

BRAVES DOWN YANKEES 4-2

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In Denver this week, an interstate commerce commission examiner is hearing PROTESTS AGAINST REDUCED RAILROAD RATES from the Midwest to the West Coast on fresh meat and other packing house products. The hearing is now in its fourth day and is expected to last at least two weeks.

That sounds like one for the book, because protests are normally lodged against HIGHER transportation rates. But when the facts of the case are understood, it sounds less weird. These lowered rates are ONE WAY rates.

That is to say, they apply on fresh meat and other packing house products FROM the East TO the West but NOT on these products when shipped from the West to the East. Their effect is to open the growing Far West market in producers and processors of these products without offering any corresponding advantages to Far Western producers and processors in the markets of the Middle West and the East.

They are discriminatory and unfair, and ought to be repealed.

But—

In their passionately discriminatory way—

These new rates dramatize a fact that isn't generally understood. The Far West is growing fabulously. By 1955—only a scant 18 years away—the 11 Western states are expected to have a population in excess of 40 million people.

That is a real market.

It is a BIG market.

This swiftly growing Far West market is responsible for the bulk of the new industrial development that is coming to the Pacific Coast. The new factories that are arising here expect to find their markets among the 40-plus million consumers who will be living and working and playing in the 11 Western states in less than two decades.

That fact reverses all of our past thinking in the Far West on the subject of industrial development. For nearly a century we were handicapped by remoteness from big consuming markets. In those long years, we had to realize that if we tried to manufacture something in large enough volume to bring costs down to a competitive level we would have to find our markets far to the east.

The growth of the West is changing all that. We are getting customers enough in our own area to make large scale industrial production possible and profitable here in our own region.

No longer do we have to send our products clear across the continent in order to find a market for them.

BUT—

If we're going to KEEP this market for our own Western producers, we'll have to FIGHT for it. This viciously discriminatory ONE WAY rate on fresh meat and other packing house products, if it is permitted to stand, will be a constant entering wedge.

If the Midwest and the East can get away with low ONE WAY rates on meat and other packing house products, they will go after similar discriminatory rates on ALL OTHER PRODUCTS. That would throw a nasty road block in the way of future industrial development in the Far West.

Race Entered By Knowland

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Sen. William F. Knowland officially entered the race for the California governorship Thursday.

The Senate minority leader told a crowded news conference of his decision—long expected—in opposition to Goodwin J. Knight for the Republican nomination in the state's primary next June 3.

Knowland, his usually booming voice subdued, read a statement which he replied to Knight's previous assertions that the California senate sought the governorship as a bulwark for the 1960 Republican presidential race.

Referring to his entry in the state contest, he said:

"Should the people of California trust me with the responsibility of being their chief executive, they have my pledge I shall enter into that great office with no commitment other than the ones I make publicly to them."

Knowland said he doesn't expect all Californians to agree with every policy he proposes. However, he said, "They will know where I stand and why I stand there."

"It is my belief that our citizens welcome the opportunity to nominate and elect their own public officials. As in the direct primary system, as been in effect in California since 1910, I do not agree with those who say it is 'disruptive' or 'catastrophic' to have primary contests."

Ike Blames Faubus For School Trouble

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower described Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas Thursday as a mistaken man doing a disservice to his city and state. The President also said he sees two avenues of hope for pulling troops out of Little Rock.

In response to news conference questions, Eisenhower said two different situations could justify withdrawal of the troops now being used to enforce racial integration at Little Rock's Central High.

1. The giving of unequivocal assurances that the U.S. District Court integration order will not be obstructed and that peace and order will be maintained.

2. An actual, factual development of peaceful conditions to the extent that local police could control the situation.

Eisenhower noted further that a committee of four Southern governors still is seeking a solution.

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The integration-troops issue was the dominating subject at the President's news conference. Only now and then did questions and answers diverge to other subjects.

One reporter asked whether Eisenhower feels that Faubus "really wants to put an end to the problem in Little Rock."

The President said he wouldn't want to answer that as he never tries to interpret motives of persons with whom he disagrees. He said he simply believes that Faubus is mistaken in what he is doing and is doing a disservice to his city and his state.

