

# Indians seek treaty, will declare war

The Kootenai people - an Indian tribe of 65 members in Northern Idaho - have served notice that unless the government enters into immediate treaty negotiation it will declare war on the United States.

The Kootenais, who once held property in Idaho, Montana and Canada, are requesting a treaty with the United States. In 1855 when treaties were signed with other Indian tribes in that area, the Kootenais were not included and were not informed or invited to the treaty council.

Because they have not signed a treaty with the United States, the Kootenais legally own all of their original territory.

In practice, the Kootenais have been deprived of all their land and of their rights. They currently live on a 12-acre mission at Bonners Ferry in a few houses surrounding a Catholic church. The Kootenais do not have

the usual treaty rights - the right to hunt and fish in their accustomed places. Their efforts at trapping have been thwarted - they have been arrested and jailed.

One factor that brought the situation to a head was that when some people left the mission, the Bureau of Indian Affairs destroyed their homes. Another factor was the refusal of the BIA to give financial grants to tribes of less than 100 members.

The Kootenais have asked that the customary treaty process be followed - that their chiefs meet the chiefs of the United States. They will negotiate only with President Ford or Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton.

The tribe has given the government until tonight to begin negotiations. If the government does not enter negotiations, a state of war will be declared.

If this happens, the Kootenai tribe will claim sovereignty, reclaim their aboriginal territory and close the borders. Tolls will be collected from all non-Indians, money will be printed, non-Indian economic entities will be dissolved. The tribe will assume full authority over the territory and form a militia to secure the peace.

The Kootenais make it clear that they want no violence. However, observers fear violence on the part of other residents of Idaho.

Governor Cecil Andrus first stated that he felt the tribe's demands were just, but later said he would use "all police force available to him to stop supporters from coming into the area."

The city council of Bonners Ferry considers the Indians to be right and have asked the Congressional delegation to appeal to President Ford.

Two members of the American Indian Movement went to Bonners Ferry to investigate the situation there. The result was an alert of the National Guard, an order to check Indians at the Canadian border, and rumors that hundreds of AIM members were invading the state.

Members of AIM and many Indian groups across the country have assured the Kootenai of their support.

Indian observers fear that unless the government is willing to negotiate, bloodshed will result. Although the Kootenai do not want violence, the fear and hostility of the whites and the determination of the Indians could result in confrontation.



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## Chamber seeks affirmative action

The term "affirmative action" has many definitions in both a personnel and a legal interpretation. The real objective of the concept is to hire abilities and trainable potentials for employment and supervise a program of development that can benefit both the employee and the employer.

It is that terse and no nonsense approach to the "hiring and maintaining of minorities" that will be the basis for a half-day seminar on September 23rd at the Benson Hotel, sponsored by the Urban Concerns Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The program will be available to all business firms desiring to participate.

Featured speaker for the seminar is H. Belton Hamilton, Equal Opportunity Officer for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and former state assistant Attorney General. A.L. Henderson, Publisher of the *Portland Observer*, will be the keynote speaker.

Chairperson for the Urban Concerns Committee, Hazel G. Hays, explained, "We are not attempting to cover all

related subjects in this first effort. We have surveyed the intermediate-sized business firms and find that several are seeking to establish personnel policies and operating procedures which are well in advance of legislative requirements. The specific areas of 'hiring' and 'maintaining minority personnel' will provide a sound beginning for future seminars on related topics. We have some very fine talent - capable and experienced in business personnel policy and programming - to make this a constructive and innovative session. We are aware this is a simple start to a difficult subject area - particularly for the middle-sized and smaller businesses. We'll make this first effort productive, and intend to progress from there."

Since equal employment and affirmative action are direct responsibilities of the administrative officer of all businesses, according to state and federal law, the policy definitions extend to all areas of employment and to all relations with employees as a direct concern of management.

"Many firms have de-



veloped policies and procedures for the effective and efficient employment of all prospective personnel over a considerable span of years and have found the experi-

ences productive and gratifying.

"Managements, of course, look at minority hiring in terms of 'the best application

## Court dismisses discrimination case

U.S. District Judge John Burns dismissed the suit filed by the United Affirmative Action Committee against Multnomah County when the UAA attorney, John Clough, failed to appear for a hearing on the case Tuesday.

Art Dilworth, chairman of UAA, said Clough had not notified him or any UAA members of the hearing, and that he first learned about it when he read in the daily press that the case had been dismissed. Clough told him that he was busy moving his office and forgot about the hearing.

The suit, which was filed in June, charged Multnomah County commissioners and five department heads and administrators with discrimination in hiring.

The class action suit asked that the county initiate a court approved plan for minority recruitment.

On June 25th, U.S. District Judge Morrell Sharp refused an injunction sought by UAA to prevent the

layoff of county employees due to budget cuts. UAA charged the layoffs would unfairly effect minority employees, many of whom had little seniority. Although the injunction was refused, the discrimination suit was to have been heard at a later date.

A motion will be filed to reinstate the case and if that fails UAA will investigate the alternatives open to it.

