The original documents are located in Box 5, folder “Political Matters” of the Bradley H. Patterson Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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He listened: Unemployment issue.
Taxes on business,
Big organization - inflation.
Money for education.

Said: Willing to consult.
On July 8, 1970, President Nixon sent to the Congress of the United States, a message in which he outlined what the Administration Policy would be for his first term in office. It was the first step in a Policy that has since proven to be the most effective Indian Policy in the history of this Nation. In sharp contrast with the paternalistic and vascillating policies of the past, the message, set a course of action in which the native Americans could become real partners in carrying out this nation's solemn obligations, agreed upon in treaties, with the original Americans.

Since becoming President, I have not only supported that policy, but have strived to strengthen and refined it so that today the Ford Administration policy is truly one of Indian Self-Determination, and not termination.

From that day in 1970 we have been hard at work to put that policy into effect. We have succeeded, although we cannot afford to relax for a moment. We have steadily increased the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to enable it to carry out the policy. In the last eight years we have almost tripled the amount of money for native American needs. In 1969 the Bureau's Budget was 262 million dollars; today it is 764 million. The Division of Indian Health has had a similar increase. It has risen from $113 million to $426 million. The Economic Development Administration, who funds Indian economic development projects has increased its funding for Indian projects from $17.3 million to $27.7 million.

The comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) which was signed into law in 1973 provided $17.3 million to Indian manpower projects during its first year. During FY1977, more than $75 million, including $52.6 million going directly to Indian prime sponsors, are available to assist our first Americans.
The Office of Education administers funds specifically for Indians. In FY1973 there were $18.0 millions available for that program. In FY1977, there is $42.0 million available. This record of funding is indicative of my Administrations commitments to the native Americans, but it is not our only commitment. In the 1970 message to Congress, my predecessor affirmed his opposition to termination. I hereby affirm my position that the historic relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian people cannot be abridged without the consent of the Indians.

For almost two hundred years the Federal Government argued over whether or not it owed a trust responsibility to the native Americans. That debate has now ended and this administration firmly supports the efforts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Trust Responsibility. This office has been responsible for formally putting a system in place whereby the native Americans can be assured that their rights will be protected. This office, working with the Associate Solicitor for Indian Affairs and the Indians Rights section of the Department of Justice have won many rights issues on behalf of their Indian clients, and are actively working on several hundred additional issues. I support these efforts and pledge my continued support.

The erosion of the tribal land base, which has been steadily crippling the tribal governments since the allotment Act, has been halted and several important tracts of land have been returned to a trust status, among them Blue Lake, Mt. Adams, the Menominie Lands, and the submarginal lands. In addition to these lands, an additional 40 million acres are in the process of being turned over to the Alaskan natives as a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. I fully support these, and other ongoing efforts, to return to the native Americans those lands that have been wrongfully taken from them in years past.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, long a paternalistic organization which main function was to protect the interest of the Government, has now been transformed to an agency whose function is to carry out this nation's policy in conjunction with tribal leaders and also to advocate to the fullest extent of the law, those positions
that are most advantageous to the Indians involved. I believe
that the course that we are now on, of working with tribal governments,
who for the first time in our history, have a meaningful voice in
carrying out policy, is the proper course, and I am committed
to continuing that policy.

The Indian Financing Act is now being implemented and is having a
marked effect on economic development on Indian trust lands. Revenue
sharing, which I have just extended for another six years, is
directly helping tribes to administer their tribal governments.

Funds provided by the National Indian Education Act have now reached
1200 school districts and 235 grantees. Much of this money is used
to strengthen the role of Indian parent advisory groups. I intend for
this trend to continue and to expand to the point where the Indian
communities are truly controlling their own destinies.

Although the Congress has failed so far to create the position of
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs within the Interior Department
as this Administration has suggested, the office of the Commission
of Indian Affairs has been elevated in importance by administrative
decision to where he no longer reports to the Assistant Secretary for
Land & Water. I still support the creation of the post of Assistant
Secretary for Indian Affairs.

The inherent conflict of interest encountered by the United States
when it is confronted with protecting the rights of Indians when they
are in conflict with the public interest is well recognized.

Although the Congress has failed to act to date on my recommendation
of establishing an Indian Trust Counsel Authority to do away with
that conflict, I continue to support the legislation and will make
it a priority in the 95th Congress.

Despite our increasing efforts to alleviate the problem, Indian
health care is still below that necessary to bring it up to the
national norm. I have just signed into law the Indian Health Care
Bill which I hope will bring us nearer to that goal. I pledge
my continued support to the goal of raising the health standards of
the original Americans to the same level as all the rest of our
citizens. Little else matters if the health of our citizens is so
bad that they cannot enjoy the benefits of this great nation.
I am extremely proud of the progress that we have made over the last eight years to address the many and complicated problems, and many injustices, suffered by our native Americans. No other Administration in this country's history can match our progress. But we cannot relax our efforts. Much work lies ahead. I pledge that my Administration will continue this work to insure that our solemn treaty commitments are lived up to, and that through our efforts, this nation as a whole, will benefit.
providing for registration by mail in federal elections to erase existing barriers to voter participation; and full home rule for the District of Columbia, including authority over its budget and local revenues, elimination of federal restrictions in matters which are purely local and voting representation in the Congress; and the declaration of the birthday of the great civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, Jr., as a national holiday.

We pledge effective and vigorous action to protect citizens privacy from bureaucratic and technological intrusions, such as wiretapping and bugging without judicial scrutiny and supervision; a full and complete pardon for those who are in legal or financial jeopardy because of their peaceful opposition to the Vietnam War, with deserters to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

We fully recognize the religious and ethical nature of the concerns which many Americans have on the subject of abortion. We feel, however, that it is undesirable to attempt to amend the U.S. Constitution to overturn the Supreme Court decision in this area.

The Democratic Party reaffirms and strengthens its legal and moral trust responsibilities to the American Indian. We believe it is honorable to obey and implement our treaty obligations to the first Americans. In discharging our duty, we shall exert all and necessary assistance to afford the American Indians the protection of their land, their water and the civil rights.
Steve:

A fairly careful check yesterday afternoon and last night reveals to me that among those of us familiar with Indian policy -- Commissioner of Indian Affairs Thompson, Ted Marrs, myself, Mrs. Kilberg and Howard Borgstrom of OMB -- none of us had seen that platform language.

After consultation, I suggest the attached language -- closely similar to what you have, but different in a couple of important respects. The words "unique" and "trust relationship" are important in the Indian community; reservation resource development and education and employment problems rank along with health as major matters to Indian leaders; the reference to the Indian Claims Commission and the singling out of the Alaska Native Claims Act are inappropriate in a Platform.

The flavor here of "continuation" and "our" Indian policy is intentional and also important. We have done a tremendous amount since 1970 (no room I assume, to state all those accomplishments), and we can be very proud of it.

Nothing in the platform language should sound as though we are only starting now.
We know we have a unique commitment to Native Americans; we pledge to continue to honor our trust relationship with them, and we re-affirm our federal Indian policy of self-determination without termination. This means moving smoothly and quickly away from federal domination to effective participation by Indians in the planning, content and administration of federal programs. We shall place our joint effort with Indian leaders to assist in orderly development of resources and to continue to attack the severe health, education and unemployment problems which exist among Indians and Alaska Natives.
WE HAVE A UNIQUE COMMITMENT TO NATIVE AMERICANS; WE PLEDGE TO CONTINUE TO HONOR OUR TRUST RELATIONSHIP WITH THEM, AND WE REAFFIRM OUR FEDERAL INDIAN POLICY OF SELF-DETERMINATION WITHOUT TERMINATION. THIS MEANS MOVING SMOOTHLY AND QUICKLY AWAY FROM FEDERAL DOMINATION TO EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNICATION BY INDIANS IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS AND IN THE PLANNING, CONTENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS. WE SHALL PURSUE OUR JOINT EFFORT WITH INDIAN LEADERS TO ASSIST IN THE ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN AND NATIVE-OWNED RESOURCES AND TO CONTINUE TO ATTACK THE SEVERE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS WHICH EXIST AMONG INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES.
Census of Navajos Planned

A census of three chapters of the Navajo Nation, which occupies parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, will be conducted by the Bureau of the Census, beginning Sept. 19.

About four weeks of field work will be required.

The chapters, political subdivisions of the Navajo Nation, are Red Rock, Lukachukai and Tuba City. They were selected because they represent varying degrees of difficulties in census taking.

The census is the first in a research program designed to improve the count of the American Indian population in the 1980 census of population and housing.

The census will aid the bureau in exploring the possibility of using special sources such as population registers and tribal rolls to help improve coverage and of developing updated intercensal statistics on the American Indian population. Based on the results of the test, the bureau will develop plans to conduct similar studies on other Indian reservations.

New group backs rights of Indians

A new Indian organization, called the Arizona Indian Political Caucus, has been formed with the goal of preserving the rights of Indians on and off reservations.

The group, whose formation was announced Wednesday at the Phoenix Press Club, intends through political action to maintain treaty and reservation rights and the rights of citizenship.

Floyd B analyzed Good, chairman of the organization, said the group has about 30 members but needs support from all Indians and tribes in the state.

The caucus will pursue registration of Indian voters, endorsement of political candidates, participation in political campaigns, financial support of candidates and a forum in which Indians can learn to become involved in the American political process, Mr. Good said.

Indian aid loses fund for school

Urban Indian Program workers will begin contacting business and industry leaders to help provide transportation for students. We can't afford to pay stipends, the students will have to work and go to school at night. We have money available for teaching and tutorial help, but we can't hire that help until we have the students," Sister Francisca said.

Classes arranged through the Urban Indian Program provide basic education and give students a chance to earn the equivalent of a high school diploma.
MEMORANDUM FOR: BRAD PATTERSON
FROM: FRED SLIGHT

The attached draft article and the posed questions are for your review and comments as per our conversation earlier today.

I would appreciate your response by c.o.b. tonight, as the submission date for publication is tomorrow.

Thank you for your assistance.

Attachments
When President Ford signed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act in January, 1975, he described that legislation as a "milestone for Indian people."

The President has acted consistently to make Indian self-determination effective and successful. He has recognized the special relationship that Indian tribes have with the United States and has repeatedly emphasized that his support of self-determination includes an opposition to any termination of this relationship.

Because of the many needs on Indian reservations—for economic development, improved health care, increased educational opportunities, better roads, liveable housing—President Ford has stressed the strengthening of tribal governments. In this new era of Indian self-determination the elected leadership of Indian tribes is the key to successful achievement of the goals of America's first citizens.

History has demonstrated, President Ford believes, that the Federal government cannot meet the needs or solve the problems of our Indian citizens. Paternalism in Indian affairs is a proven failure. The President has, consequently, sought to make available to Indian tribes the resources and technical assistance needed for the tribes to solve their own problems and achieve their own goals.

He has, for example, almost tripled the amount of Federal funds for Indian programs since 1969.

There are many special concerns of the Indian people to which the President has asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies of his
Administration to give particular attention. Among these is the need for reform to protect Indian family life. Too many Indian children are separated from their parents and the President recognizes that improved social services are needed to alleviate this problem.

