then directs it to the attention of private investment.

Dr. Higbee won't go for the "patch work" solutions now being offered to prevent this land squeeze—zoning, bigger and better plans, more wondrous highways, isolated building marvels and urban renewal. Why?

Zoning usually is accomplished after buildings are already there. When it is effected first, there is too great a temptation to make exceptions by spot zoning.

Bigger and better plans, as good as they are, too often remain on the drawing boards or in the desks of chambers of commerce.

Engineers build the best highways and buildings with almost no thought to what surrounds them.

Urban renewal never catches

up with slums.

If anyone, perhaps in the spacious plains of the Midwest, or the relatively underpopulated South, is now laughing at the plight of his city brethren, Dr. Higbee has this sobering thought:

"He may be more fortunate because he can avoid the mistakes made, for instance, by Boston, which is old before its time. But make no mistake. Every section of the country will be faced with such a squeeze.

"While people may be more familiar with the problems of the old 'megalopolises'—the highway-linked metropolises that stretch along the Eastern and Western seaboard and the Great Lakes—they should not overlook the newer ones.

"Tulsa - Oklahoma City is one; Dallas - Fort Worth, eventually including Waco and Austin is another. Sooner or later, everyone will be caught in the squeeze."

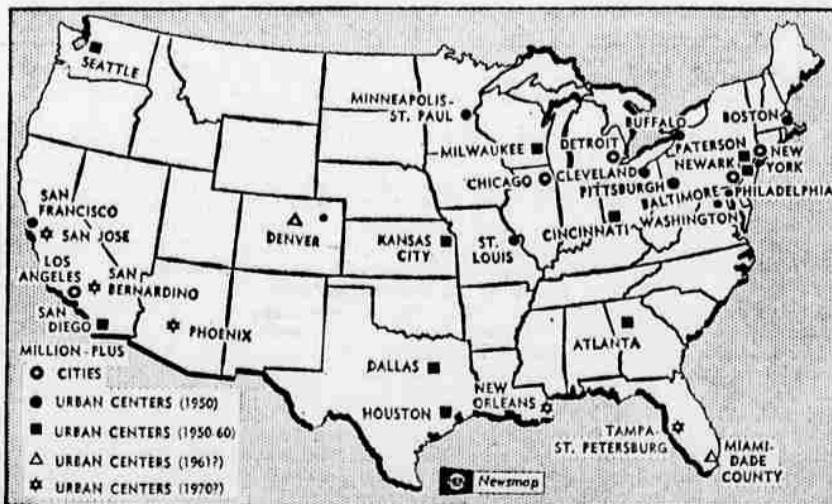
To finance his "space banks," Dr. Higbee suggests that metropolitan governments "get out of the social welfare business with its reliefs, doles and handouts, and go into real estate.

"Social welfare is a national problem, not a local one. And it's part of the vicious cycle which makes the squeeze a little tighter every day.

"For example, it starts, in part, when the federal government pays an already prosperous farmer an average of \$1,000 a year

to keep land out of production, without making further use of the land.

"The poor people who worked the land become displaced persons in the cities where they go, untrained, for jobs. The cities then become solely responsible for the migration, the greatest the county has seen, which has accelerated the squeeze."



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