

THE BEND BULLETIN

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The Need for Speed

KLAMATH FALLS — In the past few days this column has discussed some of the problems involved in the carrying out of the Klamath Termination Act, Public Law 587 of the 83rd Congress.

As of today, three proposals have been made to delay the proceedings as spelled out in the act.

One is a bill introduced by Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon. It provides for a delay of nine months in partitioning Klamath tribal assets — about 95 per cent of which are in valuable timber — after the Secretary of the Interior submits his required report to Congress.

(There is a feeling on the part of some legal authorities dealing in Indian matters that Mrs. Green's bill will not quite accomplish the purpose intended. This point of view is worth considering when action is contemplated.)

A second is a bill introduced jointly by Senators Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger. This is very similar to Mrs. Green's bill, excepting that the delay period is two years from the date of submission of the final appraisal of tribal property.

A third proposal has been introduced by Senator Arthur Watkins of Utah. It was drawn up by the Department of the Interior — Secretary Seaton is worried about the problem, too — and provides for a three-year delay.

Immediate action on one of these proposals, preferably one of the latter two, is necessary. In about six weeks the initial appraisal will be filed, and as of that date, lawyers say, any member of the tribe can force distribution of tribal assets, in cash.

How much is involved?

There are fewer than 2,200 members on the Klamath rolls. It is estimated that the appraised value of tribal property will be well over \$100 million. This figures out to a minimum of \$45,000 per member, \$270,000 for a man, wife and four children in one family, for example.

That's a lot of money. What will happen to it?

If past experience is any indication, most of it will be wasted, and quickly.

This is not what was intended by Congress when the Klamath Termination Act was passed. Senators and Representatives had been assured by witnesses, at least some of whom had a personal, financial interest in termination, that the Klamaths were "no blanket Indians."

Congressional committees were told, and believed, that "these people have been largely integrated into all phases of the economic and social life of the area."

Is this true? Hardly.

It would not be true of you, either, if you had been living off a handout system all your life. Each member of the tribe receives roughly \$800 per year now, from sale of timber. That man, wife and four children get \$4,800 per year, without any work on their part.

The result of the system has not been integration in the economic and social life of the area. It has been just the opposite.

Congress, no matter how good its intentions, apparently acted on misinformation.

Rather than considering the absence of Indian dress and customs and the amount of standing timber owned by the tribe, Congress might have considered (if the information had been furnished to committees) the following:

Klamath Indians comprise about three per cent of the population of Klamath county. They account for nearly half of the child dependency cases requiring county welfare service.

Reported desertions, illicit unions, illegitimacies and extra-marital relations are far above the average for the rest of the area.

A majority of adult Klamaths have been arrested and convicted during the past 10 years for offenses more serious than traffic violations.

More than two-thirds of the able-bodied men on the reservation between the ages of 18 and 63 either do not work at all or work only sporadically. The majority of the group lives from one \$800 payment to the next.

Because of a lack of responsibility and dependability on the part of a great many Klamaths, the state employment service here says that almost without exception no employer in the area will hire a member of the tribe.

The Klamaths do not measure up to their non-Indian neighbors in terms of education, and they are not catching up. Of 324 Indian children enrolled in schools two years ago, 99 were unable to pass to the next grade. Another 22 were passed for social reasons, that is they could not do the necessary work but were passed because they were of such an age or size that the school system was forced to pass them.

(This is not to indicate that the Klamaths lack mental ability. They have sufficient ability, but have no desire to go to school and their parents do not compel attendance.)

One could go on and on. That's not necessary.

There's no doubt that termination of the Klamath reservation as outlined in Public Law 587 would work a hardship on the Indians. It would also work hardships on timber management, watershed management and the general economy of the Klamath Basin.

There's a real need for speed in passing one of the bills mentioned above, before irreparable harm is done.

Quotable Quotes

Our education system is a shambles. It's in the hands of professors of a pseudo-science of education (who believe that) it's not important that the student understand mathematics, just so long as he's working hard at it. — Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.).

To the End, A Cloud of Dust



Sage Brushings

by Ho S. Grant

Adults find it difficult, sometimes, to justify their actions in the eyes of their children. And the wee small voice keeps asking, "How can I be an individual?"

The ban on sideburns, ducktails and Elvis mannerisms, in the Portland schools, is an example. It will take more than a smooth face and a clean neck to change a hoodlum into a gentleman.

