

Madras, Oregon  
Nov. 29-1957

Mr. Click Delander.

Yakima, Wash.

Dear Sir:-

I was very much interested in this article about the Wanapum Indians.

I am sending you a clipping from an Anchorage paper which I cut out while in Alaska - The white man did the American Indians a favor by not selling them liquor but the natives of Alaska are not so fortunate. They will drink any thing but Wine seems to be the favorite. You should spend a year or two out in the native fishing Villages.

We were at Kenai about 185 miles South and west of Anchorage. It really is pitiful. One thing I cannot understand is the fact that any one can



get into Alaska with out a  
scrap of identification but  
you cant get out with out it.

Alaska is a dumping ground  
and should be cleaned up - It  
is one of our most vital spots  
if we get into another war.

The South is having trouble with  
the Colored race so is Alaska.  
Anchorage is a regular little  
South Africa - One colored man  
was nearly hung in front of the  
Post office at Kenai. The post  
master used a gun to stop it.  
There is no law up there.

Yours Truly,  
Mrs. G. E. Ward -



# White Man Aids Wanapum Indians

By Ted Van Arsdol

YAKIMA, Oct. 20.—If you go to Priest Rapids on the Columbia river during one of the Wanapum Indian feasts and see a blanket-clad white man going through the traditional rites with the Indians, you can be fairly safe in betting that it is Click Relander of Yakima, who has been given the Wanapum name of Now Tow Look (Hovering Hawk).

Relander, a newspaperman, has been waging a one-man campaign to help preserve and publicize the culture of the Wanapums and other Northwest Indians.

His letter-writing alone has been prodigious—3500 in the last five years on Wanapum problems. And that is just part of his unusual job. He may be seen almost any day on some errand for the Wanapums, perhaps helping one to get a driver's license, or hunting for some venison or for eagle feathers for a ceremonial feast. The feathers are considered vital to the Indian rites because they have the power to take the Wanapums to heaven, according to the Indians.

**RELANDER**, city editor of the Yakima Daily Republic, also has worked with the older Yakima Indians in helping them to retain their culture and develop their natural resources.

His main interest, though, has centered in the Wanapums, whose numbers have been cut to four since the death on September 11 of their 78-year-old spiritual leader, Puck Hyah Toot, or Johnny Buck, as he was known to the whites.

The Wanapum Indians, known by Lewis and Clark as the Sokulks, once numbered 2000 to 3000 persons but steadily dwindled away after the coming of the white man. They preferred, because of their religious beliefs, to live on the Columbia with their Mother Earth rather than going to a reservation and getting government aid. Some of their ancestors did go on the Yakima reservation and married into other tribes and bands.

**WANAPUMS** who chose to stay behind worked in Yakima valley hopyards and on other seasonal jobs but always returned to Priest Rapids for at least part of the year, including the annual ceremonials.

Relander, in letters to the federal power commission asking that the Indians' rights be protected in construction of dams in the Priest Rapids area, said the Indians have no legal rights and have no money to employ attorneys, but he thinks there is a moral right involved.

As an aftermath of this correspondence, the FPC put a protective clause in the exploratory permit for the dams. Protective clauses also have been written into the construction permit, and the Grant County PUD, builder of the two proposed dams, has taken "a very personal interest" in the Indians, Relander said.

**THE PUD** has agreed to protect graves in the vicinity, will move some of the big rock carvings and paintings from a sacred island in the river that is to be flooded by the pool behind the Priest Rapids dam, and also is fixing up a long house for the Wanapums. In addition, the PUD named one of the dams Wanapum, or Dam of the River People, although the Indians weren't so sure they should do this.

The Wanapums still cling to the old ways of Indian life as much as possible. It was at Priest Rapids that the famous Indian Prophet Smowhala lived and preached the need for Indians to return to the old ways of life. He at one time had great influence over thousands of Indians in the West.

His nephew, Puck Hyah Toot, also was a prophet and continued Smowhala's teachings until his death. Puck Hyah Toot was one of the last to speak the Wanapum language. Younger members of the band speak it infrequently and imperfectly.

