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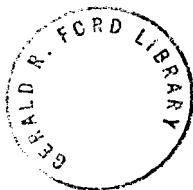
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

He listened:
Unemployment issue
Interest & Justice.
conflicts
BIA organization -
sup. structure
Money for education

Said:
Willing to counsel



DRAFT 1

On July 8, 1970, President Nixon sent to the Congress of the United States, a message in which he outlined what the Administration Policy would be for his first term in office. It was the first step in a Policy that has since proven to be the most effective Indian Policy in the history of this Nation. In sharp contrast with the paternalistic and vascillating policies of the past, the message, set a course of action in which the native Americans could become real partners in carrying out this nations solemn obligations, agreed upon in treaties, with the original Americans.

Since becoming President, I have not only supported that policy, but have strived to strengthen and refined it so that today the Ford Administration policy is truly one of Indian Self-Determination, and not termination.

From that day in 1970 we have been hard at work to put that policy into effect. We have succeeded, although we cannot afford to relax for a moment. We have steadily increased the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to enable it to carry out the policy. In the last eight years we have almost tripled the amount of money for native American needs. In 1969 the Bureau's Budget was 262 million dollars; today it is 764 million. The Division of Indian Health has had a similar increase. It has risen from \$113 million to \$426 million. The Economic Development Administration, who funds Indian economic development projects has increased its funding for Indian projects from \$17.3 million to \$27.7 million.

The comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) which was signed into law in 1973 provided \$17.3 million to Indian manpower projects during its first year. During FY1977, more than \$75 million, including \$52.6 million going directly to Indian prime sponsors, are available to assist our first Americans.





The Office of Education administers funds specifically for Indians. In FY1973 there were \$18.0 millions available for that program. In FY1977, there is \$42.0 million available. This record of funding is indicative of my Administrations commitments to the native Americans, but it is not our only commitment. In the 1970 message to Congress, my predecessor affirmed his opposition to termination. I hereby affirm my position that the historic relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian people cannot be abridged without the consent of the Indians.

For almost two hundred years the Federal Government argued over whether or not it owed a trust responsibility to the native Americans. That debate has now ended and this administration firmly supports the efforts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Trust Responsibility. This office has been responsible for formally putting a system in place whereby the native Americans can be assured that their rights will be protected. This office, working with the Associate Solicitor for Indian Affairs and the Indians Rights section of the Department of Justice have won many rights issues on behalf of their Indian clients, and are actively working on several hundred additional issues. I support these efforts and pledge my continued support.

The erosion of the tribal land base, which has been steadily crippling the tribal governments since the allotment Act, has been halted and several important tracts of land have been returned to a trust status, among them Blue Lake, Mt. Adams, the Menominie Lands, and the submarginal lands. In addition to these lands, an additional 40 million acres are in the process of being turned over to the Alaskan natives as a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. I fully support these, and other ongoing efforts, to return to the native Americans those lands that have been wrongfully taken from them in years past.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, long a paternalistic organization which main function was to protect the interest of the Government, has now been transformed to an agency whose function is to carry out this nation's policy in conjunction with tribal leaders and also to advocate to the fullest extent of the law, those positions

that are most advantageous to the Indians involved. I believe that the course that we are now on, of working with tribal governments, who for the first time in our history, have a meaningful voice in carrying out policy, is the proper course, and I am committed to continuing that policy.

The Indian Financing Act is now being implemented and is having a marked effect on economic development on Indian trust lands. Revenue sharing, which I have just extended for another six years, is directly helping tribes to administer their tribal governments.

Funds provided by the National Indian Education Act have now reached 1200 school districts and 235 grantees. Much of this money is used to strengthen the role of Indian parent advisory groups. I intend for this trend to continue and to expand to the point where the Indian communities are truly controlling their own destinies.

Although the Congress has failed so far to create the position of Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs within the Interior Department as this Administration has suggested, the office of the Commission of Indian Affairs has been elevated in importance by administrative decision to where he no longer reports to the Assistant Secretary for Land & Water. I still support the creation of the post of Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

The inherent conflict of interest encountered by the United States when it is confronted with protecting the rights of Indians when they are in conflict with the public interest is well recognized.

Although the Congress has failed to act to date on my recommendation of establishing an Indian Trust Counsel Authority to do away with that conflict, I continue to support the legislation and will make it a priority in the 95th Congress.

Despite our increasing efforts to alleviate the problem, Indian health care is still below that necessary to bring it up to the national norm. I have just signed into law the Indian Health Care Bill which I hope will bring us nearer to that goal. I pledge my continued support to the goal of raising the health standards of the original Americans to the same level as all the rest of our citizens. Little else matters if the health of our citizens is so bad that they cannot enjoy the benefits of this great nation.

I am extremely proud of the progress that we have made over the last eight years to address the many and complicated problems, and many injustices, suffered by our native Americans. No other Administration in this country's history can match our progress. But we cannot relax our efforts. Much work lies ahead. I pledge that my Administration will continue this work to insure that our solemn treaty commitments are lived up to, and that through our efforts, this nation as a whole, will benefit.



providing for registration by mail in federal elections to erase existing barriers to voter participation; and full home rule for the District of Columbia, including authority over its budget and local revenues, elimination of federal restrictions in matters which are purely local and voting representation in the Congress, and the declaration of the birthday of the great civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, -Jr., as a national holiday.

We pledge effective and vigorous action to protect citizens' privacy from bureaucratic and technological intrusions, such as wiretapping and bugging without judicial scrutiny and supervision; a full and complete pardon for those who are in legal or financial jeopardy because of their peaceful opposition to the Vietnam War, with deserters to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

We fully recognize the religious and ethical nature of the concerns which many Americans have on the subject of abortion. We feel, however, that it is undesirable to attempt to amend the U.S. Constitution to overturn the Supreme Court decision in this area.

The Democratic Party reaffirms and strengthens its legal and moral trust responsibilities to the American Indian. We believe it is honorable to obey and implement our treaty obligations to the first Americans. In discharging our duty, we shall exert all and necessary assistance to afford the American Indians the protection of their land, their water and the civil rights.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1976

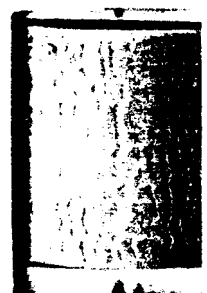
Steve:

A fairly careful check yesterday afternoon and last night reveals to me that among those of us familiar with Indian policy -- Commissioner of Indian Affairs Thompson, Ted Marrs, myself, Mrs. Kilberg and Howard Borgstrom of OMB -- none of us had seen that platform language.

After consultation, I suggest the attached language -- closely similar to what you have, but different in a couple of important respects. The words "unique" and "trust relationship" are important in the Indian community; reservation resource development and education and employment problems rank along with health as major matters to Indian leaders; the reference to the Indian Claims Commission and the singling out of the Alaska Native Claims Act are inappropriate in a Platform.

The flavor here of "continuation" and "our" Indian policy is intentional and also important. We have done a tremendous amount since 1970 (no room I assume, to state all those accomplishments), and we can be very proud of it.

Nothing in the platform language should sound as though we are only starting now.



We [know we] have a unique commitment to Native Americans;

we pledge to continue to honor our trust relationship with them,

and we re-affirm our federal Indian policy of self-determination

without termination. This means moving smoothly and quickly

away from federal domination to effective participation by

with the political process and

Indians in the planning, content and administration of federal

programs. We shall ~~press forward~~ *pursue* our joint effort with

Indian leaders to assist in orderly development of ~~resources~~ *Indian and natural*

resources and to continue to attack the severe health, education

and unemployment problems which exist among Indians and

Alaska Natives.

PLATFORM EXCERPT

1970

WE HAVE A UNIQUE COMMITMENT TO NATIVE AMERICANS;
WE PLEDGE TO CONTINUE TO HONOR OUR TRUST RELATIONSHIP WITH THEM,
AND WE REAFFIRM OUR FEDERAL INDIAN POLICY OF SELF-DETERMINATION
WITHOUT TERMINATION. THIS MEANS MOVING SMOOTHLY AND QUICKLY
AWAY FROM FEDERAL DOMINATION TO EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION
AND COMMUNICATION BY INDIANS IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS AND IN
THE PLANNING, CONTENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS.
WE SHALL PURSUE OUR JOINT EFFORT WITH INDIAN LEADERS TO ASSIST
IN THE ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN AND NATIVE-OWNED RESOURCES
AND TO CONTINUE TO ATTACK THE SEVERE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS WHICH EXIST AMONG INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES.



AUG 26 1976



Floyd Bringing Good

New group backs rights of Indians

A new Indian organization, called the Arizona Indian Political Caucus, has been formed with the goal of preserving the rights of Indians on and off reservations.

The group, whose formation was announced Wednesday at the Phoenix Press Club, intends through political action to maintain treaty and reservation rights and the rights of citizenship.

Floyd Bringing Good, chairman of the organization, said the group has about 30 members but seeks support from all Indians and tribes in the state.

The caucus will pursue registration of Indian voters, endorsement of political candidates, participation on political campaigns, financial support of candidates and a forum in which Indians can learn to become involved in the American political process, Good said.

AUG 28 1976

Census Of Navajos Planned

A census of three chapters of the Navajo Nation, which occupies parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, will be conducted by the Bureau of the Census, beginning Sept. 13.

About four weeks of field work will be required.

The chapters, political subdivisions of the Navajo Nation, are Red Rock, Lukachukai and Tuba City. They were selected because they represent varying degrees of difficulty in census taking.

The census is the first in a research program designed to develop ways to improve the count of the American Indian population in the 1980 census of population and housing.

The census will aid the bureau in exploring the possibility of using special sources such as population registers and tribal rolls to help improve coverage and of developing updated intercensal statistics on the American Indian population. Based on the results of the test, the bureau will develop plans to conduct similar studies on other Indian reservations.

AUG 22 1976

Indian aid loses fund for school

The director of the Urban Indian Program in Portland is looking for business and industry leaders who want to give urban Indians and other disadvantaged persons an educational helping hand.

Sister Francella Griggs, program director, said an educational program used to help Indians and others for the past three years was not refunded by the Office of Indian Education.

"The idea behind the program was to have it become a community thing — to be on its own — after three years," the director said.

The Urban Indian Program has some funds through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act that it can use to provide basic education and training opportunities.

"But the funds are limited. I think we can only help about five and we had been hoping we could help between 100 and 200," the director said.



Urban Indian Program workers will begin contacting business and industry leaders the last week in August to enlist their help.

"We need help in buying school materials and to help provide transportation for students. We can't afford to pay stipends; the students will have to work and go to school at night. We have money available for teaching and tutorial help, but we can't hire that help until we have the students," Sister Francella said.

Classes arranged through the Urban Indian Program provide basic education and give students a chance to earn the equivalent of a high school diploma.

Platform

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRAD PATTERSON

FROM: FRED SLIGHT *ms/gom*

The attached draft article and the posed questions are for your review and comments as per our conversation earlier today.

I would appreciate your response by c.o.b. tonight, as the submission date for publication is tomorrow.

Thank you for your assistance.

Attachments



DRAFT ARTICLE ON INDIAN CONCERNS

When President Ford signed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act in January, 1975, he described that legislation as a "milestone for Indian people."

The President has acted consistently to make Indian self-determination effective and successful.

He has recognized the special ^{trust} relationship that Indian tribes have with the United States and has repeatedly emphasized that his support of self-determination includes an opposition to any termination of this relationship.

Because of the many needs on Indian reservations--for economic development, improved health care, increased educational opportunities, better roads, liveable housing--President Ford has stressed the strengthening of tribal governments. In this new era of Indian self-determination the elected leadership of Indian tribes is the key to successful achievement of the goals of America's first citizens.

History has demonstrated, President Ford believes, that the Federal government ^{domination} cannot ~~directly~~ meet the needs nor solve the problems of our Indian citizens. Paternalism in Indian affairs is a proven failure. The President has, consequently, sought to make available to Indian tribes the resources and technical assistance needed for the tribes to solve their own problems and achieve their own goals.

He has, for example, almost tripled the amount of Federal funds for Indian programs since 1969.

There are many special concerns of the Indian people to which the President has asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies of his



Administration to give particular attention. Among these is the need for reform to protect Indian family life. Too many Indian children are separated from their parents and the President recognizes that improved social services are needed to alleviate this problem.

At the direction of the President, the Department of ~~the~~ Interior has given high priority to the protection of Indian ~~winners doctrine~~ ^{and Justice have} ~~reserved~~ ^{natural resources} ~~water~~ rights. The Department now has ^P almost a score of court cases pending in which the aim is the protection and definition of Indian ~~water~~ ^{trust} rights.

In this decade of the seventies there has been an enormous advance in Indian education with more than 16,000 Indian students with Federal grants now surging onto college and university campuses to gain the professional skills needed in their communities.

The erosion of the tribal land base has been halted and restorations of Blue Lake, Mt. Adams, the Menominee lands ^{and others effected.} ~~and others effected.~~ ^{while the historic Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has become law.} ~~and others effected.~~ ^{achieved}

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been transformed from a non-Indian organization providing services and running programs for Indians to a predominantly Indian organization which works with Indian communities to help them meet their program and service needs. ^{New Indian service sections have been built into many other agencies such as HEW, HUD, Commerce, Agriculture}

The Indian Financing Act is being implemented and having a marked effect on economic development on the reservations. ^{Revenue sharing} ~~the American Indian Policy~~

~~reaches Indian tribal governments directly. education monies are granted or contracted so as to strengthen the role of Indian parent and improved approaches. Federal tribal cooperation on parent and advocacy groups in having a say about the education of their children.~~ ^{reaches Indian tribal governments directly. education monies are granted or contracted so as to strengthen the role of Indian parent and advocacy groups in having a say about the education of their children.}

The policy of Indian self-determination has led to increased responsibilities and roles for tribal governing bodies through the contracting of ^{contracts}

Federal programs and in other ways. The President expects this to continue and to expand to the point that the Indian communities are truly controlling their own destinies.

The successful implementation of Indian self-determination, President Ford believes, will lay the groundwork for the Indian communities to effect solutions to numerous chronic problems which have long afflicted the reservations.

As the President said when he met with a group of Indian leaders in the White House on July 16, "Together we can write a new chapter in the history of this land that we all serve and this land that we all share."

#

September 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO:

MIKE DUVAL

THROUGH:

BILL BAROODY

FROM:

BRAD PATTERSON

Here is one Q and A to have available as a contingency.



POSSIBLE DEBATE TOPIC - Policy Toward the American Indian

POSSIBLE QUESTION: Ever since Wounded Knee people have been wondering if ever the American Indians are going to get a square deal. What do you propose?

ANSWER: The last six years have seen a complete turnaround in the Federal Government's policies toward the First Americans. Perhaps this whole reform movement is best exemplified by the new law I signed a year ago January for Indian Self-Determination. From now on I want to see Indian Tribal Governments able to run their own schools, hospitals and governmental affairs rather than have the Federal Government run them all for them. But this process will take place at the pace desired by Indian people themselves. We reject the idea of terminating Indian tribes and peoples. We are vigorously defending Indian Treaty rights in the Courts and have won a string of key decisions. We are working together with elected Indian leaders to improve Indian economic development on the various Reservations. We are very proud of our record of changing two centuries of mistreatment into new decades of progress and cooperative development.

NOTE: Likelihood that this subject will come up as a separate debate topic: near zero. But if the President should veto S 522 (the Indian Health Bill) there would be a likelihood that Carter would add it to any list of examples he might give in citing "anti people" type vetoes.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

[9/20/66]

TO:

Brad

YOU WERE CALLED BY— YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Tom Guffer
PFC

OF (Organization)

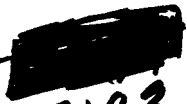
- PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. CODE/EXT. _____
- WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
- RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

457-6636

Seneca

566



7193

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

255

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

George Ramonas

Tom Ruffin



Sept 20, 1976

Mr Patterson,

I am leaving you my
Resumé.

As you are aware, the NEA
convention is next week. I
understand they had a larger
attendance than the NCAI
convention last year.

Would be great if we could
get some campaign literature
(similar to what you had
written) ~~and~~ distributed out
there.

Mrs Ford would be warmly
received if she could attend.

II

What are the possibilities?
Between you + I - we
could prepare her a
message that would "touch
her hearts". You know she
is a very warm individual.

Time is short and that letter
would have to be printed
immediately.

Wendell Chin - should be
a good contact out there
for us.

Octa Keen

998-7190

10 names
prominent

Copper - 70

Rhetizer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1976

NOTE TO JUDY McLENNAN

Per our conversation, I would like to bring to your and Elly Peterson's attention the name of a very competent and excellently appearing lady as a possible addition (volunteer) to your staff for helping the President's cause with American Indian people. Her name is Octa Keen (Mrs. Ralph Keen). Her husband, a senior officer in BIA, ran on the Republican ticket for Congress in Nebraska two years ago and was defeated.

She has had campaign experience, is herself an Indian, and makes an A-1 impression in every regard. Senator Bartlett's office brought her to my attention. Commissioner Thompson concurs in my recommendation to you and Elly that you accept her volunteer offer; I think you need someone there who is very familiar with Indian matters.

Mrs. Keen would like to come in for an interview with you; her phone is 978-7190. She will bring in a resume. Would you follow up and let me know?

Baroody concurs.

Bad Patterson
456-2813

7:25 AM WNA

AA 563

11:05 AM

RT X 316.00

7:50 1:25 (see Downy)

10 00 4:04 "

2:15 7:55 "

4:30 9:45 "

R E S U M E



Name: Octa L. Keen
Date of Birth: November 16, 1941
Place: Winnebago Indian Hospital, Nebraska
Tribe: Omaha
Current Address: 4922 Althea Drive, Annandale, Virginia 22003
Phone: 703-978-7190

Education: Grades 1 - 8: Macy Day School, Macy, Neb.
Grades 9 -11: Winnebago High School,
Winnebago, Neb.
Grade 12: Haskell Institute, Lawrence,
Kansas
Diploma in Nursing: Independence School of
Nursing, Independence, Mo.
B.S.-Nursing: University of Missouri.

Work Experience: 1963-1966: University of Missouri Medical Center
and Boone County Hospital - Registered
Nurse (while working on degree)
1966-1967: Health Specialist - Indian Community
Action Program, University of South
Dakota.
1967-1968: R.N., Hastings Hospital, Tahlequah, OK.
1968-1969: R.N., Stilwell City Hospital,
Stilwell, OK.
1969-1970: R.N., Saint Francis Hospital, Tulsa, OK.

Political Experience:

1972: Worked in county organizations (Cherokee,
Adair, Sequoyah) for Dewey Bartlett (Okla.)
1974: Worked in all phases of husband's campaign
for Oklahoma's 2nd Congressional Seat.
Won primary - lost general to Ted Risenhoover.
1975 - mid 1976: Vice-chairman, Cherokee County,
Oklahoma.
1975: Worked for Republican candidate for
Oklahoma House Seat District #8.

References: Dewey Bartlett, United States Senate
Henry Bellmon, United States Senate
Grace Boulton, National Committee Woman, Okla.
Skip Healey, National Committee Man, Okla.
Barbara Reed, Delegate to 1976 Convention, Okla.
Dorothy Zumwald, " " " "
Sari Reingold, Chairman, 2nd Dist. Committee, Okla.

September 30, 1976

Dear Miss Ashby:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter and for telling him about your school assignment.

I don't know who wrote the article to which you refer, but if it implies that the 1976 Republican Party Platform is silent about Indians, you had better get another article to read.

The Platform has a very forthcoming section about Indians and I enclose a copy of it.

A letter is too short to give more details, so if you would like to send me a note with your telephone number, I'll call you and answer any other questions you'd like to ask about our Indianapolicy. We are very proud of it; it began six years ago and is a complete reversal of a rather sorry past.

Sincerely,

Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.

Miss Carrie Ashby
11571 Herefordshire
St. Louis, Missouri 63138

Enclosure



9
Carrie Ashby
11571 Herefordshire
St. Louis Mo. 63138

BP
Executive office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania av.
N.W. 20500

Dear Mr. President, sir

My name is Carrie Ashby and I attend Hazelwood
East High School.

My assignment in America Indians is to read and
analyze an article on party platforms in 1976,
identify both political parties stand on Indian
affairs.

I have studied the article throughly and found
that the Republican party has nothing whatsoever
to say about the well-being of the American Indians .
They deserve that much, at least. Don't yoy think?

Thank you

Carrie Ashby



news & views

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Volume 26, No. 10

OCTOBER 1976

In September, *P.A. News and Views* invited Presidential Candidates Carter, Ford, Maddox, and McCarthy to submit brief statements on the topic, "The Management of the American Governmental System." Candidates Carter and Ford submitted statements prepared specifically for *P.A. News and Views*. Candidate McCarthy submitted a press release and an excerpt from a previous speech dealing with the subject, and Candidate Maddox thanked *P.A. News and Views* for the opportunity, but said he did not have the time nor the staff to reply.

The following are the statements of three presidential candidates on:

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM



Jimmy Carter

On the campaign trail, a lot of promises are made by candidates for public office to improve economy and efficiency in government if they are elected. This pledge has a natural appeal to the financially overburdened taxpayer. But when winning candidates take office, they too often find that it's easier to talk about economy and efficiency in government than to accomplish it. I would like to share with you some of my ideas on how to carry out improved management of the federal government.

The basic difficulty facing the federal government today cuts across all other campaign issues. National problems and the government programs and agencies intended to deal with them have become incredibly complex. To begin with, the federal government is ill-equipped to deal with a

See CARTER, page 3

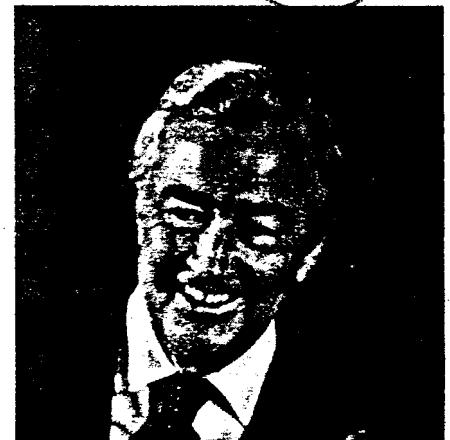


President Gerald Ford

I commend the members of the American Society for Public Administration for your excellent work in helping to improve public management. I especially note with satisfaction your educational programs and efforts to exchange useful management information and experience with federal, state, and local governments.

The term "management" was not in use at the time of the framing of the Constitution, yet it is clear that management is what the drafters had in mind when they vested the President with the general executive powers and charged him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" (Art. II, Sec. 3). This "take care" clause conveys particularly well the fundamental responsibility of the President with respect to the management functions of planning, organizing, actuating, co-

See FORD, page 3



Eugene McCarthy

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 23, 1976 — Independent presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy today characterized the Carter energy program as misconceived and inadequate. Said McCarthy, "There should be no separate department of energy since energy supplies, needs and use must be a part of general resources policy, which neither Ford nor Carter have." McCarthy continued, "The need is for a Department of Resources which would include, along with energy, agricultural production (not marketing), forestry, mines and minerals."