At the direction of the President, the Department of the Interior has been given high priority to the protection of Indian trust rights. The Department now has almost a score of court cases pending in which the aim is the protection and definition of Indian trust rights.

In this decade of the seventies there has been an enormous advance in Indian education with more than 16,000 Indian students with Federal grants now surging onto college and university campuses to gain the professional skills needed in their communities.

The erosion of the tribal land base has been halted and restorations of Blue Lake, Mt. Adams, the Nez Perce Lands and others effected.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been transformed from a non-Indian organization providing services and running programs for Indians to a predominantly Indian organization which works with Indian communities to help them meet their program and service needs. Indian Service Sections have been built into many other agencies such as HEW, HUD, Commerce, Agriculture.

The Indian Financing Act is being implemented and having a marked effect on economic development on the reservations.

The policy of Indian self-determination has led to increased responsibilities and roles for tribal governing bodies through the contracting of certain Indian educational programs and services.
programs and in other ways. The President expects this to continue and to expand to the point that the Indian communities are truly controlling their own destinies.

The successful implementation of Indian self-determination, President Ford believes, will lay the groundwork for the Indian communities to effect solutions to numerous chronic problems which have long afflicted the reservations.

As the President said when he met with a group of Indian leaders in the White House on July 16, "Together we can write a new chapter in the history of this land that we all serve and this land that we all share."

# # #
MEMORANDUM TO: MIKE DUVAL
THROUGH: BILL BAROODY
FROM: BRAD PATTERSON

Here is one Q & A to have available as a contingency.
POSSIBLE DEBATE TOPIC - Policy Toward the American Indian

POSSIBLE QUESTION: Ever since Wounded Knee people have been wondering if ever the American Indians are going to get a square deal. What do you propose?

ANSWER: The last six years have seen a complete turnaround in the Federal Government’s policies toward the First Americans. Perhaps this whole reform movement is best exemplified by the new law I signed a year ago January for Indian Self-Determination. From now on I want to see Indian Tribal Governments able to run their own schools, hospitals and governmental affairs rather than have the Federal Government run them all for them. But this process will take place at the pace desired by Indian people themselves. We reject the idea of terminating Indian tribes and peoples. We are vigorously defending Indian Treaty rights in the Courts and have won a string of key decisions. We are working together with elected Indian leaders to improve Indian economic development on the various Reservations. We are very proud of our record of changing two centuries of mistreatment into new decades of progress and cooperative development.
NOTE: Likelihood that this subject will come up as a separate debate topic: near zero. But if the President should veto S 522 (the Indian Health Bill) there would be a likelihood that Carter would add it to any list of examples he might give in citing "anti people" type vetoes.
MEMORANDUM OF CALL

TO:

WILL CALL AGAIN
RETURNED YOUR CALL

MESSAGE:

457-6636

RECEIVED BY:

Senna 566-7193

STANDARD FORM 63
REVISED AUGUST 1964
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-1.6
10-76

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY:
☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY:

OF (Organization):

☐ PLEASE CALL

PHONE NO. CODE/EXT.

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN
☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL
☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-1.6
10-76
Sept 20, 1976

Mr. Patterson,

I am sending you my
resume.

As you are aware, the NEA
convention is next week. I
understand they had a larger
attendance than the NEA
convention last year.

Would be great if we could
get some complained literature
(Similar) to what you had
written and distributed out
there.

Mrs. Ford would be warmly
received if she could attend.
What are the possibilities between you and we could figure out a message that could touch their hearts. You know she is a very warm individual.

Tim is that one that literature would have to be printed immediately.

Would you - should be a good contact out there for me.

Dita Yeun
918-219-1
10 names

传销 - to Pheliga
NOTE TO JUDY McLENNAN

Per our conversation, I would like to bring to your and Elly Peterson's attention the name of a very competent and excellently appearing lady as a possible addition (volunteer) to your staff for helping the President's cause with American Indian people. Her name is Octa Keen (Mrs. Ralph Keen). Her husband, a senior officer in BIA, ran on the Republican ticket for Congress in Nebraska two years ago and was defeated.

She has had campaign experience, is herself an Indian, and makes an A-1 impression in every regard. Senator Bartlett's office brought her to my attention. Commissioner Thompson concurs in my recommendation to you and Elly that you accept her volunteer offer; I think you need someone there who is very familiar with Indian matters.

Mrs. Keen would like to come in for an interview with you; her phone is 978-7190. She will bring in a resume. Would you follow up and let me know?
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RESUME

Name: Octa L. Keen

Date of Birth: November 16, 1941

Place: Winnebago Indian Hospital, Nebraska

Tribe: Omaha

Current Address: 4922 Althea Drive, Annandale, Virginia 22003

Phone: 703-978-7190

Education:

Grades 1 - 8: Macy Day School, Macy, Neb.
Grades 9 -11: Winnebago High School, Winnebago, Neb.
Grade 12: Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas
Diploma in Nursing: Independence School of Nursing, Independence, Mo.
B.S.-Nursing: University of Missouri.

Work Experience:

1963-1966: University of Missouri Medical Center and Boone County Hospital - Registered Nurse (while working on degree)
1967-1968: R.N., Hastings Hospital, Tahlequah, OK.
1968-1969: R.N., Stilwell City Hospital, Stilwell, OK.
1969-1970: R.N., Saint Francis Hospital, Tulsa, OK.

Political Experience:

1972: Worked in county organizations (Cherokee, Adair, Sequoyah) for Dewey Bartlett (Oklahoma)
1974: Worked in all phases of husband's campaign for Oklahoma's 2nd Congressional Seat. Won primary - lost general to Ted Risenhoover.
1975 - mid 1976: Vice-chairman, Cherokee County, Oklahoma.
1975: Worked for Republican candidate for Oklahoma House Seat District #8.
References: Dewey Bartlett, United States Senate
Henry Bellmon, United States Senate
Grace Boulton, National Committee Woman, Okla.
Skip Healey, National Committee Man, Okla.
Barbara Reed, Delegate to 1976 Convention, Okla.
Dorothy Zumwalt, " " " "
Sari Reingold, Chairman, 2nd Dist.Committee, Okla.
September 30, 1976

Dear Miss Ashby:

The President has asked me to thank you for your recent letter and for telling him about your school assignment.

I don't know who wrote the article to which you refer, but if it implies that the 1976 Republican Party Platform is silent about Indians, you had better get another article to read.

The Platform has a very forthcoming section about Indians and I enclose a copy of it. A letter is too short to give more details, so if you would like to send me a note with your telephone number, I'll call you and answer any other questions you'd like to ask about our Indian policy. We are very proud of it; it began six years ago and is a complete reversal of a rather sorry past.

Sincerely,

Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.

Miss Carrie Ashby
11571 Herefordshire
St. Louis, Missouri 63138

Enclosure
Carrie Ashby  
11571 Herefordshire  
St. Louis Mo. 63138

Executive office of the President  
1600 Pennsylvania av.  
N.W. 20500

Dear Mr. President, sir

My name is Carrie Ashby and I attend Hazelwood East High School.

My assignment in America Indians is to read and analyze an article on party platforms in 1976, identify both political parties stand on Indian affairs.

I have studied the article throughly and found that the Republican party has nothing whatsoever to say about the well-being of the American Indians. They deserve that much, at least. Don't you think?

Thank you

Carrie Ashby
In September, P.A. News and Views invited Presidential Candidates Carter, Ford, Maddox, and McCarthy to submit brief statements on the topic, "The Management of the American Governmental System." Candidates Carter and Ford submitted statements prepared specifically for P.A. News and Views. Candidate McCarthy submitted a press release and an excerpt from a previous speech dealing with the subject, and Candidate Maddox thanked P.A. News and Views for the opportunity, but said he did not have the time nor the staff to reply.

The following are the statements of three presidential candidates on:

THE MANAGEMENT OF
THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM

Jimmy Carter

On the campaign trail, a lot of promises are made by candidates for public office to improve economy and efficiency in government if they are elected. This pledge has a natural appeal to the financially overburdened taxpayer. But when winning candidates take office, they too often find that it's easier to talk about economy and efficiency in government than to accomplish it. I would like to share with you some of my ideas on how to carry out improved management of the federal government.

The basic difficulty facing the federal government today cuts across all other campaign issues. National problems and the government programs and agencies intended to deal with them have become incredibly complex. To begin with, the federal government is ill-equipped to deal with a

President Gerald Ford

I commend the members of the American Society for Public Administration for your excellent work in helping to improve public management. I especially note with satisfaction your educational programs and efforts to exchange useful management information and experience with federal, state, and local governments.

The term "management" was not in use at the time of the framing of the Constitution, yet it is clear that management is what the framers had in mind when they vested the President with the general executive powers and charged him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" (Art. II, Sec. 3). This "take care" clause conveys particularly well the fundamental responsibility of the President with respect to the management functions of planning, organizing, actuating, co-

Eugene McCarthy

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 23, 1976 – Independent presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy today characterized the Carter energy program as misconceived and inadequate. Said McCarthy, "There should be no separate department of energy since energy supplies, needs and use must be a part of general resources policy, which neither Ford nor Carter have."

McCarthy continued, "The need is for a Department of Resources which would include, along with energy, agricultural production (not marketing), forestry, mines and minerals."

The Resources Department would be according to a projected reorganization plan being prepared by the independent McCarthy. He would propose to reorganize the Executive Branch of the government into five basic departments. The other four would be:

See CARTER, page 3

See FORD, page 3

See McCarthy, page 3
CARTER, from page 1

growing number of problems that transcend departmental jurisdictions. For example, foreign and domestic issues are becoming more interrelated; domestic prosperity and international relations are affected by our foreign agricultural policy, by raw materials and oil policies, and by our export policies, among others. We must develop a policy-making and management machinery that transcends narrow perspectives and deals with complex problems on a comprehensive, systematic basis.

In addition, the proliferation of programs and agencies, particularly in the past ten years, has inevitably created duplications, waste, and inefficiencies. There are over 83 federal housing programs, 302 federal health programs, and over 1,200 assorted commissions, councils, boards, committees, and the like. We must undertake a thorough revision and reorganization of the federal bureaucracy, its budgeting system, and the procedures for analyzing the effectiveness of its services.

The first step is to reshape the way we make federal spending decisions. The federal government should be committed to requiring zero-base budgeting by all federal agencies. Each program, other than income support programs such as social security, should be required to justify both its continued existence and its level of funding. We need to continue and expand programs that work and discontinue those that do not. Without such a comprehensive review, it will be difficult to assess priorities and impossible to redirect expenditures away from areas showing relatively less success.

The heart of zero-base budgeting is decision packages, which are prepared by managers at each level of government, from the top to the bottom. These packages cover every existing or proposed function of activity of each agency. The packages include analysis of the cost, purpose, alternative courses of action, measures of performance, consequences of not performing the activity, and benefits. See CARTER, page 4

FORD, from page 1

ordinating, and controlling, which are the necessary consequences of faithful and efficient execution of the nation's laws governing Executive Branch activities.

