Herald and News

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

THE KLAMATH INDIAN Reservation termination bill, which now is in the legislative mill at Washington, D.C., is a matter of tremendous importance to everyone in Klamath County, Indian or otherwise. A great many complex problems are involved. Few people are qualified to discuss it intelligently.

The best analysis we've seen is in the report of the Chamber Indian affairs committee, which was adopted as policy by the directors of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce of February 10.

Bill Ganong Jr., the director who gave the report, said that a copy of the measure (Senate Bill 2745) had been available for such a short time that the committee hadn't been able to study it as thoroughly as they'd like.

The analysis certainly was complete, though, and the committee, with Bill Lorenz of Chiloquin as chairman, must have put in some very concentrated work on it.

In brief, it's a "bill to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Klamath Tribe of Indians located in the State of Oregon and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes."

The chamber report states that "the obvious purpose of this bill is to terminate the Klamath reservation and the relationship of trustee and ward between the Federal government and the Tribe. The Tribe may continue in existence as a business entity for the purpose of owning and managing tribal property but its existence as a quasi-sovereign state will be terminated."

The Klamath County Chamber of Commerce in the past has consistently taken the position that the question of termination of Federal trusteeship over the Klamath Tribe is primarily a matter to be determined by the Tribe, and that no policy should be established by the chamber on this matter until the Tribe itself had acted. That position has been reaffirmed.

The Klamath Reservation and the Federal trusteeship were established by a treaty which was duly ratified by the United States Senate. Such an agreement should be terminated or amended only by mutual consent of the contracting parties.

However, the chamber points out, if the contracting parties should agree on termination, then the question of how it shall be done is of direct and vital concern to every resident, taxpayer and business man in Klamath County, and becomes the legitimate business of the Chamber of Commerce.

On that basis then, the Chamber has taken a definite stand on the provisions of the bill and pointed to several shortcomings.

There are two general principles which the Chamber feels should be incorporated in any termination bill.

One is that Indians should come under state and local government on the same footing as all other citizens and should not retain privileges or disabilities of the tribal system as now in existance.

The other is that Indian income and property should be subject to taxation by these governing bodies on the same basis as that of other taxpayers.

Provisions of the bill dealing with fishing rights and irrigation projects are found inadequate. These questions will be discussed here tomorrow.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL
by KEN McLEOD

Mount Shasta has its group of Indian legends, Joaquin Miller has recorded some of these stories he learned when he lived with the Shastas, Miller writes:

"The Indian's life to an active mind is monotonous, and so I found it there; listless, dull and almost melancholy. We rode, we fished, we hunted, and hunted, and fished, and rode, and that was nearly all we could do by day. If, however, we had no intense delight we had no great concern. We dreamed dreams and built castles higher than the blue columns of smoke that moved towards the heavens through the dense black boughs above. And so the seasons wore away.

"Under all this, of course, there was another current, deep and exhaustless. Indians have their loves, and they have but little else, these fill up most of their lives.....

"At night, when no wars or excitement of any kind stirred the village, they would gather in the chief's or other great bark lodges around the fires, and tell and listen to stories; a red wall of men in a great circle, the women a little back, and the children still behind, asleep in the skins and blankets. How silent! You never hear but one voice at a time in an Indian village.

"The Indians say the Great Spirit made this mountain first of all. Can you not see how it is? They say. He first pushed down snow and ice from the skies through a hole which he made in the blue heavens by turning a stone round and round, till he made this great mountain, then he stepped out of the clouds on the mountain top, and descended and planted the tree all around by putting his finger on the ground. Simple and sublime!

"The sun melted the snow, and the water ran down and nurtured the trees and made the rivers. After that he made the fish for the rivers out of the small end of his staff. He made the birds by blowing some leaves which he took up from the ground among the trees. After that he made the beasts out of the remainder of his stick, but made the grizzly bear out of the big end, and made him master over all the others. He made the grizzly so strong that he feared him himself, and would have to go up on top of the mountain out of sight of the forest to sleep at night, lest the grizzly, who, as will be seen, was much more strong and cunning then than now, should assail him in his sleep. Afterwards, the Great Spirit wishing to remain on earth, and make the sea and some more land, he converted Mount Shasta by a great deal of labor into a wigwam, and built a fire in the center of it and made it a pleasant home. After that his family came down, and they all have lived in the mountain ever since. They say that before the white man came they could see the fire ascending from the mountain by night and the smoke by day, every time they chose to look in that direction.

