

The Herald and News

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Indian Law

By MAX WAUCHOPE
The inadequacies of Public Law 587, which provides for the termination of federal supervision of the property of the Klamath Indian Tribe, have been agreed upon by just about everyone concerned, either Indian or white.

Timber experts have pointed out that termination is carried out by 1958, as specified by the law, serious damage could result to the forest economy of the Klamath Basin. This balanced economy is based to a large extent on a sustained yield cutting of the timber resources of the reservation and provisions of the law would make this impossible.

Thorough studies of the problem have predicted that approximately 70 per cent of the Indians would elect to withdraw from the tribe and take their share of tribal property in cash. This would necessitate the selling of approximately as much as two-billion-six-hundred and sixty million board feet of timber.

This course would mean a glutting of the pine market and would probably preclude the use of good sustained yield practices on this amount of the reservation timber, which represents about 70 per cent of the available timber resources of the reservation.

Another long range effect of rapid cutting of so much timber would be its damage to the Basin's watershed and correlated agricultural economy. Water experts have reminded all that the reservation timber blankets the Basin's watershed. The wanton cutting of trees would mean a rapid runoff each spring with the lakes unable to hold all the water and would result in less water for agriculture and power.

Based on these, and other considerations, the management specialists (originally three, now two Southern Oregon men) have come up with recommendations for changes in law including: 1. A guarantee of a fair market for the resources currently held by the tribe; 2. The Indians would be guaranteed fishing and hunting rights for the remainder of their lives; 3. Tribal members would be granted the right to purchase certain lands now owned by the tribe by competitive bids with other members of the tribe; 4. All members of the tribe for a period of 20 years; 5. All termination costs would be borne by the federal government (they are now being paid out of tribal funds).

Payment to the Indians for the lands (the specialists recommend that the government buy the land and continue to supervise it) would be made to members of the tribe by the government in the form of 20-year bonds, maturing quarterly or semi-annually, in addition to a reasonable cash down payment which would be immediately distributed to the tribal members.

At a recent meeting of Klamath tribal leaders with officials of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs in Portland, one tribal leader stated that termination by 1958 would "throw the Klamath tribe into chaos and put the members in the poor-house."

After hearing many of these objections to Public Law 587 in the past several months, the present secretary of the interior this week ordered a new study of possible amendments which could be presented to the next session of Congress.

And the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has scheduled a hearing in Klamath Falls on October 18 to discuss the progress of the termination and to hear interested persons. The Senate group has stated that besides reviewing the progress of termination they will take testimony on possible legislation to correct inadequacies of the Public Law 587.

With members of Congress and candidates, from both parties in favor of a more realistic law for termination of federal jurisdiction of the reservation, it is probably not too optimistic to predict that changes will be made in Public Law 587 in the next session of Congress. Changes extremely vital to the residents of the Klamath Basin, Indian and white.

Fossils
By KEN McLEOD
The history of the prehistoric past has been preserved by the fossil remains of creatures that once lived upon the earth. It is remarkable indeed how well the geologist can read the story of the past by these objects. A fossil by definition is the remains or trace of an animal or plant which lived in the geologic past that was buried and preserved in rock.

The words of this definition "the geologic past" catches our eye. It excludes animal or plant objects which were buried by last year's mud, horns of bison covered by dust during the time of the pioneer rush to the west and so on. These lived in the geologic present and the short span of years since they died keeps such objects from being ranked as fossils. The words "buried and preserved" likewise creates limitations since it excludes photographs and petroglyphs painted or carved upon rock walls

by men of the Old Stone Age. While they may often date from a late geologic past they have not been "buried" nor are they "preserved" in rock. Frozen mammoths and bones in tar beds are different. We decide that they shall be called fossils and turn to something else.

That "something" is not in the definition but deals with the familiar word "extinct." This becomes somewhat confusing since a great many plants and animals preserved as fossils do belong to species that vanished from life long ago. Other species, however, did not die out and though they have left remains in rocks of earlier ages they are found to be living in the world today. In Iowa and Wisconsin the bones of the red fox are to be found in Ice Age strata, under woods where red foxes live today. On the Atlantic Coast hard-shell clams live in abundance near shores where their shells are common fossils in 10 million year old rocks. The fact that they have not died out does not keep them from being fossils.

There are some writers who have sought to use the word "fossil" for petrified remains only and speak of ancient bones or shells that have not been changed to stone as being "not truly fossilized," this is in error for ivory obtained from the tusks of mastodons taken from the muskox of Alaska is every bit a fossil as the agate bones of dinosaurs from the sandstone of Colorado.

Many fossils seem strange when we find them today. They were even more strange to men who came upon them many centuries ago. A fossil lamp shell was one of the amulets used by a Neanderthal man of southern France late in the Ice Age, but there is no reason to think that he knew it for what it was—a fossil shell. Much later, sometime about 450 B.C., the Greek Herodotus traveled in Africa. Noting fossil shells in the Libyan Desert and Egypt, Herodotus correctly concluded that the Mediterranean once had covered those countries.

