

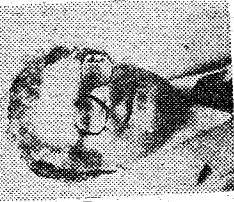
Foley to FRB: Drop rates or

U.S. Rep. Tom Foley, D-Wash., urged the Federal Reserve Board Saturday to bring down high interest rates immediately to head off the threat of a "very, very severe recession."

Foley noted that unemployment rates have hit 7 percent and may go up to 8 percent by the end of the year if the board does not "ease off on its tight money policy."

The impact of that policy, Foley told a Spokane news conference, has been most severe in the Northwest in such industries as housing, lumber and a "slide in agricultural income... that's one of the worst in my lifetime."

In other areas, Foley predicted President Carter would beat Sen. Edward M. Kennedy for the Demo-



Robert L. Rose Political Editor

cratic presidential nomination, said immediate new military action in Iran was unlikely and praised the appointment of Sen. Edmund Muskie as Secretary of State.

● Muskie — "Senator Muskie is widely admired in Congress and abroad. Everybody in Washington believes he'll undertake the job with zeal and commanding influence in

the administration." Asked if Muskie will stand up to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's foreign affairs adviser, Foley said "anybody who knows Ed Muskie knows he won't be intimidated or overawed by anybody in the administration, including the president." He added that characterization of Brzezinski "as some sort of monster

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Spokane Review, 5/4/80, A-15 chance severe recession

is a bit overscaled." ● Iran — "I don't believe an immediate (new) military response is likely" to the seizure of American hostages. "A rescue attempt such as the one that unfortunately failed two weeks ago is going to be monumentally more difficult now because of the apparent scattering of the hostages." ● Foley also said he believed it was "appropriate" that Carter was "leaving the Rose Garden" to do some campaigning since "it now appears, unfortunately, that the hostage situation can drag on for some months."

● Carter vs. Kennedy — "I still think the dynamics of the presidential race on the Democratic side heavily favor President Carter. I can't really foresee a situation, just

based on the mathematics of it, where President Carter is not likely to come to the convention in New York with less than a sufficient number (of delegates) for nomination."

● Balanced budget — "I hope we can do it this year. I have pledged to try to do it. I think there will be a balanced budget this year if the economic projections hold — but that's a big if as the unemployment rises."

● Tax cuts — Foley said he was "in agreement to a degree" with the philosophy that tax cuts promote more business and jobs but "deep cuts right now in the tax system would produce a very high tax deficit and it would be some years before the benefits would come back." He said he favored reduced taxes on savings and trimming the income

tax spectrum from its current 14-to-70 percent to 12-to-50.

● Food stamps — Foley warned that unless Congress passes some emergency legislation the food stamp program will run out of money by June 1 and 21 million persons, three-fifths of them elderly, disabled or children, will be hurt.

"It would be terribly damaging to them. It would be the worst possible way to handle the problem," he said.

Foley said legislation to extend the program contains the "strongest provisions ever included in any federal program" to protect against fraud and error and assure "that the people who receive the benefits are the people who deserve them."

Black Falasha Jews in Ethiopia may be facing 'new holocaust'

By WANDA A. ADAMS
Herald Religion Writer

12/81

He will not reveal his name. He will not talk about his family or background. He allows no pictures of his face.

He is a Falasha Jew, one of the black Jews of Ethiopia, and he fears for loved ones in his homeland if his activities are revealed.

Nahom Ben Yossef, as he calls himself, is traveling this country to talk about what he calls "a new holocaust." He was in the Seattle area this week, concluding of a month of interviews, speeches and talks with political leaders sponsored by the American Association for Ethiopian Jews.

Ethiopian Jews are being murdered, imprisoned, raped, sold into slavery and economically oppressed, according to Nahom and other expatriates and observers.

A Nov. 15 New York Times article quotes 13 Americans and Canadians who traveled to Ethiopia earlier this year, confirming that arrests and torture are taking place. Falashas living in Ethiopia have been reduced from 28,000 in 1975 to 10,000 this year, according to reports from Simcha Jacobovici, an Israeli researcher who has studied the problem.

About 3,000 live in refugee camps in bordering countries such as Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan, Nahom said. The rest have died, many of malnutrition, he said.

