

The News-Review

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JUSTICE TO INDIANS

By Charles V. Stanton

Frequently — and often quite violently — I am in disagreement with U.S. Senator Richard Neuberger's political policies and actions. I am remiss, I know, in being so habitually critical without mentioning the times when I am in agreement. He is to be commended for his work in conservation and I have agreed with nearly all of his activities in that field. Like most people, however, I haven't given commendation when I should, but seldom have missed an opportunity to criticize.

Without knowing too much of the issues involved, I am, with what limited facts I possess, in sympathy with the senator's proposals for handling the troublesome problem of the assets of the Klamath tribe of Indians.

There are, I know, a good many factors concerning which I am ignorant. The problem, I also am aware, has some political aspects. But from what I know of the situation, and from what I have been able to learn through study, I believe Senator Neuberger's insistence that the assets should be purchased by the federal government provides the logical answer.

Congress has passed legislation that would terminate federal guardianship over the Klamath tribe of Indians. The Klamath Indians own a very rich reservation with a substantial income from timber sales and grazing fees. Termination of guardianship requires that the Indians be paid for their tribal assets.

Many Values Involved

One of the plans advanced is that the forest lands, consisting principally of ponderosa pine stands, be sold to private interests, provided the purchasers be pledged to sustained yield management of the timber.

The Klamath Indian lands however, have many values other than timber stumpage.

The forest lands have an important bearing on the water supply of the area. The reservation has high recreational value, particularly hunting and fishing. Grazing lands should be managed in such manner that their productivity will not be destroyed, as so often happens when greedy interests permit private range to be overgrazed.

If the reservation is sold piecemeal, it will be extremely difficult to preserve all the resources tied to the lands as a whole.

It is very true that purchase of the reservation will require a substantial piece of change, something in the neighborhood of \$125,000,000. But is that a large investment to preserve resources for future generations, when we match it against the billions of dollars being spent in developing engines of destruction, or the millions we are sending abroad to "win friends and influence people?"

Duty To Indians

The way Indians were treated provides one of the black pages of American history. We conquered the original inhabitants through superiority of manpower and weapons. Many thousands of Indians were deliberately murdered. We often killed men, women and children indiscriminately. We made treaties in which we recognized rights of the Indians to certain lands, then callously broke the treaties when the land was found to contain mineral or other wealth. We pushed the survivors onto reservations, then subjected them to a guardianship which has done little to advance their social or economic status.

At approximately the same time Indians were being placed on reservations, we freed the American Negro from slavery. The Negro was tossed out into a hostile society, left homeless and destitute. Yet today the Negro has become a powerful minority, is solidly entrenched in business, industry and profession. No racial minority in the world's history has come so far and so fast as has the American Negro. Yet his advancement has come almost solely through his own efforts and in the face of widespread opposition.

On the other hand, the American Indian, supposedly given the protection of a beneficent White Father, is as bad off as when he was first made captive on the poorest lands that could be found for him. Those who left the reservation and entered society have, in many cases, done well, but the reservation Indian, except for those few places where tribal assets have produced large incomes, have made virtually no social or economic advancement since being made the wards of the federal government.

The contrast between the Negro and Indian is one that should be carefully studied by those people who tend to follow the line of socialism.

The federal government in terminating its guardianship over the Klamath Indians has a grave responsibility, in my opinion. That responsibility is to see that the assets of the tribe are disposed of at proper value and that rightful distribution is made of funds.

That will be hard to achieve, it would seem to me, unless the federal government itself takes over the reservation to be administered as a whole under the management plans of the U.S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management.

Senator Neuberger, in my opinion, is on the right track in demanding that a coordinated management plan be set up by federal purchase of the reservation assets.

Ellensburg-Pendleton Link Seen In Distant Future

PASCO — The Ellensburg-Pendleton link in the federal interstate highway system may not be completed until sometime after 1970, Washington's state highway director said here Wednesday.

William F. Ruge told a luncheon club meeting in Richland and a dinner session of the Chamber of Commerce here that protracted delays are inevitable.

He said that after the 12-mile stretch of superhighway is approved by the Bureau of Public Roads, it must wait its turn in line on the nationwide construction program and Congress must appropriate money to build it.

Ruge said federal approval of the Ellensburg-Pendleton link is assured and only awaits Oregon's formal application to the Bureau

of Roads. Washington already has applied for the addition to the interstate network.