Children have to be different, so they're all different the same way. They answer the herd instinct. Parents and school officials are overwhelmed. So they make a rule.

Children read in their history books about the basic freedoms and the bill of rights. But they must omit sideburns, flatten their hair, and turn down their collars. They conform, because in this great free country, they have freedom to be different — all the same way.

Adults are different, of course. They are individuals in an intelligent and distinctive way.

Five million business men dress every morning in charcoal gray suits and white shirts with cufflinks, drive to work in 5,000,000 automobiles that might have come off the same assembly line, and sit down at noon to 5,000,000 blue-plate luncheons. On Saturday morning, they wear faded blue denim and old sweaters, and get busy with the snow shovel or the power mower, according to the season.

It takes a brave soul to dress up on Saturday, walk downtown to pick up a new magazine, go back home and loaf all day under the gaze of his neighbors.

At all costs, we must have life, liberty and clean sidewalks.

The televised Eddie Cantor birthday party, on the Jackie Gleason show Saturday night, went on and on and on. The Chief got bored and went out to the garage to work on a welding project.

Sunday afternoon, I tuned in channel 13, to catch the Ray Bolger show. The Chief had been busy outdoors most of the day. He wandered in just as Ray was being given a birthday cake.

"My gosh!" cried the C. "That thing still out?"

Inside the city limits, "barter" is a word almost without a meaning. But not out in the country. The cistern ran dry this past weekend, and a neighbor was out of wood. So the neighbor, who has a tank truck, hauled us a load of water. The Chief, who has a power saw, took the neighbor a load of wood.

I like living in the country.

Time ran out on the Ed Sullivan show Sunday night, and the Ballet Boques de Biarritz, waiting in the wings, got crowded off the show. It isn't the first time this sort of thing has happened. Sullivan gets so carried away talking to some of his guests, and introducing people in the audience nobody knows, he often ends up with too much material. But not once has he cut a commercial.

KEEP IT CLOSED

AMARILLO, Tex. (UP) — Airman Paul G. Deering of Niagara, N.Y., has learned not to open his mouth during a wind storm. Deering, an instructor at Amarillo Air Base, did so Wednesday to answer a student's question and a strong gust blew a partial denture out of his mouth.

Income Tax Tips

Selection of Proper Forms Important in Tax Filings

(Editor's Note: Choosing the proper form for the greatest possible federal income tax saving is discussed in this article prepared by the tax information committee of the Oregon Association of Public Accountants and presented by The Bend Bulletin as a reader service.)

Like the golfer who scores lower when using the best possible form, you may be able to whittle your income tax by using the proper form.

It all adds up to this advice — which is just common sense and good business:

Don't overpay your income tax, yet every year there are thousands of Oregonians who, for one reason or another, overpay.

The first step in taking advantage of the savings provided for you by the internal revenue code is to determine which form you should use.

Form 1040A — The Punchcard Form:

The extremely simple form 1040A, designed for easy filing and speedy processing, is most likely to fill the bill if your gross income for 1956—consisting only of wages, interest and dividends—was less than \$5000, and if you had less than \$100 of gross income besides that listed in your W-2 withholding slips.

Possible Savings

However, you may cut yourself off from possible savings through use of form 1040A if:

1. You are "head of household" or a "surviving spouse."
2. You are entitled to special credits for dividends and retirement income.
3. Your itemized deductions (for contributions, taxes, interest, med-

ical expenses, and the like) are above the 10 per cent of your gross income allowed by form 1040A.

Incidentally, if you use this form, the government will compute your tax, specifying the amount due or sending you a refund; or, for the first time this year, you may compute your own tax and either enclose the balance due with the return or indicate the amount of refund due to you.

Form 1040 — Utilizing Short Form Tax Table: This method is for persons with incomes under \$5000 who do not qualify to use form 1040A and who do not list actual deductions and compute the tax on page 2 of form 1040. They may look up the tax on the short form table provided in the instructions, which automatically allows for dependency credits and approximately an amount of 10 per cent of adjusted gross income for deductions.

Form 1040, Utilizing the Standard Deduction: If your gross income for 1956 was not within the limits for form 1040A or 1040 short form, you will want to use regular form 1040. A standard deduction of 10 per cent of your income is available — and advisable as a money saver if your itemized deductions amount to less than that figure.