Nahom said the man behind these atrocities is Major Melaku, the military governor of the Gondar Province in North Ethiopia, where about 85 percent of the Falashas

'Many Ethiopians actually believe that Falashas are the cause of bad luck because they have this 'evil eye.'

live. "He is meshuga, crazy," Nahom said, comparing him to Adolf Hitler or Idi Amin. "And he is fanatically anti-Jew."

He said the Soviet-backed Ethiopian government of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam winks at Melaku's activities. "Maybe they do not know," he said cautiously. "I do not want to talk about politics."

Mengistu's government promised the disenfranchised serfs and Jews of Ethiopia 10 hectares (about 2.5 acres) of land each when they deposed Emperor Haile Selasse in 1974, Nahom said. But in Gondar, this has not come to pass, he said.

Instead, Jews may be arrested on any pretext. Jews have been arrested for selling unleavened bread and other such activities, Nahom said. Some have been shot on the spot for speaking out against Melaku. Nahom himself was imprisoned four months for speaking out on political issues.

Nahom fled Gondar when he heard he was to be arrested again. Since Falashas are not allowed to leave the country, he walked 240 miles, traveling only in darkness. He lives in Israel and although he said he was not trained for it, he is dedicating his life to helping Falashas escape

from Ethiopia.

For the most part, the Falashas' plight has been invisible to people outside Ethiopia. Even in Israel, there was little support for Falashas until the late 1970s, when Prime Minister Menachim Begin took up their cause. He has supported the right of Falashas to emigrate to Israel, Nahom said.

Israel's rabbis, too, have declared the Falashas to be "true Jews, brothers and sisters," Nahom said.

Nahom wants Israel to organize a mass exodus for the Falashas from Ethiopia to "our homeland." He said high officials in the Israeli government support such a rescue attempt but bureaucrats in the Jewish Agency, which handles immigration, do not.

Ninety percent of the Falashas are illiterate and very poor, and that works against them, he said. He admitted there may be some racism in the reluctance of immigration officials to ease the Falashas' move into Israel.

The Falashas' very name is an insult. The word means "stranger," Nahom explained. "Although we have lived more than 2,000 years there, we are strangers," he added with a smile. "We have also another name," he said in his accented but understandable English. "Buda. It means 'an evil eye.' Many Ethiopians actually believe that Falashas are the cause of bad luck because they have this 'evil eye.'"

They call themselves Beta-Israel, the house of Israel.

Ironically, the Falashas once ruled a part of Ethiopia. "We had seven kings and then a queen, Yehudit," Nahom said. Yehudit attempted to banish Christians from the land of Beta-Israel and was deposed by them in the 15th century. Her name is still held in contempt by Ethiopian non-Jews.

