

Nearly 500 mixed blood members of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray reservation in Northern Utah have withdrawn from the tribe and are now in the process of setting up their own organization, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Glenn L. Emmons announced today (April 17)

The action was taken under Public Law 671 of the 83rd Congress which provides for a division of tribal assets between "mixed blood" and "full blood" members and for termination of Federal trusteeship over the property and affairs of the "mixed blood" group by Aug 27, 1961

Under the law a tribal member with one half or less Ute blood is automatically classified as a "mixed blood" Members having more than half Ute blood, however, were given the option of affiliating with either group. In the final roll published in the Federal Register on April 5 there were 490 mixed bloods and 1,314 full bloods.

A proposed constitution and laws have already been drafted by the mixed blood group and approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Under the law they will go into effect when ratified by a majority of the ~~total~~ adult mixed blood members voting in a special election held for that purpose. Superintendent John O. Crow of the Uintah and Ouray Agency at Fort Duchesne has been instructed to make arrangements for holding such an election between May 5 and June 4.

The organization proposed by the mixed blood group would be a corporation under Utah Law with authority to hold and manage the group's proportionate share of tribal assets and to receive income belonging to "mixed bloods" members from assets which are not immediately susceptible to equitable or practicable division.

The "full blood" members, who live chiefly in the extreme northern and southern sections of the reservation, are now putting the final touches on a proposed development program aimed at making the Tribe and its members eventually self-supporting and independent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The program would include family planning, improvement in soil resource utilization, health activities, both juvenile and adult education, and recreation.



Kiutus Jim, died April 24, 1960 at Toppenish Valley Memorial Hospital, age 70.

Died Sunday, funeral following Thursday in White Swan Long House.

Burial in Toppenish Creek Cemetery.

Jim was a member of the American Legion Post 191, White Swan which he helped organize, and which was first all-Indian Legion Post in the nation. He was a member of the Disabled American Veterans Post 8,

He was a member of the Yakima Indian Nation's fishery negotiating committee which negotiated for two years with the Corps of Army Engineers for compensation for loss of the Celilo fishery. He went to Washington, D.C. several times. Was a tribal interpreter and secretary of Yakima Tribal Council.

Jim's allotment was on Dry Creek, 13 miles south of Toppenish, where before moving to a place near Toppenish in late 1950s he captured and broke wild horses.

He was born and reared on the Dry Creek place, frequently visited by Western painter, E.B. Quigley of Portland as locale for sketches. Guided Quigley on wild horse roundups for paintings.

He attended Fort Winco Indian Agency School, Chemawa Ore. school and Haskell Institute, and taught at the Pushman Indian School.

While at Chemawa he was a marathon runner at annual Chemawa to Portland Cross country run. Played baseball and football with American Expeditionary Forces teams while in France. Active in supporting athletics for tribe's younger groups.

Long House affiliation was with White Swan Long House. Participated in Indian side of Toopenish Pow Wow an rodeo.

At death was survived by wife, "osie Jim, and nine sons and daughters, Mrs. Myrtle Eyle, Marie Shilow, Maymie Moses, Tillie Lallashute, Victoria Jim, Robert Jim, Ralph Jim, Russell Jim and Kiutux Jim Jr.

He was honored at All-Indian Basketball Tournament in 1962 (Yakima Herald March 18, 1962) by a large perpetual trophy unveiled at the opening game.

Trophy 52 inches tall and 30 inches wide

He is represented on trophy as Indian in full regalia, with bow and arrow, standing on a basketball, as a soldier, a baseball player, track star, football playerx and basketball player.

He was instrumental in getting the Enrollment Act passed by Congress. This act abolished the existing tribal rolls of the Yakimas, requiring every claimant to reapply for membership. A new requirement was a minimum of one-quarter blood of one of the 14 allied tribes constituting the Yakima nation.



Born in 1892 on Dry Creek, nicknamed Ki. Was half brother of Jim Looney, also dead.

Whileat Haskell was member of a relay team that in four years from 1907 to 1910 was never beaten. Member of the Chemawa relay team in 1910 that ran 50 mile relay against Portland YMCA athletes between Portland and Salem.

Played professional baseball in east on team known as Carlisle Indians, not connected with the University.

In July, 1917 at dedication of the Heyenne River bridge near Forest City, S.D. won every athletic event, 50 yard, 100 yard dash, 100 yard relay, three legged race, 440 yard run and potato picking.

Trained for First World War at Camp Funston, Kansas and went overseas with the 340th Machine Gun Battalion of the 89th Division. He said "They called us motorized but mostly we were footerized."