Herodotus was less famous than Aristotle who followed him a half century later, however, Aristotle apparently knew what a few fossils looked like but thought that they formed in mud without becoming alive. Theophrastus (382-284 B.C.), Aristotle's most famous student, actually wrote a book about fossils, in which he decided that some of them were made by a "plastic force" inside the earth, while others came from eggs or seeds that were buried in sediment and grew inside the rocks. Several centuries later, Strabo (54 B.C.-25 A.D.) noticed that great numbers of round, flatish shells weathered from the rocks in the pyramids of Egypt, legend said that they were petrified lentils dropped from lunches of slaves who built the tombs. Strabo rejected that explanation but offered none of his own. He had no idea that the presumed "lentils" were shells of one-celled marine animals that lived about 50 million years ago.

Thus matters stood until almost 1500 A.D., when a system of drainage canals was dug near Milan, Italy. Leonardo da Vinci had charge of the project; as a subject of interest he studied fossil shells that came from the soft rocks of the Tertiary age through which the canals were dug. Leonardo decided that the shells belonged to mollusks which lived when the sea covered that part of Italy. More than a century later, Steno, a Dane who lived in Florence, accepted Leonardo's conclusion for backboneed animals as well as mollusks. He especially mentioned fossil shark teeth, comparing them with teeth of sharks living in the Mediterranean.

While Leonardo and Steno were right, their contemporaries, however, would not believe them. For almost 300 years later, men who should have known better called fossils "accidents," "mysteries or frauds" hidden in rocks by the Devil.

Greatest Boom
By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK — Guess what common household article, invented 80 years ago this week, is enjoying its greatest boom ever? Well, sir, it's the old-fashioned carpet sweeper, now thoroughly glamorized.

"This should be the best year in history," said Melville R. Bissell, III, 35 dominant manufacturer in the field. "World output may reach 3 million units this year, and that figure may double by 1961."

An attack of hay fever led to the invention of the carpet sweeper, the biggest improvement in home cleaning since the first cavewoman improvised a broom by gripping together a handful of twigs to brush the debris from her den.

The hay fever victim was Bissell's grandfather, Melville R. Bissell, 32-year-old owner of a grocery store in Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The crockery came packed in straw," recalled Bissell, "and the dust raised when they swept out the straw made Grandpa sneeze something awful. He decided he had to do something about it.

The result was the first practical carpet sweeper, patented by

the original Bissell Sept. 19, 1876, who soon began to manufacture it.

He died a few years later, however, and it was wife, Anna, who really put the carpet sweeper over. She hired a governess for her five children, took over the factory, remained in power in the industry until her death in 1934 at 88.

When the electric vacuum cleaner came along, everyone predicted it would do to the carpet sweeper what the auto did to the horse. But it no more hurt the sale of carpet sweepers than carpet sweepers did the market for brooms. Housewives still find they can use all three.

"We may have made a mistake in not going in for vacuum cleaners," admitted Bissell. "As a matter of fact we did, when they first came out. But the early vacuum cleaners required a lot of repairs. We were afraid a gadget that had to be fixed so often would ruin our reputation, so we dropped it."

"That's one of the troubles with carpet sweepers. They practically never wear out. People occasionally bring us one that is 50 to 60 years old and want up to rebuild it. Now we have adopted a policy not to tinker with any over 25 years old."

How far will a carpet sweeper go? Bissell said they put a pedometer on one in a hotel, and it was still wheeling along strong after 9,000 miles.

The first carpet sweepers were cumbersome affairs of wood and cast iron weighing up to 15 pounds and selling for \$3 to \$4. Today they are made of lighter metals, weight about 7 pounds, can be adjusted to different rug thicknesses, have the wheels in the center so they can handle wall-to-wall carpeting, average \$12.95.

Bissell dispatched one of his deluxe \$19.95 models, designed as a wedding gift to brides, to Queen Elizabeth to help her "neat up" Buckingham Palace.

He is proud of the varied uses to which his granddaddy's invention have been put.

"Indian ladies have bought them to tidy up their teepees," he said. "They've kept the White House clean under both Democratic and Republican administrations, and they've been used on the St. Andrew's golf course in Scotland to fluff up the greens."

The carpet sweeper industry has never undergone a long depression, and Bissell sees a prosperous future for it as long as people use rugs.

"Maybe even longer," he remarked. "We're working on a new model now that'll sweep bare floors."

Change
By SAM DAWSON
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While the sun tan lotion and bathing suit salesmen trek south, the peddlers of pills step up production of potions aimed at drying up the sniffles of America's 130 million cold sufferers.