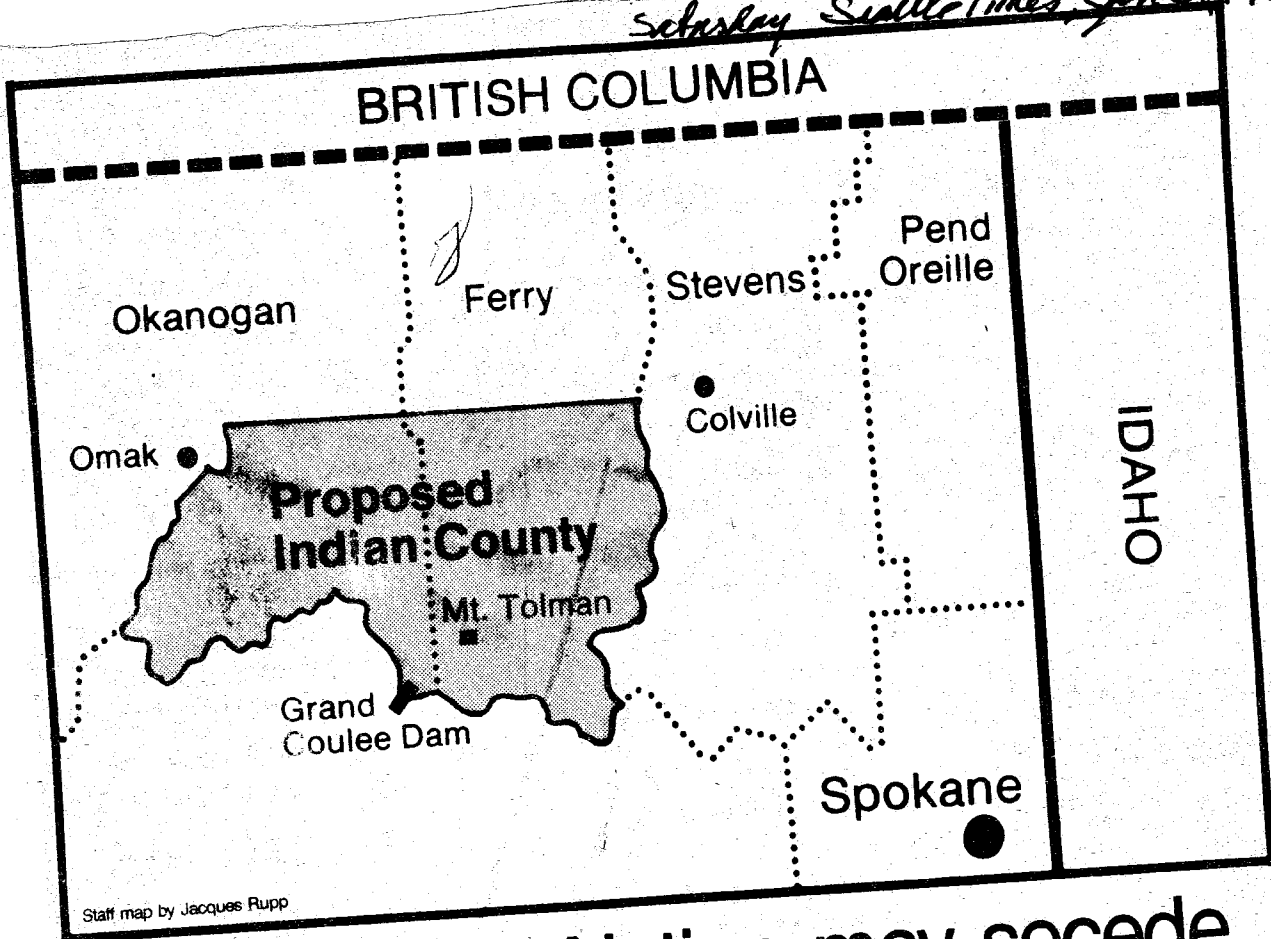
No one knows when the Falashas lost contact with other Jews, but it was centuries ago. They were not "rediscovered" by the outside world until the late 1800s.

Nahom's grandfather and father were students of the man who is credited with bringing the Falashas into the world of 20th century Judaism. Jacques Faitlovich spent 51 years, from 1904 until his death in 1955 helping provide medical relief, education, and other opportunities for the Falashas. Many doubted that the Falashas were "true Jews" until Faitlovich persuaded the chief rabbis of 44 countries to recognize their legitimacy.

Between Yehudit's time and the birth of the present government, the Falashas have been "the poorest of the poor." At first, they farmed, paying 75 percent of their yield to landlords, Nahom said. Now, they mainly subsist by crafts — blacksmithing, pottery, weaving and the like.

But Nahom believes the Falashas have no future in Ethiopia, that they will never be allowed to live freely and practice their religion there. He has asked people like Sen. Henry Jackson, whom he visited in Washington, D.C., to put pressure on Ethiopia to allow the Falashas to leave.

The western regional office of the American Association for Ethiopian Jews is at 304 Robin Hood Lane, Costa Mesa, Calif. 92627 (714) 642-7215. Grace Rubin, Nahom's hostess on his visit to Washington state, has further information at 4-232-8584.



Colville Indian Nation may secede, turn reservation into new county

SPOKANE — (AP) — The Colville Indian Reservation, half in Ferry County and half in Okanogan County, may secede and form Washington's 40th county, says a lawyer for the tribe.

"From what I've found out so far, it's quite possible and feasible to form a new county," said Robert Pirtle of Seattle, who represents the Colville Indian Nation.

The plan is the result of a long-standing dispute about the Colvilles' dealings with outside authorities. There have been frequent legal battles over issues ranging from tobacco sales to fishing and hunting rights.

The latest concerns the policing of the sprawling reservation in North Central Washington. After the Supreme Court decided tribal police lack jurisdiction over non-Indians on the reservation, the Colvilles decided to have tribal officers deputized by both counties. Okanogan agreed, Ferry County refused.

