

Unique Survey Being Conducted at Warm Springs Reservation by OSC

Tribal Leaders Are Attempting to Find Pans for Future

(Editor's note: This is another in a series of articles on the research and public service projects being carried on by the state's colleges and university. The articles are written by Wilma Morrison, long-time reporter of Oregon education.)

By WILMA MORRISON

"We are blind; we have no eyes. You can be our eyes, but if you are going to do this, you must be honest. And if you are going to be our eyes, it is only while we send our young people out to get vision for us."

This complex and beautifully worded expression came from an old Indian woman who had listened to Dr. Norman McKown explaining to a gathering of her people the unique developmental study that Oregon State college is making on the Warm Springs Reservation.

Warm Springs tribal leaders will tell you that when they signed a \$100,000 contract with Oregon State to help them plan the economic-social-educational future of the Confederated Tribes they were following the pattern of their planning-minded ancestors.

Distinctive for Tenacity

In a way they are right. The Warm Springs are distinctive for the tenacity with which they have held together both their patrimony and their people since the treaty of 1855 placed them on their Central Oregon reservation.

But there is no pattern for the kind of a job that Project Director McKown and his associates—specialists in engineering, forestry, sociology, agriculture, business, and other fields—are trying to do for the Warm Springs.

Both Oregon State and University of Oregon have long been active in community, business and agricultural planning over the state, but this unpublished "action research" project which began 1½ years ago in the shadow of Mt. Jefferson is different. It is different in its greater scope and in the college's written as well as moral commitment to follow through with help to the Warm Springs people after the recommendations are in. It is also a dramatically different research study in the weight of the human factors involved.

No Other Tribe

In the Portland office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the area director, Don C. Foster, said he knew of no other Indian tribe which had attempted anything quite like this developmental liaison with a college. Most developmental inventories initiated by tribes have been short-time "hot shot" appraisals, he said, that find their way into the tribal archives and die there. "The slow, patient process of bringing the Indians themselves into the planning so that they understand the recommendations," he said, "sets this study apart." Besides the help it promises to the Warm Springs," Foster said, "to the bureau, it is a yardstick by which we can plan work in the future with other tribes."

Back of the exhaustive report which the OSC consultants will turn over to the 11-man council of the Confederated Tribes next fall is the untypical history—and the somewhat untypical predicament—of Oregon's last real Indian reservation. The Umatilla exists as a reservation but the tribe has been dispersing for 40 years and a large part of the tribal lands are held by whites. The Klamath reservation is in process of termination. Only the Warm Springs Confederation which includes members of the Wasco, the Warm Springs and the Paiute tribes remains as an enclave—an entity.

Isolated Background

The isolated background of the Warm Springs who had very little contact with the outside world until Highway 26 went through their reservation in 1949, and their relatively high degree of pure blood, set these people apart from most other Indian groups.

Dr. McKown called them "a hard-core reservation that has been isolated and is quite pure Indian." Allan Galbraith, the Indian bureau superintendent at Warm Springs said, "They are a very close-knit group, much closer than the average Indian tribe."

We drove around the eastern part of the reservation where many of the Warm Springs tribe live, with Dr. McKown and Delbert Frank,



PROMPTED SURVEY—Mrs. Oscar Moses and three of the nine Moses children, typical of the reasons that prompted the council of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs to move into a \$100,000 survey contract with Oregon State college. A rising Warm Springs population and a potential drop in tribal income from timber has led to economic-social-educational planning.



SURVEY PROJECT—Key to the unusual Oregon State college survey project now in progress on the Warm Springs Reservation is the participation and understanding of the Indians themselves. Here, Delbert Frank, member of the tribal council, turns over results of a housing survey to the study director, Norman McKown, center. At right is Dr. Henry Zentner, sociologist on the project.

an elected member of the tribal council. Under McKown's direction, Frank is heading a survey of the present housing and the housing wants of his people.

He said, "Warm Springs planning, in terms of hanging on to tribal resources, began a long time ago. Our old people knew then that the time would come when white people would cover the whole country . . . and our young people would need everything they had . . . When the neighbors came from other reservations and said they had sold their timber and built new houses with the money, our people kept their timber. Now as the population has grown around us and as the population on the reservation grew, it caught us in a spot. The old people were right."

Come to Conclusion

"In order to come to some conclusion we decided we should get someone like Oregon State college where the recommendations would be valued by the bureau (of Indian Affairs). We know that if we made evaluations, they would not meet standards; we don't know enough . . ."

"We have no work for our young people here. No industry, no recreation to hire them. We have done a little relocating of our young people but it has been a failure. All of them have returned . . . they don't know how to go out in the world and fight . . ."