Eisenhower declined to go beyond the Little Rock crisis to say whether his public pledges to support all measures necessary to uphold the courts meant that he would use troops to enforce integration elsewhere.

He said he didn't want to get into hypothetical questions.

The President said court decisions must be sustained or this is not America.

He also said that no one deplores use of troops more than he does. This, Eisenhower said, is not really American except as it becomes necessary in the support of institutions vital to this country.

The courts, Eisenhower said, are not here just to enforce integration. He said they are the bulwark, the shield against autocratic government.

If they can be defied in one respect, he went on, they can in all others and the result would be chaos or anarchy.

It was 15 minutes before the 20-minute news conference got around to any other topic. Then it covered such subjects as:

Teamsters — Eisenhower said federal agencies were alerted long ago to corruption which has been revealed in the union. He said this was with a view to seeing whether any action could be taken beyond legislative steps already proposed.

Syria — The situation in that troubled nation, where Communists have been making inroads, seems to be solidifying to some extent, the President said.

He said that Jordan, Libya, Iraq and to some extent Saudi Arabia apparently are somewhat less alarmed.

As for criticism of United States policy by the Saudi Arabian delegate at the United Nations Wednesday, Eisenhower said that he didn't know what particular thing inspired the speech but that with in hours he received from King Saud a message of warm friendship.

Budget — Eisenhower said he doesn't see how the defense budget can be cut below \$35 billion dollars.

Now, right now, does he see how the entire budget can be brought down by two billion dollars to a spending level of 70 billions for the 1959 fiscal year starting next July 1.

The President earlier Thursday had said an "unequivocal" assurance would be the basis for withdrawal of the federal troops.

Eisenhower described Faubus as a mistaken man doing disservice to his city and state. The Arkansas governor made no reply to this.

Reporters pressed him to say whether he thought the language of his reply which said integration orders would not be obstructed "by me" constituted an unequivocal assurance. Faubus said it did.

Referring to disturbances at Central High School the last two days, newsmen asked Faubus whether he would consider these students under his control if he took over from the federal government.

Weather

FORECAST—Klamath Falls and vicinity: Partly cloudy with scattered showers through Friday. Low Thursday night 35-40 with local frost; high Friday 53-58.

Low yesterday 34
High yesterday 54
Low last night 26
Precip. last 24 hours 0.15
Since Oct. 1 0.15
Same period last year 0
Normal for period 13.47

Teams' Candidate Quits; Backs Opponent Of Hoffa

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Thomas L. Hickey of New York withdrew Thursday as a candidate for the Teamsters Union presidency in favor of William A. Lee of Chicago.

There were indications, too, that Thomas J. Haggerty, also of Chicago, might pull out to leave Lee as the sole opponent of James R. Hoffa, leading contender for the union's presidency.

Hoffa appeared a sure winner, but his opponents were determined to carry the convention decision for control of the giant, scandal-scattered union to a record, rollcall vote.

That would serve the purpose of lining up Hoffa and anti-Hoffa forces against one another for what could shape up as a big session of the anti-Hoffa forces from the Teamsters.

Election of Hoffa almost certain.

Herald and News

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Need For Government Purchase Of Indian Timberland Expressed



BREAKFAST at 7 a.m. today started the second day of hearings conducted here by the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs headed by U.S. Senator Richard Neuberger, shown seated at left. Also attending are members of the Oregon Legislative Interim Committee on Indian Affairs with Leander Quiring of Hermiston, committee chairman, seated at right. Standing, from left, are Sam Wilderman, Dave Epps, LeRoy Gienger and John Kerbow. The latter two are Klamath County members of the committee. The group left shortly after breakfast to tour the Klamath Indian Reservation. — Photo by Kettler

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

The Indian termination problem appears to have arrived at a crossroads with one road leading to Washington and federal purchase, and no one apparently knowing just where the other road goes in the event the government declines to purchase the Klamath Indian Reservation.

That was the substance gleaned at the first day of the special two-day hearing in the Klamath County circuit courtroom Wednesday, called by the Senate Indian Affairs Subcommittee.