Over the course of almost 200 years, the role of the federal government has expanded and grown more complex. Each new year laws are passed by Congress which make the jobs of both the Congress and President more demanding. This is a direct reflection of what has happened in the country—the United States is a far larger, more complicated nation than that perceived by the founding fathers, and it demands a far more sophisticated federal government to administer national affairs.

Each President must cope with this complexity within the continuing constitutional framework of checks and balances. As President, I have pursued a broad range of initiatives in a constant effort to improve the quality of management in the federal government. My commitment to improved management of the governmental system is fully demonstrated in my legislative and budget programs. A few examples illustrate that commitment:

1. I have proposed reform of the regulatory process to make regulatory agencies more effective and efficient in order to better serve the needs of the American people.

2. I have placed increased emphasis on improving management in connection with the annual budget process. The yearly instructions to the agencies on developing their budget objectives, reducing paperwork, and assessing effects of inflation.

3. I placed before the Congress in January legislative proposals to consolidate 58 categorical programs into four block grants. Together these 58 programs account for over $18 billion in federal spending for health, education, social services, and child nutrition. The defects in these programs and the obvious need for reform have been well documented. See FORD, page 4

McCARTHY, from page 1

Commerce, which would include agricultural marketing, transportation, banking, regulatory agencies, postal services, housing, and labor.

Justice, largely as we now operate, with additional responsibility in the handling of tax cases.

Foreign Affairs, which would include both State Department and military operations.

Finance Department.

Finally, Eugene McCarthy would limit the number of independent executive offices which are self-contained and can be operated outside normal channels to those principally concerned with state, local, and federal government relationships.

The following are excerpts from an address given by Senator McCarthy to the 4th Annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services in Chicago, Illinois, on June 1, 1959:

"We are guided by the fundamental rule of social philosophy, the principle of subsidiarity: that government should leave to individuals and private groups those functions which they can efficiently perform for themselves. But at the same time we must realize the right, the duty, of government to intervene when basic human welfare is at stake."

- I have directed a comprehensive review of energy organization to assure the most effective long-term structure for managing energy and energy-related functions. The Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 established the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Federal Energy Administration Act established the Federal Energy Administration to deal with the oil embargo and the energy crisis. It is generally recognized, however, that these actions were interim measures and that a more comprehensive plan would be necessary to deal with the entire range of energy problems.

- I have placed increased emphasis on intergovernmental relations.
CARTER, from page 3

These packages are then ranked in order of importance against other current and new activities, as a basis for determining what functions and activities are to be recommended for funding in the new budget.

Besides placing priority on spending programs and revealing more information about actual governmental operations, zero-base budgeting achieves one more important action: it forces planning into levels of government where planning may never have existed. It forces all levels of government to find better ways of accomplishing their missions.

Second, we must commit ourselves to a greater reliance upon long-term planning and budgeting. Too many of our spending decisions are focused just beyond our noses on next year's budget. We are neither planning nor budgeting. Too many of our spending decisions are focused just beyond our noses on next year's budget.

We must commit ourselves to a greater reliance upon long-term planning and budgeting. Too many of our spending decisions are focused just beyond our noses on next year's budget.

I propose that we adopt a three-year rolling budget technique to facilitate careful, long-term planning and budgeting. Too many of our spending decisions are focused just beyond our noses on next year's budget. We are neither planning nor budgeting. Too many of our spending decisions are focused just beyond our noses on next year's budget.

Our budgets should be hook-ups to a consistent plan. 

Third, reforming the budget and planning process will not be enough unless we are also committed to insuring that programs are carried out with efficiency. Improving government performance will require action on at least two other levels. We must undertake the basic structural reforms necessary to streamline federal operations and to make the government efficient once again. And we need increased program evaluation. Many programs fail to define with any specificity what they intend to accomplish. In Georgia, we applied rigorous performance standards and performance auditing. Such standards, which are working in state capitols around the nation and in successful businesses, should be adapted for use in federal departments and agencies.

Fourth, we must take steps to help ensure that we have an open and honest government as well as an efficient and effective government. An all-inclusive "Sunshine Law," similar to those passed in several states, should be implemented in Washington. This law will force government agencies to be open to the public.Broad public access, consonant with the right of personal privacy, should be provided to government files. The activities of lobbyists must be much more thoroughly revealed and controlled, both with respect to Congress and the Executive departments and agencies. Quarterly reports of expenditures by all lobbyists who spend more than $250 in lobbying in any three-month period should be required. The sweetheart arrangement between regulatory agencies and the regulated industries must be broken up, and the revolving door between them should be closed. Federal legislation should restrict the employment of any member of a regulatory agency by the industry being regulated for a set period of time.

Thus our first priority must be to improve both the process and structure of government. We seek a government that is efficient and effective, open and honest, and compassionate in achieving justice and meeting our critical national needs. Reorganization is not a dry exercise of moving around boxes in an organizational chart. It is a creative venture toward the better direction of the energies and resources of our government.

The reform I am seeking is not a retreat; it is a marshalling of our resources to meet the challenges of the last quarter of this century. The problem is not that program goals are unworthy; it is not that our public servants are unfit. What is at fault is that the structure and process of our government have not kept up with the times and a changing society.

In our fast moving world, the relationships among societal factors are indeed difficult to understand. In centuries world population, food shortages, environmental deterioration, and ancillary economic effects all increase the need for more elaborate proposals of comprehensive planning.

Third, reforming the budget and planning process will not be enough unless we are also committed to insuring that programs are carried out with efficiency. Improving government performance will require action on at least two other levels. We must undertake the basic structural reforms necessary to streamline federal operations and to make the government efficient once again. And we need increased program evaluation. Many programs fail to define with any specificity what they intend to accomplish. In Georgia, we applied rigorous performance standards and performance auditing. Such standards, which are working in state capitols around the nation and in successful businesses, should be adapted for use in federal departments and agencies.

See CARTER, page 5

PA NEWS & VIEWS, OCTOBER 1976

FORD, from page 3

through improved policy guidance and strengthening the Federal Regional Councils. I look to the Federal Councils as a major force in our efforts to make government more efficient and responsive to the needs of the American people.

I have proposed reform of the so-called Impact Aid Program. This initiative would ensure that school districts that are adversely affected by federal activities would receive offsetting support. At the same time, my proposal would not provide support where there are ancillary economic benefits provided through a federal presence or where there is no true burden resulting from federal activities.

I have directed the establishment of a management orientation program for non-career executives who are new to the Executive Branch. The program has been established and is currently operational. This is a White House/OMB/Civil Service Commission enterprise which, through seminars and special reading materials, ensures that non-career executives, as they take office, are very well informed about how the Executive Branch and its central staff institutions work at the top level.

These are but a few of many, many examples where specific action has been proposed or taken to improve the governmental system. Perhaps the most important part of the total effort is our continuing work with the departments and agencies to "build in" effective management principles and practices in their major programs. Using the budget process, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulates, and a variety of other techniques, we seek better program planning, clearer definition of program objectives, detailed, well-designed implementation plans and procedures, effective evaluation of programs, tighter financial controls, and improved management systems to support decision making.

The ongoing Presidential Management Initiatives effort, for which I have charged the Director of OMB to...
NOTE TO JIM FIELD

As you probably know, I am responsible now for coordination of Indian program matters.

The PFC wants to send out a one-page letter to all Indian tribes and organizations; it will go on the enclosed stationery and of course will be paid for by the PFC. It will be signed by the President. PFC is assembling the proper mailing list now.

I have drafted the letter and understand that you are the contact point to get the necessary clearances here in this neighborhood.

So I send this to you for clearance and ask that you let me know as soon as this is completed.

Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.
Dear [Name]

You are one of that honored community of responsible leaders who are deeply engaged in working for the progress of Native American people.

I write to you to ask for your support on November 2, and the support of your associates and friends.

My confidence in making this request comes from my record on Indian affairs as President; it is based precisely on what you and your associates can expect in the future -- judged on that record.

In January of 1975 I signed the Indian Self-Determination Act, which means that tribes and organizations like yours will stand more on their own feet and will have much more of a determining voice in administering Indian programs.

In September of 1976 I signed the Indian Health Care Improvement Act which authorizes new resources for the Indian health care delivery system.

My budgets for Indian programs include $764 millions for BIA (up from 262 millions in FY 1969), $425 millions for Indian health (up from $113 millions in FY 1969), $75 millions in manpower training (up from $17 millions in FY 1973) and $42 millions for HEW's Indian education (up from $18 millions in FY 1973).

My administration has been vigorous in defending Indian treaty and trust rights and I will continue to do so.

I am proud of this record and believe you share this pride. With that record pointing the direction, I hope that you will help give me the opportunity to continue meeting the incompleted tasks still ahead of us for American Indian people.

GRF
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GRF
Steve Ford: Indians Will Have a Voice

President Ford's son Steve says Indians will be guaranteed a voice in his father's administration.

Ford, on a campaign tour of Western states for his father, Saturday told Kristine Harvey, Miss Indian America, he talks with his father daily and the President is interested in opinions and ideas at the local level.

Western states residents, concerned about energy development, were assured the President will stress less federal interference in the process with the states assuming most of the responsibility, Ford said.

Commenting on Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz's recent derogatory remarks about blacks in an ethnic joke, Ford said that sort of language "should not be used in my father's administration and I don't think my father thinks so either." However, Ford praised Butz's policy decisions as head of the Agriculture Department. UPI -- (10/3/76)

Let's Get Back to the Issues
(Editorial, excerpted, Philadelphia Inquirer)

President Ford has cleared the air with a news-conference explanation of the circumstances of golfing weekends and such things when he was a congressman. Jimmy Carter has accepted the explanation with a declaration that it ends the matter "as far as I am concerned." It is to be hoped that particular nit-picking is done and that the candidates will get back to the issues of the presidential election campaign.

Congress, when Mr. Ford was named vice president three years ago, made full inquiry into his acceptance of hospitality from golfing companions, his campaign contributions and expenditures and, indeed, virtually every aspect of his public and private life. No impropriety was found.

Politicians will not long serve their constituents if they insulate themselves from human contact. It is excessive to infer that reasonable hospitality be equated with influence. It is dis­maying, however, when a congressional committee chairman accepts a fee from an organization or firm directly dependent on the com­mittee or regulatory legislation -- of which there have been a number of recent examples. No such allegation has been made against Mr. Ford.

Election day is less than a month away. Both candidates owe it to themselves and to the voters to avoid being sidetracked by extraneous controversy and bear down on what they believe to be the important issues. -- (10/3/76)
MEMORANDUM FOR: BRAD PATTERSON
FROM: FRED SLIGHT
SUBJECT: Factsheet on Native Americans

October 18, 1976

Attached is an updated factsheet on the Administration's initiatives regarding our native Americans. I would appreciate your review on this factsheet by c.o.b. today. Thank you for your assistance.

Attachment

Fred: OK as amended in the attached. Brad
The Federal Government has a very unique relationship with you and your people. It is a relationship of a legal trust and a high moral responsibility. That relationship is rooted deep in history, but it is fed today by our concern that the Indian people should enjoy the same opportunities as other Americans, while maintaining the culture and the traditions that you rightly prize as your heritage.

