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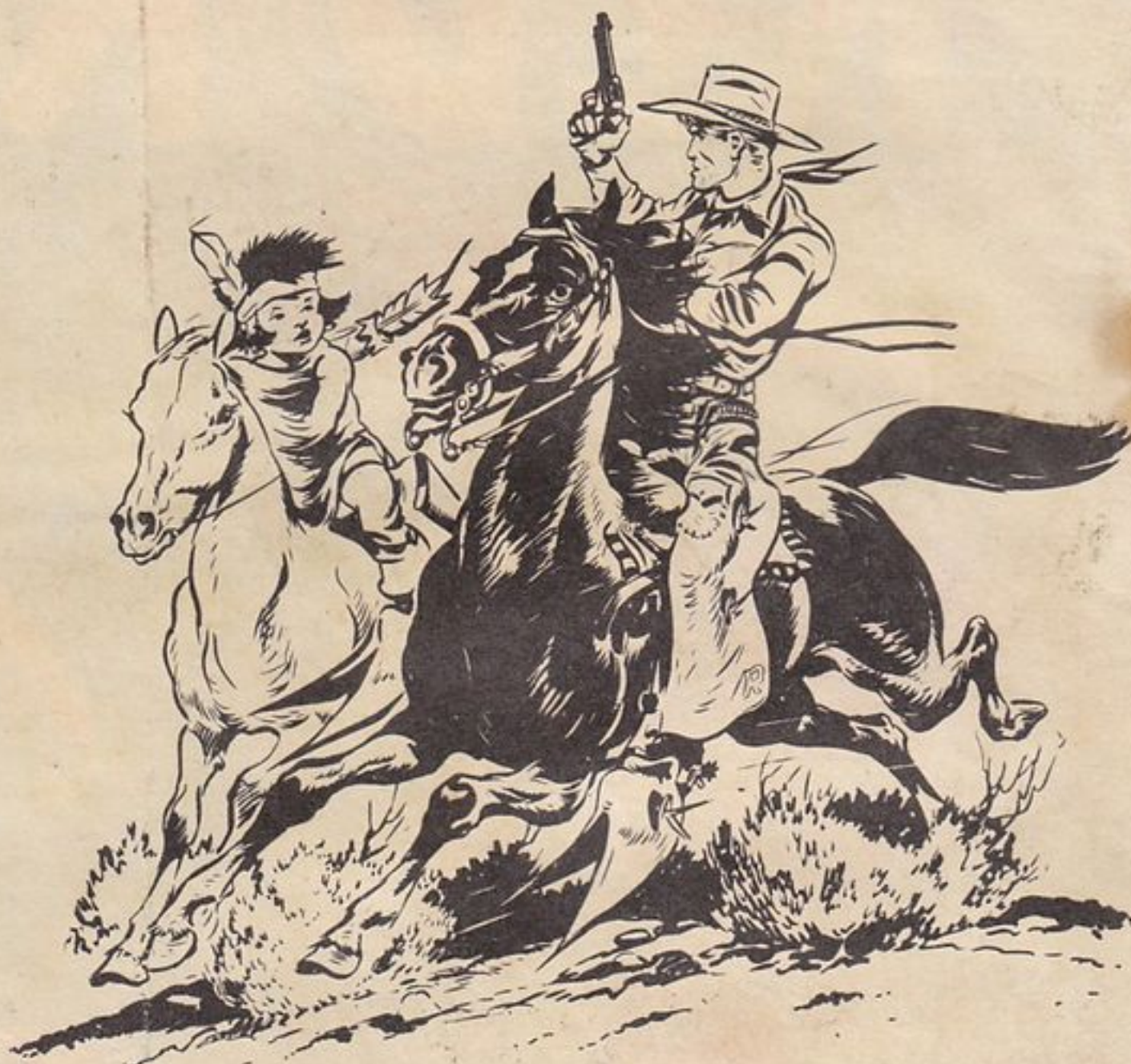
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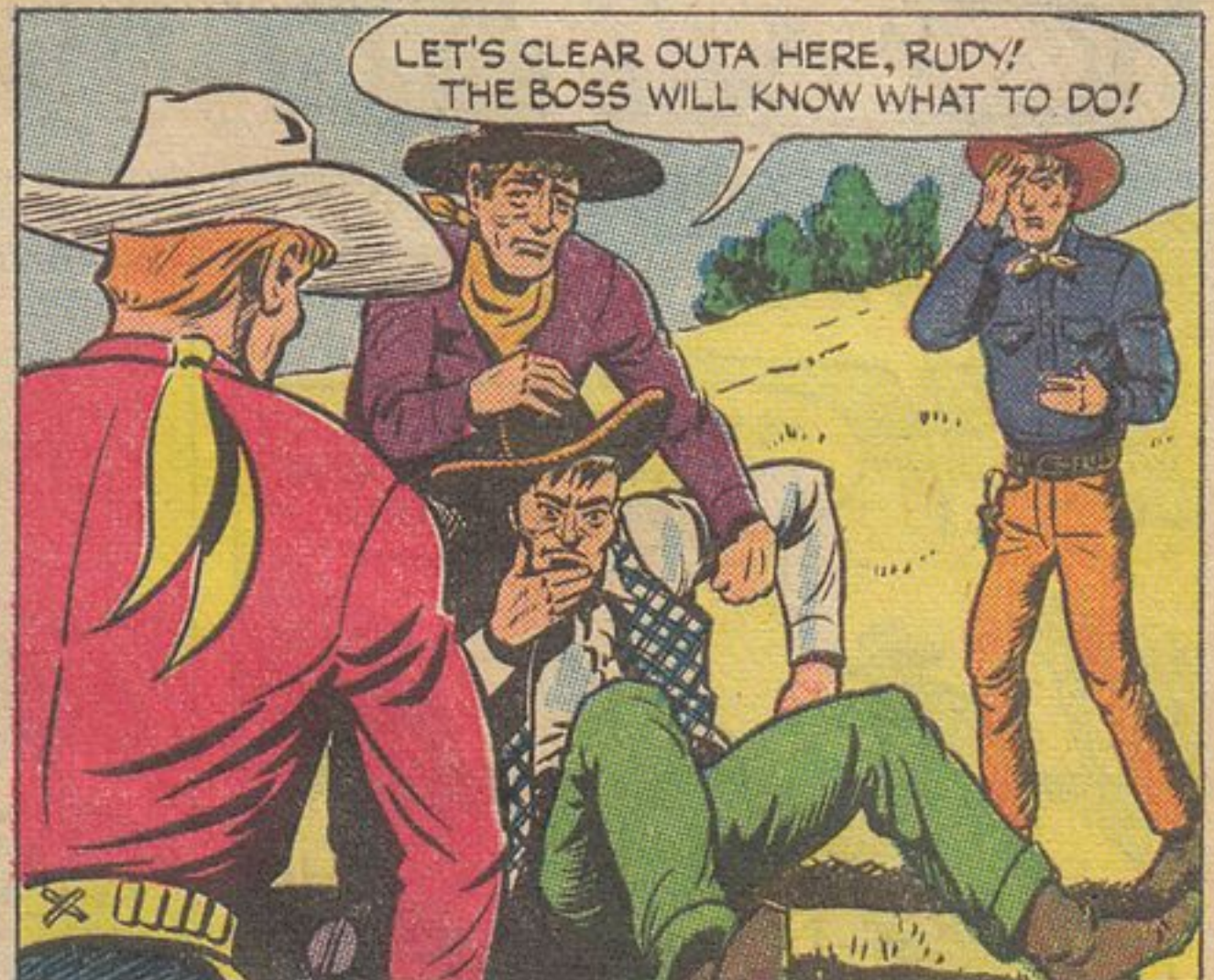
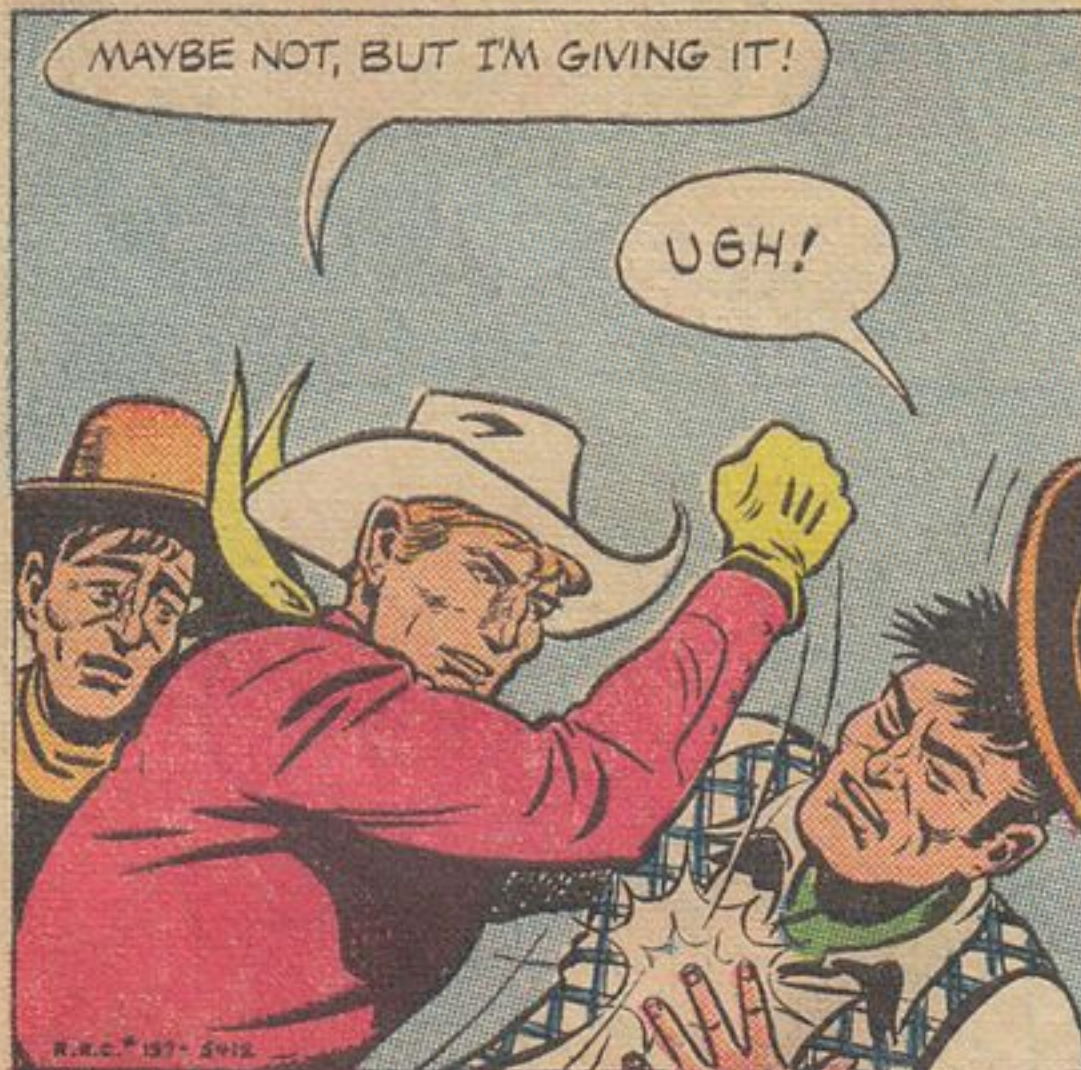
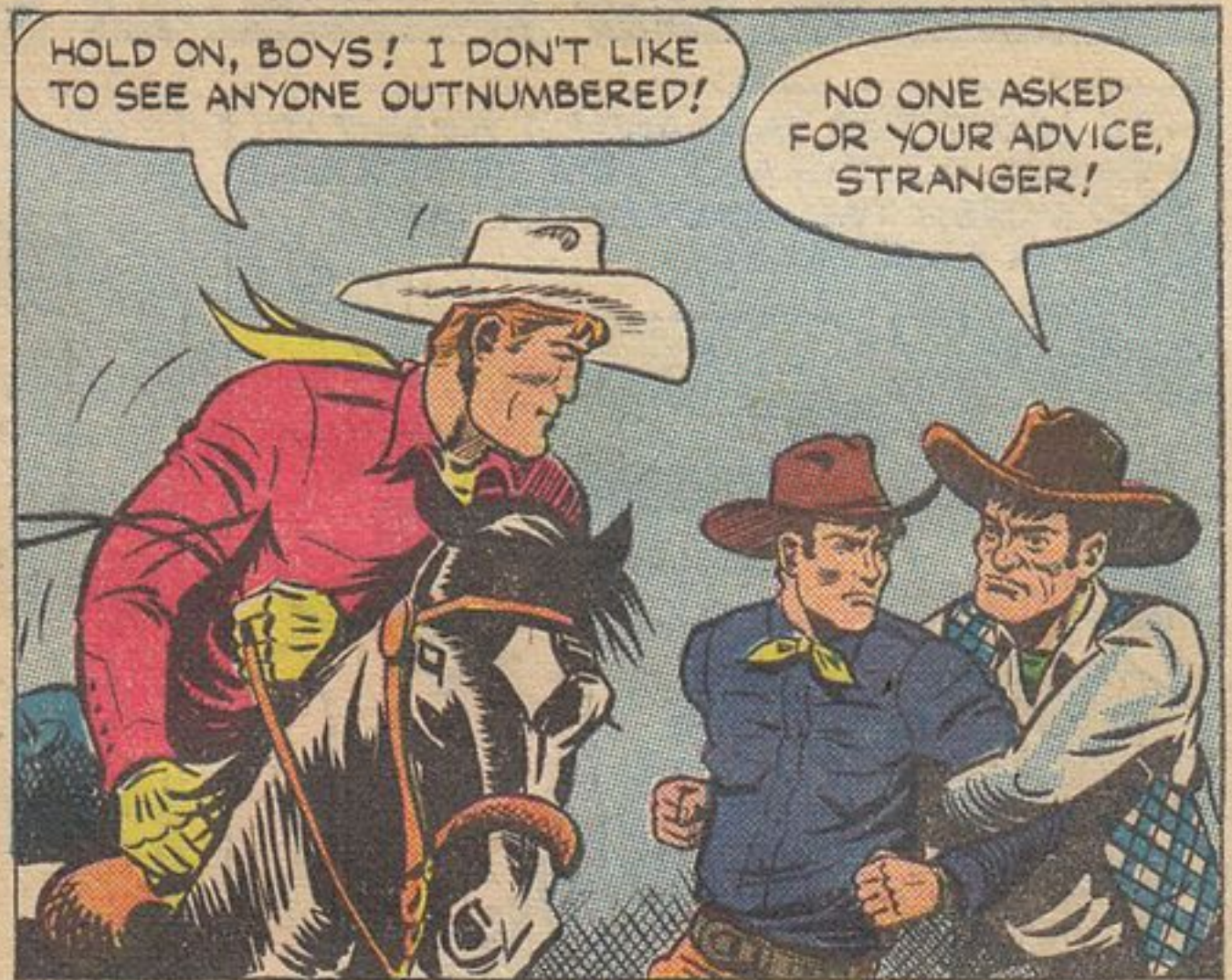
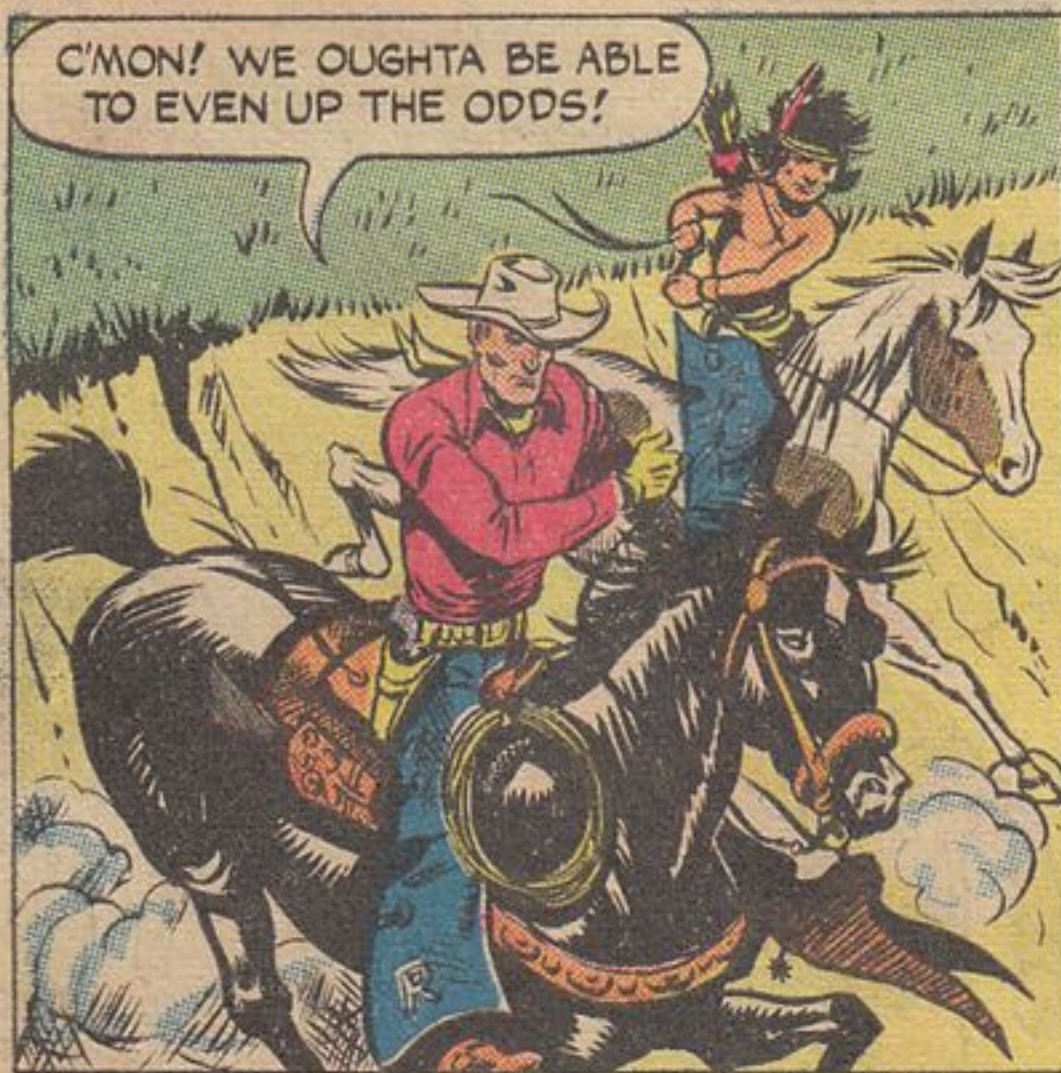
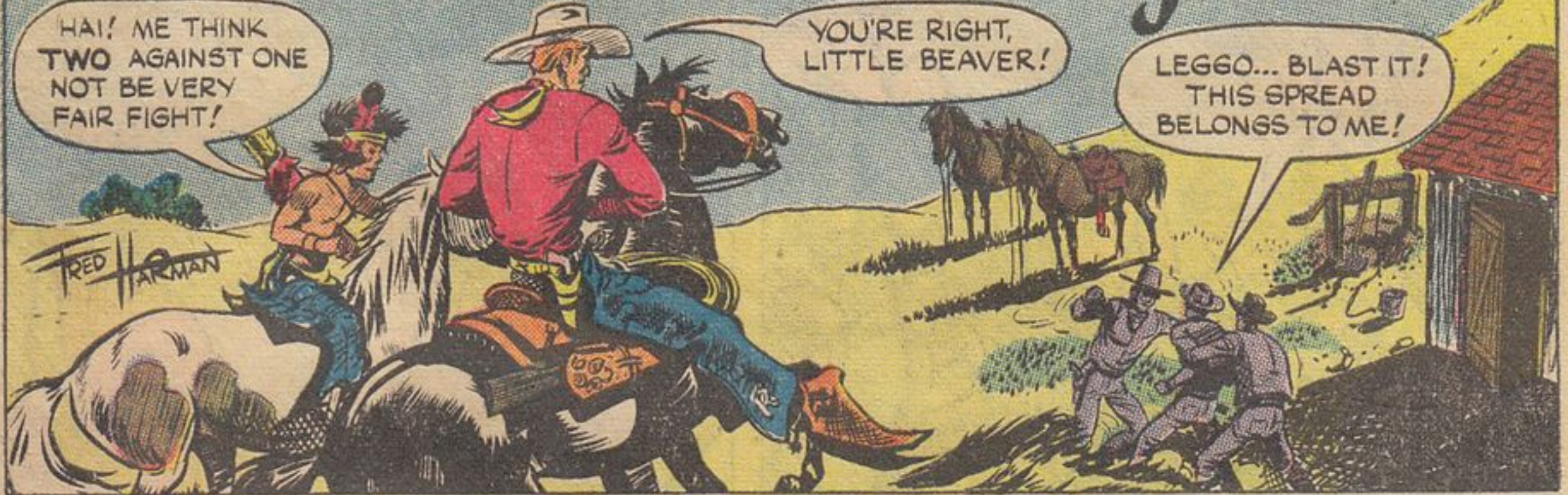
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RED RYDER