A parade of witnesses and resolutions all arrived at one conclusion, namely, the federal government should purchase the tribal resources of the Klamath Indians in order to protect their rights and heritages, and to protect the timber, the watershed benefits and the economy of the Klamath area.

Three members of the Klamath Tribal Council summed up their viewpoint in a three-pronged suggested course of action. It was their opinion that the federal government should purchase the reservation, but if that were not possible, then they wanted Public Law 587, the termination law, repealed, or failing that, the terms extended for a period of 10 to 20 years.

However, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, chairman of the subcommittee, and the only member present for the hearing, frankly told the packed courtroom that it would take a "legislative miracle" to get his bill for federal purchase through the Congress.

Boyd Jackson, leading off for the three tribal council members, said he did not know why the secretary of Congress was fit to terminate federal supervision over the Klamath tribe. He said the tribe has paid its own supervision, and he said, "I don't know why we should be charged as being a burden to the government."

Jesse Kirk and Elnathan Davis also presented their views in accordance with the council's three-point outline.

Sen. Neuberger wondered aloud why the termination proceedings were begun in the first place when, as he put it, "I have met very few members of the tribe who favored termination."

Dorothy McNulty, another member of the Klamath tribe, answered the senator's query by stating "The termination and selling of the reservation was not understood by the people, and they didn't fully realize what it would mean."

Asked by the senator why the tribal council officially approved the termination act, she replied that "The \$250 per capita payment incorporated in the bill was a big factor. Some of the people were destitute and needed money. All they could see was the money."

Tom Waters, management specialist, opened the hearing with a resume of the activities of his office to date, and pointed out that the management specialists had also arrived at the conclusion that federal purchase was the preferable course of action.

Sen. Neuberger took this occasion to offer his apologies to Waters for the treatment he and Eugene Favell had received at the hands of members of the House Indian Affairs Committee earlier this year at a hearing in Washington, D.C.

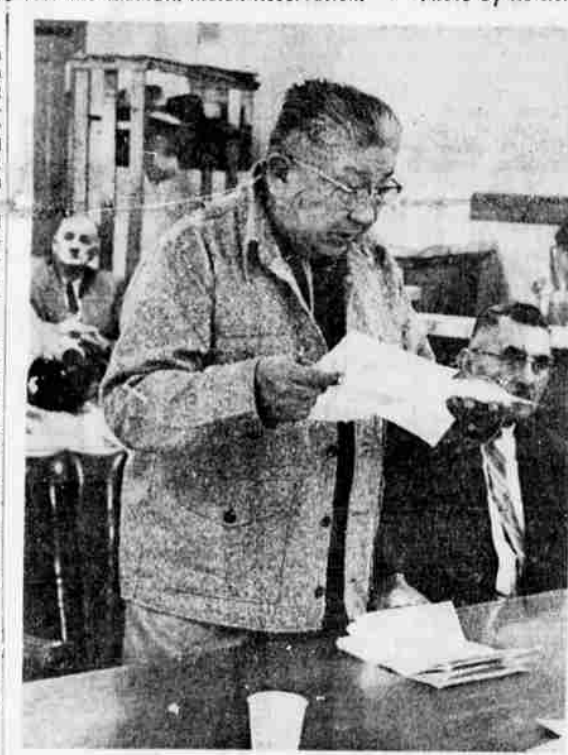
Leonard J. Neitzorg, representing the Western Forest Industries Association, restated the position his group had taken at an earlier hearing, suggesting that the timber of the reservation be acquired by the United States Forest Service. He suggested they purchase the timber of those wishing to withdraw, and that those desiring to remain in a management plan let the Forest Service manage their timber for them. This, in effect, he said, would divide the timber resources under one department for management.

At least two witnesses, however, took issue with the plan of putting the timber under the forestry service in the event it were purchased by the federal government.

O. K. Puckett, speaking for the Klamath Falls Lumber Manufacturers stated his group had no objection to federal purchase provided the timber was placed under the control of the Bureau of Land Management instead of the forestry service.

He criticized the manner in which the forestry service has handled the sale of timber in the past. Puckett illustrated his point by remarking, "The bureau has an allowable cut, and is forced by law to put it up for sale, while the Forest Service puts up for sale only as much timber as it wants to."