The Resources Department would be according to a projected reorganization plan being prepared by the independent McCarthy. He would propose to reorganize the Executive Branch of the government into five basic departments. The other four would be:

See McCARTHY, page 3



CARTER, from page 1

growing number of problems that transcend departmental jurisdictions. For example, foreign and domestic issues are becoming more interrelated; domestic prosperity and international relations are affected by our foreign agricultural policy, by raw materials and oil policies, and by our export policies, among others. *We must develop a policy-making and management machinery that transcends narrow perspectives and deals with complex problems on a comprehensive, systematic basis.*

In addition, the proliferation of programs and agencies, particularly in the past ten years, has inevitably created duplications, waste, and inefficiencies. There are over 83 federal housing programs, 302 federal health programs, and over 1,200 assorted commissions, councils, boards, committees, and the like. *We must undertake a thorough revision and reorganization of the federal bureaucracy, its budgeting system, and the procedures for analyzing the effectiveness of its services.*

The first step is to reshape the way we make federal spending decisions. *The federal government should be committed to requiring zero-base budgeting by all federal agencies.* Each program, other than income support programs such as social security, should be required to justify both its continued existence and its level of funding. We need to continue and expand programs that work and to discontinue those that do not. Without such a comprehensive review, it will be difficult to assess priorities and impossible to redirect expenditures away from areas showing relatively less success.

The heart of zero-base budgeting is decision packages, which are prepared by managers at each level of government, from the top to the bottom. These packages cover every existing or proposed function of activity of each agency. The packages include analysis of the cost, purpose, alternative courses of action, measures of performance, consequences of not performing the activity, and benefits.

See CARTER, page 4

FORD, from page 1

ordinating, and controlling, which are the necessary consequences of faithful and efficient execution of the nation's laws governing Executive Branch activities.

Over the course of almost 200 years, the role of the federal government has expanded and grown more complex. Each year new laws are passed by Congress which make the jobs of both the Congress and President more demanding. This is a direct reflection of what has happened in the country — the United States is a far larger, more complicated nation than that perceived by the founding fathers, and it demands a far more sophisticated federal government to administer national affairs.

Each President must cope with this complexity within the continuing constitutional framework of checks and balances. As President, I have pursued a broad range of initiatives in a constant effort to improve the quality of management in the federal government. My commitment to improved management of the governmental system is fully demonstrated in my legislative and budget programs. A few examples illustrate that commitment:

- I have proposed reform of the regulatory process to make regulatory agencies more effective and efficient in order to better serve the needs of the American people.

- I have placed increased emphasis on improving management in connection with the annual budget process. The yearly instructions to the agencies on developing their budget recommendations now require the agencies to do a better job in identifying program objectives, reducing paperwork, and assessing effects of inflation.

- I placed before the Congress in January legislative proposals to consolidate 58 categorical programs into four block grants. Together these 58 programs account for over \$18 billion in federal spending for health, education, social services, and child nutrition. The defects in these programs and the obvious need for reform have been well documented.

McCARTHY, from page 1

—Commerce, which would include agricultural marketing, transportation, banking, regulatory agencies, postal services, housing, and labor.

—Justice, largely as now operating, with additional responsibility in the handling of tax cases.

—Foreign Affairs, which would include both State Department and military operations.

—Finance Department.

Finally, Eugene McCarthy would limit the number of independent executive offices which are self-contained and can be operated outside normal channels to those principally concerned with state, local, and federal government relationships.

* * * * *

The following are excerpts from an address given by Senator McCarthy to the 4th Annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services in Chicago, Illinois, on June 1, 1959:

"We are guided by the fundamental rule of social philosophy, the principle of subsidiarity: that government should leave to individuals and private groups those functions which they can efficiently perform for themselves. But at the same time we must realize the right, the duty, of government to intervene when basic human welfare is at stake."

- I have directed a comprehensive review of energy organization to assure the most effective long-term structure for managing energy and energy-related functions. The Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 established the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Federal Energy Administration Act established the Federal Energy Administration to deal with the oil embargo and the energy crisis. It is generally recognized, however, that these actions were interim measures and that a more comprehensive plan would be necessary to deal with the entire range of federal energy problems.

- I have placed increased emphasis on intergovernmental relations

See FORD, page 4

CARTER, from page 3

These packages are then ranked in order of importance against other current and new activities, as a basis for determining what functions and activities are to be recommended for funding in the new budget.

Besides placing priority on spending programs and revealing more information about actual governmental operations, zero-base budgeting achieves one more important action: it forces planning into levels of government where planning may never have existed. It forces all levels of government to find better ways of accomplishing their missions.

Second, we must commit ourselves to a greater reliance upon long-term planning budgets. I propose that we adopt a three-year rolling budget technique to facilitate careful, long-term planning and budgeting. Too many of our spending decisions are focused just beyond our noses on next year's appropriations. "Uncontrollable" spending is only uncontrollable in the short run; spending can be controlled if the planning system builds in more lead time. The three-year rolling budget technique will also permit businessmen and public officials at the state and local levels to do a much better job in laying out their own plans, relying less on the need for more elaborate proposals of comprehensive planning.

Third, reforming the budget and planning process will not be enough unless we are also committed to insuring that programs are carried out with efficiency. Improving government's performance will require action on at least two other levels. We must undertake the basic structural reforms necessary to streamline federal operations and to make the government efficient once again. And we need increased program evaluation. Many programs fail to define with any specificity what they intend to accomplish. In Georgia, we applied rigorous performance standards and performance auditing. Such standards, which are working in state capitols around the nation and in successful businesses, should be adapted for use in federal departments and agencies.

Fourth, we must take steps to help

insure that we have an open and honest government as well as an efficient and effective government. An all-inclusive "Sunshine Law," similar to those passed in several states, should be implemented in Washington. With narrowly defined exceptions, meetings of federal boards, commissions, and regulatory agencies should be opened to the public. Broad public access, consonant with the right of personal privacy, should be provided to government files.

The activities of lobbyists must be much more thoroughly revealed and controlled, both with respect to Congress and the Executive departments and agencies. Quarterly reports of expenditures by all lobbyists who spend more than \$250 in lobbying in any three-month period should be required. The sweetheart arrangement between regulatory agencies and the regulated industries must be broken up, and the revolving door between them should be closed. Federal legislation should restrict the employment of any member of a regulatory agency by the industry being regulated for a set period of time.

Thus our first priority must be to improve both the process and structure of government. We seek a government that is efficient and effective, open and honest, and compassionate in achieving justice and meeting our critical national needs. Reorganization is not a dry exercise of moving around boxes in an organizational chart. It is a creative venture toward the better direction of the energies and resources of our government.

The reform I am seeking is not a retreat; it is a marshalling of our resources to meet the challenges of the last quarter of this century. The problem is not that program goals are unworthy; it is not that our public servants are unfit. What is at fault is that the structure and process of our government have not kept up with the times and a changing society.

In our fast moving world, the relationships among societal factors are indeed difficult to understand. Increases in world population, food shortages, environmental deteriora-

See CARTER, page 5

PA NEWS & VIEWS, OCTOBER 1976

FORD, from page 3

through improved policy guidance and strengthening the Federal Regional Councils. I look to the Federal Councils as a major force in our efforts to make government more efficient and responsive to the needs of the American people.

• I have proposed reform of the so-called Impact Aid Program. This initiative would ensure that school districts that are adversely affected by federal activities would receive offsetting support. At the same time, my proposal would not provide support where there are ancillary economic benefits provided through a federal presence or where there is no true burden resulting from federal activities.

• I have directed the establishment of a management orientation program for non-career executives who are new to the Executive Branch. The program has been established and is currently operational. This is a White House/OMB/Civil Service Commission enterprise which, through seminars and special reading materials, ensures that non-career executives, as they take office, are very well informed about how the Executive Branch and its central staff institutions work at the top level.

These are but a few of many, many examples where specific action has been proposed or taken to improve the governmental system. Perhaps the most important part of the total effort is our continuing work with the departments and agencies to "build in" effective management principles and practices in their major programs. Using the budget process, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulars, and a variety of other techniques, we seek better program planning, clearer definition of program objectives, detailed, well-designed implementation plans and procedures, effective evaluation of programs, tighter financial controls, and improved management systems to support decision making.

The ongoing Presidential Management Initiatives effort, for which I have charged the Director of OMB to

See FORD, page 5

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 5, 1976

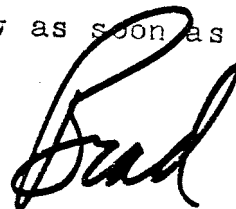
NOTE TO JIM FIELD

As you probably know, I am responsible now for coordination of Indian program matters.

The PFC wants to send out a one-page letter to all Indian tribes and organizations; it will go on the enclosed stationery and of course will be paid for by the PFC. It will be signed by the President. PFC is assembling the proper mailing list now.

I have drafted the letter and understand that you are the contact point to get the necessary clearances here in this neighborhood.

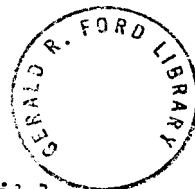
So I send this to you for clearance and ask that you let me know as soon as this is completed.



Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.



Dear _____



You are one of that honored community of responsible leaders who are deeply engaged in working for the progress of Native American people.

I write to you to ask for your support on November 2, and for the support of your associates and friends.

My confidence in making this request comes from my record on Indian affairs as President; it is based precisely on what you and your associates can expect in the future -- judged on that record.

In January of 1975 I signed the Indian Self-Determination Act, which means that tribes and organizations like yours will ^{have the opportunity to} stand more on their own feet and will have much more of a determining voice in administering Indian programs.

In September of 1976 I signed the Indian Health Care Improvement Act which authorizes new resources for the Indian health care delivery system.

My budgets for Indian programs include \$764 millions for BIA (up from 262 millions in FY 1969), \$425 millions for Indian health (up from \$13 millions in FY 1969), \$75 millions in manpower training (up from \$17 millions in FY 1973) and \$42 millions for HEW's Indian education (up from \$18 millions in FY 1973).

My administration has been vigorous in defending Indian treaty and trust rights and I will continue to do so.

I am proud of this record and believe you share this pride. With that record pointing the direction, I hope that you will help give me the opportunity to continue meeting the incompletd tasks still ahead of us for American Indian people.

GRF

GERALD R. FORD



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GRF

Steve Ford: Indians Will Have a Voice

President Ford's son Steve says Indians will be guaranteed a voice in his father's administration.

Ford, on a campaign tour of Western states for his father, Saturday told Kristine Harvey, Miss Indian America, he talks with his father daily and the President is interested in opinions and ideas at the local level.

Western states residents, concerned about energy development, were assured the President will stress less federal interference in the process with the states assuming most of the responsibility, Ford said.

Commenting on Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz's recent derogatory remarks about blacks in an ethnic joke, Ford said that sort of language "should not be used in my father's administration and I don't think my father thinks so either." However, Ford praised Butz's policy decisions as head of the Agriculture Department. UPI -- (10/3/76)

Let's Get Back to the Issues
(Editorial, excerpted, Philadelphia Inquirer)



President Ford has cleared the air with a news-conference explanation of the circumstances of golfing weekends and such things when he was a congressman. Jimmy Carter has accepted the explanation with a declaration that it ends the matter "as far as I am concerned." It is to be hoped that particular nit-picking is done and that the candidates will get back to the issues of the presidential election campaign.

Congress, when Mr. Ford was named vice president three years ago, made full inquiry into his acceptance of hospitality from golfing companions, his campaign contributions and expenditures and, indeed, virtually every aspect of his public and private life. No impropriety was found.

Politicians will not long serve their constituents if they insulate themselves from human contact. It is excessive to infer that reasonable hospitality be equated with influence. It is dismaying, however, when a congressional committee chairman accepts a fee from an organization or firm directly dependent on the committee or regulatory legislation -- of which there have been a number of recent examples. No such allegation has been made against Mr. Ford.

Election day is less than a month away. Both candidates owe it to themselves and to the voters to avoid being sidetracked by extraneous controversy and bear down on what they believe to be the important issues. -- (10/3/76)

ACTION REQUESTED

October 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BRAD PATTERSON

FROM:

FRED SLIGHT *FS*

SUBJECT:

Factsheet on Native Americans

Attached is an updated factsheet on the Administration's initiatives regarding our native Americans.

I would appreciate your review on this factsheet by c.o.b. today. Thank you for your assistance.

Attachment



Fred:
OK as amended
in the attached.
Fred

10/18/76
1:30 PM

The Federal Government has a very unique relationship with you and your people. It is a relationship of a legal trust and a high moral responsibility. That relationship is rooted deep in history, but it is fed today by our concern that the Indian people should enjoy the same opportunities as other Americans, while maintaining the culture and the traditions that you rightly prize as your heritage.

Remarks of the President
To American Indian Leaders
At the White House
July 16, 1976

During his two years as President, Gerald Ford has repeatedly demonstrated a personal concern for the needs of Native Americans. New policies and programs have shown the President's recognition of Federal obligations to America's first citizens. President Ford has backed up his policies and programs with money.

The 1970's have seen a new direction in Indian affairs. In the last century, Federal policy has vacillated between paternalism and gross neglect. President Ford has vigorously opposed both extremes. During his Congressional career and his two years as President, he has worked for a stable policy so that American Indians and Indian leaders can plan and work confidently for the future.

With that foundation, the choices available to Native Americans can be greatly broadened, while maintaining the tribal structure, a proven efficient and cohesive local unit. As President Ford said in an address to Indian leaders in the East Room of the White House on July 16, 1976:

"We can build on that foundation to improve the opportunities available to American Indians, and, at the same time, make it possible for them to live as they choose within their tribal structure. . . We have already begun to build. . . I wholeheartedly and unequivocally pledge our cooperation in working with you to improve the quality of Indian life with soundly managed programs and a stable policy."

The President's record consists neither of vague promises nor broad generalizations; it consists of performance and specifics; President Ford has backed up his policies with money.

* The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been transformed from a non-Indian organization, providing services and running programs, to a predominantly Indian organization.

of self-determination without termination

which works with Indian communities to help meet their programs and service needs. New Indian service sections have been established in Federal agencies including HEW, HUD, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor and Justice and in the White House itself.

- * Since 1970 the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been increased by almost 300 percent and the Indian health budget has grown by almost 400 percent.
- * The Indian Financing Act is now being implemented and has had a marked effect on economic development on the reservations. Revenue Sharing monies reach Indian tribal governments directly.
- * The Department of Commerce is targeting \$27.7 million for Indian for Indian economic planning and economic development in 1977.
- * The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, administered by the Department of Labor, allocates significant funds to Native Americans. Before CETA was enacted in FY 1973, manpower allocations for Indians totaled \$17.3 million; today Indian manpower funds total \$75 million including \$52.6 million going directly to 157 Indian prime sponsors.
- * The Office of Education's special funds for Indian education have risen from \$18 million in FY 1973 to \$42 million today.
- * Federal grants now help more than 16,000 Indian students attend colleges and universities, only part of the enormous surge in Indian education these past several years.
- * Funds under the National Indian Education Act have now reached 1,200 school districts and 235 grantees.
- * President Ford has directed the Departments of Interior and Justice to give high priority to the protection of Indian natural resources rights, especially water rights. The Administration has won milestone decisions for Indian in a number of these proceedings.
- * The erosion of the tribal land base has been halted; and restorations have been made of Blue Lake, Mt. Adams, and the Menominee ~~Reservations~~, while the historic Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has become law.
- * Due to Administration efforts, an Indian resource section has been established in the Department of

lands

Justice whose sole responsibility is litigation on behalf of Indian tribes to protect their natural resources and their jurisdictional rights.

- * The President intends that the one and one half billion dollars spent annually on Indian programs and services will be spent efficiently, with cooperation and without duplication.
- * The President has just signed the Indian Health Care Improvement Act which authorizes needed additional funds for Indian health manpower, ~~and~~ services and facilities.
- * In signing the Proclamation for Native Americans Awareness Week in Oklahoma last October 8, the President said:

There are about one million American Indian citizens, and some may say this is a very small minority. I count American Indian people, however, not in numbers but in the honored place that they hold in our multi-cultured society and in the future of our nation.

The 215 million of us are keenly concerned with the one million. The welfare and the progress of native Americans is high on the agenda of the American conscience.

My Administration is equally determined that history is going to continue to be changed, that the Indian shall no longer be lowest in poverty and slimmest in opportunity, and we are making those changes now.

I sign this Proclamation as a signal of that determination and as an invitation to all of my fellow citizens to reaffirm that our first Americans are among America's most respected and honored citizens.



Learning the will of the

30¢

BY DEANNA HANSELL

MISSION—Learning the will of the tribal people on the Umatilla Reservation is one of the most important jobs in tribal government, and it is by no means easy.

That duty falls upon the heads of General Council officers this year—and, in turn, they relay the concerns, worries and developing issues of the tribal community to the Board of Trustees, where problems are explored, positions taken, and solutions explored.

General Council officers this year are Chairman Carl D. Sampson, Vice Chairman Kathleen Gordon, Secretary Rosemary Narcisse, and Interpreter Eliza Bill. They were elected to these positions in last November's tribal elections.

The General Council itself was established Dec. 7, 1949. Their responsibilities and positions have rested on the shoulders of many others before them.



CARL SAMPSON
Chairman



KATHLEEN GORDON
Vice Chairman

On the election committee at that time were Marie E. Dick, Louise M. Elk, Aaron Minthorn, Clarence Burke, Gilbert E. Conner, Sam Kash Kash, David S. Hall and Isaac B. Patrick.

How does it decide... are? What is its purpose... changes needed? to those questions... month.

The original documents of her... 1949... never been subject

This year... has decided

Indian leaders

Ford then invited the tribal leaders to shake hands with him by passing through a receiving line, and he then vanished elsewhere. Convening again across the street, leaders backed Mel Tonasket, president of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) in a plan to meet in the first or second week with Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe on substantive Indian issues and problems. That upcoming session was agreed to by Kleppe.

A week later, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in Portland, Ore., to address the Oregon World Affairs Council, had his staff wire selected Northwest Indian leaders—about 40 in number—for a "closed meeting" at Portland's Sheraton Hotel in the East Ballroom at 9:30 a.m. Press notification and press coverage were excluded.

BRAD PATTERSON

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~~Dr. Theodore Marrs
Spec. Asst. to the President
Executive Office Bldg.
White House
Washington, DC~~

Umatilla Journal

CAYUSE UMATILLA WALLA WALLA

VOL. 1, NO. 8 PENDLETON, OR. 97801 (503) 276-8221 AUGUST 1976

Clinic expansion project gets million dollar grant

MISSION—Five architectural firms from across Washington and Oregon will be attending a meeting here in the first week of August to present particulars of their firms in the designing of the million-dollar Yellowhawk Clinic expansion.



TWO-STORY YELLOWHAWK EXPANSION SOUTH OF PRESENT CLINIC

The firms will present their options and ideas on the construction of a greatly expanded reservation health facility in line with desires and needs already formulated by the Tribal Health Department, Tribal Board of Health, Indian Health Service (IHS) and Yellowhawk Clinic staff.

Architectural firms up for review are Martell, Culler, Gale and Ericson, Spokane; Michael, Mann and Lakeman, Hermiston; and three Portland firms, Gabriel, Potter & Associates; Brun, Reddick & Associates; and Wulf, Zimmer, Gunsul & Frasca Partnership.

A theoretical two-story design for the projected health center was designed by Ken White Associates of Denver last winter (see photo), but the final design is an open matter.

Construction funds in the amount of \$983,000 were made available July 16 in a grant to the tribe from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) in Washington, D.C.

Maintenance and upkeep of the structure, once it is built, will be afforded through a community development grant from the IHS.

Among tribal units of government active behind the winning of the grant are the Tribal Development Office under Thomas Hampson, and the Board of Trustees who set the structure among highest tribal priorities.

Construction of the new building—once architects have been selected and plans have been selected—will probably not be

Lynch new 'soop'

MISSION—Emmett R. Lynch, a former tribal councilman and committeeman with his own Jicarilla Apache Tribe in north central New Mexico, is the heir apparent to the superintendency of the BIA Umatilla Indian Agency here.

then specializing in criminal law.

"My interest has switched from the pure aspects of law to working for Indians, trying to get the best for them," said Lynch in a telephone interview. "This is what I want to do—get them into the mainstream of American life if that's what they want to do. And if they don't, that's a decision for them to make."

In interviews with the Board of Trustees here July 9, he came in with the highest ratings after interviews with five top Indian candidates for the post. The BIA's Area Office has forwarded to Washington his nomination, and BIA Central Office announcement is expected soon. He will be the fourth Indian superintendent in Umatilla history.

First a tribal councilman, he joined his own BIA agency in 1968, rising from supply clerk to asst. realty officer, then to full realty officer. In 1973 he was appointed realty specialist with the BIA Albuquerque Area Office, then he took the Sacramento appointment.

Lynch, 39, is currently agency realty officer at the Sacramento, Cal. BIA office, which serves 36 separate tribes. He has worked at the Central Calif. Area Agency since October of 1974, and has been employed by the BIA since 1968.

He and his wife Tencha have four children—two boys aged 13 and 11, and girls 7 and 5—who will become known to school companions here in the fall. His sister Mary launched the first biweekly tribal newspaper, the "Jicarilla Chieftain," on their home reservation in 1960. It will be the family's first time to be in the Northwest.

In the early 1960s he studied a "double major" at the University of New Mexico, plugging into English and political science,

Ore. tax refunds due under new ruling

PENDLETON—Refunds on state income taxes are "due" to all Indians who earned their incomes and resided on the Umatilla Reservation at the same time, according to a new legal opinion issued by Interior Dept. Asst. Regional Solicitor C. Richard Neely in Portland July 15.

come taxes to the state should file for a refund. The state does not have records to enable it to make refunds to Indians without some application from the person qualified for an exemption."

Entitled to refunds would be all enrolled tribal members residing on the reservation, whether they were enrolled with this tribe or enrolled anywhere else in the nation. Also affected would be Indian employees of other tribes who have lived or are living here and earning their incomes privately, or through governmental agencies and tribal government.

Public Law 280, under which Oregon claimed it has taxing powers, went into effect Aug. 15, 1953. Whether the state will claim it can give refunds only for the past three years under a statute of limitations is not known at present. Perhaps 23 years of refunds are due.

Neely's legal opinion was prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Portland Area Office following a landmark Supreme Court decision last June 14 resolving the question of whether states have the rights to tax the individual incomes of reservation Indians. The Supreme Court's unanimous decision was written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr.

Affected Indian taxpayers may pick up a "protective refund claim"—Form 40-X—from the State Revenue Dept., 700 S.E. Emigrant, Pendleton, or at the Tribal Administration Office in Mission.

Neely's opinion, on the heels of the Supreme Court decision, makes it necessary for the state of Oregon to return tax revenues to individual Indians on the reservation. Wrote Neely in part:

"The immediate impact of [the Supreme Court decision] will be an examination by state and local taxing officials of the application of their tax laws to Indians. Where the state has been collecting an income tax upon income earned within the reservation, such as the Umatilla, a refund would be due. Those Indians who have paid in-

Oregon's response is in the hands of Ore. Atty. Gen. Lee Johnson. The state tax office will follow his guidelines.

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Bicentennial gr to D.C. folklife f



A VIDEOTAPE FILM CREW focuses on a presentation during the National Folklife Festival's Native American Learning Center in Washington, D.C., as part of the BIA's VTR Documentation Project. Many tribal ceremonial delegations have been found before these cameras. All-Indian video crew are, from left: Patty Grant, Eastern Cherokee of North Carolina; Joe Fisher, Blackfeet of Montana; Howard Rainer, Taos Pueblo of New Mexico; and behind Howard, Christine Zuni, San Juan-Isleta Pueblo of New Mexico.—(Smith-Mattingly Photo.)

MISSION—Thirteen tribal members will represent the Confederated Tribes from this reservation From Aug. 21 to Aug. 24 at the Smithsonian Institution's Festival of American Folklife.

Ronald Pond, chairman of the Nixyaawian Celebration Committee, has been designated researcher and coordinator for the group. Said Pond: "The Umatilla Tribe of Indians will supply the Smithsonian with a program consisting of no less than 13 people to participate. These representatives will include craftmakers, singers, dancers, speakers and other important forms of talent. They will present as complete a picture as possible of the community for the 1976 Festival of American Folklife."