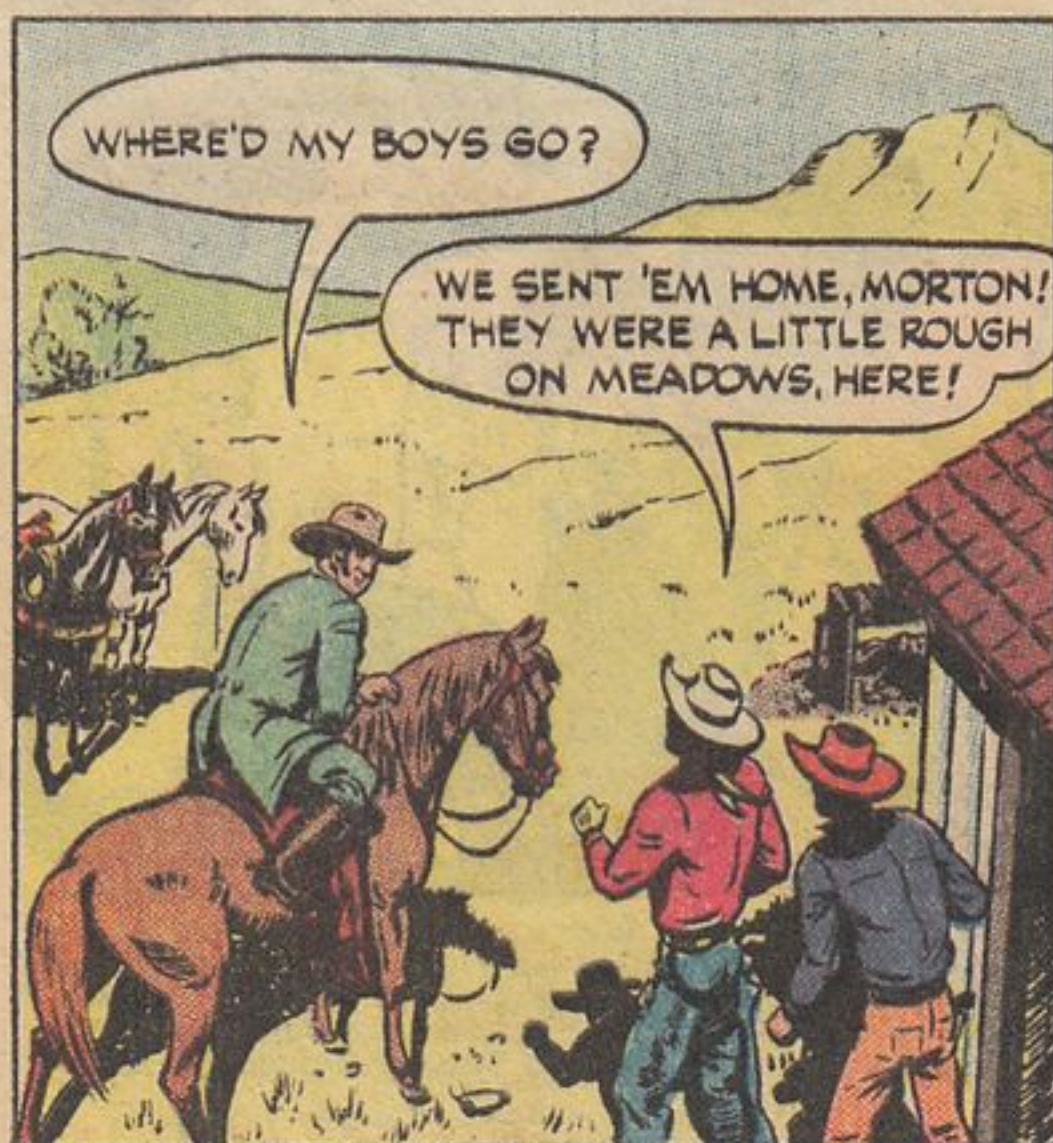
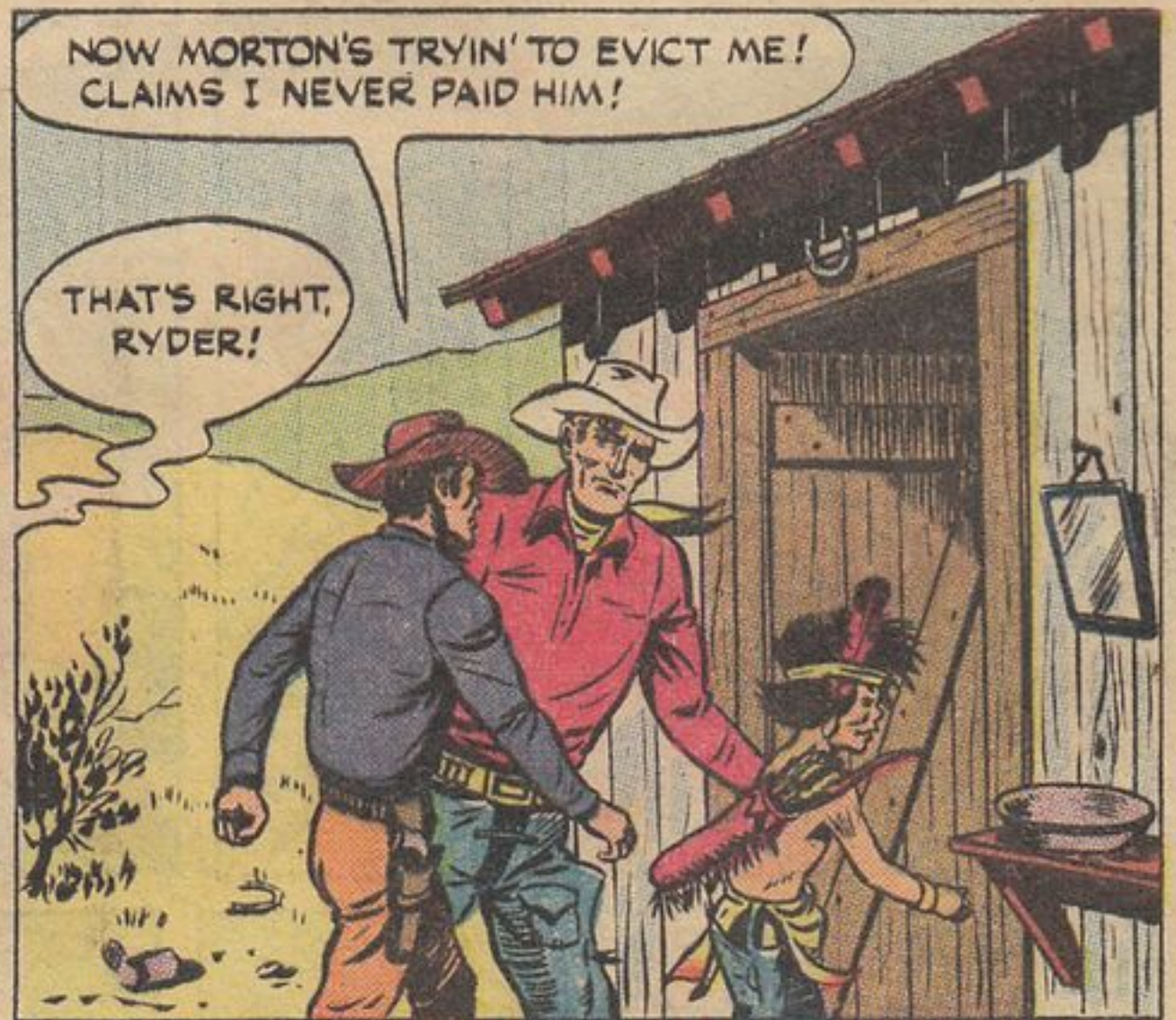
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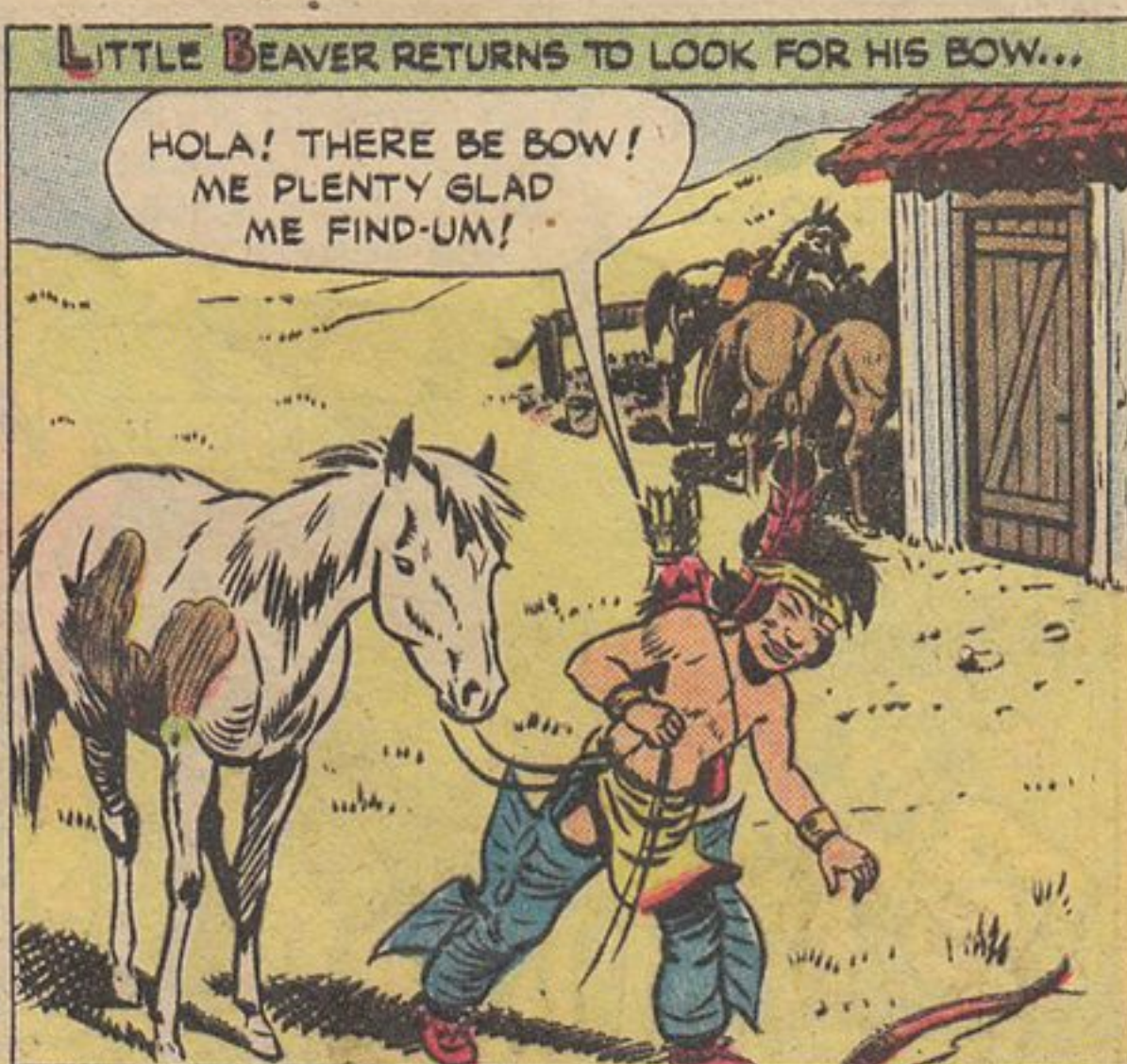
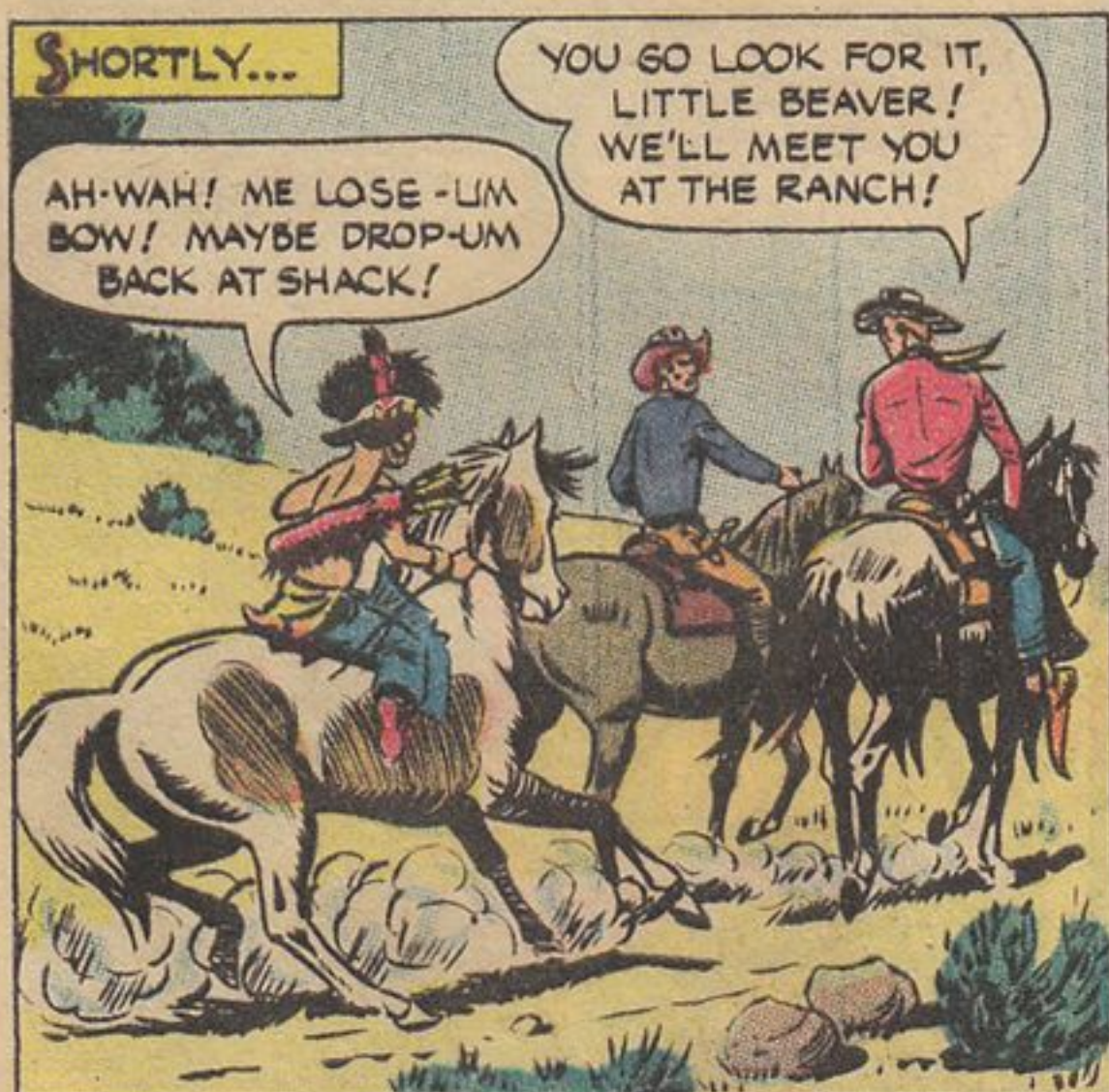
Fatal Justice

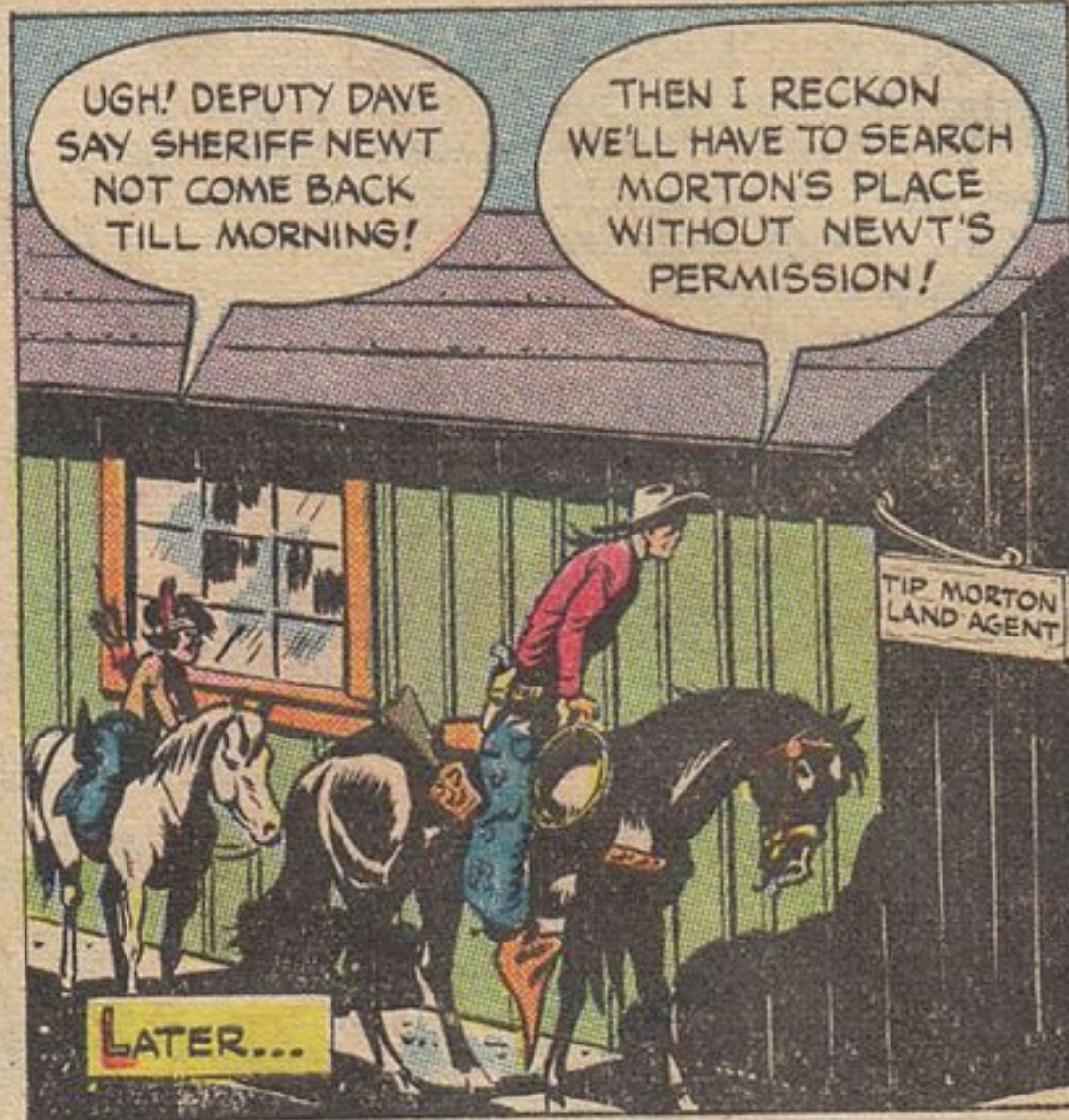
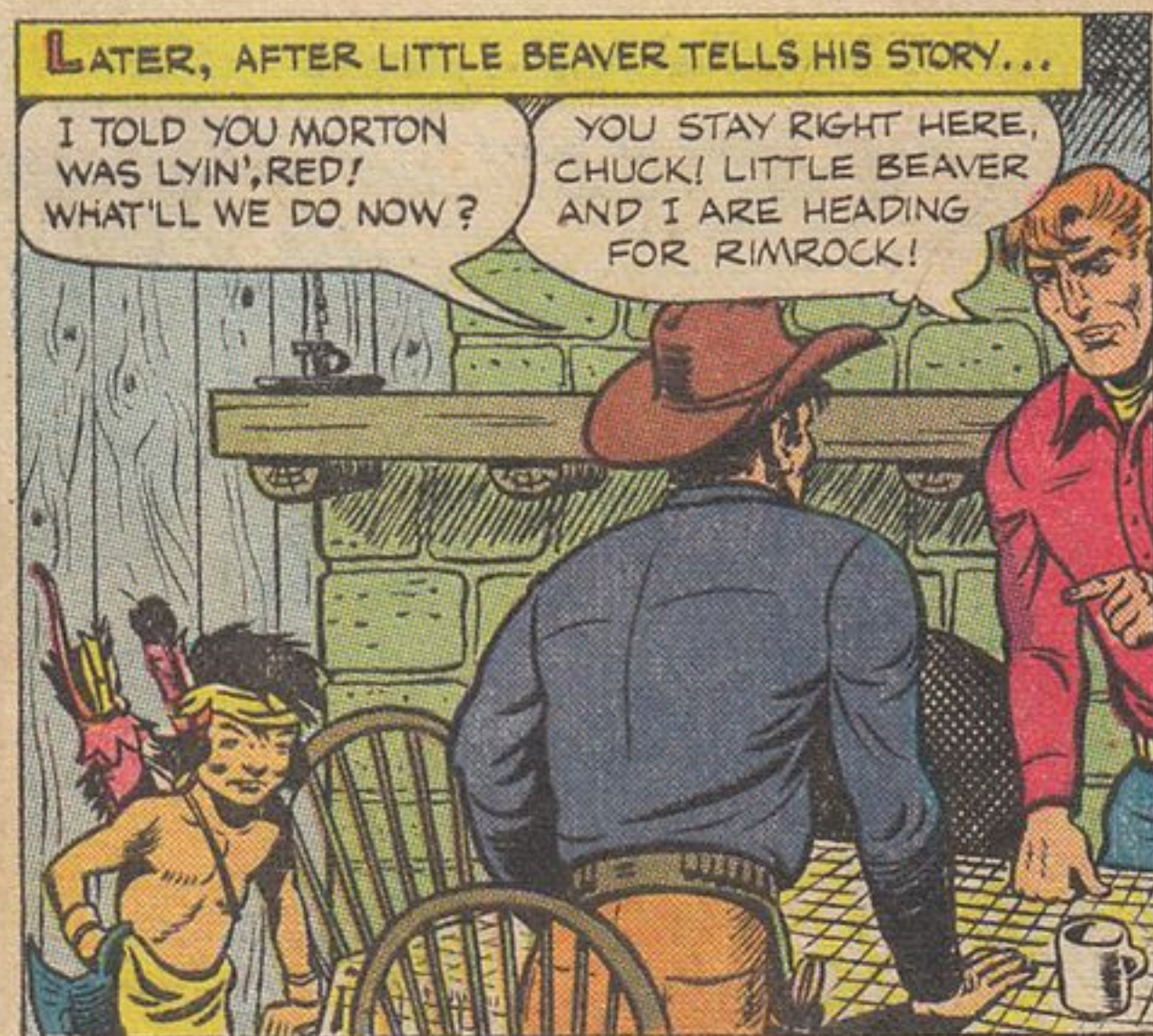
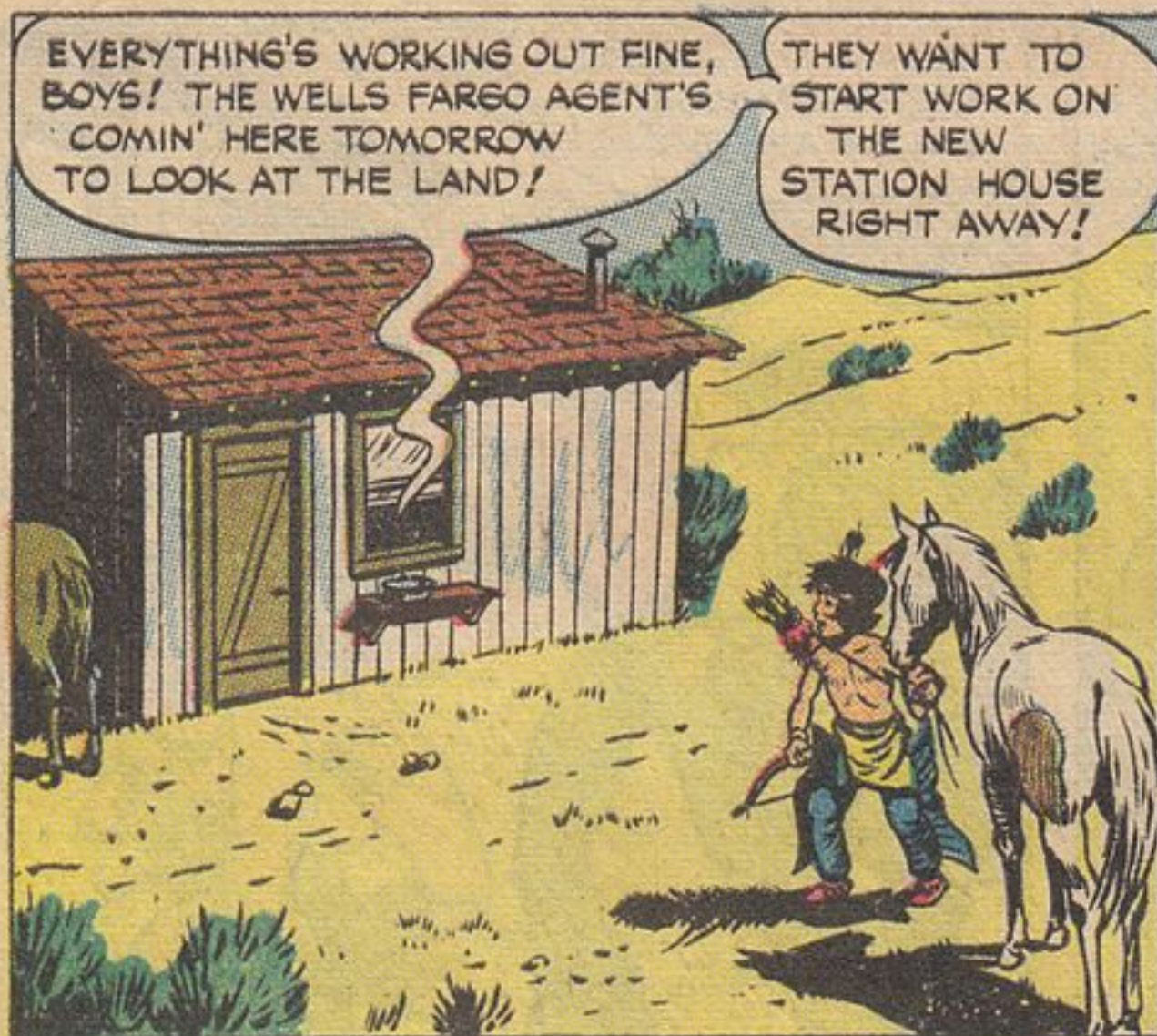


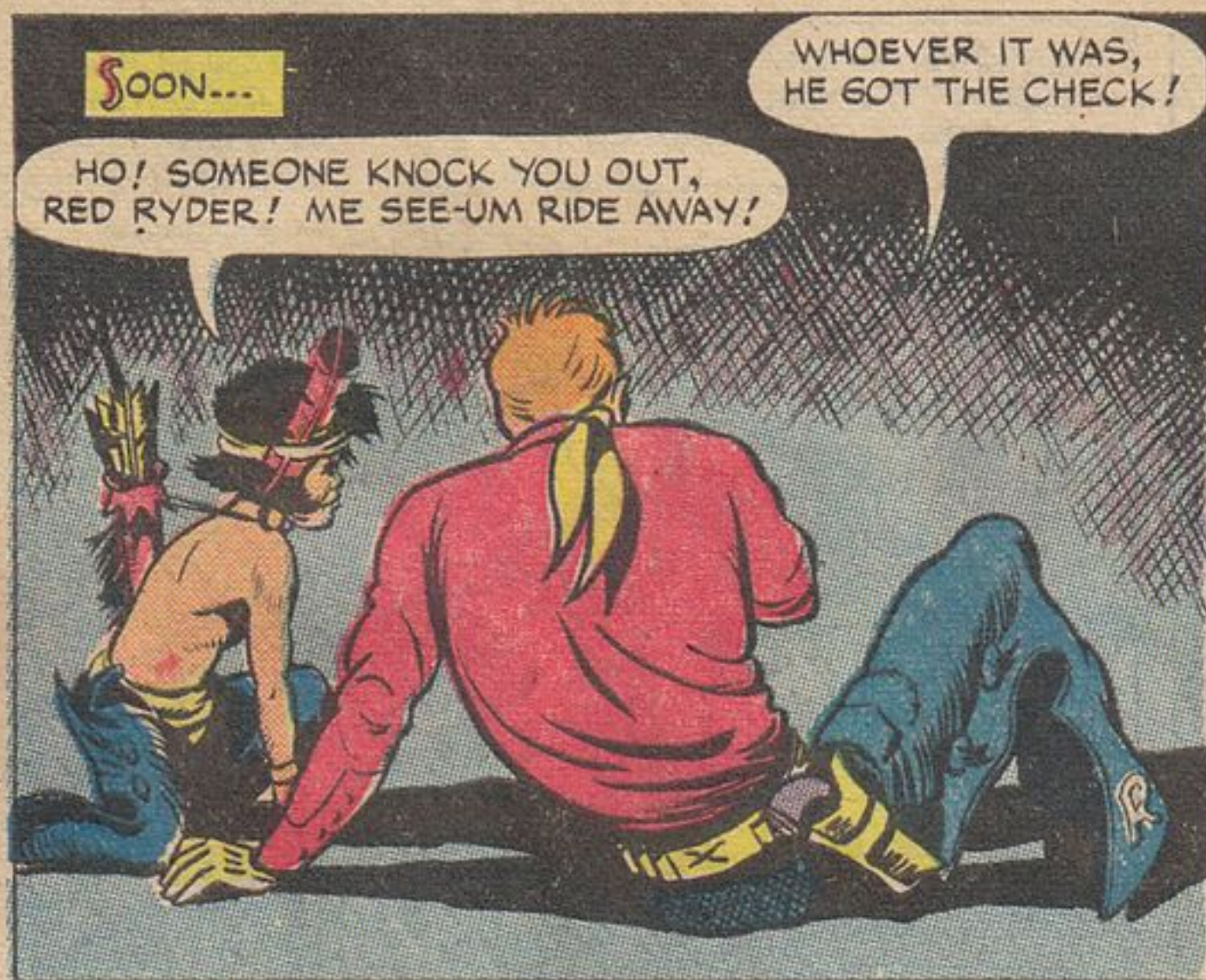
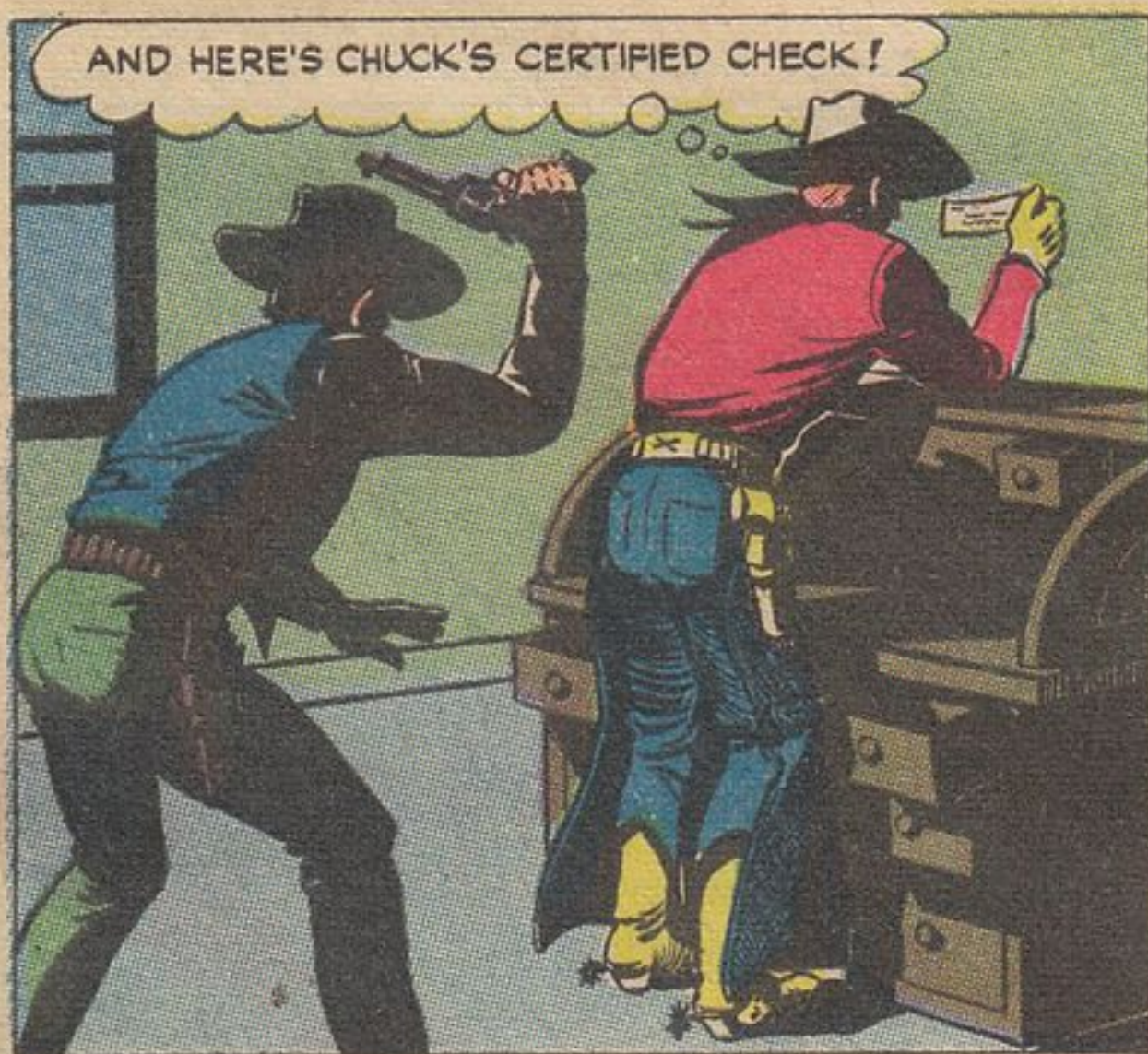
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DELL COMICS ARE GOOD COMICS







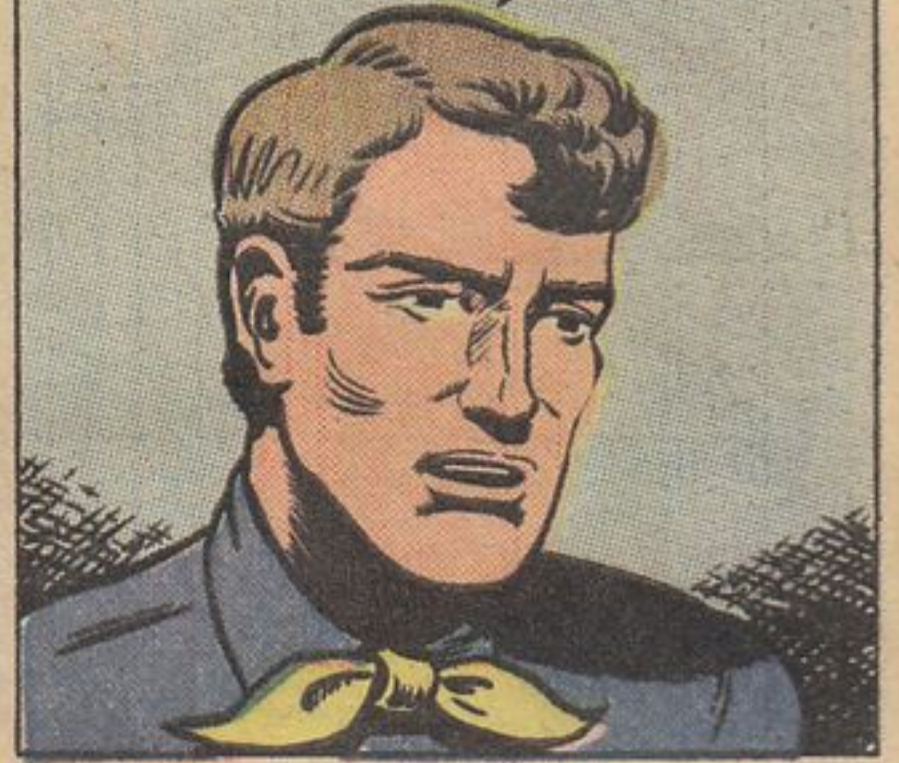


LATER, AT
RED'S RANCH...



