

Re. ----- Col.

SCENIC PACKWOOD-Water for 101 million kilowatt generation provided by  
37,000 horsepower turbine comes through 1,800 foot fall in eight miles of  
pipeline from scenic Packwood Lake, ~~located about~~ seven miles  
east of the town. ~~Distance~~ Scenic beauty of lake is ~~is~~ enhanced by  
wooded island. Lake is located on western edge of ~~the~~  
~~area~~ snow-capped Goat Rocks Primitive Area.

Re:

Packwood PUD

PACKWOOD- The ~~is~~ \$12 1/2 million Packwood Lake Hydroelectric Project in Eastern Lewis County, ~~is~~ one of the highest head hydro developments in the world, will be dedicated Thursday by ~~the~~ Washington Public Power Supply System.

Two hundred ~~persons~~ <sup>Persons</sup> ~~special guests~~ have been invited to hike in two miles to the dedication site at Packwood Lake, using a route along the pipeline bench. The general public may attend the program at the lake using a new pedestrian trail.

~~is~~ <sup>Seven miles from Packwood (1)</sup> The little city of Packwood, ~~is~~ seven miles from the project, is reached via State Highway 14, ~~is~~ on the White Pass route. From there a project road penetrates ~~the~~ part of the distance to the site.

Dedication will open at 9 a.m. with guided tours of the powerhouse near the town of Packwood. Guests will be served luncheon during their hike to the lake.

~~The~~ <sup>45 minute</sup> ceremony at the lake, ~~is~~ will begin at 2 p.m.

(more)

first ad..packwood

101 Kilowatts (1)

The 37,000 horsepower turbine , in operation since the first of May, will generate 101 million kilowatt hours of electric energy annually.

~~101 million kilowatt hours~~

The power is distributed through the Bonneville Power Administration to 11 member districts of the Washington Public Power Supply System in the state. The project is privately financed by revenue bonds and no tax funds were used in developing the project.

Eight-mile course (1)

The project is known as a high head development because water from the lake falls 1,800 feet, nearly four times as much as Grand Coulee, to power house generators, and flows through eight miles of pipeline, penstock and tailrace.

The project is almost entirely automatic in operation. In accordance with provisions of the Federal Power Commission license, an almost constant lake level of 2,857 feet is to be maintained during summer months.

Public access improvements include a new access road built on National Forest lands, a new four mile trail to Packwood Lake, a parking lot and loading ramp for horses.

Master of Ceremonies (1)

Owen W. Hurd, WPPSS managing director will be master of ceremonies. Glenn C. Walkley is WPPSS president and will participate in the dedication along with Roy Mundy, Ephrata, director of conservation. representing Gov. Albert D. Rosellini. (more)

second ad

L Riley Zumwalt, staff assistant for C ongresswoman Julia Butler Hansen will represent her. R ussell R ichmond, field operations officer for the B onneville Power Administration will represent EPA administrator Charles F. Luce. R oss Williams, Forest S upervisor, G ifford Pinchot National Forest will attend the dedication. Kirby B illingsley, manager of the C helan County Public U tility D istrict will represent R.J. McMullin, president of the American P ublic P ower Association.

As a part of the meeting, Click Relander, city editor of the Yakima Daily Republic will tell of the early history of Priest Rapids, a project ~~on the~~ subject that he has researched in for several years.

His talk will cover place names along the ~~local~~ rapids given by the aboriginal ~~in~~ occupants of that region. And it is possible that two of the ~~leading~~ leading men of the remnant band of Indians that ~~live~~ have their home at Priest Rapids may be prevailed upon to accompany him to the meeting

Priest Rapids, Relander said, is one of the oldest historically known places in Eastern Washington.

The speaker began studies in ethnology under Dr. Frederick Webb Hodge, former director of Smithsonian Institution and this country's foremost author on the American Indian

The speaker was encouraged in his studies of ethnology and anthropology over 25 years ago, by Dr. Frederick Webb Hodge, former director of Smithsonian Institution and this country's foremost writer on the American Indian. Dr. Hodge wrote the foreword for Relander's manuscript, Drummers and Dreamers of Priest Rapids now awaiting publication. He also studied sculpture in California over 25 years ago and for the past several years has been sculpturing ~~the~~ noted characters and various types of Indians, the last of their race. ~~ix~~ He has one of the largest privately owned collections of Western Americana in the Northwest, including documents and ~~other~~ similar material that he began assembling over 25 years ago.