The highways director told the two groups that it was a case of either getting this stretch of superhighway "or nothing."

He said the Defense Department wants a connection between U.S. 10 and U.S. 30 to facilitate movements between defense installations in the Pacific Northwest and the interior.

Ruge said the Columbia River crossing at Boardman, Ore., was selected because the superhighway had to follow the shortest possible route, but he declared, as he has said before, that traffic will be diverted to that bridge until traffic warrants a free bridge at the Boardman-Sage site.

As envisioned by Mr. Ruge, however, these details would stand between the President and his cabinet, thereby creating another tier of administrative authority.

No present or future cabinet member can be expected to cheer for a plan that would make more

Battleground for Men's Minds



—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK (AP) — "I don't believe in a useless life," said Lauren Bacall. "You have to do something for somebody."

After the death of her husband, Humphrey Bogart, a year and a month ago, Lauren was left well enough off to spend the rest of her life in comfortable idleness if she chose.

"But you just can't throw in the sponge and work helps," she said. "It disciplines you."

So she went back to the studios and starred in her 15th film "Gift of Love," for 20th Century-Fox. Then she came on to New York to celebrate, as she and "Bogie" used to do in the old days, when either had finished a picture.

But it hasn't been quite the same fun. Lauren, one of the best-looking girls in Hollywood, still has her sudden, deep, throaty, infectious laugh—but at times it has a question mark behind it.

"My goal now is to stay alive," she said cheerfully when asked about her future plans. "That's a pretty good program now—just to survive until the sputniks and the rest of the things take over."

"And I haven't any long-range plans. I've learned not to, and I never will again. Plan your life, and something steps in, and there you are. Flat. Something always happens to louse it up."

Doesn't Want Sympathy

Lauren hasn't gotten over the death of her husband yet, but she isn't looking for anybody's sympathy.

"It takes a long time," she remarked matter-of-factly. "But my friends have helped—and the passage of time. The passage of time takes care of everything, yes, everything."

"My main problem was to learn to live alone. When you've shared your life with someone for 11½ years, it's a problem suddenly to find yourself with both halves."

"I suppose it's good training—to learn to shift for yourself. But if you forget for a moment and try to lean on someone, you fall down... because there's no one there."

"The children give you a tangible reason for continuing, but you can't lean on them. I love babies. I'd like to have eight more."

She has two—Stephen, called

"Bonzo," who is nine and wants to be a scientist and a fireman, and Leslie, 5½, who at the moment wants to be a ballet dancer.

"I want my children to be anything they want to—except bums," she said. "But I will try to impress upon them two things—that whatever they do they must do well, and that the world doesn't owe them a darned thing."

Chain Smokes

Lauren restlessly lit another of the cigarettes she had been chain smoking from three packs on a nearby hotel living room table.

"I smoke about 8,000 a day," she remarked absently. "I don't read what they say about cigarettes."

The phone rang in her bedroom and a maid entered and asked: "Do you wish to speak to a Willie Sutton from Beverly Hills?"

"Ha, ha!" laughed Miss Bacall, leaping up. "I sure do!"

When she returned, still laughing, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Lord, I know some crazy people. Cuckoo!"

"Willie Sutton" was an alias for Frankie Sinatra, she didn't say.

Lauren, who had to leave then for an appointment, glanced at herself in the mirror, and again came momentarily into her face.

"I've got Christmas eyes this morning—green inside, red outside," she remarked. "I'll be a stretcher case before I get home."

Then she shook off the mood, laughed a spartan tomboy laugh at the mirror, and the mirror laughed back.

"Keeping your sense of humor is what really keeps you going," said Lauren. "It's a battle some day is a mountain of complexities covering problems as wide as life itself. No one man can hope to keep well enough informed to act with wisdom and dispatch on all of them."

Effective leadership in this age seems to be a multiple thing. A President needs help — big help. If he doesn't get it, the country and the whole free world will suffer.

Umatilla Commissioner Charged With Bribery

PENDLETON — Roscoe Kelley, Umatilla County commissioner, was arraigned here Friday in circuit court, charged with attempted bribery.

Defendants were filed by his attorneys, who argued that the statute under which he was charged is unconstitutional and that the indictment does not cite facts sufficient to constitute a crime.

