

GILBERT'S "What Young People Think"

Teeners Concede Moon Race To The Reds

By EUGENE GILBERT
Youth Research Co.

Hardly any of America's traditionally adventurous young people, our bright hope in the coming age of space, want to take a chance on the first rocket to the moon.

We polled several hundred of them recently and found that less than one out of 20 (7 per cent of the boys and 2 per cent of the girls) expressed even the slightest enthusiasm for such a trip.

Summing it up for the overwhelming majority, one 12-year-old asked our poll taker:

"Are you kidding? It's not so much the getting there as the getting back."

Patricia Kaplan, a Barnard college freshman, responded:

"You must have lost all your marbles even to consider this."

"Fly first to the moon?" asked Carl Bristol, 15, of the Bronx. "I wouldn't be invited because I'm not Russian."

Reds Make Impression

Carl's caustic comment reflected another aspect of our poll — the deep impression Russia's successful Sputniks have made upon American young people.

Fully three out of four American young people feel sure the Russians will beat the United States in the race to the moon, probably landing an unmanned rocket on the lunar surface by 1960.

And, for many of those we queried the prospect of a Communist victory is fraught with frightening implications.

"The moon could be used as a possible missile base," a 17-year-old boy from Camden, Ark., told our poll takers.

"The one who gets there first will rule the world," in the opinion of Eileen Fagen, 15, of Yonkers, N.Y.

The pessimism about American chances in the space race is about equal among both boys and girls. Among the girls, 73 per cent foresee a Russian victory while 80 per cent of the boys feel the same way.

Why has the United States slipped behind Russia in this important aspect of scientific progress?

Blame Pentagon

Two thirds of youth thinks it's because American armed services have been competing in the development of the guided missiles necessary to propel a craft into space.

Slightly less than half of the young people think an unmanned rocket (Russian model) will be fired to the moon in the next five years. Half of those select the year 1960.

About one in three feel the epic firing will be made in from five to ten years while nearly one in four think it will take longer than that.

Virtually all (99 per cent) of

American young people can foresee a time when manned rockets will be sent to the moon and beyond.

And a large portion of them can see practical military and economic value in being able to travel to the moon and the other planets.

Economically speaking:

"New elements can be found and put to our use," said JoAnn Whaley, 16, of New York.

"It will help toward relieving the overcrowded earth," added 16-year-old Harold Markowitz of Passaic, N.J.

"It will mean more jobs for people who build the rockets," said Johnny Conner, 15, of Kansas City, whose practicality is earthbound.

Patricia Kaplan, a Barnard College freshman, thinks space travel will be the ideal thing for the man or woman who has everything.

"This will give people who have been around the world and have no place to go a chance for some new and exciting thing to do," she said.

Expect Space Visitors

On the military side:

"Planets will make more territory for conquering nations," 16-year-old Linda Tromp of New York told us.

"It will then be possible to watch closely over enemy countries," opined Gloria Schatz, 17, of Forest Hills, N.Y.

There were dissenters, too.

P. J. Riederer, a 17-year-old Kansas City boy, sees no practical military value to space travel because "the word 'military' implies war and war is very impractical."

"With missiles being able to travel four to five thousand miles today, why bother shooting all the way for the moon or another planet?" asked a 15-year-old skeptic from Denver.

On the other hand, it wouldn't come as much of a surprise to many young people should creatures from other worlds get in touch with us earthmen. About five out of eight are looking forward to receiving communications from other planets.

And about half of those we polled feel strangers from space are likely to visit earth — perhaps in flying saucers, because more than 20 per cent of the young people think the saucers are real, not imaginary.

But when the space critters do arrive, youth feels we'll have no trouble recognizing them. Nine out of ten think the visitors will be so different that earth people can hardly imagine them.

QUESTIONS ASKED

Do you think it is possible that man will ever ride in a rocket to the moon?

Would you personally volunteer to ride in the first U. S. rocket?

Do you think Russia will beat the United States to the moon?

Do you think the fact that all the armed services are competing in the development of guided

missiles has held us back in over-all progress?

In your opinion, when do you think a rocket will be fired to the moon? What year?

Do you think space travel will have any practical economic value? Military value?

Do you believe people from other worlds are likely to reach the earth?

