

By WILEY MALONEY

United Press Staff Correspondent  
BERKELEY UP -The general American belief that the Oregon Trail Pioneers won the Northwest Pacific Area for the United States is mostly romance, according to a book published by the University of California Press. The territory today might be either Russian or British- controlled but for European diplomacy and the ramifications of the fur trade, according to historian John S. Calbraith in his definitive volume on "The Hudson's Bay Company," 500 pp. \$6.75.

"In that wider setting of diplomacy," Calbraith writes, "it is correct to describe the boundary dispute in Northwest America as a conflict between the ambitions of two great fur-trading companies, each eager to seize a maximum area for its present and future operations, and each convinced, with sound justification, that the other contemplated monopoly of the trade of the entire coast from California to the Arctic Ocean."

#### Visualized Empire

In 1799, when the United States was in its infancy, Alexander Baranoff, manager of the Russian American Company, planted a settlement at Sitka. This settlement was destroyed by Indians, but rebuilt it in 1804 as New Archangel, the most southerly permanent occupation of the Russians on North American shores.

Baranoff visualized an empire embracing a large part of the Pacific Coast and established Fort Ross on Bodega Bay, Calif., in 1812. This was to be a Russian military outpost, a fur trading center and a source of food supplies for the northern colonies.

At the same time, the Hudson's Bay Company, a British fur monopoly with two hundred years experience and a government behind it, had entered the rich Columbia River country. The Russians dealt mostly in sea otters and seals; the British company in river beaver and furs of land animals.

Both companies operated under government charters and both were monopolies. The Hudson's Bay Company, however, was almost autocratic in its control and served its own purposes first, its government second. The Russian company was intimately connected with its government, being under the jurisdiction of the Russian Department of Interior and administered by naval officers.

#### American Annoyance

Americans, in 1813, were merely a source of petty annoyance to the business of both monopolies. Russia complained loudly to the U.S. government that American sea captains traded rifles and ammunition to the Indians, plying them with liquor which they dispensed wholesale. The Hudson's Bay Company deplored such traffic, but because of competition, used the same methods when necessary.

Russia excluded Americans from trading with Russian colonies during the Napoleonic Wars, but the Americans persisted in smuggling, and the embargo was ineffective.

The Hudson's Bay Company now was determined first to put the Americans out of business, if possible with the assistance of the Russians, and then oust the Russians. The British succeeded in both aims.

The American traders had two weaknesses. Their capital was small and they were dependent for profit on trade with the Russians.

The British company reduced prices on goods to the coastal Indians below the American's cost of supply and wooed the Russians with offers of supplies at lower prices than the Americans were able to match.

#### Fur Desert

The British company created a "fur desert," as far as Americans were concerned, and the Americans withdrew.

The foundation for the downfall of the Russian monopoly already had been laid by a treaty signed with Britain in 1825 which granted the British the right of free navigation of the coastal rivers forever.

"With sound basis did the directors of the Russian American Company complain in later years that their government had sacrificed their interests," the author writes, "for it had opened the coastal trade to the legalized attacks of their competitors."

Russia thus became a harmless competitor by 1840.

Meanwhile, the Americans were moving into this empire overland. The fur trade and settlers mixed like water and oil. Each settler became a potential trapper or trader and monopoly is broken.

The British Company, for a time, tried to forestall this new form of competition by formation of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company.

This subsidiary offered settlers land, stock and habitation at extremely reasonable terms.

#### A Hooker In It

But the hooker was that the settlers could only lease the land, never own it outright. Besides they were compelled by agreement to assign half of the land's products to the company.

"The history of the agricultural company," the author writes, "graphically illustrates the defects of a chartered trading monopoly as an instrument for the attainment of political ends."

Yet, the American settlers who came "unassisted," really did not win the disputed territory of "54-40 or fight," fame, Calbraith says. "Oregon fever," of 1846 was a manifestation responsible for the American diplomatic victory in the final boundary dispute.

The fact was that the Hudson's Bay Company had to retreat because the settlers ruined the fur business.



WASHINGTON UP - Three of four Pacific Northwest Indian tribes which shared more than \$26,800,000 in compensation from the federal government for the loss of traditional fishing grounds have had the plans for spending the money approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, it was announced today.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glenn L. Emmons in announcing the approval Sunday said:

"All of the plans have provisions for protecting the funds of minors until they reach their majority and for assisting members of the tribes who are incapable of handling their own affairs to make the best use of their money."

The three tribes which had their plans approved were the Yakimas, Umatillas and the Nez Perce.

The \$26,888,395.32 was paid under a series of agreements between the respective tribes and the Army Engineers acting for the federal government.