WE'LL TELL THE SHERIFF
ABOUT MORTON TOMORROW, CHUCK!
HE'LL KNOW HOW TO HANDLE IT!

THERE'S NOTHING HE CAN DO
NOW, RED! AS LONG AS
MORTON'S GOT TH' CHECK,
I'LL NEVER BE ABLE
TO PROVE HE'S A THIEF!



BUT I'LL GET EVEN
WITH HIM, IF IT TAKES
TH' REST OF MY LIFE!

SIMMER DOWN,
CHUCK!
DON'T DO ANYTHING
YOU'LL BE SORRY FOR!



BUT, EARLY THE NEXT MORNING...



WAKE-UM UP, RED RYDER! ME SEE
YOUR FRIEND, CHUCK, RIDE AWAY
FROM RANCH PLENTY FAST!

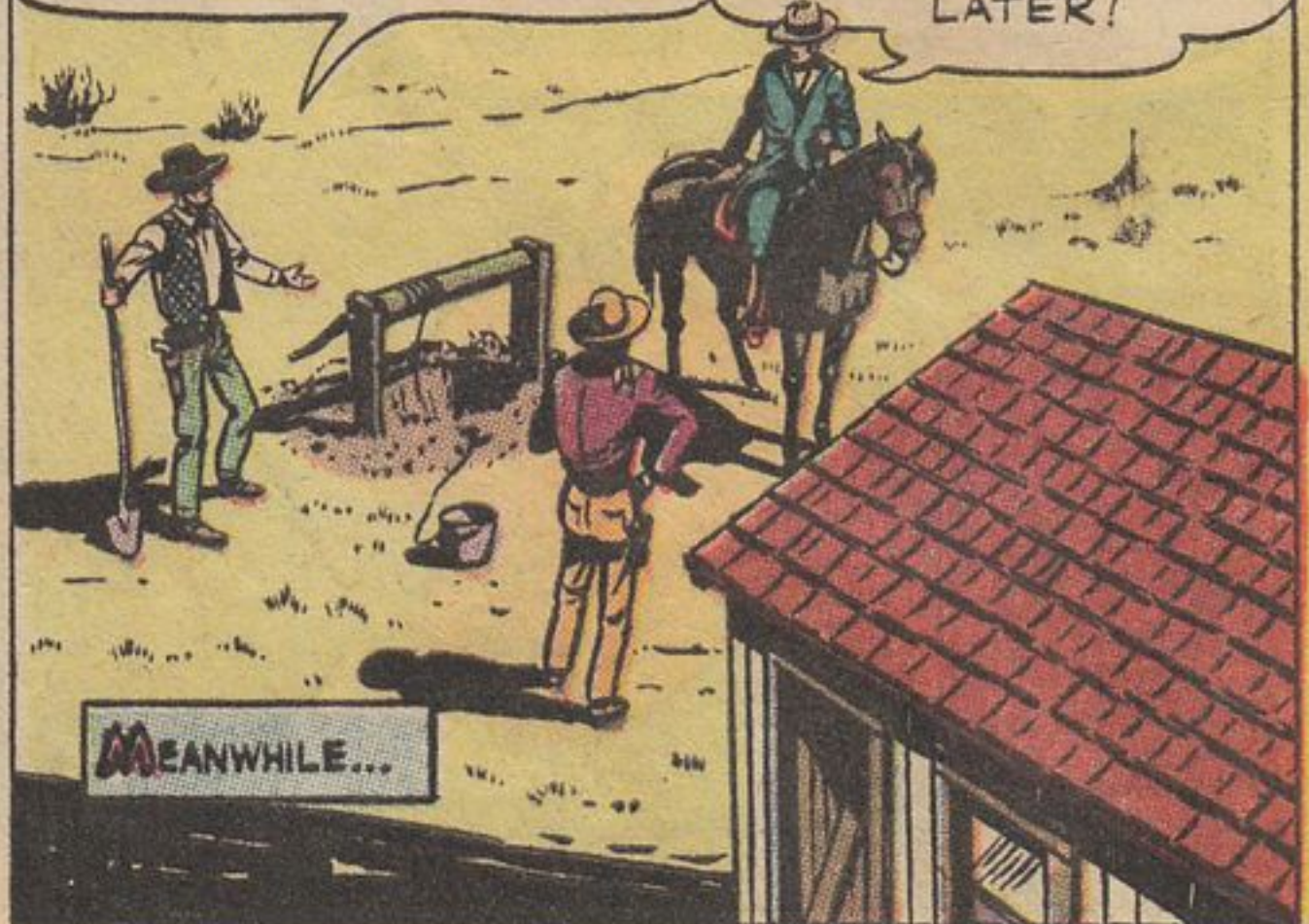
HIM LOOK-UM AWFUL MAD
AND HEAD SAME WAY
WE GO YESTERDAY!

THAT CRAZY KID!
HE MUST BE AFTER MORTON!
WE'VE GOTTA STOP HIM!

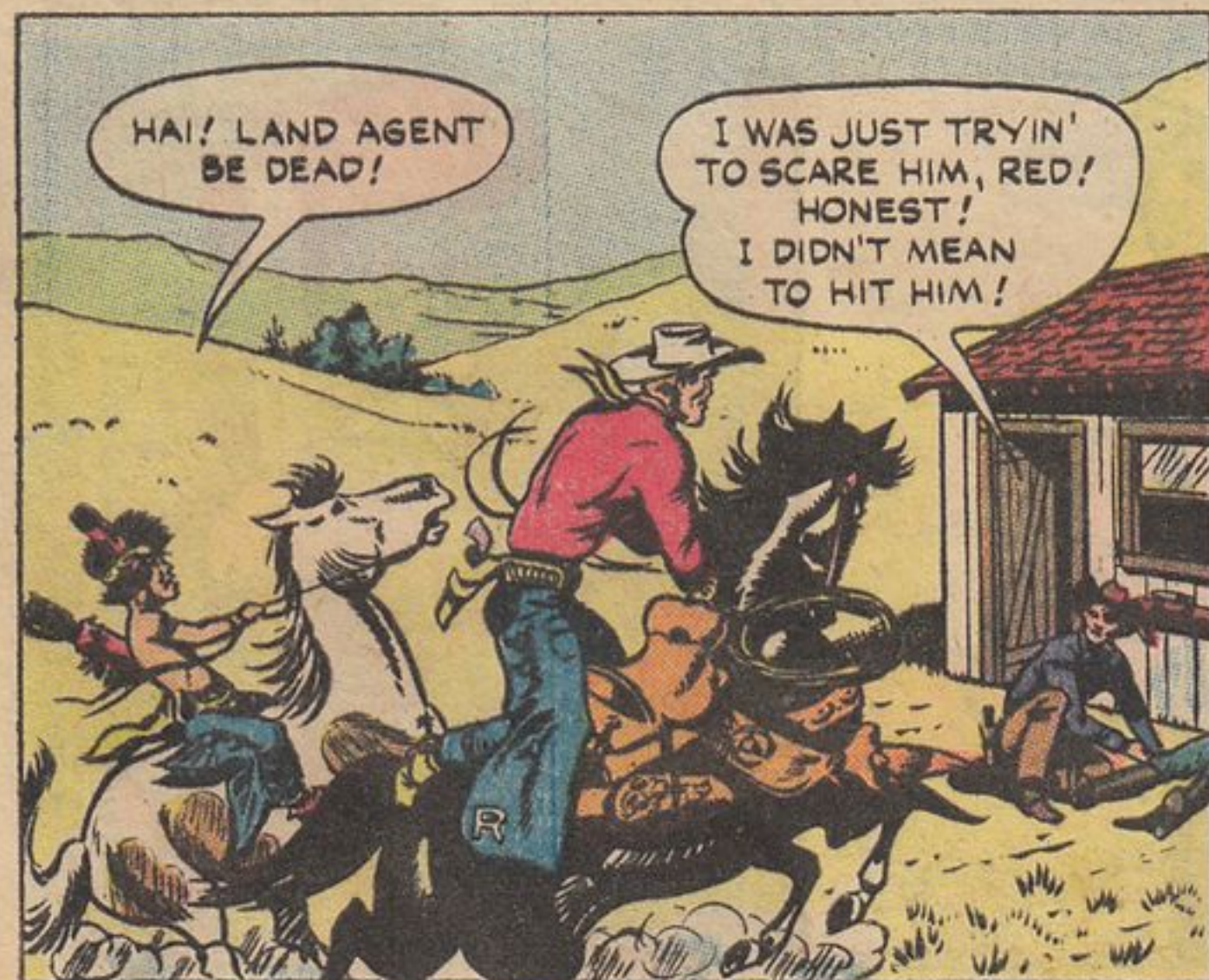
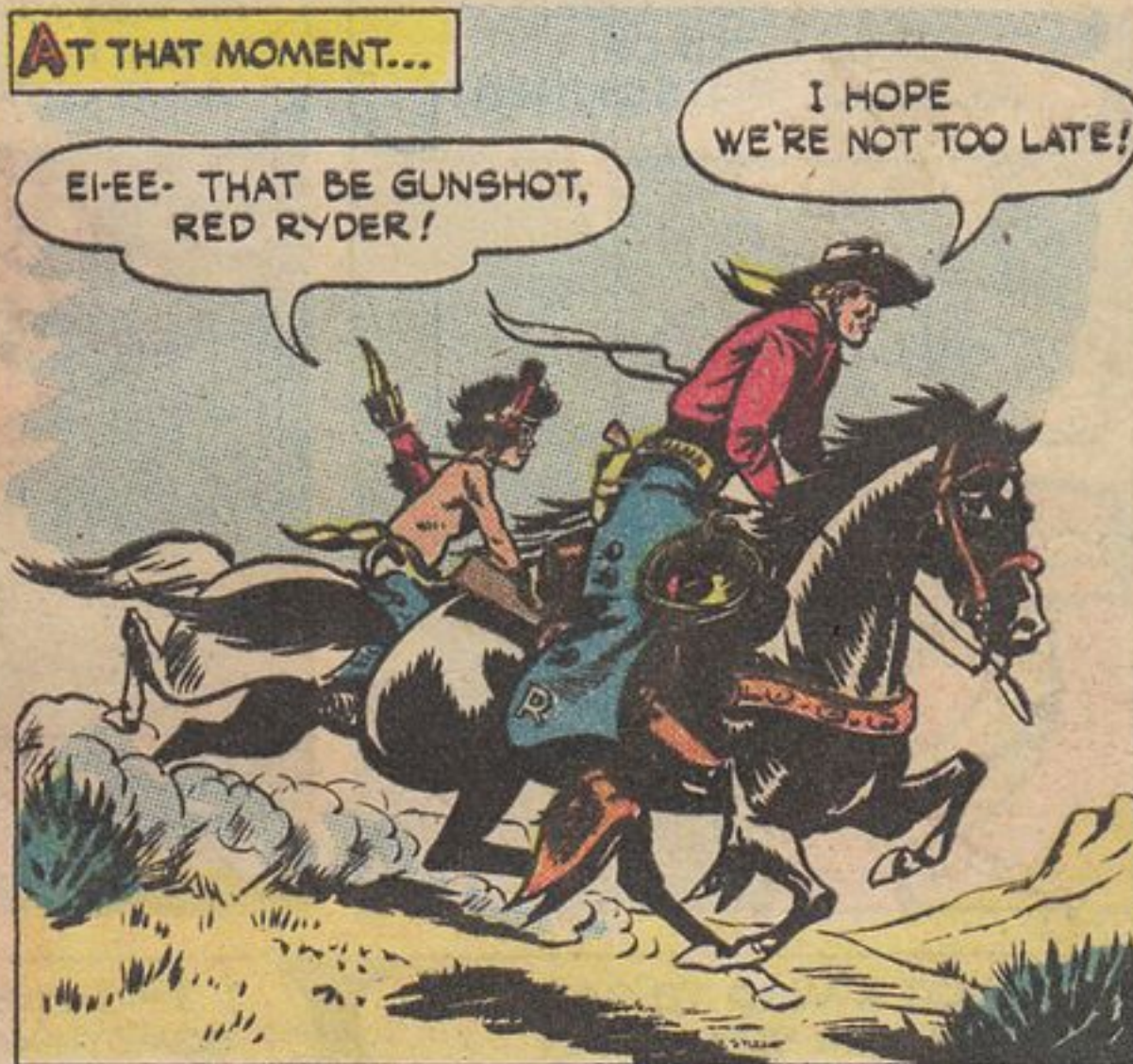
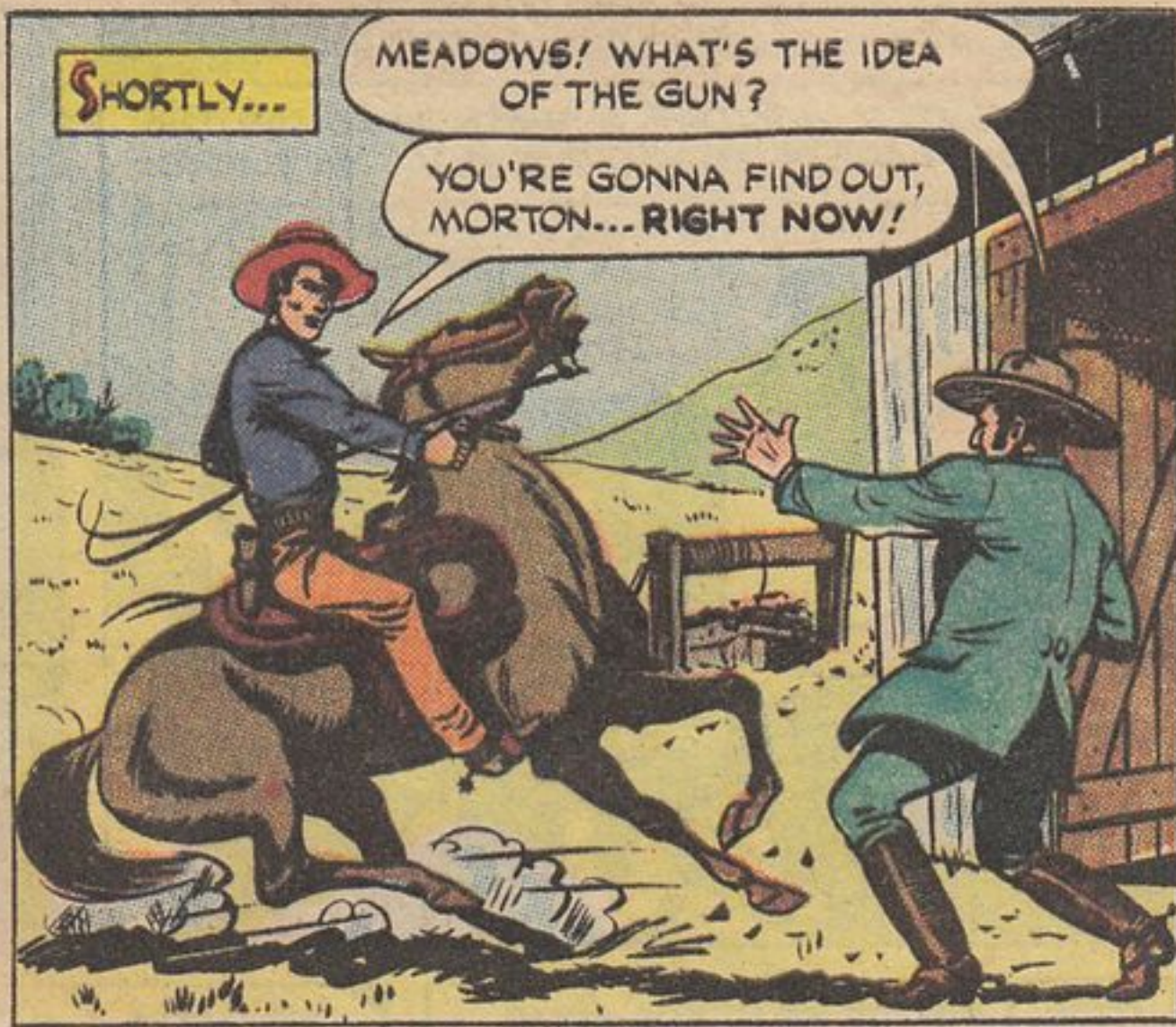
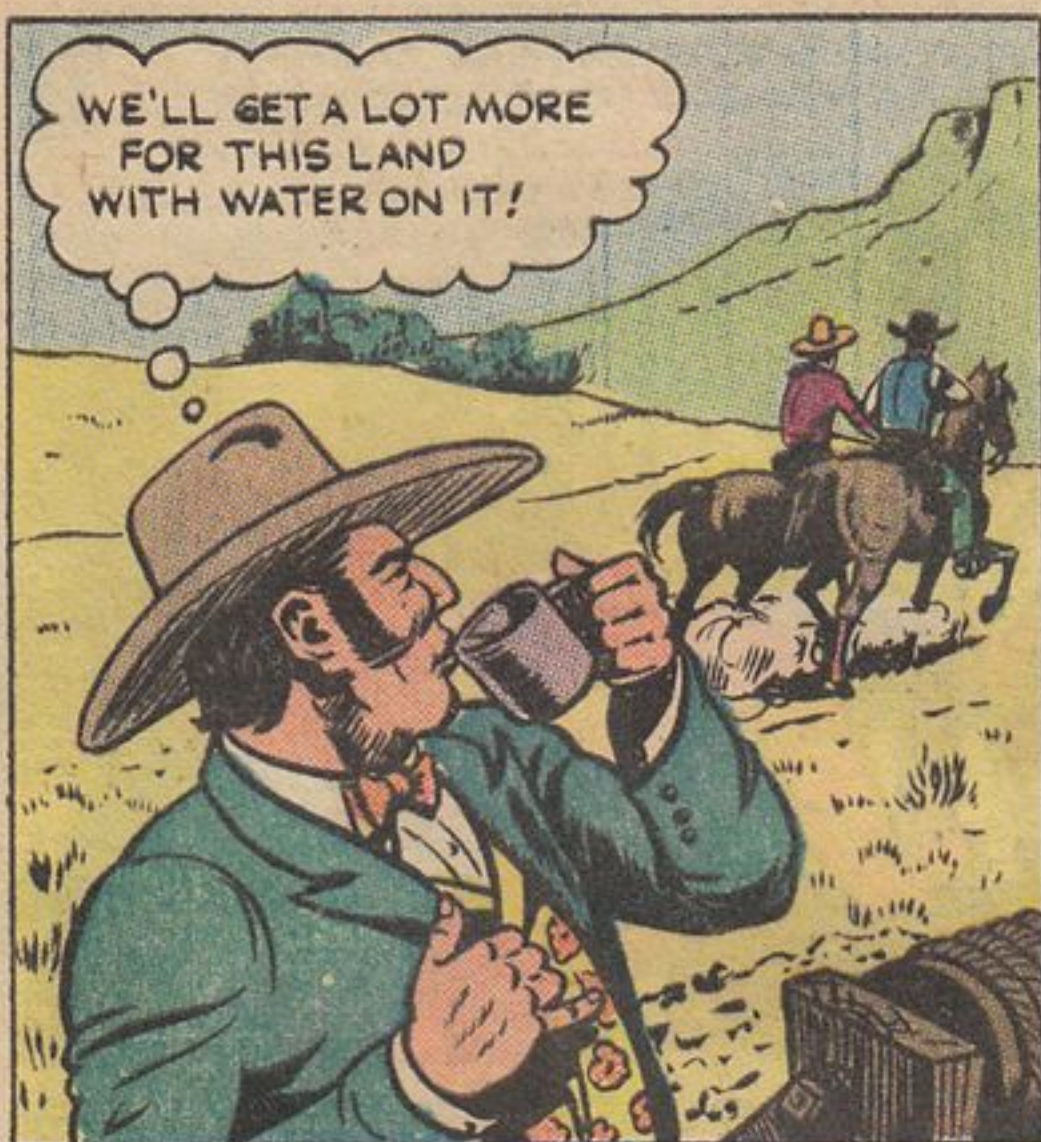


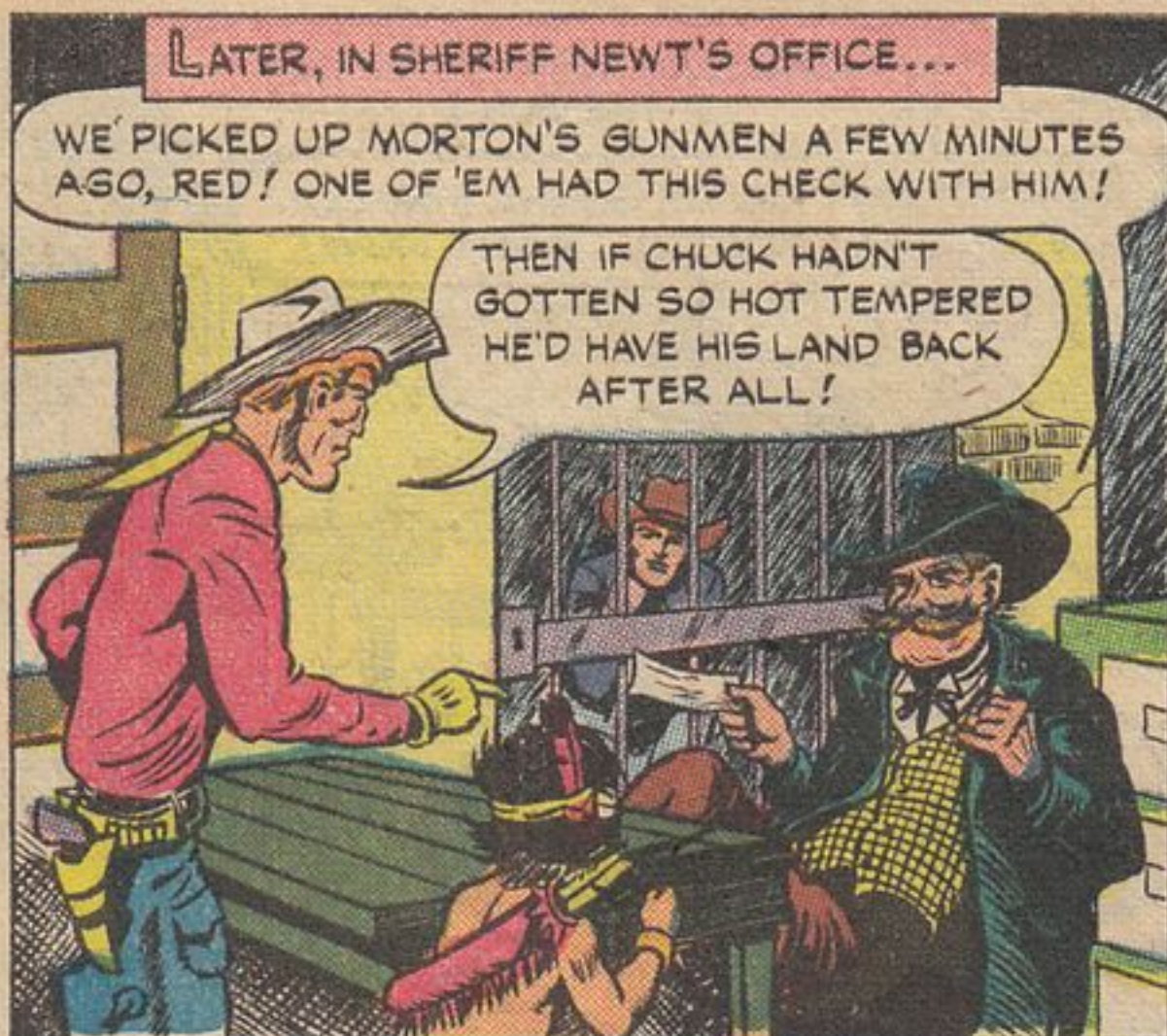
MEADOWS ALREADY STARTED
DIGGIN' THE WELL, BOSS,
SO IT WASN'T HARD FINISHIN' IT!

GOOD! YOU BOYS
RIDE ON INTO TOWN!
I'LL MEET YOU THERE
LATER!



MEANWHILE...





Little BEAVER

in
Monkey Shines

LITTLE BEAVER AND PO-KO ARE IN TOWN ON AN ERRAND...

ME HOPE YOU NOT FORGET-UM WHAT WE SUPPOSED TO BUY AT GENERAL STORE, LITTLE BEAVER!

ME REMEMBER-UM LIKE ELEPHANT, PO-KO!

RITZ CAFE

RED HARMAN

LOOK-UM, LITTLE BEAVER! NEW HOTEL HAVE-UM FINE RESTAURANT!

AIEE! IT BE-UM HEAP FANCY, YOU BETCH-UM!

...AND ME BE-UM HUNGRY! WHY NOT GO IN AND HAVE-UM BIG FAT SANDWICH!