Dilworth said there has been some talk that UAA has disbanded because there has been no recent publicity. He assured the public that the organization is very much alive and will expand its affirmative action activities this fall.

## Socialists seek law change

The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a civil liberties lawsuit on behalf of the Oregon Socialist Workers 1974 Campaign Committee and 24 other Socialist campaign committees. The suit aims to have the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 declared unconstitutional as it applies to the SWP. The law requires that the government be given a

list of campaign contributors. SWP is also suing the government seeking a halt to undemocratic and illegal attacks on the Socialist Workers Party. As a result of that suit, evidence has been unearthed showing that the government considers support and even association with the Socialist Workers Party an offense punishable by illegal surveillance, mail

tampering, intimidation, job loss and violence.

There are over 200 documented instances of recent government harassment of members and supporters of Socialist Workers Party election campaigns, according to John Studer, SWP candidate for the U.S. Senate, who also has a copy of the FBI memorandum that initiated the "SWP Disruption Program."

"In this situation for us to turn over the names, addresses, and places of occupation of contributors to our election campaign means to supply the government with ready made lists of individuals who will become new targets of their harassment."

"Some supporters of these laws, including Common Cause, claim that because these laws will diminish big business control over the capitalist parties, we must 'accept' whatever negative consequences there are to our civil liberties."

"We refuse to 'accept' any assaults on our constitutional rights. We also reject the claim that these laws are going to help end big business control over the twin parties of big business, the Democrats and Republicans. That idea is a fraud. Gerald Ford had to accept absolutely no contributions from anyone to become President. He was appointed by the biggest crook in the world today. Ford paid off the obligation. (Please turn to pg. 2, col. 5)



Kelly Sweet (second from right), fresh from completing her wire necklace in the wire jewelry booth, joins her friends Norman Baker (far left) and Susan Thompson (far right) while Mrs. James Baker instructs at the weaving table.

## Alameda presents fair

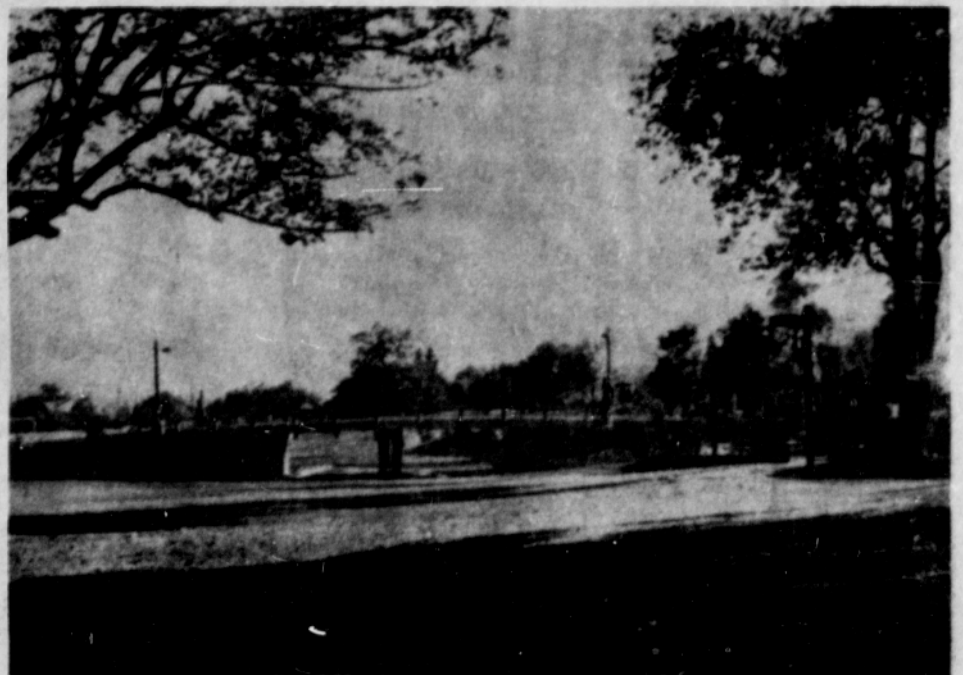
A fascinating first for a grade school in the Portland area is the "Free Spirit Fair" at Alameda School on September 20th. The fair is sponsored by the Alameda PTA under the direction of Mrs. Robert Hunt and overseen by the PTA president, Mrs. Harold Bahls. Proceeds will go to benefit the promotion of the school's Cultural Arts Program.

Secured by Mrs. Robert Mercer are 25 artisans and craftsmen who will be demonstrating and selling their wares. Among the talented professionals from many suburban areas, Portland and the beach you will see John Engdahl doing stained glass windows, and demonstrating her skills in oils, acrylics and pastels will be Mrs. Brian Bressler. A leather sandal made to your

foot by the talented duo, Peter Masaitis and Dennis Holm, and creating metal sculpture we have Miss Phyllis Mackie.