The payments were made to compensate the tribes for the loss of their traditional fishing grounds at Celilo Falls on the Columbia River. The fishing grounds were inundated by backwaters of The Dalles Dam.

Emmons said the Yakimas received \$15,019,640; the Warm Springs, \$4,047,800; the Umatillas, \$4,198,000; and the Nez Perce \$2,800,000.

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EPHRATA UP -Grant County Public Utility District has drafted preliminary contracts with several cities and utilities for sale of power from the proposed Priest Rapids hydroelectric project, PUD Manager Glenn Smothers said today.

PUD commissioners returned here last night from Seattle where they had discussed power sales with representatives of various possible customers.

"We have agreed on many of the essential provisions and we now are working out the exact wording of the contracts," Smothers said. "Considering the size of the project, the length of the 50-year contracts, the amount of money involved and the many details we had to discuss, I think we made very good progress."

Smothers said PUD commissioners met with representatives of the Oregon cities of Eugene, McMinnville, Forest Grove and Milton-Freewater and with Pacific Light and Power Co., Puget Sound Power and Light, Seattle City Light and Tacoma City Light. Engineers representing prospective power purchasers were here today to discuss the matter with the commissioners. Another meeting will be held Feb. 20 to finalize the contracts, Smothers said.

The Priest Rapids two-dam development will provide more than one million kilowatts of power. Call for bids will be issued sometime next month.

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EPHRATA UP.—Grant County commissioners announced today they have approved plans for two new townsites in the Columbia Basin.

The commissioners approved plans of Dr. Vernon Mund of the University of Washington for the townsites of Royal, adjacent to the Reclamation Bureau's Royal camp. At the same time, the commissioners approved a plat for the site of Royal City, eight miles away.

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CHICAGO UP —A chiropodist contends that the perfect walking gait of the American Indian is a myth—the noble Redman was duck-footed.

Dr. Philip R. Brachman, a Chicago foot specialist, says "one anthropological study has shown a toeing outward of 15 to 20 degrees."

He termed a "fallacy" the belief that the Indian had straight forward placement of the feet, thus achieving the prototype of the normal walk.

"It has never been proven that all Indians walked in such a manner, and if they did, it has never been shown that they were free from difficulties associated with locomotion, including foot troubles," Dr. Brachman told the Midwest Chiropody Conference Friday.

Dr. Brachman said there has been too much criticism in the past of the person who does not walk with his toes pointed straight ahead.

"Each individual must be studied separately to determine any abnormality that may be present," he said.

He suggested a test to determine proper walking style.

"Walk forward and halt on one foot when someone calls 'stop,'" he said. "If you can balance yourself on one foot for a second or two... you can assume that placement of your feet is normal."



By FRANK SPENCER

United Press Staff Correspondent  
CHICAGO UP - The whiteman is waging a fresh campaign  
against the Indian, an Episcopal  
priest charged today.

"The Indian still is losing the  
white man's war," said the Rev.  
Peter John Powell, 30, a crew-cut  
pastor who came out of swank  
Bryn Mawr, Pa., to lend a hand  
to the red man.

"As a matter of fact," said the  
Rev. Powell, "the white man in  
the last five years has taken 12  
per cent of the Indian's total al-  
lotted land. In the same period,  
the Pine Ridge Sioux of South  
Dakota have lost 95,000 acres—  
twice as much land as they lost  
in the preceding 50 years."

The Rev. Powell is chairman  
of the Committee on Indian Work  
for the Episcopal Diocese of Chi-  
cago. The committee was formed  
two years ago when large num-  
bers of Indians began arriving  
here, fresh from the reservation  
and ready for a try at the white  
man's ways.

"They found things weren't as  
rosy as they'd been led to be-  
lieve," the Rev. Powell said in  
an interview. "I had worked with  
Indians in the Southwest and I had  
always been interested in them  
and I became a sort of mission-  
ary."

Who's taking the Indian's  
lands? the Rev. Powell was  
asked.

~~"Cattle, oil and timber inter-  
ests, mostly," he said. "They do~~

it in two ways. They buy up land  
owned individually by the Indian,  
and they force the Indian tribes  
to liquidate the reservation  
lands."

#### Heavy Losses

This has been going on since  
1953, he said, and the Indian has  
been losing close to 500,000 acres  
of land a year. The Rev. Powell  
said "land grabbers" have com-  
plete support of federal authori-  
ties who are supposed to be pro-  
tecting Indian rights.

The "land grabbers," he said,  
have a strong lobby and have  
been able to sew up federal  
money that could be used to im-  
prove reservations.

