

Treaty

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Indians lost millions of acres in this way with the frequent result of checkerboarded reservations, but Warm Springs fared well partly because their land was not in great demand and because of wise leadership.

Currently about 10 percent of the reservation is allotted and only a bit more than 1 percent has been alienated, or sold to non-members through the years.

An attitude working against individualizing and civilizing was commissioner Walker's 1872 hope that one day all tribes would be "reduced to the condition of suppliants for charity."

At the same time the government expected Indians and the Indian problem to disappear, it was creating a vast, self-perpetuating bureaucracy to service Indians whose dependence on the government was growing with every ration.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs exists a century and a half after its birth in 1832 providing funds and services to Warm Springs and other reservations far beyond the specific terms of their treaties.

This phenomenon could be viewed as evidence that the government's assimilation policy backfired. But more positively, it may be proof that Indians refused to disappear. And in the treaty context, the government's obligation to Indian tribes seems to have grown beyond ploughs and dwelling houses to a trust responsibility that transcends treaty specifics.

NEXT: Internal and External Affairs Controlled by Treaty.

References, Part V

Felix S. Cohen, Handbook of Federal Indian Law - Wilcomb Washburn, Red Man's Land, White Man's Law

General Services Administration Report Re: Petitions of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation (Indian Claims Commission Nos. 198 and 198-A), December 1967.

Minutes of the Treaty Council Atty. Dennis Karnopp Amos Simtustus, Warm Springs Chief

Nelson Wallulatum Wasco Chief Delbert Frank, Sr. Jefferson and Wasco Counties Assessors' Offices

Exchange Enhances Understanding



Students from Warm Springs, Simnasho and Madras Elementary Schools have been given the opportunity to exchange ideas, friendship, ways of life and culture.

The culture exchange program, as it's called, is in its second year, and is helping to expose Madras and Warm Springs kids to one another. "Our goal is not to let junior high school be the first time they're together," stated Warm Springs principal Mike Darcy. Darcy also said the program will also be instrumental in "breaking down stereotypes that Madras kids have of Warm Springs kids," adding that kids have even asked if Indians wear clothes to school.

Warm Springs kids recently traveled to Madras Elementary to show the 500 plus kids there the various dance steps. And, just prior to Thanksgiving, a group of Madras second graders visited Juanita Curtis' class and had a turkey dinner.

Forest Service Recruitment Begins

Application forms for seasonal employment with the Forest Service will be available December 1, 1978, through January 15, 1979.

Applications will be accepted through January 15. Non-clerical positions to be filled include field jobs as aids and technicians in forestry, range management, physical science, engineering, surveying, biological science, and hydrology. Applicants must be 18 years of age at the time of availability for employment.

Selections for seasonal jobs

will begin in mid-February with jobs starting after May 12 and ending before October 1, 1979. Salaries will range from \$3.57 to \$5.05 per hour. About 4,000 jobs will be filled in the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service (Oregon and Washington) where more than 16,000 applications were received last year.

Firefighting positions require the passing of a physical fitness "step test" equivalent to running 1½ miles in 12 minutes or less.

Applicants may submit only one application to the Forest Service, and may indicate only one location preference.

Information on other seasonal jobs and specific programs is available at Civil Service Commission and National Forest Supervisor's offices.

All applicants will be given equal consideration without regard to race, color, sex, creed, or national origin. Education, availability, and prior experience will determine an applicant's chance for employment.



Budget Meetings,

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increases. This did not happen, however. Council chairman Gene Greene explained that many of the recent increases were part of the "catch-up" process to bring salaries in line with national standards.

Greene said that his own salary as natural resources director was upped considerably after being too low for years. Referring to earlier remarks about loyalty to the Tribes, Greene commented, "Maybe I won't even accept my raise."

Prunie Williams and others suggested that not only employees should undergo merit ratings but that the performance of the Council and committees should also be evaluated.

Referendum not needed to approve budget

The atmosphere at the first meeting was tense for a few moments while confusion reigned on the budget approval procedure. Rosella Phillips maintained that there were not enough tribal members attending the meeting to vote on the budget, but she was informed that a referendum is not called unless the proposed budget is challenged within thirty days after public posting. (At the time of the meeting, 49 days had elapsed). Twenty percent of the enrollment or two Council members may call a referendum to challenge the budget, but if appropriations exceeding \$25,000 are to be made beyond the approved budget, a popular referendum is required.

