



WHAT IS IT?—No, it is not a cat. It is not a rat. Actually, the old guy who seems to be winking at the camera is a Harbour Seal, trying to get some sleep between shows at the Miami, Fla., Seaquarium. (UPI)

Cost of Reburying Indians Dampens Land Sale Proposal

By JOSEPH H. CARTER
United Press International
Kansas City, Kan. — The winter of 1843 struck the heart of the Wyandotte Indian nation camped on the banks of the Kansas river. Cholera killed hundreds. Braving sharp winds, survivors carried the dead up a steep slope to a two-acre site where the frozen ground was broken and the blanket-wrapped bodies buried.

Thus was the "Wyandotte National Burying Ground" established. Years passed and the Wyandottes prospered in homes away from the damp river bottom. White men continued their move westward and Kansas City sprang up around the cemetery.

Eye Cemetery. Shrewd businessmen eyed the cemetery as a department store site. The Indians, uprooted from their Ohio homes, had chosen a plot fronting the main street for their burial ground.

Politicians, a group of Wyandottes in Oklahoma and lawyers joined the fight to have the graves moved and the property commercialized. Indians and others here fought to have it named a national park. But today it stands a lonely cemetery in a busy metropolis, neither a store site nor a national park. It is neatly mowed and the stones are eroded, some beyond reading.

Eliza Burton Conley, a Wyandotte maiden, devoted her life to the fight to preserve her people's burying ground. "Only woman ever admitted to the United States Supreme Court," reads the inscription on her tombstone dated May 28, 1946.

Argue Against Law. Miss Conley went before the high tribunal in 1906 to argue against a law passed by Congress to sell the cemetery. She said it violated a treaty the U.S. government had with her nation.

Miss Conley lost the case and returned home saddened, but not defeated. She joined her sister, Helena (Floating Voice) Conley, in a shack they erected in the cemetery and sat as armed guards over the burying ground. They posted a sign that warned, "Trespass at Your Peril."

The shack was dubbed "Fort Conley" and it served well to protect the dead Indians from ambitious white men. Soon Congress repealed the law.

Floating Voice later was buried near her parents and upon her headstone they wrote "... cursed by the villain that molest their graves."

The apparent value of the real estate overcame the curse's threat. Name Oklahoma Branch. Congress named the Oklahoma branch of the Wyandottes the official tribe in 1934. Those Indians, who apparently had only distant kin in the cemetery here, started the battle anew to sell the land.

The Interior department, acting on the wishes of the

official tribe without heed to some 250 unofficial Wyandottes in this area with relatives in the cemetery, placed the land on the sale block.

The best bid was \$126,000 in 1960. A funeral director, Ralph A. Fulton, said it would cost \$180,000 to exhume and rebury the Wyandottes.

With upwards of 500 buried on the plot and only 98 graves marked, the challenge and expense cooled the land sale.

Meredith Jeered By Students at Union Building

Oxford, Miss. — A crowd of University of Mississippi students cursed and jeered James H. Meredith and tried to block his exit from the Student Union Building Wednesday in the first serious harassment of the Negro since the university banned such activity.

No attempt was made, however, to harm Meredith, 29, whose admission to "Ole Miss" under federal force touched off rioting that killed two persons and injured hundreds of others Sept. 30.

Escorted by Marshal. A U.S. marshal escorted Meredith through the demonstrators without incident. Student heckling of Meredith virtually had stopped after the university warning earlier this month that unruly students would face swift and harsh disciplinary action.

The incident began when Meredith entered the dining room of the Student Union building and sat down at a table. About 30 students got up and left the room. Only a coed remained, studying at another table.

The students went outside the room and stood at the door. They shouted for the girl to join them. She appeared reluctant to do so but later left the room.

Entrance Blocked. Five male students, arms folded across their chests, stood in a line in front of the door, blocking the entrance. The crowd of students in the hall soon swelled to around 100. They shouted insults at Meredith, who sat thumbing through his textbooks.

A U.S. marshal, one of a contingent stationed on the campus to guard Meredith, rushed back from a lunch counter where he had gone for a cup of coffee.

He told Meredith to follow him and shouldered his way through the five students and the crowd in the hall. The students let them out with no effort at violence.

Several hours later, Meredith ate dinner at the university cafeteria without incident.

Utah law requires big game hunters to wear red colored headgear, shirt, jacket or sweater.

The Medical Roundup

by *Walter Alvarez*
Emeritus Professor of Medicine
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(Register and Tribune Syndicate,
Emeritus Consultant in Medicine
Mayo Clinic
1962)

Pregnancy in Diabetic Women

Prof. E. Jurgen Plotz of Albany said recently that before insulin was discovered, diabetic women rarely became pregnant, and when they did, the child died. Even for years after insulin was discovered, a diabetic woman could rarely bear a live child. Dr. Plotz said that now, in spite of the expert use of insulin, injuries to the mother and infant still occur several times more frequently in diabetic pregnancies than in normal ones.