As a part of the meeting, members will hear a talk, "Drummers and Dreamers," by Click Relander, city editor of the Yakima Daily Republic. The talk will deal with Priest Rapids and the "anapum band of Indians living there, subjects in which he has researched for several years.

The talk will also cover a few place names along the rapids. And it is possible that two of the leading ~~hawi~~ men of the remnant band may be prevailed upon to accompany him to the meeting with their hand drums.

Relander has been research chairman of the Fort ~~Manix~~ Simcoe at Mool Mool Restoration Society and his research, in microfilm has covered the entire Northwest. He has one of the largest privately owned collections of Western Americana in this region, including documents and similar material that provides a basis for documented newspaper articles.

He has authored the manuscript, Drummers and Dreamers of Priest Rapids, now awaiting appropriate time for publication.



"They are not asking the government to ~~create~~ create a reservation in these days when ~~the~~ controls are being terminated over reservations, but are asking that ~~the~~ the land be restored to free enterprise and to perpetuate the dying culture of a historic group."

*He believes that*

~~the~~ the land issue, multiplied on a national scale, would become a major issue in the future and told how the Wanapums, being non-treaty people "cost the government not one cent during the Indian war days nor the subsequent days of paternalism and bureaucracy that enslaved treaty and reservation ~~the~~ Indians."

~~He~~ Supt. Milton L. Martin of the Yakima schools outlined the \$2,925,000 purposes for the special Nov. 16 school bond issue, told the procedure necessary to secure passage and outlined benefits.

*Supt. Martin*

~~He~~ displayed a series of charts and completed his ~~an~~-explanatory address by displaying a series of posters, supporting the issue, drawn by Yakima school pupils.

Indian Legends of Canada, by Ella Elizabeth Clark. Canada, McClelland and Stewart, Ltd., 1960, (printed in England). Xiii, 177 pp. Bibliography.

In a time when more persons are vitally interested and actively concerned with the Red Man than in any other age except perhaps the time of conquest, few writers dare to delve deeply into the played out seedbed of an expiring race.

Now Ella Elizabeth Clark has gone gleaming again in seldom hunted fields.

In the recounting of origin stories of peoples who became assimilated into other cultures the writer demonstrates that those who first occupied the North American Continent were a remarkable race. Their story tellers produced an older, talented brother to the literature of pen and ink and typewriter periods.

These legends from cobwebbed years have geological characteristics and are so written. They are long lasting, beyond count of years. Slow erosion of time and thoughts of succeeding generations affect them lightly. Being of hard substance of which culture is born their core is imperishable.

Searching out folklore, polishing rubble from frayed edges is no new achievement for the author. Her Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest was published seven years ago. She retired recently, but not from writing, after 34 years on the faculty at Washington State University. The former instructor of Advanced Writing now lives at LaJolla, Calif.

The well-chosen stories commence with tales of a time when the world was young. They turn to culture myths, expressing much of the Indian way of life. Others include tales of nature, animals, notable landscape features and personal stories and historical traditions.

From the latter is learned the manner in which people without knowledge of pen and paper taught their children and preserved events of great import.

More...

## 2--Indian Legends...

The mystic and ethnic stories reveal the Indian to be ~~xx~~ a respecter of the unknown, a worthy son of nature, and a fearful believer in a Master Being.

In the volume are tales of long-ago days, of birds and animals possessing the power of speech. Acting in the manner of humans while performing good or evil deeds, they received their just rewards. Thus were morals imparted.

Some of the tribes represented are the Seneca and Onondaga of the League of Iroquois; the Passamaquoddy, also in the east; Great Lakes people the Huron, Wyandot, Ottawa and Chippewa and the Assiniboine, Blackfoot, Kootenay, Cree and Okanagan of the Western plains and Plateau.

The writing is readable for the young, more understandable for adults and helpful to students. A variety of themes enhances the work. The material has not been noticeably reworded to express a preconceived interpretation.

This must not have been easily accomplished because of the vast storehouse of legends, many of greatest interest only to ethnologists and anthropologists. Obviously hundreds of stories were explored before one was accepted for clarity and purpose.

A service has been done in preserving, through white man's tools, stories which show us of the present the thoughts and ideologies of a great people of the past.