**THE CUSTOMS** and problems of the Wanapums and other Indians have been the subject of hundreds of newspaper articles by Relander, and he has received several awards for them.

But the climax of five years of work with the Wanapums was the publication this month by Caxton Printers of a book titled "Drummers and Dreamers." This book by Relander tells for the first time the "inside" story of the Indians of the Priest Rapids area, of the Smowhala religion, and many little-known Indians and customs of the mid-Columbia. It is generally conceded to be one of the few important books on that area based on new source material.

He presently is embarked on the job of sculpturing the last Indian cultural and religious leaders, such as Tommy Thompson of Celilo. This is a job that the Yakima man says will take "many years."

Relander worked on the Fort Simcoe planning committee is a curator of the Washington State Historical

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society, and a member of the board of the Yakima Valley Museum and Historical society which recently broke ground on a \$140,000 museum

building. He also wrote several sections for a book titled "The Yakimas: 1855-1955" and edited it. (Pictures Page 12, Section B)



## Homecoming Events Billed

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Oct. 20.—Two new events have been planned for university alumni who will return to the campus November 9 and 10 for the annual Homecoming week end.

Replacing the noise parade of past years, a float parade will be held Saturday morning, November 10. Floats built by members of campus living organizations will depict university events of past years, with trophies to be presented to the winning entries.

**ALSO ADDED** to the Homecoming schedule will be a "Duckeroo Brunch" Saturday after the parade. Designed around a Western theme, the brunch will take the place of the Alumni luncheon held previously.

First event will be judging of Homecoming signs Friday night. Famous Oregon alums will be featured in signs built by the different houses on campus. Following the judging, the traditional bonfire and rally will take place at the freshman athletic field.

Announcement of the Homecoming queen and her court will be made at the bonfire.

Open house in living organizations will be held for returning alumni following the Washington State college-Oregon football game Saturday afternoon. The annual Homecoming dance is scheduled for Saturday night.

## Move Hikes Tax Rates in Lane

EUGENE, Oct. 20.—Sharp tax hikes for Lane county home owners and lost valuations for cities will result this year through action taken by the county board of equalization. The board, meeting for the third time in two weeks, adopted orders by the state tax commission reducing the appraised values of all industrial buildings and equipment classed as real property. The change applies to all industrial properties appraised by both the county assessor as well as the state tax commission.

Home owners, farmers and landowners generally will have to carry an increased burden this year because of the reduction of appraised values on industrial property. County Assessor Winfred Smith, said he had no idea of how much the board action would boost individual tax bills but he indicated the increase would be heavy.

## Humane Society Formed in Linn

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 20.—The Linn County Humane society was organized here this week at a meeting of 40 persons in the auditorium of the Albany public library. J. F. Howard acted as temporary chairman.

When organization was completed, Mrs. Ethel Reid was elected president; Mrs. Marie Wirta, vice president; Mrs. Lorraine McCarter, treasurer, and Carol Coates, secretary.

Visitors present included Oregon Humane society officials from Portland and George Rowe, Lebanon.

The group plans later to purchase property and build a shelter, it was announced.

Howard reported that a humane society existed here in 1916 but later was disbanded.

## Unit Score High

NORTH BEND, Oct. 20.—The North Bend naval reserve electronics unit achieved a merit score of 5.11 for a standing of 7th among 153 naval reserve units, it was announced by Cmdr. Frank Allhands, commanding officer. The winning score was 6.00. The rating was based on personnel, administrative inspection and training and an annual inspection.

## SKINNY?



Amazing New Easy Way Puts on Pounds and Inches of Firm Solid Flesh  
(HOSPITAL TESTED)

## SKINNY?



Men, women and children who are thin because of poor appetite or poor eating habits may quickly put on pounds and inches of firm, solid flesh, thanks to WATE-ON. New kind of body building all-in-one concentrated meal of easily digested calories here at last. Easy weight gains of 5 POUNDS... 10, 20 even 30 pounds reported. No sugary mixture, no fishy oils, no drugs, no overeating.