Members of the cultural delegation are:

—**Bill Johnson**, an elder raised in the old ways. He descends from Chief Joseph's band from the Wallowa Valley. He is a war dancer, singer and accomplished craftsman. He danced when the Umatilla culture was very rich in traditions in the early 1920s, and was a singing leader when the Umatilla Tribal Singers recently taped two record albums. One of the few individuals left who knows the Feather Dance Song—a tradition to honor a veteran who fought in battle—he is a craftsman widely known for his quality porcupine skill in his specialty: roach-making.

—**Alex Johnson**, also a descendant from Chief Joseph's band, is a war dancer, singer and craftsman. As he likes to say, he used to dance "when war dancers were war dancers." He also sang on the two taped Umatilla albums and led the Umatilla group when it won first place in 1975 at Warm Springs, Ore. His craftsman specialty is drum making, and he has just finished re-covering the old drum used at the Cayuse celebration.

—**Marvin Patrick**, better known as "Wish," is named after his great-grandfather Wishlaw-yatsu. Raised in the McKay Creek area when the old people still rounded up horses, he gathered roots, sang war dance songs and carried on the Indian Religion. While in high school he posed as a war dancer in a photo which became reknowned in the Round-Up and Happy Canyon programs. A Korean war vet and past chairman of the Celebration Committee, he has held singing sessions at his house throughout the winters.

—**Ronald Pond**, graduate of Eastern Oregon State College in 1974 and currently chairman of the Celebration Committee, is a singer and dancer. His specialty is the construction of sweathouses.

—**Fred Hill**, grandson of Tom Joe, was raised in the McKay Creek area. A graduate of Chemawa where he was active with the Indian club, he has participated in a Umatilla Album and another with Leroy Selam at White Swan. He is well known for his singing ability throughout the Northwest. A dancer, he is now at work on the development of tribal curriculum units.

—**Thomas Morning Owl**, grandson of George Spi-

no from McKay Creek and a junior high student, sings, dances, does beadwork, woodwork, weaving and other skills. Dances across Northwest.

—**Suzie Williams**, better known by friends and relatives as "Daisy Colalas," is the group's eldest member. She has canoed on the Columbia. She and her late husband McKinley became popular figures here as the woman with her travois and the man who led the horse with the dead deer. She is versatile in all phases of traditional crafts and history, and sews tepees.

—**Ellen Johnson** is the daughter of Chief Clarence Burke. She has worked with the Miyanaashma summer camp since 1972. A cultural specialist hired for BMCC cultural classes, her specialty is doing beadwork. She has displayed throughout the school in the area. One latest work: a flowered bag which could be used as a horse decoration.

—**Esther Johnson** has also worked with Miyanaashma camp and BMCC. She was a VISTA volunteer dealing specifically with Indian culture. A dancer, she has won in circle dance competitions in many places. She is currently at work in the old style on a leather belt. Two recordings were made in her home as well as beadwork sessions. Formation of Celebration Committee was ratified there.

—**Elizabeth Jones**, daughter of Chief Willie Wocatsie, Walla Walla Chief, is a fluent speaker of the Walla Walla language. The surge of interest in traditional religion her has made her an important elder. Her expertise and knowledge of tradition are invaluable to the young. She knows the Coyote legends, works with elders as a CHR and weaves both bags and belts.

—**Martha Franklin**, of the Quamempts and Hall family from the Gibbon area, is a former Happy Canyon Princess and Mission Days Rodeo Princess. A specialist in crafts, culture and now curriculum, she is always helping schoolchildren. A winner at circle dancing, her specialty is beadwork.

—**Judy Burke Farrow** comes from the Burke and Patrick families from Tutuilla. A former Happy Canyon Princess and EOSC student, she is now housing authority receptionist. Named "Miss Congeniality" during a Miss Umatilla County Pageant, she has worked with the Tutuilla Choir for the past nine years, appearing across the Northwest. Accomplished dancer and winner in circle dance competitions, she devotes her time to children.

—**Leona Pond's** Indian name is Naniinma, a big canyon along the Clearwater River in Idaho. Her grandfather Cyrus Wilkinson resides in Wallowa. A junior hi student in Pendleton, she likes to sing and dance, and has won since girlhood. For the past two years she has gone out and dug roots for the celery and root feasts. She enjoys weaving practices war dancing and she attends all singing sessions.

'Native American Week'?

WASHINGTON—Declaration of the week Oct. 10-16 as "Native American Awareness Week" this year will come about if Congress acts on a House joint resolution introduced in May by Congressman Risenhoover. The bill calls upon "the people of the United States" to observe the week "with appropriate ceremonies and activities."

The text of the resolution states that "too few non-Indian people today recognize the vast contributions made by Native Americans to many and varied professions and occupations," and that "too few" on and off-reservation Indians are receiving recognition for their contributions to society. It also states there has been "oppression of all Indian tribes and people" and that this history has hindered the average American from comprehending the "true image of the Native American" while new efforts in preserving Indian culture and heritage are moving apace.

GOP Heads to Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Republican Party presidential nominating convention begins here Aug. 16, and between then and Aug. 20 either Incumbent Gerald R. Ford or Challenger Ronald Reagan will become the standard bearer for the GOP. Also to be completed and adopted is the Republican party platform, which declares the principles and policies upon which the eventual candidate will run.

Last July 26, Reagan announced his vice presidential running mate, the liberal Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania. Odds were running high that Ford might also announce his running mate prior to the convention's opening. A handful of Indian delegates was scheduled to attend.

Northwest battle building

PORTLAND—A public hearing here Aug. 3 will be held by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to consider adoption of rules for the fall salmon season for the Columbia River treaty Indian fishery above Bonneville Dam, and an August gillnet season below Bonneville Dam outward to the Pacific.

The hearing will be conducted jointly by the Oregon DFW and the Washington State Department of Fisheries. The hearing will be held in the Western Forestry Center Auditorium located in the Portland Zoo-OMSI area just off Southwest Canyon Road.

Attending in behalf of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation are Tribal Fish Committee members Sam Kash Kash, Kenneth Bill and Kathryn Brigham, and Tribal Atty. Douglas Nash.

Copies of the proposed rules can be obtained by writing to Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, P.O. Box 3503, Portland, OR 97208.

The Umatilla, Nez Perce, Warm Springs and Yakima treaty Indian fishermen have not yet this year had a commercial fishing season, creating economic hardships for all Indian fishermen affected. If approved, Indians are entitled to 50 percent of the fall fish runs.

NEWS HOTLINE: (503) 276-1311

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P.O. BOX 579
PENDLETON, ORE. 97801

Learning the will of the tribal people

BY DEANNA HANSELL

MISSION—Learning the will of the tribal people on the Umatilla Reservation is one of the most important jobs in tribal government, and it is by no means easy.

That duty falls upon the heads of General Council officers this year—and, in turn, they relay the concerns, worries and developing issues of the tribal community to the Board of Trustees, where problems are explored, positions taken, and solutions explored.

General Council officers this year are Chairman Carl D. Sampson, Vice Chairman Kathleen Gordon, Secretary RoseMary Narcisse, and Interpreter Eliza Bill.

The General Council itself was established Dec. 7, 1949. Their responsibilities and positions have rested on the shoulders of many others before them.

In 1949, the new Constitution and By-Laws of the Confederated Tribes were submitted to all adult voters here for ratification on Nov. 4. Among voters, 113 voted for adoption, 104 against. It became the law of Umatilla lands following approval by the Interior Department on Dec. 7, 1949.



CARL SAMPSON
Chairman



KATHLEEN GORDON
Vice Chairman



ROSEMARY NARCISSE
Secretary



ELIZA BILL
Interpreter

On the election committee at that time were Marie E. Dick, Louise M. Elk, Aaron Minthorn, Clarence Burke, Gilbert E. Conner, Sam Kash Kash, David S. Hall and Isaac B. Patrick.

The original documents of 1949 have never been subject to any changes yet. But presently there are some possible constitution amendments in the making—delegating authority to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and to the Tribal Treasurer to hasten tribal business.

Today, how do General Council officers look at ways of hearing the thoughts of people?

How does it decide what 'issues' are? What is its power? Are any changes needed? Some answers to those questions appeared this month.

This year, the General Council has decided to switch tribal inheritance bills before the U.S. Congress. It has explored police conduct on and outside the reservation. It has examined the new Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. Reburial of tribal ancestors is a current issue.

Says Secretary RoseMary Narcisse of the council's powers: "I believe that the powers of the General Council and the

Board of Trustees is just about equal. The Board won't act on anything until the General council okays it. I think they both work together pretty

much." Says Vice Chairman Kathleen Gordon: "I think that they have a tremendous amount of power." The General Council consists of all tribal members aged 18 or over meeting together.

Ms. Gordon rates the jurisdiction issue and the inheritance bill rewording as the major workings of the GC this spring. And RoseMary says: "The state police issue and the

reburial."

How does the GC determine what issues will be discussed in open forum? "It's usually left to the people as to what they're interested in, and what they feel they'd like to hear. Usually they like to know what's going on—but we've not had enough reports from the various tribal committees working for the GC.

Kathleen adds that once in a while there is a problem of "people-input," and she gives a lot of thought to that.

"I've always wondered why people don't speak out. I know that they're interested. I don't know if it's the fear of speaking, or if it's the training Indian people get in the early days where they are supposed to be seen and not heard. These things I've always wondered about. There are a lot of people with a lot of knowledge who could have a lot of input and make thing better if they'd only talk up." Adds RoseMary: "They should be out there stating their views."

An agenda is drawn up before each monthly GC session under the Chairman's direction. It takes some time to do that. Lunch is served during the midday break. Days off work are okayed for attendance.

Kathleen believes the BIA agency should be much more active in delivering reports to the tribal people in accounting for its month-by-month actions. "There's really not enough BIA participation," she says. "I think they should be more inclined to be there, to be questioned, to answer questions or to explain certain things that are coming out to the people."

Eighteen and above, it's open to all tribal citizens—young and middle-aged and old. Concludes Kathleen:

"I really do wish that the young people would get more involved, know what's going on in tribal government, so they will know how to carry on. I really feel that some old people have let us down, letting us lose our culture and letting a tendency go on toward the white way of life.

"But that's past now, and we have to do what we can for our youngsters. Get them more involved and interested in tribal government. I think it would be really great to get the 18-year-olds to know how important it is to nominate, vote and get the right people in there who'll really work for the tribe. They don't realize how important their ideas are."

dateline: northwest

Heckman joins NIFC

OLYMPIA—James L. Heckman on July 26 assumed the post of tribal-state coordinator with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NIFC) following his resignation after 25 years with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Northwest fishing photo file

WARM SPRINGS—The Warm Springs Tribes, through a tribal-BIA contract, will have available by Sept. 30 a comprehensive photograph file on contemporary Northwest Indian fishing, including fisheries on the coast, up the Columbia River, and on sites utilized by the four inland treaty fishing tribes—Nez Perce, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Yakima.

Tribes have already begun requesting photo selections from the BIA Portland Area Office, and fisheries and outdoor recreation specialist Edgar J. Warner says these photos will be available for use by Northwest Indian newspapers and publications. Requests for such print use can be made, says Warner, by contracting his Portland office at (503) 234-3361, Ext. 4257.

New Spokane uranium digs?

WELLPINIT, Wash.—A 2,000-ton per day uranium and mining and milling operation on the Spokane Reservation has won tentative approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The \$40 million project will be built by a subsidiary of the copper giant Phelps-Dodge Co., Western Nuclear, Inc.

Western Nuclear estimates that about 14.2 million pounds of uranium oxide underlie the Spokane Reservation. Dawn Mining Co. already operates the so-called "Midnite Mine" north of here, where some problems have developed concerning the disposal of radioactive gas. The largest uranium mine in the world exists on the lands of Laguna Pueblo in mid-state New Mexico.

Chemawa gets building funds

WASHINGTON—The Senate by voice vote two weeks ago passed a \$5.6 billion appropriations bill and the House followed that action by approving \$10 million in construction funds for Chemawa Indian School north of Salem, Ore.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., said congressional action on the appropriations bill "virtually assures a prompt start on construction of the new Chemawa Indian School in Salem in the next few months," probably in October. On that assumption, the Bureau of Indian Affairs negotiated a contract four weeks ago to get temporary module units in place by late August so students can attend classes and go about their routines during the three years construction is expected to take. The school was established in February of 1880.

'Lucy doesn't lose'

NESPELEM, Wash.—Lucy Covington, long-time tribal council member of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation here, won a two-year term as tribal chairman during the July council elections.

"Lucy doesn't lose," quipped a long-time friend and supporter. She is also an officer and founder of the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) and an area vice president of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Redoing Chief Seattle memorial

SUQUAMISH—A new gravesite memorial to Chief Seattle, the famed Suquamish leader, is expected to be completed in time for Chief Seattle Days here Aug. 21-22. The cedar-pole memorial is being carved by three Indian artists at Port Townsend, and will be installed in mid-August.

Chief Seattle died in 1886 at the age of 80. The first monument was erected in 1890, and the second in 1938. The new monument tribute is financed largely through a Suquamish tribal grant in the amount of \$35,000, with offsets of \$25,000 being raised by friends and supporters of the tribe.

Nez Perce treaty viewing

SALEM—The Nez Perce Treaty of 1855 signed at old Fort Walla Walla will be on display here until the end of August at the office of Oregon Secretary of State Clay Myers, along with other historic Northwest documents from the National Archives in the capital.

The Nez Perce treaty includes provisions for the retention of exclusive fishing rights both within and outside the Nez Perce Reservation established in Idaho where its tribal members were guaranteed rights to fish forever without interference. Also included in the temporary documents display are two "passports" for Christian missionaries Marcus Whitman and Henry Spaulding, and a petition by early immigrants into Oregon pressing for settlement of the territory then open in 1830.

Display of Coos relics

REEDSPORT—Excavation of an old tribal village along the Umpqua River here is underway by students from Lane Community College under the direction of Archeologist Peter Stenhouse and Jeff Zuker, in two sites explored over the past two years.

The Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Confederated Tribes maintain a museum here, and all new artifacts will be placed inside. Zuker teaches Northwest Indian cultures at LCC. All artifacts are first catalogued and submitted for analysis, then returned to the Coos, Umpqua and Siuslaw. Found to date are obsidian points, bone tools, square nails and newer tribal items.

legal affairs

State tax immunity

THE QUESTION of whether the state of Oregon can impose its income tax on income earned by Indians residing on the Umatilla Reservation and derived from reservation sources may finally be answered.

This has been unresolved since 1973 when the United States Supreme Court decided the case of 'McClanahan v. Arizona State Tax Commission.' The holding of that case was summarized in a companion case as follows:



"In the special area of state taxation, absent cession of jurisdiction or other federal statutes permitting it, there has been no satisfactory authority for taxing Indian reservation lands or Indian income from activities carried on within the boundaries of the reservation, and 'McClanahan'...lays to rest any doubt in this respect by holding that such taxation is not permissible absent Congressional consent."

AFTER THAT DECISION, it appeared clear that state income tax could not be applied to reservation residents who earned their income within the reservation boundaries.

Consequently, the theory was developed that there is a distinction between reservations that are under Public Law 280 and those that are not. The reservation that was the subject of the 'McClanahan' decision was a non-Public Law 280 reservation.

THE CASE of 'Omaha Tribe of Indians v. Peters' then began in the federal court system to test whether state income taxes applied to Public Law 280 tribes. The Indian position lost in both the trial court and appeals court—with the latter holding that Congress, by enacting Public Law 280 in 1952, "exercised its constitutional power to allow Nebraska to impose taxes upon the income of reservation Indians earned in the reservation."

That case went to the Supreme Court for review, where it still remains. We, that is the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, joined others in filing an amicus curiae brief in the Supreme Court urging reversal of the Court of Appeals.

Then came the case of 'Bryan v. Itasca County, Minnesota,' in the U.S. Supreme Court. This case raised the question of whether the state and county could impose a personal property tax on the plaintiff Russell Bryan's mobile home located on trust land within the Leech Lake Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota. Leech Lake is subject to Public Law 280.

THE SUPREME COURT basically answered the income tax question in its analysis of state taxing powers over Public Law 280 reservations. The Supreme Court's basic holding was that immunity from state taxes has been provided to Indians by the federal government; in order to change this status, Congress must do so in clear and express language as it has done in termination acts; Public Law 280 was enacted to give states jurisdiction over private litigation between parties and made no express grant of taxing authority. Therefore, the state could not impose the personal property tax.

The same analysis applies to state income taxes.

A request for a written position from the Oregon Department of Revenue has been made by the Confederated Tribes. The state office referred that request to the local office in Pendleton for an answer. Once that information is received, it will be made known to all interested persons. Refunds of state income taxes paid over the past years should be in order.

— TRIBAL ATTY. DOUGLAS R. NASH

Northwest Indian session looms

SPOKANE—The annual convention of the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) is scheduled from Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 at Spokane's Davenport Hotel, according to ATNI Executive Director Hilary "Skip" Skanen. The ATNI session is of such importance that it customarily sets the nationwide agenda for the annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) shortly afterwards.




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ATNI officers elected last fall are: President Calvin J. Peters, Squaxin Island; First Vice President Lucy Covington, Colville; Second Vice Pres. Pat Lefthand, Kootenai; Third Vice Pres. Eugene Parker, Makah; Recording Secy. Lorraine Teeman, Burns-Paiute; Asst. Recording Secy. Amelia Trice, Kootenai; and Treasurer Jim McKay, Lummi.

Ordeal by fire

BY DEANNA HANSELL

MISSION—Marilyn Spencer Dick, a young Yakima woman who was born and raised here on the Umatilla Reservation, recently had her home destroyed by fire, which also resulted in the loss of her uncle, John Sampson. The fire completely destroyed the home.

It was not the first time Marilyn lost a home to fire. When she was attending school in Toppenish, Wash., she returned home one day and found her home burned down. The latest fire was here at the Nicht-Yow-Way Village last Apr. 10. Since that time, Marilyn has been recovering from the shock of that all-too-real nightmare.

She is grateful to all the various people who helped her through this recent tragedy. Says Marilyn: "I don't want to mention any names, because there were so many people and different organizations who helped that I don't want to leave someone out. A lot of these people I didn't even know, yet they were there to help me.

"It was kind of hard to say thanks before, since I lost my uncle in the fire. Words were hard to come by. Several people asked me, 'What do you need most? What can I do to help?' I couldn't think of anything. At times like that, material things are not important. Thinking of things that I have lost, you just can't compare that to a loss of human life.

"I couldn't find a way to express the things that I needed. I guess I was in a deep shock and was at a loss for words. It still does bother me quite a bit. My family and friends—everybody really was great in helping me overcome the effects of the fire.

"I had planned on getting thank-you cards, but as people came bringing me things such as blankets, clothing and so on, I tried to keep track of who brought what, and then my sister noticed my finger and leg. My leg was fractured in two places. This resulted in my having to spend a month in the hospital.

"There were benefit dinners held for me at the Community Center. Some of the people thought I should have been there, but they didn't know I was in the hospital at the time. I was in traction.

"Right now my doctor has me on complete bed rest. I can't go out, I can't go out in the car, I can't even get into my wheelchair." (She has been paralyzed from the shoulders down for several years as the result of a car accident.) "I also thought I should allow a certain amount of time for people to forget the immediate hurt of the real tragedy, waiting for the time when we could talk about it without one of us breaking down in tears. I just want to thank everyone for helping my son Lester and myself.

"They have offered the house back to me after its [rebuilding] is completed, but both my family and I just feel that we could not be comfortable there after what has happened. It has been rebuilt exactly as it was before the fire. Things like that don't usually bother me—but I think in this instance it would.



MARILYN SPENCER DICK

"So they have given me another house, next to my sister Gloria Jim. After the fire I was staying with her, but I didn't want to get into the habit of

depending on somebody. It's hard to get into the habit of doing things for yourself, once you've depended totally on someone else to do everything for you. I felt that I should have a house of my own for my son and myself. My sister is next door and we have an intercom system. If I should need her, all I have to do is push a button and she can talk to me.

"I'm still working on trying to get some furniture, but I feel I'm pretty well off there. There was an incident that I would like to tell. I needed a washer and dryer. This lady was selling a set. I called her up and said I would send someone to look at it and buy it. She said she would feel better if I came to look at the set myself. I ex-

(Continued on Page 5)

 **community calendar**

SENIOR CITIZENS and friends meet every Wednesday at 11:30 a.m. for good food and good company. Birthday tributes for all persons having birthdays in one month held on last Wednesday of the month.

AUGUST 2

9:00 a.m. Children's recreation. Community Center.
7:00 p.m. BOARD OF TRUSTEES meeting. Board Room.

AUGUST 3

9:00 a.m. Health Board meeting. Community Center.
1:00 p.m. Diploma classes. ABE Center.
Children's field trip to Wallowa Lake.

AUGUST 5

8:00 a.m. PROGRAM DIRECTORS meeting. Board Room.
9:00 a.m. Children's recreation. Community Center.
6:00 p.m. Diploma classes. ABE Center.
7:00 p.m. Basketball practice. Community Center.
7:30 p.m. American Legion Post 140 meeting. Comm. Ctr.

AUGUST 6

8:00 a.m. Housing Authority meeting. Hsing. Authority Ofc.
8:30 a.m. Rummage sale and lunch. Community Center.
9:00 a.m. Children's recreation. Community Center.

AUGUST 9

9:00 a.m. Children's recreation. Comm. Ctr.
1:00 p.m. JOM Parents Committee mtg. Comm. Ctr.

AUGUST 10

1:00 p.m. Children's field trip to Hat Rock.
Diploma classes. ABE Center.

AUGUST 11

9:00 a.m. Children's recreation. Community Center.

AUGUST 12

9:00 a.m. GENERAL COUNCIL meeting. Community Center.
6:00 p.m. Diploma classes. ABE Center.
7:00 p.m. Basketball practice.

AUGUST 13

9:00 a.m. Children's recreation. Community Center.

AUGUST 16

9:00 a.m. Children's recreation. Community Center.
6:30 p.m. Community Center Supper for Round-Up Queen & Court
Happy Canyon Directors
7:00 p.m. BOARD OF TRUSTEES meeting. Board Room.

AUGUST 17

1:00 p.m. Diploma classes. ABE Center.
Children's field trip to Portland.

AUGUST 19

8:00 a.m. PROGRAM DIRECTORS meeting. Board Room.
6:00 p.m. Diploma classes. ABE Center.
7:00 p.m. Basketball practice. Community Center.
7:30 p.m. American Legion Post 140 meeting. Community Center.

AUGUST 20

9:00 a.m. Children's recreation. Community Center.

AUGUST 24

6:00 p.m. CHILDREN'S REC FINAL PICNIC. Everyone invited.
Community Center.
6:00 p.m. Diploma classes. ABE Center.

AUGUST 26

6:00 p.m. Diploma classes. ABE Center.
7:00 p.m. Basketball practice. Community Center.

AUGUST 31

1:00 p.m. Diploma classes. ABE Center.

SPORTS



summer splash

THE HIGH WARM WATER of summer is happiness to all, but especially to children. Caught in action swimming at "Grandma Susie's" is this lively bunch of youngsters. Pictured at left (left to right) are the Pond twins, Ross and Mitchell, with sister Leona. At right—taking the "Nestea Plunge"—is Clifford "Punky" Pond, already an athletic star in his own right, with companions looking on and carefully judging his champ dive. Swimming along the Umatilla River has been one of the most favored sports this summer, as it has been in hundreds of summers past.—(C.U.J. Photo.)

FIRE

(Continued from Page 4)

plained to her that I couldn't because I was in traction and had broken my leg. She asked me how this all happened, and I told her the story.

