Here was one of the salmon fisheries along the Yakima River existing old even when the Sunnyside Dam was built at the canal intake. It was a natural fishery and was called "nöcè." This is the common Indian word for dam or fishery.

A military map of 1855 located a mission on the north bank of the river and the same map marks the location of A-tah-Nam or Ahtanum Mission, founded by the Oblates on the Naches River, at its present location of restoration. Yakima is spelled "Yakama," and the Naches River is spelled "Naches" on the map.

Across the river and the Columbia toward Parker was the long house of old days called Ahlie-e or Towards the River.

At this location, in prehistoric times, the dwellings of people of whom Indians ñên living here and interviewed by the Railroad Survey parties in 1853-54 had no knowledge although their lodges were built ñên partially upon the old ruins. At only one other location, and on the Columbia River near present Hanford were such ruins recorded as early as 1840. These ruins were destroyed by construction of the intake works.

The ridge toward the northwest and road leading to Moxee Donald Pass is the old Konnowa Pass, a word unknown to Indians who called it gee-an-ump. On the ridge is the legendary canoe, left after the great flood which covered the "alley." Three times, according to legend, was the earth destroyed, once by fire, again by wind and another time by flood.

This was a home area of the Saluskin family, whose chiefs were descended from We-on-wicht, chief of the entire region and who died long before the Treaty of 1855, and who in turn succeeded an older chief by the same name. This was an area occupied by the Fishwanapum, Rocky Ground People, one of the 14 tribes and bands federated into the Yakima Indian Nation,
In land settlement days this was a part of Parker Bottom, settled by William Parker in 1864 who in 1863 settled on Upper Satus Creek and was a settler with shoulder-length black hair. The settlers used to call him, in the earliest settlement days.

Capt. Robert Dunn, a Union veteran of the War of the Rebellion, settled in Parker Bottom in 1876 a mile below the "Artholet" ferry near where the later "Apato" bridge was built in 1889. A post office was established at Parker Bottom at Capt. Dunn's place in July, 1899 and Miss Theresa Dunn was named postmaster.

G.S. Rankin and Alex McCready selected an 80 acre tract and laid out the Parker townsite in October, 1908 at the crossing of the North Coast and Northern Pacific Railroads, previously known as Parker Siding.
TOPPENISH—Some of the last remaining ties between the old and the new were severed Saturday with the death of David Miller Sr., long-time Yakima tribal leader.

He died at 12:30 p.m. yesterday in the Central Memorial Hospital here where he had been taken Friday, unconscious, after suffering a stroke. He never regained consciousness.

A one-time tribal judge, member of the Columbia Indian Committee when it was composed of tribal representatives from all Northwestern tribes, former Toppenish Long House chairman and many other leadership positions were held by the 76-year-old man who was born at Fort Simcoe.

His Indian name was Klinquit, taken from the name of his grandfather who was of the Klinquit band, one of the 14 tribes and bands confederated at the Treaty Council of Walla Walla.

Klinquit was regarded as the last survivor of the original Wilbur Methodist Church at Fort Simcoe, and he was a Methodist.

(more)
He was highly regarded as a farmer and in 1954 was chosen the Yakima Indian Nation's outstanding gardener.

During the years Mrs. Miller was ill, before her death in 1953, he did all the canning for the family from the produce of his famous garden. It was after Mrs. Miller's death that he relinquished his chairmanship of the Toppenish Long House to his son-in-law, Alex Wesley.

It was during the 1950s that the tribal venerable gathered research material for the tribe covering Yakima fishing rights. Late in the 1950s he took the leadership in meetings at which fishing statistics were gathered from 300 to 400 Yakimas who had been dependant upon the Celilo Fishery for a living before the Dalles Dam was built.

The family home, for the large family of which he was the patriarch was on LaRude Road, west of Toppenish.

Immediate survivors include seven sons and daughters, Mrs. Hattie Wesley, Toppenish; Tony Miller, Wapato; Edith Miller, Jack Miller, Toppenish; Mrs. Arlene Lloyd, Wapato, Mrs. Delores Kunki, White Swan and David Miller Jr.