"This, I have no doubt, is true. Mount Shasta is even now, in one sense of the word, an active volcano. Sometimes only hot steam, bringing up with it a fine powdered sulphur, staining yellow the snow and ice, is thrown off. Then again boiling water, clear at one time and then muddy enough, boils up through the fissures and flows off into a little pool within a hundred feet of the summit. It is very unsettled and uncertain. Sometimes you hear most unearthly noises even a mile from the little crater, as you ascend, and when you approach, a tumult like a thousand engines with whistles of as many keys; then again you find the mountain on its good behavior and sober enough....

"There is a story published that the Indians will not ascend Mount Shasta for fear of the Great Spirit there. This is only partly true. They will not ascend the mountain above timber line under any circumstances; but it is not fear of either good or evil spirit that restrains them. It is their profound veneration for the Good Spirit: the Great Spirit who dwells in this mountain with his people as in a tent.

"This mountain is his wigwam, and the opening in the top whence the smoke and steam escapes is the smoke-place of his lodge, and the entrance from the earth. Another mistake, which I wish to correct, is the statement of one writer, that they claim the grizzly bear as a fallen brother, for this reason refuse to kill or molest him. This is far from the truth. Instead of the grizzly bear being a bad Indian undergoing a sort of purgatory for his sins, he is held to be a propagator of their race."

Air Force Cadet Training Open

It was announced today by S-Sgt. Anthony W. Allen of the Aviation Cadet Selection Detachment at Portland International Airport, Portland, Oregon, that anyone filling the basic requirements and interested in the United States Air Force aviation cadet program can receive free, airline, transportation to Portland and return by writing the above address.

The basic requirements for Air Force aviation cadets are be 19 to 26½ years old, have a high school diploma and be a single, male citizen.

Applicants after being processed at Portland will be sent, on an United Airlines flight, to Parks Air Force Base, 24 miles out of Oakland, California for purpose of taking the aircrew classification test battery, which is designed to test aptitude for flying, and a physical examination. If applicants are found fully qualified at Parks they can be in cadet training within three weeks if they so desire.

Upon graduation from the Air Force aviation cadets a cadet receives a commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force Reserve, with an aeronautical rating, a uniform allowance, and a 30 day leave with pay. A second lieutenant on flying status, single, living off the base, receives $438.58 a month—if married, he receives $455.68.

An applicant is not obligated to the Air Force until he accepts a cadet class assignment.

Interested applicants may obtain further information by contacting the Aviation Cadet Selection Detachment No. 109 at the Portland International Airport, Portland, Oregon.

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They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Telling The Editor

FACTS IN CASE GIVEN

KLAMATH FALLS—I am perturbed in regard to the publicity that has been given the case of Ray Brown because it seems to me that people are being misled, at least, by inference, as to the true status of the case and the facilities where it is intended to send him with the money being raised.

I believe that the people of this community who are being asked to donate are entitled to the facts of the case. Ray has been under the care of the Crippled Children's Division of the University of Oregon Medical School for the past three years.

He was admitted to Doernbecher Hospital in February of 1951 and has received medical care under the Crippled Children's Division ever since. This care has consisted of frequent complete medical examinations, X-rays and two operations. Ray left the hospital on January 25, 1954, and the attending surgeons in Portland requested that he return in about six weeks time or in about two weeks from the present date. This would be for a further examination and a possible recommended operation.

All this treatment has been given by the Crippled Children's Division without any cost to the family. He is still under their care if the family desires to continue treatment with them, and the doctors in Portland are expecting Ray to return in two weeks.

I have a great deal of sympathy for Ray and his family and I certainly want him to have the best medical care available (which, I believe, he has been getting). The change from this very adequate medical care is very difficult to justify.

S. M. KERRON, M.D.
City and County Health Officer

SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES

The article in the Herald and News as of February 23, 1954, states the sheriff has nine deputies in his employ and that is indeed amazing for the county of Klamath. If that statement is true and with the amount of crime going on it is very evident that they are not doing their duty.

Who is fooling who?

Ada Friend
Rt. 3

IKE IS DISCUSSED

KLAMATH FALLS — President Eisenhower's insistence on injecting human interest into his political views indicates more and more his leaning toward Rooseveltian human interest policies.

His announcement relative to such views as his public health insurance plans and his anti-sales tax views appear to be widening the breach between himself and the wealthy Republican top brass whom he selected as his political advisors at the beginning of his presidential term when he was said to be a political novice—although he had done pretty well for a green hand.

Obviously some of Ike's expressed political views have so annoyed some of his millionaire advisors and their "yes men" that they now appear to be willing to trade Ike and some of his policies for McCarthy and fascism.

It would be a historical political event should the wealthy Republican top brass force Ike out of the Republican party because of his human interest views and into the Democratic party where HST and several million Democrats who voted for Ike thought he belonged in the first place.

Ike's human interest sentiments sound so abnormal for a present day Republican politician that a person just naturally wonders if Ike figures he is only temporarily serving the interests of the "over rich" who are too often lacking in foresight about everything but money grabbing.