"If we could have things for them here so they would work for a living and, at the same time, if they would get education . . . We have scholarships (\$1,000 a year). We are trying to get our young people to go to college. All but one who went are working in the tribal or agency offices. There are great improvements; there are results of this education. This survey is one result . . ."

"We believe now we are barking up the wrong tree by letting our children go out and try to compete with educated people, unprepared."

There is a complex of sociological and psychological factors back of the tribal council's decision to invest \$100,000 of its people's share in the Celilo Falls fishing settlement, in this OSC study. The breakdown of the old family patterns and controls; the loss of individual incentive that goes with per capita support from the tribe; and the loss of a basis for leadership in what one consultant called "a real dead-level de-

mocracy"—these are a few of the trends that concern the Warm Springs leaders.

But on top of these are some hard fiscal facts. Population on the reservation is climbing almost twice as fast as in the rest of the state. (From about 800 in 1938 to 1,465 on the tribal rolls this year). As it climbs, and as the profit from the reservation's main source of income, timber, grows less, annual per capita payments to tribal members are likely to drop. Last year the per capita payment was \$1,100. This year it is \$900.

Contrary to the common misbelief that the Indians receive government pensions, their guaranteed incomes derive from tribal property. In case of the Warm Springs, the core of their income and virtually all the reservation economy is timber from which they get about \$1,500,000 a year. They get \$100,000 a year from Pelton dam, and some smaller amounts from other easements and fees for usage of their 600,000 acres of land.

While the reservation death rate of 20 per 1,000 is more

High School Choir To Tour in North

The Medford High school choir will conduct a spring tour of northern Oregon April 28-29. Lynn Sjolund, choir director, has announced.

Thursday, April 28, the choir will be in a concert in the Willamette university fine arts auditorium. Later that day the choir will appear with the Lewis and Clark choir at Lewis and Clark. Small choir groups will give selections during the dinner hour in the Templeton commons at the college.

Friday morning, the choir is scheduled to appear in a concert at North Eugene High school. After this appearance the choir will return to Medford.

"Such an experience is invaluable to high school groups and an excellent introduction to music in higher education," according to Dr. Justin L. Dryud, vocal music supervisor in charge of tour arrangements. The choir will present the musical, "Oklahoma," here April 22-23, it was announced. It will also conduct a 45-minute concert for the state convention of the Parent-Teachers association April 26 at the Hedrick Junior High school.

10 MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or., Sunday, March 13, 1960

Area Drivers Get Licenses Suspended

Salem—The department of motor vehicles has released names of 461 drivers whose licenses were ordered suspended during the period beginning Feb. 29 and ending March 4.

Length of suspension varies, depending on charges involved, recommendation of court, discretionary action by the department or requirements of Oregon law. The department said some of the licenses involving court recommendations may have been reinstated after suspension was ordered.

The department warned drivers that the penalty for driving while suspended is a jail sentence of no less than two days and up to six months, and there may be imposed a fine up to \$500. Under licensing procedures, this will also result in an additional year of suspension.

Among those suspended in Jackson county were:

- Charles Edward Holcomb, 27, of 248 Wightman st., Ashland, no operator's license, 1 year.
- Phillip James Kantas, 22, of 16 North Claremont st., San Mateo, Calif., driving while suspended, 1 year.
- Raymond Leslie McVay, 26, of route 1, box 16B, Jacksonville, driving while suspended, 1 year.
- Randall Lee Surgen, 35, of route 1, box 326, Eagle Point, no operator's license, 1 year.
- Driving While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor—(Mandatory suspension):
- Blaine Biles, 46, of 707 West 11th st., Medford, suspended 3/3/60 to 3/26/60.
- Discretionary Action of Department:
- Rodney Franklin Davis, 20, of route 1, box 440, Talent, violation of license provisions, cancelled 2/26/60.
- George Terry Taylor, 85, of 424 King st., Medford, voluntary surrender, 1 year.

Local Students Interviewed at UO

Eugene—Several Medford students at the University of Oregon were interviewed recently to find out how adequate a preparation for college is being given to high school students who plan to enter college.

Forty counsellors from 22 high schools of the state visited on the campus and interviewed 1959 graduates. The overall reaction of students was that their preparation had been good. They also indicated some feeling of frustration in the need to assume greater responsibility for themselves in the college situation.

Attending meetings from Medford High school were Miss Joe Kirtley and Alex McDonald.