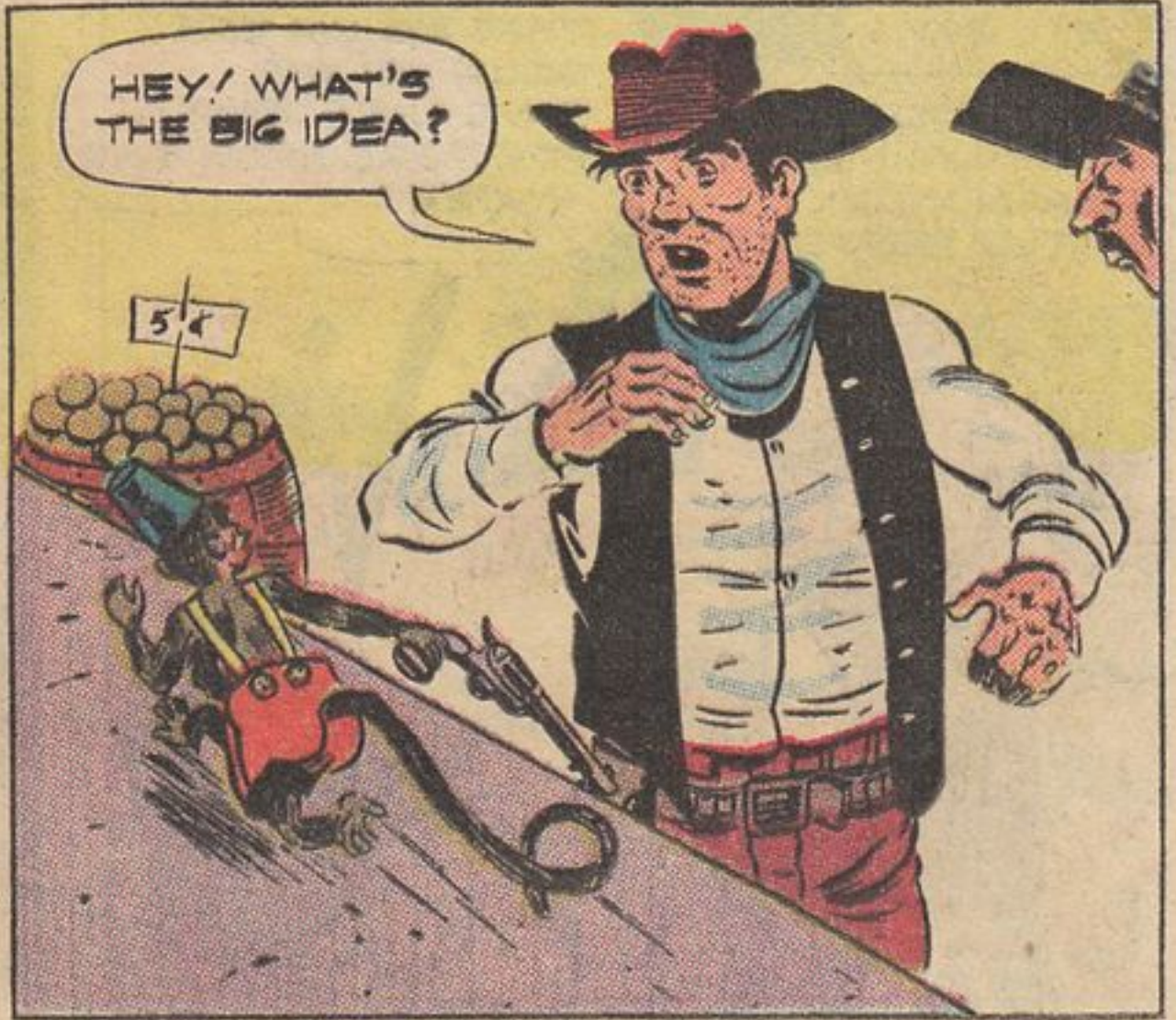
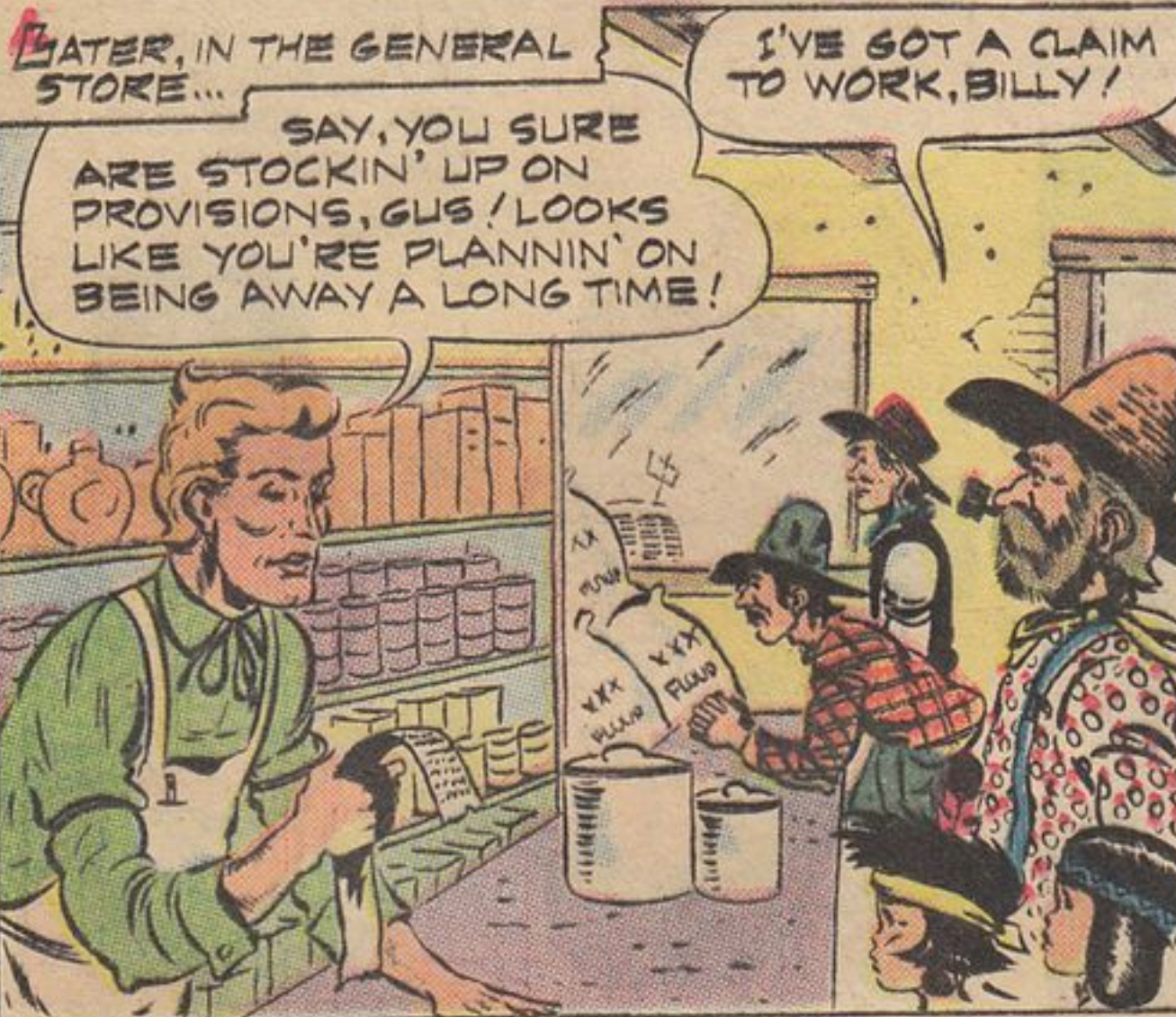
WE WANT TO EAT-UM!

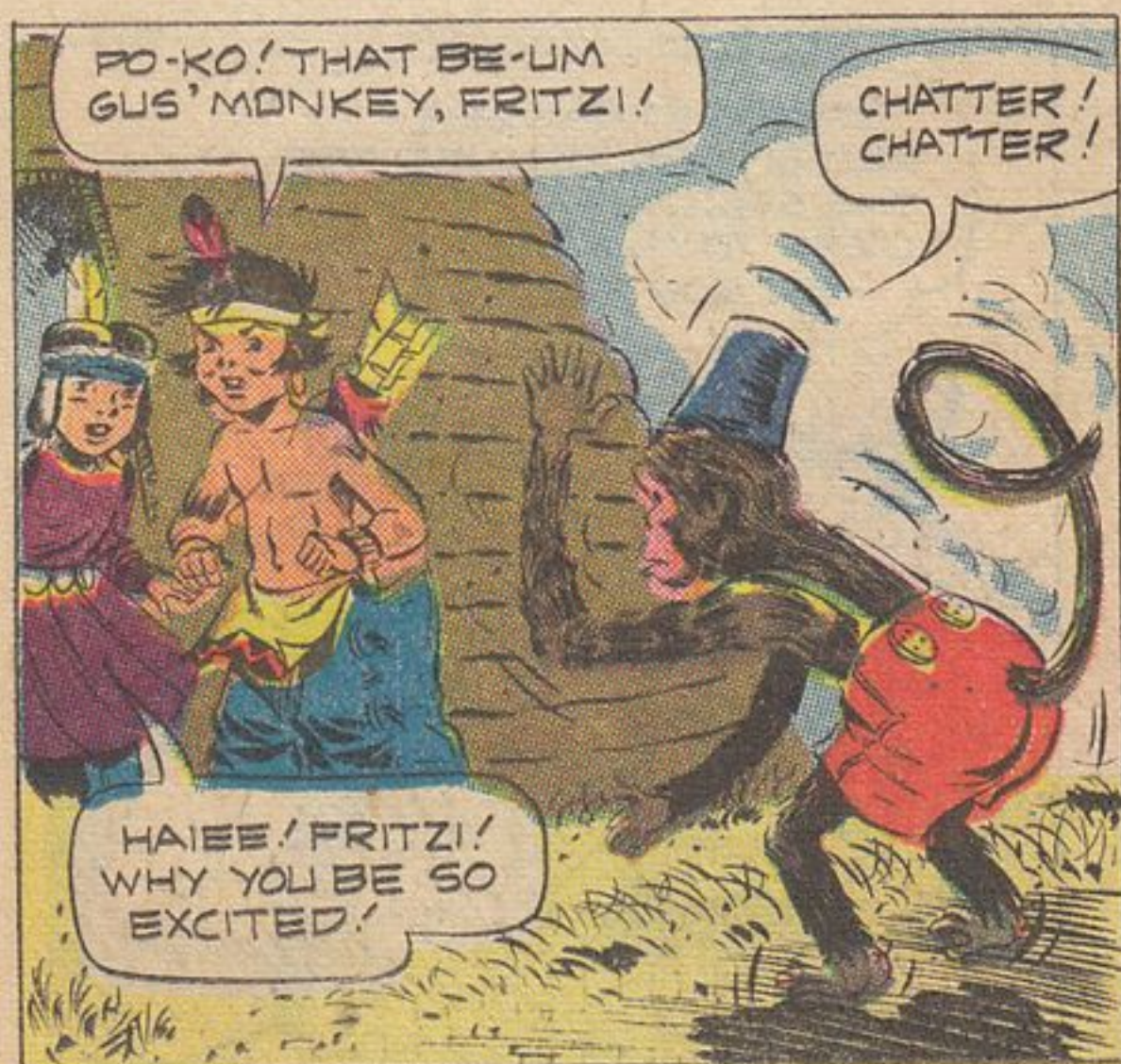
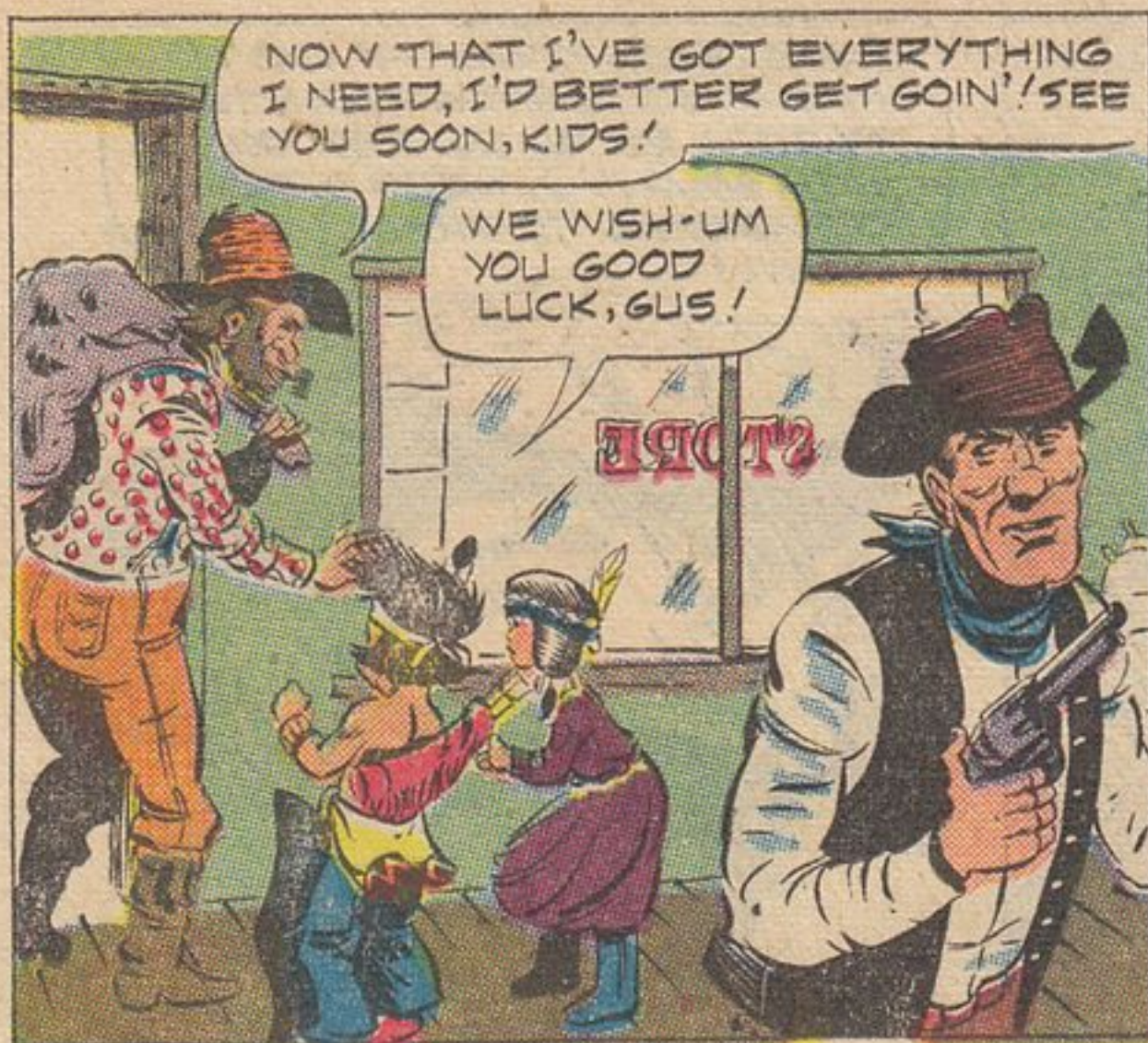
I AM TERRIBLY SORRY, BUT WE COULD NOT POSSIBLY SERVE YOU! THIS IS A MOST EXCLUSIVE CAFE!

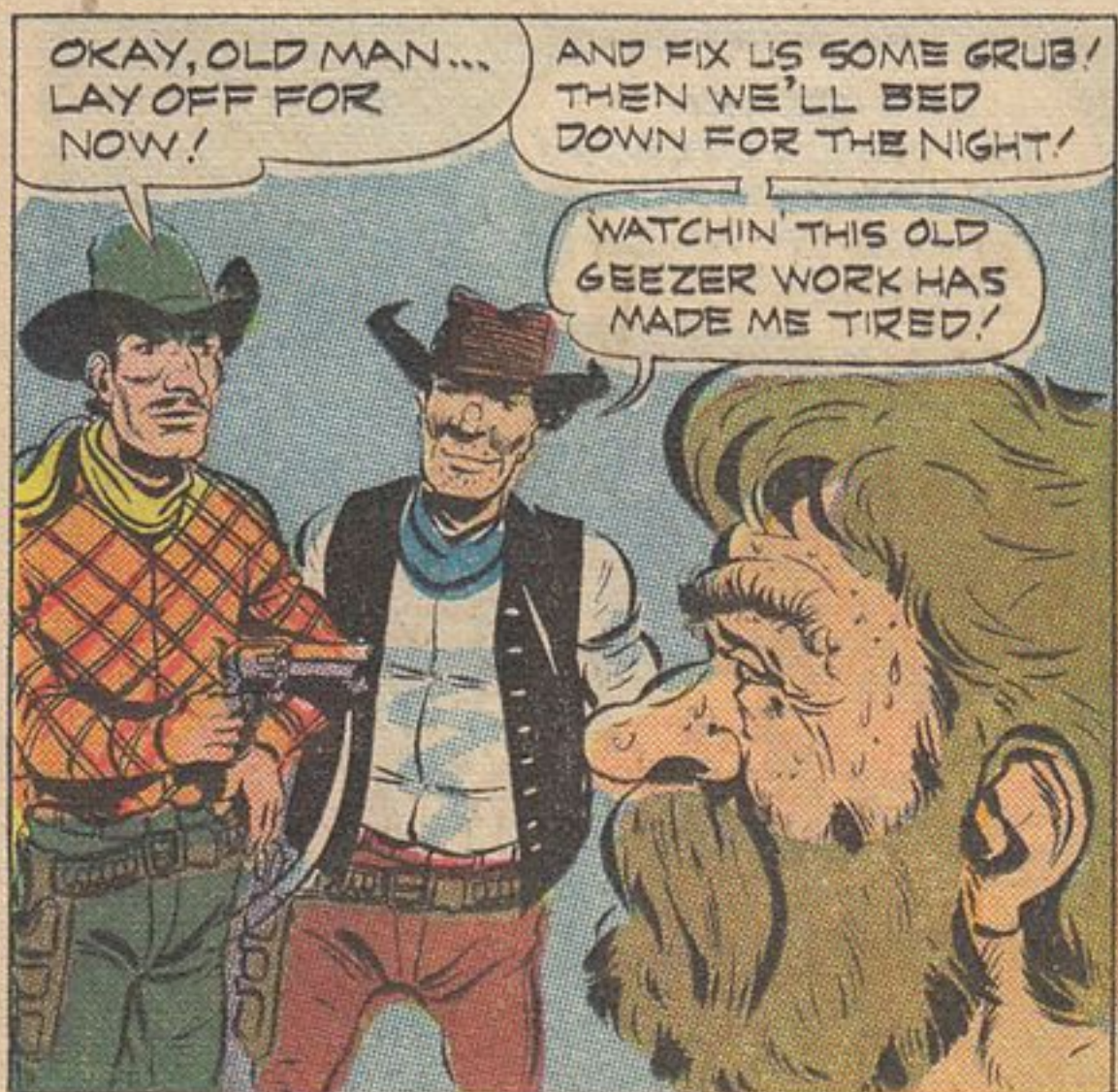
BUT ME HAVE PLENTY MONEY! ME HAVE-UM WHOLE DIME!

WHY, A DIME WOULDN'T BUY A PAPER NAPKIN IN HERE, LITTLE BOY! I'M AFRAID WE WON'T BE ABLE TO SERVE YOU!

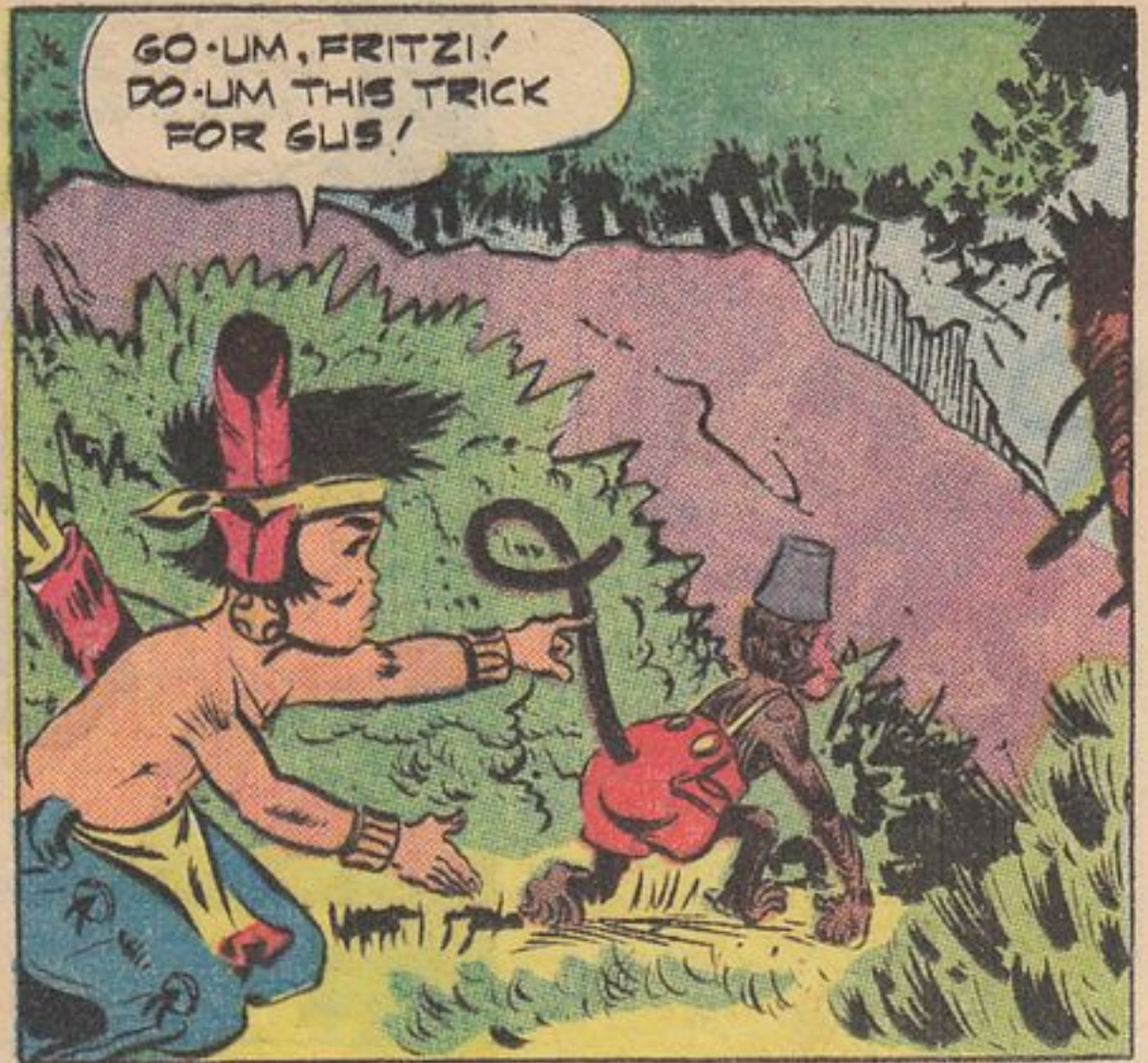




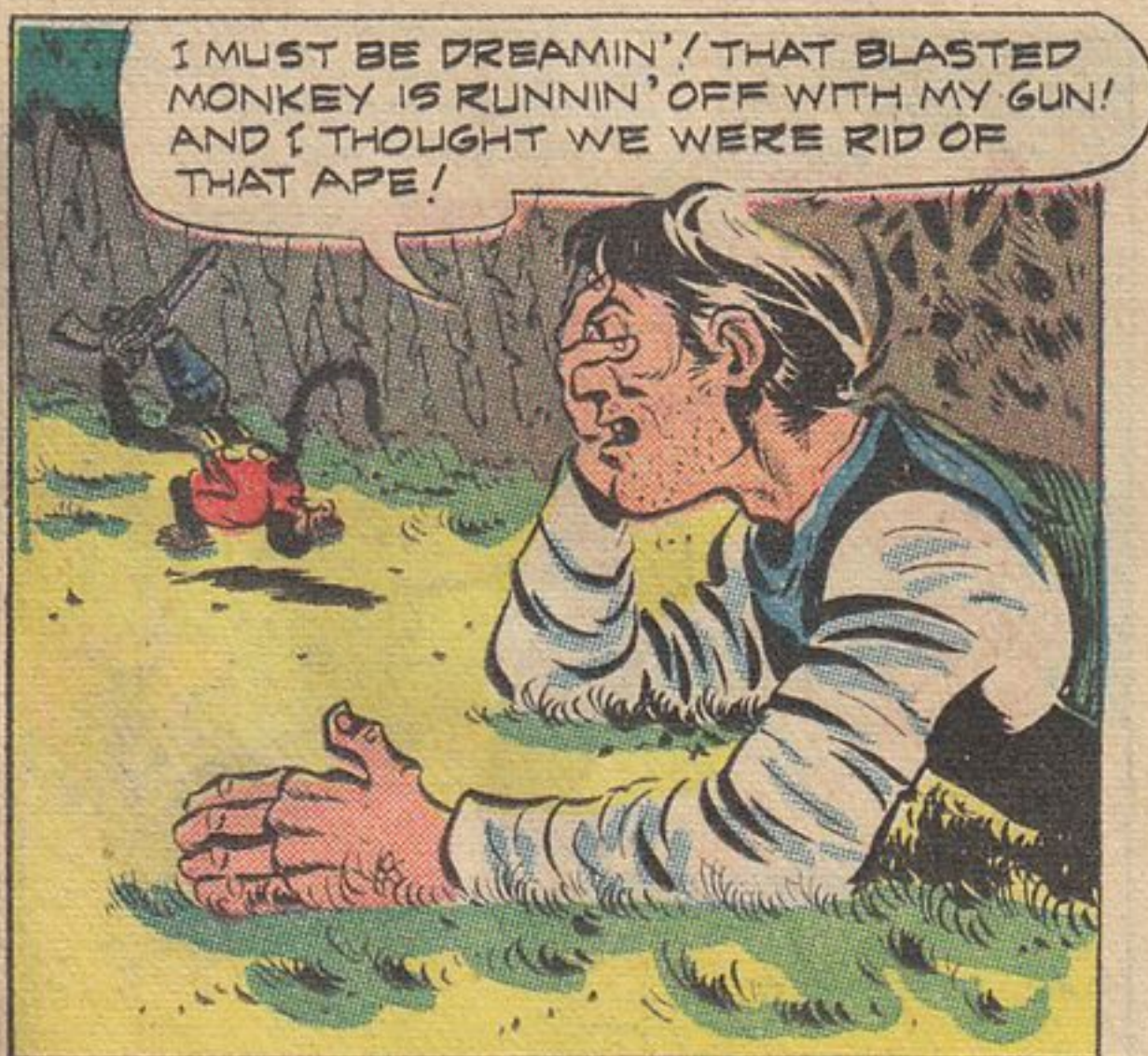
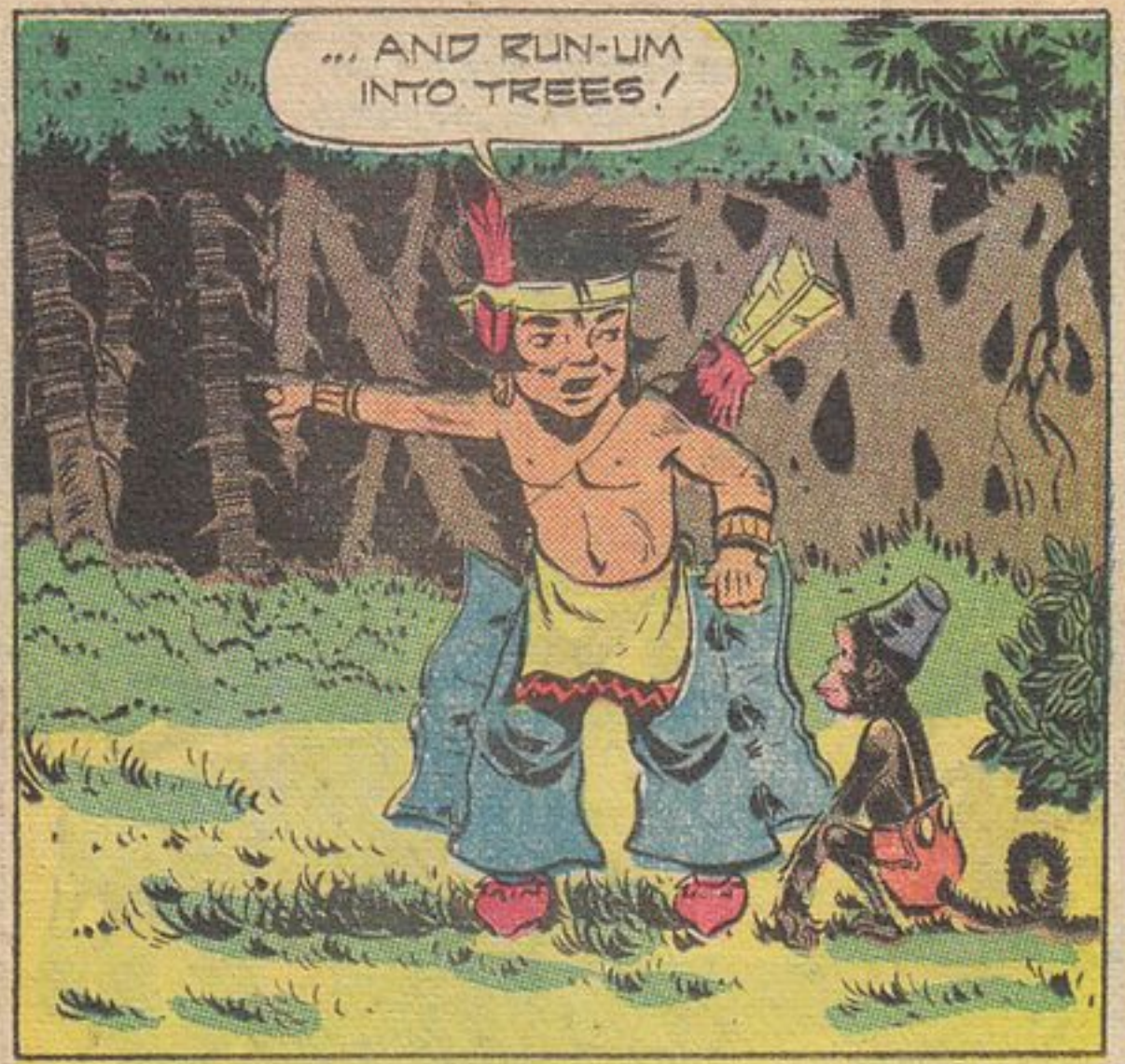