"It is part of a new philosophy  
that it's un-American to be an  
Indian," the Rev. Powell said.  
"The Indian authorities seem  
bent on wiping out the reserva-  
tions and moving the Indians in-  
to town. The relocation program  
has brought somewhere between  
4,000 and 8,000 Indians to Chi-  
cago already. And I understand  
we can expect 10,000 more this  
year."

Right here there are Sioux  
from South Dakota and Iroquois  
from New York, Hopi and Navajo  
from New Mexico, Chippewas  
from Minnesota and Oneidas  
from Wisconsin and Sac and Fox  
from Iowa and Blackfoot from  
Montana.

#### Hurt By Slump

"They're semi-skilled workers  
for the most part. The govern-  
ment doesn't want them to live  
together in the same neighbor-  
hoods and they aren't the best  
educated people in the country  
and sometimes they find the  
going pretty tough. Right now  
the business slump is hitting  
them hard. They're given a one-  
way ticket and told to start liv-  
ing like real 100 per cent city-  
dwelling Americans."

"We try to help them as much  
as possible. Sometimes we buy  
them tickets so they can return  
home. I don't like the prospect  
of 10,000 more coming this year.  
I pray that something will be  
done to change the attitude of the  
authorities in Washington, both to  
let the Indian keep his land and  
to let him live on it," the Rev.  
Powell said.

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ests, mostly," he said. "They do

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YAKIMA UP -The tribal council of the Yakima Indian Tribe has authorized its attorneys to take steps to secure an injunction or damage claim against the City of Tacoma for the construction of a dam on the Cowlitz River at Mile 52 southeast of Mayfield, it was learned yesterday.

James Hivis, Yakima, associate tribal counsel, said the dam which will be about 185 feet high with a storage capacity of 127,000 acre-feet, will inundate the Cowlitz Falls area which the Indians claim is a usual and accustomed fishing place of the Yakima tribe as guaranteed under the Treaty of 1855.

The dam is the smaller of two authorized by the Federal Power Commission and will be built at an estimated cost of 45 million dollars.

The claim will be based on the same grounds involved in the settlement recently that gave the Confederated Yakima Tribes \$15,-600,000 for similar loss of the Celilo fishing grounds as a result of the construction of The Dalles dam on the Columbia River, Hivis said.

The matter was referred to the tribe's claim attorney, Paul M. Niebell of Washington, D. C., and to Dr. Frederick Davidson of Ellensburg, an aquatic biologist.

TACOMA UP - The City of Tacoma was not aware of any Indian fishing rights on the Cowlitz River, Utilities Director Dean Barline said today.

Barline said the city would ask for a meeting with representatives of the Yakima Indians Tribal Council. The council has authorized its attorneys to seek an injunction or damage claim against the city because of the Mayfield Dam on the Cowlitz. The dam is about to be constructed and the council said it will inundate the Indians' fishing area at Cowlitz Falls.

WASHINGTON UP - A Senate Public Works Subcommittee approved a bill today to increase the authorization for replacement of Indian fishing grounds made unusable by Bonneville Dam from \$50,000 to \$185,000.

Army engineers testified that costs of land, access roads and other facilities for alternate sites had increased since the original authorization was granted. The bill was passed previously by the House.

OLYMPIA UP -A bill which would permit the Yakima Indians to fish at Prosser Falls in the Yakima River was introduced today by Sen. Stanton Ganders D-Bickleton.

The State Fisheries Department would be empowered to make regulations under which the Indians could fish there.



SPOKANE UP - Two major issues will go before the meeting of Affiliated Indian Tribes of the Northwest, president Joseph R. Garry said.

The group will discuss federal and state taxation of Indian trust lands and a vote will be taken to determine majority opinion on government withdrawal of supervision over Indian reservations.

Delegates from the Blackfoot, Yakima, Spokane, Colville, Coeur d'Alene and Cherokee tribes are attending the three-day meeting which opened yesterday.

OLYMPIA UP - The State Supreme Court ruled today that the prosecuting attorney of Yakima County must state the specific location where four Indians were alleged to have hunted deer out of season.

In a unanimous eight-judge opinion, the court reversed a ruling by Judge Ian R. Maciver of the Yakima County Superior Court that the information was not necessary.

The charges had been filed by Prosecutor Don J. Clark against four members of the Yakima Indian Tribe - Russell Jim, Robert B. Jim, Ralph Jim and Hadley F. Shilow. The Indians claimed that as tribal members, they legally hunted in reservation areas.

The defense counsel asked the prosecutor to provide more definite information on where the offense was alleged to have taken place. When Clark refused to do so, Justice of the Peace James S. Hogan dismissed the charges.

