

# KLAMATH TRIBUNE

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## Merryman Campagna Studies Cosmetology, Finds Training Gruelling But Profitable



A 1959 Chiloquin High School graduate with the goal of becoming a licensed beautician is Merryman Campagna. Merryman was active in glee club and pep club in high school and also wrote a gossip column, "orchids and onions", for the school paper.

She started her beauty training at Klamath Beauty College, Klamath Falls, last June and at this point is able to say "I really like it", although she admits it does get somewhat tiring at times what with the 8 hours per day, 6 days per week schedule confronting all beauty students.

The standard beauty course, covering approximately one year, takes up such studies as manicuring, facial and scalp treatments, haircuts and hairsets, mixing and application of tints and bleaches, and business management. Merryman and the other students in her class, some 30 in all, soak up this learning in two principal ways: classroom instruction and on-the-job practice. At Klamath Beauty, on-the-job training is emphasized as a means of developing beauty skills. Students devote

no less than 40 hours of the 48-hour week to on-job training, the balance of the time being spent in the classroom.

The on-job training consists primarily of the students giving various beauty treatments to the customers who patronize the school. One inducement for these customers to offer themselves up as objects of practice is the lower fee charged by the school in comparison with that of the regular beauty shop. More important as an attraction, Merryman states, is an understanding on the part of the customers that the students are very conscientious and anxious to please, and are willing to perform services tailored to suit individual tastes. Whatever their motive, the customers by paying their fees provide the school with the main wherewithal to keep operating and therefore must be regarded as all-important. Student tuition is secondary as a means of defraying school costs.

The students themselves receive no pay for their work, al-

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## EXEC.-COMM. MEETS, HEARS ATTORNEY'S REPORT ON PROGRESS OF TRIBAL CLAIMS

In response to the Ex. Committee's urgent request for information regarding the status of the Klamath claims, Donald Gormley, attorney from Washington made a surprise visit to the regular committee meeting on November 15, 1960, and presented a detailed and somewhat encouraging report regarding these claims.

Some of the questions asked by the committee in their letter to Gormley, dated October 27, 1960, and the explanation given by the attorney in his report to the committee are as follows:

### 1. Why is it necessary or desirable to combine the claims into a package settlement?

Gormley related the background of the proposal made by the claims commission that the tribe consider a package settlement for all Klamath claims. According to him the department of Justice from 1951-1958, refused to settle any claims short of going through trial. This policy, however, changed around 1957 and several cases were negotiated during the years 1958-1960 by which the department agreed to the package settlement. Such cases he said included those on behalf of the Ute Tribe which are now completely settled with the money appropriated to the credit of that tribe.

Gormley went on to explain that since this procedure was found to be satisfactory the department suggested that the same procedure be used for the Klamath claims. Since September the tribal attorneys have been working on the angle of using the package settlement. He advised that particularly with termination next year it would make sense to arrive at a package settlement but added that it would only make sense if the settlement is reasonable.

### 2. In view of the government stand that only the governing body of the tribe can negotiate settlements, what will happen if the claim cases

### are not settled prior to termination?

Gormley assured the committee members that although the attorneys of the tribe under the contract may discuss settlement they could not reach a settlement on the tribe's behalf. It was pointed out that the tribe itself must approve any settlement and that the Secretary of the Interior must also approve it. The tribal attorneys will present a figure which they consider to be fair to the tribe for their decision and such a decision would involve the consent of the Ex. Comm. and the general council. This practice was followed in the settlement of claims by such tribes as the Colville and the Utes.

The claims commission has required the question of a settlement to be presented to the entire general council of the tribe as well as the business committee which in the Klamath cases would be the Exec. Comm. according to Gormley. The minutes must be verified and filed with the commission and this commission has the full right to lay down the conditions on which they will approve. In Gormley's opinion the general council will have to be the council that existed before termination. However, according to the termination law both the withdrawing and the remaining members will have the right to participate in the council and that for the purposes of negotiating with the government on the claims cases a general council could be held.

In Gormley's opinion the department of Justice and the department of Interior have been talking with each other about the desirability of concluding the Klamath claims prior to or along with termination. "I think," he concluded, "that is why we got a package settlement proposal."

### 3. What progress has been made thus far?

Gormley pointed out that the settlement of the Indian claims

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