An outstanding example of their political dumbness is the major depression now in the making and their published request to keep it a secret.

Another similar example was their attempt to minimize the extent of unemployment throughout the nation by an under-statement which they now blame on errors made by calculating machines, for which replacement were said to have been ordered.

Reportedly the order for calculating machines was canceled and truth serum substituted.

B. Z. SMITH

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Helen Traubel, part owner of a baseball team and full owner of a great Wagnerian operatic voice, has taken her case to the people and the people, she feels, has given her a vote of confidence.

Last September the red-haired soprano refused to sign another contract with the Metropolitan Opera rather than knuckle down to a demand that she refrain from night club appearances during her own season at the Met.

Instead, she went out on a six-month tour of both concert halls and cafes. In the night clubs, Miss Traubel, who for years has been one of the Met's leading divas, usually shared a bill with a comedian, dance team and the inevitable chorus line.

"It was simply wonderful," she said at her Park Avenue apartment while resting up for an appearance at the Copacabana. "I knew it would be right and it was.

"Basically, people's tastes are the same, whether they're in an opera house or night club. But in a club, they're less formal, more spontaneous, perhaps friendlier. You feel so close to them."

In her many years as a prima donna, Mme. Traubel was accustomed to hearing shouts of "Bravo" and "Encore." But in the clubs she's just visited, she heard: "Do it again, Helen!" or: "Give us another tune, Helen!"

At a club in St. Louis, she says, she ran into something which began to resemble a pep rally. After one number, a man at a ringside table stood up and led a cheering section.

"We loved her at the Met, now didn't we?" the cheerleader said. The crowd roared its approval. "But we love her even more in a night club, now don't we?" the man said. The applause was even louder.

In all her cafe appearances, Miss Traubel spiced her classical repertoire with popular songs. She even developed a line of patter to go with them. In introducing one song, she grows very serious and demure and says:

"I hope the lovers of popular music will be a little patient with me if I do something in a more serious vein. I'd like to sing an ancient folk aria which is sung by the peasants of my native village."

And then the house is brought down when she breaks into "St. Louis Blues."

Miss Traubel said she was surprised that so many of the requests shouted from the floor were for classical pieces as well as things like "No Other Love" and "Take Me Out to the Ball Game." She couldn't fulfill some requests—like the "Immolation" scene from "Gotterdammergun" or the "Liebestod" from "Isolde," each of which involves at least 15 minutes of straight singing.

Miss Traubel said she encountered no trouble with drunks or hecklers.

"Oh, now and then, I could hear people talking," she said. "But that was fine with me. After all, people come to a restaurant to eat, drink and enjoy each other's company. And anyway, it's up to me to make them stop talking. But mostly they were quiet and polite."

In Miami, she did so well at a night club that someone arranged a "Helen Traubel" day at the Hialeah Race Track. She got to award the winner of the seventh a wreath of flowers and "was thrilled to do it despite the fact that I had bet on another horse."

After three weeks in New York Miss Traubel will leave on another tour of night clubs and concert halls. She has no plans for returning to the Met "under the present management." And as for baseball, she admits that now that the Browns have moved from St. Louis and become the Baltimore Orioles, she has less of a sentimental interest in the club.

I got the impression you could pick up her stock for a song—say "White Christmas" and all the royalty rights attached thereto.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

Typical of the many letters received on one subject are excerpts from two. "Please say something about the menopause. What causes one to get sudden panic at the thought of going somewhere?"... "Are hormone shots harmful in the menopause? How long are they necessary?"

Sudden panic is not a typical symptom of the change of life. One would suspect that a person suffering from this had some emotional instability to start with in addition to the menopause. As to the question on hormones, they are not harmful if given in the right dosage for the individual patient and at the proper intervals. How long they should be taken depends also on the individual circumstances — that is, the need of the individual women. In general, they should be tapered off and discontinued as soon as they are no longer needed.

In discussing the menopause it should be emphasized that most women pass through this phase of life without any serious physical or mental disturbances. This is a period which is more than the ending of a single physiological function and actually represents the development of a new balance between the various internal glands, caused primarily by gradual slowing of the functions of the ovaries.

The most constant reflecton of these changes is the cessation of the menses and the impossibility of further reproduction. Neither of these need produce any concern in the great majority of women; nature has provided these changes for reasons which seem desireable both for the individual woman and for mankind as a whole.

When symptoms do develop, the most common are hot flashes, abnormal menses, a tendency to melancholy, putting on weight, headaches and sleeplessness. Glandular products are now available which can be given by injection or by mouth which will help most of those whose symptoms are severe enough. They act by supplying some of the internal secretion which the patient's own glands fail to supply. The possibility of adjusting the size of the dose to the need is particularly helpful.

