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CASCADE AREA FLOWER BOOK RELEASED THIS WEEK

The dual efforts of two Pacific Northwest women will be revealed today in the book "Spring Flowers of the Lower Columbia Valley", written by Clara Chapman Hill, botany instructor at Oregon State College, and illustrated by Mary Comber Miles, member of a London botanical family, now living in West Vancouver, B.C. Released by the University of Washington Press, the book is intended as a beginner's guide to the spring-blossoming plants and shrubs of the lower Columbia basin and Cascade valley regions.

Mrs. Hill, a native of Oregon, has devoted much time to the collection and classification of flowering plants in the Pacific Northwest. Before assuming her present position, she taught botany and biological science survey courses at Vanport College and Portland State College. During this time she supervised numerous field trips from Portland to outlying areas in the Pacific Northwest, where she first recognized the need for a text which would aid beginning botanists in identifying the flowers they discovered. A meeting with Mrs. Miles began an association which has resulted in the new book.

Mary Comber Miles, whose drawings and watercolors have been exhibited through the Audubon Society in Portland and Olympia, studied botanical illustration at the Cambridge School of Art in England. She was illustrator for the Royal Society of Horticulturists in London before coming to the United States in 1952 to be near her father, H. F. Comber of the Oregon Bulb Farm. Mrs. Miles and her husband presently are living in West Vancouver, British Columbia.

"Spring Flowers of the Lower Columbia Valley" features detailed identification of each flowering plant and shrub in the Portland area, and discusses early Indian usage of the plants, name origins, adaptability to Pacific Northwest home gardens, and distribution throughout the west and the world.

BOOK NEWS from

## UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PRESS

for immediate release

Seattle 5, Washington

### ANNOUNCING AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOK ON THE AMERICAN INDIAN

THE KLAMATH TRIBE: A PEOPLE AND THEIR RESERVATION, by Theodore Stern, is the history of several Indian societies in south central Oregon and of the reservation upon which they were segregated. Surveying the aboriginal life of the Klamath and Modoc Indians, Theodore Stern traces their gradual exposure to frontier conditions, which led to the treaty of 1864 and the establishment of the Klamath Indian Reservation. After this date, the narrative, sketched within the framework of American Indian policy, examines the effect of Agency rule upon major aspects of Klamath life, from subtle shifts in diet and clothing to massive changes in economy, social and political life, education, and religion.

The Klamath often bent Agency programs to their own end, listened to outside advisers, and feared encroachment upon reservation lands. During the Modoc War the reservation community was split by polar loyalties. Thereafter, as the Agency sought to combine more direct political control with the encouragement of individuality, discontent mounted.

The General Allotment Act of 1887, in which reservation lands were parceled among tribal members, was the first of many steps culminating in the loss of Agency control. Through lease and sale of allotments, the Klamath began to realize economic independence.

With the settlement of the adjacent country and the opening of the reservation to massive commercial lumbering early in the 20th century, the reservation proved increasingly difficult to administer. In 1954, the federal government took account of Indian discontent by bringing to an end the reservation.

The Klamath Tribe, along with the Menominee, was among the first to be subjected to termination, and their experience is fraught with implications for the future. As the author points out, for many Indian peoples the reservation constitutes the only familiar homeland, the major continuity with the past, the sole real property, and the principal token of the government's faith to honor long-standing pledges.

THE KLAMATH TRIBE is a case study in the obsolescence of the reservation program and in what can be done to replace inadequate controls. Many reservations today cannot sustain their population. Sweeping measures for solving the dilemma are inappropriate; local development, the relocation of Indian families, or termination must be fitted to the circumstances. Professor Stern cautions that each reservation merits consideration in its own terms. The Klamath instance demonstrates that unless a program gives men hope, they languish even in prosperity.

Theodore Stern, professor of anthropology at the University of Oregon, drew for this study upon his joint report on Klamath termination made to the Commission on the Rights, Liberties, and Responsibilities of the American Indian. His careful assessment of the Klamath experience for the administration of Indian Affairs and his use of such primary sources as the Applegate papers widen the appeal of this study for anyone concerned with the American Indian and the Pacific Northwest.

THE KLAMATH TRIBE: A PEOPLE AND THEIR RESERVATION, by Theodore Stern.  
Publication Date: January 11, 1966. 372 pages, 16 illustrations, 4 maps. \$6.95