"I then sent some people to pick up the set. When they returned they had the washer and dryer. They told me that the lady had torn up the check, and said that she didn't want to take my money. 'I'm not using it and I want her to have it.' I couldn't believe it. I had already taken the amount of the check out of my checkbook!

"It's really good to know that there're still people like that around. Sometimes it takes something of a tragedy to bring out the good in people... It makes you think if there's still some people like that around, it makes it worth fighting for another tomorrow.

"As soon as I can get around again, I'll get back into school. I don't think I could've done it if I didn't have the support of all the people that helped me."

SPORTS BRIEFS

EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT at 7:30 p.m. from Aug. 3 to Aug. 31, open basketball practice for everyone is held at the Night-Yow-Way Community Center. If the baseball season is a little slow for you, try this.

LAST MONTH the Journal reported on the participation of Rod Cowapoo, Warner "Goose" Williams, Don Williams and Louis Crane at the Natl. Pocket Billiard Assn. pool tournament in Portland's Memorial Coliseum on June 19. Also there were Ivan "Slim" Bill and James Webb. We're sorry we missed you in last month's edition.

Eight make All-Stars



PENDLETON—in the 1976 baseball season, eight reservation boys have made the Little League and Babe Ruth All-Star Teams for Pendleton.

Allen Spencer and Mitchell Pond have been selected for the first time for the Pendleton Americans. Brooker Jones has made the Pendleton Nationals—a repeat since he also was on the All-Star team last year as an 11-year-old.

Buck Jones and Malvin "Boo Boo" Jamison both were on the Little League All-Star Team for the Pendleton Americans last year. Now they have been selected for the Pendleton Nationals' 13-year-old team. They began playing in Pendleton for the district playoffs July 28.

Clifford "Punky" Pond was on the 13-year-old Pendleton Americans in Babe Ruth last year—and has made the 14-15-year-old Pendleton Americans this year.

Victor SoHappy has been on the Little League All-Star Team, 13-year-old All-Star Team, and is one of the few 14-year-olds to make the 14-15-year-old All-Star Team for the Pendleton Nationals Babe Ruth Team.

Ross Simmons was selected for the 13-year-old Babe Ruth Pendleton Nationals Team as well. He played the regular season for the Auto Dealers. Ross was on the All-Star team from the Triangle League from Athena-Weston and Adams for the Little League last year. During the playoffs for the District Little League Championship he pitched a no-hitter.

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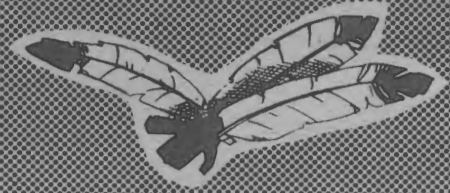
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"Okay, Chief! Forget the rain dance and water the lawn like everybody else—okay?"

names & faces



THE ONLY PERMANENT EXHIBIT for American Indians built for viewing by Bicentennial visitors to the nation's capital is the one located in the foyer of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). It was conceived, designed, constructed and transported to Washington, D.C. by the Tribal Services Association of Everett, Wash. It contains artwork, carvings, photographs, poetry and statements of nearly all the Native Peoples of North America throughout its unique design. Photos of the past are black-and-white; contemporary and future are portrayed in full color.—(Photo courtesy Tribal Services Assn., Everett, Wash.)

CARPIO MESSAGE: Mrs. Leona Carpio in a letter to all tribal members thru the C.U.J. writes: "Please excuse the delay in expressing our very sincere appreciation for the many gifts and the dinner preceding our departure from Umatilla Agency. The art pieces we received have become a part of our household decor, adding to our collection of Indian art. The beautiful beadwork, robes and shawls will be treasured forever with fond memories of the Northwest and especially of the many friends in the Mission and Pendleton areas."

"A most unique and intangible item came indirectly and in the form of a petition in behalf of my husband [Mannie]. Speaking personally, his dedication to the Indian cause and determination, he worked with great enthusiasm with the Confederated Tribes. The rapport he had with tribal leaders and elders—and their willingness to work with him—made an ideal position to which he looked forward each day. We (the family) were familiar with the accomplishments, but we were also aware of the disappointments. It gave him great satisfaction and an overwhelming gratification that his efforts were so recognized by the tribe that it warranted a petition in an effort to retain him as Superintendent. We can only say thanks."

"It is needless to say how much our family misses Oregon. With much reluctance and regret, we left friends, schools & temperature highs in the 80's. Manuel got his first "trophy" of 10 rattles. Fortunately, the snake was not in our neighborhood. Thank you all again for your friendship and the opportunity you gave our family to live in the Northwest. We thoroughly enjoyed our short stay. We have every intention of returning for a visit in the near future. With all best wishes." [Letter from San Carlos, Ariz.]

OPEN HOUSE: An Open House is scheduled Aug. 18 at Yellowhawk Clinic from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. so that all tribal members will have an opportunity to meet the new staff members of the clinic in person. New staffers are Iona Hoeft, who has transferred from the Forestry Service to the clinic as contract health service technician; Dentist Richard Gabriel; Physician T. Dudley Beck; nurse Gail Burton; technologist Patrick Fredricks; receptionist Patty Boltz; clerk typists Mitzi Rodriguez and Linda Jones;

and physician's asst. Sharon Portley. The following day—Aug. 19 at 9:00 a.m.—at the Senior Citizens' Center, an "orientation and planning meeting" is also set with Indian Health Service (IHS) Portland Area Office personnel. That, too, is wide open for meeting people.

SENIOR FOLKS NOTES: The month of July was full of birthdays for our Sr. Citizens' Golden Age Council. Saluted, sung to and honored with presents were Art Motanic, Myrtle Motanic, Florence Carden, Esther Johnson, Leota Rainville, Vivian Minthorn and Juanita Van Pelt-Torres. ...The senior citizens now have a regular Wednesday bus to take them to Pendleton for normal chores. But the Golden Age Council needs volunteers to take them to Mt. Adams for huckleberry picking—probably including an overnight stay. Pickups or station wagons especially are needed (with their drivers) for a mid-August excursion. In the mood? Contact Leota Rainville at 276-0567 or Esther Johnson at 276-5630.

NEWSMAKERS



KENNETH MADSON in a recent Court of Honor was awarded Eagle Rank—the highest award in scouting—in Spokane. Son of Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Madson of Veradale, Wash. (she is the former Arlene Lavador of Cayuse), Kenneth is asst. sr. patrol leader of Troop 485. He will be a junior at Central Valley Hi where he is also active in sports and music.

TRIBAL TRAVELLERS: Leslie Minthorn, Board Chairman, flew to Washington, D.C. for a July 16 meeting with President Ford after receiving a telegraphed invitation. [He will give a report "from the inside" at the Board meeting Aug. 2]. ...Atty. Douglas Nash has also been extremely busy with the American Indian Policy Review Commission: in D.C. July 7-12, in Boulder, Colo. July 18, then back to D.C. on AIPRC task force reports. ...Eliza Bill was also in the capital the week Ford met with Indian leaders, as an invited guest of the Festival of American Folklife below the Washington Monument. There was "lots of climbing, and lots of sultry heat," she said. "There were not many of the beaded Indian people, mostly the ribbon people with appliqued ribbons and appliqued outfit," she observed of Midwest Indian guests. She returns Aug. 9 till Aug. 16 on a chartered jet. "It's going to be hot for a buckskin outfit!"... Art Motanic, chairman of the Golden Age Council, attended a National Conference on Ageing in Phoenix in mid-June, and Viola Wocatsie was in Portland July 20-

22 for a Portland Area Indian Health Board session.

HOMESICK BLUES: Two Umatilla men recently got lonesome for home while in Oklahoma. David Williams of Lawton, Okla. and Paul "Bucky" Minthorn of Elgin, Okla. decided to pool their resources so both families could afford a visit home. David's wife Rita is a Kiowa-Apache, and son Eagle is 2. Bucky's wife Linda, Comanche and he have a son, Micah, 2. Bucky's mother-in-law Wanda Pewewardy, Comanche, joined them for the home visit July 25-30. They spent their time renewing acquaintances, seeing relatives and swimming in the warm Umatilla.

BOXING BOON: The Boxing Club coached by Adolph Melendrez has received its boxing equipment which has been as anxiously awaited. Workout days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Boys wishing to join are required to get an IHS physical and an okay from parents in writing. For more info call Irene Melendrez at 276-3165.

CONCRETE SEPTIC TANKS



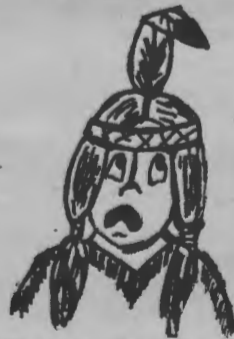
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home groans



SPARKY SPENCER, when asked the question of "How do you keep your act together?" answered "Kaopectate."

WHAT WAS the first mobile home in North America? The tepee.

VINE DELORIA JR., Standing Rock Sioux expert, writer & essayist, was once asked what Indians first called this country before the white-eyes came. His reply: "Ours."

ONE YAKIMA LADY we know doesn't like to have her own name used around. She just calls herself "Short Stack."

A WHITE COUPLE who adopted a Cayuse baby are reported studying the Cayuse language "so we can understand what he is saying when he grows up."

ONE POWWOW MOTHER was overheard ebuking her daughter who had just finished arguing with her Warm Springs boyfriend. "Don't argue so much now," she said, "or you'll have to fight that much harder when you're married!"

A NEZ PERCE FRIEND of ours doesn't use the word "porno" for magazines like Playboy, Penthouse and Hustler. He calls them "Snag-A-Zines."

MARRIAGE-GO-ROUND: We know this gal who gets married and divorced so often she owns a wash'n'wear wedding dress. And this other guy we know has a credit card he uses only for marriage licenses!

OVERHEARD AT THE ELKHORN: "I've had my heart broken so many times, it breaks on the dotted line."

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TRIBAL HISTORY:

**EARLY
RESERVATION
DAYS**

BY RICHARD LA COURSE

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PART 6: THE TRIBAL COURT

IN 1883, JUST TWO YEARS after the establishment of the first Indian Police Force on the Umatilla Reservation, occurred the creation of its first Court of Indian Offenses. The first judge to preside over the hearings of that original court was drawn from among the ranks of the police force.

What he would hear in his court reflected the "troubles of the times." Nearby white settlers and ranchers were becoming heavily involved in the sale of whiskey and other alcoholic beverages to tribal members—with the clear view of persuading the tribal people to sell or deed or lease their lands. The matter of illegal grazing and roaming of white-owned livestock and horses on reservation lands was spreading like a plague, and the tribal policemen could not keep fully on top of that problem.

White-to-Indian, Indian-to-white and Indian-to-Indian violence was also an undercurrenting problem. Theft of various items was reported.

The setting for the appointment of a judge was complex and sometimes troubled. The Bureau of Indian Affairs circulated a civil and criminal code which was to be enforced by the policemen, and the judge would rule on infractions. But that code arrived midway in traditional native institutions and practices for the enforcement of justice. Federal codes and traditional codes were not automatically coextensive.

SUPT. R.H. Fay—under whom the first police force was created in 1881—also presided over the establishment of the Court of Indian Offenses and the selection of the tribal judge. How was the experiment working? On Aug. 14, 1882, he gave his first written assessment:

"The police force, consisting of one captain and ten privates, have done efficient service during the year and have surmounted to a great extent the opposition existing on the part of a number of Indians against them. At present they are recognized by all the Indians with the exception of a few worthless

fellows who have been arrested and fined repeatedly for drunkenness and quarreling. They have made fifty-four arrests during the year, and have made complaints against seven white men for selling liquor to Indians which led to their arrest and conviction for this offense.

"The inauguration of the police force involved the necessity of establishing a code of laws for the government of the tribes. This led to much of the opposition..., as the chiefs looked upon it as an infringement of their authority. In order to obtain their support, I promised that they enact such laws as they considered necessary to preserve order among their people, and appoint a judge to enforce them, which they finally agreed to.

"A judge was appointed, and a code of laws passed similar to those mentioned in the regulations governing the police force issued by your office. Their action in this matter has met with the approval of the Indians, and the rulings of the judge have been approved during the year. One hundred and nine dollars have been paid as fines during the year, and two horses, valued at \$45. This money is in the hands of the judge, and is to be used to pay the board of prisoners and the traveling expenses of the police when in the performance of duty off the reservation." coexten:

What to do about a jail and a courthouse? Supt. Fay made available the small log-ribbed BIA building—which had been built at a cost of \$250—to serve both purposes. Historians of this period relate that Indian prisoners were so imbued with a sense of honor and a sense of infractions against the rules and mores of the community that no locks were required on the doors of the makeshift jail. Prisoners worked for the BIA and police by day, digging roadways, laying fenceposts, looking after the crops under tillage. By night they would go to the makeshift jail and close themselves in under their own power.

At first the judge was unsalaried. Then, Congress attended to the matter, tribal jud-

ges nationwide were salaried at between \$3 and \$8 a month. In time, a jail compound was built by the BIA. Until Fay built a separate jail, he had ordered the judge to impose fines rather than jail sentences for convictable infractions. The court was developing its own legal cash subsidy.

BIA BUILDING SERVED AS COURTHOUSE AND JAIL IN 1880S



NEXT:

Old Traditions, New Laws

INSIDE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

A MONTHLY WRAPAROUND

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT in the second half of the twentieth century has its own history of formation and growth. On Dec. 7, 1949, a tribal Constitution and By-Laws were approved by the Interior Department and began to shape tribal government. The two most visible bodies of tribal government are the Board of Trustees and General Council. Next in visibility are a large number of tribal committees, created for specific purposes and functions. Today the daily tribal office is composed of many parts. A quartet of boards are active on specific business. Community services for the elderly, for the day care of children, for alcohol assistance, for continuing adult education and solid waste disposal are now available here. Commercial enterprises are multiplying. And the area of tribal education is a separate sector. In the coming columns of "Inside Tribal Government," we will profile the work and membership of the whole of tribal government today. First, the tribal committees:

ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE: The Enrollment Committee reviews for full consideration of the General Council all applications for tribal enrollment. The committee has the exclusive right to examine an enrollee's application prior to final action determined by the General Council, which will determine acceptance or rejection to the official tribal rolls. Committee members are Reggie Johnson, Joseph Sheoships and Robert "Bob" Shippentower.

FISH COMMITTEE: The Fish Committee has the power to regulate or establish seasons on the tributaries and rivers designated by the Walla Walla Treaty of 1855. After considering available conservation data, the committee may provide for additional emergency closures when necessary in the interest of assuring an adequate escapement of fish for conservation purposes. The committee may also extend seasons. Committee members are Sam Kash Kash, Kenneth Bill and Kathryn Brigham.

FARMING ENTERPRISE COMMITTEE: The Farming Enterprise Committee is administered by a group appointed by the Board of Trustees. These are Sam Kash Kash, Joseph Sheoships, Michael J. Farrow and Alphonsus Shippentower. One of the prime objectives is the acquisition of sufficient land to give the tribe a strong land base, in addition to actual farming operations. The farming operations are performed on a "custom farming" basis. The present policy of the committee is to attempt to consolidate farm lands within the reservation.

CREDIT COMMITTEE: All credit activities of the tribe as set forth in the Tribal Declaration of Policies and Plans of Operation are administered by the Credit Committee. A three-member committee—Elias Quaempts, Larry Spino and Raymond T. Burke—has been appointed by the Board of Trustees, which considers applications such as loans for tribal enterprises, rehabilitation loans, housing, purchase and construction or repair of buildings, purchase of land and improvements, and other loans. These loans will receive preference in the order just stated.

BUDGET COMMITTEE: Sam Kash Kash, William "Bill" Minthorn and Kenneth Bill sit on the Budget Committee under appointment by the Board of Trustees. It has budget responsibilities for all programs sponsored by the tribe. The budget committee reviews all program budget reports, applications for program budget revisions, and applications for general revenue sharing funds. They make their recommendations to the Board of Trustees for appropriate action.

LAW & ORDER COMMITTEE: The Board of Trustees and the General Council both desire and are pursuing the establishment of a Tribal Police and Law Enforcement Program under tribal jurisdiction. Under the current system of law enforcement, lines of authority are confused between state and county law enforcement agencies and the tribe. The Law & Order Committee reviews all planning documents including judicial systems, police enforcement and administration pertaining to establishing tribal police and tribal law enforcement. Their recommendations go to the Board of Trustees. Member are Leslie Minthorn, Ronald J. Pond, Matthew Farrow, Raymond T. Burke and Veva Bill.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE: Formally organized as the Nixyaawian (meaning Mission vicinity) Committee in 1972, the principal purpose of the Celebration Committee is to reinstate, reenact and resume the tribal customs and functions, to the end that there may be provided a more understandable purpose to perpetuate tribal culture. Members are Ronald Pond, Willard Showaway and Peter Quaempts.

COMMUNITY COMPLEX COMMITTEE: This committee was formed to provide space for community services, conducting tribal business, recreation and ceremonial activities. Day-to-day management is conducted by the Business Manager. This committee reviews major operations, maintenance and management procedures, and makes recommendations for action to the Board of Trustees. Members are Carl D. Sampson, Ethel "Tessie" Williams, Daniel Johnson, Videll Bronson and Inez Reeves.

FOREST/RANGE ENTERPRISE COMMITTEE: The purpose of this committee is to promote the economic development of the tribe by consolidating the land base through purchase, trade and bargaining power, to promote better utilization of the resources of the tribe by turning a profit, providing employment and training opportunities to members, and to lease or manage lands when it is to the advantage of the enterprise to do so. Members are Douglas Minthorn, Elzie B. Farrow, Denny Williams and alternate Ronald Pond.

NEXT: Offices of Tribal Government

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"Only an informed people has its future in its own hands."

CAYUSE WALLA WALLA UMATILLA

COMMENT

Carter Indian policy?

IF JAMES EARL CARTER JR. wins the November presidential election from either Gerald Ford or Ronald Reagan, what sort of Indian policy can be expected from him?

This year it's quite different. Neither party has an Indian plank, and the number of Indian delegates at both conventions is greatly reduced.

FOLLOWING THE 1972 CONVENTION, candidate George McGovern's top staffers drew together

From a perspective of Indian concerns, it's still too early in August to know. But based on his choice of a vice presidential running mate, some of his public statements and position papers so far, and regular components in any presidential campaign, certain things emerge:

—His vice presidential running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, comes from a state with 11 separate Chippewa reservations and a high Indian population. Mondale has served brilliantly for a number of years on the Senate Indian Affairs Subcommittee, and has been closely involved with legislation affecting most tribes in the U.S. He can be expected to bring that sensitivity and work record with him if he goes to the White House.

—Carter himself comes from Georgia, which has few Indian residents, no reservations, and no state Indian commission through which a governor routinely relates to the Indian population. A millionaire businessman and peanut grower, he has had little—if any—experience with Indian people. His oldest son John resides in Calhoun, Ga., built on the ruins of the old Cherokee town of New Echota, where America's first Indian newspaper was published from 1828 until 1834, when the Cherokees were ejected from Georgia along the infamous Trail of Tears. There is available no "Indian view" of Carter's four years as governor.

—Carter would whittle down the federal bureaucracy from 1,900 agencies to 200, he says. Apart from the 1,500-employee Bureau of Indian Affairs, which has an annual budget this year of about \$600 million, an additional \$900 million is spent for Indian programs and services by many other departments besides Interior, largely through "Indian Desks" in the various departments. One can anticipate reasonably that the Indian Desk picture throughout the federal government would be affected directly by a Carter reorganization of the bureaucracy.

WOULD CARTER order a consolidation of the many Indian offices throughout government with the BIA itself? Would the BIA itself survive in its present shape? (The American Indian Policy Review Commission, which completes its work next January about the time of a possible Carter inaugural, is expected to urge the establishment of a separate Cabinet-level Department of Indian Affairs, which Carter could heed or ignore—as could either Ford or Reagan.)

—Carter would place "people who have experienced discrimination and prejudice" in high positions in the Washington establishment, according to his nomination acceptance speech at Madison Square Garden a few weeks ago. Such people would doubtless include some Indian men and women.

—He would name his own Indian affairs staff personnel in the White House, his own Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs as a part of routine "presidential appointments."

—He would most likely have a formal, written Indian policy which had been developed during the campaign and announced widely during this time, contrasting his planned administration for Indian affairs with a covert plan to phase out Indian tribes prepared by White House staffer Harold Borgstrom and leaked into Indian country. And more about that in a minute.

THIS IS THE FIRST YEAR in a number of decades where the two major political parties have no Indian planks in their political platforms. (The first appeared in 1872.) And in 1972, every Democratic presidential candidate except George Wallace issued an Indian policy position paper prior to the national convention. Their cutting edge was the popular Nixon Indian policy of Indian self-determination and how to go it one better. Under the minority quota system, 27 Indian delegates attended the Democratic convention, and 18 attended the Republican convention. Their work resulted in the preparation and acceptance of Indian planks in the two final party platforms.

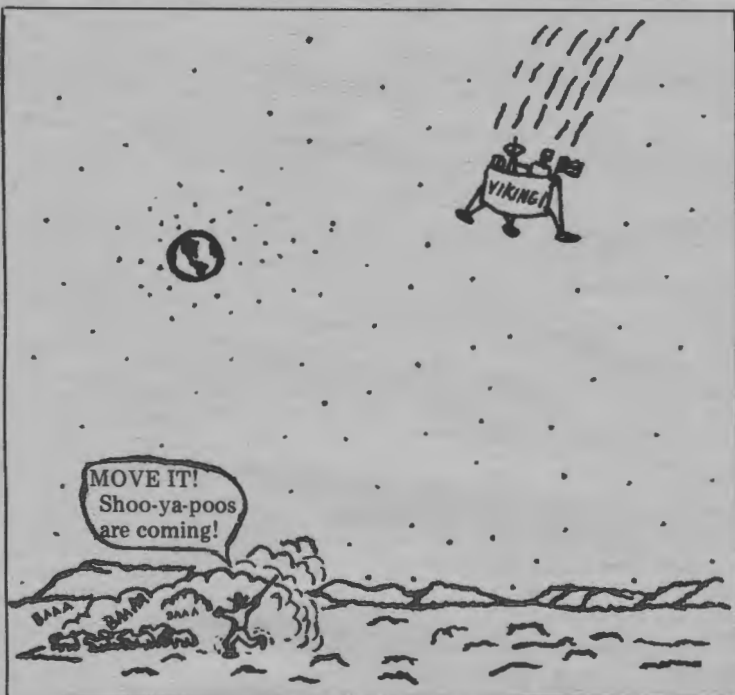
er a number of former Indian Commissioners, key Indian staffers to senators and congressmen, some Republican intellectuals and a number of national Indian executive leaders who work in Washington to prepare a new policy for McGovern in closed planning sessions. It was devised over a period of weeks, then disclosed publicly. It contained protections and provisions for Indians more advanced than those of the Nixon administration.

THIS YEAR, following the disclosure of a confidential White House memorandum for Ford which devised "strategies and sub-strategies" for "working the federal government out of the Indian business," national Indian leaders in the capital are attempting to meet with top Carter staffers to head off what they view as a certain Indian disaster under a new, elected Ford administration.

After a brief rest at his Plains, Ga., home, the 52-year-old Carter says he will be "marinating myself in the issues." Part of that marinating broth will be the consideration of Indian policy.

In Washington, the National Congress of American Indians and the National Tribal Chairmen's Assn. are preparing responses to the Borgstrom memo. Higher-ups in the BIA have drafted a lengthy evaluation of the Borgstrom memo, which describes it as being in illegal contradiction with the 1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act which Ford himself signed just a year and a half ago.

SOME INDIAN LEADERS are calling the Ford White House plan "a blueprint for 1984," using the tools of "behavior modification." The shock waves of the Borgstrom memo are rippling across Indian country. Concepts within it are what Indian leaders and professionals will be hoping and working against, and which a Carter Indian policy could stall altogether.



