
INDIAN CENTER NEWS

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 14

State of Washington
40th Regular Session

By Representatives Grant, King, Bottiger,
Beck, Marsh, Anderson, Moon, Kink,
Thompson, Bagnariol, Johnson, Sprague,
Walgren, Brouillet, Merrill, Sheridan,
Kalich, Garrett, Conner, Smith,
Charette, Haussler, Avey, Backstrom,
Perry, Taylor, Sawyer, Day and
Ceccarelli

Read first time January 17, 1967, and referred to Committee on State Government and
Legislative Procedures.

BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION ASSEMBLED:

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be
submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or
rejection, an amendment to Article VI, section 1 of the Constitution of the State of
Washington, as amended by Amendment 5, to read as follows:

Article VI, section 1. All persons of the age of ~~((twenty-one))~~ eighteen
years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all
elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state
one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty
days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to
read and speak the English language: PROVIDED, That Indians not taxed shall never be
allowed the elective franchise: AND FURTHER PROVIDED, That this amendment shall

not affect the rights of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. The legislative authority shall enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of voters as to their ability to read and speak the English language, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provision of this section. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any election on account of sex.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

HJR 14

DECISIONS ON INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS

On January 12, 1967, the Supreme Court of the State of Washington rendered its long-awaited decisions involving the fishing rights of the Puyallup, Nisqually and Muckleshoot tribes of Indians. In each case the Indians lost. In the Puyallup case, the Supreme Court held that Indian fishing rights to fish at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations do not extend to permit fishing in such a manner "as would destroy the fishery" but leave the states with power to impose such regulatory restrictions as are necessary for the conservation of fish. If the state imposes "reasonable and necessary regulations" to conserve the fishery, these take precedence over treaty rights. Supreme Court rejected the argument that the restrictions should be "indispensable to the preservation and protection of the fishery involved," a criterion that was used in the famous *Tulee v. Washington* case. In the Nisqually case, the Supreme Court at Olympia reaffirmed its decision in the Puyallup case that Indian off-reservation fishing rights are subject to regulations "necessary for the

preservation of the fishery", and again refused to apply the "indispensable" test. In addition, the Court said that if it was wrong, which it "has the right to be", the Supreme Court of the United States "is available for a final determination." In the Muckleshoot case, the Court held that the Muckleshoot Tribe had no rights under the Point Elliott treaty because although their ancestors were mentioned in the preamble of the treaty, they had not signed it or had anyone signed for them. The court refused to accept the testimony of the Superintendent of the Western Washington Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, that the members of the Muckleshoot tribe are Treaty Indians. The court added that even if the Muckleshoots were Treaty Indians they still would be subject to "reasonable and necessary" regulations as in the Puyallup and Nisqually cases.

Appeals to the United States Supreme Court are being considered.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR * * * * News Release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
For Release to PMs February 10, 1967
Hart--343-9431

SIX TRIBES TO PREPARE ROLLS FOR JUDGMENT MONIES

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has ordered rolls prepared for use in distributing judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission to six tribes.

To share in the awards, which were ordered in five separate cases, are the Miami Indians of Oklahoma and Indiana; the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; the Quileute Tribe and the Hoh Indians of Western Washington; and two other Western Washington Tribes -- Nooksack and Duwamish.

Legislation authorizing the distribution of the judgment funds was enacted during the closing days of the 89th Congress. Laws governing disposition of the judgment funds prescribe that payment rolls be established. Requirements for enrollment differ in each case.

Following are rules governing enrollment applications for the four Western Washington tribes. Application forms and detailed information may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs offices indicated in the filing requirements for each tribe.

NOOKSACK TRIBE

All persons born on or prior to October 14, 1966, and still living on that date, who established that they are descendants of members of the Nooksack Tribe as it existed in 1855, shall be entitled to be enrolled to share in the Nooksack judgment.

Filing Requirements: Applications for enrollment must be filed with the Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Box 3785, Portland, Oregon, 97208; and must

be postmarked no later than September 1, 1967.

DUWAMISH TRIBE

All persons born on or prior to October 14, 1966, and still living on that date, who establish that they are descendants of members of the Duwamish Tribe as it existed in 1855, shall be entitled to be enrolled to share in the distribution of judgment funds.

Filing Requirements: Applications for enrollment must be filed with the Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Box 3785, Portland, Oregon, 97208, and must be postmarked no later than September 1, 1967.

QUILEUTE TRIBE

Prior to establishment of a current roll, a base roll is to be established for the Quileute Tribe. This shall be done by the Secretary of the Interior with the assistance of the tribal governing body. Applicants for base enrollment must establish that they were born on or prior to December 31, 1940. No persons deceased as of that date would be eligible for base enrollment. The base roll so established shall henceforth be considered the base roll for all purposes.

Applicants for enrollment on the current tribal roll must first establish membership or derivation from the base roll. They must have been born on or prior to October 14, 1966, and be still living on that date. They must further meet the following specifications of the tribal constitution:

- 1) that they were born to any member of the tribe who resided on the reservation at the time of the applicant's birth; or
- 2) that they possess 1/2 or more degree Indian blood and were born to a non-resident member of the tribe; or
- 3) that they possess any degree of Indian

QUILEUTE TRIBE (continued)

blood and were born to parents who were both members of the tribe.

No person enrolled with any other tribe shall be eligible for the Quileute roll unless such person files a formal statement relinquishing membership in another tribe including all right, title and interest in undistributed assets of the other tribe.