Judge W. W. Wells, presiding, would set a hearing on the demurrers later. The judge said he would decide himself from the case because he is acquainted with Kelley.

The commissioner is accused of offering a merchant policeman \$150 for testimony.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page 1)

most important financial community in the nation. California's terrific growth has pushed San Francisco to a spot second only to New York in financial importance.

A suggestion: Get out your map. Draw a 500-mile circle around New York City. Within that circle lies the most heavily industrialized area of the United States. Then draw a similar circle around San Francisco Bay.

That will give you an idea of the future that lies ahead of Southern Oregon and Far Northern California.

MARKETS for their products—both industrial and agricultural.

Adequate markets for our products will be provided by the population that is clustering around San Francisco Bay. This congested population will be within EASY REACH of the Southern Oregon-Far Northern California area.

Signs of confidence: The Bank of America, as you have read in this space, has been planning a new office building on Market Street near Van Ness. Looking at the future, the bank's officials have decided to DOUBLE the size of the building. It will be eight stories high to start with, and will be so designed that additional stories can be added as needed.

When completed, more than 1,000 employees will work in it.

International Hotel Magnate Conrad Hilton has purchased two blocks in downtown San Francisco as a site for a 20 million dollar hotel.

Hilton says he will build a 1000-room luxury hotel with a 500-car garage and perhaps a big civic auditorium.

Evidently he has no fears as to the future of the West.

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Diefenbacher, D.D. (Written for NEA Service)

Furniture does not make the home. Decorations, accessories and trinkets do not make it real. All of these material things may reflect the personalities of the folk who live within the walls of a domicile, but they do not give life to the building.

Without people there can be no home. Without living beings there can be no life. Living makes the home. If the home is to be beautiful it must be filled with love and faith and mutual trust.

Even a little bit of hatred, fear, suspicion and ugliness makes a home drab and uninteresting. No material color can dress it up. No amount of scrubbing can clean up the dirt in the corners.

The love of God and faith in Him must fill the lives of the family if the home is to be beautiful and vibrant with life.

Eisenhower Proclaims Oregon's Centennial

THOMASVILLE, Ga. — President Eisenhower signed a proclamation Friday calling for commemoration of Oregon's statehood centennial.

Issued at his vacation headquarters, the proclamation notes Oregon was admitted to the Union Feb. 14, 1859, and that the state is planning a celebration.

The President invited Americans generally to take part in the celebration to be held at Portland, Ore., next year.

Eisenhower said the celebration, which will include an international grade fair, will bring to the attention of the nation and the world the resources of the Northwest, will stimulate industry, will promote trade and peaceful relationships with other peoples, and will serve as a reminder of the rich and historic heritage of the land at the end of the Oregon Trail.

Placing Convicted Felons On Probation Paying Off In Oregon, Director Says

By PAUL W. HARVEY, Jr.

SALEM — Placing convicted felons on probation is saving the taxpayers more than half a million dollars a year. It also is working out successfully from the standpoint of reforming criminals.

Last year, Oregon circuit judges placed 683 men on probation after they were convicted of crimes calling for prison sentences. This was more than half of those convicted.

Hal M. Randall, state director of parole and probation, says 85 per cent of men who get probation stay out of trouble.

With the expansion of Randall's department, judges have gained more confidence in the probation procedure in the past few years.

Randall says most people think of his department as dealing primarily with men who have been paroled after serving part of their prison sentences.

However, his department's 33 men now supervise 1,334 men on probation, and only 388 parolees.

Both classes of felons get the same supervision from the parole officers. The only difference is that a man on probation doesn't have to go to the penitentiary at all.

The population of the state penitentiary has declined in the past few years. It now is 1,436, compared with 1,573 four years ago.

The reason for this slight drop is the probation system.

If it weren't for probation, there would have been 683 more men sent to prison last year. The cell-houses would be overflowing.

Probation means a big saving to the taxpayers. It costs \$1,056 to keep a man in prison for one year, but only \$156 to supervise him on probation or parole.

If 600 men per year are granted probation, and make good, that's a saving of \$340,000 a year.

Judges Confident

The judges are getting so much confidence in the parole system that they are having the parole officers make many pre-sentence investigations. There were 189 of these in the past fiscal year, and Randall expects 300 this year.