Remarks of the President
To American Indian Leaders
At the White House
July 16, 1976

During his two years as President, Gerald Ford has repeatedly demonstrated a personal concern for the needs of Native Americans. New policies and programs have been developed to encourage self-determination, without domination and

The 1970's have been characterized as a new direction in Indian affairs. In the last century, Federal policy has vacillated between paternalism and gross neglect. President Ford has vigorously opposed both extremes. During his Congressional career and his two years as President, he has worked for a stable policy, so that American Indians and Indian leaders can plan and work confidently for the future. With that foundation, the choices available to Native Americans can be greatly broadened, while maintaining the tribal structure, a proven efficient and cohesive local unit. As President Ford said in an address to Indian leaders in the East Room of the White House on July 16, 1976:

"We can build on that foundation to improve the opportunities available to American Indians, and, at the same time, make it possible for them to live as they choose within their tribal structure... We have already begun to build... I wholeheartedly and unequivocally pledge our cooperation in working with you to improve the quality of Indian life with soundly managed programs and a stable policy."

The President's record consists neither of vague promises nor broad generalizations; it consists of performance and specifics. President Ford has backed up his policies with money.

* The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been transformed from a non-Indian organization, providing services and running programs, to a predominantly Indian organization.
which works with Indian communities to help meet their programs and service needs. New Indian service sections have been established in Federal agencies including HEW, HUD, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor and Justice and in the White House itself.

* Since 1970 the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been increased by almost 300 percent and the Indian health budget has grown by almost 400 percent.

* The Indian Financing Act is now being implemented and has had a marked effect on economic development on the reservations. Revenue Sharing monies reach Indian tribal governments directly.

* The Department of Commerce is targeting $27.7 million for Indian for Indian economic planning and economic development in 1977.

* The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, administered by the Department of Labor, allocates significant funds to Native Americans. Before CETA was enacted in FY 1973, manpower allocations for Indians totaled $17.3 million; today Indian manpower funds total $75 million, including $52.6 million going directly to 157 Indian prime sponsors.

* The Office of Education's special funds for Indian education have risen from $18 million in FY 1973 to $42 million today.

* Federal grants now help more than 16,000 Indian students attend colleges and universities, only part of the enormous surge in Indian education these past several years.

* Funds under the National Indian Education Act have reached 1,200 school districts and 235 grantees.

* President Ford has directed the Departments of Interior and Justice to give high priority to the protection of Indian natural resources rights, especially water rights. The Administration has won milestone decisions for Indian in a number of these proceedings.

* The erosion of the tribal land base has been halted; and restorations have been made of Blue Lake and the Menominet Lake. While the historic Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has become law.

* Due to Administration efforts, an Indian resource section has been established in the Department of
Justice whose sole responsibility is litigation on behalf of Indian tribes to protect their natural resources and their jurisdictional rights.

The President intends that the one and one half billion dollars spent annually on Indian programs and services will be spent efficiently, with cooperation and without duplication.

The President has just signed the Indian Health Care Improvement Act which authorizes needed additional funds for Indian health manpower, services and facilities.

In signing the Proclamation for Native Americans Awareness Week in Oklahoma last October 8, the President said:

There are about one million American Indian citizens, and some may say this is a very small minority. I count American Indian people, however, not in numbers but in the honored place that they hold in our multi-cultured society and in the future of our nation.

The 215 million of us are keenly concerned with the one million. The welfare and the progress of native Americans is high on the agenda of the American conscience.

My Administration is equally determined that history is going to continue to be changed, that the Indian shall no longer be lowest in poverty and slimmest in opportunity, and we are making those changes now.

I sign this Proclamation as a signal of that determination and as an invitation to all of my fellow citizens to reaffirm that our first Americans are among America's most respected and honored citizens.
Learning the will of the...
Bicentennial gr to D.C.folklife f

from McKay Creek had a junior high student, shop, dancing, canoe building, woodworking, weaving, and other skills. Dancers across Northwest.

- Sue Williams, better known by friends and relatives as "Saint Cayuse," is one of the group's older members. She has lived on the Columbia. She and her late husband, McIver, became popular figures here as the woman with her drums and the man who led the horse with the dead deer. She is versatile in all phases of traditional crafts and history, and says, "Yes.

- Ellen Johnson is the daughter of Chief Clarence Burke. She has worked with the Myaamia author camp from 1972. She attended in behalf of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation.

- Isabelle Johnson, a descendant from Chief Joseph's band, is a dancer, singer and craftsman. As he likes to say, he used to dance "when war dances were war dances." He is also a fairly recent addition to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation. She has been attending the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation's cultural programs for the past nine years, appearing across the Northwest.

- Martha Franklin, of the Quakers and Hall family, comes from the McNary area just off Southwest Canyon Road. She is a specialist in crafts, clothing and genealogy. She is also a specialist in crafts, clothing and genealogy. She is a specialist in crafts, clothing and genealogy.

- Judy Burke-Spence comes from the Burke and Spence families of Pendleton. A former Banks student at Indian School and Pendleton High School, she has been attending meetings at the Pendleton High School.

- Leona Young's Indian name is Ninilam, a big canyon along the Chena River in Alaska. Her grandfather Cyrus Williams, a blacksmith and carpenter, has been living in the Pendleton area for many years. He is a specialist in crafts, clothing and genealogy.
Learning the will of the tribal people

BY DEANNA HASSELL

MISSION—Learning 'the will of the tribal people on the Umatilla Reservation is one of the most important jobs in tribal government, and it is by no means easy. That duty falls upon the heads of General Council officers this year. In turn, they rely on the elders, women and developing native leaders of the tribe to explore the possibilities of the community and to report on the positions taken by the tribesmen, where problems are explored, positions taken, and solutions explored.

General Council officers this year are Chairman Carl S. Sampson, Vice Chairman Kathleen Gordon, Secretary Rosamond Naiche, and Interpreter Eliza Bill. They were elected to these positions in last November's tribal elections.

The General Council itself was established Dec. 7, 1945. Its origins and responsibilities are long and complex. It has been enlarged from one to many offices in the past 20 years or more.

In its 1949, the new Constitution and By-laws of the Confederated Tribes were submitted to all adult voters for ratification. The following June, 4, 1953, 113 voters for adoption, 104 against. It became the law of Umatilla, Wallowa, and Warm Springs. The first council was elected and took office Dec. 31, 1949. It was made up of elders elected from the tribes.

The original documents of 1949 have never been subject to any change yet. But probably there have been some possible constitutional amendments in the making-delegating authority to the Board of Trustees. It has examined the new Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. Tabular of tribal ancestor is a current role.

Today, how do General Council officers look at ways of hearing the thoughts of people?

How does it decide what issues are? What is in power? Are any of the many issues answered to those questions appeared this month.

This year, the General Council has decided to switch tribal inheritance bills below the U.S. Congress. It has explored potential to continue to keep tribal affairs outside the reservation. It has examined the new Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. Tabular of tribal ancestor is a current role.

Says Secretary RoseMary Naiche of the council's powers: "We feel the General Council and the Board of Trustees is just about equal. The Board won't act on anything until the General Council okays it. I think they both work together pretty much." Says Vice Chairman Kathleen Gordon: "I think they have a tremendous amount of respect. The General Council consists of all tribal members aged 16 or over meeting together.

Mr. Gordon rates the jurisdiction issue and the inheritance bill regarding as the major workings of the GC this fall. Says RoseMary: "The state police issue and the

— lightning: northwest

Heckman joins NIFC

OLYMPIA—James L. Heckman on July 26 assumed the post of tribal-state coordinator with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NIFC) following his resignation after 25 years with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Northwest fishing photo file

WARM SPRINGS—The Warm Springs Tribes, through a tribal-BIA contract, will have available Sept. 10, a comprehensive photographic record of Northwest Indian fisheries, including fisheries on the coast, up the Columbia River, and on and near tribally owned fisheries—Nez Perce, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Yakima.

The tribes have already begun requesting photo selections from the BIA Portland Area Office, and fisheries and outdoor recreation specialist Edgar J. Warner says these photos will be available for use by Northwest Indian newspapers and publications. Requests for such prior use can be made, says Warner, by contacting his Portland office at (503) 234-3361, Ext. 4357.

New Spokane uranium digs?

WILLPINT, Wash.—A 2,000-ton per day uranium and mining operation on the Spokane Reservation has won tentative approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The $40 million project will be built by a subsidiary of the copper giant Phelps Dodge Co., Western Nuclear, Inc.

Western Nuclear estimates that about 14.2 million pounds of uranium oxide underlies the Spokane Reservation. Dawn Mining Co. already operates the so-called "Middle Mine" north of here, where a previous lease has developed concerns the disposal of radioactive gas. The largest uranium mine in the world exists on the reservation in mid-state Minnesota.

Chamawas building funds

WASHINGTON—The Senate by vote twice weeks ago passed a $55.8 billion appropriations bill and the House followed that action by passing $34 million in construction funds for Chamawas Indian School in Salem, Ore.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., said concessions action on the appropriations bill "virtually assure a prompt start on construction of the new school and will make it possible to begin classes in the next few months," probably in October. On that assumption, the Bureau of Indian Affairs negotiated a contract four weeks ago to get temporary junior units in place by late August so students can attend classes and go about their routines during the three years construction is expected to take. The school was established in February of 1880.

Nez Perce treaty viewing

SALEM–The Nez Perce Treaty of 1855 signed at Fort Walla Walla will be on display here until the end of August at the office of Oregon Secretary of State Clay Myer, along with other historic Northwest documents from the National Archives is the capital.

The Nez Perce treaty includes provisions for the retention of exclusive fishing rights both within and outside the Nez Perce Reservation established in Idaho where its tribal members were guaranteed rights to fish forever without interference. Also included in the temporary documents display are two "passports" for Christian missionaries Marcus Whitman and Henry Spalding, and a petition by early immigrants into Oregon passing for settlement of the territory then open in 1850.

Display of Coos relics

LEEDS—Excavation of an old tribal village along the Umpqua River here is underway by students from Lane Country College under the direction of Archeologist Peter Sturtevant and Jeff Zoller, in two areas explored over the past two years.

The Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Confederated Tribes maintain a museum here, and all new artifacts will be placed inside. Zoller leads North West Indian cultures at LCC. All artifacts are first catalogued and submitted for analysis, then returned to the tribes.

"I really do wish that the young people would get more involved in the things going on in tribal government, so they will know how to carry on. I really feel that some old people need help in understanding what's going on. The young people need help in understanding what's going on."
State tax immunity

The question of whether the state of Oregon can impose its income tax on income earned by Indians residing on the Umatilla Reservation and derived from reservation sources may finally be answered.