Medford students interviewed included Susan Baker, Clark Barker, Dee Barnes, Lawrence, Dennis Barr, Joyce Bauman, Judith Brill, Sharon Carr, Judith Christensen, Susan Coffman, Jacqueline Creager, James De Lorme, Robert Emmens, James Frohmeyer, Dewey Gail, Susan Graff, Harlow Head, Sandra Hess, Richard Hildebrand, Claudia Hoover, George Ice, Iverne Iverson, Janet Little, Judith McGraw, Michael Murray, Donald Peek, Ron Peery, John Pond, George Rasmussen, David Rath, Priscilla Shafer, Roberta Sleeter, Pamela Stacey, Bonnie Van Dyke, Frieda Van Riper and Lou Voegtly.

To Early Yet To Prune Walnut Trees

It is still too early to prune or graft walnut trees, Clifford B. Cordy, county horticulturist, reported this week.

The best time to prune black walnut trees is when the leaves on the tips of shoots start to grow, Cordy said. This usually occurs in mid-April or early May.

If when the limb is cut, it starts to bleed nothing can be done to stop it, he added. Although the bleeding is not desired, it is not disastrous. Bleeding may be prevented by pruning and grafting at the right time.

Cordy added that black walnut trees are ready for pruning slightly earlier than English walnut trees. This, he said, is a gauge to use in

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74 Local Boy Scouts To Attend Jamboree

Only 74 Boy Scouts and Explorers from the Crater Lake Council, Boy Scouts of America, will be able to go to the Fifth National Jamboree at Colorado Springs, Colo., George C. Flanagan, jamboree chairman, announced Saturday.

Space Craft Topic Of Meeting Here

Daniel W. Fry, West Covina, Calif., will speak on "Space Craft and Space Travel" at a meeting in Medford Tuesday, March 15, sponsored by Understanding, an organization Fry founded.

He will speak at 8 p.m. at Hedrick Junior High school. The lecture is open to the public on a donation basis.

He is editor of Understanding magazine, a monthly publication of the organization Understanding, which is dedicated to bettering the understanding between the peoples of this earth and those who are not of this earth," according to a news release from the organization's headquarters in Pasadena.

Fry is described as vice president in charge of research at Crescent Engineering and Research company, El Monte, Calif., and author of three books.

HUSBAND'S JOBS

Washington—About 446,000 men in the nation's armed forces are married.

"Because of the tremendous response to the National Jamboree from all over the country, we have had to release one of our Jamboree troops to another Scout council in Region XI," Flanagan said.

"As of March 10, we have 56 reservations, and additional reservations will be taken on a first-come-first-served basis, and a waiting list will be started as soon as 74 reservations have been received at our council office," Flanagan explained.

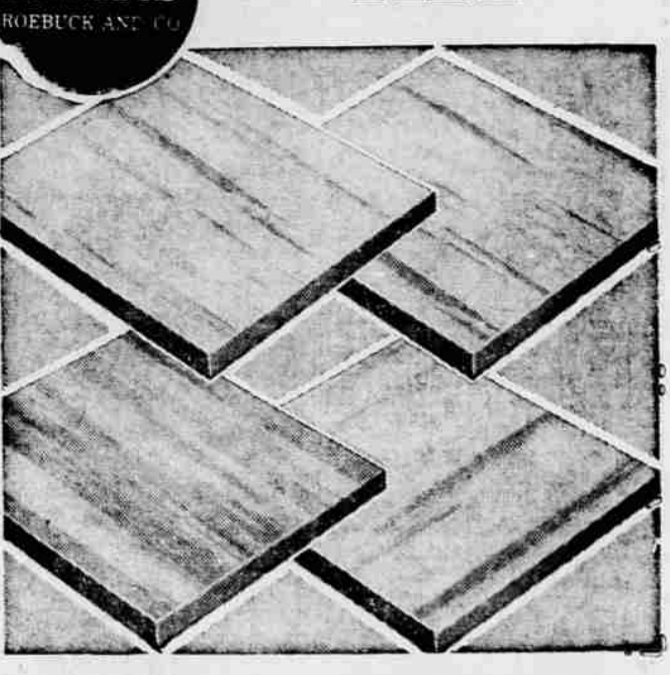
Details of Trip

Details of the trip to be taken in connection with the Jamboree are nearly complete. Flanagan said, and many special stops will be made in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada. The entire trip is scheduled for 23 days and will cover nearly 4,500 miles.

The cost to Scouts is \$295 which includes pre-Jamboree training, travel by chartered buses, meals, lodging, troop equipment, sightseeing, Jamboree fee, and insurance. After the Jamboree, when all expenses are paid, all moneys which might remain will be refunded to the participants.

Leaders for the two troops are N. H. Gladfelter, Shirrell Doty, Robert D. Church, Robert Wobbe, Jerry McDougall, and Floyd Taylor. Flanagan has been named assistant sectional director of section 13 at the Jamboree and will also serve as tour director for the Crater Lake Council contingent.

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