A salute to growth

THIS DECADE is a new and historic decade of tribal strength and expansion. A review of change indicates that inward growth and change are taking place at the same time that outward and highly visible changes are occurring on the face of our lands.

Reviewing these changes says many things. In 1971, the Johnson-O'Malley Parent Committee was formed to influence the education of our young people in public schools. In 1972 the Umatilla Tribal Education Board was born which widened that scope and its operations. Also in 1972, the Nixyaawian Celebration Committee took root to "reinstate, reenact and resume tribal customs and functions" and with its founding came the revival of spirit, song and ceremony. In that year, Yellowhawk Clinic was completed to serve the physical health needs of the people. And that year also the Nicht-Yow-Way Community Center—command center of tribal affairs—was finished and put to immediate use, both for formal and informal business such as sports and gatherings.

In 1974 our first suburban neighborhood, Nicht-Yow-Way Village, was brought to completion, as was the Senior Citizens' Center. In this year of 1976 we have a new and very attractive BIA agency building—the first since 1900. A tribally owned store will soon be open for business and service. Indian Lake will be drawing campers soon. Besides the Farm Enterprise, the Forest-Range, Commercial and Construction Enterprises were formed this year. Three tribal bills in a short period of two years are pending before Congress.

THIS FALL, construction of many new homes for families and 10 duplexes for the elderly will begin. The dramatic expansion of Yellowhawk Clinic will be finished by the end of next year. All this change is mirrored in renewed tribal tradition and a sense of peoplehood.

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SOUNDING OFF

AN INDIAN DEPUTY SHERIFF SPEAKS OUT

Editor:

I am compelled, finally, to write this letter in response to the articles, letters and stories I have read in your newspaper—more recently the letters of Michael Farrow and Polly Duckwall [July issue] in reference to local law enforcement and tribal police.

I am a deputy sheriff for Umatilla County, but most important of all I am a Nez Perce tribal member raised on the Nez Perce Reservation. I have been on both sides of the fence, and I wish to make the following comments hoping that you will take them with an open mind and believe that what I say is what I truly believe.

Several years ago, I heard Indian people complain because there were no Indians on local police agencies, and that we were being preyed upon by all white cops. I decided to do my part for Indian people and become a policeman, entered and graduated from an 11-month police academy in Pocatello, ID with high grades.

I was told by academy staff of the need for trained Indian policemen on reservations as well as in non-Indian areas. ...I was assigned as cadet officer to the Blackfoot City Police as their first Indian patrolman. I was afraid that I was being put in the middle of 30 white cops who hated Indians because the city borders the Ft. Hall Reservation and figured that they would hate me as much.

To my great surprise, those officers were the most dedicated, fair, decent men I have ever met and we glad to see me and helped me in meeting many Indian people, and advising me on local problems. To my further surprise, the people who hated me were the same Indian peoples who were complaining about having no Indian policemen, and they called me 'Apple' along with a few other names.

I was very disappointed and confused to see this, but soon learned that the majority of the Indian people who supported the police and were glad to see me on the force were never heard from. I believe that this is possibly what we have in this area now. Several people who have always disliked police and always will be being their usual vocal selves, while those who appreciate the police remain quiet.

The possibility of a new tribal Police Dept. attracted me to the Pendleton area. I took a position with the Sheriff's Office to await the formation of such a potential department. But now I see the attitudes of several of the people on the reservation towards law enforcement. I am afraid that what is going to happen to the Tribal Police is that there will be a few dedicated people trying to build a good, responsible department while others will try to mold it into something to suit their own personal needs, and it will end up being an ineffective organization torn apart by political pressure and individual squabbles. I hate to see something good die at the hands of those who have no

knowledge or understanding of how any law enforcement agency must operate.

RE FARROW LETTER: With respect, I must admit that the 'American system' of law enforcement is not the best in the world, but there is a reason for that—which is the lenient laws and the lenient punishments which we have in this country where the people do have rights and do have the ability to fight arrest or citation in court, leaving the burden of proof on the prosecution.

There may be pockets in the U.S. where rights are ignored and courts are corrupt, but this area isn't one of them. But because of the laws here, we have the fairest system in the world.

Farrow states that 'bobbies of London' are a well respected agency in comparison to U.S. agencies, but this is a gross mistake to compare the two, as they are both of totally different governments, laws and police operations. ...Britain is a socialist government whose laws are by far stricter and punishments far greater than ours. (I can just

imagine how many of us would purchase the required license to operate a TV in our own homes and pay the fine when we are cited for operating a TV without a license.) If you are arrested in Britain for "driving under the influence" you can kiss two years of your life goodbye. Take a swing on a police officer and kiss five years goodbye. Kill a policeman and you'll never see daylight again... (I might note that in a British colony in Africa the penalty for a first offense DUI is death.)

Farrow is looking for a police agency that will ignore the laws and try to be a friend-making social organization. If this is what you want, form another type of organization. A police agency is sworn to uphold the laws, protect life and property, and in doing the first one you don't make too many friends, but you can do it fairly. No one ever says thanks or raises a hand when the police save lives or property near as much as they do when one is arrested for breaking a law.

As long as police do their job there will always be an unhappy, upset, angry, usually very vocal

anti-cop group that will make its noise forever in every police jurisdiction—not just here.

RE DUCKWALL LETTER: I again have observed the complaints of undue physical force... I have never seen undue physical force used here. I have seen physical force used when it was necessary to control someone fighting or attempting to fight, whether the police or someone else, and physical force is never used when it isn't brought on by the instigator. Duckwall loses me when she says an intoxicated person makes verbal assaults and threats to police as "frightened."

You cannot condemn the police unless you have stood in their shoes and those are mighty hard shoes to stand in at times. You must be spit on, hit, kicked, have threats made against you, your wife and children, (which have been known to be carried out) and even (very recently) have a cup of vomit thrown on you, before you can tell me that those who occasionally get bounced off a desk or floor didn't have it coming to them.

Yet I have seen officers have the above things happen to them and they just stand there and take it without batting an eye. I am sickened at how policemen must take this kind of treatment day after day and write it off as part of the job while the "innocent" private citizen Joe pushes his luck a little too far and is given the same treatment, then goes on his brut-

ality or harassment rampage until the police are condemned and condemned time and time again. This is truly unjust and reverse prejudice.

I am not saying that there are not a few officers in every department who are not prejudiced, unfair, and maybe violent. There are bad individuals in every walk of life, but why hate every policeman just because one or two individuals are bad? I guarantee that 95 percent of us are trying to do the hardest to do the best job we can. I am proud to be Nez Perce and I am proud to be a policeman, and I want to be a credit to both.

David J. Rogers
Deputy Sheriff
Umatilla Co. Sheriff's Dept.
Pendleton



Editor:

I have been meaning to write to say that I think you and your staff are doing a fine job in putting out the Confederated Umatilla Journal. It is an attractive, newsy publication. Keep up the good work.

Mike Forrester
Editor
East Oregonian
Pendleton

Tax decision essentials defined by Solicitor

TAX REFUNDS due to enrolled members who have paid state income taxes while they resided on the Umatilla Reservation from the Oregon Department of Revenue are a key part of this legal opinion issued July 15 by Interior Dept. Asst. Regional Solicitor C. Richard Neely in Portland. BIA Indian employees who had taxes withheld from their paychecks while they worked and lived on the reservation—even though they are of other tribes—are also due refunds. Neely's legal opinion was prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs following the unanimous landmark Indian tax decision from the U.S. Supreme Court June 14 written for the court by Justice William J. Brennan Jr.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in one of its rare unanimous opinions, has come down with a decision which will become another landmark decision in Indian law. The Court has extended the principle of [the 1974 McClanahan tax case] to states which have jurisdiction under Public Law 280. Its decision has also provided us with an interpretation of PL280 that should resolve some of the ambiguities and misunderstandings regarding the extent to which Indians and Indian tribes were subjected to state jurisdiction by the act.

In [the McClanahan case], the Supreme Court held that the state of Arizona could not tax the income of a reservation Indian earned within the reservation without specific authority of Congress. Since Arizona had never extended its jurisdiction to Indian reservations, the Court did not consider whether PL280 conferred jurisdiction upon the states to levy taxes. The question was squarely before the Court in [the 1976 Bryan case], and it held that PL280 did not grant taxing authority to those states which were given jurisdiction... or assumed by states under [sections of PL280].

...The U.S. Supreme Court noted that [PL280] did not expressly provide that the tax laws of a state were among the civil laws of general application that could be applied to Indians.

...The U.S. Supreme Court rejected [a Minnesota court argument that state tax laws were among civil laws of general application and applied to Indians] by reaffirming its position in [the McClanahan case] that a state's tax laws could not be applied to Indians within an Indian reservation except by the express authority of Congress to tax Indians.

The Supreme Court arrived at its position through a review of the legislative history of PL280 and through a time-honored canon of statutory construction where Indian immunities are claimed to have terminated. The Court noted that the legislative history was totally devoid of any mention of an intent by Congress to confer upon the states an authority to tax Indians or Indian property on reservations. Applying the rule of construction that statutes which are claimed to terminate Indian immunities are to be strictly construed, the Court could find no intention in the general language of [a section of PL280] which would permit the taxation of Indians.

With [the 1974 McClanahan and 1976 Bryan cases] it should be clear that a state may not enforce its tax laws with respect to Indians within an Indian reservation without the express authority of Congress. The power of states to tax Indians cannot be inferred.

The holding of the Court with respect to the taxing authority of a state is of landmark import; however, its interpretation of the intent of Congress with respect to PL280 will have a far greater impact for the tribes of the Portland Area. The statutory language of PL280 which referred to the general application of state civil laws has been a question mark for courts and administrators. The Supreme Court

has cast some light on the problem in its holding that PL280 is to be narrowly construed so as to apply only to causes of action by or against Indians arising in Indian country. In short, the states' general criminal and civil laws are to be applied to Indians only where an action is brought by or against an Indian in state court.

The Court holds that PL280 does not permit a state to assume jurisdiction over Indian tribes or to interfere with tribal government. The Court says that this conclusion is compelled by the plain meaning of the [law]. "In short," the Court states, "the consistent and exclusive use of the terms 'civil causes of action,' 'aris[ing] in,' 'civil laws of general application to private persons and private property,' and 'adjudication,' in both the act and its legislative history virtually compels our conclusion that the primary intent of [PL280] was to grant jurisdiction over private civil litigation involving reservation Indians in state court."

The Court correctly observes that if the "full panoply" of state and local regulatory power were applied to Indian reservations, it would virtually destroy tribal government. Speaking for the Court, Justice (Brennan states:

"...nothing in its [PL280] legislative history remotely suggests that Congress meant the Act's extension of civil jurisdiction to the states should result in the undermining or destruction of such tribal governments as did exist and a conversion of the affected tribes into little more than 'private voluntary organizations'."

The Court's decision will have a significant impact upon tribal governments for it is the "intention" of PL280, according to Justice Brennan, that Congress intended "the continuing vitality of tribal government."

The immediate impact of [the new Supreme Court decision] will be an examination by state and local taxing officials of the application of their tax laws to Indians. Where the state has been collecting an income tax upon income earned within the reservation, such as the Umatilla, a refund would be due. Those Indians who have paid income taxes to the state should file for a refund. The state does not have records to enable it to make refunds to Indians without some application from the person qualified for an exemption.

It appears that Oregon is the only state that is presently collecting income taxes from Indians. Idaho extended the principles of [the 1974 McClanahan case] by the decision of its own supreme court in 1974. Washington does not assess an income tax. You should also cease to withhold state income tax of BIA employees who are Indians working within an Indian reservation.

Further time is needed to analyze the full impact of [the Bryan case] on tribal government and law and order administration. We will be happy to discuss these aspects of the case at your convenience.—C. RICHARD NEELY, ASST. REGIONAL SOLICITOR

Accident profiles

"ALL WERE PREVENTABLE"
Reported Accidents On The Umatilla

Indian Reservation									
Age Group	falls	Cuts, P	S f	b _s v	burns	poison	firearms	Automobile	Other
1-5	2	3	2	7	2	3	0	0	1
10	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
20	3	7	5	1	0	1	1	3	3
1-40	4	9	6	1	0	0	0	6	0
0-40	7	3	7	0	1	2	0	1	1
total	18	25	21	11	3	6	1	10	5

NEW CHART PORTRAYS JUST WHAT ACCIDENTS ARE HAPPENING TO WHAT AGE GROUPS

BY SPARKY SPENCER

MISSION—Do you want to know how many reported accidents that we have had on our reservation in the past year? Do you want to know in what age groups the accidents happened?

You can get the answers to these questions by taking a close look at a new chart posted on the public notices board in front of the Nicht-Yow-Way Community Center. (See above.)

A majority of the persons involved in these accidents had to have medical treatment of one kind or another. The statistics on this chart were taken from reported accidents from June of 1975 to June of this year.

The accidental injury and death rate among American Indians is at least four times higher than the national average. More Indians are treated for accidental injuries than for any other cause. Costs for medical treatment for the American Indian accident victims exceed \$12 million each year.

Accidents cause tremendous economic losses to the entire Indian population and to Indian governments. It's time we take a closer look at the accident problem on our reservation and get involved.

The less accidents we have, the longer the Indian people will be around.

AUGUST CLINIC SCHEDULE

PASSING ON

RUTH GROVE PERRY

Ruth Perry, 69, of Mission, died July 13, and was buried July 16 at Olney Cemetery. Widow of her late husband William, she lived in Umatilla County and Baker all her years. She is survived by son Arthur Butts, Baker; stepson Darrell Perry, The Dalles; daughters Mrs. Mary Dallman, Pendleton, and Mrs. Eileen Clark, Adams; brothers Howard Grove, La Grande, Harry and Charles Grove, Pendleton; sister Mrs. Mary Stickler, Pendleton; five grandchildren, two great grandchildren and four step grandchildren, and numerous nieces and nephews.

DENTAL CLINIC: Richard Gabriel has accepted the position of dental officer for the Yellowhawk Clinic, and will be reporting to the clinic the first week of August. You may call the clinic at 276-3811, Ext. 270 after Aug. 10 to arrange a dental appointment. Regular clinic hours will be announced at a later date. All students—including college students—are urged to have their dental work done prior to school if possible.

DERMATOLOGY CLINIC: Will be held Thursday, Aug. 5 from 8:00 a.m. till noon.

SCHOOL PHYSICAL CLINIC: School physicals, beginning Monday, Aug. 23, will be by appointment made at least one day in advance. Physicals will be given for all new students, including kindergarten to local public schools, athletic physicals, boarding school physicals, college physicals, and all seventh grade students. Dates: Aug. 23, 25, 30, Sept. 1.

WELL-CHILD CLINIC: Thursday, Aug. 26. Appointments will be mailed, or you may contact Delphine Wood at 276-3114 for your appointment.

New clinic personnel are arriving in August.

DON'S CORNER

BY DON KAUFFMAN

Q. What should I do if I'm at a party and my date is drinking and he expects me to drink?

A. There are boys who do drink at parties or dances. They feel that if they are drinking, or if they sneak alcohol into one of these functions, they will impress their friends and increase their own self-esteem. If you condone or encourage this behavior, this will only reinforce what they've done.

If you thought for a moment about somebody sneaking alcohol into a party, you'd realize that adults don't act this way. And they are probably only using alcohol to put on a false masculine front.

The other reason why a date may expect you to drink is connected directly with the effects of alcohol on your judgment. It is not a secret that a couple of drinks can allow you to go a good deal "further" in a boy-girl relationship than either of you ordinarily would. Drinking will keep away your normal guilt feelings long enough for you to do things that you might not do sober. But the only way to keep such guilt feelings permanently banished is to keep on drinking—a solution that isn't really practical.

As a consequence, not only will you "hate yourself in the morning" but you won't think much of the boy who has to rely on alcohol to reinforce his personal appeal.

In the light of these facts, the boy who insists that you drink on a date doesn't look very attractive. Actually, though he's very much in the minority, studies that have been done indicate that very few boys who drink would refuse to date a girl who doesn't. It's shown, too, that many non-drinking teenagers of both sexes are convinced that their friends who drink "do it to act smart."

But these research findings aren't going to help you much when you're handed a drink by someone you've just met, or you're invited outside for a swallow from a smuggled bottle. To handle this kind of situation gracefully, summon up some logic:

Does the person offering the drink really like or admire you? If he does, a polite but firm refusal won't damage his admiration or drive him away.

INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM FUNDED

PENDLETON—Continuation of the Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP) in Pendleton School District 16R here for the coming year is assured under renewed funding from the U.S. Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

The district was awarded \$24,842 in funds for the 1976-1977 school year. Director Robert Hirsh operates OIEP on a day-to-day basis, and Counselor Donna Caldwell assists Indian students throughout the district with counseling and support. OIEP will be active in placing planned tribal curriculum units throughout the school district for students and staff in the coming school year. OIEP was established in mid-1975 and became operational last November. An 11-member Advisory Committee directs OIEP.

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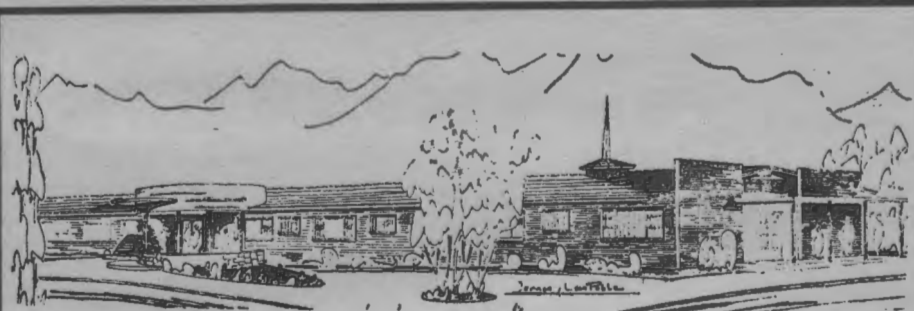
DESIGN CONTEST



The Tribal Board of Health and the Tribal Health Department have opened a contest for all artists to design a seal to identify all of their programs. Design can be of any size. \$25.00 for the design selected by Sept. 1. Send entries to:

DESIGN CONTEST
 Tribal Health Department
 P.O. Box 638
 Pendleton, OR 97801

Or bring them in yourself to the Health Department office in the Community Center. We're anxiously waiting.



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Troll fishermen want charges dropped

PORTLAND—Troll fishermen and fish buyers are directing their attorneys to file motions to have dropped charges against them for fishing offshore in defiance of a federal court order handed down to protect fish swimming into the Columbia.

The order defied by troll fishermen was given by Federal District Court Judge Robert C. Belloni to assure Indians 50 percent of the salmon catch mandated under previous court rulings.

Attorneys for 38 troll fishermen and eight fish buyers moved to have charges dismissed. All 46 trollers and buyers were released on their own recognizance pending further hearings. They appeared before U.S. Magistrate George Juba here July 1.

Fishermen and buyers argued that since Donald W. Moos, Washington state fisheries director, never issued an order to ban off-shore fishing, they should not be held in contempt of court. Frank Haw, deputy director of the Washington State Fisheries Dept., said he understood Moos had never filed the state order.

"The director would have been in contempt of the Washington Supreme Court if he had," said Haws. Haws was referring to the Washington court's earlier injunction ordering the ocean troll fishery to remain open. "We always maintained that we could not file the order."

Sidney I. Lezak, U.S. attorney in Portland who represented treaty Indians who wanted the offshore fishery closed, expressed some consternation that Moos' order had never been filed.

"We have advised Judge Belloni that we were not aware of the

fact that the order never became effective or was never intended to become effective," said Lezak. He also said he would have to consult with attorneys for the treaty Indian tribes involved before taking a stand on the dismissal motion.

Tribal attorneys would be those representing Umatilla,

Yakima, Warm Springs and Nez Perce.

Fishermen's lawyers also argued that markings on the salmon caught by fishermen show that the catch came from Puget Sound and areas other than the Columbia River above Bonneville Dam. They claimed the commercial fishermen did no

harm to Columbia River salmon runs, the protection of which was the subject of the court order banning commercial fishing off Washington's coast.

Lawyers have indicated a change of venue to federal court in Washington state will also be sought by the fishermen.

Judge Juba has set Aug. 1 as a deadline for legal motions from defendants, Aug. 23 as the deadline for replies from the U.S. Attorney's office, Aug. 30 for defendants' responses to the replies, and Sept. 13 for final arguments.

His decision will follow thereupon.

PLANS FOR REVENUE SHARING FUNDS

MISSION—Projected use of \$10,470 of "general revenue sharing" funds during the period of July 1 through Dec. 31 has been determined by the Tribal Budget Committee and the Tribal Accounting

Office. The "planned use report" for these funds is only tentative. Proposals for other funding considerations may be submitted to Tribal Business Mgr. Earl Conner at the Tribal Office.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PLANNED USE REPORT

General Revenue Sharing provides federal funds directly to local and state governments. This report of your government's plan is published to encourage citizen participation in determining your government's decision on how the money will be spent. Note: Any complaints of discrimination in the use of these funds may be sent to the Office of Revenue Sharing, Wash., D.C. 20226.

PLANNED EXPENDITURES		
(A) CATEGORIES	(B) CAPITAL	(C) OPERATING / MAINTENANCE
1 PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 2,000	\$ 470
2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	\$	\$2,400
3 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	\$	\$
4 HEALTH	\$	\$
5 RECREATION	\$	\$5,100
6 LIBRARIES	\$	\$
7 SOCIAL SERVICES FOR AGED OR POOR	\$	\$ 500
8 FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION	\$	\$
9 MULTIPURPOSE AND GENERAL GOVT.	\$	
10 EDUCATION	\$	
11 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	\$	
12 HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	\$	
13 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	\$	
14 OTHER (Specify)	\$	
15 TOTALS	\$2,000	\$8,470

THE GOVERNMENT OF CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE

ANTICIPATING A GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENT OF \$10,470 FOR THE SEVENTH ENTITLEMENT PERIOD, JULY 1, 1976 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1976, PLANS TO SPEND THESE FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSES SHOWN.

ACCOUNT NO. 38 6 030 388

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA RESERVATION OF OREGON
CHAIRMAN BD OF TRUSTEES
UMATILLA TRIBAL OFFICE
PO BOX 638
PENDLETON OREGON 97801

(D) Submit proposals for funding consideration by 9-1-76 to Earl Conner. A copy of this report, and supporting documents, are open for public scrutiny at Community Center, Mission, OR

(E) ASSURANCES (Refer to instruction E) I assure the Secretary of the Treasury that the non-discrimination and other statutory requirements listed in Part E of the instructions accompanying this report will be complied with by this recipient government with respect to the entitlement funds reported hereon.

Signature of Chief Executive Officer
Leslie Minthorn, Chairman 7-1-76
Name & Title—Please Print Date

Ford: 'I am opposed to extremes'

WASHINGTON—Key excerpts from the statement of President Gerald Ford to about 100 Indian leaders in the East Room of the White House on July 16:

"...I think it is vitally important that you tell us what your problems are, what your needs are, and then we can be fully informed as to the right policies and the right programs.

Let me take just a few minutes to talk with you on a personal basis, to let you know of my personal concern and for the needs of Indians and Native Americans. The federal government has a very unique relationship with you and your people. It is a relationship of a legal trust and a high moral responsibility. That relationship is rooted deep in history, but it is fed today by our concern that the Indian people should enjoy the same opportunities as other Americans, while maintaining the culture and the traditions that you rightly prize as your heritage. That heritage is an important part of the American culture that we are celebrating in this great country in our Bicentennial year. Your contribution has been both material and spiritual. Your ancestors introduced settlers not only to new foods and new plants, but to Indian ways of life and Indian values which they absorbed.