Clark appealed to the Superior Court, which reversed the Justice Court. The Justice Court then appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court's ruling cleared the way for filing of new charges against the defendants, provided the complaint includes the required specific information as to where the offense was alleged to have taken place.

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SPOKANE UP - Next year will be proclaimed as Lewis and Clark sesquicentennial year by governors of six states, Director Chapin D. Foster of the Washington State Historical Society, said today.

Proclamations will be issued Jan. 3 in Olympia, Boise, Salem, Helena, Bismarck and Pierre.

Washington events planned for the observance include the Pasco Water Follies, the annual stock-  
holders celebration in Vancouver and a celebration at Clarkston.



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WICKFORD, R. I. UP - In-  
dians from all over the country  
assemble here Saturday for a  
pow-wow with a moral for the  
white man.

It's the annual convention of  
the League of North American In-  
dians, an organization embracing  
Indians from the United States  
and Canada. For two days, this  
community will reverberate with  
the beat of tom-toms and its lanes  
will be crowded with redskins in  
ceremonial dress.

Theme of the gathering will be  
"one fire." According to Princess  
Red Wing of Charlestown, R. I.,  
convention corresponding secre-  
tary, it symbolizes an attempt "to  
bring all nations and tribes around  
one fire—not only Indians but men  
everywhere."

The "delegates" to the conven-  
tion represent more than a dozen  
tribes. Probably the longest dis-  
tance traveler will be Chief Sam  
Grey Wolf of San Diego, Calif.

From the Midwest will come  
Chief Tom Pee-Saw, a Cherokee  
from Parsons, Kan., and the mod-  
erator, Chief Shup-Shee of Fort  
Wayne, Ind., and others.

"Last year the convention was  
held in Denver," the princess said,  
"but it was decided to meet in  
the East this year because it was  
thought that we non-reservation  
Indians might have something to  
offer the group."

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any Yakimas  
gang?

AR11 INDIAN

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COLFAX UP -The last known  
member of Chief Joseph's fighting  
band of Nez Perce Indians died  
here yesterday from injuries re-  
ceived in an automobile wreck  
Thursday evening.

She was Minnie Yellow Wolf  
Poween, of Nespalem, her home  
since the Nez Perce returned in  
1885 from their eight-year exile in  
the Oklahoma Indian Territory.  
She had suffered internal and  
other injuries in the head-on crash  
which killed Mrs. Nancy Bron-  
cheau between here and Pullman.

Mrs. Poween was only six years  
old in 1887 when Chief Joseph de-  
fied the United States Cavalry and  
refused to move his small band  
from Oregon's Wallowa Valley to  
the Nez Perce Reservation in  
Idaho. She stayed with the Nez  
Perce band as it fought the Army  
across corners of Washington and  
Oregon, through Idaho and into  
Montana.

She was on hand when Chief  
Joseph finally surrendered to Col.  
Nelson Miles at Bear Mountain,  
Mont., Oct. 5, 1877. The surrender  
came after a long Nez Perce re-  
treat that has become a classic of  
military tactics.

Final tribal rites for Mrs. Pow-  
een will be held Wednesday morn-  
ing at the Nez Perce Cemetery  
near Nespalem. Her body will be  
buried only 50 yards from where  
old Chief Joseph is entombed.



YAKIMA UP -Western Washington Indians joined with the Yakima Indians in a stand against any legislation which would end federal wardship over Indian tribes in the closing session of the Washington Conference of Indian Affairs in Yakima yesterday.

Sebastian Williams of the Tulalip Tribe, who spoke for the Western Washington Inter-Tribal Council, said the problems of the tribes were so many and varied such a change would be impossible. He said each tribe should be consulted and give its consent before termination comes.

Williams called for an unbiased survey of living conditions among Indians. He said efforts are being made to interest the anthropology department at the University of Washington in such a survey which he said would be helpful to both the Indians and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in giving the basic facts when they are called upon to testify before congressional committees.

YAKIMA UP -Two high officials of the Yakima Tribal Council and its attorney flew to Portland, Ore., yesterday to attempt to confer with Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay concerning a dispute with U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Glen L. Emmons.

The dispute is over a recent election by the council.

Eagle Selastsee, chairman of the council, and Alex Saluskin, secretary, said seven new council members were elected and two were elected to serve out the unexpired terms of council members who had died. Emmons refused to recognize the election because it was not held on the date and time specified, they said.

Emmons was reported to have said he will continue to recognize the old council until a secretarial election can be held, to include Yakima Indians throughout the nation.