This increases the work load of his men so that some of them are doing three times as much work as recommended by the National Probation and Parole Assn.

This association has ranked Oregon's parole and probation system very high. It's going to investigate it again next month, the last survey having been made five years ago.

Of the men on parole, 73 per cent make good, Randall says.

Randall is provoked by a tendency to call all ex-convicts "parolees." Of course, most ex-convicts have served their time, and aren't under parole supervision at all.

Wrongly Identified

Often an ex-convict, who wasn't paroled, commits a major crime, and is called a "parolee." That leads to attacks on the parole system.

"We're sitting on a powder keg all the time," Randall says. "We never know when one of our parolees or men on probation might get into serious trouble. But, by and large, the system works well."

Take the case of the burglar who led several prison riots and spent most of his time in segregation. Almost overnight, he appeared to reform, and finally won a parole.

He went into the Merchant Marine, and worked hard for three years. He had good habits, and saved his money. He wrote letters to the parole board, telling how proud he was that he had learned the value of going straight. Randall was proud of him, too.

But one day, he got off his ship in Seattle and was killed in a holdup.

Things like that give Randall the creeps.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

WOOD FACES STIFF COMPETITION

Grants Pass Courier

Financial and construction leaders are predicting a brisk revival by the housing industry during 1958 — possible as many as 1.1 million starts this year.

This still will be far under the all-time record of 1.5 million starts in 1955. It will be considerably better than the 1957 mark, however.

Last year fewer than one million new houses were constructed in the United States.

Easing of the tight money situation, lowering of FHA down payment and modification of other requirements are expected to be major factors in the building comeback. That's all to the good.

On the other hand a disturbing factor has appeared. It is the tremendous increase in use of materials other than wood for housing purposes. This trend, which got under way when lumber prices were sky-high, is continuing even in the face of the present market decline.

We noted an advertisement the other day offering new houses for sale in a huge Florida tract being developed for persons living in retirement. The two-bedroom houses, the lot to medium price bracket, all are of concrete block construction.

The Feb 2 edition of the Los Angeles Times has a colored supplement entitled "Home." It features an article on new types of construction and building materials currently popular in the southland. Concrete block, stone masonry poured concrete, brick stucco over metal lath — all these receive wide publicity.

Not once in the entire 56-page section is the use of wood mentioned, except in a cursory manner. Three articles laud the virtues of "versatile concrete" in the construction of dwellings. Use of fiberglass, aluminum and plastics apparently is increasing. Concrete floors, and the use of color in concrete to eliminate painting, also come in for favorable comment.

Just what this forebodes for the lumber industry is anybody's guess. Increased industry advertising of the advantages of wood in dwelling construction has been suggested as one way of meeting the competition of other materials.

Costs also are a factor. Unfortunately wood appears to be at an increasing disadvantage on this score.

Builders have found, even in the face of high scales for concrete workers and bricklayers, that masonry construction now is as low or lower in cost than building with wood.

The new South Junior High School in Grants Pass is an example.

Southern Oregon's economy primarily is based on lumber. Thus a major shift by home builders to other materials would be of grave concern to this area. Mere advertising that wood is an excellent and time-proven material for use in dwelling construction may not be sufficient to turn the tide, if the public continues its present price consciousness.

"IF YOU CAN'T STAND THE HEAT..."

Pandemonium East Oregonian

When Doug McKay was tapped by the Republican national committee to enter the Oregon primary for the U.S. Senate seat held by Wayne Morse, one man who had entered the race refused to get out. Phil Hitchcock said that the reasons that had brought him into the Republican primary race still existed. He said the decision of Mr. McKay would not alter his decision. McKay defeated Hitchcock by some 30,000 votes.

One aspect of that primary contest was unusual. Neither candidate spoke of the record of his opponent. A discussion of issues that

would point up any weaknesses in the record of either candidate was consistently avoided.

When it was all over some observers had the opinion that Hitchcock might have won had he hit the McKay mark. They were convinced they were right when Wayne Morse hammered day after day on those weak spots and walked off in November with a convincing victory.

Mr. Hitchcock is in the political arena again. He has announced he will oppose Rep. Walter Norblad in the Republican primary for the seat Mr. Norblad has held five terms. This is big news. But more important is the Hitchcock announcement that he will thoroughly discuss the Norblad record and look closely at the adequacy of the service Rep. Norblad is providing for his constituents and his state.