Was member of 89th division's undefeated all American Expeditionary Force football team.

Was wounded Nov. 5, 1918, six days before war ended. Was wounded while on duty as machine gunner in the Argonne Forest in France. Old wound bothered him rest of his life. Discharged in 1918

Following his discharge in 1918 , when he was sergeant, he worked as boy's supervisor at Cushman Indian School, Tacoma. In 1920s he returned to Yakima Reservation and re entered tribal life. On July 4, 1921, he married Miss Rose Hadley.

vice chairman of Yakima General Council  
 Was ~~vice chairman and secretary of Yakima Tribal Council~~ for 10 years and voted out of office in 1957 , in "ouster" move led by Indian part-blood dissention group.

After defeat Jim said:

"I will continue to uphold ~~the rights~~ your rights and you will hear from me more now that I am free of the vice chairmanship. You have elected a good man--I could not see where my work conflicted, it is all tribal work. I will keep the enrollment job as it is day to day and have to eat like ~~advice~~ everyone else. You have honorably voted me out."

Was also associate tribal judge and enrollment officer. contention made that tribal member could hold only ~~one~~ "one office."



Seventeen bills dealing with ~~0000~~ Indian affairs that could have possible impact upon the Yakima Nation were ~~discussed~~ outlined by Alex Saluskin, se ~~0000000000000000~~ Tribal Council secretary.

~~0000000000000000~~ Two of them ~~00000000~~ would require the government to pay in lieu tax to states for public domain land. "But" asked Saluskin, "how long ~~0000000000~~ would this continue before the tax burden were shifted onto the Indian land occupants?"

HR4802 which would permit Indian land holders to go to ~~00000~~ private lending agencies and use their land allotments for security was viewed as ~~harmful~~ "possibly another way to expedite alienation of trust land within a short time" ~~and have the effect of~~ Its effect would be the loss of land to the Indian occupant.

"I don't say that the Yakimas are incompetent to handle their own land matters but I believe that 75 per cent would lose their lands," said Saluskin.

S51, introduced in January and which would confer jurisdiction of criminal and civil cases arising on Indian reservations, and with the much discussed Public Law 280 would have provide for state law and order within the Indian country. Saluskin said that at the last session of the State Legislature procedure was started for this but ~~0000~~ tribes protested

and the matter was sidetracked.

"The only way to be safe is to remove the danger. Unless that is done we will always live under the threat that state law would become applicable on Indian land."

HR1563, extending time for which claims can be ~~extended~~ extended was advocated so that tribes, "too poor to process claims against the government for ~~the~~ violation of treaty and other rights" could do so.

HR6306, dealing with ~~extension~~ extension of time on land allotments was cited by Saluskin who said that by 1961 "our trust period will be extended a year at a time after that, if not extended by the secretary of the interior. The result is you will be put on tax status."

~~and~~ Alertness was urged relative to HR8535 which would transfer irrigation systems to water users ~~organized~~ organized under state laws. Saluskin said ~~and~~ such a law possibly could have the result of transferring a project like the Wapato Project on the Yakima Reservation to a political group or organized all-white group. A provision of the bill providing loans of money to groups wishing to build projects he said would have the effect of placing a lien against the land



(Sophie Williams)

Her mother, the Earth still provides for Mrs. ~~Sophie~~ Wak Wak whose  
~~ancestors~~ *always* that source  
~~whose mother, and mother's mother~~ looked to ~~the~~ for not only  
food but the clothing they wore. *They were seldom disappointed.*

*And so*

~~Thus it is that~~ when Mrs. Wak Wak says: "I am going to smoke a deer  
hide" she is following that time-worn cycle of life among the Yakimas,  
so old that no one remembers how ~~it~~ *or when* it originated.

*arm tiring & back breaking*

Skin-dressing is hard work, ~~but~~ but it is a routine for Mrs. "ak Wak,  
granddaughter of the great chief, Kamiakin. She goes about it with little  
effort ~~but~~ the heritage of generations flows out *through her tapering* nimble fingers

and ~~aged~~ *aged* aging but strong arms. The result is plush-soft buckskin,

~~light~~ whitish in color and with the acrid smell of mountain wood  
*clinging forever to it*  
~~lingering~~ softness. ~~Deer skin is soft and pliable~~

*45.02*

It stands the test of long wear and it turns ~~(the chamois-like)~~ *the old* flesh-  
biting winds of winter and the wetness of rain and snow, if it is smoked *the old*  
*way.* The old way is Mrs. "ak "ak's way.