Members of the tribal council were informed that the Secretary of Interior had decided to support the commissioner's stand.

SPOKANE UPI IA report on mineral resources of the Colville Indian Reservation, being prepared by Ronald J. P. Lyon, Stanford Research Institute, will be ready for presentation to the Tribal Council in about five months.

The report will be the basis for proposed legislative recommendations next year calling for the end of federal supervision on reservations. It will also contain recommendations on legal steps necessary to provide incentives for mining on reservations.



WASHINGTON. UP -Steps for the preservation of historical and archeological specimens and relics threatened by man-made lakes behind future power dams were outlined today in legislation introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson D-Wash.

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Before public or private power dams could be undertaken, the Secretary of Interior would be notified of the area to be flooded. He would institute a survey through the National Park Service to determine the historical and archeological relics and specimens in the project area and be empowered to work with public and private groups in saving as many exhibits as possible.

Magnuson said his measure stemmed from the fact "the backwaters of The Dalles and later, the John Day dams will cover one of the richest areas of our nation in prehistoric and historic Indian lore."

b wk5k AR20 Lands al-914a29

WASHINGTON UP -President Eisenhower signed a bill yesterday authorizing sales and exchanges of Indian lands in the Yakima, Wash., reservation.

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An Interior Committee report on the bill said a "very serious situation" has arisen in the reservation as a result of "fractionating" of land holdings through inheritances. Use of tribal funds to consolidate blocks of land would be authorized by the bill.

The President also signed a bill allowing the tribe to lease some 200 acres of reservation land to the state for establishment of the proposed Fort Simcoe State Park.

b wb w AR22 Bonus al-804a18

MESA UP - Bureau of Reclamation geologist W. E. Walcott has discovered some prehistoric bones near here.

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Walcott said he found what he believes to be a section of the knee-joint of a giant mastodon which lived in the region 10,000 years ago. The bone is two feet long, and was found while crews were excavating a wasteway 12 miles west of here. There also were some smaller bones.

It is the second recent discovery of prehistoric relics in the Columbia Basin. Two months ago part of a mastodon's leg bone was found near Ephrata. Both finds were sent to Washington State College.



SEATTLE UP - Negotiations continued here today over purchase of power from the Grant County Public Utility District's proposed Priest Rapids project.

It was reported three cities and four private power companies offered the PUD a new plan for buying the 1,170,000 kilowatt output of the project but details were not available.

The PUD holds a Federal Power Commission license to build the two-dam project on the Columbia east of Yakima. Estimated cost is 362 million dollars.

Construction must begin before July 1 and failure to complete purchase arrangements has already delayed the call for bids.

Yesterday's offer was made by Seattle and Tacoma City Light, the Eugene, Ore., Water and Electric Board, Puget Sound Power and Light Co., Washington Water Power Co., Pacific Power and Light Co., and Portland General Electric Co.

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EPHRATA UP - Failure to reach agreement with potential power buyers has delayed a call for bids for construction of Priest Rapids dam on the Columbia River, the Grant County Public Utility District said yesterday.

A spokesman said under an earlier schedule a bid call was to have been issued about Feb. 1.

No definite date has been set, but the spokesman said the call still was expected to be issued "in the very near future." Bids probably will be opened early in March, as originally scheduled.

PUD Manager Glenn L. Smothers was en route to Seattle to meet with potential customers regarding the sale of power from the 600,000-kilowatt two-dam project. The PUD would not name any of the potential customers, but it was reported that among them were Seattle City Light, Puget Sound Power and Light and several Oregon utilities.

The PUD found it could not sell the bonds with which it plans to finance the 350 million dollar project until it had definite contracts to sell some of the power. First power is expected to be available in 1960.

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 EPHRATA, Wash. UP -Rep-  
 representatives of Grant County Public Utility district and 12 major Northwest electric utilities agreed today on a final draft of allocations of power from Priest Rapids and Wanapum dams.

Under the allocation agreement, the PUD will retain 56.5 per cent of the total power to be used within the state amounting to 450,000 kilowatts from the two proposed Columbia river dams.

Washington utilities will get 179,550 kilowatts from Priest Rapids with options for 171,000 kilowatts from Wanapum. Washington Water Power Company will purchase 13,250 kilowatts; Kittitas PUD, 2,520; Cowlitz PUD 12,600, and Puget Sound Power and Light, Tacoma City Light and Seattle City Light, 50,400 each.

Oregon's allocation of 195,300 kilowatts is divided with Portland General Electric and Pacific Power and Light each receiving 87,570 kilowatts, Eugene 10,710, and Forest Grove, McMinnville and Milton-Freewater 3,150 each.