Filing Requirements: Applications for enrollment must be filed with the Superintendent, Western Washington Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 3006 Colby Avenue, Everett, Wash., 98201; and must be postmarked no later than April 1, 1967.

HOH TRIBE

To be included on the base roll of the Hoh Tribe an applicant must establish that (1) he was born on or prior to October 14, 1966, and was still living on that date; (2) his name or the name of a lineal ancestor is listed on the Census of the Hoh Indians of Neah Bay Agency, Wash. (June 30, 1894); and (3) he is not enrolled with any other tribe.

No person who is enrolled with any other tribe shall be eligible to have his name placed on the Hoh base roll unless such person files a formal statement relinquishing his membership in the other tribe, including all right, title, and interest he may have in the undistributed assets of the other tribe.

Filing Requirements: Applications for enrollment must be filed with the Superintendent, Western Washington Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 3006 Colby Avenue, Everett, Wash., 98201; and must be postmarked no later than April 1, 1967.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- March 2 Education Committee - potluck dinner, 6:30 p. m.
- March 2 & 3 Abalone Classes
- March 5 Sunday Dinner - 1 to 4 p. m.
Adults: \$1.25
Children under 12: 75¢
- March 9 American Indian Women's Service League - 7:30 p. m.
- March 10 Indian Center Operating Committee - noon lunch
- March 13 American Indian Associates 8 p. m.

AIYAC

STUDY HALL EVERY WEDNESDAY at 7 p. m.

INDIAN LORE EVERY TUESDAY 7 p. m.

- April 2 Sunday Dinner

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TEEPEE NEWS

PFC Richard Rice, USMC (Quileute), son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rice, Port Angeles, Washington, recently returned from Viet Nam. They were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Warren.

Wandering Indians

Betty Seiber (Lummi) has just returned from a trip to Chicago and the East where she visited her daughter Lulu who is in the WACs.

Myrtle Landry's son Gene and his wife are going to Paris where he will study art for a year.

Nellie Pelkey and family have moved to Anacortes, Washington, where they will make their home. Replacing Nellie as Clothing Chairman is Lottie Fenton (Yakima).

Eunice Carney just returned from a trip to White Rock, B. C., Canada, where she visited her teacher, Mrs. Cammidge, whom she hadn't seen in 40 years.

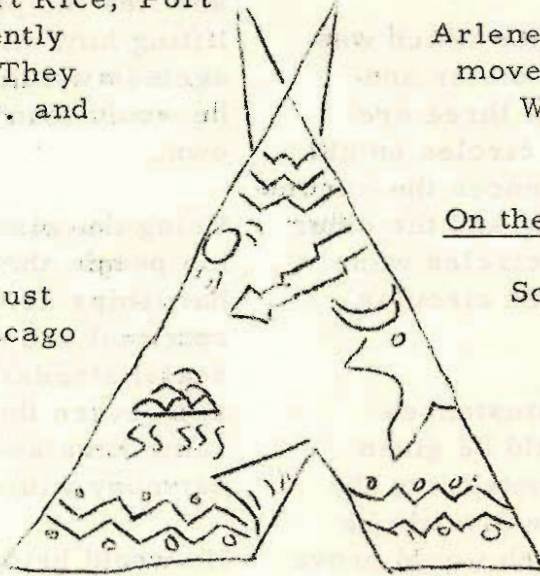
A delegation of members from the Neah Bay Presbyterian Church visited Seattle with their minister, Mr. Paterson, who showed pictures of Neah Bay to the Presbyterian Church here. Attending were: Alberta Thompson, Nora Barker, Helen Peterson, Mabel Robertson and Meredith Parker.

Welcome to the Mortgage Club

Arlene and Jim LaManna have moved into their new home in West Seattle where they are busy getting settled.

On the Sick List

Sorry to report that Georgianna Whetung is still in Group Health Hospital. We hope she is soon up and around. Her sister Marge Snowberg has been in and out of the hospital too.



More Wandering Indians

Carl and Pearl Warren took a trip to Neah Bay, Washington, where they attended the farewell party for the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McGimpsy who will be accompanying her husband to Italy where he will be stationed in the Air Force.

Zena and Roger DeLorm accompanied a group of Demolay boys to Campbell River, B. C., and enjoyed beautiful weather on their trip.

Vernon Jackson, Executive Director of the Warm Springs, Oregon, Tribe, and Jack Hunt, Reservation Programs, from Warm Springs, visited the Indian Center last month.

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THE THUNDERBIRDS

The Thunderbirds were a clan which was started by three people. A sister and two brothers, these original three are represented by three white circles on all thunderbirds. In most instances the circles are located one on each wing and the other placed on the breast. The circles were white, the color of purity, and circular symbolizing unity.

In special cases when circumstances warranted it, an Indian would be given the great honor of being adopted into the Thunderbird clan. This event would be preceded by many tests which would prove each and every attribute attained by the Indian. After being proven, the Indian

was allowed to don the feather robes and flex the power of his twin wings, lifting him into the limitless space of ageless wisdom. This being completed he would then take his place among his own.

Using the wisdom of the age, he guided his people through time of great hardships using these to nurture the spiritual growth of his people. Setting social standards for his people to live and govern themselves by and at the same time keeping them in constant harmony with nature and her forces.

He would bring the teachings which were revealed to him and also renew the irrevocable truths of the teachers which had gone before him.

By Hillaire

Indian Center
1900 Boren Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98101



Non-profit organization

Pearl Warren
3419 Benson Ave. N.
Seattle, Wash. 98103