(A good woman can flesh, scrape, ~~and~~ brain, strip, grain, ~~smoke and~~  
green deer pelt  
work and smoke a ~~deer skin~~ in six days. "I'm not as young as I used to  
be. It takes me 10 days now said this grandmother.

*The process starts*  
~~The process~~ when the skin is soaked in luke-warm water for  
three days then it is fleshed, the hair is scraped off and the outer  
cuticle removed. The ancients used elk or horse ribs or an ulna bone of  
a deer. Then the hide is stretched on a frame and rubbed and worked with  
a stone until it is ~~footed and dried dry and soft.~~ *soft.* The softening by  
rubbing across a ~~curved~~ humped piece of wood.

Next comes the secret --braining. The brains of the animal itself  
are usually enough. They are soaked in warm water and rubbed into  
the ~~hide~~ porous hide. The river Indians used salmon heads which had  
been mashed to a pulp. Some modern applications have been ~~yellow~~  
yolks of ~~one~~ eggs (six for a deer skin), mixed with a half bar of  
yellow soap. ~~After this~~ *After this* ~~medicinal~~ has been applied, the skin is  
rolled and permitted to season. It is not washed after that. "You never



wash off the medicine.

Now comes the final touch, the smoking or "e'lum-kushty'h."

The skin is ~~tanned~~ laced from toe to tail, ~~forming~~ conical in form, and ~~it is then inserted~~

suspended from ~~the~~ a tree limb over the smoker, a hole, dug two feet into the ground or a 20-inch can, a foot and a half across the top. The lower end of the skin is hemmed with a 12-inch piece of cloth to fit down over the smoker or to be pegged down around the fire.

A ~~small~~ small shovel full of coals is tossed into the pit. Onto this are thrown two generous ~~handfuls~~ hands-ful of ~~rotten~~ rotten, ~~mountain~~ mountain wood, slightly damp and on top of this is tossed a hand-full of green ~~willow~~ willow twigs. The bottom of the pelt is pulled around the top of the smoker and nature takes its course. Only occasionally ~~it is~~ it is lifted and then for a hurried inspection to see how fast the color was turning. In half-an hour the inside is tanned to a ~~golden-brown~~ golden-brown hue.

~~Cumach~~ ~~Smac~~ mac wood instead of willow gives a reddish tint. A combination of rotten cottonwood and green cottonwood makes a golden color and cedar quickly ~~turns the surface~~ tinges the ~~surface~~ hide with ~~a golden~~ an orange-brown effect.

Soap instead of brains results in the whitest  $\frac{1}{2}$  skin, but it is not as durable.

Both ~~Ge~~ men and women tanned skins in the old days and this was done, any time of the year. The best effect was achieved early in the morning or ~~evening~~ late in the day, and in the shade.

~~Small deer and animals, whose~~

Not only the skins of deer and elk but those of ~~coyotes~~ coyote, ~~lynx~~ lynx, ~~panther~~ cougar, lynx and smaller animals were tanned. They ~~became~~ were sewn into robes (two deer hides for a robe); ~~skirts~~, ~~and~~ the long, fringed dresses, shirts for men and the one or two piece moccasins, ~~later adorned with beads~~ sometimes adorned with beads.







~~The talents of the Yakima Indian Reservation, hidden under a bushel basket crammed full of and well mixed with a multiplicity of problems for nearly 100 years have been growing into~~

[The talents of the Yakima Indian Reservation, well mixed with a multiplicity of problems for nearly a hundred years are coming out from beneath the bushel basket ~~is~~ <sup>that</sup> has hidden them for nearly a hundred years.

[The talents are a \$400,000 dividend---a per capita payment--scheduled to be made this summer <sup>Subject to</sup> approval of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

~~Decision~~ <sup>Decision</sup> to make the cold-cash payment, the first ~~action~~ of its kind in the history of the Confederated Yakima Nation, was reached by the Yakima Tribal Council in working out the ~~tribe's~~ budget for the fiscal year 1955, commencing July 1.

