

Century Of Indian Control Terminated

The morning sun had softened and warmed the crispness of the night and the riotous colors of autumn turning winter splashed the landscape in rich hues as Indian and white men approached each other at Council Grove.

It was Oct. 14, 1864. Indians from all parts of the area, Klamaths, Modocs, Snakes, numbering more than a thousand were gathered to watch the proceedings, grouped around the beautiful grove of black pines.

Two detachments of soldiers were also drawn up for the proceedings, one an infantry group from Washington, the other a cavalry group from Fort Klamath.

J. W. P. Huntington, superintendent of Indian Affairs for the state of Oregon spoke to the smaller group of 27 chiefs and sub-chiefs gathered in the center of the grove. His words, in turn, were interpreted to the Indians.

Speaking simply, he outlined the provisions of the treaty, detailing what the government would do, and what it would expect the Indians to do.

Captain Lindsay Applegate, special agent in charge of the Indians of the area, also spoke briefly, lending weight to Huntington's words.

Then it was the Indians' turn with head chiefs such as La-Lakes, grim old warrior and head man of the Klamaths, followed by Chocktoot of the Palutes, Seonclun, head chief of the Modocs, and others.

Then came the ceremony of each of the important figures affixing his signature to the document. Each of the Indians affirmed his faith in the treaty with his mark. Among those Indians doing so was one known as Kient-poo.

Looking down the sweep of the next 10 years, this man was to become an important as well as a tragic figure in the troubled affairs of the white man's handling of the Indian problems.

His was to be a strife-torn existence which was to end in bloodshed of many white soldiers, some Indians . . . and to conclude nine years later on the gallows of Fort Klamath, only a short distance from where the treaty was being signed this day in 1864.

The Modocs were to revolt from the reservation, beset by bitterness at their treatment at the hands of both the soldiers and the Klamaths, and return to their native grounds in the vicinity of Lost River and the Lava Beds. The attempt to get them back

on the reservation was to trigger the Modoc War of 1872-73. The treaty of 1864 was also to pave the way for a more peaceful era of existence with the Indians in the Klamath Basin, and was to lead in 1867 to the establishment of the village of Linkville which in 1892 was to become Klamath Falls.

In the meantime, the existence of the Indian was pretty much the same following the Modoc War. During the war the Klamaths had remained true to the treaty and stayed on the reservation, taking no part in the fighting.

(the preservation of the timbered areas for protection of the natural resources of the area. Fearing a "cut and get out" policy if the reservation timber were thrown on the market, activity was promoted to preserve this virgin timber stand by placing it in a sustained yield category.

This led to some delay in termination proceedings, but under the guidance of Sen. Richard Neuberger in the Senate and Congressman Al Ullman in the House a new measure was passed which authorized the federal government to pay up to 90 million

of the reservation have been set aside for their provision, and their affairs are being managed by a trust firm. Also, the estates of minor Indian children are being managed in a trust arrangement.

These Indians will have an option after five years under the trust agreement of dissolving the trust and liquidating their assets. Much of the problem of preparing the Indian affairs for termination was handled by T. B. Watters, management specialist, aided by two other management specialists, Eugene G. Favell of Lakeview and W. L. Phillips of

constructed before the turn of the century.

With the payment of the government about April 1, the major portion of the Indian lands will become a national forest, and will either be integrated with existing forests or will be fashioned into a new separate national forest.

The only remaining trace of the Klamath Indians as a tribe will be those members remaining in the tribal management plan. The Klamath Indian Reservation as such will be liquidated . . . and a few years short of 100 years after the treaty was first signed in 1864, the Indians will be independent of the government and adjudged full first class citizens with all rights and privileges accorded every American.