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Quotes
By UNITED PRESS
CASTEL GONDOLFO, Italy — Pope Pius XII telling some 400 scientists from 22 countries their efforts to conquer space are legitimate.

"When God told men: Conquer the earth. He did not intend to limit the efforts of mankind to our planet, but to extend them to the whole created universe."

LONDON — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles explaining to the Suez conference the need for the proposed canal users association to have its own pilots:

"Some of us may not be willing to have pilots from countries not entirely friendly to us and who engage in espionage to pilot their ships through the canal."

BOSTON — Confessed Brinks' bandit Joseph (Specs) O'Keefe testifying how he and eight other defendants studied plans of the "Brinks' alarm system:

"Even Pino (Anthony) looked them over and he usually confined himself to comic books."

WASHINGTON — Adlai E. Stevenson chiding President Eisenhower for "misleading implications" about Stevenson's draft and H-bomb proposals as doing "both of us an injustice."

"If the President intends to foreclose debate on these proposals, I think he does the nation a disservice and I must dissent and persist in my efforts to invite public attention to matters of such grave concern as the hydrogen horror and national security."

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

FINE STUFF! ME WAITING FOR A TABLE! WHEN THEY STARTED THIS JOINT I CAME IN EVERY DAY AND BROUGHT ALL MY FRIENDS! THEY'RE GETTIN' TOO HIGH AND MIGHTY FOR THEIR OWN GOOD...

LISTEN TO THE BIG WINDJAMMER! EVERY DEADBEAT WHO DOESN'T PAY HIS BILLS IN HERE CLAIMS HE GOT THE PLACE GOING...

WE GAVE THE PARTNERS THEIR FIRST BUM CHECK... ITS FRAMED OVER THE BAR...

I NEVER HEARD ANY OF THEM FAIR-WEATHER GUYS BOAST ABOUT THE FALS THEY PUT OUT OF BUSINESS...

HE STARTED US OFF... WE ALMOST HAD OUR LICENSE PICKED UP FOR SELLING TO TINHORNS...

THERE'S AT LEAST ONE OF THESE GUYS IN EVERY RESTAURANT LINE... AND HE CAN STAY THERE...

THANK AND A TIP OF THE HATLO HAT TO JIM, DENVER, COLO.

NO BUMPS, GRINDS
WARWICK, R. I. —The City Police Commission says it doesn't mind if night club dancers bill themselves as "exotic" or "interpretive" dancers as long as their dances don't include bumps and grinds. The commission also ruled that night club dancers must wear

SUPPORT Sam Coon
221 Main Ph. TU 2-1130
George Proctor, Ch. N. C. Rep. Cam.

COME IN -- SEE WHAT WE HAVE
KORFNIANS' IMPORTER
413 Main Phone TU 4-5316

Economy Special Inner Spring Mattress

24⁹⁵

Matching Box Spring Same Price

- 100's of Coils
- Sial Insulation
- Heavy Ticking
- Quilted Borders

\$5 DOWN \$5 A MONTH

CARLSON'S Mattress and Upholstery Co.
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For that Casual American Look wear a fashion right

Vassarrette

Want to wear ballless sheaths and those exciting new dresses that hug your waist? Then glide into a cool and comfortable Vassarrette... and be amazed at your young new figure! The "Stay-Hi" top defines your waist gently but firmly. The new BAN LON Vassarrette in Pow-Aire fabric is a cool sheer joy to wear.

Left—Ban-Lon girdle, No. 315...\$7.50. Matching pantie girdle No. 717...\$7.50. Satin latex back panel—Pow-Aire sides and back.

All styles in white. Sizes Small, Medium, Large.

Right—Ban-Lon pantie girdle, No. 737...\$8.95. Matching girdle No. 535...\$8.95. Satin latex panels front and back—Pow-Aire sides.

See our Complete Selection of Comfortable Vassarrettes
Ban-Lon girdles by Vassarrette have been chosen for Miss America's official wardrobe.

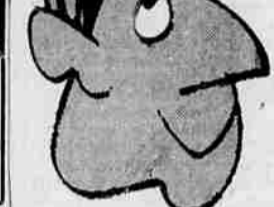
Miller's
"the best place to shop after all"

AIRMEN GET VACCINE
SAN ANTONIO, Tex. —Doctors administered Salk polio vaccine to almost 10,000 airmen at Lackland Air Force Base yesterday. Maj. Gen. John H. McCormick ordered the shots for all military personnel after five officers were stricken with paralytic polio. The general was one of the first vaccinated.

American Indians used wampum for money...



Modern folks use money from PFI



NEED WAMPUM FOR FALL EXPENSES?

The American Indian spent months making beadwork wampum to get things he couldn't make or hunt. Modern folks use money and credit... need extra amounts this time of year for heavy fall expenses.

How about you? If you need extra wampum for extra-heavy fall expenses, see PF right away.

pf A DIVISION OF PACIFIC FINANCE
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