The body is at the Sourwine-Merritt Funeral Home, Wapato.
Yakima Indian Agency, "openenish-- work of getting the Yakima Nation's Adult Education Program under way is being organized by the Yakima Tribal Council's Education Committee and Robert Huehe, education specialist.

"The program," Eagle Seelatsee, council committee chairman said is designed to offer as varied an education program as possible."

Huehe, assigned to the Yakima agency by the regional office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Portland has been with the Bureau six years, the last four at Turtle Mountain with the Chippewa Governmental Day School.

He said:

"We are anxious to work with groups and all individuals in any form of individual or group education they may desire."

He emphasized that he wished to work personally with individuals and that the program is for adults in any age bracket.

"The program is not designed for those who are attending school," Huehe emphasized.

Under its education program, the Yakima Indian Nation through the 14-member Tribal Council has been carrying on varied educational activities, but there has been no developed program for adults or groups of adults.

Seelatsee, the council's committee chairman for education is assisted by Stanley Smartlowit, Robert Jim and Louie Schapcy. Their activities now will include working with Huehe to carry out the expanded program reaching into the adult field.

Long houses in various sections of the Yakima Reservation will be used for the mass meetings dealing with the program. Huehe held the first meeting in the White Swan Community Hall last week. He explained details of the program and showed a film.
First ad.

The program will be explained and the explanatory film shown at a meeting for the Satus district residents Nov. 16. This will open at 8 p.m. and is scheduled in the Satus Long House.

Meetings for the Toppenish and Wapato areas will be held after the Nov. 28-30 General Council meeting. The Toppenish meeting will be held in the Yakima Indian Agency because of fire damage last year to the Toppenish Long House.

"The program is in its infancy," Mueke announced, "but the desire of Indians on the Yakima Reservation for education is already making itself known.

"To date we have adults who wish work in such varied fields as high school commercial, art, electrical maintenance, road engineering, elementary mathematics, practical mathematics, architecture, high school business, electronics, mechanics, bookkeeping and other fields. In addition, several people have requested work to either finish or start their high school education."

He said that in one field of adult education offered by the government, there are as many as 250 courses and 2,700 study units.

He said one purpose of the community's various community meetings is to help individuals choose the right background courses through determination of desires and education wants.

"This is possible in many instances only through individual contacts and I wish the Yakimas to know I am always willing to meet with them individually to help them in this matter of education," said Mueke.

(more)
re. Valley

SATSS—Second of the community meetings on the Yakima Indian Reservation at which Robert Huede, education specialist is explaining the Yakima Nation's newly inaugurated Adult Education Program will be held tomorrow at 8 p.m. in the Satus Long House.

Four such meetings were scheduled, one at White Swan last week, the one at Satus, and two others for the gathering for the Tonkemish and Molls Wapato as will be held sometime after the General Council meeting, Nov. 28-30 in the White Swan Long House.

The Yakima Tribe has had an education committee for several years, concentrating chiefly on scholarships—aid to Indians studying for careers, Eagle Seelatsee, committee chairman said. But the Adult Education Program is for those who have never attended school. Seelatsee and his committee, Robert Jim, Stanley Smartloveit and Louie Schappy are assisting Huede in the adult program.

Huede will explain the program and show a film tomorrow.

"The program is in its infancy," he said, "but the desire of Indians on the Yakima Reservation for education is already taking itself known."

He said that he wished to work individually with Indians to assure carry out the program and would be available to individuals or groups whenever called upon.
Seelatsee said that the Yakima Tribe embarked upon a scholarship program six years ago or more ago as one of the activities to be implemented by the council's education committee.

This year 42 enrolled members of the Yakima Tribe are continuing education and individual training through operation of the tribe's scholarship fund. This includes not only persons working for university degrees but certificates permitting them to pursue careers in beauty nursing, mechanics, electronics and many other fields.