All of the Idaho-Montana allocation of 25,200 kilowatts will go to Washington Water Power Company, giving that firm a total of 38,450 kilowatts.

Priest Rapids dam will have an installed capacity of 630,000 kilowatts and Wanapum 600,000 for a total of 1,230,000 kilowatts. Construction is scheduled to start July 1 on Priest Rapids, and Wanapum will be started two years later.

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7 AR14 Power al-752a28

SEATTLE, UP - It appeared very uncertain today whether the Priest Rapids project on the Columbia River will be selling any power to Seattle City Light and if so, how much.

The executive assistant superintendent of City Light, John M. Nelson; Bob Jones, chairman of the City Council Utilities Committee and Corporation Counsel A. C. VanSoelen met here yesterday and discussed the latest developments.

The Grant County Public Utility District, sponsor of the huge \$360 million project, said 130,000 kilowatts will be available to other utilities in Washington State. The PUD said it plans to keep 230,000 kilowatts and offer 220,000 kilowatts to Oregon and Idaho.

However, a Seattle City Council request for an amendment of the proposed power-sale contract was rejected by the PUD. VanSoelen held that the contract, as now drafted, would put Seattle in the position of underwriting the project.



For NOON RELEASE.

PASCO UP - Construction of Ice Harbor dam on the Lower Snake River northeast of here will open "a thousand possibilities" for development of southwest Washington and a sizeable portion of Idaho, Gov. Albert D. Rosellini said today.

Rosellini, speaking at a dam dedication luncheon here, said low-cost power from Ice Harbor would give this area the "biggest arguing point for industrial development ever discovered; that is, you can run your plant more cheaply here than anywhere else in the nation.

"With each new dam, there is a probable new industry to be attracted by low-cost power. With each new dam, another chunk of land may be made arable."

The governor said Ice Harbor, now in the early stages of construction, would give a whole section of the Pacific Northwest a new lane for traffic.

"Ice Harbor dam has been characterized as the 'opening of the Snake River' to slack water navigation," Rosellini said. "That will be true, and there could be no more welcome event, because we have waited so long for it."

It has been estimated, he said, that construction of Ice Harbor dam alone would allow a "certain development of navigation on the Snake into Lewiston." He said that when other dams on the Lower Snake are completed, "thousands and thousands of tons of grain, petroleum, fertilizers and other products will move upon this inland waterway."

Rosellini said development of low-cost power meant payrolls, resources development, jobs and food for thousands of state residents.

"Spokane County officials have estimated that the Kaiser Aluminum Company plant there has actually brought some 26,000 new residents," Rosellini said. "The plant employs at various times from 5,400 to 5,800 persons." The facility relies on low-cost hydroelectric power.

The governor said he wished to assure everyone that his state administration would be dedicated to assisting the fight for water transportation development.

Other matters, such as the tourist business, fit into the overall state development program which Rosellini said would be spearheaded by the new Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

"For this area, the tourist business is becoming increasingly important, and the growth of that business will be one of the big jobs which the new department will undertake," Rosellini said.

"Pasco is the gateway to Washington through U.S. Highway 395, and we intend to insure that highways 2 and 10 are developed for tourist travel. The entire Columbia Basin project is becoming a major tourist attraction and will undoubtedly become more so as new developments continue."

Rosellini pledged that his administration, in cooperation with Sens. Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson, Washington Democrats, are "doing everything possible to get release of part of the Wahluke Slope lands excluded from the Columbia project by the Atomic Commission.

...that eventually most be reclaimed."



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"We hope that eventually most of it may be reclaimed."



WASHINGTON UP -Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay said today he had scheduled hearings in Washington State next month to determine whether the Yakima Indians should hold another tribal election.

McKay must decide whether to recognize the tribal council elected on Dec. 5 or call for another election.

He appointed a three-member board to conduct the hearings. It will open in Yakima on Feb. 13 and move to Satus and Toppenish on succeeding days. Additional hearings are scheduled for Tacoma, Feb. 18 and Seattle, Feb. 19.

Board members named are William V. Kastler, acting assistant solicitor of Indian legal activities, and George Robinson and Newton W. Edwards, Interior staff assistants.

Click

247 AP9 Indian al-724a13

By ELDON BARRETT  
United Press Staff Correspondent

OLYMPIA UP - An Indian chief told the House Game Committee last night that legislation to prevent interstate shipments of steelhead would violate exclusive rights redmen have enjoyed since time immemorial.

Alex Saluskin, chief of the Yakima Tribal Council, appeared in opposition to a Senate bill that would make it illegal for transportation firms to knowingly carry game without permission of the state game director.