This has been unresolved since 1973 when the United States Supreme Court ruled in the case of "McCallum v. Oregon State Tax Commission." The holding of that case was summarized in a companion case as follows:

"In the special area of state taxation, absence of a written grant of taxing power to the state by Congress, legislation is not sufficient to justify an income tax on a tribe's income earned on a reservation that is not claimed to be within the State's taxing jurisdiction." The Oregon tax was enacted to give states jurisdiction over private litigation that occurred on reservation land. The Indian position lost in both the trial and appellate courts, the U.S. Supreme Court not even bothering to address the issue.

AFTER THAT DECISION, it appeared clear that state income taxes could not be applied to reservation residents who earned their incomes within the reservation boundaries.

Consequently, the theory was developed that there was a distinction between reservations that are under Public Law 280 and those that are not. The reservation that was the subject of the "McCallum" decision was not under Public Law 280 reservation status.

THE CASE OF "Omaha Tribe of Indians v. Peters" that began in the federal court system to test whether state income taxes applied to Public Law 280 tribes was brought in order to change this status, Congress must do so in clear and specific language. There is Areceived, 1952, "exercised its constitutional power to allow Nebraska to impose taxes upon the income of reservation Indians earned in the reservation, and the Umatilla Reservation is a non-Public Law 280 reservation."

That case went to the Supreme Court for review, where it still remains. We, that is the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, joined others in filing an amicus curiae brief in the Supreme Court urging reversal of the Court of Appeals. This case raised the question of whether state income taxes applied to Public Law 280 tribes. The Indian position lost in both the trial and appellate court with the latter holding that Congress, by enacting Public Law 280 in 1953, "exercised its constitutional power to allow Nebraska to impose taxes upon the income of reservation Indians earned in the reservation."...
SPORTS

THE HIGH WARM WATER of summer is happiness to all, but especially to children. Caught in action swimming at "Grandma Susie's" is this lively bunch of youngsters. Pictured is left (left to right) are the Pond twins, Ross and Mitchell, with sister Leona. At right-taking the "Nestea Plunge" is Clifford "Punky" Pond, already an athletic star in his own right, with companions looking on and carefully judging his champ dive. Swimming along the Umatilla River has been one of the most favored sports this summer, as it has been in hundreds of summers past. (C.U.J. Photo.)

Eight make All-Stars

PENDLETON—in the 1976 baseball season, eight reservation boys have made the Little League and Babe Ruth All-Star Teams for Pendleton.

Allen Spencer and Mitchell Pond have been selected for the first time for the Pendleton Americans. Brooker Jones has made the Pendleton Nationals—a repeat since he also was on the All-Star team last year as an 11-year-old.

Buck Jones and Malvin "Boo Boo" Jumison both were on the Little League All-Star Team for the Pendleton Americans last year. Now they have been selected for the Pendleton Nationals' 13-year-old team. They began playing in Pendleton for the district playoffs July 26.

Clifford "Punky" Pond was on the 13-year-old Pendleton Americans in Babe Ruth last year—and has made the 14-15-year-old Pendleton Nationals this year.

Victor Bollappy has been on the Little League All-Star Team, 13-year-old All-Star Team, and is one of the few 14-year-olds to make the 14-15-year-old All-Star Team for the Pendleton Nationals Babe Ruth Team.

Ross Simmons was selected for the 13-year-old Babe Ruth Pendleton Nationals Team as well. He played the regular season for the Auto Dealers. Ross was on the All-Star team from the Triangle League from Athena-Weston and Adams for the Little League last year. During the playoffs for the District Little League Championship he pitched a no-hitter.

summer splash

FIRE

(Continued from Page 4)

pleased to her that I couldn't because I was in traction and had broken my leg. She asked me how this all happened, and I told her the story.

"I then sent some people to pick up the set. When they returned they had the washer and dryer. They told me that the lady had torn up the check, and said that she didn't want to take my money. "I'm not using it and I want her to have it." I couldn't believe it. I had already taken the amount of the check out of my checkbook!

"It's really good to know that there're still people like that around. Sometimes it takes something of a tragedy to bring out the good in people... It makes you think if there's still some people like that around, it makes it worth fighting for another tomorrow.

"As soon as I can get around, I'll get back into school. I don't think I could've done if I didn't have the support of all the people that helped me."

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"Okay, Chief! Forget the rain dance and water the lawn like everybody else—okay?"
TRIBAL TRAVELERS: Leice Min- thorn, Board Chairman, flew to Washing- ton, D.C. for a July 16 meeting with President Ford after receiving a dia­ grammation invitation. He will give a report “from the inside” at the Board meeting Aug. 21. ...Leice, Douglas Nash has also been extremely busy with the American Indian Policy Review Com­ mission in D.C. July 7-12, in Boulder, Colo. July 18, they took back to D.C. on AIPRC task force reports. ...Bliss Bill was also in the capital the week prior, met with Indian leaders, as an invited guest of the Festival of American Folk­ life below the Washington Monument. There was “tons of climbing, and lots of scenery here,” she said. “There were not many of the boxed Indian people, mostly the older people with appliquéd ribbons and appliqued outfits,” she observed of Midwest Indian guests.

SPARKY SPENCER, when asked the question of “How do you keep your feet together?” answered “Kipocket.”

WHAT WALT the first mobile home in North America? The tepee.

Viola Wocatsie was in Washington, D.C. July 18, then back to Portland July 20.

CARPIO MESSAGE: Mrs. Leonard Car­pio in a letter to all tribal members thru the CQLL writes: "Please remove the de­ lay in expressing our very sincere appro­ priation for the many gifts and the dinner, our sincere departure from the Umatilla Agency. The art pieces we received have become a part of our household decor. Adding to our collection of Indian art. The beautiful beadwork, colors and shapes will be treasured forever with fond memories of the Northwest and espe­ cially of the many friends in the Mission and Pendleton areas.

"A most unique and attractive lep­ temo of the Raton Indians. A large group in behalf of my husband [Manne]. Speaking personally, his dedication to the Indian cause and determination, he worked together with enthusiasm and the Con­ federated Tribes. The rapport he had with tribal leaders and others and their respect and work with him—made an ideal position to which he looked forward. We (the family) were much with the accomplishments, but we were also aware of the disappointments. It gave him great satisfaction and an overall feeling that his efforts were as recognized by the tribe that it warranted a petition in an effort to regain him in Superintendency. We can only say thanks.

"It is needless to say how much our family misses Oregon. With much in­ dustry and proud, we left friends, schools, a temperature high in the 80’s. Maxine got her first ‘trophy’ of 10 rattles. Fort­ worth, Texas, the whole was not our match- board. Thank you all again for your friendship and the opportunity you gave our family to live in the Northwest. We thoroughly enjoyed our short stay. We have every intention of returning for a visit in the near future. With all best wishes." [Letter from San Carlos, Ariz.]

OPEN HOUSE: At Open House is sched­ ded Aug. 18 at Yellowhorn Chute from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. so that all tribal members will have an opportunity to meet the new staff members of the clinic. New staff members are: Mrs. Arthur Madson of Pendleton and Mrs. Arthur Madson of Pendleton.

SUNSET SPARKS: Linda, Short Stack Melendrez, son of Adolph Melendrez has coached by Adolph Melendrez has been as anxiously awaited. Boys wishing to join are required to get a physical and an okay from the school nurse. For info contact Leon Harder at 276-0567 or Esther Johnson at 276-5630.

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CONCRETE SEPTIC TANKS

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THE ONLY "PERMANENT" EXCEPT for American Indians built for any tribe is the 273 that is at the tribe's request. To the Natives of the Department of health, Stan­ dard American Indians. It has not been observed of Midwest Indian guests.

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THE ONLY "PERMANENT" EXCEPT for American Indians built for any tribe is the 273 that is at the tribe's request. To the Natives of the Department of health, Stan­ dard American Indians. It has not been observed of Midwest Indian guests.
TRIBAL HISTORY:
EARLY RESERVATION DAYS

PART 6: THE TRIBAL COURT

In 1883, just two years after the establishment of the first Indian Police Force on the Umatilla Reservation, occurred the creation of its first Court of Indian Offenses. The first judge to preside over the hearings of that original court was drawn from among the ranks of the police force.

What he heard in his court reflected the "troubles of the times." Nearby settlers and ranchers were becoming heavily involved in the sale of whiskey and other alcoholic beverages to tribal members—with the clear view of persuading the tribal people to sell or deed their lands. The matter of illegal grazing and roaming of white-owned livestock and homes on reservations, bands, and reservations, such as a lease, and the tribal police could not keep up on top of that problem.

White-to-Indian, Indian-to-white and Indian-to-Indian violence was also an occurring problem. Theft of various items was reported.

The setting for the appointment of a judge was complex and sometimes troubled. The Bureau of Indian Affairs circulated a civil and criminal code which was to be enforced by the police, and the judge would rule on infractions. But that code settled midway in traditional native institutions and practices for the enforcement of justice. Federal codes and traditional codes were not automatically compatible.

Supt. R.H. Fay—under whom the first police force was organized in 1881—also presided over the establishment of the Court of Indian Offenses and the selection of the tribal judge. How was the experiment working? On Aug. 14, 1882, he gave his first written assessment:

"The police force, consisting of one captain and ten privates, have done efficient service during the year and have surmounted to a great extent the opposition existing on the part of a number of Indians against them. At present they are recognized by all the Indians with the exception of a few worthless fellows who have been arrested and fined repeatedly for drunkenness and quarrelling. They have made fifty-four arrests during the year, and have made complaints against seven white men for selling liquor to Indians which led to their arrest and conviction for this offense.

"The inauguration of the police force involved the necessity of establishing a code of laws for the government of the tribes. This led to much of the opposition... as the chiefs looked upon it as an infringement of their authority. In order to obtain their support, I promised that they enact such laws as they considered necessary to preserve order among their people, and appoint a judge to enforce them, which they finally agree to.

"A judge was appointed, and a code of laws passed similar to those mentioned in the regulations governing the police force issued by your office. Their action in this matter has met with the approval of the Indians, and the rulings of the judge have been approved during the year. One hundred and nine dollars has been paid as fines during the year, and two horses, valued at $45. This money is in the hands of the judge, and is to be used to pay the board of prisoners and the traveling expenses of the police when in the performance of duty off the reservation."

What to do about a jail and a courthouse? Supt. Fay made available the small log-cabin BIA building—which had been built at a cost of $250—to serve both purposes. Historians of this period relate that Indian prisoners were so lobbed with a sense of honor and a sense of indignation against the roles and more of the community that no locks were required on the doors of the makeshift jail. Prisoners worked for the BIA and police by day, digging roads, waylaying fenceposts, looking after the crops under their gift. By night they would go so the makeshift jail and close themselves in under their own power.

At first the judge was unqualified. Then, Congress attended to the matter, tribal judge

BIA BUILDING SERVED AS COURTHOUSE AND JAIL IN 1885

Enrollment Committee: The Enrollment Committee reviews all planning applications for tribal enrollment. The committee has the exclusive right to examine any member application in its discretion. The committee will determine acceptance or rejection to the official tribal rolls. Committee members are Roy Kesh, Kenneth Bill and Kathryn Briggs.