Seelatsee joined with Alex Saluskin, chairman of the Tribal Council at expressing the council's pleasure at assistance of Mache as education specialist, in the expanded program.

"In the past weeks, individual families and groups have invited me to their homes and meeting places. I wish to thank them for the courtesies extended. I will appreciate hearing from any individual or organization that may wish to discuss or participate in our program," said Mache.
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Wo/A

TOPPENISH—Regulations newly drafted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, governing dwellings and other structures at five Columbia River in lieu fishing sites between The Dalles Dam and Bonneville dams will become effective April 9.

The Bureau of Indian affairs announced the regulations were drawn to eliminate unsanitary and unsafe conditions which the bureau said had existed at the sites and were referred to various state, local agencies and Indian tribes for comments before revision and approval.

The Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce Indian tribes utilize the in lieu fisheries.

The regulations were drawn after complaints had been received that sanitation and health conditions were unsatisfactory, it was announced by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Lone Pine site near The Dalles and Coos on the Washinton shore were two specific sites mentioned.

The regulations specify that no permit may be issued by the

ur au of Indian Affairs for any permanent or semi-permanent dwelling
Indians

sanitary and safety regulations required by state or federal law, or by U.S. Public Health Service regulations.

The regulations also prescribe that no Indian shall use any site for any activity contrary to provisions of applicable laws or regulations of the tribe or state or federal agencies.

The Bureau announced that this covers illegal fishing by Indians.
The termination bill affecting the Colville Confederated tribe, which was reported by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to the Senate for passage this session of Congress, was discussed when members of the Colville Business Council visited Washington D.C.

The Business Council members were charged with considering and recommending on all legislative matters affecting the tribe. The chairman of the Business Council attended the conference with Sen. Henry Jackson. Staff member James Gambel also conferred by phone with the former staff member Tom Foley. He assisted Sen. Frank Church on a field hearing in Washington State last fall.

While in Washington D.C. a poll of the members of the joint legislative committee showed that almost all were in favor of early passage of a termination proposal which is quite different from the previous proposal of the Colville Business Council.
Instead of a two-step approach to termination legislation, the new proposal would accomplish complete termination of federal supervision by a complete all-in-one termination law.

A key provision of the proposal would provide for a memorandum by the tribal members on whether or not they want termination of federal supervision according to the further provisions of the law.

The provision would become effective only on the date majority of tribe votes to discontinue federal supervision.

If they vote favorably, further main provisions of the law would provide for closing tribal enrollment, appraisals of tribally owned property and opportunity for tribal members to elect to withdraw from the tribe with him full fair market share of assets converted to cash or remain in a tribal annuity under a management plan without federal supervision.

Any tribal forest lands sold to pay withdrawing members would be purchased by the Department of Agriculture and become National Forest land.
second ad.

In the Senate, four members of the Council expressed opposition to the bill either because they felt the Indians are not ready for termination of federal supervision or because adequate studies have not yet been made.

Sen. Jackson was most attentive and sympathetic to all views expressed.

Before the termination legislation can become law there will be ample opportunity for any technical changes in the legislation that may be found to be necessary when the matter is reviewed in the House Sub Committee on Indian Affairs.

While in Washington D.C. the business council delegation also met with Dr. John Taylor, staff member, of the House sub committee and discussed termination legislation in general and to promote passage of the judgment fund legislation. The joint legislative committee of the Colville Business Council plans to make available to all members of the tribe copies of the legislation as soon as possible.

The Joint Legislative Committee, Colville Business Council
Congress has approved a bill introduced by Congresswoman Catherine May to correct difficulties encountered by the Yakima Indian Tribe in acquiring and disposing of lands on the Yakima Reservation.

Final approval by the House of Representatives clears the bill, HR 5937, for signature of the President.

The enactment authorizes the following:

Acquisition of Reservation and ceded land from Indians and non-Indians by gift or relinquishment as well as purchase.

Sale of tribal land not only to tribal members as present but also to federal, state or local governments for recreational, educational, civic or other purposes.