It was at this point that Sen. Neuberger warned that it would take a legislative miracle to get his bill through. He pointed out to Puckett that timber cut by the bureau results in a larger share



TRIBAL COUNCIL member Boyd Jackson is here addressing Senator Richard L. Neuberger, chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Subcommittee during the opening portion of the hearing held Wednesday in the circuit courtroom of the Klamath County Courthouse. Jackson was one of three tribal members testifying together. The other two were Jesse L. Kirk and Elnathan Davis. — Photo by Kettler

of the revenues going to the county rather than to the federal government, while under the forestry service the federal government gets 75 per cent and the counties 25 per cent.

Dan Brown, representing a local sawmill operation, told Sen. Neuberger that there was too much red tape involved with timber sales by the Forest Service. He referred to one instance, he said, in which it took the Forest Service two years to sell burned timber principally because of red tape.

If the federal government purchases this timber and places it under the Forest Service, he cautioned, then some way should be found to streamline their timber sale process.

The matter of policies of the Fish and Wildlife Department also found its way into the day's hearing, with Chester Langslet, representing the Klamath Sportsmen's Association, questioning whether or not the public would approve the Fish and Wildlife Department acquiring some 80,000 acres and holding it off the tax rolls.

Langslet said the Fish and Wildlife Department has not opened a single foot of the ground they possess in the Upper Klamath Lake Marsh area for public shooting.

Nelson Reed appeared on behalf of a citizens committee and presented a petition signed by over 400 persons from Klamath Falls as well as Bend, Medford and Ashland, pointing out three basic plans, listed as immediate sale of the tribal lands in small

Milwaukee Victory Evens Up Series Play

NEW YORK (AP)—The Milwaukee Braves defeated the New York Yankees 4-2 in the second game of the World Series Thursday before 65,202 spectators and squared the series at one victory each. A two run fourth inning broke a 2-2 tie and sent Yankee pitcher Bobby Shantz to cover.

Braves first

Schoendienst struck out, Logan went to a full count before he too was called out on strikes. Mathews fanned to become Shantz's third strike out victim in the inning.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Yankees first

Bauer struck out. McDougald flied to Palko. Mantle's liner bounced off Burdette to Logan who threw him out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Braves second

Mantle misjudged Aaron's long drive and the ball sailed over his head for a triple. Adcock singled to right scoring Aaron and got to second when Mantle tumbled the ball, then pulled McDougald off second base with a wide throw.

It was an error for Mantle. Palko flied to Bauer. Covington lined to Kubek. Crandall walked. Shantz knocked down Burdette's liner, and threw him out.

One run, two hits, one error, two left.

Yankees second

Schoendienst threw Berra out. Slaughter walked. Simpson went down swinging. Kubek singled into left. Slaughter racing to third. Coleman topped a little roller inside the third base line and was credited with a single when Slaughter crossed the plate which was left unprotected by Crandall who also went after the ball. Covington took Shantz's liner.

One run, two hits, no errors, two left.

Braves third

Schoendienst flied to Mantle. Logan walloped a home run into the lower left field stands about six feet inside the flag pole. Mathews flied to Mantle. Aaron popped to McDougald.

One run, one hit, no errors, none left.

YANKEES THIRD

Bauer slammed a home run deep into the lower left field stands. McDougald flied to Covington. Mantle flied to Aaron. Berra flied to Covington.

One run, one hit, no errors, none left.

BRAVES FOURTH

Adcock singled to left. Palko singled to left. Adcock stopping at second. Covington, after bunting foul twice, blooped a single over McDougald's head, scoring Adcock and sending Palko to third. Palko also scored and Covington went to third when Slaughter's throw went through Kubek's legs. It was an error for Kubek.

Art Dittmar, a righthander, replaced Shantz.

Crandall popped to Simpson. With the infield drawn in, Burdette blooped a short fly behind first but Simpson made a leaping catch. McDougald threw out Schoendienst.

Two runs, three hits, one error, one left.

