

Excerpt from "The War of the Rebellion"

A compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies

BLOCK HOUSE, SILETZ RIVER, OREG., May 13, 1864

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Post Order, No. 4, dated Fort Hoskins, Oreg., March 11, 1864, I proceeded on the 21st of last month with a detachment of ten men of Company D, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, in pursuit of Indians who had left the Alsea Sub-Agency. On April 21 our march was by land from this post to the mouth of the bay toward evening, where I disembarked and camped for the night with good grass and water. Distance twenty-eight miles and a half. April 22 our route lay for fifteen miles along the beach to the mouth of Alsea Bay, where we arrived at 11 a.m. On account of the state of the tide we had to wait till evening before we could swim our animals across, a distance of one-third of a mile at low water. We encamped for the night on the south side with good grass and water. Distance, fifteen and a third miles. April 23, marched nine miles along the beach to the Alsea Sub-Agency, where U.S. Indian Sub-Agent A. Harvey, and one of his employe's joined me. Distance, nine miles. April 24, marched over very rough, broken, and miry ground, the road being almost impassable from it having rained all the previous night. Camped with good grass and water. Distance, fourteen miles. April 25, followed the beach for six miles, then ascended Cape Perpetua. We were here detained by fallen timber, through which we had to cut our trail. Camped on the south side of the cape, at the distance of one mile, amongst low sand hills; grass poor and scanty, water brackish. Distance fifteen miles. April 26, marched six miles along the beach, when we reached the mouth of the Siuslaw River, 600 yards wide. Crossed the detachment in canoes and swam the animals. Followed the beach until we arrived at Ten-Mile Creek, the southern boundary of the Oregon Indian Coast Reservation. Camped five miles south amongst sand hills; grass poor and scarce, water very bad, but it is the only camping ground in this vicinity.

Distance, twenty-one miles. April 27, sent one man to accompany Mr. Harvey's employe' ahead of the detachment to Coos Bay for the purpose of procuring boats and ascertaining the location of the Indian camps. The detachment marched six miles along the beach, and reached Umpqua River, near the old fort. Crossed over in boats and swam the animals over, the river being one mile and a quarter wide. Encamped at Winchester Bay. This Country being all settled. Had to put the animals to pasturage. Distance, eight miles and a quarter.

April 28, followed the beach for twenty miles and arrived late in the evening at Coos Bay. Encamped in the brush on the north side and immediately sent a detachment of six men in a boat across the bay to an Indian camp, where twelve Indians were captured; distance, twenty miles. April 29, formed camp for a few days, and there being no grass land vacant, had to put the animals to pasturage. From this date to May 4 sent out parties by day and by night all through the surrounding country to every Indian camp I could obtain information of. We captured in all thirty-one Indians, some of whom have never lived on the reservation and some of others who have been absent from it two years and over. We could have taken a great many more had the white settlers not interfered, but they sided with the Indians, giving them information of our movements, and assisting to evade our pursuit and hide in the hills, where it is impossible to follow them with such a small force as I had at my disposal. A party of seventeen Indians who had left the reservation last summer, and who had been encamped near Empire City, on learning of our arrival returned immediately to the reservation, preferring coming back of their own accord to being brought back under escort. May 4, started back with the Indians captured by the same road we had come, and made the same marches, there being no other camping-grounds on the trail but those above mentioned. Were

much detained by Indians giving out on the road. Arrived at the Alsea Sub-Agency May 20, and turned all Indians taken over to Sub Agent Harvey. I arrived with my detachment back to this post yesterday evening, having been absent twenty-one days and traveled a distance of 262 miles. I have to bring to your notice the good conduct and zeal displayed by every man of the detachment under my command. They were always ready and willing to turn out for scouting parties at all times of the day or night with great cheerfulness. I would especially bring to your notice Corporal Bensell and Private Plunkett, of Company D, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, who were constantly and always at work and assisted materially in the success of the expedition. I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the white settlers at Umpqua and Coos Bay always took the part of the Indians, assisting them to hide or escape to the hills, where pursuit was impossible. I would respectfully suggest that the only plan of preventing the Indians from returning and remaining in that part of the State would be to make it a penal offense for any white to harbor or aid a runaway Indian, and to authorize the military to arrest without civil process any parties committing such an offense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOUIS HERZER,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.
Lieut. J.W. Hopkins,
First Oregon Cavalry Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

(This excerpt was sent to us by Mr. Rick Dodds of Knoxville, TN, who had done extensive research on his own family and periodically sends me material to read. Mr. Dodds is a Tribal Member. Thank you, Rick, Shirley)

Want To Get Your Masters Degree

"The advantages of getting a Masters Degree in Public Health are many" according to a representative from the MPH Program at the University of California, Elaine Walbroek, "Not the least is the possibility of better paying and more challenging positions."

