



CHECK IT OUT—Cheryl Kennedy, PATH program supervisor (center) and Lola Sohappy, PATH counselor (right) show off a carved wooden plaque presented to them by Louise Jackson at ribbon cutting ceremonies for the Vernon Jackson Home July 13. The plaque, bearing the image of the late general manager Vernon Jackson, is hanging in the living room of the foster care home for a time until it is returned to Mrs. Jackson. Spilyay Tymoo Photo by Stwyer

PATH program gets new home

Delbert Frank, tribal council vice chairman, cut the ribbon at ceremonies dedicating the new PATH-Foster Care Home July 13, 1979. The PATH program was previously located at the Residential-Group Home, but is now comfortable in their new location, just a few yards away.

The home, previously occupied by the Vernon Jackson family, became vacant making the large, gray brick house open for new occupants. A long battle occurred among tribal programs, on who should next occupy the building. According to PATH program supervisor Cheryl Kennedy, the alcohol program, the elderly, the residential group home and the PATH program,

all wanted the building. PATH won the argument.

Through a Health Branch decision, the home has been named the "Vern Jackson Home" because it was his residence until his death in 1969. Jackson was Tribal Secretary-Treasurer for 20 years, beginning his employment as records clerk in 1946. He was also the first Indian to ever graduate from the University of Oregon in 1958.

The new location accommodates six children, ages birth to twelve, house parents and a counseling staff of five. The home offers the kids a family-life environment as well as round-the-clock supervision, counseling and care. There are

presently two children in the home. Children can, but don't necessarily have to go to the home prior to placement in a foster home.

The home is roomy, as the bedrooms are spacious and typically "kid" and nearly all office space is located in the basement, away from the living area. A small reception area is located at the front door, manned by Virginia "Missy" Smith. John Nettleton and Jan Gibson are the full-time house parents and Marina Miller is relief parent. Lola Sohappy, Mildred Kirk, Urbana Manion and Arlene Boileau are counselors for the home.

The Vern Jackson Home can be reached at 553-1487 or 553-1161 extensions 291 or 292.

IAlA still accepting applications

The highschool program has been terminated to allow for greater development of the arts on the Junior College level. The school, which has Candidate for Accreditation Status with the National Association of Schools of Art and the North Central Accreditation Association, offers Associate of Fine Arts degrees in the following areas: Two-dimensional Arts, Three-dimensional Arts, Museum Training and Creative Writing.

The school (offers tree) room board, tuition and most supplies for students of 1/4 or more Indian ancestry. Applications are now being accepted for the fall quarter which begins September 4th.

For applications or more information write to: Admissions Office, Institute of American Indian Arts, 1300 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

The Institute of American Indian Arts will continue to

offer the full two-year accelerated art-education program at its home base in scenic Sante Fe, New Mexico. This announcement of support for the existing two-year post-secondary junior college dedicated to the training of artistically talented Indian youth from tribes throughout the nation comes from Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, Forrest Gerard, and the Director of the Office of Indian Education Program, Earl Barlow.

It was previously announced through error that the school would not accept new students and would serve only those who had been previously enrolled in the programs. The Institute is accepting applications from all new and returning students for both grades 13 and 14.

TOE NESS

THIS YEAR'S HEAT WAVE got me to thinking of the North Pole. Thinking of all the ice bergs and stuff brought to mind this one guy that used to catch Polar Bears for zoos. He would dig a deep hole in the ice, and place meat right at the edge of the deep pit. As the Polar Bears would come to get the meat this guy would step out from a blind he had built and kick them in the ICE HOLE. YIKES

SS SS SS

THERE WAS THIS GUY looking down-and-out one morning at the office. His friend asked, "What's upsetting you this morning?" He replied, "My wife backed the car out of the garage this morning." "That shouldn't bother you too much." "Oh yes, she backed the car in last night." YIKES

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THIS GUY SAID, "My parents are both divorced and remarried, so now I have two stepsisters and two stepbrothers. We don't have a family tree, we have a stepladder." YIKES

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THIS POLACK SAID, "Skating is pretty tough, he said that he bought a pair of roller skates, went to a skating rink—it was hard, my wheels kept slipping on the ICE." YIKES

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Indian News Notes

by Vince Lovett
of The Bureau of Indian Affairs

Attorneys worry about hook in supreme court fish decision:

Some Washington, D.C. attorneys involved in Indian affairs have expressed concern about the Supreme Court's recent ruling on the Boldt decision. On the surface, the ruling seemed a victory for the Indian tribes, but certain language in the opinion has created doubts. The hook is that while the Court supported Boldt's fifty-fifty apportionment as an "equitable measure" of treaty and non-treaty shares, it qualifies this by adding that the treaty share should then be reduced "if tribal needs may be satisfied by a lesser amount."

The opinion subsequently states: "Accordingly, while the maximum possible allocation to the Indians is fixed at the 50 percent, the minimum is not; the latter will, upon proper submissions to the District Court, be modified in response to changing circumstances."

A footnote to this statement asserts that, "Because the 50 percent figure is only a ceiling, it is not correct to characterize our holding 'as guaranteeing the Indians a specified percentage' of the fish" as Justice Powell had said in the dissenting opinion.

What criteria will be used to determine the Indian tribal needs for fish and who will make the determination of Indian needs? One lawyer predicted that these questions will bring the issue back to another Supreme Court.

Missouri River Tribes have hot discussion with Gerard on Water Rights:

Interior Assistant Secretary Forrest Gerard kept his cool and held his ground in some hot exchanges with Attorney Bill Veeder and representatives of the Missouri River Basin Tribes Rights Coalition at a meeting in Washington, July 9. Veeder at one time asserted that the water rights suits filed recently in Federal court in Montana at Interior's request were detrimental to the Montana Tribes, were destined to bring about a closed-end quantification of tribal water rights and were part of a deliberate plan to diminish Indian water rights.

Gerard responded by asking Veeder where the tribes and their water rights would be if those suits had not been filed. When Veeder would not respond, Gerard said: "I'll tell you where they would be. They would be in the state courts—instead of the Federal courts—having their water rights adjudicated." Veeder didn't argue the point.

Dan Rosenfelt, an attorney in Associate Solicitor Tom Frederick's Office, gave a point by point response, with Gerard also commenting, to a long statement read by Coalition Vice President Dan Boggs of the Blackfoot Tribe.

Associated Press Report Details Problems in Fish Decision:

An Associated Press story published in the Lewiston Tribune July 4 included the following excerpts: "Whatever else it may have been, this week's U.S. Supreme Court majority opinion in the so-called Boldt Case was neither a total victory for the Indian Fishing position nor an end to the issue in the courts.... the questions it leaves unanswered could well be the subject of further court actions just as bitter and divisive as any seen so far.... Since U.S. District Judge George Boldt ruled in 1974 that tribal fishermen are entitled to half of the catch from 'usual and accustomed' fishing places, they have never even come close to taking half the salmon... And another footnote in the Stevens opinion raised the question of whether the court majority may have had in mind an allocation of a little as 20 percent as 'appropriate.' Even if there had been maximum Indian catch would have been only about 20 percent because less than half of the catch passes through tribal fishing areas covered by the original Boldt decision, the court said. Does that mean 20 percent is the actual maximum? The court partially sidestepped the answer... Another major change in the Boldt decision made by the court is that on-reservation catches must be counted toward the 50 percent. It could hardly be called a victory for the tribes with high reservation catches and no other 'usual accustomed' fishing grounds. Also still going through the Federal court process is the so-called 'Boldt II' case. A major question there is whether Indian allocations include salmon from state hatcheries. The court simply noted that the issues are in litigation."

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