FINAL ACT in termination of the Klamath Indian Reservation was enacted at 2 p.m. on Thursday, Dec. 1, 1960, when no bids were received on the final three units of the reservation, valued in excess of 21 million dollars. Property now will go to the federal government. Left to right are persons who have participated in the termination activities. Seated are Idella Edgar, Victor Sisson, Earl Wilcox, J. L. Diddock, realty officer, and Perry Skara, assistant area director. Standing, same order, Ed Gowen, county commissioner; Mayor Lawrence Slater, Klamath Falls; Frank Ganong, county commissioner; Bill Ganong, and Tom Watters, former management specialist.

The fashions, customs and habits of the white man continued to make sharp inroads among the Klamaths, however, and their way of life was financed over the following years by per capita payments made from funds derived from the sale of timber on the reservation.

Since before World War II and after, the Indians sought their independence and desired status as citizens. It was a long, difficult struggle, and in 1953 the first official activity leading to their independence was begun in Congress.

However, the first termination bill provided only that the reservation assets be inventoried and sold, with no provisions for

dollars for whatever timber was left unsold after April 1, 1961.

The timber that was to be sold could only be purchased under a plan to operate it on a sustained yield basis. Only one large segment of the reservation was sold in this manner, and the federal government will wind up purchasing the major share of the reservation.

The government already has purchased the Klamath Marsh area for a sum of \$450,000. Payment for the balance to the Indians who desired termination is expected about April 1.

Meantime, a segment of the Indians chose to remain under a tribal management plan when given their choice. Separate lands

Salem. However, the major portion of the burden fell upon Watters stationed in Klamath Falls, site of the Indian office.

The Indians were empowered with the privilege of applying their expected share of the assets against bids upon real and tribal personal property sold, and were given the opportunity to meet the highest bid by non-tribal member sources.

Much of the Indian lands and property was purchased in this manner by tribal members.

The 100 acres containing Klamath Agency was sold to a combined group for \$130,000. This group now owns the Agency which includes some buildings

4-H NEWS

EIGHT MAGIC SEWERS

The Eight Magic Sewers 4-H Clothing Club held its first meeting on Feb. 15 at 3:30 p.m. The leader of the club is Mrs. Virgil Perry. Officers elected at the meeting are Jeanette Parsons, president; Diane Parsons, vice president; Rebecca Decker, secretary; Judy Jackson, news reporter; Debora Heilman, song leader; and Ruth Hartley, game leader.

It was decided that the club would meet every Thursday after school.

Judy Jackson, News Reporter.

MALIN BEEF CLUB

The Malin Beef Club held its fifth meeting Feb. 12 at the home of the George Mickas.

On Jan. 14 we weighed our calves, and the weights are as follows: Carl Conroy, 530; Leith Johnson, 610; Jill Johnson, 570; Joy Johnson, 460; Nick Johnson, 500; Riley Wilson, 430; Kelly Wilson, 410; Steven Paygr, 620; Mike Kenyon, 565; Marcia Kenyon, 615; Cathy Kenyon, 640; Don Johnson, 325; Diana Lyon, 325; Richard Clark, 555; David Clark, 610; Kathy Clark, 700; David Lindsay, 625; Darry Micka, 600; Donna Lee Micka, 530; Darla Micka, 900.

We decided to hold our next meeting at the Elmont Kenyon home on March 10 at 2 p.m.

Kathy Clark, News Reporter.

Ohio's geographic center is at Centerburg, in Knox County.

DANGEROUS RETRIEVING he dropped a quarter on the side grey rat ran out of some bushes cent piece. The 20-year-old victim, Dayton, Ohio (AP) — "Rats!" walk—and indeed there were. and bit him on the left hand as tin was treated at a hospital and exclaimed Thomas E. Lane when Lane told police that a large he bent down to retrieve the 23-released.



