

KLAMATH TRIBUNE



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IRWIN CRUME NOW TAKING SECOND YEAR OF AUTO MECHANICS AT O. T. I.

"The course is rough, but very good," says Irwin Crume about his work at O.T.I. He is taking the second year of a two-year auto mechanics course.

At the beginning of his course Irwin spent some three hours daily in the auto mechanics shop working on comparatively simple jobs such as wheel balance, suspension, brake jobs, and drive-line jobs. At the same time he spent two hours a day in Technical Related classes and some time in elective courses.

Gradually, however, along with the other students, Irwin spends more and more time in the shop until at the end of this year he will be in the shop five to six hours every day. Already he has done complete engine overhauls.

Among the Technical Related classes he has taken, Irwin considers engine theory, welding and rebuilding engines to be the most interesting courses.

Irwin says he has a good instructor, Mr. Bailey, and has met a lot of new friends from different parts of the State at school.

In his last two terms Irwin will take up trouble analysis. In "trouble shooting", as it is called, students learn to determine what is wrong with a vehicle, how much the repair estimate will be, and how much time the flat rate manual allows for completion of the work. Then the students proceed to do the entire job in the allotted time.

Irwin has a wife and three children. He lives in Sprague River and commutes daily with Phil Tupper, Bob David, and Vincent Bodner. He says it is a tiresome drive but it saves money.

About the education program Irwin says: "I think the program is a great opportunity. I think there ought to be more who take advantage of it. There's a lot of fellows who could be taking advantage of it if they would put themselves forth."

When he gets through his training Irwin wants to have a shop of his own, and in view of the shortage of skilled auto mechanics this desire seems to be an excellent one.

MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS GIVE FINAL REPORT; GOVT. PURCHASE RECOMMENDED

The following article is the final in a series of reports by the Management Specialists and contains the Specialists' recommendations for the amending of Public Law 587. The Klamath Tribune has not taken a stand for or against their position but its staff has been happy to publish these reports as an information service to the Klamath Indian People.

P. L. 587 WILL HURT TRIBE

The termination of Federal supervision over the Klamath Tribal property will have lasting effects, both on the Indian people themselves and on the timber and other resources which they own. Whether these effects are good or bad depends on the manner in which the termination is brought about. Let us see whether the present provisions of Public Law

587 will safeguard the interests of tribal members or will protect their vast resources.

The Klamath Reservation, as you know, has been managed and operated by the Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for the benefit of the Klamath Tribe. One result of this management is the per capita payments which in the past few years have averaged about \$800 annually to each member of the Tribe--Man, woman, and child. A large number of the Tribal members have lost their incentive and initiative because of their total dependence upon these per capita payments. Many have neglected to take full advantage of the educational opportunities which have been open to them through Public Schools and have also missed the experience and training of competitive business practices. As a result the Klamaths as a group are not prepared to assume the responsibilities necessary for the successful management of important affairs. Many members of the tribe are conscious of this fact and concur in the theory that the Tribe as a whole is unprepared to manage its estate, should that responsibility be thrust upon it. This is one of the major reasons why every safeguard must be provided for the Indians in any termination program, both by the Management Specialists and the Federal Government. These facts which pertain to members of the Klamath Tribe could well pertain to the members of any segment of our population who had lived under the same conditions.

The second problem which should be considered in connection with the termination law is the conservation of the vast forest resources. It is not only possible but quite probable that should the present terms of Public Law 587 be carried out, a large portion of the timber on the Klamath Reservation would be clear cut and this forest resource largely destroyed.

P. L. 587 Amendments Introduced In Congress

Four bills concerning Public Law 587 have been tossed into the legislative hopper so far in this first session of the 85th Congress. Edith Green, Congresswoman from Oregon, introduced two bills on January 3, 1957. One bill would suspend operation of certain of the Management Specialists' duties under Public Law 587 for nine months, but would provide for continued cutting of timber under the present sustained yield program.

The second of Representative Green's bills directs the use of federal rather than tribal funds in defraying the expenses of termination.

Senators Neuberger and Morse in the Senate and Representative Ullman in the House, all of Oregon, are sponsoring a bill which would provide for an 18 month delay of the sale of tribal property by the Management Specialists, make available federal funds to reimburse the tribe for expenses of termination, and extend the

(Continued Page 3, Col. 2)

(Continued Page 3, Col 3)

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