## SKINNY?



WATE-ON guards against fatigue, poor endurance, low resistance. When underweight is caused by disease take WATE-ON only under direction of your doctor. WATE-ON is fortified with Vitamin D, blood building red vitamin B12 and other energy factors. Money back guarantee. Starts putting on weight first day. AVAILABLE AT BETTER DRUG AND DEPT. STORES.

**WATE-ON**  
LIQUID, POWDER or TABLETS



## CITY V

### 2 Mayoralty Foes Spark Lively Battle

Voters To Decide Fate Of Councilmen, Poll, \$600,000 Bond Issue

By FRITZ PUMPHREY

Highlighted by the issue of electrical power service and control, tomorrow's general municipal election is expected to bring out a record vote.

The largest registration in the city's history, according to the city clerk's office, reached a total of 4,331 eligible to vote.

Unusual interest in the mayoralty contest has been evidenced, perhaps, because during the past year, more than ever before, the mayor has been called on at Anchorage City Council meetings to break a tie vote on issues including liquor control legislation and problems relating to the city-Chugach Electric Association controversy over service area determination.

Voters also are concerned with the possible change in line-up of council members themselves. Councilman Mel Peterson, whose term is expiring, is a candidate for re-election. Councilman Jack Anderson, whose term is expiring, is not a candidate for re-election. Mayor Maynard L. Taylor Jr. is retiring after two terms in office.

The two candidates for mayor are Ken Hinchey and Jack Scavenius. The nine council candidates are Peterson, Roy Nigh, Eugene E. Saxton, Al Maffei, Carl Henderson, Harold D. Duke, Hewitt Lounsbury, Merrill Chitty and Dave Foote.

One bond issue to be voted on—\$600,000 for electrical department expansion—has called for campaign stands on the power issue from all of the candidates. The public opinion poll on a choice between CEA and city power service within the city limits also has colored the campaign.

In addition, a public opinion poll will be a part of the election. A paramount issue of the day and one of vital importance is the question of how best to work out the furnishing of electrical energy in the Anchorage area by CEA and the city of Anchorage municipal light and power department.

The Anchorage City Council feels that the voters should participate in shaping municipal policy on this all-important matter by indicating their "Yes" or "No" opinion on each of the three possible solu-

### SEVEN-WAY SCHOOL BOARD

#### Voting Precincts

The voting precincts in the city for tomorrow's election:

- No. 1—YMCA, Sixth and F.
- No. 2—Catholic Church, Fifth and H.
- No. 3—City Recreation Building, Tenth and E.
- No. 4—Pan Am Dorm, I Street between Tenth and Eleventh.
- No. 5—Fire Station, 1233 Hollywood Drive, Government Hill.
- No. 6—Carpenters Hall, Fourth and Denali.
- No. 7—Willow Park Community Hall, Ninth and Fairbanks.
- No. 8—1200 L Street Apartments.
- No. 9—City Police Court, E. between Fourth and Fifth.
- No. 10—AHA Children's Nursery, Eleventh between P and Birch Way.
- No. 11—Fire Station, 1605 Susitna



in Manila of international civil aviation. They were guests at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon meet-

### Scavenius Raps Hinchey

Jack Scavenius, candidate for mayor, today denied having any interest whatever in any public utility or power outfit of any kind.

He refuted statements made Saturday by the other candidate for mayor, Ken Hinchey. Scavenius at the same time, threw back to Hinchey the question of affiliation with power interests.

He further blasted his opponent verbally for using the Knik Arm causeway for political purposes.

"In Saturday's paper," Scavenius declared, "Hinchey tried to tie Al Owen and I into some kind of a power deal at Soldotna. I would like to state that I have not one penny's worth of interest in any public utility or power outfit of any kind, nor have I ever received one penny's worth of pay from any such outfit."