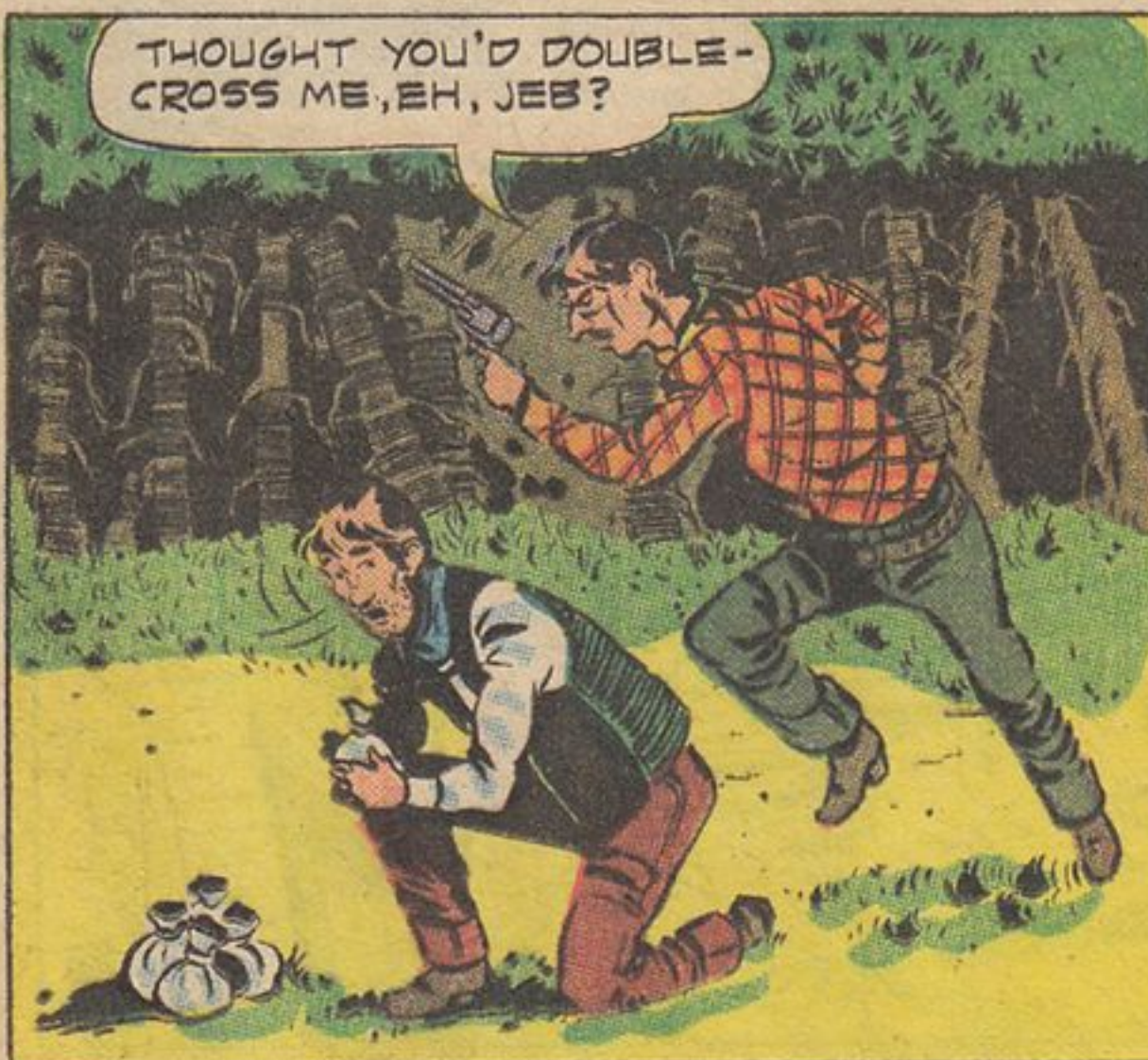
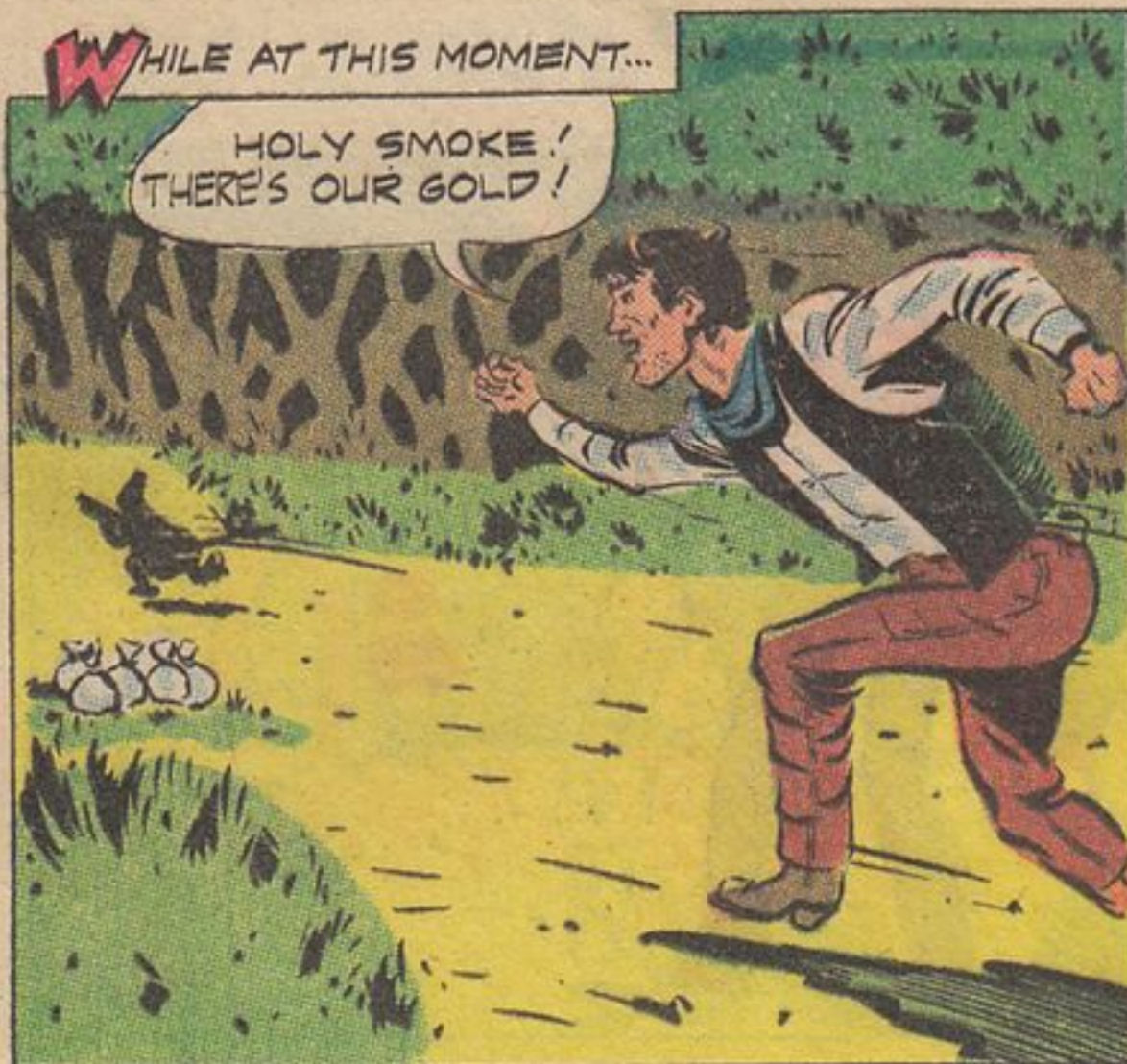














NOW IT'S MY TURN! I'LL BEAT IT AND KEEP THE WHOLE WORKS FOR MYSELF!



MEANTIME...
IT BE-UM GOOD THING BAD MEN NOT TAKE-UM YOUR RIFLE, GUS!

I GUESS THEY NEVER THOUGHT I'D GET ANOTHER CHANCE TO USE IT! BUT THEY DIDN'T FIGURE ON FRITZI OR YOU AND PO-KO!

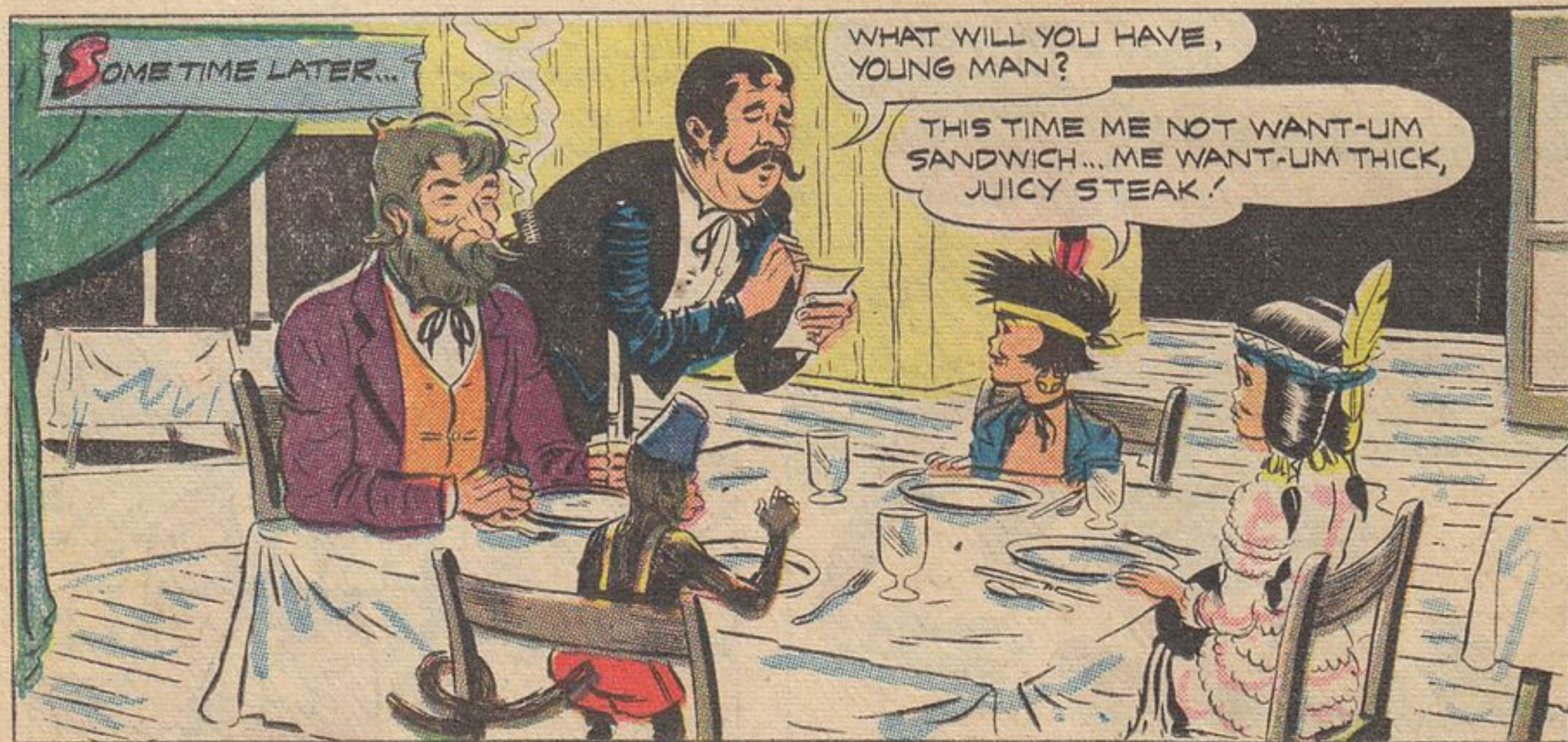


SO LONG, PAL! I'M ON MY WAY!

DON'T MOVE! I'VE GOT YOU COVERED!



HE BE-UM ON HIS WAY, YOU BETCH-UM... TO JAIL!



SOME TIME LATER...

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE, YOUNG MAN?

THIS TIME ME NOT WANT-UM SANDWICH... ME WANT-UM THICK, JUICY STEAK!

THE WEST THAT LIVES FOREVER

CHEROKEE SCHOLAR

by **FRED HARMAN**



If someone were to ask you who was the most extraordinary literary genius of all time, what would your answer be? To most of us that might sound like a pretty tough question. Some would perhaps say that the honor belongs to Shakespeare. Others might name either Chaucer or Dickens.

But when that same question was recently put to a well-known college professor, he replied without hesitation, naming Sequoyah—a Cherokee Indian.

During his youth, Sequoyah was a successful hunter and trapper beloved by his fellow tribesmen and famous for his great courage. Often he was chosen to lead the hunting expeditions. His keen knowledge of the forest enabled him to track down game when all others failed. It was indeed a tragedy to the people of the village when Sequoyah was seriously injured in a hunting accident and crippled for life.

But this courageous Cherokee refused to let the misfortune daunt his tremendous spirit. Because he was no longer able to take part in tribal activities, Sequoyah began spending his days in a desperate search for something he might still be able to do for his people. He often reflected on the tremendous advantages white men possessed because they could read and write their own language. The Cherokees had no written language

—perhaps this was how he could help his tribe!

For twelve years Sequoyah literally shut himself up in his lodge to study and work. The tribe, who could not understand what he was doing and who did not realize that he had devoted his life to them, made him the brunt of their jokes. When Sequoyah tried to explain his task to the tribal chief, he was greeted with ridicule. The chief exclaimed that only the white men could learn to read and write.

It was a cold December morning when Sequoyah called six of his neighbors into his lodge and boldly announced to them that he could now write a book. When the men made known their disbelief, Sequoyah asked each of them to make a short speech. As they spoke, he said he would write down their words to offer convincing proof that what he had told them was true. Later, when the last man had finished, Sequoyah read to the group each speech that had been made, without missing a single word. At once the villagers acknowledged the importance of Sequoyah's discovery. The results of his labors were soon presented to the Cherokee Council, which greeted it enthusiastically. But before the alphabet could be accepted, it had to be put to a test.

In the weeks that followed a school was

set up in Sequoyah's village. Indians, both young and old, were soon writing messages in their own language on scraps of paper, pieces of bark, and even boards and rocks. The eighty-five symbols Sequoyah had devised to represent the sounds in the Cherokee language were so perfect and so simple that anyone with average intelligence caught on quickly. Even the smallest child could make no spelling mistakes, for, unlike our own alphabet, there were no silent letters and no double-meaning sounds to deal with.

Within a few months a large part of the Cherokee population could read and write. The Council acknowledged that the test had been a complete success.

Soon the Cherokees adopted a constitution similar to our own American one. With their new written language they quickly established a better form of government. More schools were built, and a free press was eventually set up. The *Bible* was the first book to be printed in Cherokee. Next came newspapers — the *Cherokee Phoenix*, the *Cherokee Messenger*, the *Cherokee Advocate*.

But Sequoyah was not content to teach the alphabet just to his own tribe. Only a year after its introduction, he headed west, crossing the Mississippi, to introduce writing to the western Cherokee. Historians claim that within a year the entire Cherokee nation became a literate people. And only because of the great achievement of a single man was their rapid advance in civilization possible.

Life among the western Cherokee seemed to hold some special appeal for Sequoyah, and he decided to make his home in their country. He returned to his eastern home only once. This was in 1828 when he was invited to Washington, where the Government presented him with \$500 in recognition of his great service to his race. The Cherokee National Council also awarded him with a silver medal, which bore an inscription in both English and Cherokee.

Soon Sequoyah began to dream of a universal alphabet for Indian languages. His studies took him to many tribes in the far West, but unfortunately he was never able to achieve this impossible goal. Instead, intrigued by an ancient Cherokee legend, he began a search for a lost band of his tribes-

men who, tradition said, lived somewhere toward the Western mountains.

Accompanied by only a few companions and a battered old oxcart, Sequoyah followed one clue after another without success. At last the weary party reached northern Mexico, where it was rumored his lost kinsmen had set up a village. The rumor was false.

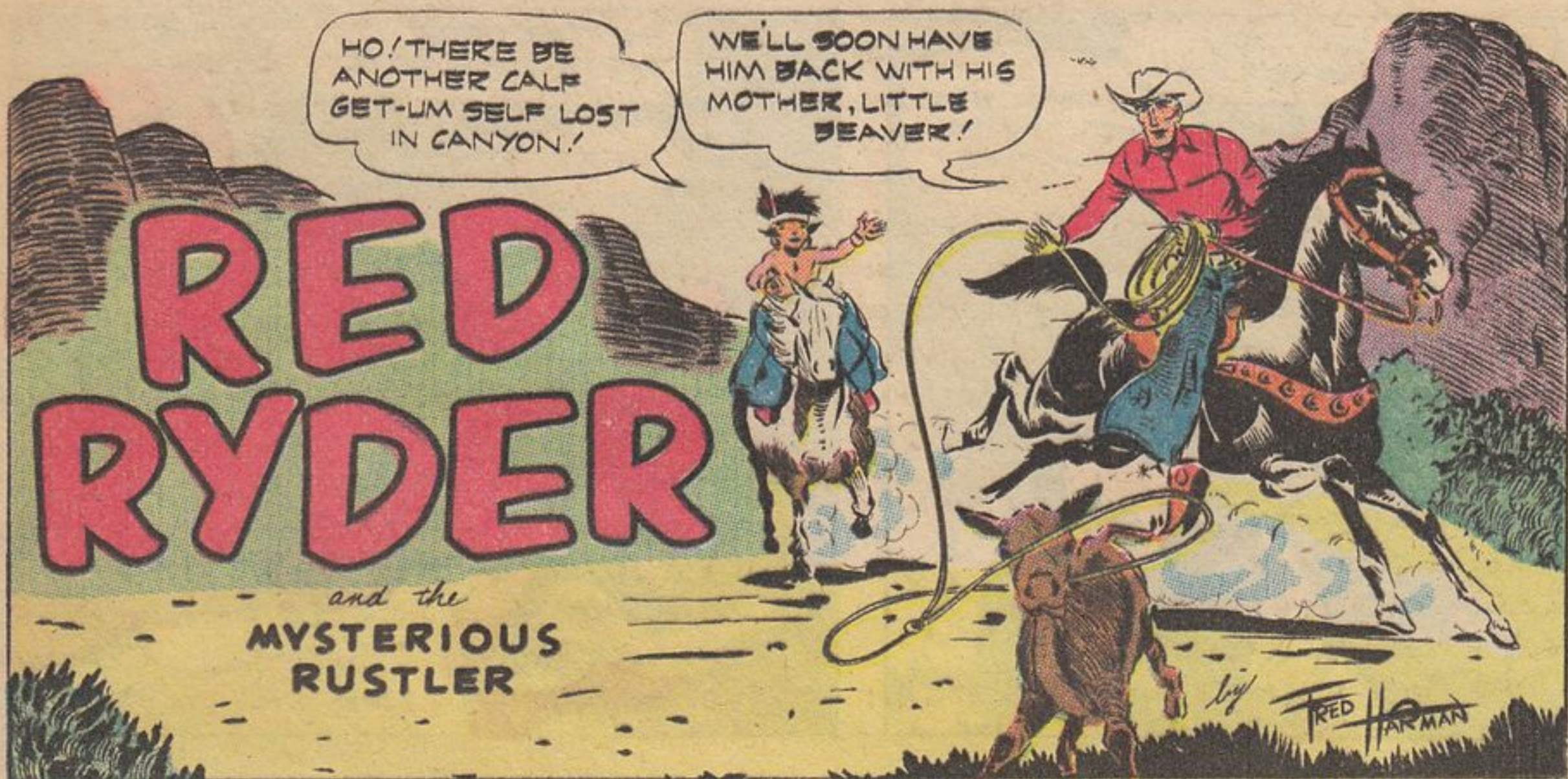
Sequoyah and his brave band did not find the lost Cherokee tribe and the following day Sequoyah fell ill with a fever. The oxcart was halted not far from the village of San Fernando. There, in the blazing heat of an August sun, Sequoyah died.

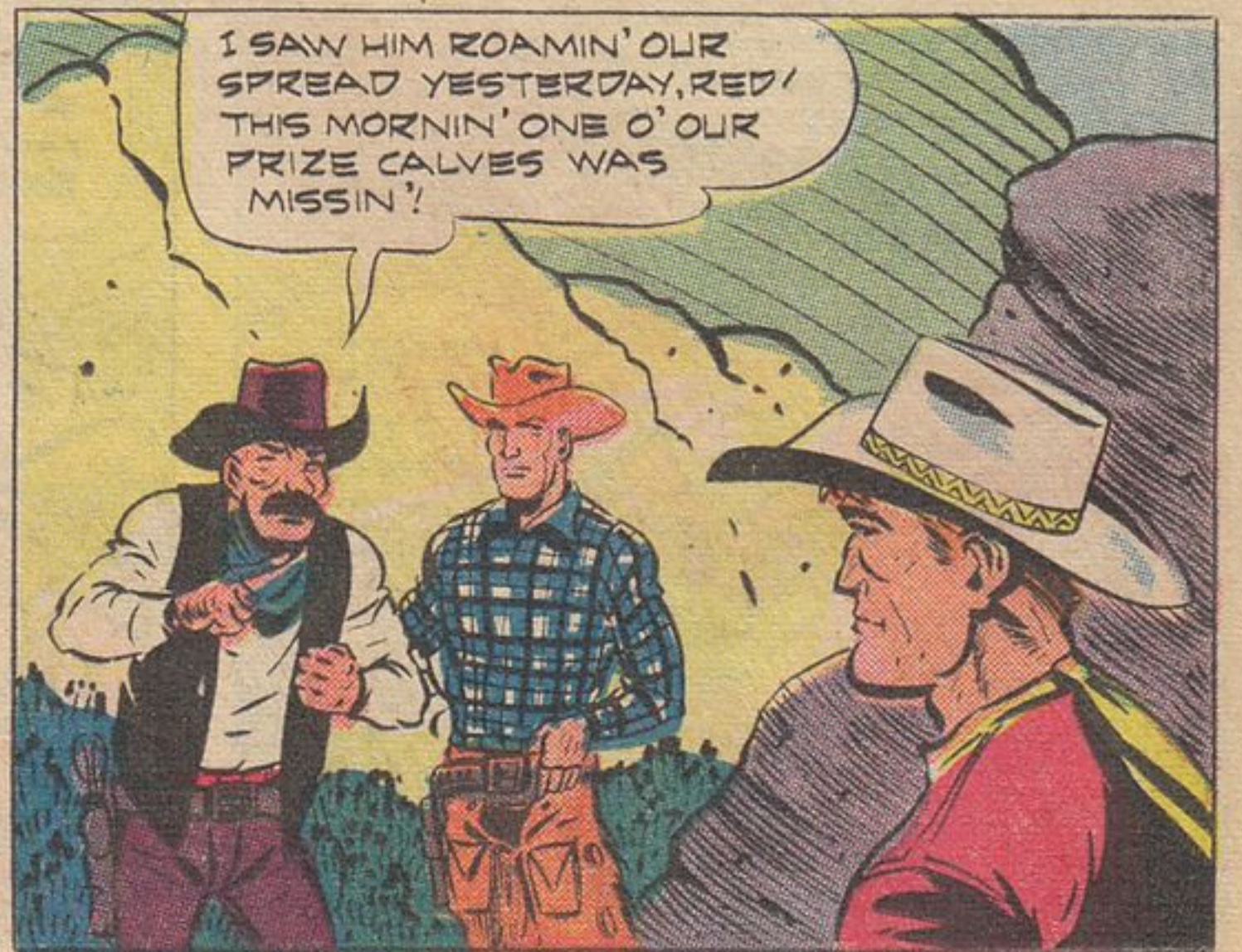
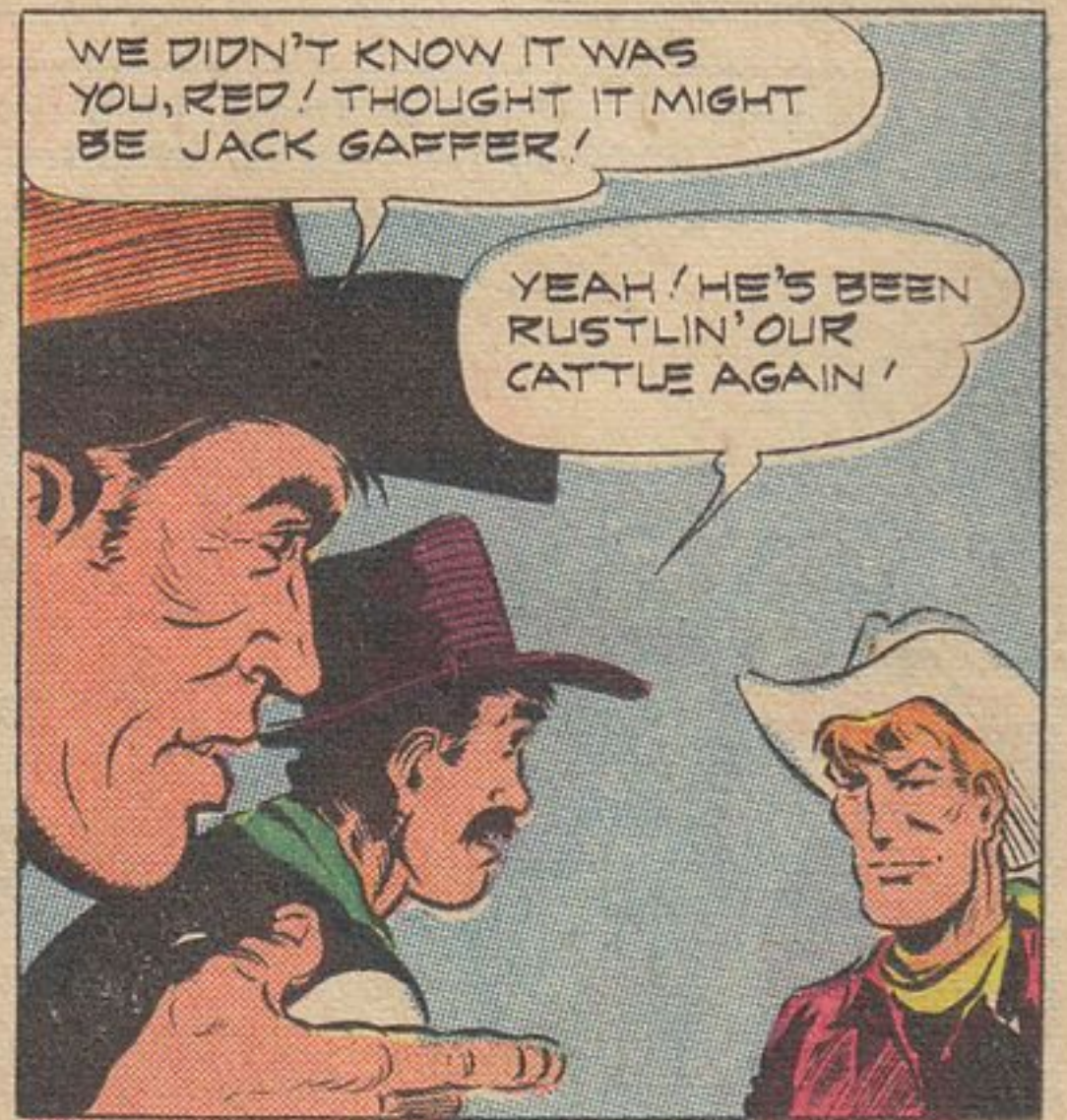
The marvelous work of this great man was not soon forgotten. Throughout the Cherokee nation countless schools were established to bring education to Cherokees even in the most remote sections of the wilderness. Sequoyah's teachings were passed down from generation to generation as with our own scholars of the past.