In the reading, if we consider why for no ~~other~~ apparent reason great changes have come during the centuries, we cannot but wonder why nations decay and die, not unlike men. In this Indians are no different.

Click Relander

Yakima, Wash.

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These legends from cobwebbed years have geological characteristics and are so written. They are long lasting, beyond count of years. They change to slow erosions of thoughts and times of succeeding generations. Yet being of hard substance, their core is imperishable.

Searching out the folklore of the Indians, polishing off the rubble-like frayed edges is no new achievement for the author. Her Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest was published seven years ago. She has not retired, but not from writing, after 34 years on the faculty at Washington State University. She taught Advanced Writing and now lives at La Jolla, Calif.

The stories are well chosen, commencing with tales of a time when the world was young. They turn to culture myths, expressing much of the Indian way of life. Others include nature myths, tales of animals and notable landscape features, personal stories and historical traditions.

(more)

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From the latter can be deduced the manner in which those called heathens, without pen and paper, taught their children and preserved events of great import.

The tales reveal the Indian as a respecter of the unknown, as a worthy son of nature, and a believer in a Master Being, a Creator.

In the volume are tales of long ago days when the earth was peopled by birds and animals possessing the power of speech. They also acted in the manner of humans while performing good or evil deeds, receiving their just rewards.

Tribes represented include the Seneca and Onondaga of the League of Iroquois; the Passamaquoddy, also in the east; ~~the~~ Great Lakes people, the Huron, Wyandot, Ottawa and Chippewa and the Assiniboine, Blackfoot, Kootenay, Cree and Okanagan of the Western plains and plateau.

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A service has been done in preserving, through white man's tools, stories which show us of the present thoughts and ideologies of a great people of the past. In the reading, if we consider why for no apparent reason great changes have come about during the centuries, we cannot help but wonder why cultures and ~~and~~ races decay and die, not unlike man.

Review

Wo/A

## Captain John Mullan; his Life Building the Mullan Road

By Louis C. Coleman and Leo Rieman. B.C. Payette compiler. Printed privately for Payette Radio Limited, 730 St. Jacques, Montreal, # 3, Canada, 1968, 491 pps. illustrated.

Aside from the reports written by Capt. John Mullan, most writings about the historically important Mullan Road are piecemeal presentations.

The Old Mullan Military Road, which was carved out of the Northwest wilderness before many white men were acquainted with even a portion of the region traversed 624 miles. It extended from Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia to Fort Benton in Montana on the Missouri River.

Mullan was a second lieutenant in the days when Territorial Gov. Isaac I. Stevens was appointed in 1853 and charged with a part of the Railroad Surveys, to determine a route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific.

The Indian wars made a road necessary. In 1858 Mullan was commanded to make the Northwest passable for wagons. He went about the work, with 150 men carving out a 25-foot wide way through 120 miles of solid timber, building hundreds of bridges and ferry crossings and carving into mountains.

By 1862, when the road was completed, it was a help to gold seekers entering the country. The Indian wars were over and pathless prairies of which he wrote began to draw settlers.

In time the route he and his troops cut out became parts of modern highways in three states. And he lived to see a railroad follow a part of the course. Even now highways and modern bridges are still being built along sections of the Old Mullan Road, like around Lyons Ferry on the Snake River near the mouth of the Palouse.

(more)

first ad

Mullan Road review

Two ~~neighbours~~ neighbors at Worley, Idaho plunged into research on the Mullan Road and after seven years of studies, have produced the book. The production is as represented, a compilation of many interviews with old-timers, and of letters to and from many repositories. The research is there, but close reading is required to piece the yet unwritten story together. Errors, the pitfalls of all researchers are sometimes evident. On page 263 it is reported "in fact, Col. Steptoe was killed near Rosalia, Washington, near the butte which bears his name..." (Col. Edward J. Steptoe, referred to, was commander of troops who engaged Indians in battle in 1858 at Steptoe Butte. After his defeat, he remained at Walla Walla until the Indians were subdued by Col. George Wright's expedition in 1858. Col. Steptoe was furloughed, returned to Virginia. He resigned his Army commission and he died at Lynchburg, Va. April 16, 1865 a day on which the nation mourned at the bier of its assassinated President Lincoln).

~~But~~ The mass of material assembled ~~by~~ in the book will save ~~writ~~ historians of the future much time in following the many trails the author and compiler have trudged ~~in~~ along.