"I would, however," the candidate continued, "like to say that I deplore the use of the Knik Arm causeway for political purposes. Many other people have worked on this project in the past. One prominent citizen in particular was one of its originators and he worked hard for its promotion through the Chamber of Commerce."

"This prominent citizen was recently elected to the Senate and he did not, at any time, use the causeway for selfish, political purposes, as he might well have done."

"I state that I consider it deplorable that some of the candidates, including my opponent, should make the statement that there is no danger of Anchorage becoming an open city because of restrictions in the territorial laws. This, I state, is utter nonsense."

"There is nothing in the territorial laws which prevent extension of closing time or indiscriminate licensing. And, while gambling and prostitution are prohibited by territorial law, it has been the experience of the city in the past that these evils will inevitably creep in whenever we relax our restrictions on the liquor industry."

"One final thing I will say—I owe no allegiance to any group."

"I stand on my past record. Not only can I tell you what I will do, but I can also point to what I have done in the past."

### Hinchey Takes Issues Stand



# HOUSE GROUP IS TOLD OF UNFAIR INDIAN DEALS

Ignoring, Overrunning Property Rights,  
Other Privileges Of Tribes Is Related

JUNEAU (Special) — How Indian lands at Juneau, Ketchikan and elsewhere were allegedly taken away and overrun by the white man was described for visiting congressmen here by Cyrus Peck, representing the Alaska Native Brotherhood, and William L. Paul Sr., who made a presentation for the Tlingit and Haida Land Association.

Their accounts caused Rep. B.F. Sisk (D-Calif.), a member of the House Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to declare "When the record is complete, our relations with the Indians will represent the blackest page in American history."

Not only did the Indians own all the land hereabouts, according to Paul, but they even accomplished many of the pioneering deeds attributed by the history books to white men.

It wasn't Joe Juneau and Dick Harris who discovered gold at the place which came to be called Juneau, Paul said, but Indian men-folk related to native women with whom the founders of the town were living.

"Carmacks is given the credit for discovery of gold in the Klondike which led to the Gold Rush," Paul said. "Actually the gold was found by Skookum Jim and Skookum Jim's wife."

Peck said that formerly all the land in the Juneau vicinity from Thane on the south to Eagle River on the north was "owned" by Indians. Paul enlarged the boundary southward to Point Bishop.

"The aborigine was so generous," said Peck, "that he said to the white man, 'Take this land' and the white man took it. The result is that the Indian's hunting ground is gone and he can't even take salmon for his own use from his fishing stream."

Peck urged that when drastic conservation measures are applied, as at present in the fisheries, the prior rights of the natives should be protected.

"When the white man came," he said, "there was a great abundance of fish, all the result of the husbandry of the Indian, of his care and understanding of the resource. The white man came with his huge machines, which he operated with unbridled greed."

Peck said that if the overtaking of salmon continues at the present rate, "Alaska is going to be another dust bowl." He blamed fish traps for the greatest drain on the resource and said the ANB had been for abolition of fish traps ever since 1920. "We saw the danger then," he said.

Alleged encroachments by white men on what they said was all Indian property at Juneau were described in detail by Peck and Paul. Originally they said, the Indian school building was located where the present high school stands. When Juneau wanted the site for a white school, the Indian school was moved to the spot now occupied by the Governor's Mansion.

When that site and part of an adjoining Indian burial ground were taken for the Mansion, Paul related, the Indian school was moved down on the tideflats and erected on piling.

In the early days, he said, there was no way of getting from what is now downtown Juneau to Gold Creek and the Waynor Addition. "So the citizens built a walk across the Indian village. After a while the pressure came to make it a street. No matter what our legal rights are we can't stand against the concentrated opinion of several thousand people."

Token ingress and egress were afforded for a time by a culvert under Willoughby Avenue, Paul said. Later it was shut off. Now, he said the Indians are restricted to a very small piece of waterfront "and the city of Juneau is trying to cut the rest of it off in order to build a road, and I don't see how we're going to stop it."