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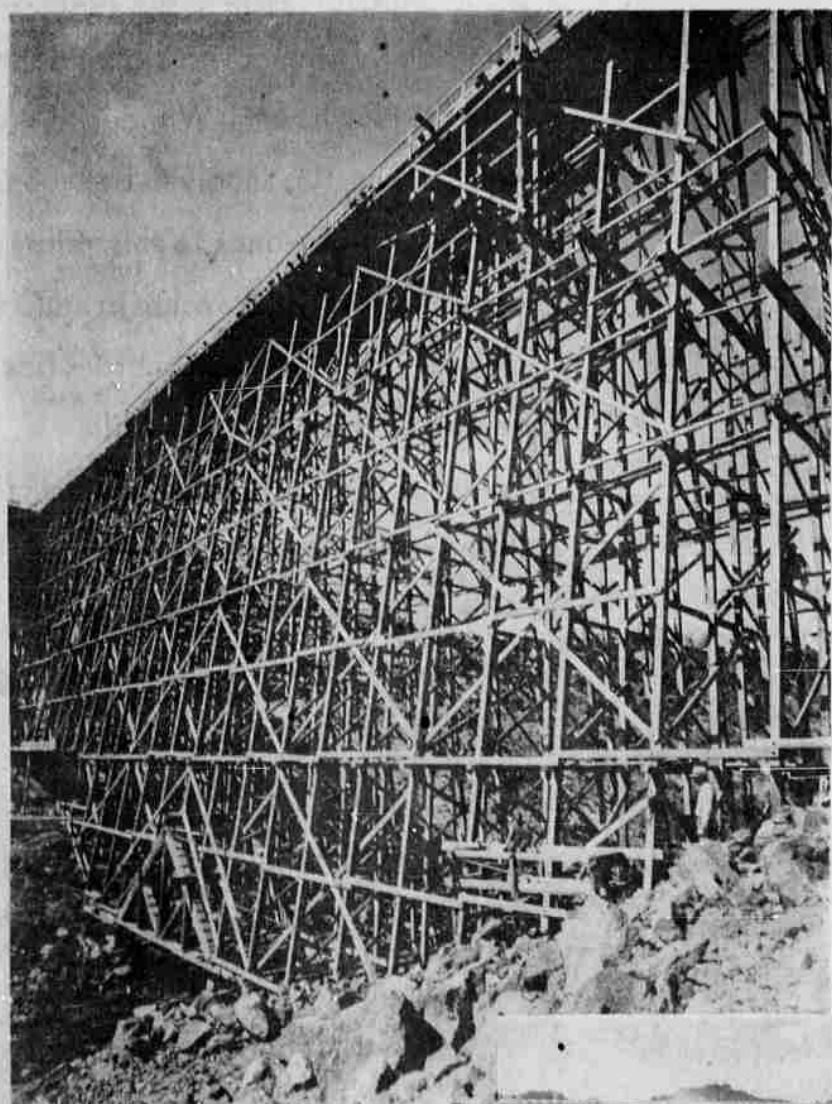
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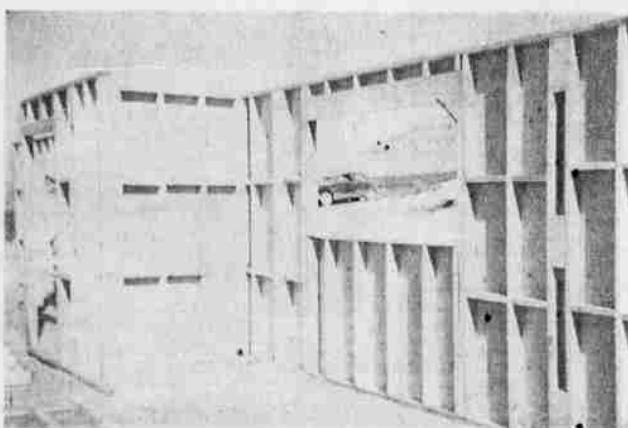


All the heavy timbers above were precut to their exact size and shipped to the bridge building job in central Oregon. Those timbers that appear as matchsticks are actually 10x10. The small picture at right is the completed span.



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