Specifically, the measure was designed to stop Indians from catching steelhead in Washington and selling them in Oregon, where the steelhead is not classified as a game fish.

However, the Indians' efforts to halt the bill appeared to be in vain as far as the committee was concerned for Chairman Martin Durkin D-Seattle said after the hearing, "I think we are going to kick it out with a do pass report."

Chief Saluskin said that the 4,500 members of the Yakima nation have rights reserved in an 1855 treaty with the government that permits them to take fish enmeshment and do what they want with them.

"The bill would curtail rights we have enjoyed since time immemorial," said Saluskin. "These rights include our religion, our customs and our hunting and fishing. Gov. Issac I. Stevens said so when he signed the treaty."

Sen. Ted Peterson R-Seattle, one of the sponsors, said the bill was worked out in cooperation with the Game Department. He contended steelhead should be handled just as are any other game products.

"I don't think it was the intent of our founding fathers to permit such a definite violation," he said.

Rep. Gene G. Neva D-Aberdeen got in a lick for the Indians when he asked rhetorically, "Was it the intent of our founding fathers to call the steelhead a game fish?"

Game Director George Biggs said propagating steelhead was "an expensive proposition" for the state and the Indian should not be permitted to take advantage of it.

James Hovis, Yakima tribal attorney, branded the measure as "unconstitutional" because the action of the Indian was "protected by the commerce clause in the U. S. Constitution."

Wampt Bassett, another member of the Yakima Council, attended the hearing, but he did not speak.



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77 Correct nd1047a11

76 Dam 1st pgh 4th line

of \$107,955,122 for construction of

2nd pgh

~~The apparent low bid submitted by Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corp. was \$10,381,354 under those submitted by three other contracting firms and was \$27,553,048 under the estimate of \$135,608,170 made by Bureau of Reclamation engineers.~~

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77 Correct nd1047a11

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ADD 76 Dam

The job, in addition to its cost, was a record setter in many categories.

The 5,500,000 cubic yards of concrete that must be poured for the dam and pertinent works is sufficient to form a three-foot sidewalk around the world.

The cost of \$107,955,122 as indicated by the apparent low bid compares with the 49 million dollars for Trinity Dam in California, previously the most expensive single reclamation unit, and the 48 million dollars that Hoover Dam, 300 miles downstream on the Colorado River, cost when constructed a quarter of a century ago.

William Denny, executive vice president in charge of construction for Merritt-Chapman and Scott, ready to kick off "as soon as we get the day from the Bureau of Reclamation."

Merritt-Chapman and Scott eight months ago began construction on a 91 million dollar dam and hydroelectric project on the Columbia River at Priest Rapids in Washington for the Public Utility District of Grant County.

The Priest River job was, until the Glen Canyon bid opening, the largest competitive bid construction contract ever awarded to a single company. Denny also estimated that Merritt-Chapman and Scott has between 25 to 30 million dollars in projects on the massive St. Lawrence Seaway.



[RICHLAND, ~~WASH.~~, AUG. 2.--(UP)--THE MANAGER OF THE HANFORD WORKS SAID TODAY THAT THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION DEFINITELY WILL NOT LOCATE PLANTS ACROSS THE RIVER ON THE CONTROVERSIAL WAHLUKE SLOPE.

[DAVID F. SHAW SAID HE WOULD MAKE THE RECOMMENDATION TO THE AEC IN WASHINGTON IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS. HIS ASSURANCE CAME AT A MEETING YESTERDAY WITH A COLUMBIA BASIN COMMISSION COMMITTEE.

ABOUT 250,000 ACRES OF THE WAHLUKE SLOPE ACROSS THE COLUMBIA RIVER FROM THE HANFORD ATOMIC PLANT WERE "ROPED OFF" BY THE AEC FOR "HEALTH AND SECURITY" REASONS FROM THE COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT.

THE SECURITY ZONE IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS. THE COLUMBIA BASIN COMMISSION HELD LITTLE HOPE OF RELEASING THE "PRIMARY" AREA OF ABOUT 150,000 ACRES, BUT HOPED TO GET THE REMAINDER CLEARED FOR IRRI-

DAVID F. SHAW SAID HE WOULD MAKE A RECOMMENDATION TO THE AEC IN WASHINGTON IN TWO MONTHS CONCERNING RELEASE OF THE SLOPE.

HIS ASSURANCE THAT HANFORD WILL NOT BE BUILT ON THE SLOPE CAME AT A MEETING YESTERDAY WITH A COLUMBIA BASIN COMMISSION COMMITTEE.