Preschoolers and primary grades will find fun at the "Small Spirit Stop", put together by Mrs. William Hefeneider and Mrs. Russell Grohman. Face painting, tall tales, thingumajigs, and many more will interest them. For older children up to adults will be wood sculpturing, leather tooling, sand candles, rug hooking, wire jewelry, weaving, pottery and others numbering to 28, in which all ages can enjoy free entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Richard Burnham, Alameda third grade teacher.

The fair will be held at 3732 N.E. Fremont from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.



## Citizens dedicate Woodlawn Park

The long awaited dedication of Woodlawn Park occurred last Saturday afternoon.

Planning for the park began in 1968. In 1967 it was announced that Portland would receive a one-year federal planning grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to enable residents to develop plans for their neighborhoods.

The Woodlawn Improvement Association selected a park as one of its top priorities. With the development of Woodlawn Park as a priority, residential planning efforts focused on two areas, the selection of the site and the determination of a park design.

Following City Council approval of the Urban Renewal Plan for the Woodlawn

Neighborhood Development Program, a site was selected in the Spring of 1970.

The Woodlawn Improvement Association selected the firms of James M. Howell, Architect, and Robert Perron, Landscape Architects and Planners, as the design team. Construction began in July of 1972.

From the initial selection (Please turn to pg. 2, col. 5)

## Commitment can change system

Gary Gomez, who has been in his position as Manager of the Albina Public Welfare Branch for about a month, has found that changes can be made in the system.

Gomez brings a unique background to the job. He has a Master's Degree in Business Administration and varied experience in social programs. While attending graduate school, he directed an Upward Bound program in Chico, California, which was designed to assist students with disadvantages to enter college. Seeing the benefit of the program to the students, and especially to the Spanish-speaking students, Gomez decided to work in community action programs.

Gomez came to Oregon four years ago. He was employed by the State System of Higher Education, providing training for community action programs in Oregon, Washington and Alaska - ranging from clinical skills to management and public relations. He then was education coordinator for the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee, working with Headstart and Followthrough. He served as a federal program consultant for the State Mental Health Division with the Problem Drinker Safety Program. His last position was responsibility for closing out the Operation Step-Up Program funded by Model Cities.

Gomez was selected for his position by a committee of community residents. He states that he plans to make Welfare his career, providing the department provides opportunity for advancement. As the Welfare Department's highest ranking minority, Gomez sees his duties as two-fold: fulfilling his re-

sponsibilities as branch manager, and assisting the Welfare Department to meet its affirmative action commitments.

For the Albina office, Gomez has set three priorities. The first is to provide the best possible service to the agency's clients. This he is doing through improved performance of his staff and through closer cooperation with the Albina Human Resources Center staff. Gomez is developing closer working relationships as well as operational systems with the other agencies housed at the center. All clients who have problems that cannot be dealt with by the Welfare Department are referred to the center's Crisis Unit so that services can be found for them.

"My relationship with Mrs. Hays, the center director, is excellent," he said. "We have been able to develop methods of providing assistance to clients who would otherwise be rejected and we have improved the working relationships among our staff members. She has been very cooperative and helpful."

For the center concept - which involves a number of state, county and private agencies in assisting an individual or family - to be successful, all agencies in the center and the management must be able to work together without the inter-agency conflicts that have been detrimental in the past.

Gomez's next priority for his department is to enhance community relations. "We

need to improve our image in the community to enable us to be of better service," Gomez is concerned that many citizens are unaware of the programs that are available to them. He plans a public relations program through the news media both to let the people know his agency's responsibilities and to ask for public suggestions.

He welcomes contact from organizations and individuals who can provide suggestions as to how his office can better serve the community.

The third area of priority, and perhaps the one that is receiving the most public attention, is that of affirmative action. A product of affirmative action himself, Gomez is firmly committed (Please turn to pg. 2, col. 5)

## Oregon families host students

Farm families to provide on-the-job training for 15 young farmers from the Philippines are now being sought in Oregon under a new international agricultural training program, reports Cal Monroe, Oregon State University Extension 4-H and youth specialist emeritus.

The young farmers, between 18 and 30, are tentatively scheduled to arrive in Oregon October 20th to begin a one-week orientation session at OSU before going to the host farms, Monroe explains.

The young men are particularly interested in livestock, poultry and horticultural operations, he adds. After two years in Oregon,

they will return to the Philippines to set up their own farm operations with government support.

Monroe, now a consultant for international programs for the National 4-H Foundation, points out that the trainees will work in return for training, experience and the opportunity to learn about American farming methods so they may help increase their own country's food supplies.

All the trainees speak English, have farm experience and are high school graduates. Host families will provide room and board and contribute to the National 4-H Foundation during the program period.

In addition to the farm

experience, the trainees will spend three of the 24 months at either OSU or a community college receiving more formal education.

The program is similar to the successful Japanese farmer training program operated by the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation. Monroe expects to work closely with the Farm Bureau, which currently has 46 Japanese farmers in Oregon for a year.

The Oregon-Philippine Agricultural Training program is a joint effort of the National 4-H Foundation and the Philippine Agricultural Training Council. Additional details are available from OSU county extension offices.



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