Peck said the Alaska Electric Light & Power Co. cut the Indian village in two with its plant near Gold Creek. Paul said the federal government seized an additional chunk of the Indian land during World War II for the Juneau sub-port and "paid everybody else but us." Peck said land was taken similarly to build the Channel Apartments, which "are rented to favored people."

Paul said the Indian's goose was cooked, as far as land rights were concerned, when the court here decided in the case of Chief Johnson that he could sell his land for erection of a dock on the site of the present Juneau-Young Hardware Co. without the approval of the secretary of the interior because the court declared permission was needed only for the transfer of tribal land and the Johnson tract was private land, a concept which Paul said was unknown among the Indians.

All of the Juneau airport area was formerly an Indian hunting ground, according to Paul. He said that all of the Ketchikan waterfront similarly belonged to the Indians.

"When the white men at Ketchikan wanted to play baseball on the beach," he said, "the secretary of the interior reserved the ground under a law which was designed to give beaching for Indian canoes." Later it was made available for construction of the

Ketchikan Federal Building, he said.

Peck said a Salvation Army building at Ketchikan is located on Indian land. Paul said the Indians were trying to gain permission to build a community building of their own on the last remaining piece of Indian ground in the First City.

Both Paul and another Wednesday witness, Carl Heinmiller of Port Chilkoot, disputed statements made to the subcommittee the previous day by Norman Banfield, Juneau attorney, relative to a small reserve adjoining the Indian village of Klukwan on the Haines Highway.

Heinmiller said every year somebody from the government has moved in and "chopped something off the Klukwan Reserve. Usually they come when everybody is away from the village but a few old people who can't speak English."

The witness told the congressmen the reserve was made for school purposes and could be used for the support of a school, through revenues from its leasing, as well as for a building site. "Now," Heinmiller concluded, "it's been found to be valuable and they want to take it away."

Paul said Banfield was mistaken when he told the subcommittee there was nobody around Klukwan with whom those interested in iron ore development could deal. Paul said there was an organization there which had been formed in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act and said he thought the land could easily be placed in a status where the Indians could negotiate for its use.

Banfield used language and a tone of voice which should indicate the place of the Indian in our society today," Paul told the congressmen. "He said, 'There happened to be an Indian village there.' Why, bless your heart, there had been an Indian village at Klukwan for a thousand years as far as we know. The very name 'Klukwan' means 'Old Village.' There was a village there before Banfield's ancestors knew there was such a place as Alaska."

Paul said the Klukwan Indians were formerly the fiercest and strongest group of warriors in Alaska, that they could go anywhere, even through areas otherwise hostile, and be safe and respected.

Asked by Delegate Bartlett whether there would not have to be a policy decision in the Klukwan reservation matter, Paul replied: "The decision will be made by the secretary of the interior, and the Indian doesn't have a chance with the secretary of the interior we have today."

Peck said the Alaska Native Brotherhood had asked the Commissioner of Indian Affairs when he visited Alaska earlier this year to investigate the activities of the Director of Resources of the ANS but nothing happened. Paul said "the man in charge of lands for the Native Service is just as stubborn as he can be, so much so that I don't talk to him any more. It isn't any use."

Peck said he had personally brought to the attention of Area Director William H. Olsen of the ANS "many things that could be done" in resource development, now that salmon are virtually gone, but that nothing was done about them. He said that though there are 70 logging camps in the Ketchikan area and though Indians are good loggers, not a single camp is owned by an Indian.

"I can see that timber is going to be the next industry in Southeast Alaska," Peck declared, "and we're absolutely not prepared."

Paul testified for longer than an hour. When Delegate Bartlett, who was presiding, finally dropped the gavel to cut him off and observed that the record would show he had been on the stand longer than any other witness in Alaska, Paul observed that W. C. Arnold, manager of the Alaska

Salmon Industry, Inc., usually managed to get about 50 pages of testimony into every congressional hearing.

"And we haven't heard from him at all," Bartlett said, smiling.

"You will hear him," Paul said as he left the stand. "You've heard some of his friends already."