There have been cries of anguish from some Republican party workers. They declare that a Norblad-Hitchcock ground waged on will injure the party.

Both candidates and the winner must be vulnerable to the attacks of his Democratic opponent. They do not say so, but we suspect they fear that if Norblad beat Hitchcock he would be so badly outgunned that he would have to withdraw in November for a Democrat in November.

We like the approach Phil Hitchcock is taking, and would like to see it practiced in other primary contests. It will, we believe, result in producing the strongest Republican candidate in the district in which Norblad and Hitchcock will compete and that should be good for the Republican party.

A candidate for any office should be willing and able to stand on his record and his convictions on the important issues. Harry Truman has an expression for it: "If you can't stand the heat get out of the kitchen." If a guy's intimate friends know he is a no-goodnik they can't prevent a lot of other people from eventually finding it out.

Lumber Dealer Conducts Traffic Accident Drive

SEATTLE — A Washington state lumber dealer is conducting a unique one-man war against traffic accidents.

Harvey Thomas owns a lumber yard on U.S. Highway 99 between here and Tacoma, the busiest stretch of state roadway in the state. Many in the time Thomas has heard the squeal of tires, the screech of brakes and the rending crash of steel as speeding automobiles slammed together.

But now the traffic flow by is considerably slower.

Thomas ordered a large, impressive sign painted and had it erected on his property in plain view of Seattle-bound motorists. It reads:

"WARNING — SLOW DOWN — OFFICER HIDING IN BRUSH AHEAD."

3 Rules Changed For Brucellosis

SALEM — Three changes in Oregon's brucellosis regulations were made in an order signed recently by M. E. Knickerbocker, chief of the Animal Industry Division, state Department of Agriculture.

The first change raises the age limit on vaccinated calves allowed to be removed from a herd quarantined for brucellosis. Vaccinated over 18 months formerly could not leave a quarantined herd; the order just signed lifts the age limit to under 30 months in beef cattle and under 24 months in dairy herds.

Don Parker, assistant attorney general with the state Department of Agriculture, said that this order points up the advantages of a flexible brucellosis law. The 1957 Legislature authorized the department to adopt the regulations for carrying out the new brucellosis program; if these regulations had been a part of the state law, it would have been impossible to change them until the next time the legislature meets, Parker said.

Another new regulation stipulates that brucellosis suspects originating from brucellosis-infected herds must be sold only for slaughter at stockyards or livestock auction markets. They are required to move directly to a slaughtering establishment that has federal, state or municipal meat inspection.

The third addition contained in the order declares that cattle owners must use the official veterinarian in their area for vaccination and testing unless they obtain special permission from the department to use another official veterinarian and pay the costs thereof.

According to Parker, the department welcomes talks with cattlemen about their ideas for improving the program.

Lumber Demand May Increase As Population Rises

SHELTON, Wash. — The demand of lumber, now in a slump will increase with the nation's growing population, W. D. Hagenstein, executive vice president of the Washington Forestry Assn., said here Thursday.

Hagenstein, in a speech before the Shelton Chamber of Commerce, also said that Washington's forest resources are the state's "best assurance of a continued high economy."

The Washington industry has "risen in relative economic importance in the face of smaller military expenditures," he said, adding that it pays out 350 million dollars annually in wages to more than 72,000 persons.

Hagenstein declared, in Washington, that the state's forest resources contributed only 17.5 per cent of the years though they contain 39 per cent of the state's timber supply.

He urged creation of multiple use programs in the national forests, because "devotion to wilderness or other single-purpose use might cost more than the people can afford."

Cold Forces Indians To Sleep In Their Cars

MIAMI, Fla. — Florida's icy weather is forcing some of the state's stoical Seminole Indians to sleep in their cars instead of their chickees.

The hardy tribesmen usually pay little attention to cold snaps, but this is the worst winter in the state's history.

In some cases there are six or seven members of a family forced to sleep huddled in the old family car to keep warm," Morton Silver, white attorney for the Miccosukee tribe, said Friday.

Chickies, the name given to the traditional Seminole dwelling places, are nothing more than palm-leaf-thatched roofs supported by poles. They have no walls and thus are completely open to the frigid winds now blowing across the open Everglades.