

# The Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879

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## Indian Hearing

By FLOYD WYNNE

I have no wish to get caught in the line of fire between the Republicans and the Democrats on the issue of handling the Indian Termination problem.

However, there are a few observations that I have been nursing lately which may be worthy of repetition.

I can fully appreciate the Republican Central Committee's desire to put additional study on the matter before taking a resolution stand one way or the other.

The current hearings back in Washington, D.C., have only served to further confuse the issue. The hearings have turned up support for government purchase, support for the administration's bill to give private enterprise an opportunity to purchase the reservation first, and support for either junking the entire termination plan itself or letting it go the way it is now.

The situation is indeed a very confused one at the moment. It does appear, as Sen. Richard Neuberger suggested at testimony Friday that his government purchase plan and the administration bill could be compromised into a single measure. This appears to have some advantages.

However, that also brings up the thought that I think it only fair to point out that Senator Neuberger has been doing a sincere, devoted job of trying to arrive at some equitable solution of the Indian problem.

Neuberger has spent a great deal of time and effort in listening to various viewpoints, holding hearings and working to get some sort of solution that is favorable or at least in the best interests of all concerned.

In all the welter of confusion that appears to be arising over the termination problem, several points must not be overlooked. If the problem is not solved properly, its after-effects will be felt in this community for a long time to come, both as to the future welfare of the Indians, themselves, as well as the future economic growth of this Basin area.

The first area of responsibility is certainly to the Indians themselves, and the second area is to the economy of the region. I am confident that a just solution will be arrived at. It may take considerable more time and effort before it is attained, but I think if all of us incline our efforts toward lifting this problem out of the morass of politics, and give it a sound, searching survey, it will be resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned.

There is room in the problem for honest disagreement. There is not room for political disagreement.

## Oregon... USA

By JOSEPHINE KITTREDGE

The Legislative Interim Tax Committee met in Eugene on January 18. It was really an amazing reversal of opinion on the part of some of the legislators who attended.

The audience and the legislators were presented with a variety of gross income tax plans, occupational tax plans and other types of tax plans from different states. These would all "broaden the base," as it is called, or in plain words get more money from more people.

There seemed to be some objection on the part of some of the legislators present to every plan presented. I believe these plans will be of interest to most of you, and as I have indicated before, it is our idea to have you know about every tax structure that is used by other states.

The State Department of Education was asked to testify by Senator Walter Pearson, chairman of the Legislative Tax Interim Committee. Rex Putnam and others appeared with figures that were all generally of the opinion that educational costs were still on their way up and that salaries, buildings and population would bear out this premise in the future.

Senator Pearson in summing up stated that in his opinion "the Democrats and labor" were generally going to have to give a little bit on their ideas on taxation. He proposed a sales tax for education, and to take the schools out of the property tax field as one answer, or a consolidated income tax plan to begin on the first dollar earned, as another answer. Senator Sweetland and Representative Swedeen, both from Clackamas County, also spoke indicating their belief that school costs must be dealt with realistically, and that the property tax and income tax had about reached the end of bearing the burden alone.

Chairman Barton of the House

Tax Committee spoke along the lines of economy in school operation, and made a good case for that opinion.

The Republican members did not argue the case, but indicated that in their opinion a "modified capital gains" tax provision was inevitable to ease the strain on business.

A curious meeting... and a trend to watch.

## Cheerful

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — If you can trust the feminine intuition and business judgment of one of America's top lady bankers, the present recession will be short-lived.

"I'd rather call it a pause, anyway, than a recession," said Mrs. Mary Roebing, president of the Trenton (N.J.) Trust Co.

"Any country with the great resources we have—and the ability of its leaders—certainly will not permit a continuation of this present pause in its expansion.

"In the long pull we are still the greatest nation in the world."

A firm optimism and faith in a growing future are part of the life credo of this sprightly 52-year-old widow, who thinks she is no less feminine because she can handle the details of a five million dollar bank loan as well as baste a roast or decorate her apartment.

"Sometimes I think an angel sits on my shoulder," she said. "The Lord has been good to me."

Mrs. Roebing started her business career at 20 in the statistical department of a Philadelphia brokerage firm. Soon she was selling securities herself.

When her husband, wealthy Siegfried Roebing, member of the family that built the Brooklyn Bridge, died in 1935, she took his place as a member of the board of the Trenton Trust Co. Two years later she was elected president.