Farming Enterprise Committee: The Farming Enterprise Committee is administered by a group appointed by the Board of Trustees. These four members are Ranel Kesh, Samuel Loreh, Michael J. Farrow and Alphonso Shippentower. One of the prime objectives of the acquisition of sufficient land to give the tribe a strong base in addition to actual farmland. Requisitions of the operation are performed on a "custom farming" basis. The present policy of the committee is to attempt to consolidate farm lands within the tribe.

Credit Committee: All credit activities of the tribe as set forth in the Tribal Declaration are administered by the Credit Committee. A three-member committee—Ellis Quaempts, Larry Spino and Raymond T. Burke—has been appointed by the Board of Trustees, which considers applications such as loans for tribal enterprises, rehabilitation loans, housing, purchase and construction or repair of buildings, purchase of land and improvements, and other loans. These loans will receive preferential treatment in the order just stated.

Budget Committee: Sam Kesh, Wm. "Bill" Minthorn and Kenneth Bill sit on the Budget Committee under appointment by the Board of Trustees. It has budget responsibilities for all programs sponsored by the tribe. This includes all program budget reports, applications for program budget revisions, and applications for general revenue sharing funds. They make their recommendations to the Board of Trustees for appropriate action.

Law & Order Committee: The Board of Trustees and the General Council both desire to pursue the establishment of a Tribal Police and Enforcement Program for the tribe. Under the current system of law enforcement, lines of authority are confused between state and county law enforcement agencies and the tribe. The Law & Order Committee revises all planning documents including judicial systems, police enforcement standards, and administration pertaining to establishing tribal police and tribal law enforcement. Their recommendations go to the Board of Trustees. Members are Leslie Minthorn, Ronald J. Pond, Matthew Farrow, Raymond T. Burke and Veva Bill.

Celebration Committee: Formally organized as the Nixyaawin, meaning Mission village, this body was established to promote the perpetuation of the tribe by consolidating the two head bases through purchase, taking over buildings, power to promote better utilization of the resources of the tribe by turning a profit, providing employment opportunities to members, and to lease or manage lands when it is in the advantage of the enterprise to do so. Members are Leslie Minthorn, Elzie B. Farrow, Danny Williams and Alonsee Pond.

Forest/Rangeland Enterprise Committee: The purpose of this committee is to promote the economic development of the tribe by consolidating the land base through purchase, transferring power, purchase and management of suitable timber, and timber or forest products collections to members, and to lease or manage lands when it is to the advantage of the enterprise to do so. Members are Leslie Minthorn, Elzie B. Farrow, Danny Williams and Alonsee Pond.

Next: Offices of Tribal Government
**A Salute to Growth**

This decade is a new and historic decade of tribal strength and expansion. A review of change indicates that inward growth and change are taking place at the same time that outward and highly visible changes are occurring on the face of our lands.

Reviewing these changes says many things. In 1971, the Johnson-O'Malley Parent Committee was formed to influence the education of our young people in public schools. In 1972 the health needs of the people. In that year also the Nicht-Yow-Way and with its founding came the revival of spirit, song and ceremony. In that year, Yellowhawk Clinic was completed to serve the physical needs of the people. Also in 1972, the Nixyaawian Celebration Committee took a number of former Indian Commissioners, key Indian leaders and professionals will be hoping and working against, and which a Carter Indian policy could stand altogether.

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**Carter Indian Policy?**

IF JAMES EARL CARTER JR. wins the November presidential election from either Gerald Ford or Ronald Reagan, what sort of Indian policy can be expected from him?

From a perspective of Indian concerns, it’s still to early to August 1980. But based on his choice of a vice presidential running mate, some of his public statements and position papers so far, and regular components in any presidential campaign, certain things emerge: his vice presidential running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, comes from a state with 11 separate Chippewa reservations and a high Indian population. Mondale has served, with some experience with Indian people. His oldest son, John, resides in Canton, Ga., built on the ruins of the old Cherokee town of New Echota, where America first Indian newspaper was published from 1828 until 1834, when the Cherokee were ejected from Georgia along the infamous Trail of Tears. There is available so “Indian view” of Carter’s four years as governor.

Carter himself comes from Georgia, which has few Indian schools, no reservations, and no state Indian commission. Through which a governor routinely relates to the Indian population. A million-member business and peasant power, but with little—if any—experience with Indian people. His oldest son, John, resides in Canton, Ga., built on the ruins of the old Cherokee town of New Echota, where America’s first Indian newspaper was published from 1828 until 1834, when the Cherokees were ejected from Georgia along the infamous Trail of Tears. There is available so “Indian view” of Carter’s four years as governor.

Carter would whittle down the federal bureaucracy from 1.900 agencies to 200, he says. Apart from the 2,000 programs of Indian Affairs, which has an annual budget the 1975-1980, an additional $400 million, an additional $500 million is spent for Indian programs and services by other administration departments besides Interior, largely through “Indian Desks” in the various departments. One can anticipate reasonably that the Indian Desk picture throughout the federal government would be affected directly by a Carter reorganization of the BIA itself.

WILL CARTER ORDER A CONSOLIDATION OF THE many Indian offices throughout government with the BIA itself? Would the BIA itself survive in its present shape? (The American Indian Policy Review Group, Community Center—command center of tribal affairs—was finished and put to immediate use, both for formal and informal business such as sports and gatherings.

In 1974 our first suburban neighborhood, Nicht-Yow-Way Village, was brought to completion, as was the Children’s Center. In this year of 1976 we have a new and very attractive BIA agency building—the first since 1960. A tribunal owned store will soon be open for business and service. Indian Lake will be drawing campers soon. Besides the Four Enterprise, the Forest Range, Commercial and Construction Enterprises were formed this year. These tribal bills in a short period of two years are pending before Congress.

This FALL, construction of many new homes for families and 10 duplexes for the elderly will begin. The dramatic expansion of Yellowhawk Clinic will be finished by the end of next year. All this change is mirrored in renewed tribal tradition and a sense of peoplehood.

**FOLLOWING THE 1972 CONVENTION,** candidate George McGovern’s top staffers drew together a number of former Indian Commissioners, key Indian leaders and professionals, and a number of national Indian executive leaders who work in Washington to prepare a new policy for McGovern in closed planning sessions. It was devised over a period of weeks, then disclosed publicly. It contained provisions and protections for Indians more advanced than those of the Nixon administration.

This year it’s quite different. Neither party has an Indian plank in their political platforms. Some Indian leaders and professionals are hoping and working against, and which a Carter Indian policy could stand altogether.

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Tax decision essentials defined by Solicitor

TAX REFUNDS due to enrolled members who have paid state income taxes while they resided on the Umatilla Reservation from the Interior Department of Oregon and a part of this final opinion issued July 15 by Interior Court, Pendleton, Oregon, is the latest in a long line of cases involving federal law and Indian law. The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1978 gave a refund for Indian tribes on income taxes that were paid by the tribes while they were enrolled on the Umatilla Reservation.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in its opinion on the case of PL280, has held that the federal government has the authority to tax Indian tribes that have paid state income taxes while they were enrolled on the Umatilla Reservation. The court's decision is based on the principle that the federal government has exclusive authority to tax Indian tribes.

The Solicitor of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Mike Farrow, has spoken out on the issue. He said that the court's decision is a victory for Indian tribes and that the federal government has the authority to tax them.

The Solicitor also spoke about the impact of the decision on Indian tribes and their ability to manage their own affairs. He said that the decision will have a significant impact on Indian tribes and that they will have to work with the federal government to manage their affairs.

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BY SPARKY SPENCER

DEATH--Do you want to know how many reported accidents that we have had on our reservation in the past year? Do you want to know in what age groups the accidents happened?

You can get the answers to these questions by taking a close look at a chart posted on the public notice board in front of the Nicht-Yow-Way Community Center. (See above.)

A majority of the persons involved in these accidents had to have medical treatment of one kind or another. The statistics on this chart were taken from reported accidents from June of 1976 to June of this year.

The accidental injury and death rate among American Indians is at least four times higher than the national average. More Indians are treated for accidental injuries than for any other cause. Costs for medical treatment for the American Indian accident victims exceed $12 million each year.

Accidents cause tremendous economic losses to the entire Indian population and to Indian government. It's time we take a closer look at the accident problem on our reservation and get involved.

The less accidents we have, the longer the Indian people will be around.

BY DON HAUPTMAN

AUGUST CLINIC SCHEDULE

PASSING ON

RUTH GROVE PERRY

Ruth Perry, 69, of Mission, died July 15, and was buried July 16 at Olney Cemetery. Widow of her late husband, William Perry, she lived in Umatilla County and Baker all her years. She is survived by son Arthur Britts, Baker; stepson Darrell Perry, The Dalles; daughters Mrs. Mary Dalman, Pendleton, and Mrs. Eileen Clark, Adna, brothers Howard Grove, La Grande, Harry and Charles Grove, Pendleton; sister Mrs. Mary Stick- ler, Pendleton; five grandchildren, two great grandchildren and numerous nieces and nephews.

The Tribal Board of Health and the Tribal Health Department have opened a contest for all artists to design a seal to identify all of their programs. Design can be of any size, $25.00 for the design selected by Sept. 1. Send entries to:

DESIGN CONTEST
Tribal Health Department
P.O. Box 628
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INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM FUNDED

PENDLETON--Continuation of the Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP) in Pendleton School District 168 here for the coming year is assured under renewed funding from the U.S. Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

The district was awarded $24,842 in funds for the 1976-1977 school year. Director Robert Hirsh operates OIEP and an open-to-all advice group operates Oct. 15, 1976 to April 15, 1977.

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Ford: 'I am opposed to extremes'
news quiz

THOSE QUESTIONS! we prepared from items appearing in the July issue of the UCC. How many can you answer correctly? Score yourself: 13 to 14 correct, Superb! 9 to 12, "Two-Four," you're on; 6 to 8, far out; 4 to 7, you're giving; 1 to 3, get out your glasses. Answers printed upside-down.

1. Name the White House Office of Management and Budget official who recently drafted a plan for the eventual phasing out of all Indian tribes.

2. Name the new movie now underway on the Warm Springs Res.

3. What Senator has completed a draft bill returning civil and criminal jurisdiction to the Confederated Tribes?

4. What finn was contracted to get module units in place at Chemawa so school can begin on time in the fall?

5. In what two counties can enrolled Indians contact health care?

6. Name the tribe whose educational board is paralleled by the larger Sahaptin education board.

7. What tribal member has called the Bicentennial a "foreigners"?

8. Name the tribe whose educational board is paralleled by the larger Sahaptin education board.

9. In what two counties can enrolled Indians contact health care?

10. Name the new movie now underway on the Warm Springs Res.

11. Name the sister state of Washington that is paralleled by the larger Sahaptin state.

12. What tribal member has called the Bicentennial a "foreigners"?

13. What Senator has completed a draft bill returning civil and criminal jurisdiction to the Confederated Tribes?

14. What finn was contracted to get module units in place at Chemawa so school can begin on time in the fall?

TRANSLATION:

"Long ago, when I was a boy, when my father and mother were alive, we used to go to the mountains to gather wild onion. Tom Joe was there too. This man Tom Joe was there and he would take care of the horses. And so Joe, Charles Tequest and his wife used to go. They were hunters. And George Spino would take all his children and his wife.