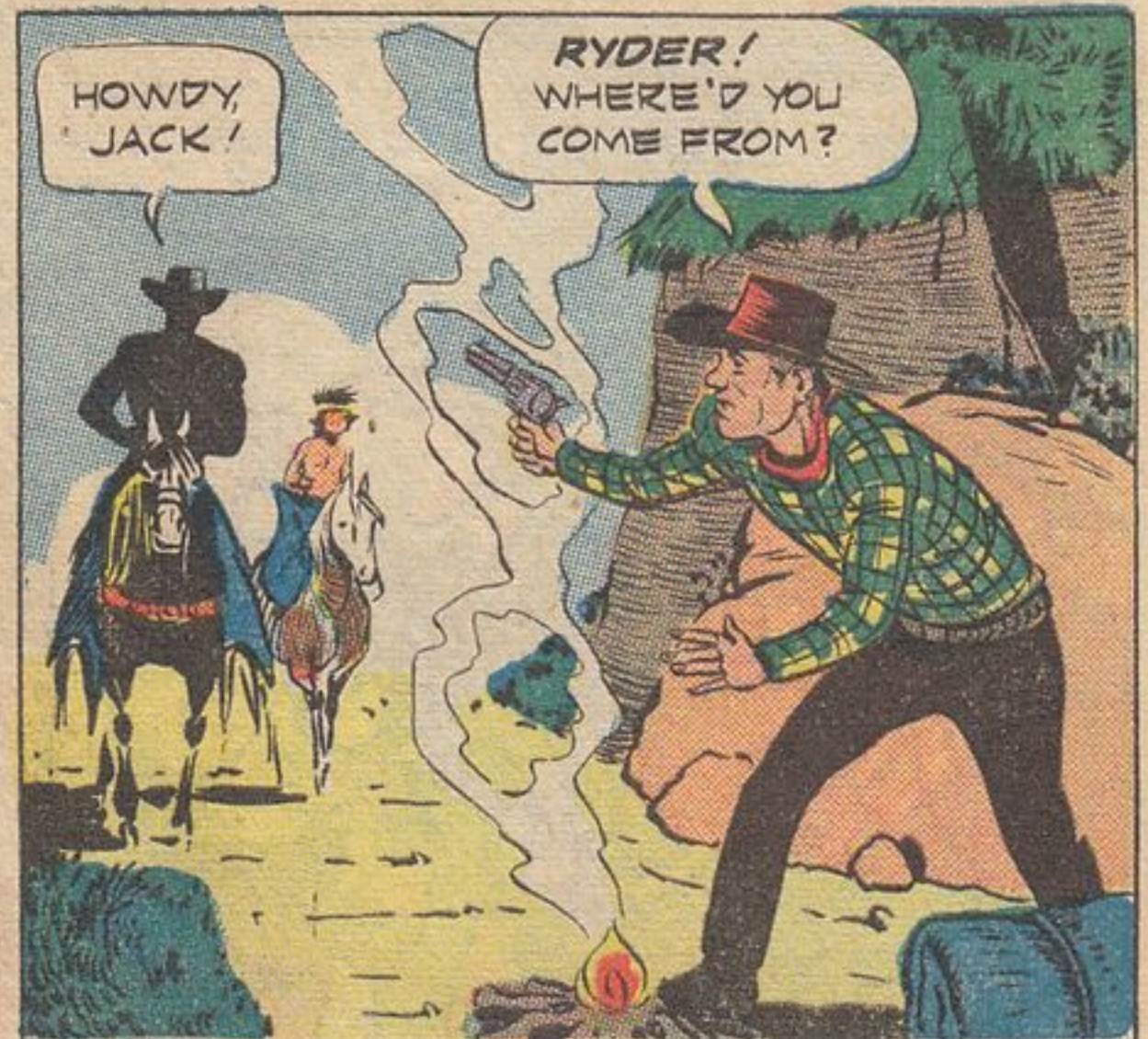
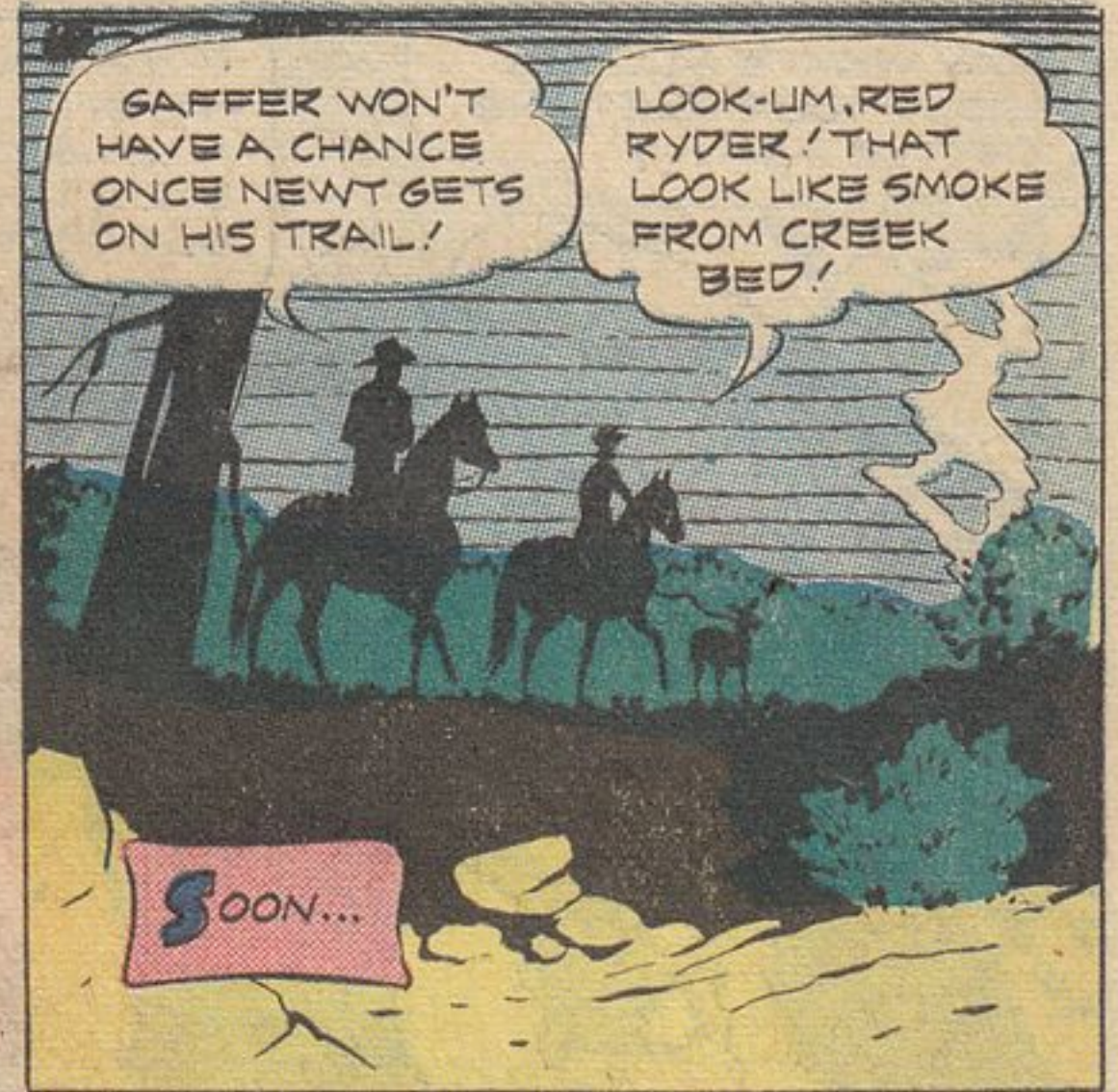
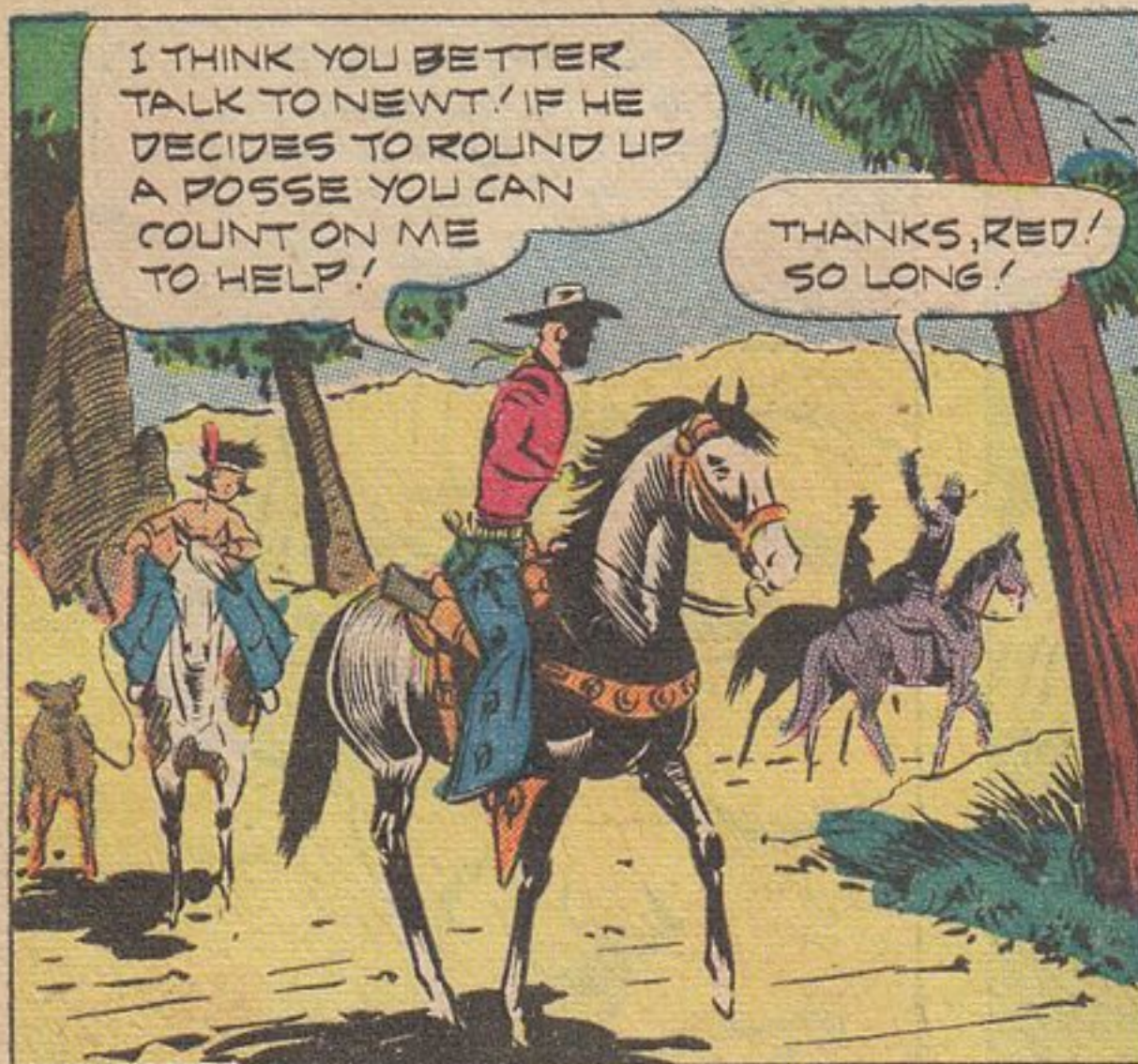
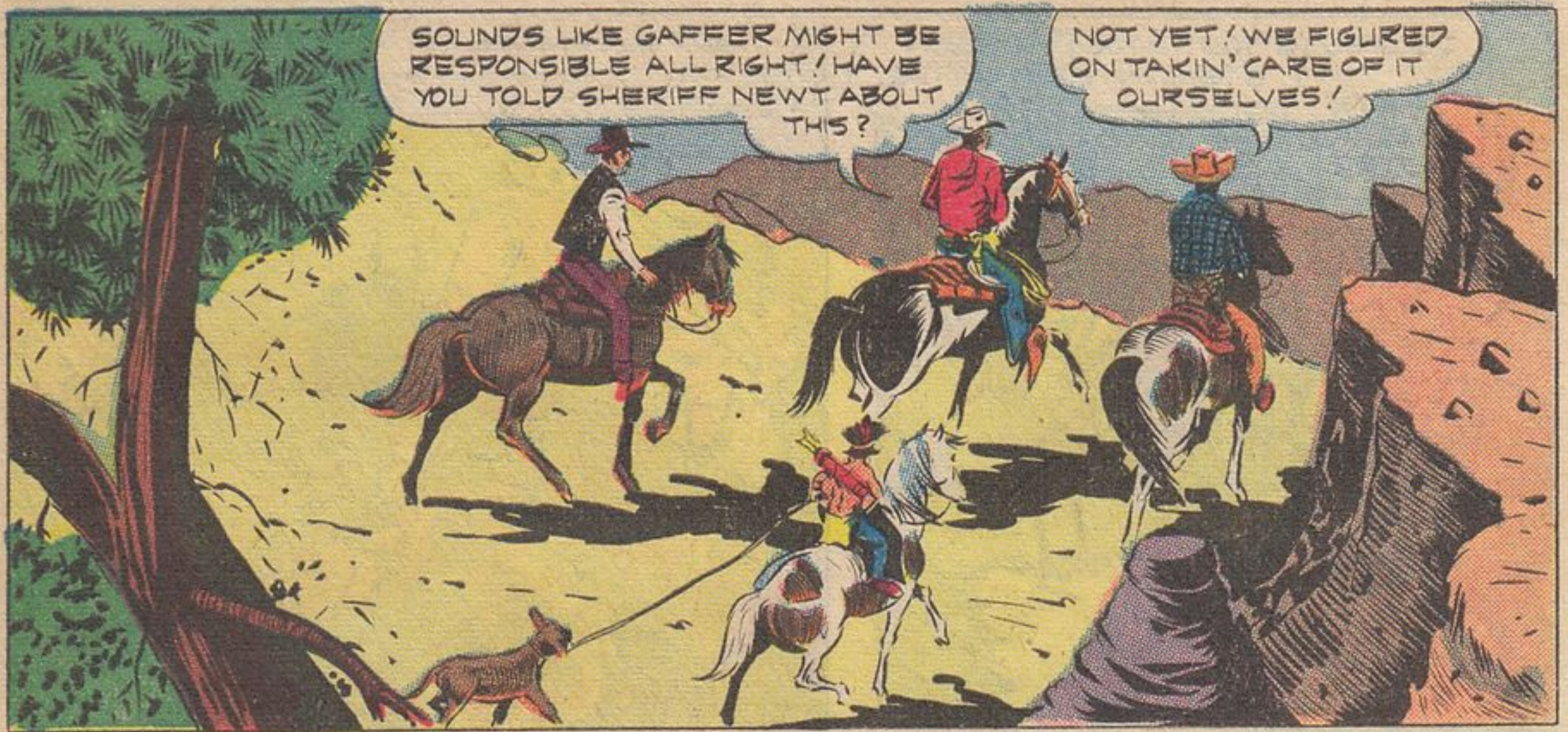
As a lasting tribute, his name has been immortalized in the giant trees of California — called sequoias.

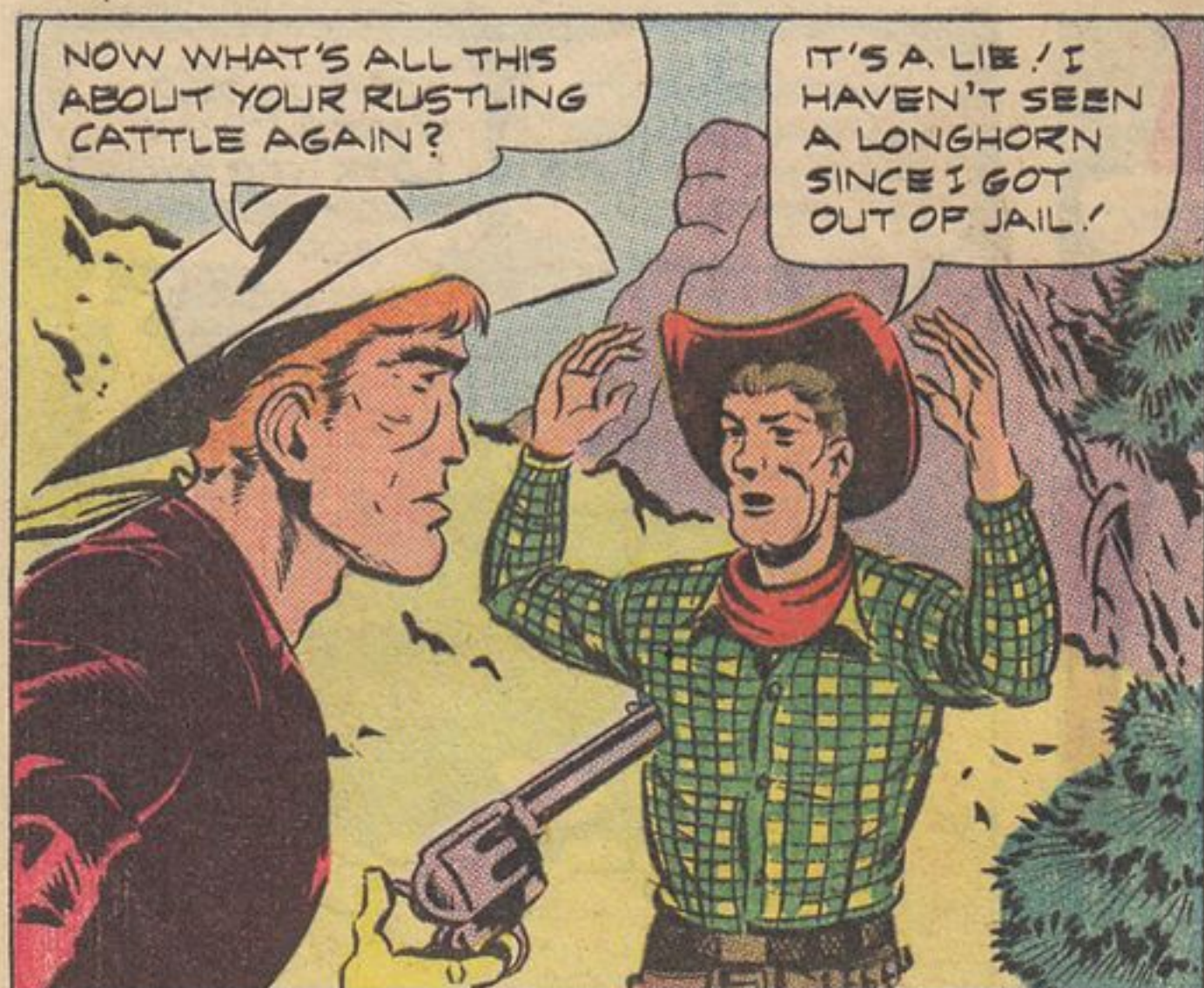
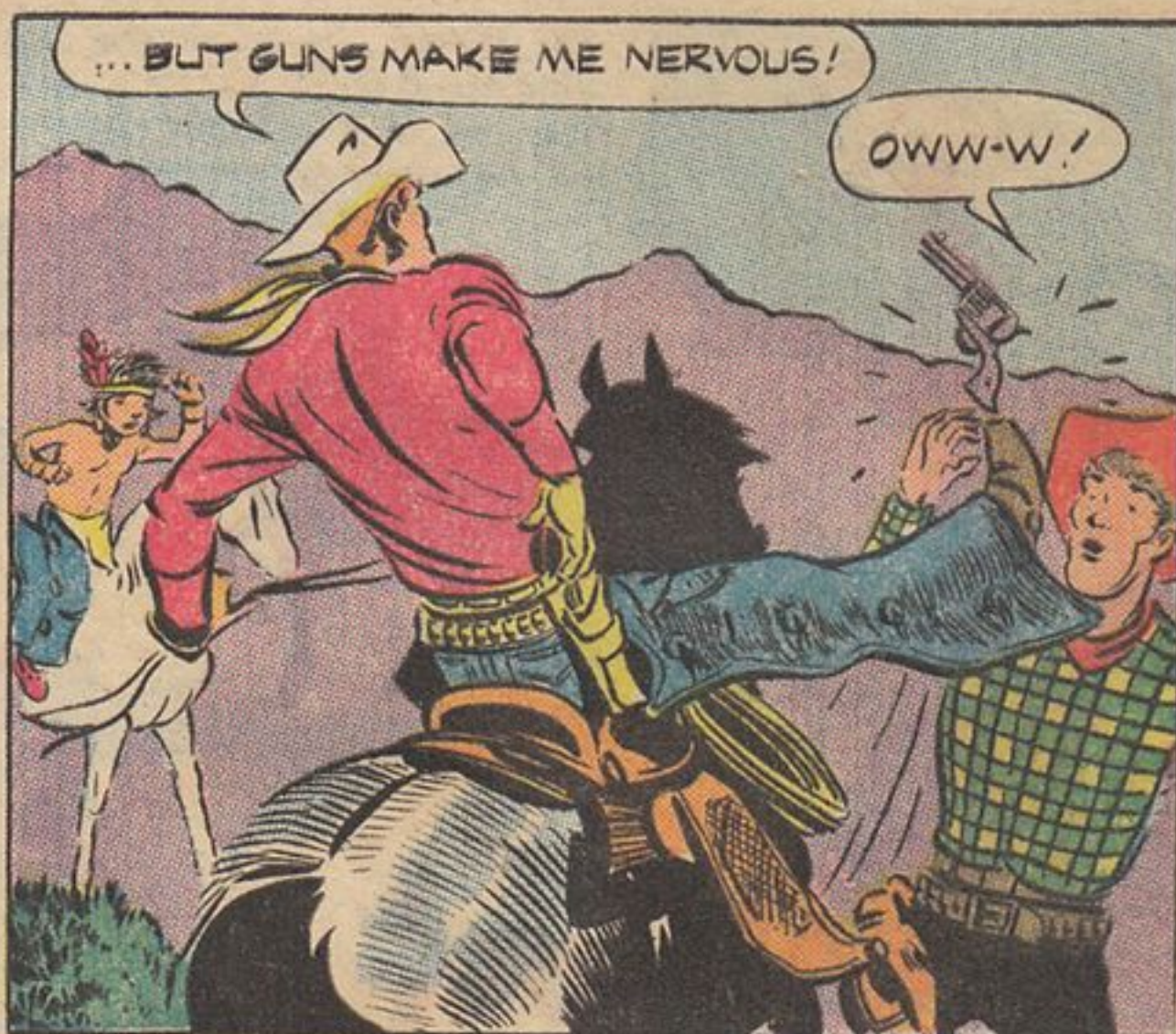
And to this day, he is probably the best known of all Cherokee Indians. By devising an alphabet which is considered second only to our own European system, Sequoyah contributed richly to the civilization of his people, and has found a lasting place in the history of the West that lives forever.

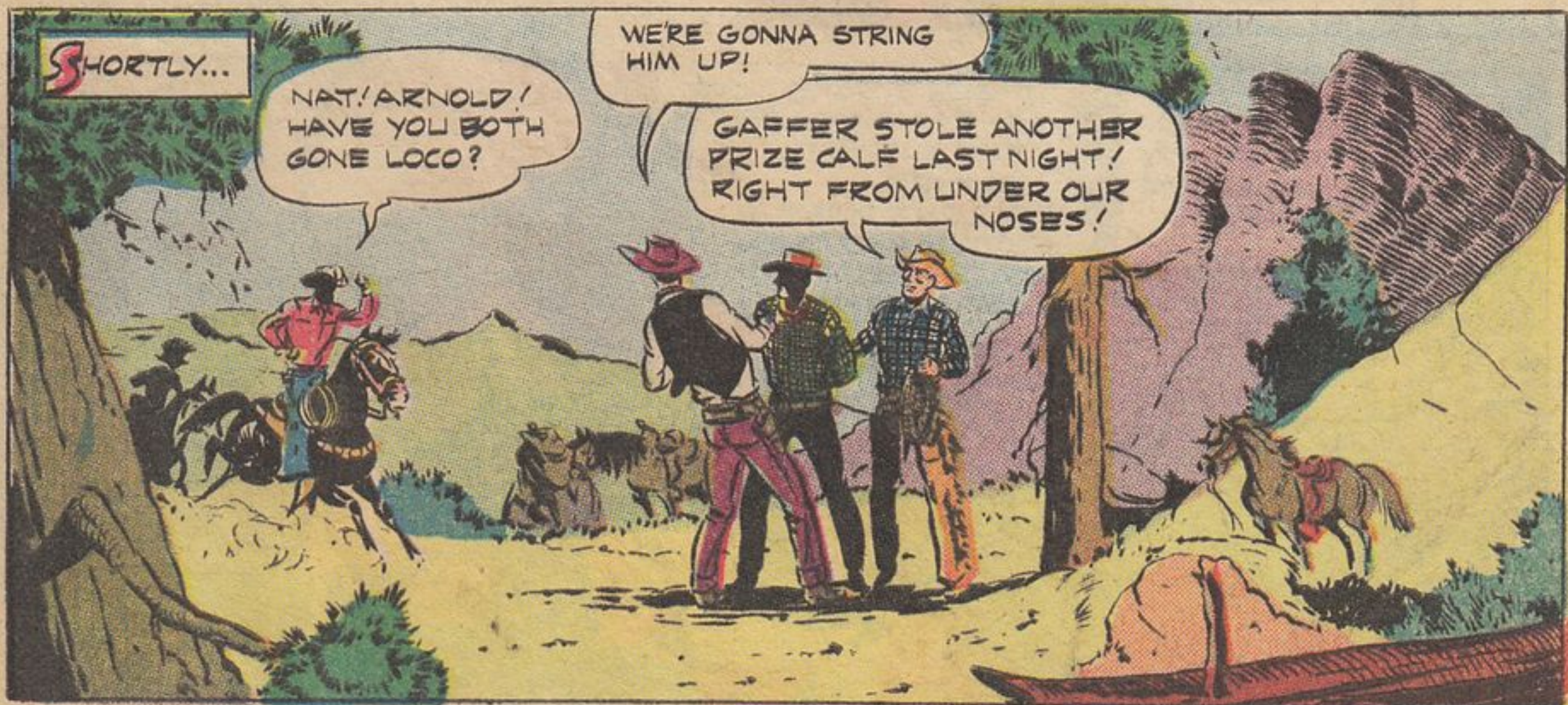
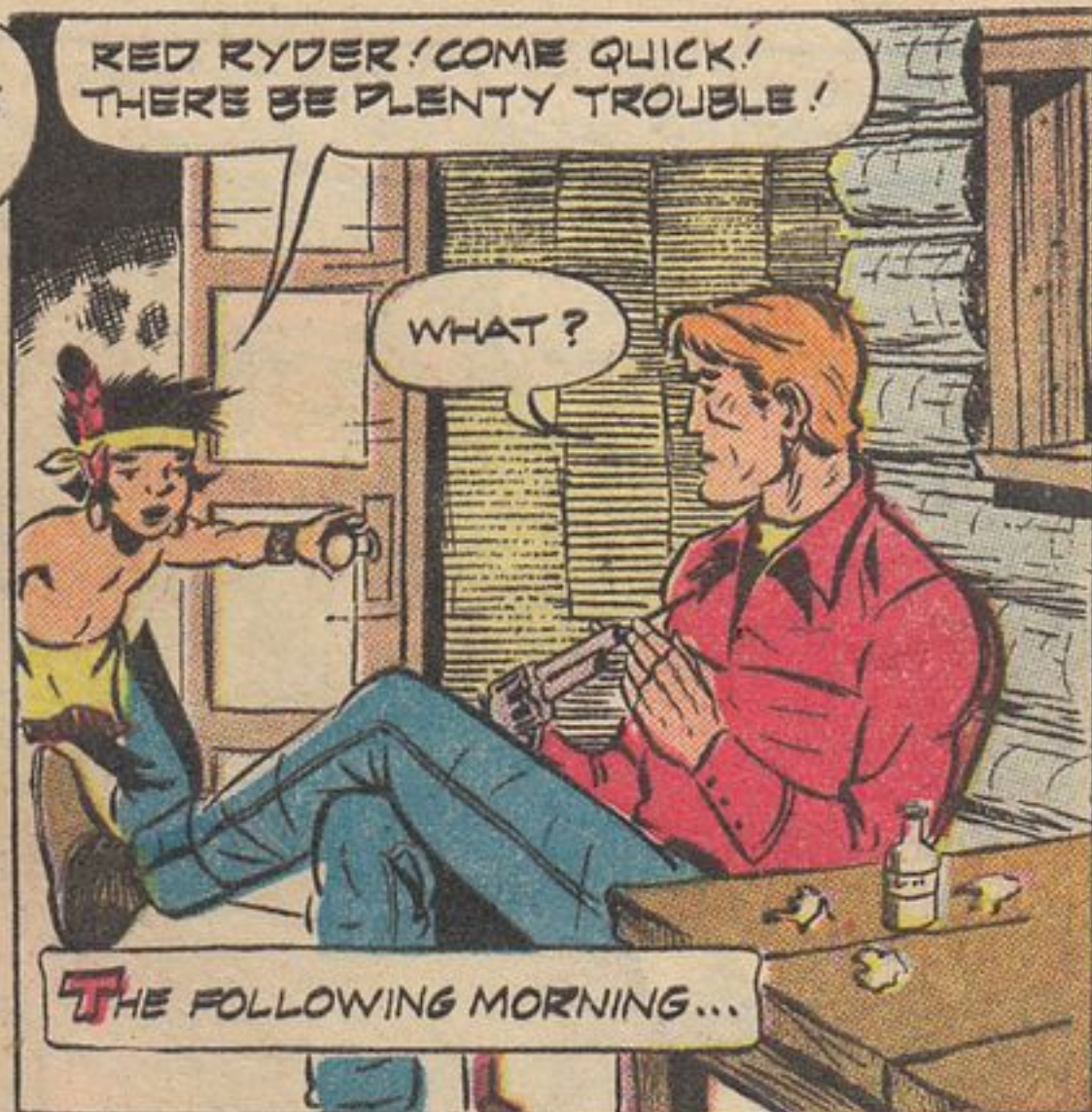