The bank then had assets of 17 million dollars. Today it has 70 million in assets, and has climbed to a rank among the top 350 of the nation's 14,700 banks.

Mrs. Roebing, who also is a director or trustee of 18 other corporations, was named in a recent magazine article as one of America's 10 wealthiest women. She is reported to have an income of about a million dollars a year.

Some 65 per cent of the employees in her bank are women, but Mrs. Roebing says this figure only reflects a growing trend in the financial world.

"An ever-increasing number of women are going into banking," she said, "because of the pleasant working conditions, the associations it brings, and because they are pre-eminently qualified for it."

"Women have the rarest commodity in the world, and one of the most valuable—common sense. I wouldn't say that men don't have it, too, but they certainly don't have a corner on the market."

Mrs. Roebing, who reared two children, says the frustrated career women is largely a myth. "The career women I know don't feel defeated in life," she remarked. "Most of them are happy, and have happy homes. The two-paycheck family has become fashionable now."

Four times a grandmother, she keeps up a social schedule that would wear down a college co-ed. She likes to dance, spends as many as five nights a week attending public dinners, parties, theaters and musical concerts.

Mrs. Roebing's recipe for getting ahead:

"Hard work."

## Problem

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The question of business and what it is doing today on several fronts.

1. A small maker of autos tells Congress that General Motors and Ford should be made to split up into several smaller units—and he takes a swipe at bigness in labor unions, too.

2. United Fruit, top banana in its field, accepts a court view that it should get up a rival firm with which to share its banana business.

3. A bill before the House of Representatives would tax corporate incomes according to size—just as individual incomes are grouped in progressive tax brackets.

4. And various persons in and out of government are suggesting that Detroit be told to cut the size of its cars to help out the traffic problem.

Attacks on big business in general and bigness as such usually are stepped up during business slumps.

Small firms who may be having a hard time keeping afloat note that the giants in their industry can ride out the storm in comparative ease—especially if they are in several other fields, one or more of which may be doing all right.

George Romney, American Motors president, says his smaller company is doing very well this year, but he thinks the Big Three in the industry should be made to spin off some of their divisions for the good of the industry and the nation. GM, Ford, Chrysler and Walter Reuther aren't likely to be in accord with Romney's views on the dangers of bigness in auto management and labor.

But Romney cites the enforced split up in 1911 of the old Standard Oil trust as benefitting all concerned. Romney told a Senate group: "Standard Oil stockholders, executives, employees and customers benefited greatly from the creation of 34 companies out of what was previously a single enterprise. General Motors and Ford stockholders, executives, employees and customers could reasonably be expected to benefit as did those of Standard Oil."

Romney sees monopoly or competition as a major economic and political issue. Many congressional spokesmen for small business have echoed this.

Big business has been quick to deny that its growth hampers the nation. It contends that the nation has grown even faster and that increasing needs of consumers have led business to expand to fill them at as low production costs as possible.

The tax proposal in Congress to discourage business growing over large by setting up a progressive income tax on corporations and thus favoring small business draws fire from the Tax Foundation, a private research organization. The top corporate tax now is 52 per cent. The proposal goes as high as 75 per cent on profits over one billion dollars, as GM once had.

The foundation argues that only 15 per cent of businesses are incorporated and the problems of small business aren't primarily due to high taxes. Change in the corporate income tax brackets would give them little relief.

The foundation also contends that "the mass-produced products of larger corporations account for a relatively great proportion of the expenditures of lower and middle income families." Steeper corporate taxes might mean high-

er prices on goods and therefore fall more heavily on these income groups than present federal excise taxes.

To this most businessmen would add that if Congress wants to help everyone get out of the business slump the thing to do is not to raise taxes but to lower them.

But the debate as to whether the big boys should be whittled down—by a graduated tax or by congressional or court decree—will go on.

## Women Only

By MARY PRIME

(United Press) The younger set may get the first chance to go "a-testing" in summer clothes.

Mr. Mori, a firm which specializes in junior sizes, shows the new "trapeze" or tent silhouette, and believes it's the first to do so in this country.

Christian Dior's successor, Saint Laurent, has already shown the trapeze line in Paris. Mr. Mori explains that he didn't set out to design the trapeze, exactly, but that it is "a natural evolution from the chemise."

The trapeze silhouette resembles a tent, falling in straight lines from the armpits to the hem. With it, skirts are kept short, up to 20 inches in Paris and about 16 inches here.

