

**KLAMATH COUNTY GOVERNMENT
COUNTY CLERK**



Q. How is the County Clerk chosen?

A. He is elected by the people for a period of four years.

Q. What are the duties of the County Clerk?

A. The County Clerk has a great variety of duties. He serves not only as county clerk, but also as clerk of the circuit, district, and county courts, recorder of conveyances, and clerk of the board of equalization. The chief duties of the county clerk concern the keeping of various records, the keeping of most of which is required by state law.

Q. How are these records broadly classified?

A. Vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages, etc.), elections (lists of registered voters, etc.), registration (log and livestock brands, farm names, assumed business names, etc.), licenses (dog, medical, etc.) incorporations (articles of incorporation, articles of association), animals (estrays docket, record of bounties paid), military (register of final discharges of soldiers, sailors and marines), reports, and finance.

Q. What are the duties of the County Clerk as recorder of conveyances?

A. These duties have to do primarily with the filing and recording of papers affecting title to both real and personal property.

Q. What are some of the important papers he is required to record and file?

A. All deeds and mortgages to real property, all maps, plats and contracts affecting title to real property, mining claims, conveyances, and certificates of water rights.

Q. Is it important that every person buying real property record his deed with the County Clerk?

A. Yes! This is of utmost importance. There have been instances of property being sold to the highest bidder at a tax foreclosure sale with the holder of the deed being unable to prevent

the sale because the deed was not recorded. Don't let this happen to you! Record your deeds to real property with the County Clerk!

Q. Does the County Clerk's office handle alimony and support payments?

A. Yes, these are handled through the circuit court department of the clerk's office. If a divorce decree requires a person to make alimony or support payments the county clerk's office usually handles such payments. This department serves as a "clearing house" for around \$70,000 in alimony and support payments each year.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Q. How is the District Attorney chosen?

A. He is elected by the qualified voters of Klamath County at a general election.

Q. What is the length of his term in office?

A. Four years.

Q. How does the District Attorney work with the Grand Jury?

A. When a crime has been committed the district attorney's office works with the state police, the county sheriff's office, the coroner's office and other persons in the gathering of evidence. This evidence and information is presented to the grand jury by the district attorney.

Q. Why are criminal proceedings conducted through the District Attorney's office?

A. The district attorney conducts all criminal proceedings because he is the agent of the state, charged with the enforcement of state laws.

Q. When can the District Attorney prosecute a person in the circuit court?

A. The district attorney may prosecute only after the person has been indicted by the grand jury or has waived indictment.

Q. Is the District Attorney the attorney for the county?

A. Yes. He acts as legal advisor to all county and state officials in county affairs. He acts as prosecuting attorney in all suits brought by the county and as defense attorney in all suits against the county.

Q. Does the District Attorney represent only the county?

A. No. Although elected by the voters of the county, the district attorney is the legal representative of both the county and the state.

Agency Welfare Chief Retires

The Klamath Indian Agency has announced that the retirement, on December 6, 1957, of Miss Rose Marie Smith, Chief of Klamath Agency Welfare Branch, "marked the end of a notable career in public service."

The Agency, commenting on Miss Smith's retirement stated, "During World War II Miss Smith held important positions, both at home and abroad, with the Red Cross and U. S. Army. Prior to this time she had been employed by State Welfare agencies and the Public Works Administration."

"Miss Smith joined the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1951. Her first assignment as Welfare Worker was with the Alaska Native Service with headquarters at Juneau, Alaska. Later she was transferred to the Wind River reservation in Wyoming, coming to Klamath Agency in 1955."

Final Roll Published

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The following is a breakdown of the final roll of 2,133 tribal members:

SEX
1113Females
1020Males

DEGREE BLOOD
351Full Blood
1229one-half degree or less

AGE
Approx. 1,17521 years of age and under.
Approx. 958....over 21 years of age.

RESIDENCE
Approx. 66 2/3 %Living on the Reservation.
Approx. 33 1/3 %Living off the Reservation in Oregon and eighteen other states.

Supt. Miller states that copies of the final roll are available to all interested tribal members. He invites Klamath members to request copies by mail or in person at the Klamath Agency.

Additions to the Proposed Roll

- Schonchin, Sharon Ray
- Schonchin, Richard Cecil
- Dickens, Delbert Charles
- Perez, Gene Craig
- Barret, Wayne Francis
- John, Robert Terry
- Huitt, Genieve
- Dearborne, Simon Louis
- Moreno, Francis Flores
- Hunt, Ernest Rubbert
- Hunt, Reginald Arnold
- Hunt, Patricia Ann
- Quiver, Julia Christina
- Quiver, Jeanette Faye
- Quiver, Gloria Wilma

County Ass'n Favors Termination Delay

During the recent conferences in Portland of the Association of Oregon Counties, a resolution, directed to Congress, was adopted asking for a further delay in Klamath Termination.

It was felt by the Association that such a delay was necessary to make possible a more thorough evaluation of the tribal mineral rights and for an adjudication of water rights.

During the Conference, the Management Specialists reported that the Secretary of the Interior had advised them not to make an appraisal of water rights because there are still serious questions as to what rights exist.

Charlie Mack, Judge of the Klamath County Court stated that it was for this reason that the Association was asking for a settlement of these matters before termination and that a further delay was necessary.

As to the question of how tribal property should be sold, Mr. Mack stated that the Association felt that the property should be sold so that it could be maintained on a selective cutting basis. The Association therefore supported the theory of selective cutting although it did not specify whether this should be accomplished by federal or state purchase.

Six members of the Klamath Executive Committee were in attendance at this Portland conference of the Association.

Bids On Wildhorse Timber Units Opened

Bids for the sale of tribal timber were opened November 19, 1957, at the Klamath Indian Agency "to provide for continued per capita payments and other tribal expenses."

Successful bidders for the sale of the Wildhorse Logging Units were the following:

- 2B Logging unit—\$452,740.75 by the Chiloquin Timber Co.
- 2C Logging unit—\$479,406.00 by the Klamath Lumber & Box Co.

3A Logging unit—\$441,260.00 by the Modoc Lumber Co.

Bureau of Indian Affairs officials reported that Public Law 587 as amended gives the Bureau the authority to make continued timber sales. They cite the law as amended which states that "Nothing in the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat 718) shall affect the authority to make timber sales otherwise authorized by law prior to the termination of Federal control over such timber."