Exchange of tribal land for other land within the reservation of the ceded area.

Sale and exchange of lands held in multiple ownership upon the written authorization of the owners of a majority interest in the land instead of as present, where unanimous consent of all competent owners is required.

The changes are to facilitate carrying out the tribal land consolidation program.
COOKS (On Columbia River)-A meeting for all Yakima Indian fishermen will be held at Cooks next Wednesday at 6 p.m., L.R. Alexander, publicity director for the Third Un-Named Indian group announced.

Alexander explained that by the time of the meeting the Yakima Tribal Council will have met and discussed Columbia River fisheries, and that results of the meeting will be known by then.

To be discussed at the Wednesday meeting, Alexander said, will be the future of the Third Un-Named Group which was formed at Cooks by fishermen and older members of the Yakima Tribe on Oct. 2, 1962.

"Also to be discussed" said Alexander "will be: Election of a new chairman for the Third Un-Named group as the present chairman is to resign; considerations of a fishermen's treasury and board of trustees, and other business."

He said the meeting will be orderly to get better results and will be open and may be attended by other members of the Yakima Tribe. It is important that all fishermen attend to be better organized and prepared for whatever comes up in the future."
Officers of the present third Un-named Group are: Buster George, chairman; Clarence Tahkeal, vice chairman; Alex Wesley, secretary; Mrs. Ray Hoptowit, assistant secretary; Mrs. Louis Cloud, assistant secretary; and L.R. Alexander, publicity director.
Indian claims

W./A.

TO PENISH—The Yaki-a Indian Nation's resolution directing Paul V. Niebell, tribal claims attorney to work out details of a settlement with the U.S. Department of Justice, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Indian claims judgment will be presented to the Department of Justice shortly, Niebell said before departing for Washington, D.C.

Niebell, who came from Washington for a special general council meeting of the Yaki-a Tribe last Saturday outlined procedure necessary before the settlement is finalized.

The money part of the settlement is for $93,017 acres of lands southwest of the present Yaki-a Indian Reservation.

This is land which was originally a part of the original Yaki-a Indian Reservation but was largely settled before a reservation survey contest, originating about 30 years ago and with now dead Indian leaders like Thomas K. Yallup, Philip Olney and George U-tuch working with Niebell.

(ore)
Indian claims

Niebell said that an original map of the reservation, drawn at that time of the Treaty Council at Walla Walla in 1855, which had been sent with the minutes of the council to Washington, D.C. had "become lost at that time."

The subsequent location of this map at Washington, D.C., after the land, including the present site of Glenwood was settled, led the Indian Claims Commission to make a 1967 amended finding, determining that the land was within the original boundaries.

He said the first step will be to confer with the Department of Justice. Then will be a hearing before the Indian Claims Commission, possible about mid-October. Then will be the writing of judgment and facts, then a final opinion and then a final order entering the judgment.

After that, Niebell said, it will be necessary to go to Congress for the appropriation. When an appropriation is made, the money will be deposited in the U.S. Treasury to the credit of the Yaki-a Tribe. Disbursement of the money will be determined at that time.

Supt. Charles S. Spencer explained to the Yaki-as that in determining the disbursement it is considered that the money is a tribal asset and not an individual asset like the compensation for the Dalles Dam settlement for loss of the Celilo fishery.
Indian claims

"The Indian Claims Commission has determined that they should have been included within the reservation boundaries, and the Indians have requested restoration."

The claim's attorney told the Yaki—as it was his recommendation that the land would be more valuable, as forest land for tribal enterprise than for...Oddly a 'oney compensation"

Niebell also explained that the $2,100,000 settlement is based on an estimated value of the 93,017 acres of the land at the time of patenting some in the '90s and some as late as 1902, at $2.50 and $3 an acre.

The general council or tribal-wide meeting was a special one, to permit the tribe the opportunity of hearing Niebell explain the situation and to accept or reject the indicated compromise.

The annual general council is held each November.