Dresses that Mr. Mori calls "jump-overs" actually resemble the real trapeze. These numbers fall tent-fashion from the shoulders to hemline.

They can be worn loose or belted. A spokesman for the firm says it's a "do-anything dress, you can wear it in your trousseau, later as a house dress, and then as a maternity dress."

The firm had to shorten all skirts after the line was designed last September, since every time they did a preview, the skirts got shorter.

They feel skirts look better with the new lines when they hit just below the knee.

Mr. Mori also keeps waistlines low, if they are defined at all. Fabrics are lightweight and designed for travel. Some cottons look like tweeds and patterned wools.

Some new variations of the chemise (by Mr. Mori) are the empire chemise, shaped back worn with a jacket ending just below the bustline to give an empire effect, the "night shirt" chemise, a shaped sack with the hemline slit and scalloped at the sides, and the after-6 version of the blouson dress, made with a black cotton lace bodice sheer enough to reveal a fitted sheath beneath.

Designer Jo Copeland holds that hems should catch the eye in summer evening gowns. She shows big roses at hemlines, embroidery on slip hems under sheer overskirts, lace inside skirts, and full, floor-length skirts that are short on one side.

Waltz-length nightgowns for spring take their styling straight from the Charleston era. The nighties have low waistbands set just below the hips or at the knees. One flapper-type gown of cotton pisse comes trimmed with a cady ball fringe.

Here's today's good grooming tip: If you like to wear artificial flowers to brighten a winter day, keep them fresh-looking. Brush each petal with a damp sponge dipped in plastic starch. Press with a warm iron and shape petals while still damp. Trim frayed edges with scissors.

## Repeat

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—History, women and taxes repeat themselves, year after year.

History is a succession of periods of coming to peace, and going to pieces; women are a succession of creatures true to the species; and taxes are a system of revenue based on the principle that you can confiscate only once, but you can tax perpetually.

So it's tax time again, and it is clear neither federal or state plan to lighten our tax burden.

The tax we pay on our income is now comparable to the tax put on the Jews in I. A. D.

However, the thing that makes fodder for the psychiatrist couch is the tax paid on government income. If Uncle took \$1,000 for his share (as this is not deductible), then you are paying \$220 on his income, and if the state took \$330, then you are paying \$24.50 on the state's income, and what most of us could do with \$75.50!

It is the cause and not the death that makes a martyr, but who wants to be a martyr?

Emma Barks, P.O. Box 882

## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



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## California Demos Arrange Prexy Candidate Preview

WASHINGTON (AP) — California Democrats are arranging to get an advance look at a dozen possible presidential contenders between now and 1960.

National Committeeman Paul Ziffren, disclosing the plan in an interview, said results of the California primary may be decisive in the fight for the 1960 nomination.

Ziffren said he plans to organize a series of dinners, beginning this summer, at which the top men of the party will be asked to speak.

"We want to get a look at these men close up, let the people see them and hear them in anticipation of a wide open primary in 1960," he said.

"For all practical purposes, the California primary decided the nomination in 1956 and I think history may repeat itself in 1960."

In the June 1956 primary Adlai E. Stevenson defeated Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), his chief rival for the nomination for vice president. Stevenson was nominated and was beaten by President Eisenhower in the general election.

Ziffren said Stevenson, who has said he won't be a candidate again, will be invited to speak, along with others like Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, who have said they aren't seeking the nomination.

"We want everybody who is mentioned as a candidate, even if they themselves say they aren't running," Ziffren said. "They won't have to sign any papers that will put them in the race if they don't want to."

Ziffren said that he has in mind as potential speakers several governors, including Govs. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, A. B. (Happy) Chandler of Kentucky, Averell Harriman of New York and Frank G. Clement of Tennessee.

He mentioned Sen. Kefauver, Humphrey (D-Minn.), Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Symington (D-Mo.) as well.

EXPLOSION  
SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. (AP)—Terry James Burns, 13, lost the tips of three fingers in the explosion of a homemade rocket yesterday.

Terry told police that he intended to fire his two-foot-long rocket and had cut off the heads of hundreds of safety matches to use as a propellant.

He was tamping the match heads into an empty carbon dioxide cartridge, he said, when they exploded.

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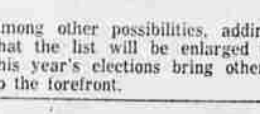
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