"...Today, you are concerned about such serious problems as poverty, unemployment, crime, poor health and unsuitable housing on Indian reservations. I share your concern. I am hopeful about the future and about what we can achieve by continuing to work together.

The 1970s have brought a new era in Indian affairs. In the last century, federal policy has vacillated between paternalism and the threat of terminating federal responsibility. I am opposed to both extremes. I believe in maintaining a stable policy so that Indians and Indian

leaders can plan and work confidently for the future.

We can build on that foundation to improve the opportunities available to American Indians... We have already begun to build. My administration is supporting the concept of allowing Indian tribes to determine whether they and their members, in addition to being under tribal jurisdiction, should be under state or federal civil and criminal jurisdiction. I have directed the Departments of Justice and Interior to draft legislation which would accomplish this goal efficiently, effectively and within adequate guidelines. They have solicited the views of the Indian community in preparing their recommendations which I will soon send to the Congress.

I am committed to furthering the self-determination of Indian communities but without terminating the special relationship between the federal government and the Indian people. I am strongly opposed to termination. Self-determination means that you can decide the nature of your tribe's relationship with the federal government within the framework of the Self-Determination Act, which I signed in January of 1975. Indian tribes if they desire now have the opportunity to administer federal programs for themselves. We can then work together as partners.

On your part, this requires initiative and responsibility as you define your tribal goals and determine how you want to use the federal resources. On the federal government's part, self-determination for Indian tribes requires that federal programs must be flexible enough to deal with the different needs and desires of individual tribes.

In the past, our flexibility has been limited by the lack of effective coordination among departments and agencies offering a wide variety of programs and services to the Indian people. Programs serving both reservation

and non-reservation Indians are spread across half a dozen different Cabinet Departments involving agencies ranging from the Economic Development Administration to the Federal Aviation Administration.

"...I am sending a memorandum to the heads of all Cabinet departments with Indian responsibilities, directing them to give priority attention to the coordination of Indian programs. [This] will help to insure that one and a half billion dollars spent annually on Indian programs and services will be spent efficiently, with cooperation and without duplication.

An important task we can help you with is the challenge of economic development of your lands. I congratulate you on the initiative that you have shown. I pledge encouragement. I pledge help in your efforts to create long-term economic development.

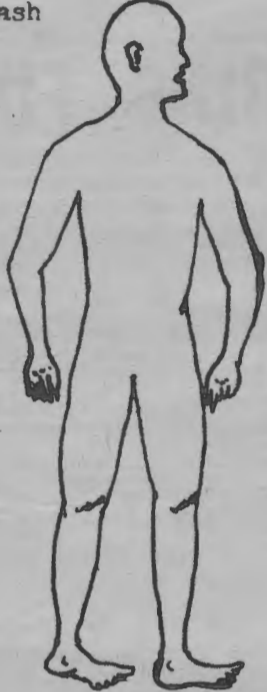
Many Indian reservations contain valuable natural resources. There must be the proper treatment of these resources with respect for nature, which is a traditional Indian value. My Attorney General has established an Indian resources section [in the Justice Dept.] whose sole responsibility is litigation on behalf of Indian tribes to protect your natural resources and your jurisdictional rights.

Indian leaders and the Indian people have gained an increasing skill in managing those resources so they benefit your tribes and our nation as a whole. I wholeheartedly and unequivocally pledge our cooperation in working with you to improve the quality of Indian life by providing soundly managed programs and stable policy.

We can make the rest of the 1970s decisive years in the lives of the Indian people. Together we can write a new chapter in the history of this land that we all serve and this land that we all share. I thank you very much.

umatilla vocabulary

(C) Copyright 1976 Umatilla Tribal Education Board

wawnak'shsh (body)		tan'wat (neck)
a'chash (eyes)		kam'kas (shoulder)
nuush'nu (nose)		'ani (chest)
'am (mouth)		kashi'nu (elbow)
mish'yu (ears)		ka'wi (waist)
a'pap (hand)		k'ut (knee)
w'ansh (thigh)		pat'nu (ankle area)
		wa'xa (feet)

GOING TO THE MOUNTAINS



A BI-LINGUAL STORY

THIS STORY was narrated in 1963 by tribesman Walter Pond to linguist Bruce Rigsby. It was transcribed into writing by Rigsby using his version of the Umatilla alphabet in the larger Sahaptin language. The story describes a summer of travel, camping and hunting near John Day. Each paragraph in Umatilla is paralleled by an English translation paragraph below. (C) Copyright 1976 UTEB.

Miimi, ashkuwacha aswan, ashkuwacha pshet wak'ish ku pcha, kutash kuuk wishanaxana kwaan pet'xanukan. Chau mish lamaksa. Ku kwnaxi iwacha Tamashwat'it. Iwacha chi winsh Tamashwat'it ku penmi miyanashma inakwinaxana. Ku kuushxi Tilaima tilaakiin pawinaxana. Pawacha tkwainphlamā. Ku George Spino inakwinaxana tl'aaxw miyanashma ku tilaakima. Kutash auku wishanaxana kwaan Mulishinmakan.

Cheni wishanaxana tashku wishwautukenxana kwna iwa Kayaitt. Kutash kwna wishwautukenxana, autashku kuni wishanaxana pen iwanisha Shapak'icht. Kutash kwna auku wishwautukenxana mehl napt paish sts'at.

Autashku kwna waatkwinpenxana. Ashpaishen mehl laxsh atuxnaxana kwnaatash ku kuni wishanaxana kwi Mulishinmakan. Kw'ai iwanisha Mulishinma, wanat. Tashku wipatukenxana niit, paish paxat niit. Autashku kuni tl'aaxwmaan kwna tkwainpenxana Mulishinmapa.

Pa'ilaxyawixana nukut. Auku kuni pawinaxana tilaakima laxwaixkan. Kwna iwa laxwaix chuush. Ka'apen iwanisha "Ritter Springs" chikuuk. Auku kwna tl'aaxwtun pawlunpenxana tkwatat ku kwna pawinanuuxana laxwaixpa chuushpa. Ku auku pawinaxana, patuxunxama, ku paayanawixama. Autashku kwna tl'aaxwtun wishapshaxana auku shapaashapenxana k'usipa. Mehltaash wiwacha shapaashapi mehl naaptit wa'au. Kuhlmaamin autashku wishtunikenxana Mulishinmayau, tunishiyau, wiyatyau tunishiyau. Yakanaatash auku kw'ai awakitsha kwna.

Kwna wishanatpaatash, auku wiyak'inunxana Tsalmenma pawakitsha xaxaikwna. Auku paxaxaikwixana kwna Tsalmenma. Autaku chi chna paish. Tsalmenmaami awiwa tl'aaxwtun tkwatatpama. Kuuk yiyaupa kwna paxaxaikwixana miimi. Kuuknash ak'inunxana.

Autashku wishachikenxana tunishi Mulishinmapa. Autashku yakana awakitenxana. Pakuuknatash kwna auyach'aakenxana wapaanhlaan. Kutash chautyawapaanhlaan mish anixana. Au maik askaunxanaatash wapaanhlamaaman. Ku yakamaamansim'itash mehl atuxnaxana paish metaat, pinapt. Auku patatamaichenxana. Auku tamaichnak'itpaatash, auku niix, auku tl'aaxw. Autashku anch'axi wishapaashapenxana k'usima. Autashku wishanaxama kwaan patawanichenxa Tunapxwhla.

Autashku kwna wishwautukenxama, ku kwna wats'itakenxana, tkwainpenxana. Sa/atnatash kwna auku wishwautukenxama. Kutash winaxama kuni wishanaxama anakwaana pata'enxa Tamaxalp'ani. Cheni kw'ai Tayatkulimapa anakw'ai patamaatun maik chenich's tayatkulimaama. Kutash auku kwna awakitenxana wawukyamaaman. Autashku mehl atuxnaxana wawukyamaaman metaat mehl pinapt. Autashku kw'apen ilaxyawixana xlak nukut wawukyanmi. Autashku kwna paish mehl napt Pachwaiwit chawiyat ilaxyawixana.

Autashku wishanaxama kuni wishtuxunxama. Maik auku kw'ai k'setk'atya. Au naptash auku kw'ai alxaiix kwna chawiyat wishinwixana. Autashku ichen chi wishanaxama Hautmikan. Autashku kwna wishwautukenxama Hautmipa. Auku kw'ai au kwna papayapaaxamaatash. Autashku chi nama wishanaxama Shishnimiishkan. Auku kw'ai. Kuuhl'nash au. Tl'aaxw.

TRANSLATION:

"Long ago, when I was a boy, when my father and mother were alive, we used to go to the mountains. We weren't alone. Tom Joe was there too. This man Tom Joe was there and he would take his children along. And so also, Charley Toytoy and his wife used to go. They were hunters. And George Spino would take all his children and his wives.

"And then we would travel to the John Day country. From here we used to travel and we camped on the way there at Kayaitt. There we would camp overnight on the way, and from there we travelled to a place called Hanging-Up. There then we camped on our way, maybe two nights.

"We used to hunt for a while there. Maybe I would shoot one there, and from there we travelled to the John Day country. That's called the John Day [North Fork], the river is. There we put up tents, maybe five tents. There in every direction we would hunt in the John Day country.

"They would dry meat. Then from there the women would go to the hot springs. There are hot springs there. That place is called "Ritter Springs" now. Then there they would buy all their food, and they would bathe in the hot water. Then they would come back, they would return, they would arrive. Then we would load up everything and would pack up the horses. We had about 20 pack horses. With that many we used to travel up the John Day, upriver, way upriver. Then we were looking for black bears

there.

"While travelling there, we would see on our way Chinamen looking for gold. The Chinamen used to make money there. Maybe it's the same here now. The Chinamen have all the restaurants. When they were poor there, they used to make money long ago. I used to see them then.

"Then we would stop way up the John Day. We would look for black bear. Sometimes there we would run into a grizzly. We never did anything to grizzlies. We were sort of scared of grizzlies. Just black bears we would shoot, maybe three or four. Then they would barbecue them. When we finished barbecuing, then it was good—all of it. Then again we would pack up the horses. Then we would travel back to that place they call Kicks-Up-Dust.

"Then there, we camped on our way back and there we would fish and we would hunt. We camped there for a little while. We came from there travelling to the place they call Tamaxalp-ani. There we would then look for bull elk. We would shoot three or four bull elk. Then we would dry lots of elk venison. There, for almost two weeks, we would dry it.

"Then we came back travelling from there. And then it was getting kind of cold. It was almost two months we travelled around. Now we came back here to McKay Creek. There at McKay Creek we camped. Then we would separate. Then now we came back to Shishnimiishkan. That's it. Enough of me. That's all.

news quiz

THESE QUESTIONS are prepared from items appearing in the July issue of the C.U.J. How many can you answer correctly? Score yourself: 13 to 14 correct, Superchief; 9 to 12, 'Ten-Four,' you're on; 6 to 8, far out; 4 to 7, you're jiving; 1 to 3, get out your glasses. Answers printed upside down:

1. Name the White House Office of Management and Budget official who recently drafted a plan for the eventual phasing out of all Indian tribes.
2. What two tribal track stars really cleaned up at John Murray Jr. High this spring?
3. What tribal member has called the Bicentennial a "birthday" for "foreigners"?
4. What two departments in the federal government just completed a draft bill called the Indian Jurisdiction Act of 1976, in opposition to the National Congress of American Indians?
5. When do classes resume at the ABE Center?
6. Who is the new Yellowhawk Clinic IHS doctor?
7. What Cherokee tribesman invented a Cherokee alphabet in Georgia in 1821?
8. What two tribal members have starring roles in the Walla Walla play "Trails West"?
9. Name the new movie now underway on the Warm Springs Res.
10. In what two counties can enrolled members now live and still receive IHS contact health care?
11. Who is the new administrative assistant to the Tribal Health Department?
12. In what nearby forest are "Indian horses" maybe roaming?
13. What Senator has completed a draft bill returning civil and criminal jurisdiction to the Confederated Tribes?
14. What firm was contracted to get module units in place at Chemawa so school can begin on time in the fall?

ANSWERS: 1. OMB official Harold Borgstrom. 2. Clayton Johnson and Clifford Pond. 3. Tribal Executive Secy. Irene Melendrez. 4. Justice & Interior Depts. 5. Aug. 5. 6. T. Dudley Beck, M.D. 7. Cherokee tribesman Sequoyah. 8. Curtis and Donald Sampson. 9. "Warriors" under Director Keith Merrill. 10. Umatilla and Union Counties. 11. Paul Quasempts. 12. Wall-owa Whitman Natl. Forest. 13. Sen. Mark Hatfield, Oregon Republican. 14. Trans-World Leasing Corp. of Vancouver, Wash.

arts & entertainments

movie scene

BY RONA REDFEATHER



(C) Copyright 1976 Confederated Umatilla Journal

Stereotypes

'Indian Time' on TV

PORTLAND—(Staff)—“Indian Time,” the monthly half-hour show broadcast over Portland’s KPTV (Channel 12) is the only show of its kind in the Northwest prepared by Indians with an Indian focus.

Shown on Saturday mornings at 8:00 a.m. and Sundays at 9:00 p.m., it is seen across the city, and cable TV systems make it available to all viewers in Oregon and Washington.

Producer of the show is Charles Johnson, an Eskimo originally from Nome, Alaska. Regular co-hosts are Aileen Red Bird, a Montana Sioux, and Ed Edmo Jr., a Shoshone-Bannock originally from Idaho’s Fort Hall Reservation.

Viewers can see the newest Indian poets reading their freshest works, a Tlingit man describing the traditions of his Alaska people, or learn the particulars of a major piece of Indian education legislation. One month you might see the top leaders of the American Indian Movement. Next you might learn of the ways of Indian treaty fishing along the Columbia. Then you might explore the innards of a city program designed to meet the special needs and conditions of city Indians. It’s a panorama of Northwest Indian life.

The opening video logo for the show was adapted from an exhibit of Alaska Native art at Portland Art Museum. “That was chosen,” says co-host Ed Edmo, “to show that all Indian people are not from the Plains. Portraying Indian people of many tribes through a TV channel in an urban setting means that we’re seen by a large scale of people.”

Says KPTV’s Public Affairs Director Larry Currin: “We supply the time basically, and they supply the talent. The shows give immediate insight into what the Indians think and which way they’re going. People have reacted pretty favorably. The programs have worked out very well for both Native Americans and KPTV. We’re delighted to have them on board.”

How did it all start? In the spring of 1973, Charles Johnson and two others went to KPTV “unhappy” with what they viewed as prejudice toward Indians in some segments of the “Daniel Boone” show over KPTV. Two station reps said they couldn’t do anything about the contents of the syndicated TV show, but wondered why Indians didn’t do something themselves.

Indians responded under the leadership of Johnson and “Indian Time” was born. (The phrase itself has a precise meaning for Indian people.) The first shows, says Johnson, featured human service groups and activities for Indians, then separate organizations themselves.

In time, the show has featured the broad spectrum of Northwest Indian life, reaching both into the past and present for its broadcasts.

The show is taped in advance, much of it in the studio and some “on location.” Then it is prepared with much technical work. The studio interviews are called by co-host Edmo “doing the ‘rap’ thing.” A poet himself, he has to set his guests at ease.

“I enjoy doing it” he says. “A lot of people think Indians can’t do that kind of work—being in front of a group. I did a lot of stage-type dancing as a kid. And my dancing teacher taught me, ‘No matter what you do, if you make a mistake



KPTV'S SHOSHONE-BANNOCK HOST ED EDMO

don’t show it.” But he likes it live and natural. “I don’t have that much discipline yet in script-writing,” he notes. The long-braided host says he keeps a “mental script” in his head and “plays it loose. People relax better that way.”

Upcoming shows will focus on Klamath leader Edison Chiloquin and the terminated Klamaths, perspectives on alcohol rehabilitation and perhaps some inland Oregon tribes. Any Northwest tribe desiring to appear and present tribal affairs on the show, says Edmo, can reach him at (503) 256-2257. KPTV’s number is (503) 222-9921.

On of the very few Indian TV shows in the nation, “Indian Time” realistically depicts things both past and present, traditions and problems, artifacts and artists themselves.

L.A. BREAKDOWN: Filmdom—which has for so long depicted Indians in a stereotyped fashion, and had the gall to get ANYone but Indians to play Indian roles—may be due for a comeuppance in its own front yard this Aug. 9-11. During the three days, a new wave of Indian playwrights, actors, actresses and media folk convene at the Biltmore Hotel in L.A. for the American Theater Assn. convention.

The first day for Indian participants will be devoted to the present status of Indian theater itself and its emerging objectives—in the making since 1972—and an analysis of the images of Indians onstage, portrayal of Indians in children’s theater, and a probing of pageants and plays concerning Indians but played by non-Indians. The second day will explore the future of Indian theater, with performances by the Indian Actors Workshop or the Navajo Trucking Co. The final day will cap the foregoing with “practical ideas” for the development of Indian theater and film in the coming 12 months. Interested actors and others may contact Dorene Ludwig of the Indian Actors Workshop in L.A. at (213) 876-2831, or Linda Jenkins at (213) 624-1011.

BRANDO BELLY-UP: Marlon Brando’s two-and-a-half-year effort to bring a vivid and realistic dramatization of the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee to the screen has come to a half once and for all. The legal fortunes of its key Indian participants have made taking their own roles nearly impossible. Superstar that he is, Brando also encountered some cold treatment in Cedar Rapids, Iowa when he appeared there in July in support of two AIM members on trial in the death of two FBI agents.

POINTS OF VIEW: One new filmed Indian point of view—that of the Siletz Tribe of Oregon seeking restoration now before Congress—can be well and finely understood by viewing a film soon to be seen over KGW-TV in Portland and elsewhere. It is called “The People Are Happy Again.” “It has a real feeling for the land and coastal range, where the old Siletz Reservation abutted the Pacific, says Producer Harry Dawson Jr. Featured prominently in the film are Siletz leaders Chairman Arthur Bensell, Joseph Land and Sister Francilla Griggs, together with many others who articulate the impulse and momentum behind the Siletz efforts in the past two years. Co-producers of the Siletz film are Dawson and Atty. John Volkman of Portland’s Center for Urban Education. “It’s not in any way the ‘Lo, the poor Indian’ approach,” says Dawson. “It shows people with genuine happiness, with tremendous spirit, modern, with a lot on the ball.”

Dawson produced a 30-minute 1972 color film called “Little White Salmon Indian Settlement,” with scripting by Leo Alexander, Yakima, and narration by Denny Leonard, Warm Springs. The documentary-style film tells the story of the Treaty Indians of the Columbia (TIC), “a telling that most Indian fishing people can relate to,” says Dawson. The point of the narrative is to depict the deep cultural past and deep contemporary concern of treaty fishing Indians on the mighty Columbia, while dams, pollution, white sportsmen, nuclear powerplants and other obstacles slow the annual movements of salmon. “It also shows the life of the Plateau tribes. There is some depiction of root digging and traditional dancing at Toppenish.” Rental or purchase available from Harry Dawson Jr., Community Eye, P.O. Box 10042, Portland, OR 97210, or call (503) 226-0722.

“WARRIORS” CASTING: Fantasy Films Productions’ new flick “Warriors” already has a number of Indians of various ages from Warm Springs and elsewhere are now before the cameras. Shooting time for the film is a planned seven weeks around Warm Springs, and in mid-August three days of shooting will be made in Portland. It will be released next spring. Best known actor in the film: Randy Quaid of “The Last Detail” and “The Missouri Breaks.”

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LIL BIT

BY FRED NIGHTWALKER



RICULUM PROJECT
INS AUG. 2 WITH
OURCE PEOPLE

harmony

SSION—The new Indian curriculum develop project funded June begins in earnest this g. 2.

en of 12 "resource people" ve been identified thusfar o will shape the curriculum its for public school use. ey are:

James Lavadour, Ronald Pond, Esther Lewis, Bert F. Jones, Ike Patrick, Janie Pond, Teresa P. Minthorn, Philip Guyer, Peter Quaempts and Fred Hill. The final two slots will be filled with persons who have been contacted already on the ethnic heritage undertaking.

Four elementary school teachers have also been selected from the Pendleton School District. They are Norma Jones, second grade teacher; Becky Martin, fourth grade teacher; John Taylor, fifth grade teacher; and Janine Gallantine, sixth grade teacher. All teach at Washington Elementary School in Pendleton.

Eileen M. Kaady, meanwhile, was selected July 21 after advisory committee deliberations as curriculum specialist for the project. Ms. Keady, if she accepts the post, will come from Madras, Ore., where she has taught kindergarten for two years. She also previously taught grades one through three in Portland.

Initial work sessions will take place at St. Andrew's here.

YAKIMAS READING
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

TOPPENISH—The Yakima Nation's Kamiakin Research Institute has been awarded a \$50,000 grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities to preserve and publish a photographic record of the tribe.

Under Institute President Gary Young and Project Director Violet Ray, a well catalogued photo file of the tribe will be established, with constant updating, and the most important photos of the Yakima collection will be published in book form.



LILLIAN "SIS" MOSES, who has just completed this new acrylic painting entitled "Nobility," portrays "the power, gracefulness and strength" of the eagle, a creature most important to Indian people. On the soft pastel and bold-striped work, a mounted fluff symbolizes the significant feather of this majestic bird.—(C.U.J. Photo.)

*

Conquest of the Coeur d'Alenes, Spokanes and Palouses
By Genjamin Franklin Manning
Ye Galleon Press, \$14.00

First published in 1912 concerning the expeditions of Colonels E.J. Steptoe and George Wright in the year 1858 against the "Northwest Indians," this volume is an important reissue for buffs of Northwest Indian history. Unlike many books of that buffeting and bloodthirsty period, this one gives additional material containing Indian points of view. Worth having and studying.

*

A Manual of Indian Law
American Indian Lawyer Training Program Inc.
319 MacArthur Blvd.
Oakland, Calif. 94610
300 pages, \$40.00

Published this June, "A Manual of Indian Law" contains 14 articles designed to be informative and useful for lawyers, tribal leaders and interested layfolk. Areas covered in the articles include tribal powers, Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, civil and criminal jurisdiction, tribal courts, Public Law 280, hunting and fishing law, water rights, taxation of Indians, treaties, and contracting under the new self-determination law. Two articles are of special interest to Indians in two states: Alaska and Oklahoma. The Alaska article assesses legal problems raised by the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act of 1971, and the Oklahoma article probes the situation of Oklahoma's 100,000 Indians largely without land reservations. A "must" text for tribal rights protection people.

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BY RONA REDFEATHER

movie scene

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Stereotypes

L.A. BREAKDOWN: Filmdom—which has for so long depicted Indians in a stereotyped fashion, and had the gall to get ANYone but Indians to play Indian roles—may be due for a comeuppance in its own front yard this Aug. 9-11. During the three days, a new wave of Indian playwrights, actors, actresses and media folk convene at the Biltmore Hotel in L.A. for the American Theater Assn. convention.

The first day for Indian participants will be devoted to the present status of Indian theater itself and its emerging objectives—in the making since 1972—and an analysis of the images of Indians onstage, portrayal of Indians in children's theater, and a probing of pageants and plays concerning Indians but played by non-Indians. The second day will explore the future of Indian theater, with performances by the Indian Actors Workshop or the Navajo Trucking Co. The final day will cap the foregoing with "practical ideas" for the development of Indian theater and film in the coming 12 months. Interested actors and others may contact Dorene Ludwig of the Indian Actors Workshop in L.A. at (213) 876-2831, or Linda Jenkins at (213) 624-1011.