YANKEES FOURTH

Slaughter struck out. Simpson sent Aaron back to the right center field wall 407 feet away for his drive. Burdette threw Kubek out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

BRAVES FIFTH

Dittmar hit Logan on the left arm. Mathews bounced to McDougald near second, who stepped on the bag and whipped to Simpson for a double play. Aaron popped to Simpson.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

YANKEES FIFTH

Coleman walked. Dittmar struck out. Logan came in fast for Bauer's slow boulder and threw him out. Coleman went to second. Schoendienst took McDougald's grounder and threw him out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

BRAVES SIXTH

Adcock flied to Bauer. Simpson took Palko's short pop-up. Covington struck out.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

BRAVES EIGHTH

Bob Grim went to the mound for the Braves. The official attendance was announced as 65,202 paid and net gross receipts \$415,284.86. Mathews was called out on strikes. Aaron went down swinging. Bauer took Adcock's high fly.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

YANKEES EIGHTH

Frank Torre went to first base for the Braves. Mathews took Mantle's high foul. Berra grounded out. Mathews to Torre. Slaughter struck out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

BRAVES NINTH

Palko flied to Slaughter. Covington singled. Crandall rolled out. Kubek to Simpson. Covington stopping at second. McDougald tossed out Burdette.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

YANKEES NINTH

Burdette threw Simpson out. Kubek singled. Joe Collins, a left-handed hitter, batted for Coleman and popped to Logan. Elston Howard batted for Grim. Logan made a diving stop of his ground single but was unable to make a play. Bobby Richardson ran for Howard. Bauer forced Richardson, Logan to Schoendienst.

No runs, two hits, no errors, two left.

(Second game)

Milwaukee (NL) 011 200 000-4 8 0
New York (AL) 011 000 000-2 7 2

Burdette and Crandall; Shantz, Dittmar (4), Grim (6) and Berra. L—Shantz.

Home runs — Milwaukee, Logan, New York, Bauer.

NEW YORK (AP)—The official box score of the second game of the 1957 World Series:

Milwaukee (N)	AB	R	H	O	A
Bauer, rf	5	1	1	2	0
McDougald, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Mantle, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Berra, c	4	0	0	6	0
Slaughter, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Simpson, 1b	4	0	0	1	0
Kubek, 3b	4	0	2	1	1
Coleman, 2b	2	0	1	1	1
B-Collins	1	0	0	1	1
Shantz, p	1	0	0	1	0
Dittmar, p	1	0	0	0	0
A-Lump	1	0	1	0	0
Grim, p	0	0	0	0	0
C-Howard	1	0	1	0	0
D-Richardson	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	8	27	13

A-Singled for Dittmar in 7th.
B-Popped out for Coleman in 9th.
C-Singled for Grim in 9th.
D-Run for Howard in 9th.

Milwaukee (N) 011 200 000-4
New York (AL) 011 000 000-2

E — Mantle, Kubek, RBI
Adcock, Coleman, Logan, Bauer, Covington. (Palko scored on Kubek's error in 4th), 2B — Slaughter, 3B — Aaron, HR — Logan, Bauer, S — Burdette, DP — McDougald and Simpson, Left Milwaukee (N) 3, New York (A) 2, BB — Shantz 1 (Crandall), Burdette 3 (Slaughter, Coleman, Mantle), SO — Shantz 3 (Schoendienst, Logan, Mathews), Dittmar 1 (Covington), Grim 2 (Mathews, Aaron), Burdette 5 (Bauer, Simpson, Slaughter 2, Dittmar), HO — Shantz 6 in 3 (faced 3 batters in 4th), Dittmar 1 in 4, Grim 1 in 2, R-ER — Shantz 4-3, Dittmar 0-0, Grim 0-0, Burdette 2-2, HBP — By Dittmar (Logan), W — Burdette, L — Shantz, U — Conland (N) plate, McKinley (A) first base, Donatelli (N) second base, Paparella (A) third base, Secory (N) left field, Chylak (A) right field, T — 2:36 A, 65,202. Receipts (net) — \$415,284.86.

Death Takes Three Quints

TOULON, France (AP)—Death during the night took three of the quintuplets born prematurely here yesterday.

A doctor said the chances for survival of the other two babies, Roland and Michele Christoffe, were "not too bad."