Do you think that people on earth will ever be able to communicate with people in other worlds?

Do you think the creatures that may exist in other worlds are somewhat like ourselves or different? If you think they are different, are they so different that we can hardly imagine them?



ONLY ONE in 20 want any part of this.

Property, Management Biggest Indian Problem

By ELMER C. VOGEL

SEATTLE, (AP) — During the height of the integration squabble in Little Rock, Ark., someone suggested the people of this region might more intelligently occupy their time investigating the "piglet of the poor Indian."

An investigation has disclosed this much — integration is not the big problem for the Indian in the State of Washington. He is plagued by another, much more complex puzzle — property and property management.

This is not to say integration has never been a problem. It once was very real.

Thirty years ago a member of the Tulip Indian group in Shoshone County went to jail for several months because he refused to send his children to a U. S. Indian Agency school. Instead, he insisted upon the right to send them to nearby Marysville where some white residents objected, using the legal excuse the Indians were not taxpayers in the district.

Legal Tangle Solved

This issue was solved in part when the Tulips bought property in the district and became taxpayers. Then, the government gradually began closing its schools in this state until today it has none. Thousands of Indian children attend our public schools without loss or feathery.

The United States government helps foot the bill, contributing toward school district support in proportion to the number of Indians attending from its untaxed lands or reservations. The children say they prefer it to the segregated schools. And, at Marysville, a happy sequel is found — a man of Indian blood has been on the school board for years.

Supplanting the integration problem at the far greater and badly muddled mess over the disposition of Indian lands and properties. It involves millions of dollars, millions of acres of land and a few thousand Indians.

You gain three main views a dozen minor ones. The main opinions are those of the U. S. Indian Agency officials, the Indians, and the numerous lawyers dealing with one side or another of the problem. The matter will not be settled soon or easily, when it is few persons really will be satisfied.

Has 14,000 Indians

This state has approximately 14,000 Indians, up some 4,000 from the turn of the century. Some are full-blooded, others half, quarter and so on until today scarcely anyone can agree on what is an Indian.

Much Indian land has become valuable through the finding of

minerals — including uranium — growth of timber and industries and building of power dams.

Huge sums of money have been the claims for additional reparations for lost lands and rights run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Indian business has become big business.

Meanwhile, for a long period of time the Indians were not permitted to buy, sell or exchange property. Title to land became clouded as property holders died, married, moved, had children or disappeared. Persons who once denied having Indian blood suddenly started signing affidavits they had legitimate claim to lands, tracing their lines back many generations to the red-skinned skeleton they once hid in the closet.

Matter Complicated

So complicated has the matter become that some small tracts have as many as 1,800 possible owners, leaving little more than standing room for the claimants. The cause of John Puyallup is a good example.

John died many years ago, leaving a 160-acre tract on the Tulip reservation. A list of his heirs today runs three single-spaced pages. In order to divide the land, a lowest common denominator of 110,224,800 was reached. Two persons have established a claim to 64 parts of that denominator — or approximately 4 square feet in the 6,909,000 in the 160-acre tract. Other claimants to Puyallup's property have 224 parts; one has 672, four with 400. Two have 9, 185,400 parts — or one-twelfth share each.

One leg was removed from the jam when the government again permitted Indians to dispose of property — within limits. But the decision left unsettled the question of who should dispose of it and to whom. Endless litigation is ahead as but by the great question of land title is unscrambled.

Holders Get Together

Some joint holders have gotten together and disposed of their property. Then, when a division of the proceeds was attempted, the owners have ended up with as little as 10 cents each, or owing money to the lawyers and other agencies involved in getting the matter settled.

Incidents of this type are too numerous to mention but they exist on virtually every one of the state's 21 reservations. They are most complicated in Western Washington where most of the 18 reservations are small and of widely varying land value. But the problem also is encountered on the Coast Colville and Yakima reservations of over a million acres. Particularly since uranium replaced gold in the prospector's dream.

Tenmile Girls Organize 4-H Cooking Club

By MRS. WALTER COATS

A group of parents and girls from the fourth and fifth grades of the Tenmile School met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Butts in Tenmile to discuss organization of 4-H clubs in sewing and cooking.