[Perry Skarfa, superintendent, ~~announced~~ Saturday confirmed that the payment is in the mill. ~~He~~ <sup>He</sup> explained that <sup>in compliance with</sup> ~~in accordance with~~ procedure the Tribal Council's ~~approved~~ budget would be sent to the Area Office of Indian Affairs at Portland, Ore. <sup>IF</sup> ~~it~~ approved there it would be forwarded to ~~Washington~~ the "Washington headquarters office. <sup>It would not be till after August that payments would be made.</sup>

[The tribal budget, \$1,022,000 <sup>15</sup>, a figure <sup>equalling</sup> ~~that equals~~ that of a city the size of Yakima a few short years ago <sup>24</sup> is a demonstration, <sup>the</sup> ~~tribal councilmen~~ councilmen said, of development of resources on long-range planning on the reservation's 800,000 and more acres.

[The budget is met by revenues the Yakimas have ~~developed~~ <sup>developed</sup> <sup>with the aid of their supervisors</sup> under the supervision of their government agents. One tribal spokesman pointed out with emphasis that the figure <sup>million dollar and more budget</sup> ~~supposed~~ did not include

<sup>does</sup>



a cent of government public money, ~~but was the product of the~~

*discussing*  
In ~~its discussion of~~ the budget the "tribal Council, headed by Eagle Seelatsee and including other leaders such as ~~Watson Totus~~ Alex Saluskin, Watson Totus, Thomas Yallup, Wilson Charley,

*indicated*  
~~expressed the opinion~~ that another dividend, this time one-half a million dollars, would be possible ~~and~~ for the fiscal year 1956, commencing a year from this July.

*financed*  
The per capita payment, it was pointed out, is ~~made possible mainly~~ by development of a sustained cutting yield of timber on tribal lands. Moreover the development ~~has provided~~ is pouring other money into the Valley's economy because ~~and~~ *taken* timber, almost of equal value, is being ~~cut~~ in the systematic sustained yield program, from land owned by individual<sup>s</sup> tribal members. ~~and~~ They receive its individual benefits. For many years those who possessed allotments in the lower farming areas alone reaped a benefit from their allotments.

~~on the~~

Allotments were ~~made by preference~~ selected at the preference of the individuals and naturally those first qualified chose the more ~~access tracts.~~ *potentially accessible.*

*Other*  
Additional revenue to meet the budget ~~and~~ came from ~~roads, and~~ ~~gravel permits and grazing fees~~ a variety of sources including leases, rights of way, gravel permits and grazing.

The dividend payment, large as it is, will represent ~~any~~ checks of \$100 each ~~to~~ the superintendent pointed out. Payments would be ~~made~~ made to each ~~individual enrolled and~~ ~~and~~ of the slightly ~~more~~ more than 4,000 men, women and children enrolled as Yakimas. ~~And~~ *W* While there are many cases of individuals living by themselves, there are many payments that will involve checks for each member of large families.



The dividend authorized by the Tribe specifies that the payment is to be made to everyone enrolled as of August 1, 1954. That would mean that babies, born <sup>and enrolled</sup> between ~~now~~ and that date, ~~if enrolled~~, <sup>would</sup> ~~will~~ qualify for a per capita ~~per~~ payment. If a person dies shortly before that date, the check will be paid to his heir or heirs.

The dividend ~~is~~ is not the only precedent.

Funds are ~~also~~ included for <sup>proposed</sup> scholarships <sup>to</sup> <sup>permit</sup> ~~proposed for permitting~~ boys and girls to continue education beyond ~~high school~~ the high school level. During a series of conferences ~~it was~~ <sup>in which Superintendents & School Boards have been asked to participate,</sup> developed that some young people wish to ~~continue~~ take special training. So the scholarships are intended to be as ~~comprehensive as possible~~ encompassing as possible. A sum of \$5,000 is set up for the fiscal year and \$10,000 <sup>proposed for</sup> ~~is~~ was discussed ~~and the~~ the succeeding fiscal year.

Maintenance of roads to tribal cemeteries <sup>received</sup> ~~came in for special~~ attention in the Budget. ~~and~~ In addition the sum of \$15,000 was set up for burial benefits. This provides a maximum of \$250 in the case of an adult.

Another item is for \$2,500 to be used for ~~new~~ 4-H, FFA and similar ~~inspirational~~ awards. Fifteen thousand dollars was budgeted for the proposed new long house at Wapato, one of the series of community buildings ~~now~~ being constructed to serve the various needs on different areas of the reservation.

Additional money in the ~~tribal~~ tribal budget is for maintenance of law and order, management and ~~and~~ operation of timber sales, fire suppression and travel expense for those on tribal business.

The processing of claimants for enrollment has been progressing for <sup>several</sup> ~~years~~ years under legislation designed to aid the tribe in putting its house in order.