Then we would travel to the John Day country. From there we used to travel and we camped on the way there at McKay. There we would catch eight azalea on the way, and from there we took the road called Ringing-Rights. Then we camped on our way, maybe two nights.

We used to hunt for a while there. Maybe I would shoot one here and there, and then there we would hunt in the John Day country. That's called the John Day Ringing-Rights, the river is. There we put up tents, maybe five tents. Then in every direction we would hunt in the John Day country.

There they would do meat. Meat from there the women would go to the hot springs. There are not springs we would do. That place is called "gathering Springs" now. There they would do meat and they would bathe in the hot water. Then they would come back, they would return, they would rest. Then we would have breakfast or would pack up the horses. We had about 20 pack horses. With that many we used to travel up the John Day, upriver, way upstream. Thus we were looking for black bear.

Once they would travel to the John Day country. From there we would travel up the river and would bathe in hot springs. There are no springs we would do. That place is called "gathering Springs" now. There they would do meat and they would bathe in the hot water. There they would come back, they would return, they would rest. Then we would have breakfast or would pack up the horses. We had about 20 pack horses. With that many we used to travel up the John Day, upriver, way upstream. Thus we were looking for black bear.

While traveling there, we would see on our way Chinamen looking for gold. The Chinamen in those days were not what they are today. Today it's the same here now. The Chinamen here all the restrooms. When they were poor people, they used to make more long ago. I used to see them there.

Then we would stop way up the John Day. We would look for black bear. Sometimes we would run into a grizzly. We never did anything to grizzlies. We were sort of scared of them. When we finished barbecuing, then it was time to go back here to McKay Creek. There at McKay Creek we came back to Shishnimiishkan. That's it.

Then we would travel back to that place called Chemawa-so school.
'Indian Time' on TV

PORTLAND—(Staff)—"Indian Time," the monthly half-hour show broadcast over Portland's KPTV (Channel 12), is the only show of its kind in the Northwest prepared by Indians with an Indian focus.

Shown on Saturday mornings at 8:00 a.m. and Sundays at 9:00 p.m., it is seen across the city, and cable TV systems make it available to all viewers in Oregon and Washington. It's a PANAMA of Northwest Indian life.

The opening video logo for the show was adapted from an exhibit of Alaska Native art at Portland Art Museum. "That was chosen," says co-host Ed Edmo, "to show that all Indian people are not from the Plains. Portraying Indian people of many Indian tribes is important in Indian sitting means that we've been seen by a large scale of people."

Says KPTV's Public Affairs Director Larry Curry, "It supplies a supply for time basically, and they supply the talent. The show gives immediate insight into what the Indians think and what way they're going. People have reacted pretty favorably. The programs have worked out very well for the Native Americans and KPTV, we're delighted to have them on board."

How did it all start? In the spring of 1973, Charles Johnson and two others went to KPTV "on a hunch" with what they viewed as prejudice toward Indians in some segments of the show ever KPTV. Two studio reps said they couldn't do anything about the complaints, but supplied the syndicated TV show, but wondered why Indians didn't do something themselves.

Indians responded under the leadership of Charles Johnson and "Indian Time" was born. The phrase itself has a precise meaning for Indian people. The first shows, says Johnson, featured human service groups and activities for Indian Native American and other organizations themselves.

In time, the show has featured the freshest works, a Tlingit man describing the traditions of his Alaska people, from an exhibit of Alaska Native art at Portland Art Museum. "That was chosen," says co-host Ed Edmo, "to show that all Indian people are not from the Plains. Portraying Indian people of many Indian tribes is important in Indian sitting means that we've been seen by a large scale of people."

The show is taped in advance, "molding since 1972—and an analysis of the images of Indians onstage, portrayed by Indians in children's theater, and a probing of pagants and plays concerning Indians but played by non-Indians. The second day will explore the future of Indian theater, with performances by the Indian Actors Workshop or the Navajo Trucking Co."

The final day will try the foregoing with "practical ideas" for the development of Indian theater and film in the coming 12 months. Interested guests and others may contact Duane Ludwig of the Indian Actors Workshop in L.A. at (213) 876-3333, or Linda Jenkins at (213) 634-1011.

BRANDO BELLIES UP: Marlon Brando's two-and-a-half-year effort to bring a vivid and realistic dramatization of the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee to the screen has come to a hump once and for all. The legal returns of its key Indian participants have made their plans for a middle-eastern tour.

The show is taped in advance, "molding since 1972—and an analysis of the images of Indians onstage, portrayed by Indians in children's theater, and a probing of pagants and plays concerning Indians but played by non-Indians. The second day will explore the future of Indian theater, with performances by the Indian Actors Workshop or the Navajo Trucking Co."

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POINTS OF VIEW: One new filmed Indian point of view—that of the Siletz Tribe of Oregon seeking restoration now before Congress—can be well and finely understood by all who regard the issue over KONV-TV in Portland and elsewhere. It is called "The People Are Happy Again." "It is a real feeling of a real kind. The old Siletz Reservation abaced the Pacific, says Dawson. The opening video logo for the show was adapted from an exhibit of Alaska Native art at Portland Art Museum. "That was chosen," says co-host Ed Edmo, "to show that all Indian people are not from the Plains. Portraying Indian people of many Indian tribes is important in Indian sitting means that we've been seen by a large scale of people."

Dawson produced a 30-minute 1972 color film called "Little White Salmon Indian Settlement," with scripting by Leo Alexander, Yakima, and narration by Jimmy Leonard, Warm Springs. The documentary-style film tells the story of the Treaty Indians of the Columbia (TE), "a tailing that most Indian fishing people can relate to," says Dawson. The point of the narrative is to depict the facts and forces that influenced contemporary concern of treaty Indians fishing on the mighty Columbia, while dams, pollution, wildlife, and other obstacles to the annual movements of salmon. "It also shows the life of the Puyallup tribes. There is some data on the ceremonial fishing at Toppenish," rental or purchase available from Harry Davis Jr., Community Eye, P.O. Box 10042, Portland, OR 97210, or call (503) 236-0721.

WARRIORS CASTING: Fantasy Films Production's new flick "Warring" already has a number of Indians of various ages from Warm Springs and elsewhere are now being considered, casting time for the film is planned seven weeks around Warm Springs, and in mid-August three days of shooting will be made in Portland. It will be released next spring. Best known actors in the film: Randy Quaid of "The Last Detail" and "The Missouri Breaks."

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LIL BIT

BY FRED NIGHTWALKER

GET TICKETS FOR SPEEDING, OTHER DAY

WALKING TO THE OUT HOUSE...
Harmony

SESSION—The new Indian curriculum development project funded by the National Endowment for the Arts, is now in its second year of operation. Twelve “resource people” have been identified thus far to help shape the curriculum for public school use. Among them are:

James Lane, Ronald Pond, Sarah Lewis, Bert F. Jones, Max Patrick, Jamie Pond, Terri F. Minshew, Philip Dayer, Peter Quasmy and Fred Hill. The first two dots will be filled by people who have been contacted already on the basis of their expertise in this field.

Four elementary school teachers have also been selected from Pendleton School District. They are Norma Jones, second grade teacher; Becky Martin, fourth grade teacher; John Taylor, fifth grade teacher; and Joan Gallant, sixth grade teacher. All teach at Washington Elementary School in Pendleton.

Eileen K. Kandy, meanwhile, was selected July 21 after an advisory committee deliberations as curriculum specialist for the project. Ms. Kandy, if she accepts the post, will come from Madras, Ore., where she has taught kindergarten for two years. She also previously taught grades one through three at Northwest Indian Arts.

Initial work sessions will take place at St. Andrew’s here. LILLIAN “SIS” MOSES, who has just completed this new acrylic painting entitled “Nobility,” portrays the “power, gracefulfulness and beauty” of the eagle, a creature most important to Indian people. On the soft pastel and bold-striped portrait, a mauve wing symbolizes the significant feather of this majestic bird. (C.U.J. Photo.)

Soldiers of the eagle, a creature most important to Indian people, and George Wright in the year 1858 against the “Northwest Indians,” this volume is an important resource for buffs of Northwest Indian history. Unlike many books of that buffeting and bloodthirsty period, this one gives additional material containing Indian points of view. Worth having and studying.

A Manual of Indian Law

American Indian Lawyer Training Program Inc.

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Oakland, Calif. 94610

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Published this June, “A Manual of Indian Law” contains 18 articles designed to be informative and useful for lawyers, tribal leaders and interested layfolk. Areas covered in the articles include tribal powers, Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, civil and criminal jurisdiction, tribal courts, Public Law 280, hunting and fishing law, water rights, taxation of Indians, treaties, and contracting under the new self-determination law. Two articles are of special interest to Indians in two states: Alaska and Oklahoma. The Alaska article assesses legal problems raised by the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act of 1971, and the Oklahoma article probes the situation of Oklahoma’s 100,000 Indians largely without land reservations. “A must” for tribal rights protection people.

Conquest of the Coeur d’Alene, Spokane and Palouses

By Benjamin Franklin Manning

Ye Galleon Press, $14.00

First published in 1912 concerning the expeditions of Colonels E.D. Steptoe and George Wright in the year 1858 against the “Northwest Indians,” this volume is an important resource for buffs of Northwest Indian history. Unlike many books of that buffeting and bloodthirsty period, this one gives additional material containing Indian points of view. Worth having and studying.

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In P.o. Box 638, Portland, OR 97201 or call (213) 624-1011.

JACQUOB DEFEATHER

CONFEDERATED UMATILLA JOURNAL, Pendleton, Ore., August 1976

LA BREAKDOWN: Flimsoo—which has for so long scripted Indians in a stereotyped fashion, and had the gaff to get off its soapbox—will soon be the victim of a comeback in its own front yard this Aug. 5-11. During the three days, a new wave of Indian playwrights, actors, actresses, and media folk con-

Stereotypes

This year for Indian participants will be devoted to the present status of Indian theater itself and its emerging objectives: the making since 1972—and an analysis of the images of Indians onstage, portrayed of Indians in children's theater, and a probing of pageants and plays concerning Indians but played by non-Indians. The second day will explore the future of Indian theater, with performances by the American Indian Workshop or the Native American Co-op.

The final day will say the foregoing with "practical ideas" for the development of Indian theater and film in the coming 12 months.

In search of support for two ABK members on trial in a death of two FBI agents.

JON FOX: View of the new filmed Indian point of view—of that Siletz Tribe of Oregon seeking restoration now before Congress—will be well and finely understood by the person who can be seen in KGW-TV in Portland and elsewhere. It is called "The Happy Agony." It "has a real feeling for the land and coastal tribe, where the old Siletz Reservation stretched the Pacific," says Henry Dawson Jr. Featured prominently in the film are leaders, including Arthur Bevill, Joseph Land, and Sally Stogles, together with many others who articulate the present moment behind the fictitious focal points in the past two years. Co-producers of the Siletz film are Dawson and Myl. John Pendleton of Portland's Center for Urban Education. "It's not in the way the 'Lo, the poor Indian' approach," says Dawson, "it's in the way of asking, 'Who are we?'"