Before the discovery of insulin, half of the diabetic women died either during the pregnancy or at the time of labor, or shortly after delivery. When insulin first came into use, the diabetic mothers no longer died in their pregnancies, but still, as before, nearly all of their infants died. The woman either aborted in the second or third trimester (three months) or she had such a premature delivery that the infant could not live.

Often even yet, the diabetic woman has more than the average chance of getting the dangerous toxemia of pregnancy. During her pregnancy there is also probably an increase in the tendency to get swelling of the legs, to get albumin in the urine, and to get a flare-up of a high blood pressure.

Trouble With Chemistry. Still, with insulin available to help her greatly, the pregnant diabetic woman tends to have trouble with her body chemistry, and she is especially likely to have much difficulty during spells of vomiting or of an infection. Then she tends to get an acidosis (too much acid in the body) which is likely to kill the baby in her womb. Usually the amount of insulin that is needed to maintain life and health has to be increased when a woman becomes pregnant; in fact, the dose may have to be doubled or tripled.

During pregnancy, some change takes place in the glands of internal secretion, and this makes the diabetes more severe. Because of all

the dangers that face her, the pregnant diabetic woman should keep reporting to her physician every few weeks throughout her nine months of great danger.

Today, even with the help of insulin, and with the great skill of obstetricians and experts in diabetes, the mortality among babies born alive to diabetic mothers is still too large for comfort. I now read that in several series of cases, from 18.3 to 29.6 per cent of the infants died. In some hospitals the mortality rate of just-born infants of diabetic mothers is 7 times higher than that of infants born of normal mothers.

Among diabetic mothers, the infant at birth is likely to weigh too much — sometimes over 10 or 12 pounds. These babies are fat and often dropical. The large size of the baby, which makes its birth difficult, is sometimes responsible for its death. In the great Joslin diabetic clinic, 65 per cent of diabetic mothers are delivered quickly by cesarean section. This lessens the danger to the mother, but adds somewhat to the dangers faced by the newborn infant.

A pregnant diabetic woman should be hospitalized from 2 to 4 weeks before the expected date of delivery, and kept in the hospital until her baby is born.

Should Second Cousins Wed? I get letters from young second cousins who are distressed because they would like to marry but have been told by their parents that they must not. They wonder what I think about the problem.

Probably the answer of an expert geneticist would be that just as with first-cousin marriages, if on both sides of the family there is no history of illness, with no mental or physical diseases, there will be little to fear. But when several of the forebears suffered from hereditary diseases of the mind or body, the outlook will be questionable.

In such cases, if the anxious couple contemplating marriage live in or near a college town, the ideal thing to do would be to consult the professor of genetics — taking with them a bit of information they can get about the illnesses of parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, brothers and sisters and cousins.

The point we must remember is that when cousins marry, they may both be carriers of a defect that runs through the family, and if they are, several or perhaps all of any children they bear may have the defect. But if there seems to be no defect in the family, a marriage between first or second cousins need not be distressing to the family.

Alcoholism and bad temper can be related to a tendency to epilepsy in a family, says Dr. Alvarez in his booklet, "What Is Epilepsy?" It might be worthwhile reading for second cousins considering marriage. You may obtain the booklet by sending 25 cents and a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request to Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, Dept. MMT, The Register and Tribune Syndicate, Box 937, Des Moines 4, Iowa.

BPA Accepts Offer Of Crossing Line

Portland — BPA — Bonneville Power Administration and Pacific Power & Light Co. today announced an agreement whereby BPA has accepted PP&L's offer of the use of the firm's Columbia river transmission crossing west of Vancouver.

The crossing enables the federal agency to replace temporarily a crossing toppled into the river by the Columbus day storm.

Spokesmen said the plan will enable BPA to restore normal power flows into the Portland area within two weeks and also assure BPA transmission capacity to meet coming winter month peak loads.

United Air Lines Crew Commended

Washington — Federal Aviation Administrator Natchez E. Halaby has awarded certificates of commendation to the crew of a crippled United Air Lines DC7 that landed safely at Mather Air Force Base, Calif., Oct. 14.

The FAA said Halaby personally gave the crew the certificates in a ceremony in Los Angeles Tuesday night. The plane, which lost its rudder and most of its vertical stabilizer, was landed by use of the ailerons and by expert throttle manipulation.

The plane was a charter flight carrying 38 telephone company employees from Fresno to Portland, Ore.



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COFFEE

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Velveta Cheese

2 lb. 79^c

U.S. No. 1 Klamath

Potatoes

10 LBS 39^c

SQUASH

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Local Bennet

3 lbs. 25^c

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bunch 19^c

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2 lbs. 25^c

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