May Be Advisable

Even if you are in business for yourself, you may find it advisable to use the 10 per cent standard deduction after arriving at your adjusted gross income. You can deduct your business expenses on separate Schedule C to help arrive at your adjusted gross income on Page 1 of the form.

If you are an outside salesman, the same applies — except that

you should attach a separate list instead of using Schedule C for enumerating expenses to determine your adjusted gross income for 1956.

If you are an employee with transportation in connection with your employer's business, and with meals and lodging while traveling away from home for your employer, you should itemize these "unreimbursed expenses" to determine your adjusted gross income. Then, you too should use the standard 10 per cent deduction unless your other deductions exceed the figure.

Form 1040, Itemizing Your Deductions: It is likely that you will reduce your federal income tax bill by using form 1040 and itemizing your deductions if you:

1. Had heavy medical expenses.
2. Had sufficient deductible child-care expenses.
3. Are an owner of real property.
4. Suffered weather, fire, theft or accident loss.
5. Made sizable contributions recognized as deductible.
6. Had certain unreimbursed expenses in connection with employment, other than transportation expenses and meals and lodging.

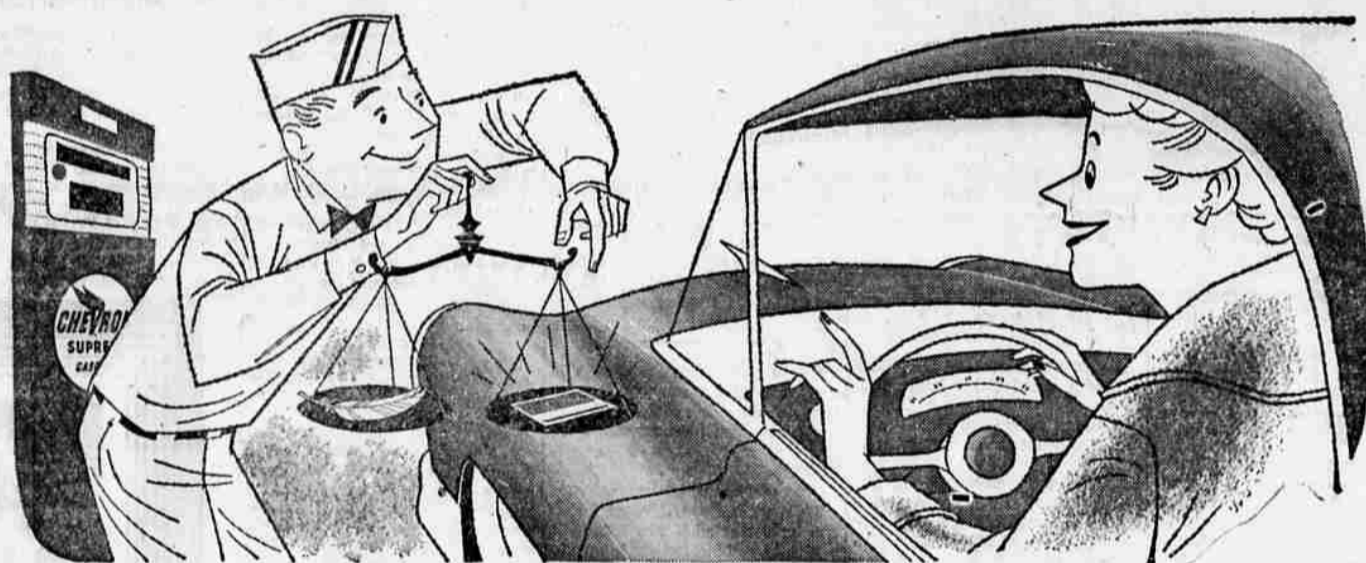
If you are not sure whether to use the standard deduction or to itemize, work out your tax both ways. Then use the method providing the greater saving.

Further information concerning the various forms is given in the instructions that come with them, as well as in special bulletins available from the internal revenue service. The IRS also provides some help and this year has established a telephone information service in some areas.

Internal revenue officials have repeatedly urged taxpayers to consult properly qualified advisers when in need of outside assistance.

Willow Run Airport near Detroit is owned by the University of Michigan which acquired it from the government as a war surplus installation in 1947.

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