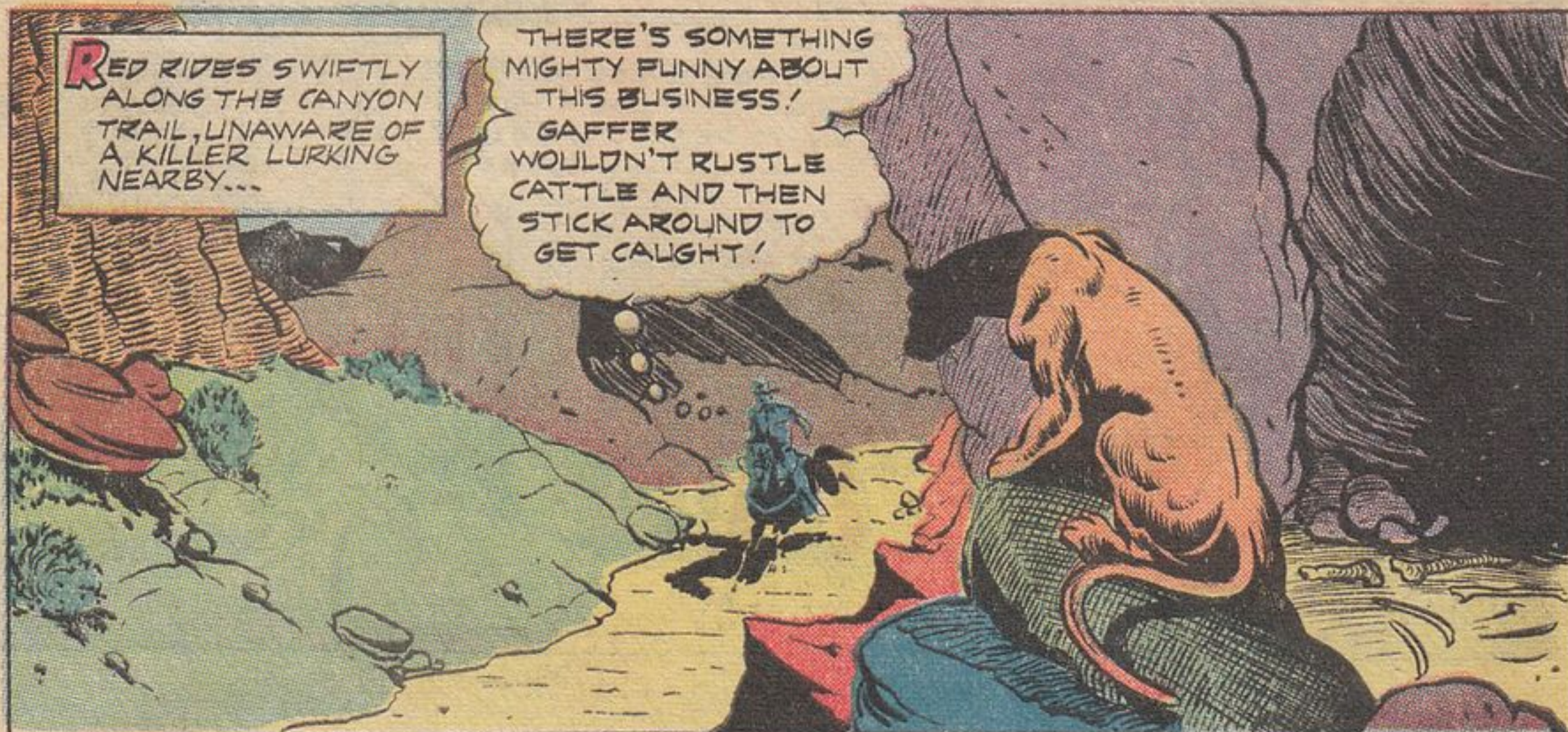
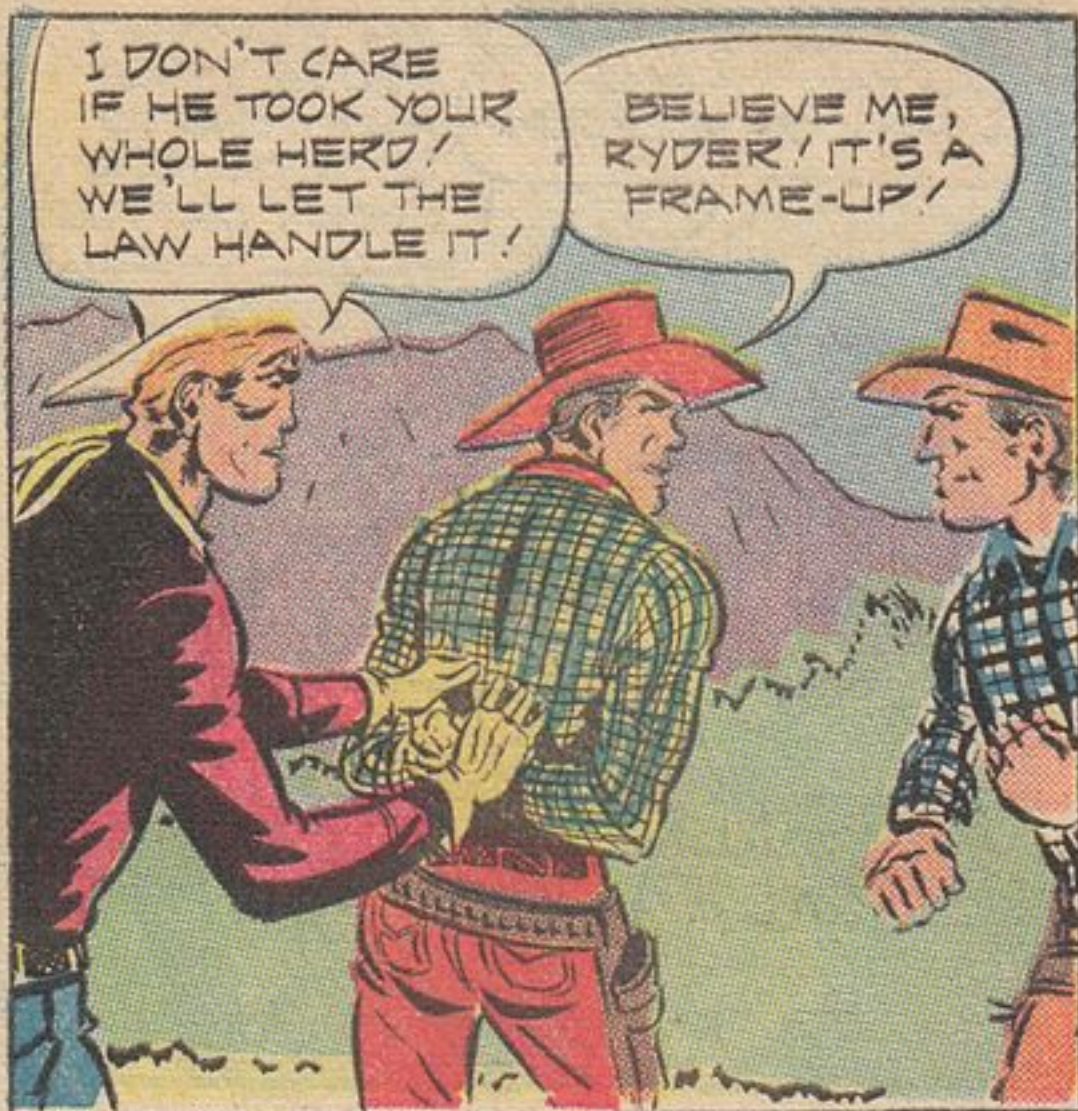




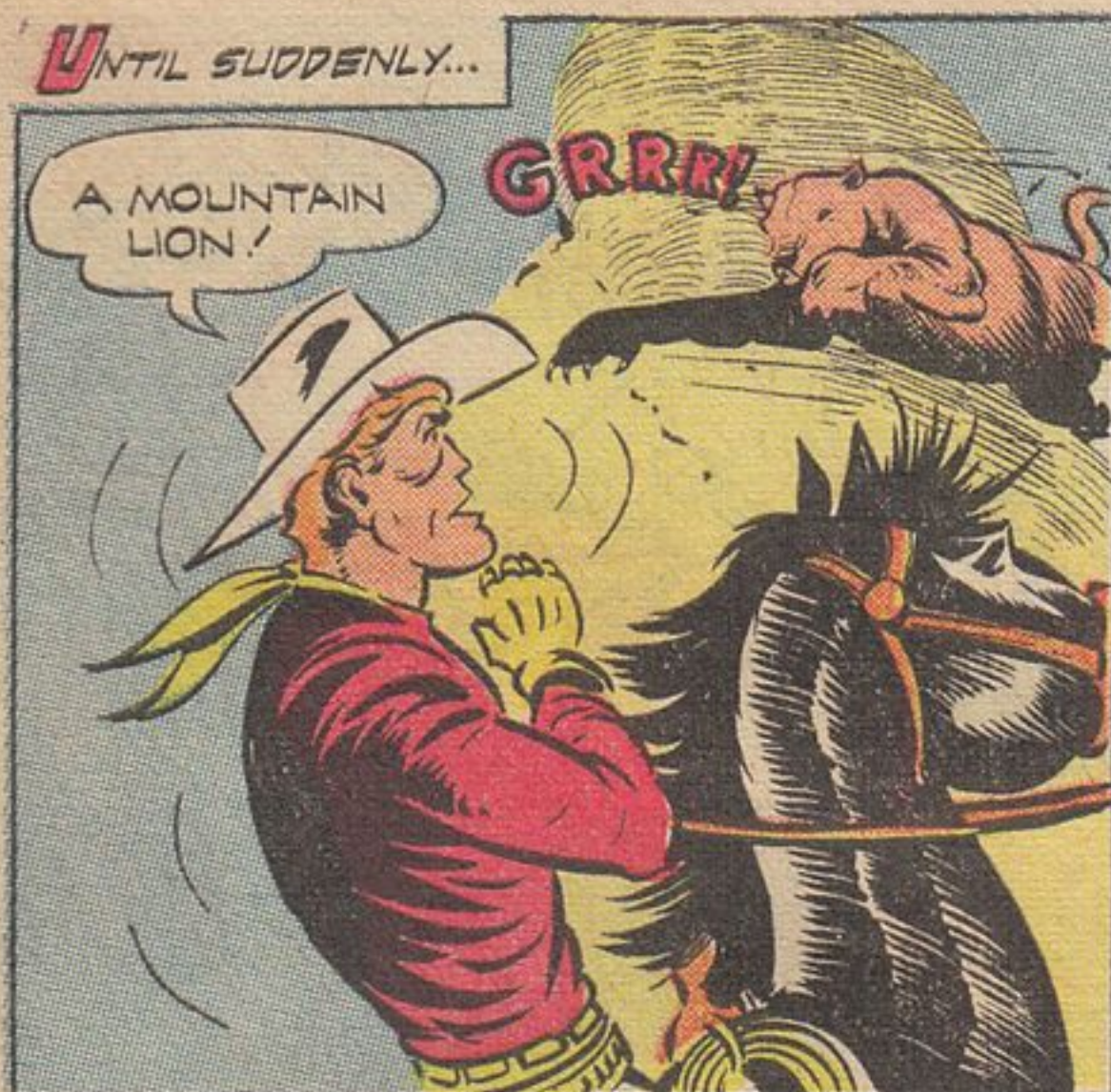




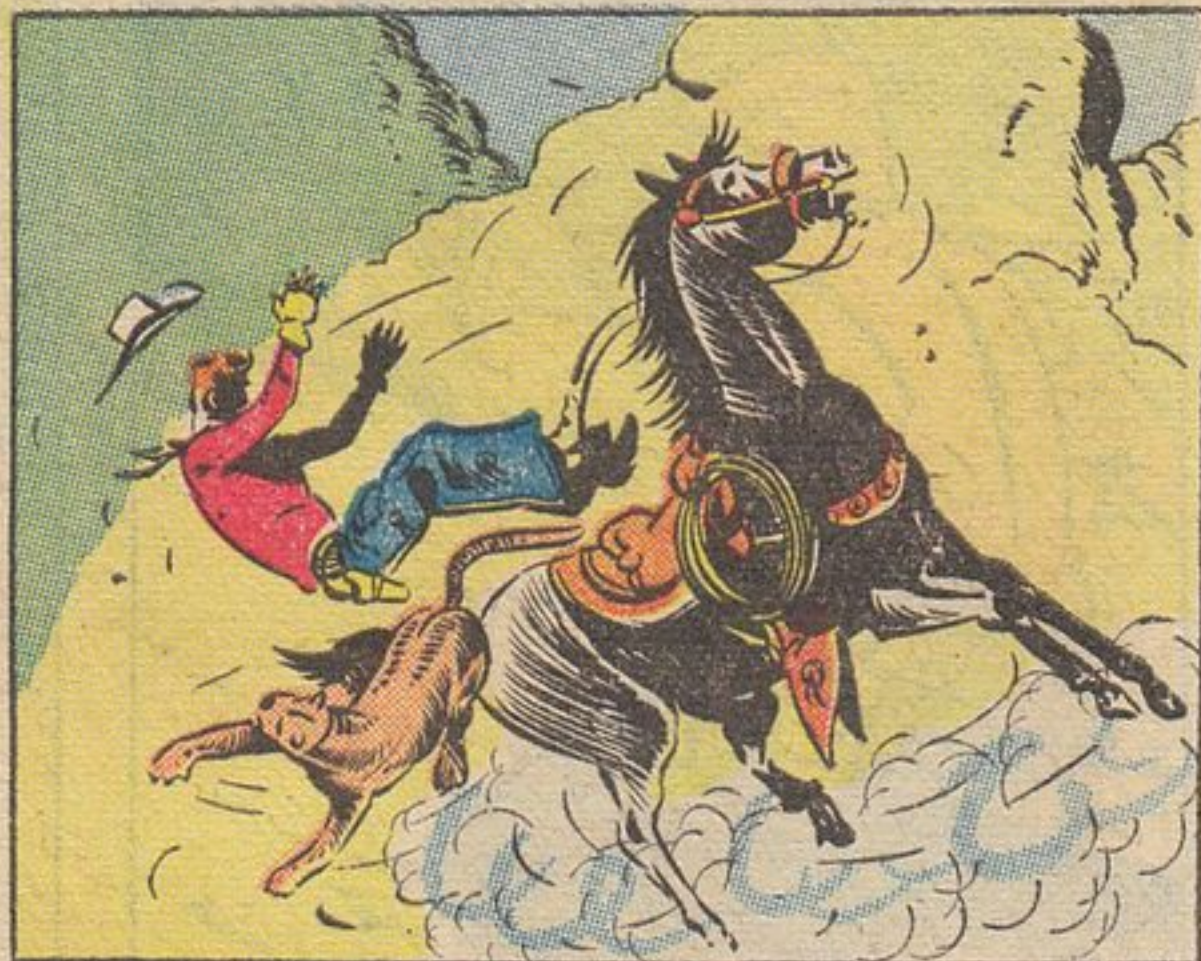




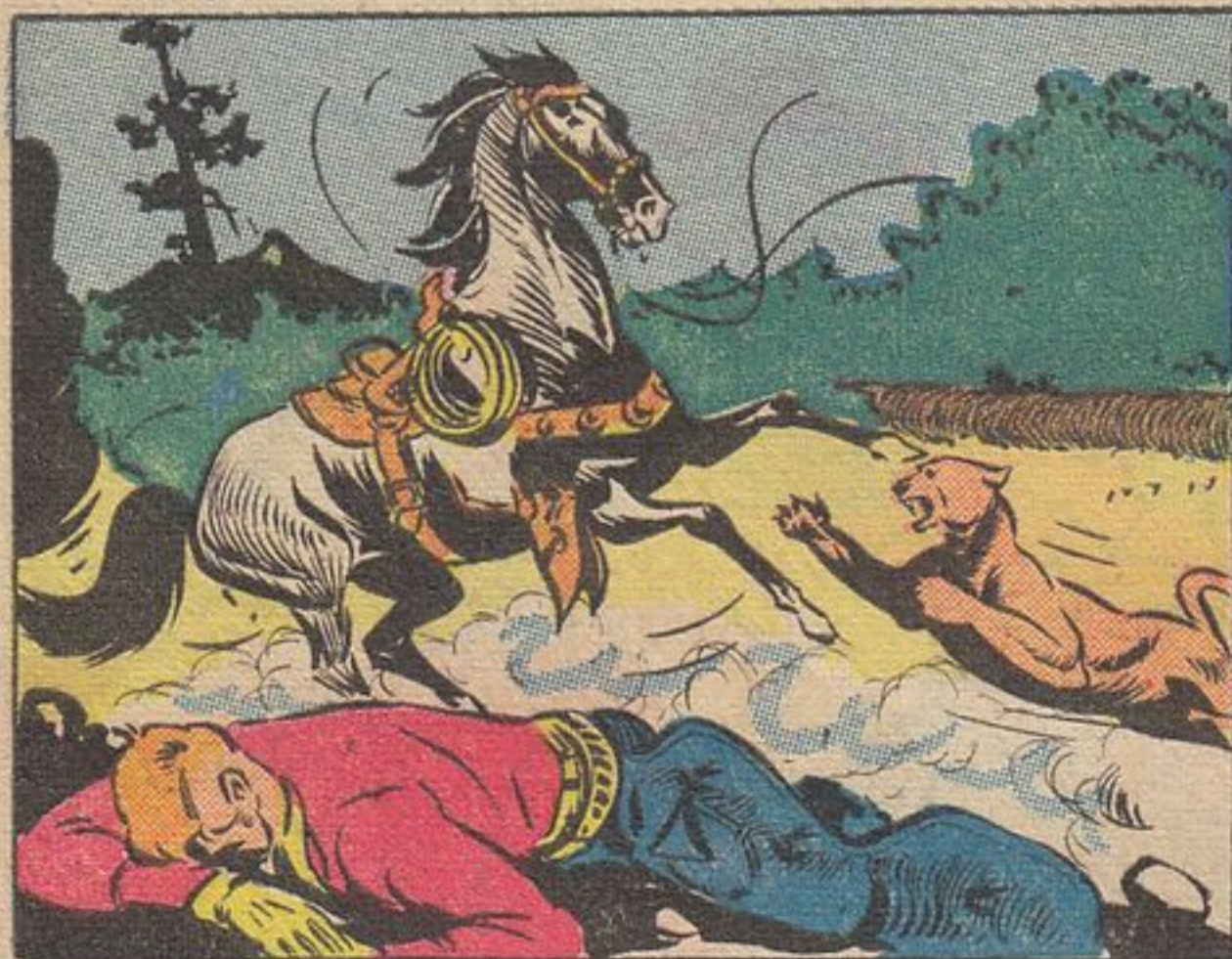
UNTIL SUDDENLY...



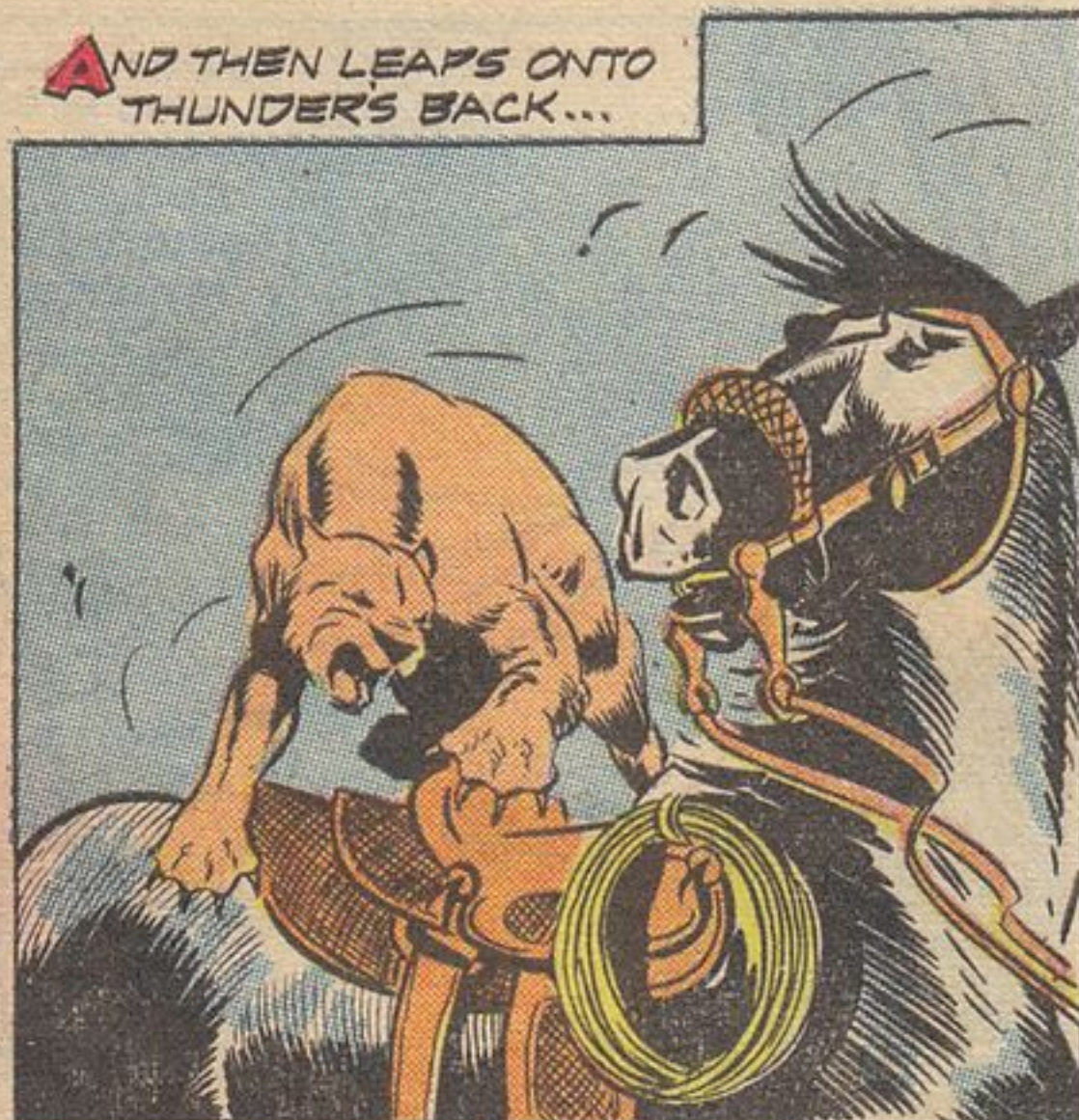
AS THE FIERCE BEAST SPRINGS FORWARD, THUNDER REARS, THROWING RED FROM HIS SADDLE...



AVOIDING THE SHARP HOOFES OF THE MIGHTY STALLION, THE KILLER JUMPS ASIDE...



AND THEN LEAPS ONTO THUNDER'S BACK...