BRANDO BELLY-UP: Marlon Brando's two-and-a-half-year effort to bring a vivid and realistic dramatization of the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee to the screen has come to a half once and for all. The legal fortunes of its key Indian participants have made taking their own roles nearly impossible. Superstar that he is, Brando also encountered some cold treatment in Cedar Rapids, Iowa when he appeared there in July in support of two AIM members on trial in the death of two FBI agents.

POINTS OF VIEW: One new filmed Indian point of view—that of the Siletz Tribe of Oregon seeking restoration now before Congress—will be well and finely understood by viewing a film soon to be seen on KGW-TV in Portland and elsewhere. It is called "The People are Happy Again." "It has a real feeling for the land and coastal life, where the old Siletz Reservation abutted the Pacific," says producer Harry Dawson Jr. Featured prominently in the film are Siletz leaders Chairman Arthur Bensell, Joseph Land and Sister Vincilla Griggs, together with many others who articulate the pulse and momentum behind the Siletz efforts in the past two years. Co-producers of the Siletz film are Dawson and Atty. John Korman of Portland's Center for Urban Education. "It's not in the way the 'Lo, the poor Indian' approach," says Dawson. "It's in the way the 'Lo, the poor Indian' approach," says Dawson. "It's in the way the 'Lo, the poor Indian' approach," says Dawson.

There is only one God
All religions come from God
All men are brothers
Each individual must seek the truth for himself
Man and woman are equal
We should not use alcohol or dangerous drugs
We should have our parents' permission to marry

PUBLIC MEETING: Board Room
Community Center
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YOUTH GROUP: Saturdays 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.
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LEGAL NOTICES

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees will meet in regular session Aug. 2 in the Board Room at 7:00 p.m. It meets again Aug. 16 at 7:00 p.m. in the Board Room. These meetings are open and public.

GENERAL COUNCIL

The August General Council meeting of all tribal members 18 years and older will take place Aug. 12 at 9:00 a.m. at the Community Center.

PROGRAM DIRECTORS

Program directors of all tribal programs will meet biweekly on Aug 5 and Aug. 19 in the Board Room at 8:00 a.m.

HEALTH BOARD

Members of the Umatilla Tribal Board of Health will meet Aug. 3 at 9:00 a.m. in the Board Room.

JOHNSON-O'MALLEY

The J-O'M Committee will convene at 1:00 p.m. Aug. 9 in the Board Room.

ENROLLMENTS

At the Aug. 12 General Council meeting, a dozen applications for tribal enrollment will be reviewed for acceptance or denial.

PROBATE HEARINGS

Probates of the estates of deceased members of the Confederated Tribes which have been sent to Indian Probate Hearing Examiner Robert C. Snashall, Interior Dept., Portland, have not yet been scheduled. Pending are estate hearings for Esther George Strong at Yakima Agency, Toppenish, Wash.; Louise Shawaway and Lucien Williams, Community Center, Mission.

EMPLOYMENT

ASST. MGR wanted for Halfway House Umatilla Ind. Alcohol & Drug Pgm. Provide counseling, refer residents to svcs, keep records, enforce rules, provide trans., lead gps, wk w/ other agcies. Must have empathy for alcohol abusers, trans., drivers license, ins., 3 mos. sobriety if alcoholic. Flexible hrs. Part-time salary \$3,800. Contact Tribal Employment Center, P.O. Box 638, Pendleton, OR 97801 or call 276-8221.

MAINTENANCE CLERK wanted to inspect, repair, maintain med/dental eqpt., maintain vehicles, keep fire eqpt. Salary \$6,296 to \$9,235. Contact Yellowhawk Clinic, P.O. Box 638, Pendleton, OR 97801 or call (503) 276-8221, Ext. 270.

ELECTRICAL APPRENTICES for inside wireman trade wanted for jobs in Gilliam, Wheeler, Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Baker Counties. Must be 18, H.S. grad or GED, algebra. Can apply till April 1977. Applications available at Apprenticeship Ofc., Suite No. 5, Pendleton Banking Co. Bldg., 125 SE Court St., Pendleton, OR 97801. Call Buck Walther, Labor Bureau, 125 SE Court, 276-6131, Ext. 211.

MACHINIST WANTED. Must be skilled in machining, mechanics, welding, hold CSC rating. Contact R. Allmaras, Columbia Plateau Conservation Research Ctr., Agric. Rsch. Service, Pendleton, OR 97801. Call 276-3811, Ext. 292.

PROGRAM OFFICER wanted in Indian education. Salary from \$13,482 to \$25,000. Contact Lee Antell, Office of Indian Education, 400 Maryland Ave. SW, Rm. 4047, Washington, DC 20202. Or call (202) 245-2683. Northwest psn. desired.

FOREST/RANGE MGR wanted for new Umatilla tribal enterprise. For more information write Tribal Employment Ctr., P.O. Box 638, Pendleton, OR 97801 or call 276-8221.

EMPLOYMENT

TREATMENT COORDINATOR for Umatilla Indian Alcohol & Drug Pgm wanted. Will coordinate recovery svcs, develop fiscal admn. procedures w/ director, conduct wklly staffing, supv. treatment planning, coord. daily activities, counseling, qly reports, other duties. Must have HS diploma or equiv., sober for 1 yr, valid drivers license, insurance, trans. Salary \$10,000. Contact Tribal Employment Center, P.O. Box 638, Pendleton, OR 97801 or call (503) 276-8221.

HEAD TEACHER wanted for Early Childhood Development Ctr. Cert. in early childhood or elem. teaching certificate req. Exp. working w/ Ind. children, knowledge of cultural historical bkgd. desired. Ind. pref. applied. Submit applications to Tribal Employment Ctr., P.O. Box 638, Pendleton, OR 97801 or call 276-8221.

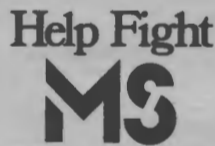
DAY CARE DIRECTOR needed for Early Childhood Development Ctr. BA pref. in education, with emphasis on early childhood development. Exper. w/ Ind. children, knowledge of cultural, historical bkgd. desired. Indian preference. Submit applications to Tribal Employment Ctr., P.O. Box 638, Pendleton, OR 97801 or call 276-8221.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR wanted. Resp. for administration of all contracts, grants, programs, projects involving health-related goals and objectives of organization. Runs staff, national office of Indian health org. Liaison between tribes and fed. agcies. Must have 3 yrs experience in administrative wk., 3 yrs experience in evaluating projects. Salary negotiable. Open till Aug. 6. Contact National Indian Health Bd., 1020 15th St., Room 4E, Denver, CO 80202. Call (303) 534-5482.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR wanted for natl. Indian health organization. Asst exec. dir. in administering programs, contract development, budget review, proposals, planning. Attend national and local mtgs. Salary negotiable. Send resume to National Indian Health Bd., 1020 15th St., Rm 4E, Denver, CO 80202. Or call (503) 534-5482 for Vi Mills.

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Indians in L.A. Favor Carter

The results of a presidential preference poll conducted by Talking Leaf show that Jimmy Carter is the favorite candidate among Indians living in the Los Angeles area.

A sampling of Indian people were asked if they had a favorite candidate in the November 2 election and 32 per cent said they prefer Carter, the Democratic Party nominee.

The second most popular response was in the "not voting" category. In response to the question, 22 per cent of the people said they did not want to vote for various reasons.

President Gerald Ford, the Republican Party nominee, was favored by 18 per cent of the people questioned.

The remaining 28 per cent of those who participated in the Talking Leaf study were either undecided, in favor of another candidate or said their choice was personal.

The actual percentage of Indian people who won't vote on election day will no doubt be much greater than 22 per cent. Many of the people who said they had a favorite candidate added that they weren't sure if they were going to vote. Traditionally, Indians have not participated to any great degree in the political processes of the country.

GIVING THEIR REASONS

People gave a variety of reasons for their selection, but it was interesting to note that people favored Carter for positive reasons, while others favored Ford for negative reasons (that is, they were anti-Carter).

The comments of those favoring Carter were such as "Carter is a good man", and "He would do a better job than Nixon and Ford put together." Others were going to vote for him simply because Carter is a Democrat and, as one

person put it, "I don't want any Republications in the White House." Still others said they just wanted a change.

Judging by the comments of those who favored Ford, they actually were more anti-Carter than pro-Ford.

Some people said they didn't trust Carter or that they didn't know enough about him so they were going to vote for Ford. Another person was fearful of Carter's Southern background.

One pro-Ford, anti-Carter voter pointed out that Carter is a farmer (his family owns a large peanut farm) and that it was the farmers who took the land away from the Indians; therefore, he was for Ford.

People are reminded that the election is scheduled for Tuesday, November 2. The deadline for registering to vote is October 4, one month prior to the election.



JIMMY CARTER & RUNNING MATE WALTER MONDALE

JIMMY CARTER ON AMERICAN INDIANS

I am deeply concerned with the present condition of American Indians, and believe there must be a greater sense of federal responsibility to meet our obligations to them. We must obey and implement our treaty obligations to the American Indians, and in so doing, I pledge an all-out effort to assist in the protection of their land, water and their civil rights.

As part of my reorganization of government, I will review and revise as necessary the federal laws relating to American Indians and the functions and purposes of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The guiding principles of my review will be a strengthened reaffirmation of our legal and moral trust responsibilities to the American Indians, and a strong personal respect for the dignity of each of our first Americans.



PRESIDENT GERALD FORD

"This is the official statement of the Republican Party platform regarding Indians and other native Americans:

"We have a unique commitment to native Americans; we pledge to continue to honor our trust relationship with them, and we reaffirm our federal Indian policy of self-determination without termination.

"This means moving smoothly and quickly away from federal domination to effective participation and communication by Indians in the political process and in the planning, content, and administration of federal programs.

"We shall pursue our joint effort with Indian leaders to assist in the orderly development of Indian and native owned resources and to continue to attack the severe health, education, and unemployment problems which exist among Indian and Alaskan natives."

"Nowadays all my girlfriends are disappearing...and I don't look so good."

86-year-old Hopi man recalls lessons, loves of a lifetime

"My first day of school? I was 5 years old -- 1895, that was -- and because my family was poor, I often went taked. Some children went to school by force, having been rounded up by the policemen.

"I wanted to be educated, but I had nothing to wear except a flour sack shirt. So I put that on, wrapped myself in a Navajo blanket and went down to New Oraibi to the Schoolhouse..."

So began yet another storytelling session presided over by Don C. Talayesva, 86, a Hopi of Old Oraibi who has been the Scottsdale houseguest of the Paul Houghtons, people he considers "family."

Talayesva is the subject of "Sun Chief, the Autobiography of a Hopi Indian," which was first published in 1942 by Yale University Press. Now in its 12th Yale printing, the book has been translated into countless foreign languages and published around the globe.

More than a social anthropology textbook, it is the absorbing story of a lively imaginative, humorous Hopi who was caught in the sometimes tragic conflicts between Indian and Anglo Cultures.

"IN PERSON" STORIES

But more fun than the book's are Don's "in person" stories, drawn as visual vignettes from the octogenarian's incredible memory. For example:

"Well, when I got to the schoolhouse, the kids were bathing in tubs of water. I threw off my blanket and a white lady screamed. I thought I was being scolded for something, so I ran away. The police carried me back.

"The principal told me I was a good boy and that she would tame me. So I bathed. But she had no clothes for me to wear except a little girl's dress, which I wore everyday until she made me a pair of pants.

"I was a quick learner. The first English word I learned from her chart was 'nail'. It was no big deal. There was a picture of a nail beside the word. But I also learned to read: 'See Dick. See Dick run.' All of that stuff.

"Every day I went to school. What did I know about Saturdays and Sundays? So I went those days, too, and helped the teacher chop wood for which she gave me candy."

Later on, "like maybe 1899," he said, the teachers fled the reservation ahead of a dreadful small pox epidemic. That meant that to continue school, he'd have to leave home and live at the government boarding school in Keams Canyon.

MOVING ON

"My parents put me on a burro and hitched up the wagon and we traveled a long way from home. At First Mesa where my father had Sand Clan relatives (my mother - and thus myself - was Sun Clan) we stopped a day to watch the Hemis Kachina dances.

"At the Keams Canyon school, Superintendent Burton was very kind. He took us to the lunchroom and fed us fried potatoes and bacon. Strange food for a Hopi, but my parents ate, so I did, too.

"Then Mr. Burton said, 'You have brought your son to me, so I have gifts for you,' and gave my parents shovels, hoes, hammers, nails and a brass lamp.

"Then my father hitched up the wagon and I watched till they rode out of sight. I cried a little. It was a lonesome place and the other kids teased me a lot.

"But one of my clan fathers knew I was unhappy, so he took me to the pig pen to ride the pigs and have a good time. I did. And later, when little ones got homesick, I'd take them to play with the pigs."

A MEMORABLE WHIPPING

Talayesva was at the Keams Canyon school for "5 or 6 years," as he recalls, before he got a whipping from the principal.

"It was like this: One morning before roll call in the dorm, I wrapped up in a white sheet and told the other kids I was Jesus. 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' I told them. 'No fair stealing and don't commit adultery.'

"That principal said, 'If you're Jesus and you are going to suffer for our sins, let's begin now.' I suffered; I didn't call myself Jesus anymore. Later on, at the YMCA, I heard more about Jesus," He said.

It was in November, 1906--two months after the split between the Hostiles and Friendlies (to the whites) of Oraibi--that he went to an out-of-state school, Sherman Institute in Riverside, Calif.

"That's where I found my girlfriend--my real wife for 61 years until her death five years ago. I had a hard time making her gentle. Like breaking a horse, but finally I won and she married me.

"Also, I was the end on the football team, but we had a lousy coach and lost all the games. Then we got Pop Warner for a coach and won 'em all -- even beat University of Southern California.

GIRLFRIENDS GONE

"Oh, those were exciting times. Nowadays all my girlfriends are disappearing - dying - and I don't look so good, no hot stuff sporty, myself."

But does he remember that push war that resolved the Split at Oraibi? Does he know it was one of history's few conflicts to be resolved without weapons?

"Oh yes," he said. "Remember it well. My family always wanted to be friendly to the whites and to become educated in the white man's schools. Still, when I returned to the village from working on a sugarbeet farm in Colorado just before the push war, there were relatives who had joined the Hostiles and who were trying to get me to come over to that faction.

"Finally, the chief of the Hostiles said, 'Well, it has to be this way: When you push me over this line, it will be done.' And he drew a line on the sandstone ground.

"There were about 200 men on each side. We worked hard pushing and some were injured. Men literally squirted up into the air from the pressure of pushing.

"We did take a time out to rest and get our breath once, I remember, then we went at it again. There was a lot of dust and the dogs made a lot of noise. They didn't get fed that day. It took almost all day, but finally, about sundown, we pushed that chief over the line. It had been done.

"The Hostiles left that night with their wives, children, burros and dogs. From Oraibi housetops, we saw their campfires over where Hotevilla is now. That's the village they built for themselves, but they had a very hard time of it that winter. No homes, no crops.

"A lot of Hostile people cried as they left Oraibi; Oraibi people cried, too, that their relatives and clan relatives were leaving forever. Life would never be the same."

Tom Bee To Sing Title Song for Feature Film



TOM BEE

Tom Bee, a member of the American Indian rock XIT, has been chosen to sing the title song from the forthcoming feature length documentary, "The Great American".

The film will be produced and directed by Keith Merrill Associates, who were awarded an Oscar in 1974 for their documentary, "The Great American Cowboy".

"The Great American" is a fine tribute to the Native American people, and is a far cry from the usual Hollywood stereotype film dealing with Indians.

A soundtrack album from the film is also planned. "The Great American" is scheduled to hit theatres around the country in October. After months of sorting through both records and tapes that were submitted for review for possible inclusion in the film, Tom Bee was picked on the basis of his vocal styling, his popularity among American Indian people, and, of course, his professional experience.

Tom and his group XIT will soon have a new album on the market, to be released by Canyon Records of Phoenix, and titled "Relocation".

Subcommittee Labels AIM violent

[continued from page 3]

The Panel summarized that AIM had foreign ties with China, the Irish Republican Army, The Palestine Liberation Organization, and other groups in European Countries.

The report further stated AIM has maintained contact with and has received propaganda and other support from a large number of extremist organizations in this country.

Among these groups, the report said, are the Weather Underground, the Communist Party, the Trotskyites, the Symbionese Liberation Army, The Black Panther Party, and the Prisoners Solidarity Committee.

RELATED TESTIMONY

In a recent criminal case in Cedar Rapids Iowa, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelly had testified that AIM had "not been tabbed by us as being objectionably, subversive, or un-American." He also said, "It is my definite knowledge that AIM has many fine goals, many fine people . . . and some things worthwhile."

Douglass Durham is now on the John Birch Society lecture tour, where he depicts AIM as a communist plot planning to blow up the country in 1976.

Slightly over one year ago, when he first made his affiliation with the FBI known, he stated that, "in my opinion, AIM is a viable, legal, social organization."

AIM LEADER SPEAKS OUT

Talking Leaf interviewed Ernie Peters to learn his views regarding the news of the Senate findings and he had this to say: "As to the findings that AIM is a subversive organization dedicated to the overthrow of the American Government, this is the farthest thing from our minds.

"We are not trying to overthrow the

government, we are trying to regain our sovereignty, to get away from its (the government's) control."

Peters said that despite Kelley's statement, he is convinced that there is a government plan to deprive AIM of its leaders, thereby breaking up the movement.

"AIM does not work with any other organization as alleged," he said. "We do not ask support from anybody. They (other organizations) asked us, but we refused."

Peters questioned the Senate Subcommittee's desire to learn more about AIM and its activities.

"AIM was neither invited, nor were they allowed to testify before the (Senate) committee. In trying to contact the local media (for rebuttal), I was either ignored or told that anything I had to say would be hearsay. They (the media) allowed me no chance at rebuttal. I did get through to the AP (Associated Press) and gave a rebuttal."

Peters feels that one of the tactics of the media is that only Dennis Banks or Russell Means is able to give rebuttal.

When asked about statements attributed to Douglass Durham, he made comments relative to Durham's credibility as a witness due to his many conflicting statements, and his alleged criminal record. Peters also said that Durham had been terminated for cause from a midwestern police force.

When asked about the possibility of this declaration causing the movement to go underground, Peters said, "We will only if we have to, in order to keep the movement alive. Once we are in jail, we are as good as dead," (Referring to the movement, not the individual).

"We have no desire to go underground for the simple reason that this is our land, and where can we run to?"

Five Arizona Reservations Included in CAP

Washington D.C.--Secretary of the Interior Thomas Kleppe has authorized publication of the proposed rules concerning distribution of water to Arizona which includes five Indian reservations.

The project, called Central Arizona Project or CAP costing \$1.6 billion, originally left out some of the impoverished reservations. But a bill, introduced last April by Sen. Edward Kennedy, changed all of that. Under Kennedy's bill, the government would authorize purchase of 170,000 acres of non-Indian land and water rights in Arizona.

The cities of Phoenix and Tucson, non-Indian ranchers all backed by county supervisor Conrad Joyner and Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate, Carolyn Warner and critics of the Kennedy Bill.

Also backed by editorials in Arizona newspapers, opponents of the bill have misrepresented the facts about how much water Indians will receive. They claim the tribes will get 90 percent of the water rights, but Secretary Kleppe has said that the tribes will receive 20 percent of all irrigation water or 10 percent of all water supplied by the project.

Italian Voters' Mood: Time for a Change to Efficiency

By ALVIN SHUSTER

Special to The New York Times

ROME, June 17—"The Italians feel that the country is in the modern age but their bureaucracy and their government are in the feudal age. It is less a matter of ideology than a matter of know-how and talent."

The remark was made this week by a Roman sociologist who agreed that the Italians, who regarded national government for years as irrelevant to their personal lives, were now desperately searching for a new kind of leadership to take hold of a nation that often seemed on the verge of paralysis.

For many who will vote in the national elections Sunday and Monday, the only solution would be to yield a share of power to the Communist Party. Many others—those fearful of the Communists—hope for new talent and new faces among the dominant Christian Democrats.

Wary and Worried

Whatever their politics, Italians generally agree that they are wear of inefficiency, worried about sliding into the third world and intent on reforms. And they are counting increasingly on the national Government.

This in itself is a dramatic shift. For years, many Italians have lived with the feeling that Rome mattered little, that their own vitality would carry them along, improve their plight—in short, that they could take care of themselves regardless of national administrations.

But historians, psychologists, sociologists, professors and others outside the mainstream of the political campaign now say the national mood is different. With economic crises, the complexity of domestic problems, the growing realization that planning and new direction were vital, the Italians want new managers and new approaches to inspire new hopes.

"In the past people did not want to get involved," Renzo



United Press International

Francesco de Martino, right, leader of the Italian Socialist Party, at a rally yesterday at Rome's Piazza Santi Apostoli. With him is a visitor, Mário Soares, the head of Portugal's Socialist Party.

de Felice, one of Italy's leading historians, said in an interview at his home here. "It was considered useless because most Italians felt it would be almost impossible to bring about change. There was a concept of not participating."

On Getting Involved

"Italians have always aspired to a democracy that functions," he went on, "but, in concrete terms, only the elite worked to obtain the power and to run things. The rest accepted it all passively, though often critically. Things are moving."

This shift in attitudes is described by those interviewed in recent days as the major reason so many Italians have turned to the Communist Party, the second largest party, now threatening to emerge from the voting as the most popular political force. There is a general lack of faith that the Christian Democrats, in power for 30 years, can lead Italy to vital reforms.

"There was a stroke of genius by the Communists in the early 1970's," said Franco Ferrarotti, professor of sociology at the University of Rome. "They saw the mood of the country changing. People wanted to be managed. The Communists went around and asked people in local areas what they wanted done and then worked at being good administrators."

The Communists, who lagged two percentage points behind the Christian Democrats in local and regional voting last year, are making headway with the theme, "We know how to govern." And Geremicca, the Communist chief in Naples, said that Italians realize that a vote for the party is not a vote "for the working class or the revolution—it's a vote for a government that will administer the country."

"Italy," he said, "needs the Communists more than the Communists need to be in government."

Hopes for a Last Chance

Among the non-Communists and those fearful of a Communist role in government, the hope is that somehow, the Christian Democrats will fulfill their pledges to improve, ease out the men so long in power and move quickly toward the elusive goal of efficiency. Many have their doubts, but many are also willing to give the party another chance.

"This may well be our last chance if we survive this election and then do nothing," said a senior Christian Democrat. "The voters want to see real changes after Sunday. If we do not do it this time, we really are finished."

The Italians' new focus on the state of their national Government coincided with and partly resulted from other changes in Italian society. The old traditions and patterns of life have been eroded. Youth, women and other sectors of so-

many are now deeply committed to seeing it change.

"There is an army of young people and of women who are looking for a message in life bigger than themselves. They are trying to reach out and influence change. The American experiment is 200 years old. In a sense, the Italian experiment is starting now."

In a sense, too, the Christian Democrats, in their unpopularity, are paving the price of progress. As Italy developed after World War II, as living standards and educational levels rose, as economic miracles faded away, expectations and the awareness of national shortcomings increased.

In the past, Italians did not expect a government to work well; now they demand it. They did not need nurseries because they lived with relatives; now mothers want to go to work. They became accustomed to a public administration that ignored the public; now they resent the red tape, the insults and the hands out for bribes.

Christian Democrats' Record

Even the Communists have taken note of the progress under the Christian Democrats in the 30 years since they became the main political party. Giorgio Amendola, a senior Communist Party official, has said that the "30 years of republican government have permitted Italians to achieve the highest conditions of life that they have ever known," adding, "The Italians have never been as free and have never eaten as well as they have today."

Under Christian Democrat rule, postwar Italy developed into a world industrial power. The growth rate has been about 6 percent a year for two decades. Italy's economic spurt was exceeded from 1951 to 1971 only by Japan, among the capitalist countries.