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WALLA WALLA, WASH., AUG. 1--(UP)--FIRE DESTROYED THE HISTORIC WALLULA HOTEL IN WALLULA, WALLA WALLA COUNTY, WASH., YESTERDAY.

HOWEVER, THE 60-YEAR-OLD STRUCTURE WAS DOOMED TO BE BURIED UNDER WATER FROM MCNARY DAM LAKE. FIREMEN CONCENTRATED THEIR EFFORTS ON KEEPING THE FIRE FROM SPREADING THROUGH THE TOWN AND NO OTHER BUILDINGS WERE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

THE HOTEL WAS BUILT ABOUT 1890 BY THE LATE BILL ELLINGSWORTH, AVVV FORMER WALLA WALLA COUNTY SHERIFF. SINCE 1916 IT HAD BEEN USED AS A BOARDING HOTEL.

W700A

AR20B

(JOC)

SEATTLE, FEB. 24--(UP)--A SEATTLE CONSTRUCTION FIRM TODAY WAS GRANTED AN ARMY ENGINEERS CONTRACT FOR INITIAL CONSTRUCTION AT A TRAINING CENTER IN YAKIMA, WASH.

A BID OF \$1,690,900 BY DRAKE & MULLEN CONSTRUCTION CO., WAS ACCEPTED BY THE ARMY FOR FIRST-PHASE BUILDING AT THE SITE. BIDS WERE OPENED YESTERDAY.

WHEN COMPLETED, THE TRAINING CENTER WILL ACCOMMODATE 6,000 MEN. THE CENTER WILL BE BUILT AT THE YAKIMA FIRING RANGE.

LB924A



HX27

HELENA, MONT., APRIL 15.--(UP)--A GROUP OF MONTANA CHIPPEWA AND CREE INDIANS PLANNED TODAY TO FILE A SUIT AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR "BACK PAY" ON THEIR FORMER LANDS IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA.

CHIEF JOE DESYOUNG SAID A FUND IS BEING COLLECTED BY MORE THAN 2,000 INDIANS IN MONTANA TO SEND AN ATTORNEY TO WASHINGTON TO FILE SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. THE INDIANS CLAIM THE UNITED STATES OWES THEM \$25,000,000.

THE CHIEF DECLARED THAT THE TRIBE'S ANCESTORS WERE PROMISED CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN "AS LONG AS THE RIVERS RAN AND AS LONG AS THERE WAS A SUN," AS WELL AS PAYMENT FOR THEIR LAND IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA.

"WE HAVEN'T GOT A DIME YET," HE SAID.

THE LAND IS VALUED AT MORE THAN \$100 AN ACRE TODAY, THE CHIEF SAID, "AND WE ONLY WANT \$2.50 AN ACRE."

S501A

D85NW

WASHINGTON--ADD OR INSERT RECLAMATION PROJECTS DEFEAT D72 X X X TOTAL.

THE VOTE OF SENATORS FROM THE THREE PACIFIC NORTHWEST STATES WAS FIVE TO ONE FOR THE AMENDMENT.

THE LONE OREGON-WASHINGTON-IDAHO DISSENTER WAS SENATOR CORDON (R-ORE).

VOTES WERE CAST FOR THE AMENDMENT BY REPUBLICANS CAIN (WASH), DWORSHAK AND WALKER (IDAHO), AND MORSE (ORE) AND BY MAGNUSON (D-WASH).

RG1225PPD

b w.

3 AR27 Dam al-910a20

WASHINGTON UP --Acting on protests y residents along the Columbia River, a board of Army Engineers today approved a 265-foot instead of a 292-foot high dam for the proposed John Day project. Complaints had een received that a high dam would result in valuable industrial and other property being inundated.

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FYI



EPHRATA UP - The Grant County Public Utility District and Ellensburg Municipal Light reached no decision yesterday on Ellensburg's request to join the PUD in constructing the Priest Rapids project on the Columbia River.

*Click*

But PUD representatives were obviously cool to the proposal and a spokesman indicated the PUD was eager to go it alone on the project.

At a meeting here, representatives of Ellensburg proposed formation of an operating agency to construct the two-dam project. Ellensburg wanted to join the agency in exchange for a share of the power to be generated.

PUD Manager Gleen A. Smothers said after the meeting the operating agency would perform no useful function. It is legally an untried factor and that would only delay getting a permit from the Federal Power Commission because legality of the agency would have to be established before a permit was granted, he said. To keep pace with the growing needs it was felt the PUD must go full speed ahead on its current schedule, Smothers added.

The PUD has applied to the FPC for a permit to construct the two dams, Priest Rapids and Wanapum.