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tion.

Negotiations are under way between the Tribe and Stanford for repatriation of the remains. The Tribe has also requested an inventory of grave items recovered with the bodies. Stanford's reply: no such inventory was in existence and Stanford did not yet have a policy concerning the return of grave objects with human remains.

An additional hitch to the return of the ancient Indians to a final resting place came to light when Stanford Anthropology Department Chair John Rick informed the Tribe that the Oregon Indian remains were currently "on loan" to archaeologists in Eugene, Oregon. The purpose of the loan: research and study never undertaken at Stanford.

Don Dumond, the Director of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology and originator of the year-long loan, was up front about the timing of his institution's request to Stanford.

"We wanted to have a chance to study them before they were sent back to the Tribes," Dumond said in a telephone interview in March.

Contacted again in late April, Dumond said that he was in receipt of a letter from Tribal Council Chair Delores Pigsley asking Dumond and associates for details of the research plans. Pigsley letter ended with a request for Dumond to put an immediate stop to any further study of the ancestral remains.

Dumond said he expects to reply to Pigsley's letter in "a couple of weeks." The apparent cause of the hold-up: Dumond wants first to contact the Coquille Tribe.

Why the sudden interest in contacting Indian Tribes? And why the apparent effort to snub the Confederated Tribes of Siletz?

Dumond says that he suspects that the Coquille Tribe are the rightful guardians of the remains he had quietly shipped up I-5 from Stanford for a twelve-month exam. And, oh yes, it seems that the current Chair of the Coquille Tribal Council is a former student of Dumond's.

For the short term at least, Dumond's underlying goal apparently is to stall for time. The 30-39 skeletons remain in his possession. And despite Pigsley's written request for all research to stop immediately, Dumond admits that the research continues apace.

Dumond's willingness to deal with the "friendly" Coquilles at the expense of the "hostile" Siletz hints at a more ambitious plan. It would, of course, bring the research even closer to a finish if Dumond were able to create a dispute between the Tribes over tribal "ownership" of the Indian remains in his possession.

More importantly, such a quarrel would be more than a moral victory for those archaeologists, including Dumond, who are openly frustrated at having Tribes place limits on the scope of their research. With

repatriation policies facing growing criticism and court challenges from old guard archaeologists, such manufactured outbreaks of "Red on Red violence" could be used to stop or even reverse the progress made during the 1970's in the protection of Indian religious freedom and the newly recognized right of Indians to a final resting place.

There is still reason to hope that the Indian ancestors dug up north of the Chetco River, after a gruesome capture and a half century of interment in Stanford classrooms and on U-O examination tables, will soon be returned to mother earth.

Stanford continues to stand firm behind its policy of Indians determining what happens to their ancestors. And people I talk to remain doubtful that any Indian leader—former Dumond student or not—will be willing to take up the archaeologist's battle to have science run roughshod over Indians' right to an undisturbed resting place.

One note of consolation: Dumond says that neither the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology nor the University of Oregon's Department of Anthropology have "significant" holdings of Indian remains.

Needless to add, the State Museum under Dumond's leadership hasn't seen fit to establish a policy of repatriation or even complete identification of the remains in its collection.

But even here there's reason to hope. Dumond, according to sources in the archaeological community, will soon retire. □

## "Bail-Out," continued from page 1

Concern channeled up the funding pipeline to B.I.A. Portland Offices where officials, worried about the slow pace of scheduled improvements, threatened to shut off the flow of future H.I.P. money to S.I.H.A. unless the three 1989 projects were completed by a specified date.

Under the gun, S.I.H.A. hired another contractor to finish the projects. Rilatos reported that two of the projects were completed by the third week in April with the last project scheduled to be finished by the end of the month.

The work by the second contractor went over S.I.H.A.'s budget, however, leaving Tribal Council with the decision either to loan S.I.H.A. the money or to face the probable loss of future H.I.P. funds.

Another T.C. resolution placing the Housing Improvement Program under the control of the Tribe's General Manager was approved unanimously at the April 21st meeting. □

**Correction of an Error:** Last issue, we listed Leonard Flanary, Jr. as a candidate for Tribal Council. In fact, Leonard Flanary, Sr. is the name of the former