They sometimes say here that Italy went from the oil lamp to the neon skinning the light-

left Italy with numerous dialects that are still in use.

Many believe that the growing interest in national government could develop national identity and erode regional loyalty. "Maybe in two decades you'll be able to speak of an Italian character as such," said a university professor.

Italians making their decisions this weekend know what the nation has achieved in the past, but they are frustrated over what has not been achieved. Inflation is running over 20 percent this year; more than 1.2 million are unemployed; investment is virtually abandoned; public spending is rising with public debt; the lira is down 25 percent since mid-January; the Bank of Italy is talking about an economy that is close to "a state of siege."

So, despite all the surface prosperity, the national mood is apprehensive. But Italians also appear to be determined to try to end the seemingly endless cycle of economic and political troubles that has led to 38 governments since the fall of Fascism in 1943.

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House Defeats Attempt to Delay Decision on Building B-1 Bomber

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 17—The House, by a 20-vote margin, refused today to delay a decision on whether to produce the B-1 strategic bomber until next February, under a new Presidential Administration.

The House rejected 207 to 186, an amendment to a military appropriations bill that would have specified that no funds could be spent to procure the new bomber until Feb. 1. The amendment was offered by Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of Queens, who contended that a production decision on such an expensive weapons program should be left to whoever wins

pose an immediate commitment to production, but there were not enough switches to change the earlier House vote.

Today's vote saw 157 Democrats and 29 Republicans voting to delay a production decision, with 100 Democrats and 107 Republicans voting against the Addabbo amendment.

With the B-1 issue disposed of, the House went on to pass an appropriations bill providing \$105 billion for the armed services in the fiscal year that starts on Oct. 1. The bill, which now goes to the Senate, provides about \$1 billion less than originally requested by the administration.



John Chancellor
David Brinkley
Now



The House rejected 207 to 186, an amendment to a military appropriations bill that would have specified that no funds could be spent to procure the new bomber until Feb. 1. The amendment was offered by Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of Queens, who contended that a production decision on such an expensive weapons program should be left to whoever wins the November election.

The House vote was a victory for the Ford Administration, which plans to make the production decision in November following a flight test program now in progress.

Most Expensive Ever

In the military budget for the coming fiscal year, the Administration has asked for \$948 million to procure the first three B-1 bombers. In the most expensive weapons program ever undertaken by the Pentagon, the Air Force plans to buy 244 of the bombers at a total cost of \$22 billion, with each bomber costing about \$88 million.

In effect, the House went along with the Administration's position that in the interest of an orderly program, funds should be provided now for production of the bomber in the expectation that it would successfully pass its test flight program. In the primary campaign, when his military policies were coming under attack by former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, Mr. Ford made clear that he was committed to production of the supersonic bomber.

While the margin of rejection was closer today than it was for the first vote, the second House vote seemed to assure that the Senate amendment, sponsored by Senator John C. Culver, Democrat of Iowa, would be either scrapped in conference or drastically modified.

Support Is Ebbing

Despite the House vote today, it was apparent that the tide of Congressional opinion, particularly in an election year, was not running emphatically in favor of the B-1 program and, if anything, was ebbing, as Democrats sought to make the program a party issue.

Even if production was approved by President Ford, it remained unclear what would happen to the B-1 program if Jimmy Carter, who apparently has won the Democratic nomination, should be elected President.

In a statement submitted to the Democratic Party Platform Committee last week, Mr. Carter described the B-1 as "an example of a proposed system which should not be funded and would be wasteful of taxpayers dollars."

The Carter position was incorporated in the Democratic platform, which urges that no decision to produce the bomber be taken until next year, when a new administration is installed.

Democratic liberals had hoped that the Carter position combined with the plank in the Democratic platform would switch Democratic votes to op-

port, then 100 Democrats and 107 Republicans voting against the Addabbo amendment.

With the B-1 issue disposed of, the House went on to pass an appropriations bill providing \$105 billion for the armed services in the fiscal year that starts on Oct. 1. The bill, which now goes to the Senate, provides about \$1 billion less than originally requested by the administration.

The Administration subsequently added \$1.2 billion in additional funds for an expanded shipbuilding program, bringing its total request to \$107.9 billion. The Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee approved yesterday a \$104.7 billion bill, or \$3.3 billion less than requested by the administration.

The House, by a 213 to 179 vote, rejected a proposed amendment that would have deleted \$350 million requested by the Administration as a downpayment on a fifth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier that eventually is to cost \$2 billion.

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said a senior Christian Democrat "The voters want to see real changes after Sunday. If we do not do it this time, we really are finished."

The Italians' new focus on the state of their national Government coincided with and partly resulted from other changes in Italian society. The old traditions and patterns of life have been eroded. Youth, women and other sectors of society have embraced activism and have developed as political forces.

Looking for a Message

"Women only got the vote in 1946," Donata Francescato, a psychologist at the University of Rome, said in an interview. "Whatever their lack of concern in the past, they care now. Everyone used to talk about how individualistic this country was," she went on:

"There never seemed to be a need or an impetus to develop a civic sense. There were all the old traditional governments that ignored people's wishes. Government was a no man's land and it had no respect. So

as they have today."

Under Christian Democratic rule, postwar Italy developed into a world industrial power. The growth rate has been about 6 percent a year for two decades. Italy's economic spurt was exceeded from 1951 to 1971 only by Japan, among the capitalist countries.

They sometimes say here that Italy went from the oil lamp to the neon, skipping the light bulb. That, too, had its price. Seeking a share in the prosperity, millions moved from their homes in the south to the growing industry in the north.

Rejoins and Nationality

Two "nations"—the north and the south—still exist, as do important regional differences. The country was unified only in the 19th century. As latecomers to the European state system, Italians have had their troubles in developing national identity. It was all a natural consequence of centuries of invasions by a variety of tribes and nations. Foreign rule hindered development of common culture and traditions and

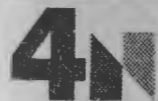
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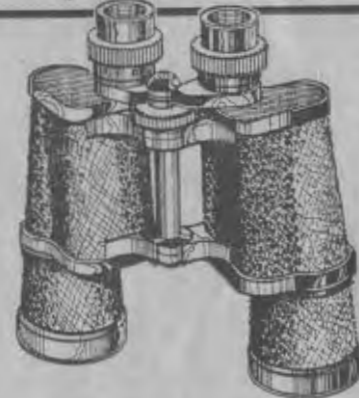
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branch. We do pledge a Government in which the Democratic members in both houses of Congress will seek a unity of purpose on the principles of the party.

I. Full Employment, Price Stability and Balanced Growth Republican Mismanagement

Those who should be working and paying taxes are collecting unemployment compensation or other welfare payments in order to survive. For every 1 percent increase in the unemployment rate—for every one million Americans out of work—we all pay \$3 billion more in unemployment compensation and \$2 billion welfare and related costs, and lose \$14 billion in taxes.

With prudent management of existing programs, full employment revenues will permit the financing of national Democratic initiatives.

The goal of the new Democratic Administration will be to turn unemployment checks into pay checks.

What Democrats Can Achieve

We have met the goals of full employment with stable prices in the past and can do it again. The Democratic Party is committed to the right of all adult Americans willing, able and seeking work to have opportunities for useful jobs at living wages. To make that commitment meaningful, we pledge ourselves to the support of legislation that will make every responsible effort to reduce adult unemployment to 3 percent within 4 years.

Modernizing Economic Policy

To meet our goals we must set annual targets for employment, production and price stability; the Federal Reserve must be made a full partner in national economic decisions and become responsive to the economic goals of Congress and the President; credit must be generally available at reasonable interest rates; tax, spending and credit policies must be carefully coordinated with our economic goals, and coordinated within the framework of national economic planning.

Full Employment Policies

Consistent and coherent economic policy requires Federal antirecession grant programs to state and local governments, accompanied by public employment, public works projects and

sectors of our economy where prices are "administered" and where price competition does not exist.

Finally, tax policy should be used if necessary to maintain the real income of workers as was done with the 1975 tax cut.

Economic Justice Antitrust Enforcement

The next Democratic Administration will commit itself to move vigorously against anti-competitive concentration of power within the business sector.

Small Businesses

To alleviate the unfavorable conditions for small business, we must make every effort to assure the availability of loans to small business, including direct Government loans at reasonable interest rates, particularly to those in greatest need, such as minority-owned businesses.

Tax Reform

Economic Justice will also require a firm commitment to tax reform at all levels.

We pledge the Democratic party to a complete overhaul of the present tax system, which will review all special tax provisions to ensure that they are justified and distributed equitably among our citizens. A responsible Democratic tax reform program could save over \$5 billion in the first year with larger savings in the future.

We will strengthen the internal tax code so that high income citizens pay a reasonable tax on all economic income.

We will reduce the use of unjustified tax shelters in such areas as oil and gas, tax-loss farming, real estate, and movies.

We will eliminate unnecessary and ineffective tax provisions to business and substituting effective incentives to encourage small business and capital formation in all businesses.

We will end abuses in the tax treatment of income from foreign sources.

We will overhaul Federal estate and gift taxes.

We will seek and eliminate provisions that encourage uneconomic corporate mergers and acquisitions.

We will eliminate tax inequities that adversely affect individuals on the basis of sex or marital status.

We will curb expense account deductions.

And we will protect the rights of all taxpayers against oppressive procedures, harassment and invasions of privacy by the internal revenue service.

Tax policies and other indirect subsidies have promoted deterioration of cities and regions. These policies should be reversed.

There are other areas of taxation where change is also needed. The Ford Administration's unwise and unfair proposal to raise the regressive Social Security tax gives new urgency to the Democratic Party's goal of redistributing the burden of the Social Security tax by raising the wage base for earnings subject to the tax with effective exemptions and deductions to ease the impact on low income workers and two-earner families. Further revision in the Social Security program will

to openness throughout Government; at regulatory commissions, advisory committee meetings and at hearings:

Democrats have long sought—against fierce Republican and big business opposition—the creation and maintenance of an independent consumer agency.

The Democratic Party is committed to the review and overhaul of Civil Service laws.

The Right to Integrity in Government

The Democratic Party is pledged to the concept of full public disclosure by major public officials and urges appropriate legislation to effectuate this policy.

All diplomats, Federal judges and other major officials should be selected on a basis of qualifications. At all levels of Government services, we will recruit, appoint and promote women and minorities.

The Right to Fair Dealing By Government

An office of citizen advocacy should be established as part of the executive branch, independent of any agency, with full access to agency records and with both the power and the responsibility to investigate complaints.

Business Accountability

Unnecessary regulations should be eliminated or revised. However, Government must not shirk its responsibility to impose and rigorously enforce regulation where necessary to ensure health, safety and fairness. We reiterate our support for unflinching antitrust enforcement, and for the selection of an Attorney General free of political obligation and committed to rigorous antitrust prosecution.

III. Government and Human Needs Health Care

We need a comprehensive national health insurance system with universal and mandatory coverage. Such a national health insurance system should be financed by a combination of employer-employee shared payroll taxes and general tax revenues. Consideration should be given to developing a means of support for national health insurance that taxes all forms of economic income. We must achieve all that is practical while we strive for what is ideal.

We must have national health in-

centered developmental and educational child care programs.

With increased Federal funds, it is possible to enhance educational opportunity by eliminating spending disparities within state borders.

The essential purpose of school desegregation is to give all children the same education opportunities. We will continue to support that goal.

Mandatory transportation of students beyond their neighborhoods for the purpose of desegregation remains a judicial tool of last resort for the purpose of achieving school desegregation. We encourage a variety of other measures, including the redrawing of attendance lines, pairing of schools, use of the "magnet school" concept, strong fair housing enforcement, and other techniques for the achievement of racial and economic integration.

The party also renews its commitment to the support of a constitutionally acceptable method of providing tax aid for the education of all pupils in non-segregated schools.

With a coordinated and reliable system of grants, loans and work-study, we can relieve the crisis in costs that could shut all but the affluent out of our colleges and universities.

Older Citizens

We will not permit an erosion of Social Security benefits. Democrats strongly support employment programs and the liberalization of the allowable earnings limitation under Social Security.

IV. States, Counties and Cities

To assist further in relieving both the fiscal and service delivery problems of states and local governments, the Democratic Party reaffirms its support for general revenue sharing, acknowledging that the civil rights and citizens participation provisions must be strengthened.

Housing and Community Development

We support direct Federal subsidies and low interest loans to encourage the construction of low and moderate income housing.

We will take all necessary steps to prohibit the practice of red-lining.

The Democratic Party pledges itself to the aggressive enforcement of the Fair Housing Act.

The Special Needs of Older Cities

The Democratic Party recognizes that a number of major, older cities—including the nation's largest city—have been forced to undertake even greater social responsibilities, which have resulted in unprecedented fiscal crises. There is a national interest in helping such cities in their present travail, and a new Democratic President and the

and must be increased.

Strip mining legislation designed to protect and restore the environment, while ending the uncertainty over the rules governing future coal mining, must be enacted.

U.S. dependence on nuclear power should be kept to the minimum necessary to meet our needs. We should apply stronger safety standards as we regulate its use.

Competition in Domestic Petroleum Industry

When competition inadequate to insure free markets and maximum benefit to American consumers exists, we support effective restrictions on the right of major companies to own all phases of the oil industry.

We also support the legal prohibition against corporate ownership of competing types of energy, such as oil and coal.

Agriculture

We must continue and intensify efforts to expand agriculture as long-term markets abroad, but at the same time we must prevent irresponsible and inflationary sales from the American granary to foreign purchasers.

Environmental Quality

The Democratic Party believes that a concern for the environment need not and must not stand in the way of a much-needed policy of high economic growth.

A vigorous program with national minimum environmental standards fully implemented, recognizing basic regional differences, will ensure that states and workers are not penalized by pursuing environmental programs.

VI. International Relations

Defense policy and spending for military forces must be consistent with meeting the real security needs of the American people.

The Congress will be involved in the major international decisions of our government, and our foreign policies will be openly and consistently presented to the American people.

We must seek areas of cooperation with our traditional adversaries. But pursuit of détente will require maintenance of a strong American military deterrent, hard bargaining for our own interest, recognition of continuing competition, and a refusal to oversell the immediate benefits of such a policy to the American public.

The Challenge of Interdependence The International Economy

We will support reform of the international monetary system to strengthen

limitation agreements which will increase the stability of the strategic balance and reduce the risk of nuclear war; a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests; mutual reduction with the Soviet Union and others, "under assured safeguards," of our nuclear arsenals, leading ultimately to the elimination of such arsenals; mutual restrictions with the Soviet Union and others on sales or other transfers of arms to developing countries, and conventional arms agreements.

However, in the area of strategic arms limitation, the United States should accept only such agreements that would not over-all limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union.

America in the World Community

We cannot give expression to our national values without continuing to play a strong role in the affairs of the United Nations and its agencies.

We should retain in Europe a U.S. contribution to NATO forces so that they are sufficient to deter or defeat attack, without premature resort to nuclear weapons. This does not exclude moderate reductions in manpower levels.

We must do all that is possible to encourage a fair settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Middle East

We shall continue to seek a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The cornerstone of our policy is a firm commitment to the independence and security of the State of Israel. This special relationship does not prejudice improved relations with other nations in the region.

We will avoid efforts to impose on the region an externally devised formula for settlement, and will provide support for initiatives toward settlement, based on direct face-to-face negotiation between the parties and normalization of relations and a full peace within secure and defensible boundaries.

Asia

The Vietnam War has taught us the folly of becoming militarily involved where our vital interests were not at stake.

Our relations with China should continue to develop on peaceful lines, including early movement toward normalizing diplomatic relations in the context of a peaceful resolution of the future of Taiwan.

The Americas

We pledge support for a new Panama Canal treaty, which insures the interests of the United States in that waterway.

Relations with Cuba can only be normalized if Cuba refrains from interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

Africa

Our policy must be reformulated towards unequivocal and concrete support of majority rule in southern Africa.

Efforts should be made to normalize relations with Angola.

Joseph Duffey, Mr. Carter's representative to the platform committee, met with aides to candidates Mr. Carter had defeated to work out language they could all support.

Stephen Schlossberg, general counsel of the United Automobile Workers and a Carter delegate from Maryland, ambled up and down the aisles during every vote giving thumbs up or thumbs down signals to other Carter supporters.

And Stuart Eizenstat, Mr. Carter's chief adviser on issues and a platform committee member, took the microphone time and again to plead for moderation.

"There is no need to give the Republicans unnecessary ground to fight on," Mr. Eizenstat declared, arguing against a section that would advocate equal rights for homosexuals.

"That's just purple language that's going to give the Republicans pot shots," he said when

is to fight initiation.

Differ Over Busing

The Democrats argue against deregulation of the price of crude oil and natural gas. The Republican administrations have favored lifting price controls.

The Democrats endorse busing as a "judicial tool of last resort" to eliminate school segregation, while the Nixon and Ford Administrations have gone to court to challenge busing orders.

No one in the party got all he wanted in the platform, but few Democrats came away dissatisfied. Ben Wattenberg, an aide to Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, made one of the final speeches of the platform session Tuesday night, and he said what most of the other delegates were thinking.

"We've finally come up with a document that can give the Democrats something they've lacked in recent years," he said. "And that's victory."

pressure to clarify his positions on the issues we regard as important. A little watchful restraint might pull him in our direction."

As for his own vote, Mr. Rauh said, "Anyone who's grown up in the civil rights movement as I have is going to show a little humility for the position of blacks, who are very pro-Carter."

ERA Set Back in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., June 17 (UPI)—About 300 women, both supporters and opponents, came to the Louisiana Capitol yesterday to hear the House Civil Law and Procedure Committee debate the equal rights amendment. The panel voted, 10 to 6, against the measure. It was the fourth time in five years Louisiana has voted against ratifying the ERA, which needs four more states to pass it.

Mr. Ford leads the California, 963 to 879, in the delegate count with 1,130 needed to win the nomination. Each side has been downgrading the other's November prospects in overtures to state conventions where 255 delegates are to be chosen and to the 162 uncommitted delegates.

Surveys conducted by The New York Times and CBS News have shown that a third or more of those who voted in Presidential primaries for Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan would consider defecting to Jimmy Carter, the apparent Democratic nominee, if their favorite lost the Republican nomination.

is they [the primaries] take place at widely separated intervals, and this permits state and that affirmative action pro-

of the term "forced busing" and what he saw as suggestions for that we are willing to accept candidates with so-called charisma, but who do not dis-

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Carter Vetoes Check on Running Mate

Continued From Page A1, Col. 1

campaign staff and followed what he called "a couple of hours of arguing" over various aspects of the selection process for his running mate.

Apparently, he and his advisers are approaching the decision with a great deal of care and concern, mindful of past political misfortunes emerging from the nominee's choice and determined not to make what he called today "that fatal mistake."

"No more Eagletons," has become a staff motto, occasionally augmented by "no more Agnews."

In 1972, Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, the Democratic nominee, named Senator Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri as his running mate and then rejected him after it was disclosed that he had undergone electroshock treatment in the 1960's.

Then, in 1973, Vice President Agnew resigned after offering a now-contingent plea to charges of income tax evasion.

Worried About Sex Scandals

Mr. Carter and his staff are also worried about the scope of the recent sex scandals on Capitol Hill.

"Wouldn't that be a pretty picture?" Charles Kirbo, an Atlanta lawyer and one of Mr. Carter's closest advisors, said yesterday. "All of a sudden, some secretary in Washington calls a press conference and says she knows whoever Jimmy picks better than anybody."

So the Carter strategists are devoting much of their time here to constructing a process of selection that will be "as foolproof as possible," one of them said yesterday.

Mr. Carter said today that a panel of "distinguished Americans" would counsel him on his choice, providing the accumulation of "as many opinions as

possible," negative as well as positive.

But he declined to identify the "12 or 14" persons who would serve in such a capacity and said such information, as well as the overall procedure he plans to follow in selecting his running mate, would be made public by this weekend.

Early Release Studied

Apparently, one of the arguments that the former Georgia Governor mentioned today focused on a suggestion by Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Carter's campaign manager, that a list of four or five possible Vice-Presidential nominees be released before the Democratic convention begins next month.

Yesterday, Mr. Jordan said he had presented that idea to Mr. Carter. "Personally, I think it has considerable merit," he said.

But today, Mr. Carter said he had decided against releasing such a list. "My feeling is that we should not," he said, as Mr. Jordan listened from behind a line of reporters. "There's enough speculation as it is already."

Mr. Carter, who is vacationing with his wife and family on nearby Sea Island, is studying a long list of names as possibilities for his running mate.

According to Carter aides, the list includes Senators Birch Bayh, Frank Church, Alan Cranston, John Glenn, Edward M. Kennedy, Walter F. Mondale, Edmund S. Muskie and Adlai E. Stevenson 3d; Representatives Barbara Jordan and Peter W. Rodino Jr.; John J. Gilligan, the former governor of Ohio; Governors Wendell R. Anderson, Hugh Carey, and Michael S. Dukakis and Mayors Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles and Peter Flaherty of Pittsburgh.

But Mr. Carter has kept his Vice-Presidential cards close to his chest, and his principal aides

insist that they as yet have no idea in which direction he may be leaning.

Still, it is known that the size of his list is essentially cosmetic. Most of those on it are not in serious contention for final consideration, and there is a school of thought among some of his advisers that Mr. Carter might choose someone not mentioned heretofore.

He did offer some insight on his criteria today, though. He said he was not considering anyone who has not served or is not serving in some form of public office.

Most of Mr. Carter's staff and their families are vacationing here on what are known as Georgia's "Golden Isles," a collection of four small islands—Cumberland, St. Simon's, Jekyll Island and Sea Island—just off the mainland about halfway between Savannah and Jacksonville, Fla.

After staff meetings throughout most of yesterday—while Mr. Carter went fishing—Mr. Jordan; Mr. Kirbo; Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press secretary; Gerald Rafshoon, his advertising director; Patrick Cadell, the pollster, and Ben Brown, a black state Senator from Atlanta, attended a cocktail party here given by Mr. Carter's local supporters.

A National Poll

It was during the party that Mr. Jordan disclosed his suggestion to Mr. Carter of a final pre-convention list of Vice-Presidential candidates, and Mr. Kirbo spoke of the staff's fear of the sex scandals in Washington.

Mr. Cadell has been conducting a national poll on Vice-Presidential candidates for Mr. Carter, but Mr. Powell has insisted that it was commissioned independent of Mr. Carter's knowledge or approval. The results are not yet known.

Appeal for Harmony

Mr. Ford's Rose Garden remarks thus were designed as an appeal for harmony to the party rank and file and, more immediately, as a signal to unchosen and uncommitted delegates that the President meant to avoid disruptive tactics.

"It is important for the American people in November that they be given a clear choice for the future direction of our nation," the President said. "We can give them that choice if we're united as Republicans."

"I can say that is my intention, and I feel sure it is equally the intention of my Republican opponent."

Mr. Ford said that he was confident the party of Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Eisenhower could succeed, and that "Republicans can have a vision they can be above personalities."

Execution for Robbery

TAIPEI, Taiwan, June 17 (AP)—A 24-year-old man convicted of wounding a shopkeeper during a robbery was executed today, officials reported. Huang Chih-ming and three others stabbed the owner of a fuel shop in August 1974, then robbed him of \$185, the police said.

Public Workers Back Carter for President

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI BEACH, June 17—Delegates representing 700,000 members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees overwhelmingly endorsed Jimmy Carter today for the Democratic nomination for President.

It was the largest union to endorse Mr. Carter so far and the first to do so by convention action.

Victor Gotbaum, executive director of the union's District Council 37 in New York City, made the motion to endorse Mr. Carter and said that the former Governor of Georgia offered hope for New York City by "running against closing down hospitals" and day care centers.



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