Many women are greatly concerned about the possibilities of conception during the latter stages of the menopause. It is difficult to tell exactly when conception is no longer possible, and many pregnancies have taken place up to 52 or even 55 years of age. It has, however, been stated, that there is comparatively little chance of conceiving when a year or more has passed since the last menstrual period.

During the usual two-or-three-year period of adjustment a woman should be active both mentally and physically. Old interests can be renewed and new ones developed.

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MRS. CAROLINE TIMMS

BASIN BUILDERS

By RUTH KING

It was a wintry day, December 19, 1908, when a boat, chugging up the Klamath River, brought Caroline Marie Timms, an ordained minister, from Chicago to Klamath Falls, to become the bride, next day in the home of A. Z. Delzell, of the late William E. Timms.

Today, after more than 50 years in the ministry, Caroline Timms, continues the work she was called to do, as pastor of Klamath Falls first church for colored people, The United Holy Church of America, which she organized.

She was born in McMinnville, Tennessee, three days before Christmas, the daughter and granddaughter of one-time slaves, remembers with many a chuckle, the less seamy side of life on the big plantations as she heard it from the Civil War.

Her father, a minister before her, ran away and fought for freedom in the Union Army, after he had served as "Tippy", a houseboy, for a Christian man, who let him attend church.

Mrs. Timms, left her homeland as a very young woman, for Chicago, where she later was to establish the first social center for colored people in the city, at the time when Jane Adams was first being recognized as a social worker. That was in 1893. She entered the ministry five years later.

Those were the days of many saloons, and she recalls the day when she and a young woman friend, felt the need to sing and pray in one, where two men had lost their lives a few days before. Today, Caroline Timms can still feel the terror of making the decision to "knock on the door." They did, and their request to sing anl pray was granted and as the two girls sang, the bar was cleared of men who stood in respectful silence along a wall to listen. To this day, Caroline Timms can feel the terror when she glanced toward the bar to face a huge St. Bernard dog, raised with paws upon the panel to stare at the newcomers.

A few months later, the place was closed and it was in that building that she began her social work with children which was carried on for several years before she came west.

Her work as a minister here was started in 1926.

Two years ago, the winter of the last big snow, the church building collapsed and since that time, church services have been held in her own home on Klamath Avenue. With a twinkle in her eye, she tells about plans and hopes for a new building, someday.

Mrs. Timms is the mother of seven children, four of whom survive. Dr. William Timms, St. Louis, Missouri; Walter Timms, an employe for the city of Oakland, California; Mac Timms, a chiropodist, also in Oakland, and one daughter, Alice Timms, is with the employment service in Oakland. The late Clarence Williams, Klamath Falls, was her adopted son. She has two little granddaughters, one a namesake, small Caroline.

COLLISION

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (AP)—Two Dutch seamen drowned and the 347-ton Dutch coaster sank Sunday after she collided with the 7,202-ton Japanese motorship Kumogawa in a thick fog off the hook of Holland.

Future Use Of Atomic Power Told

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP) — Development of the atomic battery on a large scale could make power plants with their cumbersome machinery obsolete, a General Electric Co. engineer from the Hanford, Wash., atomic works asserted Thursday.

Such an advance would make many steam turbines, boilers and huge generators, now representing billions of dollars in investment, as antiquated as the candle, Dr. A. B. Greninger told a group of industrialists and educators.

Dr. Greninger, who is head of the engineering department at the Hanford atomic energy installation, spoke at the dedication of the new San Jose State College engineering building.

The first atomic battery was produced recently by the Radio Corp. of America. It converts atomic energy directly into electric current, but on a very small scale. However, it is the first break in scientific research indicating that electric power some day may come from something besides big generators.

Even the atomic energy power plants projected for the near future require electric generators, because the energy from the big reactors is available only in the form of heat. This heat is to be used to produce steam for running carbines which in turn will operate big electric generators.

The atomic battery can use many kinds of radioactive substances. It does not need uranium or plutonium, which are the only kinds of atomic fuel useable in reactors. Also it does not necessarily need heavy shielding, because it can utilize substances which give off harmless radiation like that from a luminous watch dial.

Captain Killed In Air Crash

Air Force Captain Bill Sproat was killed on Wednesday in a plane collision near Mountain Home air force base in Idaho. The collision is presumed to have occurred in air maneuvers. Captain Sproat's home is in Boise, and he leaves a widow and three children.

He was a nephew of Bob Sproat Sr., of Klamath Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Sproat left this morning (Friday) for Boise to attend the funeral, which will be held on Saturday.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

"See! . . . that Herald & News Want Ad was right — you do too need glasses!"

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