The Yakima Reservation <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ created by treaty at the Council of Walla



"alla, negotiated by Gov. Isaac I. Stevens, and subsequently ratified by the Senate of the United States and signed by the President, <sup>At that council 14</sup> ~~created by the Yakima Reservation.~~ Fourteen bands and tribes ~~of~~ ~~tribes~~, participating in the Treaty, ceded a vast territory extending roughly from the Columbia River, northward along the crest of the Cascade Range to Lake Chelan, southward through the Columbia Basin to the Snake River and thence easterly to the point of beginning.

The 14 tribes and bands came onto the Reservation under supervision of government agents who <sup>were</sup> ~~responsible~~ <sup>Administrative Treaty terms that included</sup> for the government carrying out its promise of schooling, payment of \$20,000 annually in annuities for <sup>Several years only,</sup> ~~less than a quarter of a century,~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ construction of ~~4000~~ homes and instruction in farming and trades. ~~Other conditions of the treaty included the construction of a road from the reservation to the Snake River, the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River, and the construction of a dam across the Columbia River.~~

More

Recent development of irrigation, such as the Satus Project which is bringing new land into ~~the~~ bearing on the ~~2000~~ reservation, <sup>the</sup> ~~and~~ timbering ~~and operation of the "White Swan saw mill,~~ cattle and diversified agriculture are now starting to come into their own. <sup>They provide a foundation for business and industry carried on by</sup>

The protective legislation of past years prescribed that no person of less than one-fourth Yakima blood was entitled to be enrolled, and a Yakima came to be described as any person having one fourth blood of any of the 14 tribes or a combination of any.

~~One person was enrolled for each family.~~

<sup>Of the 4,000 enrolled the 60 greatest proportion of them live on the reservation or in its proximity, and there are nearly 650 individual families.</sup>

Persons not enrolled with the tribe



H.R. ~~474~~ 4756 the bill to authorize assumption by states of civil and criminal jurisdiction with the consent of tribes involved and permit gradual transfer of such jurisdiction to states and its identical Senate companion bill

~~51479x~~ S 1479

No ~~fixes~~ plan to move through congress during present session. Requested Department reports, Department of Interior and dept...by committee on Insular Affairs (Department of Justice) both recommended enactment if amended. Assume proponents will reintroduce at reconvening, January next session.

Sept 4--Dept of Interior..suggested amendments

1-A state may assume jurisdiction with the consent of tribe occupying the part of Indian country involved.

2 May be agreement w/ tribe, a sume for designated geographical area of Indian country or with respect to designated subjects such as marriage, divorce, juvenile offenses, commitments to state institutions

Public Law 280

3 jurisdiction assumed may be retracted by agreement between states and tribes

We believe piecemeal extension would allay fears, real and imagined Task force recommendation along lines with approval of Secretary of Interior, not now included..any tribal and federal jurisdiction should continue unimpaired.

Public law 280 granted jurisdiction by name of Alaska, California, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon and Wisconsin with limitations. In public law 280 limitations apply to treaty rights and to alienation, taxation and probate and trust restricted property.

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U.S. Dept of Justice office of Deputy attorney general

Cites act of Aug. 15, 1953 (67 Stat 588, 18 U.S.C. 1162 and 28 U.S.C. 136 granted to 5 states with exceptions..jurisdiction with respect to criminal and civil offenses in Indian country.



Sect. 6 gave consent of U.S. to states to amend where necessary their state constitutions and ex statutes to remove any legal impediment.

Section 7 Give states consent by affirmative legislative action obligate and bound states to the assumption of such jurisdiction.

Dept of J favors enactment of provisions requiring consent of tribe occupying the particular Indian country.

"to avoid uncertainty and litigation and specific method for securing tribal consent should be provided..and require consent of Secretary of the Interior to protect ~~inter~~ federal interests.

Dept of J opposes piecemeal or fragmentary assumption. The corpus of state ~~consent~~ and criminal and civil law too broad and complex to permit selections.

So vitally involved should be effected ~~xxx~~ only by Congress.

Retrocession of jurisdiction , opposed by dept of j. Could create a vacuum where neither state nor federal laws would apply

Dept of J--Indian country jurisdiction assumed by state shall be subject to limitations in Sect 1162 (B) of <sup>Sect</sup> ~~1162~~ 18 of U.S. Code and Sect 1360 B of title 28 of U.S. Code ~~to~~ and .subject to provisions of section 1360 (C) of Title 28 of U.S. Code, Prov of sects 1252 and 1153 of title 8 of Code shall not be applicable within areas in which jurisdiction is assumed by State.



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