According to Walbroek, "In a study done of the Indian graduates from UC, Berkeley with an MPH degree as to positions held and salaries received following graduation, we found interesting examples of what it meant to have an MPH degree. For a student who graduated in 1973 with \$9,000 being the highest paid position held prior to entering the MPH program, we found ten years later that the Indian professional was make \$42,000. In another instance a 1983 graduate in two years was making \$27,000, a 50% increase over the last position held before entering graduate school, which salary was \$18,000. In fifteen years, another graduate went from \$24,000 before graduate school to a salary of \$55,000 per year. We found that people who stayed in the health field had 50% to 100% salary increases. And most important, almost all of them are working in Indian-related positions with Indian Health Service, with tribal or reservation programs, with urban agencies serving Indian people doing existing and challenging work."

The requirements for admission are: an undergraduate baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university; an acceptable grade point average as an under-

graduate; taking the Graduate Record Examination (GRE); submitting applications by February 1, 1986.

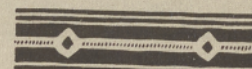
It was pointed out that assistance can be given by the Berkeley MPH Program for American Indians/Alaska Natives in submitting applications and in securing financial assistance.

Information can be secured by writing or calling the program's office (415) 642-3228 (collect).

Haskell College

Interior Deputy Assistant Secretary John Fritz, speaking at the centennial year commencement ceremonies of the Haskell Indian Junior College at Lawrence, Kansas, paid tribute to the thousands of Indians from across America who were Haskell students in the past 100 years. He said they included many of the country's American Indian leaders and, as a group, had made a great impact on the national Indian community. He told the more than 200 graduates that the Indian self-determination policy increased the need — and the opportunities — for creative, courageous leaders. Fritz was given a plaque on which a newspaper clipping showing his father in a Haskell football uniform of the late

1920's had been laminated. His father was a star athlete at the school and later a coach and teacher at BIA schools. A major development of the centennial year was the establishment in December, 1984 of a new Haskell Indian Junior College Foundation, which will seek private donations for the college to provide support in areas that the federal government is unable to fund. In addition to encouraging donations from alumni, corporations, foundations and friends, the foundation also hopes to promote an increased awareness of Haskell and its unique mission in the education of American Indians.



Indian Tax Issue Solved

Reprint from Commission on Indian Services Newsletter

The Department of Revenue in 1983 changed its policy and decided to require non-member Indians on Oregon reservations to pay state personal income taxes. A subsequent Supreme Court case involving the State of Washington and the Colville Tribe over cigarette taxes caused the Oregon Revenue Department to take another look at its taxation policy with regard to Indians.

The matter would have been litigated with the tribal position being that the state had no jurisdiction on Indian reservations and consequently could not tax Indians residing there. An agreement was then reached by the Warm Springs, Umatilla and Burns Paiute tribes not to pursue a court remedy if the Department of Revenue would not audit the tax return of affected Indians until a legislative remedy could be pursued. The Governor agreed to support such legislation.

The Commission on Indian Services introduced SB 156 to resolve the issue. The measure subsequently passed during the 1985 legislative session. The Warm Springs and Umatilla tribes, the Native American Program of Oregon Legal Services and the Commission lobbied



actively for passage of the bill. The Governor's office and the Department of Revenue assisted in the effort.

As a result of this bill, an enrolled member of a federally recognized tribe who lives and earns his/her income on an Oregon Indian reservation, even though that person is not a member of that tribe, is exempt from state income taxation.

Approximately 200 Indians living and working on three Oregon Indian reservations (Umatilla, Warm Springs and Burns Paiute) are affected by SB 157. The bill is retroactive to January 1, 1980.

Indians having questions about this matter should contact Barbara Hunter, Policy & Analysis Unit, Department of Revenue, 955 Center Street NE, Salem, OR 97310, 503/373-7388.