

KLAMATH TRIBUNE

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PATTI JAMES STARTS JUNIOR YEAR AT U. OF O., MAJORS IN DRAMA



Starting her junior year at the University of Oregon this fall, with a major in drama, is Patricia James. Patricia, or "Patti" as she is popularly known, started her college career at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. She attended there a year and one-half, taking primarily liberal arts courses, such as philosophy, religion, anthropology, history and literature. In the way of activities, she was a member of Colorado College dancers, chairman of the assembly board, vice-president of all-college party, and a dormitory counselor. She also

served as a junior pan-hellenic member for her sorority as well as a rally squad member.

Patti transferred to the U. of O. at the beginning of last spring term. Comparing the two schools, she says that Colorado College provided a very cosmopolitan atmosphere, with students from "every section of the United States and many foreign lands", whereas Oregon does not possess such a wide diversity of students. As a larger school, however, she recognizes that the U. of O. offers advantages in such respects as "lectures by prominent figures,

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Forest Fire Inflicts Losses In Both Remaining, Withdrawing Areas; Salvage Sales Planned

The largest single fire in the history of the Klamath Reservation swept over 14,000 acres of reservation land doing extensive damage to the property of both the remaining and withdrawing members.

The fire is said to have started at the Chiloquin dump, southwest of the top of Cave Mountain on Thursday morning, Sept. 10. High winds carried the fire in a northerly direction for eleven miles to the northern slope of Solomon Butte one mile southeast of Kirk. The widest area was no more than about three miles. Firefighters recruited from all parts of the state joined state and federal agencies, and held the fire

Marsh Information Provided By BIA

The following news release was provided by Perry Skarra, Acting Area Director. The information contained in the release was obtained according to Skarra "from Fish and Wildlife people after consultation with the Secretary's office".

The text of the law providing for the early transfer of the marsh follows the news release in bold face.

Money for the purchase of the Klamath Marsh by the Federal government will not be available for some months, the Department of the Interior announced this week.

Under the provisions of Public Law 86-247 the payment for the area under the Klamath Termination Act was changed from April 1, 1961, "to the earliest date after September 30, 1959, when the Secretary of the Interior determines that funds for the payment of the purchase price are available from the sale of stamps under the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934."

"This does not mean that payment will be made immediately after September 30, 1959, or at any early date thereafter," Don C. Foster, Portland area director for

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largely within the area which burned the first day, with only two major breakthroughs occurring following the first day. Rollo Moore, acting forest mgr., and Vic Sisson, fire control aide, both at Klamath Agency, report that more than 550 men were fighting the fire at one stage, and 29 bulldozers were in use. Firefighting costs, they stated, will be borne by the State and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with no such costs being assessed to the Tribe.

Although this was the largest single fire in the reservation's history, Earle Wilcox, manager of the Land Sales Office, stated that "the combined acreage for certain years in the past equalled that so far this year". "In former years," he went on, "the lesser amount of undergrowth served to prevent great loss."

Of the 14,000 acres affected by the fire, an estimated 4,170 acres are in units to be sold for the withdrawing members, 9,040 acres in trust status for the remaining members and 1,090 acres in individual ownership. The fire burned parts of two units which are scheduled to be put up for sale to pay the withdrawing members. Of the two units, most of the damage was done in the chiloquin unit and a small part in the Antelope Desert unit.

Wilcox estimated that there is a 75% kill within the bounds of the fire. "There are small patches of unburnt areas in which some trees will live while other trees might live a short time and then be destroyed by bugs," he said. "Questionable trees," in Wilcox's opinion, "should be left since they might put out a good seed crop next year. Purchasers of these units can salvage them without losing much."

Salvage Slated

Wilcox reports that two units have already been tentatively set up for salvage sales in the withdrawing area. One unit is located on the west side of the Williamson River completely cut off from

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