KLAMATH

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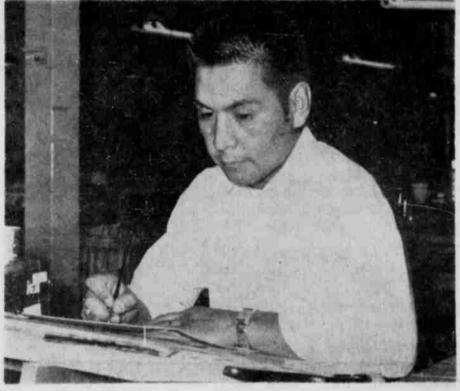
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BOB BARNEY NOW TAKING SECOND YEAR OF COMMERCIAL ART; FINDS COURSE VERY VALUABLE

In his second year of study at O.T.I. under the Klamath Education Program is Finley R. Barney. Finley, better known as Bobby to friends in this area, is taking a course in Commercial Art which he expects to complete in June of 1957.

Bobby was born and raised on the reservation and after completing elementary school at Sprague River he attended Bonanza High School, where he graduated in

Bob started his Commercial Art course at O.T.I. in September of 1955 and has been hard at it ever

Bob waxes enthusiastic when talking about the course he is x taking. He feels that it is an extic inclinations. Some of the courses he has taken include penline technique, anatomy, conti crayon, water color, opaque wash, and brush lettering in the commercial art dept. and salesmanship and small business in allied departments.

Besides this training at the school, Bob feels he has gained valuable experience from a field trip conducted by the department

during the past school year. On this trip Bob and several of his classmates went to San Francisco where they visited some of the biggest advertising agencies in the area and observed commercial art in action. Also on the agenda was a visit to various T.V. studios to learn how commercial art is used in the T. V. field.

Bob anticipates gaining even more experience from a field trip to Los Angeles which is planned for the present school year. On this trip, the students plan to visit the Walt Disney studio as well as other prominent studios.

Summarizing the value of these trips, Bob states: "The biggest advantage of a field trip is that it takes you to the spot of the cellent course in the field and re- top commercial artists on the commends it to anyone with artis- coast and we learned what original art looked like before it went to press to be reproduced."

Bob has found that he doesn't have to wait until graduation to put his training to work. He and other students in the course do considerable poster work for use by O.T.I. Bob has also designed poster material for K.O.T.I., a television station located nearby. In addition, he has done work for (Continued on page 4, col. 3)

MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS GIVE PROGRESS REPORT ON TERMINATION

The following report brings to Tribune readers the first of a series on the progress the Management Specialists are making in fullfilling Section 5 of Public Law 587. For the many tribal members who have not had an opportunity to study this re-port, the Klamath Information and Education office is reproducing the report in full. In doing so, the Education office is not taking a stand either for or against the position of the Management Specialists

Termination Question Has Long

History.

Most of you realize that Public Law 587 was not the result of any sudden impulse on the part of the Tribe or of Congress. The records show that there have been dele-

Commissioner Discusses Public Law 587

The Management Specialists and members of the Tribal Executive Committee met with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on October 29, 1956 in Portland to discuss termination problems.

The Management Specialists, supported by Executive Committee members, reported that carrying out the law as it now stands would not be to the best interest of tribal members. According to the Specialists, a "stop-gap" amendment is necessary to prevent tribal members from bringing legal action to force them "immediately" after appraisal of the tribal property is completed, to hold the election to withdraw and to convert individual interests into cash.

The Commissioner, felt that such fears were groundless since the appraisal will not be completed until it is approved by the Department of the Interior. Glen Wilkenson, Klamath tribal attorney, contended, however, that there is nothing in the law that makes such an administrative review necessary. The Commissioner said he was present only to gather facts and could make no commitments on this matter of amendments.

Wade Crawford, spokesman for (Continued on page 4, col. 4)

gations of Klamaths appearing before Congress for the past 40 years or so, and that much of their business has had to do with steps leading up to termination of Federal supervision. Some examples are the Final Enrollment and the Incorporation bills of 1930 and the Incorporation Bill of 1932. More recent were S. 1313, introduced in 1946 which provided for the removal of restrictions over the Klamaths and, incidentally, provided for Government purchase much as we are advocating at present, and S. 1222 introduced in 1947. Many of you probably recall the Hearings which were held at the Agency in 1947 in regard to S. 1222, and realize that the Hearings in 1954 were considered an extension of those 1947 hearings.

Law Must Protect All Members

We mention this brief history merely to point out the fact that for many years there have been tribal members who have been asking for release from Government supervision. This group of tribal members who favor liquidation of tribal assets have a right which should not be denied them. Under no circumstances, however, should their wishes, or the wishes of any group within the tribe be met in a way which will prove harmful to the remainder of the tribe. Any law providing for termination of Federal supervision over the Klamaths must guarantee equal consideration and treatment to all members of the tribe. The test is not what statements are contained in the law. The true test of the fairness of a law lies in the best possible determination as to what the effects will be on all persons concerned if the provisions of the law are carried out.

Right To Submit Amendments in Contract

During our early studies of Public Law 587 we felt that it would not meet this test. Even before we signed our contract to manage the liquidation of tribal

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