



ROBINSON (GORKY) MITCHELL does the Lord's Prayer in Indian sign language at the program sponsored by the

Pi-Ume-Sha committee at Kah-Nee-Ta last Sunday. Kah-Nee-Ta's social director, Andy Lucas, sang the words to the prayer. Photo by Cynthia Stowell



MEMBERS OF THE PI-UME-SHA committee claim a shady spot as the dance program begins at Kah-Nee-Ta Village on Madras Day. Heat did not deter adults and kids from performing the traditional war, social, owl, and skip dances. Visitors also joined in.

Photo by Cynthia Stowell

Boldt decision said undercut

treaty fishing rights

The Interior Department remains consistent in its attempts to undercut the Boldt Decision and its implementation, as evidenced by its most recent effort to effect the transfer of tribal fishing rights advocate James L Heckman from his Fish and Wildlife program post in the Northwest.

His service of many years has proven beneficial and essential to tribes affected by Boldt. An understanding of the importance of this action to the Northwest tribes as well as for a demonstration of recent Boldt history is necessary.

In January the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the 1974 Boldt Decision regarding treaty rights of Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest. The Court refused to hear an appeal of

the case from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which had also sustained the Decision and sharply criticized State officials for their continuing, unreasonable attacks on Indian rights.

In brief, U.S. Judge George Boldt had ruled that (1) treaties had reserved to Indian Tribes the opportunity to take up to 50 percent of harvestable fish resources in off-reservation fishing grounds; and (2) that Tribes retained a sovereign right of self-regulation over tribal fishing activities, providing that the Tribes established adequate management capacity and technical expertise for managing the reserved fish resources.

(Continued on Page 8)