Fifteen girls joined the cooking club and 13 girls joined the sewing club. Miss Beverly Butts and Miss Claudia Garrison will be junior leaders and Mrs. George Butts and Mrs. Oscar Garrison will serve as senior leaders.

Girls joining both clubs were: Susan Preston, Bonnie Painter, Debra Fox, Mary Willis, Sharon Holloway, Linda Long, Robin Jennie, Joanne Senter, Janita Wambolt, Debbie Hostler, Thalia Wing, Suzanne Parker, and Kattie Dawson.

Joining the cooking club only were: Judy Weinhold and Connie Bennett. Sewing club officers elected were: President, Robin Jennie; vice president, Bonnie Painter; secretary, Linda Long; treasurer, Joanne Senter; song leader, Susan Preston, and news reporter, Thalia Wing.

Cooking club officers elected were: President, Debbie Hostler; vice president, Bonnie Painter; secretary, Judy Weinhold; treasurer, Kattie Dawson; song leader, Debra Fox, news reporter, Mary Willis.

Mothers present at the meeting were Mrs. Oscar Garrison, Mrs. J. H. Wambolt, Mrs. W. W. Painter, Mrs. R. Holloway, Mrs. L. T. Long, Mrs. D. G. Parker, Mrs. A. L. Jennie, and Mrs. George Butts.

Miss Butts and Miss Garrison are students at Douglas High School and members of the Future Teachers Organization. Acting as junior leaders in 4-H will give them college hours for work with children.

Meanwhile, the Makahs have employed the University of Washington in a survey of the economic potential of the small (less than 300) tribe. Persons who have aided in this work include Dr. Erna Gunther, famed anthropologist who is emphatic in her belief the white man has exploited the Makah and now should help him develop his resources for his good.

Would Retain Blood Line

But, say Dr. Gunther and others who work with her, let the Indian retain his blood lines, his culture and his individuality. These, they say, are priceless and should not be obliterated.

This small, relatively wealthy tribe is not alone in its feeling of having been "had" by the white man. You hear it on the Quinault's huge chunk of valuable timberland north of Grays Harbor, subject of a congressional investigation a few months ago, on the Hoh, the Elwha and the Nisqually.

Many a Yakima (of which some 14 distinct Indian groups are a part) feels his people get squeezed onto the bone and crusty bark, the best valleys, the desirable home sites. That uranium or other valuable have been found on the reservations or may be found there, the Indians consider irrelevant. The measure still is of the original intent, as they see it.

That is why the courts of our

Canadian Visits Garden Valley During Weekend

ADDIE SCHNEIDER

S. C. "Bud" Williams of Clareholms, Ontario, Canada, stopped to spend a few days with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Love and his sister, Mrs. S. L. Delapp and mother, Mrs. Emma Williams in Garden Valley.

Williams had been in the east visiting a son and previous to his Oregon visit had been in Los Angeles, Calif., with another sister.

Visit College

Millard Doyle and son, Gary, participated in the Dads' weekend festivities at Corvallis where Don Doyle is a freshman at Oregon State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Medford, were overnight houseguests of Mr. and Mrs. Clem Schneider and Marvin. They also

visited her aunt, 300, Lillian Hall, in Roseburg.

Dick Claypool, Portland, came to Garden Valley to spend a weekend with his mother, Mrs. Tressie Claypool and his brothers, Jerry, Bob and Brent.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Michel and daughter, Mary, have returned

from San Francisco, Calif.

Student Home

Terry Raddatz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Raddatz, and a student of the University of Oregon, was home over the weekend.

Alan Madson and four of his school friends from Linfield College at McMinnville, stopped overnight with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sig Madson. The young men were on their way to attend the Berkeley Baptist Divinity conference in California.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Esselsstrom were in Klamath Falls Friday to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Irving. On Saturday they attended the Shrine dance in Lakeview. Mrs. C. G. Straus stayed at the Esselsstroms home with her granddaughters.

SILVER SPURS 4-H CLUB

The Silver Spurs 4-H Saddle Horse Club met recently at the home of leader Lloyd Crenshaw in Winston. The group was drilled on parts of a horse and riding equipment. Members present were Elaine Reiser, Linda McDaniel, Gerry Garrett, Marilee Schermer, Ray Fox, Scott Crenshaw, Larry Keith, Pat Thompson, Tinker Renard, Darwin Crenshaw.

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