Indian Hunting Right Clarified By Report

Indians who terminated their rights in the Klamath Indian Reservation under the Klamath Termination Act forfeited their rights to hunt and trap on these lands, and the remaining members of the tribe retain these rights only on lands held as trust lands.

This was the decision reached recently in the United States District Court in Portland, Judge Solomon presiding, following complaints and arrests of tribal Indians who asserted the old treaty rights to hunt and trap out of season on the original Klamath Indian Reservation lands. The federal government acted as intervenor in the controversy.

Roy Atchison, assistant attorney general for the game commission, said that the judgment is to the effect that the remaining members of the tribe retain all hunting and trapping rights under the treaty of 1864 on lands retained as tribal lands. Only those members on the tribal roll continue to hold this privilege.

The judgment also found according to Atchison, that the enrolled members of the tribe do not have rights to hunt or trap on that part of the reservation sold to the government and which has now become part of the Deschutes and Winema national forests and wildlife refuge lands.

In addition, he said, the court ruled that Indians who withdrew and accepted the cash value of their tribal interests are, in effect, in the same category as ordinary citizens in regard to former tribal lands which were sold and trust lands which were not sold.

In other words, Atchison said, Indians who decided to remain as a tribal unit retain hunting and trapping rights on that portion of the old reservation retained as tribal lands. They do not have such rights on the remainder of the reservation sold to the government.

Members of the tribe who terminated are now, in effect, ordinary citizens and have no such rights on either the terminated lands or those lands retained as tribal lands.

SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS

TAMPICO, Mexico (UPI)—Police searched the shores south of here today for the missing four-man crew of the 60-ton ship Oro Becerro, found wrecked at nearby Azul Beach.

Searchers feared the men fell victim to the sharks which abound in the area.

RINGS THE BELL — Marily Mitchell, 36, San Diego, Calif., "Mrs. America of 1963" rings the bell for the Salvation Army's Christmas donations in Chicago as Cadet Robert P. Gooch looks on. Mrs. America was in Chicago to address the Women's Auxiliary of the National Association of Home Builders. — UPI Telephoto

Relatively Small State Negro Population Aided By Strong Civil Rights Measures

EDITOR'S NOTE: What is the shape of the nation's social revolution within the borders of Oregon? The state has strong civil rights laws, yet discrimination exists despite a small Negro population. How do events elsewhere touch the Oregon Negro, and what progress is he making toward equal opportunity? The following dispatch, first of two, explores Negro attitudes and measures the size of the problem.

By GORDON RICE
United Press International

In the 1920s the Ku Klux Klan was burning crosses in Southern Oregon and electing public officials to represent it at Salem.

Today, Oregon has one of the strongest sets of civil rights laws in the nation — stronger than the federal laws proposed by the late President Kennedy.

Some of its people have made the transition in attitude, and some have not. That, highly simplified, is the condition Oregon finds itself in the civil rights field in 1963.

"Today I'm proud to say I'm from Oregon at any national meeting or convention," says E. Shelton Hill, executive secretary for the Portland Urban League.

"Our situation in Oregon is ages better than most areas of the nation...and improvements have been rapid and I believe are accelerating," adds Gov. Mark Hatfield.

But discrimination does exist, in spite of strong laws, a small Negro population and Oregon's generally enlightened attitude toward civil liberties.

It exists "on a very quiet basis," says Dr. Wesley G. Nicholson, pastor of Eugene's First Congregational Church.

What is the racial situation in Oregon? How are its laws working? What do the Negroes want, and what progress are they making?

It it is true that the lack of Negroes means there is no problem, then most of Oregon does not have a serious problem. But this does not make the anguish of one Negro refused service in a smalltown Eastern Oregon restaurant any less than that of a victim of discrimination in Portland.

Portland Has Most

Negroes comprise less than one per cent of the state's population. About 16,500 of the state's approximately 18,500 Negroes live in Portland. There are smaller concentrations in Eugene, Klamath Falls, Pendleton and a few other cities. The rest are scattered widely.

In 1940 there were 2,565 Negroes in the entire state. Then came World War II, the shipyards at Vanport and other wartime industry. By 1950, there were 11,529 Negroes in Oregon and by 1960 the total had climbed to 18,133.