People seemed surprised when informed of this procedure

which was approved by members as a constitutional amendment in 1973. Previously tribal members did not have an opportunity to oppose budgets. Petition and referendum procedures will be presented and explained in a future Spilyay Tymoo.

Police Department Gets Community Support

Law and order took on special importance in the light of increasing alcohol and drug related crime coupled with the Council's controversial denial of certain police department budget requests. The first meeting came to an emotional end when George Clements called out to the departing Council, "We're asking for protection of our children and you're turning us down!"

Council members who voted to cut out the assistant police chief, a juvenile officer, and a narcotics officer and to "hold in abeyance" two patrolmen, one dispatcher, and one Kah-Nee-Ta security man, defended their action by saying past program performance did not justify such increases and that cooperation with other programs might accomplish the same ends without increasing personnel.

Police Chief Jeff Sanders described his force of eight patrolmen as "thin" especially when ambulance duty and office responsibilities take them off their beats. Separating the jailing and dispatching functions was an effort to comply with Council recommendations, he said.

Billie Jo McConville of the Alcohol and Drug Program des-

cribed the police department as "multi-purpose" — providing services ranging from fire and accident assistance to counseling. "They really have concern," she said. Cutting back on services means cutting back on the morale of the community, she observed.

Councilman Larry Calica explained that Council hadn't reduced the department budget from 1978 but had denied the entire increase requested. Administrative improvements are in order for the department, he said.

Municipal branch manager Rudy Clements remarked, "I don't say we have a perfect program but we are trying to upgrade the quality of the program and be more effective." The assistant chief (Dick Montee) was added to provide "day to day support," thus freeing up the chief for overall program planning, he said. "We can't bottleneck the program by not giving it the administrative support it needs," said Clements.

Chairman Gene Greene gave reason for cautious optimism at the second meeting when he said, "The police department will probably get their ten positions — depending on what the Council decides." Council will be meeting December 19 to reconsider the matter.

Employ members, not outsiders

The employment and training of tribal members for tribal jobs was, as ever, the focus of much attention. Several people felt that qualified Indians with "fistfuls of degrees" were being overlooked for jobs in the tribal

organization. Instead, outsiders are brought in who tend to perpetuate the incidence of non-Indian employment by hiring friends from the outside, thus blocking tribal members from jobs and advancements. Administrative branch manager Doug McClelland defended his hiring practices in the accounting department by pointing to the "limited number of tribal members trained in a rather complex field who are available for employment."

Some people felt that being a tribal member was qualification enough for many jobs. Said Leroy Bobb, "We don't need degrees . . . to teach us to be robots . . . I wear my qualifications on my chest and in my heart. I am one of the people." He said on the basis of this he was qualified to take on the health branch manager's position.

Others felt that even though the Tribes give priority to tribal members' applications, they should do more to "encourage" such applications, beyond normal advertising.

Enterprises ripping us off?

Kah-Nee-Ta manager Bill Pauli was asked to explain his \$94,000 employee training program. The funds, he said, pay salaries and provide training materials and professional assistance for the purpose of "helping tribal members get and keep jobs." Some people wondered who would be benefitting from such training when over 65 percent of the employees are non-members and many Indians are only at entry level.

Kah-Nee-Ta was acknowledged by most to be an attractive resort with a great deal of potential, but the pressure is on to make it profitable. Ken Smith felt that the appointment of a "new, progressive board" might be a step in the right direction in the "competitive and difficult" resort business.

Others felt that putting energy into Kah-Nee-Ta was a farce when the natural resources of the reservation were disappearing and there isn't enough housing for people.

Timber Practices criticized

Timber harvest and thinning practices were a source of ill feeling as people felt the forest was being destroyed. Councilman and logger Zane Jackson reminded members that timber is responsible for a large part of the Tribes' income and thinning as well as harvesting makes for a more productive forest. "We're not out to destroy anything," he said. "That forest needs to be harvested."

Olney Patt, Sr. summed up many people's feelings when he advised the council to "sharpen their pencils" and go over the budget again. He wondered whether the tribal organization might be duplicating services and "spinning its wheels."

"It's one thing to create an empire and surround yourself with people," Patt said. "But these programs are supposed to do something for us." He recommended more program evaluation and a better system of "checks and balances."