



**Dr. R. M. Tisinger,
Education Specialist,
Visits This Area**

In the Salem and Chiloquin areas during the latter part of March was Dr. R. M. Tisinger, Education Specialist with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Dr. Tisinger arrived in Oregon from Washington D. C. on March 17 and returned March 28. During his visit he spent a good deal of time observing the Klamath Education Program as set up under the State Dept. of Education and visited Klamath students at various vocational schools and colleges throughout the State.

Dr. Tisinger began his career with the Indian service in 1931 as Superintendent of Indian Education on the Pima and Papago reservations in Arizona. He later became area director of schools in the Portland area office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and left this position in 1952 for an assignment in Thailand where he served as a government advisor with a Unesco fundamental education program. He returned to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in January of this year.

Dr. Tisinger is now working with the Adult Indian Education programs which are being conducted on the several reservations throughout the country affected by termination legislation. He was recently in Oklahoma observing the adult education program in operation for the Wyandottes, Peorias, Ottawas, and Modocs. He reports that there are 44 Modocs living in Oklahoma, descendants of members of that tribe located there shortly after the Modoc War, who are on the Klamath tribal rolls. He will visit the Menominee reservation in Wisconsin in the near future to observe the adult education program which has been set up for that tribe.

Starching Miseries Avoidable; Helpful Hints Given

HOME HINTS

Do you have trouble in starching? Is starching your laundry a misery? If so, here are ways to avoid some of the most annoying troubles:

LIMPNESS

When starched garments do not take on the proper crispness, it may be because they were not wrung sufficiently before starching and the water diluted the starch mixture. Also, the clothes may have been dried in a strong wind or in a damp atmosphere. In very humid or freezing weather, it is best to hang starched garments indoors.

STICKING TO IRON

This may be caused by not cooking the starch enough, or allowing skim to form on it after it is made. Sticking sometimes happens when the iron is not hot enough, or there is excess starch on the surface of the garment, or the fabric is too wet.

WHITE STREAKS ON DARK FABRICS

When you starch dark-colored garments, white starch often shows on the surface. Use blueing to tint the starch for dark blue or black and strong, clear tea to tint starch for brown. Commercial tints also may be used to color starch.

TRY A "STARCH RINSE"

Tablecloths, sheets, handkerchiefs, pillowcases, and many articles of clothing look better when they have been given a finish of starch, for it imparts a bit of body or a smooth, new look. Such a finish can be given right in the washing machine. For a full load (7 to 9 pounds) use 6 tablespoonfuls of starch to 4 cupfuls of water, made according to the directions on the package. Add the 4 cupfuls of starch solution to the final rinse water, and run the washer for three or four minutes. Remove water by putting clothes through a wringer or spinner basket.

HOW TO STARCH MEN'S SHIRTS

Men's shirts are starched perhaps more frequently than any other garment in the home laundry. Here is a simple way to handle them. For allover starching, use the "starch rinse" described above, or dip in a light starching solution. Then starch the collars, cuffs, and buttonhole bands in a thicker hot-starch solution, if desired. The trick is to gather together the buttonhole band, the collar, and the button band as if you were pleating them. Hold tightly and dip in the

WATER USERS ASS'N NOW ORGANIZING

Modoc Point farmers are in the process of organizing a Modoc Point Water Users Association. Bob Doak, Klamath tribal member who was recently named farmer of the year by the Klamath Reservation Jaycees, has been designated chairman of the group.

Weeds Poor Investment; Grass Good Replacement

Weeds Steal Feed From Your Stock

Sagebrush, rabbit brush, thistles, and other unpalatable weeds growing on your range reduce the production of growth your cattle will eat.

Before seeding more palatable species the weeds should be removed, and a good seed bed prepared. For best results seeding should be done with a grain drill.

Pick A Good Variety Before Reseeding.

Grasses are our best conservation tools. Of these, crested wheat grass is one of the best for dry land seeding. It withstands heavy spring grazing better than any native grass. It is very palatable and its early spring growth habit makes it valuable for taking the grazing pressure off other grasses and browse in spring and early summer. Crested wheat grass makes good hay and is readily eaten by all classes of livestock. For best quality hay it should be cut just after it blooms.

EXEC. COMM. (Cont.)

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attorney J. C. O'Neill made the trip to Salem to present the case for the proposed bills.

Election Report Discussed With Management Specialists

Advance information regarding the election by tribal members to withdraw from the tribe or remain in a plan of management was discussed by the Executive Committee in a special meeting with the Management Specialists on March 26, 1957.

It was announced by the Management Specialists that, upon clearing the advance information with the proper authorities, copies of the report will be made available to tribal members. The Klamath Education Program will cooperate in contacting members and discussing this report with them.

starch. Squeeze in the starch, squeeze out the excess, and dip again. Repeat the process several times before finally squeezing out the starch and slapping the material between your palms.

Community Meetings Held; Amendments, Election Discussed

Klamath tribal members will be expected within the next few months to make a decision to withdraw from the tribe or remain under a plan of management. This important matter as well as an up-to-the-minute report on the amendments to P. L. 587 was discussed at the community meetings this month.

The Wednesday, April 10, meeting was held at the Klamath Falls Y.M.C.A. beginning at 7 P.M.

Pot-luck dinner meetings began at 6 P.M. at the Williamson River Church on Thursday, April 11, and the Sprague River School on Friday, April 12.

At all meetings child supervision was provided and a full-length movie shown.

Water Use Increases Crop Production, Protects Water Rights

Will you have any water rights after termination? You can greatly strengthen your right to the use of irrigation water by developing it before termination. The time to start that irrigation system is **right now** so it can be used this year.

The time of year is now approaching when thoughts should be turned to land preparation and seeding of crops. Along with this should be given some thought of where the moisture will come from to feed the growing plants. Will there be adequate soil moisture? This is a difficult question to answer since we can't be sure how much rain will come during the growing season. The snow pack in the mountains is a great deal under normal and this will be reflected in low stream runoff in late spring and throughout the year. Of this much we can be reasonably sure: without above normal rains during the growing season we can expect to have a dry season similar to that of 1955.

An irrigation system can practically pay for itself in a dry year. Without it, alfalfa yields may be as low as one-half ton per acre whereas adequate soil moisture may raise the yield to three tons or more per acre. Irrigation is the only way soil moisture can be kept within safe limits for a crop in a dry year.

By developing your water resources now, you will not only help to increase crop production this year but also protect your water rights for future years.