There are four major civil rights laws on the books:

—A Fair Employment Practices Law, enacted in 1949, bars discrimination by employers, employment agencies and labor unions.

—The Vocational, Professional and Trade Schools Act of 1951 is designed to prevent bias on the part of training facilities which could give Negroes the skills to quality for better jobs.

The Public Accommodations Law of 1953, which prohibits discrimination in public accommodations, resorts, places of amusement and in all places of public services.

—The Housing Act of 1957, which bans discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.

Mark A. Smith, a Negro, is administrator of the civil rights division in the State Bureau of Labor. He and three staff members carry the load of enforcing these laws among nearly two million people.

Smith gets about 12 complaints a month, but says "most of them are traced to personality conflicts having nothing to do with civil rights."

Five Public Hearings

Most of the laws win acceptance once the public understands them, he says. There has been no organized opposition and only five cases have gone as far as a public hearing, which is held if attempts to mediate the dispute fail.

"But laws are meaningless unless they are written in the hearts of men," Hatfield said recently in a Salem speech, and this is where civil rights workers think the work must be done.

A Portland apartment house operator recently was overheard advising another to take down a "vacancy" sign if Negores came to inquire about the housing.

"Tell them you've just rented it and forgot to take down the sign," he said, "and then leave the sign down for six months if you have to, to make sure you don't get into any trouble."

A housewife in Baker hesitates when a Negro family wants to buy her home. Although she disclaims any personal prejudice, she is worried about the reaction of her neighbors.

At Corvallis and Eugene, fraternities and sororities conform to a ban on racial clauses in their charters, but not a single Negro is pledged at either Oregon or Oregon State. One of the few Negroes who signed up for rush at Oregon said later he believed he had been a victim of discrimination.

At Portland State College, President Branford Millar halted sorority rushing and suspended all the houses on the campus after they failed to pledge two Negro girls.

There are some Negro leaders who think stronger laws are the answer.

"A disgrace" is the way president Mayfield K. Webb of the Portland chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People describes the fact that the Civil Rights Division receives only about 12 complaints a month.

Wants Law Amended

Webb, generally regarded as the state's most militant rights worker, wants the law amended to allow the Civil Rights Division to investigate possible discrimination without the filing of a formal complaint. He also wants swift, severe punishment of offenders without the slower steps of mediation and conciliation.

"People will learn to live with stronger laws," he says. "Obviously we need changes of attitudes, but I think they will be assisted by stronger laws. At this rate it will take another 100 years."

Webb takes a less favorable view of the situation in Oregon than do most of his colleagues.

"I believe there are sundown towns, but I can't pinpoint them right now," he comments.

Several of his pronouncements have badly shaken a few satisfied city officials around the state. Earlier this year he requested assurances from Medford, Grants Pass and Ashland that Negroes would be welcome to use public accommodations in that region. He hinted Negroes would be sent to "test" it if the assurances were not forthcoming.

"We had a tremendous response," he says now. "We accomplished a lot in getting the communities concerned."

Another one of his plans for the future calls for sending a number of Negro young people on a tour of the state to test their reception.

"I think it would be telling," he explains.

Webb's hard-line efforts have brought him some opposition within the Negro community. Mrs. Vivianne Barnett, president of the Albina Civic and Taxpayers Association, said recently there is now a danger of violence in Portland because of such incidents as Webb's threat to picket the Northwest Towers Housing Project during a proposed dedication by President Kennedy. Webb said the Housing Authority of Portland discriminated in its selection of tenants.

Did Not Visit

Kennedy decided not to visit Portland, and many people blamed the NAACP.

"The result is that those who have been liberal have become antagonistic to us," Mrs. Barnett said.

There have been several incidents of violence and one death in Portland in which race played a part. Portland police say there is a "hard core" group of about 30 Negro youths who have been involved in such incidents as a post-football game riot, the chain beating of a white boy on Halloween, and several other beatings. Law enforcement agencies are attempting to get them out of circulation while youth commissions make sure the problem gets no worse.