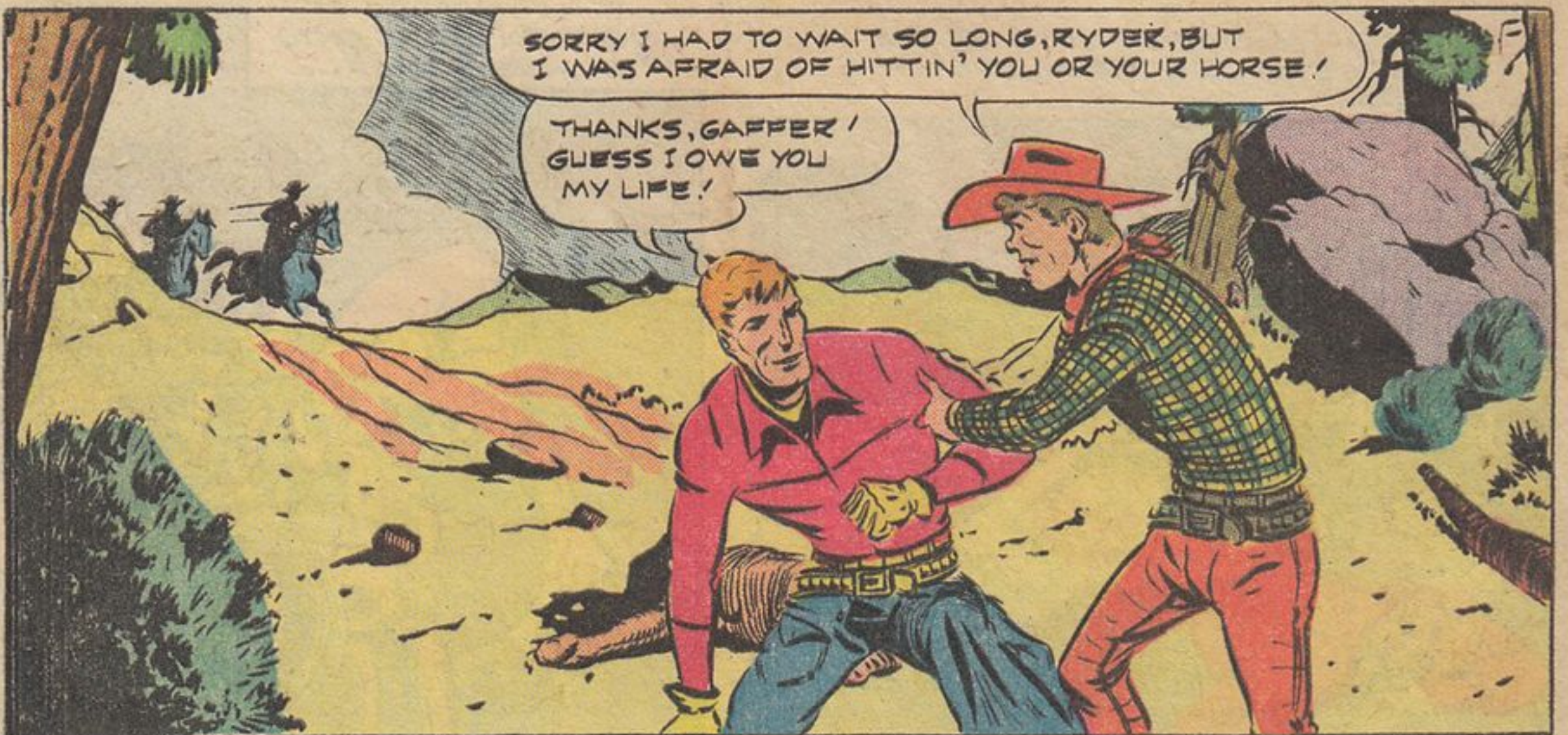
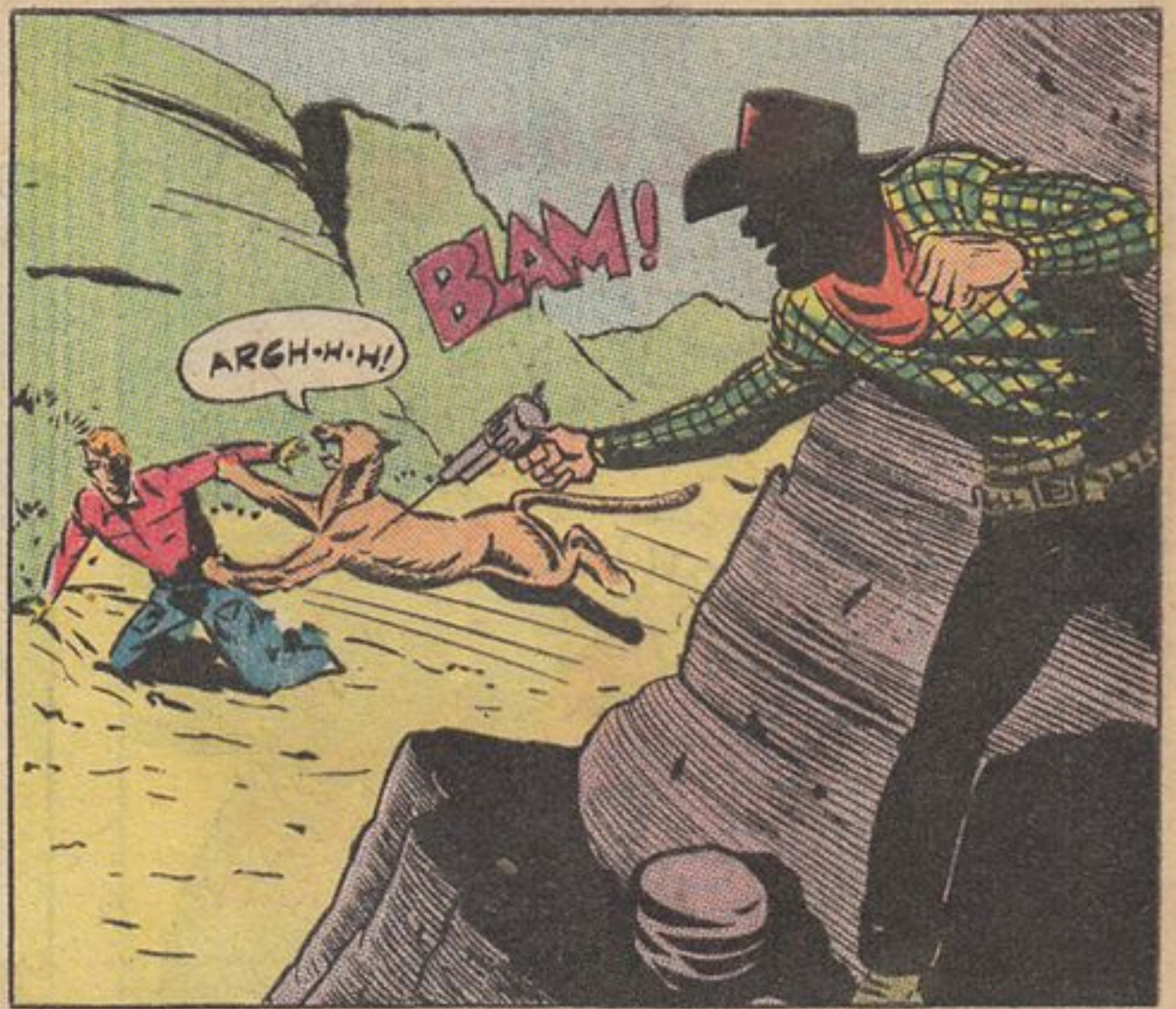


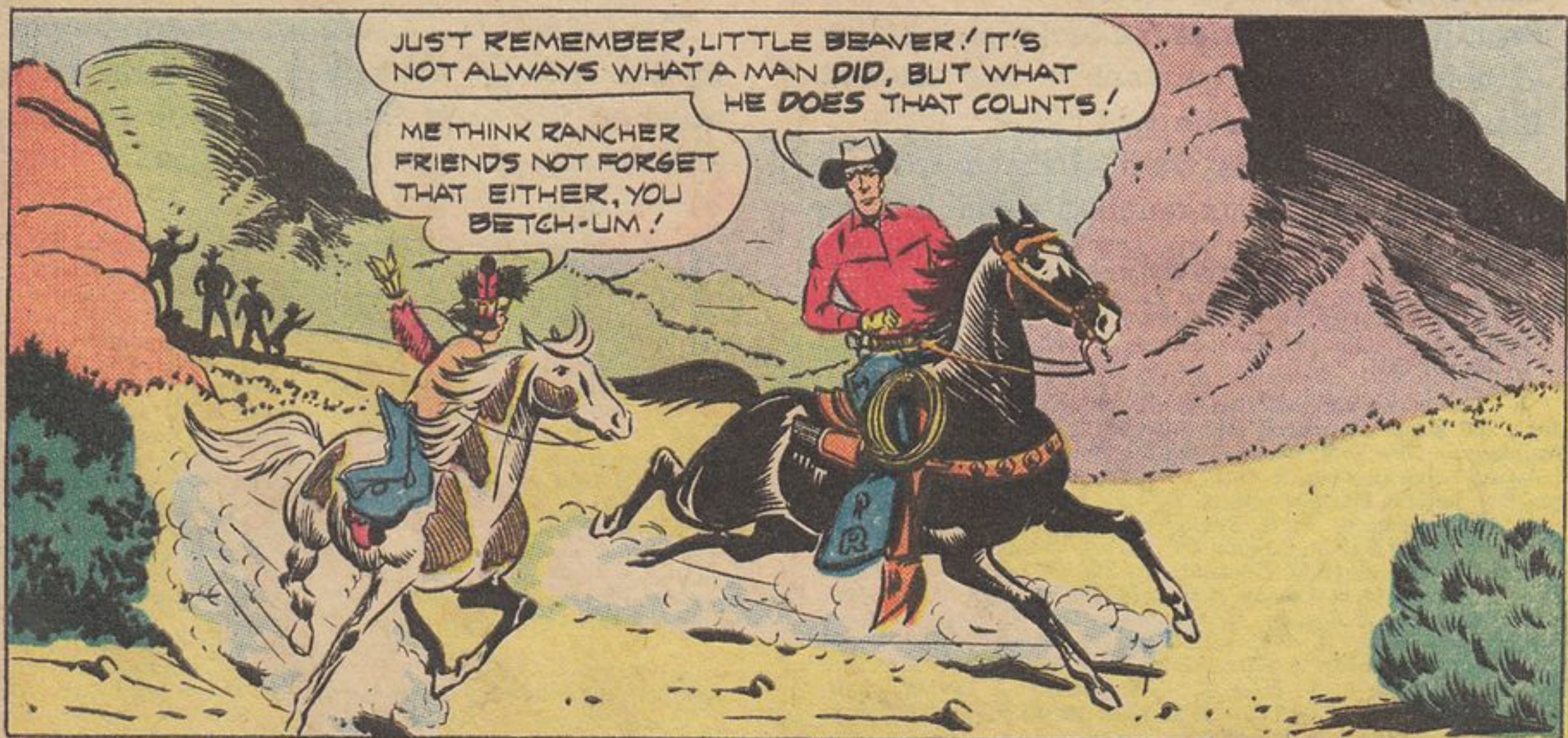
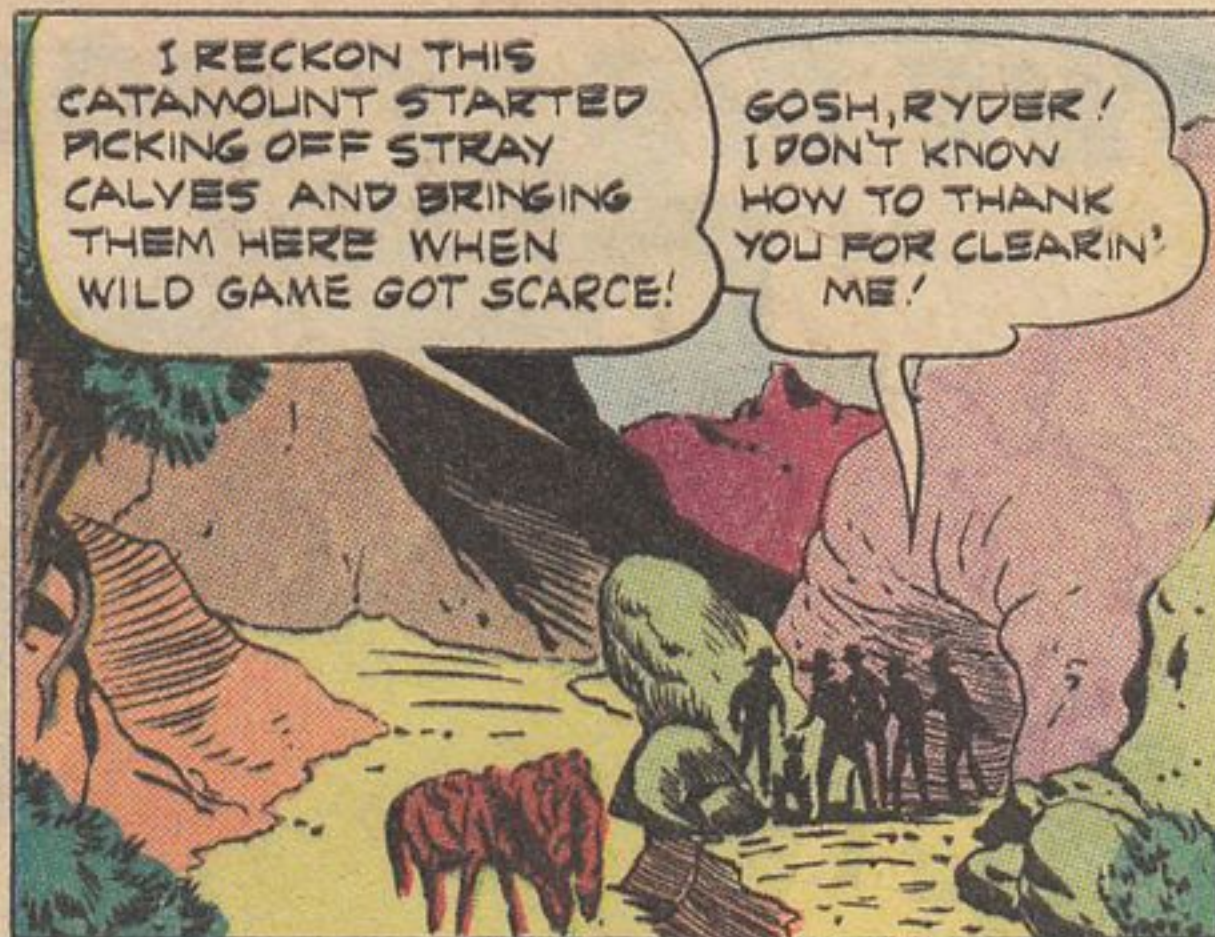
QUICKLY, THUNDER ROLLS ON THE GROUND, BUT AGAIN THE LION CHEATS DEATH...



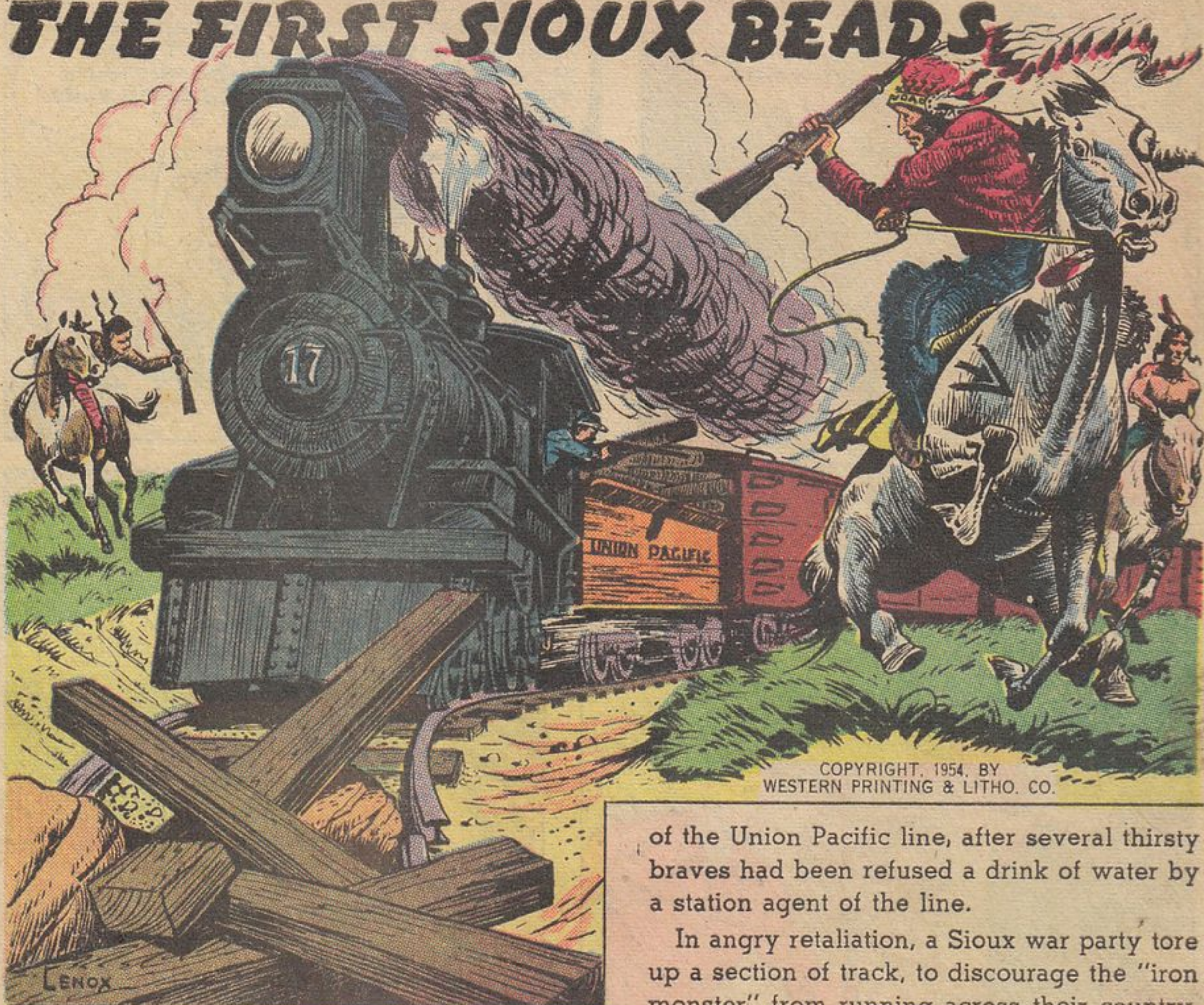
...AND STALKS SLOWLY TOWARD HIS HUMAN PREY...







THE FIRST SIOUX BEADS



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Before the Indian was introduced to the white man's beads, his moccasins and garments were decorated with porcupine quills and bright dyes. The Sioux Chief, Standing Bear, it is claimed, was the first Plains Indian to wear a beaded garment—a tiny beaded blanket worn while he was still a baby.

These first beads were obtained when a party of angry Sioux derailed a freight train

of the Union Pacific line, after several thirsty braves had been refused a drink of water by a station agent of the line.

In angry retaliation, a Sioux war party tore up a section of track, to discourage the "iron monster" from running across their country. A freight train, carrying trade goods West, was wrecked. Among other things, the trade goods included a large quantity of brightly colored "trade" beads.

The pretty glass beads were carried away by the looting Sioux. Some of them were used on the baby Standing Bear's blanket, and became the first beads to decorate Sioux buckskin.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF Red Ryder Comics published monthly at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for October 1, 1954.

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4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

(Signed) F. J. LEYERLE
Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1954.

PERCY F. JORDAN

(Seal)

(My Commission Expires March 30, 1956)

DELL COMICS ARE GOOD COMICS



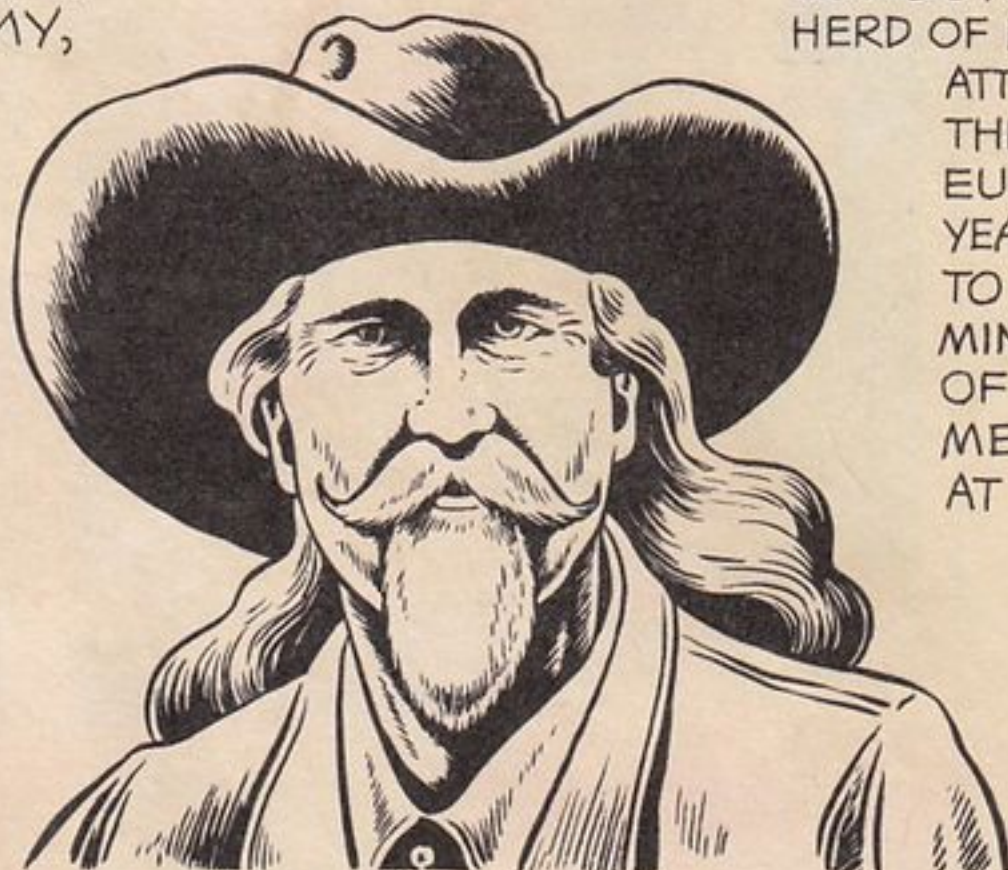
BUFFALO BILL

Plainsman, Scout, Hunter, and Showman

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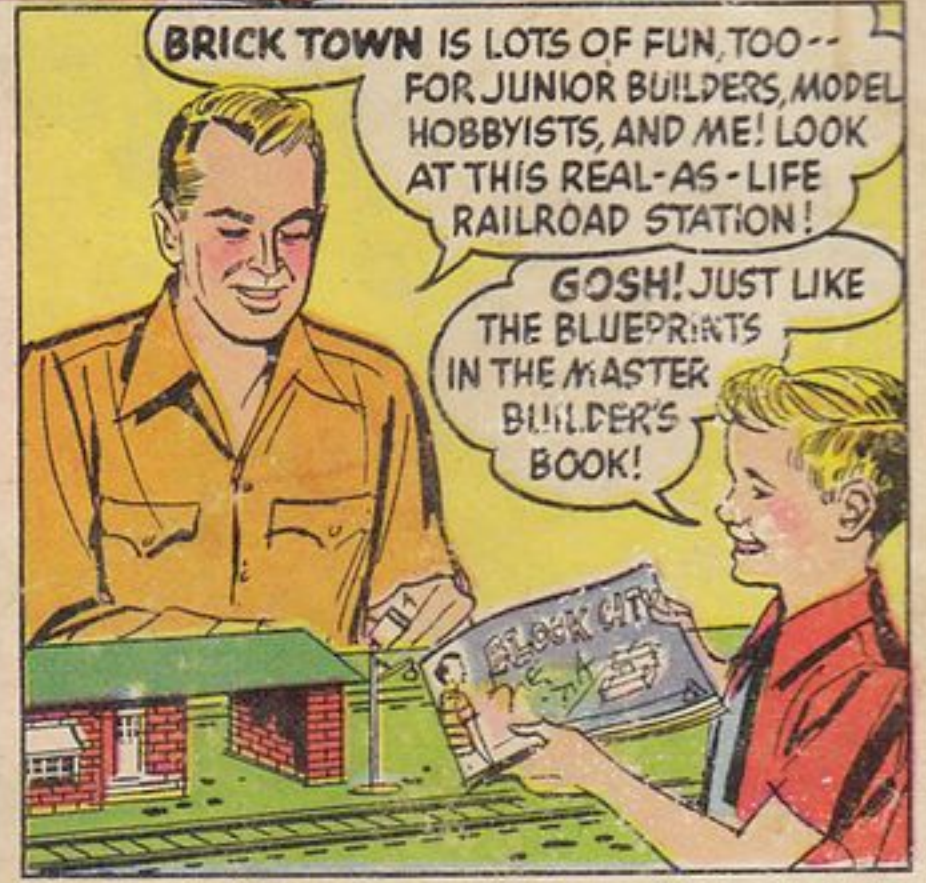
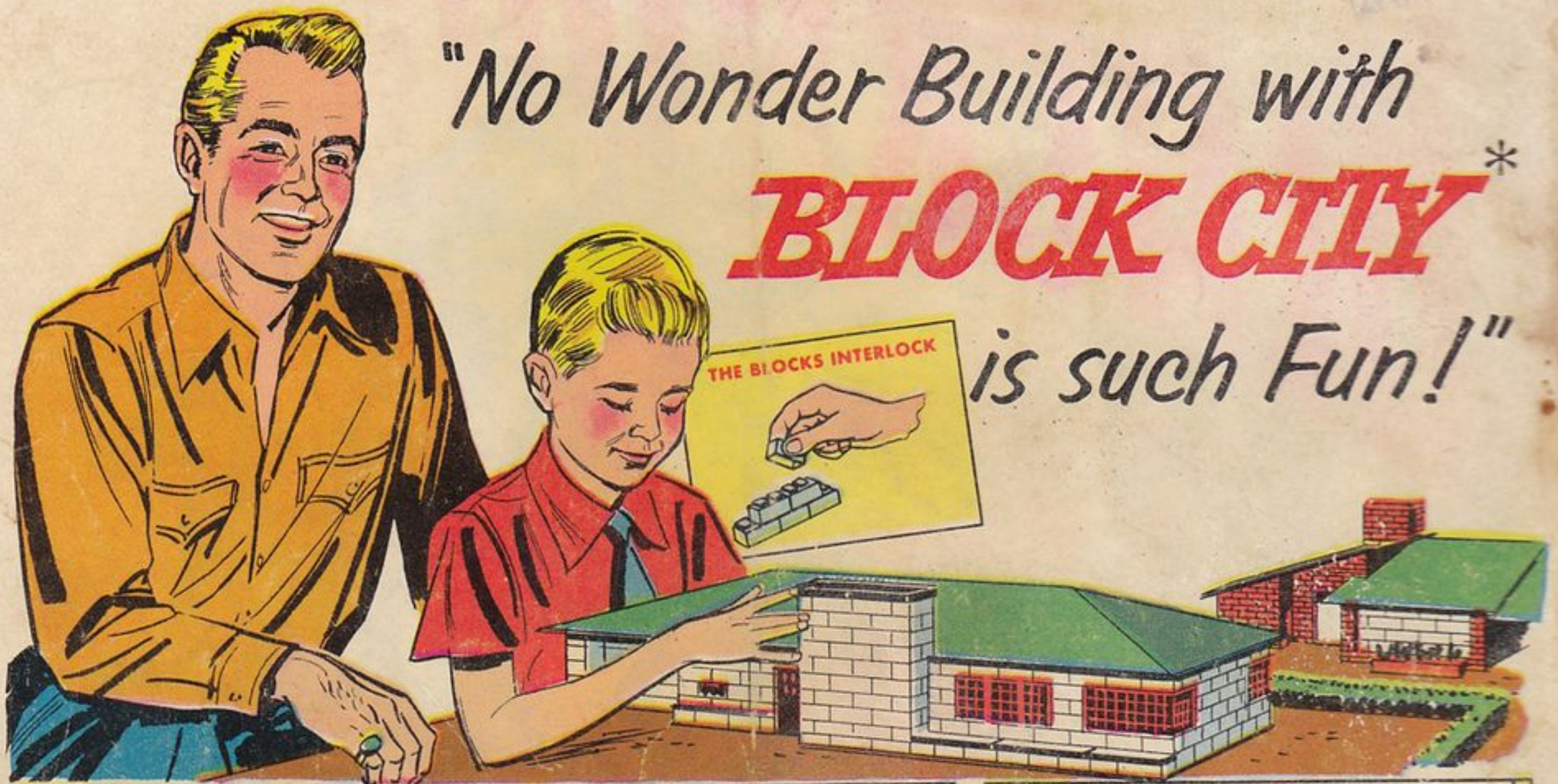
COL. WILLIAM F. CODY, BETTER KNOWN AS "BUFFALO BILL", WAS BORN IN IOWA IN 1845. HE SPENT HIS EARLY LIFE AMONG THE INDIANS ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER, BUT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR HE OFFERED HIS SERVICES AS A SCOUT IN THE UNION ARMY, AND RENDERED VALUABLE AID TO SEVERAL COMMANDERS. DURING THE INDIAN WARS, HE WAS CHIEF OF SCOUTS FOR THE FIFTH CAVALRY. IN THIS CAPACITY HE PERFORMED THE MOST DARING EXPLOITS OF HIS CAREER. BUFFALO BILL WAS A BRAVE MAN AND A CRACK SHOT WITH EITHER A RIFLE OR REVOLVER. DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, HE TOOK A CONTRACT TO SUPPLY THE CAMPS WITH FRESH BUFFALO MEAT. BILL STARTED HIS FAMOUS "BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW" IN 1883. WITH A LARGE BAND OF INDIANS, COWBOYS, WILD HORSES, A HERD OF BUFFALO, AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS, HE TOURED THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE FOR TWELVE YEARS. THEN HE RETIRED TO HIS RANCH IN WYOMING. AFTER A LONG LIFE OF THRILLS AND EXCITEMENT, HE DIED IN 1917. AT HIS REQUEST, HE WAS BURIED ON THE SUMMIT OF LOOK-OUT MOUNTAIN NEAR GOLDEN, COLORADO.



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