TRIBAL MEMBERS ATTEND RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEET

Boyd Jackson and Dorothy McAnulty attended the meeting of the Committee on Natural Resources held on December 19, 1956. This committee, consisting of the Governor and the heads of various departments of the State of Oregon, including Forestry, Geology, Education, and Water Resources, sought information on Public Law 587 and did not at this meeting recommend any action.

Mr. Jackson and J. C. O'Neill, tribal attorney, addressed the meeting and answered questions put to them by the committee members following an introduction of the representatives to the tribe by Harvey Light, Director of Indian Education.

P. L. 587 AMENDMENTS INTRODUCED

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termination date two years or until August 13, 1960.

A bill drafted by the Department of the Interior was introduced by Senator Watkins of Utah and provides still another method of delaying the sale of timber under Public Law 587. The Watkins bill also includes federal payment of termination costs and what have been termed by the Department of the Interior "technical" amendments, such as giving remaining members of the tribe the same rights to purchase tribal lands as withdrawing members now have.

These suggested amendments were discussed by the Executive Committee and tribal attorneys Glen Wilkinson and J. C. O'Neill at a meeting January 11, 1957. Features of all the other bills incorporated into a suggested bill. This tribal bill would provide an 18 month delay in timber sales, of the election to withdraw from the tribe, and of publication of the final roll. It would also extend the termination date an additional three years to August 13, 1961, would reimburse the tribe for cost of termination, would allow continued timber sales, and would direct the Secretary of the Interior to forward to Congress all details of the federal purchase plan developed by the Management Specialists.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE PLAN RECOMMENDED

This resource, in our opinion, should be conserved and protected under a management plan which will guarantee sustained yield, management, protection of the vast water shed, conservation of fish and wildlife development of water resources and tribal special rights. Our committee has explored every possible solution to the problem. It has sought the advice and counsel of many responsible groups and has consulted with many members of the Tribe. As a result, we are now of the opinion that the only logical solution to the problem is through Government purchase of all Klamath Tribal assets. This can only be accomplished by amending Public Law 587 to authorize Congress to take such action our committee will need the help and cooperation of members of the Klamath Tribe.

Our plans for Government purchase include:

1. A guaranteed fair market value to be paid for all the resources of the Klamath Tribe.

2. Hunting and fishing rights retained by members of the Tribe for their natural lifetimes.

3. The right of Tribal members to purchase certain lands now owned by the Tribe by bidding competitively with other members of the Tribe.

4. Preferential grazing privileges.

5. Reservation of all mineral rights to the tribal members for a period of 29 years.

6. Termination expenses to be borne by the Federal Government.

7. Payment to the Tribe to be made by the Government with 20% in U.S. Savings Bonds, the remaining preferably quarterly or semi-annually with a reasonable cash payment distributed to the Tribal members immediately upon termination.

Under our contract with the Secretary of the Interior we are required to discharge all of our duties by March 31, 1958, including the sale of the assets of the Reservation for members of the Tribe who wish to withdraw from the Tribe and receive their shares converted to cash. It is estimated, that 20 per cent of the members of the Tribe who wish to withdraw from the Tribe and receive their shares converted to cash. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the reservation timber and other resources would have to be disposed of in less than one year's time after the completion of the appraisal of the property. In other words, 20 per cent of the

CORRECTION

The December, 1956 issue of the Klamath Tribune carried a statement concerning Public Law 587 which has subsequently been found to be incorrect.

The statement read: "If the allotment is divided among the owners, the new portions of land are the same as separate restricted allotments. If one or more owners purchase the land as provided in Section 8 (c) (2), the result is merely the change of ownership. The new owners would be required to meet laws and regulations relating to the disposition of restricted land if they wished to sell at some later date prior to termination to dispose of their land." According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, this statement is in error since title is conveyed to the purchaser of the other inherited interests, whether the purchaser is an Indian or a non-Indian.