A white skidroad resident Edward St. George, 44, died after a 1960 beating by a group of Negro youths, including Paul Machen, the brother of fighter Eddie Machen. They told authorities they were upset by racial tension in the South.

Law enforcement authorities are hesitant to be quoted, but police have experienced some difficulty in the heavily-Negro Albina district.

(Next: Jobs and housing)

Community Calendar

TUESDAY

JOLLY NEIGHBORS, 8 p.m., meeting, gift exchange, Mrs. Verda Lords, 1400 Nimitz.

EVERGREEN GARDEN CLUB, 8:30 p.m., meeting, cookie exchange, Mrs. Lela Thurman, 3307 Hilyard.

WEDNESDAY

THE KLAMATH STAMP AND COIN CLUB, 632 Main, will meet at 8 p.m., visitors welcome.

LADIES SOCIETY, BLF&E, 6:30 p.m., Christmas party, no host dinner, Harold's.

MIDLAND GRANGE, 8 p.m., meeting, Grange Hall. Officers wear uniforms.

PLAYERS CLUB, 7:30 p.m., Christmas party, $1 gift exchange, Legion Hall.

A AND W CLUB, 1 p.m., meeting, Ruth Palmer, 1129 Crescent.

GOLDEN AGE CLUB, 1 p.m. Christmas party, card exchange, Klamath Auditorium.

FAIRHAVEN HOME EXT., 11:30 a.m., Christmas party, home of Jo Depuy. Bring table service.

THURSDAY

Y-NE-MA TWIRLERS, 8 p.m., square dance, 50-cent gift exchange, YMCA. Bring cookies.

YMCA, Children's Square Dance Group, 6:30 to 8 p.m., 50-cent gift exchange, YMCA.

BETHEL 6, Job's Daughters, 7 p.m., meeting, Masonic Hall.

Summer's Final Chores Can Be Painful Problem

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — On Thanksgiving Day I went outside between football games to perform a ritual, familiar to all suburbanites, that is known as "putting the lawnmower away for the winter."

While I had the thing upended, trying to remove the blade, the wrench slipped and mashed the end of the little finger on my right hand. It was excruciating. Besides that, it hurt.

I ran into the the house where I encountered my wife coming up from the basement with a load of laundry. She could sense from the way I was screaming that something was wrong. My wife is very perceptive that way.

"What's the matter?" she asked.

"I hurt my pinkie," I said.

"You poor kid," she crooned. "Come here and I'll kiss it and make it all well."

Sarcasm Unappreciated

I didn't appreciate her sarcasm one bit. Besides that, she lied to me. This happened more than two weeks ago and my finger is still sore.

Mashing one's finger is not, I'll admit, a mortal wound. But for someone who earns his livelihood playing the typewriter, it is just about the worst thing that can happen.

Outside of discovering that one's wife can't really heal a mashed finger by kissing it, I don't know of anything more traumatic than having to change one's typing technique.

Under the typing system I employ, the right little finger has jurisdiction not only over the colon-semicolon, its home key, but is also responsible for the letter P, both capital and lower case; the zero; the starboard parenthesis; the asterisk; the dash; the margin release; the ½ and ¼ signs; the plus and equal signs; the question mark and slash mark; a shift key; the per cent mark and that little a with the circle around it.

Versatility Unmatched

No other typing finger can match its versatility and none is more important, except possibly the left ring finger, which is assigned to the key used in X-ing out mistakes.

The loss of the right pinkie is particularly hard on someone like me because I have an inferiority complex and consequently use a lot of question marks.

During my incapacitation, I devised a left hand crossover method under which the left index finger substitutes for the injured digit. The result has been a steady erosion of my central nervous system.

After the first week I started stuttering, which is a common affliction among ambidextrous chess players and baseball switch hitters. At the end of 100 days, I found that my eyes were crossing.

Fortunately, however, the soreness is about gone now and I'll be all right as soon as my ears quit twitching.

FIRING SUCCESSFUL

VANDENBERG AFB, Calif. (UPI) — A Titan-2, one of the nation's mightiest military rockets, was fired successfully Monday more than 5,000 miles down the Pacific missile range.

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