There is one one God. All religions come from God. All men are brothers. Each individual must seek the truth for himself. Man and woman are equal. We should not use alcohol or dangerous drugs. We should have our parents' permission to marry.
Indians in L.A. Favor Carter

The results of a presidential preference poll conducted by Talking Leaf show that Jimmy Carter is the favorite candidate among Indians living in the Los Angeles area. A sampling of Indian people were asked if they had a favorite candidate in the November 2 election and 32 per cent said they preferred Carter, the Democratic Party nominee. The second most popular response was in the "not voting" category. In response to the question, 22 per cent of the people said they didn't want to vote for various reasons. President Gerald Ford, the Republican Party nominee, was favored by 18 per cent of the people questioned.

The remaining 28 per cent of those who participated in the Talking Leaf study were either undecided in favor of another candidate or said their choice was personal.

The actual percentage of Indian people who won't vote on election day will no doubt be much greater than 22 per cent. Many of the people who said they had a favorite candidate added that they weren't sure if they were going to vote. Traditionally, Indians have not participated to any great degree in the political processes of the country.

GIVING THEIR REASONS

People gave a variety of reasons for their selection, but it was interesting to note that people favored Carter for positive reasons, while others favored Ford for negative reasons that is, they were anti-Carter.

The comments of those favoring Carter were such as "Carter is a good man", and "He would do a better job than Nixon and Ford put together." Others were going to vote for him simply because Carter is a Democrat and, as one person put it, "I don't want any Republicans in the White House." Still others said they just wanted a change.

Judging by the comments of those who favored Ford, they actually were more anti-Carter than pro-Ford. Some people said they didn't trust Carter or that they didn't know enough about him so they were going to vote for Ford. Another person was fearful of Carter's Southern background.

One pro-Ford, anti-Carter voter pointed out that Carter is a farmer (his family owns a large peanut farm) and that it was the farmers who took the land away from the Indians; therefore, he was for Ford.

People are reminded that the election is scheduled for Tuesday, November 2. The deadline for registering to vote is October 4, one month prior to the election.

JIMMY CARTER & RUNNING MATE WALTER MONDALE

JIMMY CARTER ON AMERICAN INDIANS

I am deeply concerned with the present condition of American Indians, and believe there must be a greater sense of federal responsibility to meet our obligations to them. We must obey and implement our treaty obligations to the American Indians, and in so doing, I pledge an all-out effort to assist in the protection of their land, water and their civil rights. As part of my reorganization of government, I will review and revise as necessary the federal laws relating to American Indians and the functions and purposes of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The guiding principles of my review will be a strengthened reaffirmation of our legal and moral trust responsibilities to the American Indians, and a strong personal respect for the dignity of each of our first Americans.

PRESIDENT GERALD FORD

"This is the official statement of the Republican Party platform regarding Indians and other native Americans:

"We have a unique commitment to native Americans; we pledge to continue to honor our trust relationship with them, and we reaffirm our federal Indian policy of self-determination without termination.

"This means moving smoothly and quickly away from federal domination to effective participation and communication by Indians in the political process and in the planning, content, and administration of federal programs.

"We shall pursue our joint effort with Indian leaders to assist in the orderly development of Indian and native owned resources and to continue to attack the severe health, education, and unemployment problems which exist among Indian and Alaskan natives."
"My first day of school? I was 5 years old—1895, that was—and because my family was poor, I often went naked. Some children went to school by force, having been rounded up by the police. "I wanted to be educated, but I had nothing to wear except a thin sack shirt. So I put that on, wrapped myself in a Navajo blanket and went down to New Orzah to the Schoolhouse..."

So began yet another storytelling session presided over by Don C. Talayesva, 86, a Hopi of Old Oraibi who has been the Scottsdale houseguest of the Paul Houghtons, people he considers "family." Talayesva is the subject of "San Chief, the Autobiography of a Hopi Indian," which was first published in 1942 by Yale University Press. Now in its 2nd Yale printing, the book has been translated into countless foreign languages and published around the globe.

More than a social anthropology textbook, it is the absorbing story of a lively, imaginative, rousing Hopi who was caught in the sometimes tragic conflicts between Indian and Anglo Cultures.

But more fun than the book's are Don's "in-person" stories, drawn as visual vignettes from the octogenarian's incredible memory. For example:

"Well, when I got to the schoolhouse, the kids were bathed in tubs of water. I threw off my blanket and a white lady screamed. I thought I was being scolded for something, so I ran away. The police carried me back. "The principal told me I was a good boy and the lady would talk to me. So I bathed. But she had no clothes for me to wear except a little girl's dress, which I wore everyday until she me a pair of pants."

"I was a quick learner. The first English word I learned from her chart was "nut." It was no big deal. There was a picture of a nut beside the word. But I also learned to read: "See Dick. See Dick run." All of that stuff.

"Every day I went to school. What did I know about Saturdays and Sundays? So I went those days, too, and helped the teacher chop wood for which she gave me candy."
Italian Voters' Mood: Time for a Change to Efficiency

By ALVIN SHUSTER
THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1976

ROME, June 17—"The Italians feel that the country is in the modern age but that their bureaucracy and their government are in the feudal age.

Whatever their political nation, they feel that the country is in the feudal age. They are making headway with standards and educational innovation, but the public wants more.

Many who will vote in the national elections tomorrow are making headway with standards and educational innovation, but the public wants more.

The Communists—those of the Communists—hope for new heads of state and new faces among the dominant Christian Democrats.

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platform would have specified that no funds from the $22 million requested by the Administration could be used to produce the bomber, which urges that no additional funds be allocated to the program. The Administration has stated that it will not seek additional funding for the project unless it is convinced that the country's military needs have changed and that the program is necessary.

Consider the following example of a proposed system:

**Example:**

A new military program has been proposed with an estimated cost of $22 million. The Administration has stated that it will not seek additional funding for the program unless it is convinced that the country's military needs have changed and that the program is necessary.

**Summary:**

- The Administration's position on funding the bomber program should not be funded and qualify for your introductory offer.
- The Administration has stated that it will not seek additional funding for the program unless it is convinced that the country's military needs have changed and that the program is necessary.

**Details:**

- The Administration's position on funding the bomber program should not be funded and qualify for your introductory offer.
- The Administration has stated that it will not seek additional funding for the program unless it is convinced that the country's military needs have changed and that the program is necessary.

**Conclusion:**

The Administration's position on funding the bomber program should not be funded and qualify for your introductory offer. The Administration has stated that it will not seek additional funding for the program unless it is convinced that the country's military needs have changed and that the program is necessary.
Excerpts From Platform to Be Submitted to the Democratic National Convention

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Friday, June 24, 1976

WASHINGTON, June 23—Following are excerpts from the Democratic National Convention platform, submitted Tuesday night by the Democratic Platform Committee, which is chief sponsor of the platform for the 1976 Democratic National Convention meeting next month:

PREAMBLE

The founders of the Democratic Party—Thomas Jefferson of Virginia—set forth the reasons for this separation and the principles of a Democratic government: that all persons are equal, that their rights and opportunities are equal, that they are free, and that the government is based on the consent of the governed.

These truths may still be self-evident, but they have been tragically abused by both National Governments during the past eight years.

The Republican administrations have failed to maintain and reestablish the principles of national Government, their administrations being concerned only with the survival of the political party, thereby enabling their programs to be carried out.

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The Democratic administrations have betrayed the people's trust and have created suspicion and distrust of government and its policy actions.

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I. Full Employment, Price Stability and Balanced Growth

Republican Mismanagement

Those who were working and paying taxes are collecting unemployment benefits at a rate that is unprecedented. The annual unemployment rate is now over 9%. It is higher than it was in any year since the Second World War. This is a direct result of the Republican administration's policies. The unemployment rate in the United States has quadrupled since 1972.

2. Economic Justice

Anti-Trust Enforcement

The next Democratic Administration will make it a priority to vigorously enforce the anti-trust laws that have been in effect for over 60 years. We will ensure that all companies and industries are held accountable for their actions. We will put an end to monopolies and the abuse of market power. We will hold corporations accountable for their actions.

Small Businesses

To achieve the favorable conditions that will result in a healthy and vibrant small business sector, we will make it a priority to provide support to small businesses. We will provide access to capital, training, and technical assistance. We will create a level playing field for all businesses and ensure that small businesses have the tools they need to succeed.

3. Tax Reform

Economic Justice will also require a firm commitment to tax reform at all levels. The Democratic Party pledges to the people of America that we will create a tax system that is fair, progressive, and promotes economic growth. We will reduce the tax burden on working families, provide tax relief to the elderly, and ensure that corporations pay their fair share. We will also crack down on tax evasion and ensure that all Americans pay their fair share.

4. The Right to Integrity in Government

The Democratic Party is committed to ensuring that all citizens are treated with integrity and respect. We will hold all elected officials accountable to the public and ensure that they act with honor and integrity.

5. The Right to Fair Dealing By Government

An office of citizen advocacy should be established in the White House to ensure that every citizen's concerns are addressed. We will ensure that the government is accountable to the people it serves.

6. Older Citizens

We will not permit the erosion of Social Security and Medicare. We will strengthen and expand these programs to ensure that every citizen has access to these critical benefits.

7. Business Accountability

Unnecessary regulations should be eliminated and ineffective taxes removed from business and industry, encouraging small business and capital formation in all businesses.

8. States, Counties and Cities

To further relieve the financial and service delivery problems of all levels of government, we will strengthen and expand the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program. We support the need for a comprehensive Federal-State partnership that will fund the needs of all families and the children in their care.

9. Housing and Community Development

We support support Federal subsidies and low interest loans to encourage the construction of rental housing and community development. We will work to ease the housing crisis and ensure that every family has a safe and affordable place to live.

10. Health Care

We need a comprehensive national health insurance system with universal coverage. We will develop a comprehensive program to ensure that every citizen has access to quality, affordable health care.

11. The Special Needs of Older Citizens

The Democratic Party recognizes that older citizens have unique needs and concerns. We will work to ensure that every older American has access to the care and support they need.

12. The Challenge of Interdependence

The International Economy

We will support reforms of the international monetary system to strengthen the stability of the global economy. We will ensure that all nations have access to the resources they need to achieve economic growth and development.

Carter Vetoes Checks Containing "No"}

Carter Vetoes Checks Containing "No" 

Carter Vetoes Checks Containing "No"
No ‘Purple’ Plurality

Democrats’ Platform, Geared to Unity and to Carter, Faces a Smooth Road

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

WASHINGTON, June 16 — another delegate suggested that the Democratic National Convention might be divided over the issue of unity and Carter, so that the platform would face a smooth road.

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There is a consensus among the delegates that the platform should be divided over the issue of unity and Carter, so that the platform would face a smooth road.

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Carter Vetoes Check on Running Mate

Continued From Page A1, Col. 7

Ifany staff and followed what they called "a couple of courtesies," according to the rerun process therefore.

Apparently, the candidate said he did not want to see his running mate until the very near future.

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