"The way is clear," Pirtle said, adding that he was studying both the economic and legal possibilities of forming a new county. The only problem is that any remaining county must not be left with fewer than 4,000 residents, he said.

"We might have to set the new county's borders a little smaller at first to satisfy the law. Then, when Ferry County grows enough, we could annex the rest of the reservation," he said.

The new county would have a smaller tax base, but the requirement for services would be smaller. And a new factor is the Mount Tolman mine which begins operation this year on the reservation. Monday, a joint-venture agreement was signed between the tribe and AMAX, Inc., to mine molybdenum and copper.

The county could contract some services, such as welfare, road maintenance and schools, to the Colvilles.

Indians Ban Oil Tankers

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Vancouver Island Indians, who recently laid claim to the stretch of ocean from the island to the 200-mile Canadian territorial limit, have forbidden oil tankers to enter their claimed area.

The Nuu-Chah-Nulth (Nootka) Tribal Council, composed of 15 West Coast bands, also wants tankers passing through adjacent water to guarantee payment of any costs incurred if spilled oil drifts into its claim.

The strait is part of the sea area the Indians have claimed to gain control of the fishery off the island. The claim, based on traditional use and occupancy by the seafaring bands, currently is being studied by Canada's Indian and Northern Affairs Ministry.

Seating 27 July 81

B.C. Indians charge bureaucrats live it up

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Native Indian accusations that federal bureaucrats are wasting money on liquor and parties while they live in abject poverty on reserves have fueled tensions in a week-long occupation of Department of Indian Affairs offices.

Terry Williams, spokesman for the Indians, who are protesting squalid conditions on reserves and a reduction in government funding, said her fellow protesters had found receipts in the downtown offices that backed her assertion.

But an Indian-affairs spokesman denied the charge, saying the receipts were from a regular

staff-run lottery.

Ms. Williams said one receipt indicated \$1,750 was spent on alcohol alone for a smorgasbord party for department personnel.

"At the community level if we ask for anything that costs not even that much, they refuse us," she said.

The Indians, whose numbers increased throughout the week from the original 35 occupiers, said there also were receipts for large sums of money for things like birthday cakes.

Walchli said the department

Indians may sue to block oil-rig assembly project

By Eric Pryne
Times staff reporter

OLYMPIA — A bill that would help assure construction of the proposed Chicago Bridge & Iron oil-rig assembly yard near Ferrisdale, Whatcom County, may violate Indian "Phase II" treaty fishing rights, the chairman of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission said yesterday.

If the bill becomes law a lawsuit is possible, said Bill Frank.

"But we would hope that the citizens of the state . . . would stand up and be counted now, instead of waiting for the tribes or a tribe to come forward and be the real person," he added.

According to the "Phase II" fishing-rights decision of Judge William Orrick, the state is obligated to protect fish from environmental harm that would deprive tribal fishermen of a moderate standard of living based on fishing. Frank's remarks came after a House Labor and Economic Development Committee hearing on the

CBI bill, which already has passed the Senate.

Indian, sport and commercial fishermen — who haven't agreed on much in recent years — have banded together to fight the legislation.

CBI wants to fill 28 acres in the Strait of Georgia near Ferrisdale, then use the newly created land to build offshore oil-drilling rigs and other large marine structures.

The Whatcom County Council last year approved 15 amendments to its shoreline master program to permit CBI to build. But the state Department of Ecology vetoed most of those amendments, saying they didn't square with the state Shoreline Management Act.

The bill now before the Labor Committee would change the law, designating the CBI property a "shoreline of statewide economic significance." Fishermen, environmentalists and the Tacoma Boatbuilding Co., a CBI competitor, oppose the change.

The bill also would remove the Department of Ecology's veto power over changes in local shore-

line programs.

Much of the testimony at the hearing was identical to that offered at a Senate committee hearing earlier this month. Fishermen said the filling and dredging would destroy herring, crab and salmon habitat. CBI consultants said the impact wouldn't be that serious, and could be mitigated.

Labor and business leaders, speaking for the bill, said Whatcom County and the state need new industry and new jobs. Critics said many of the jobs would go to people from out of state.

The bill had its critics on the Democratic side of the table — especially Rep. Joanne Brekke, D-Seattle, who sparred throughout the hearing with the committee chairman, Rep. Paul Sanders, R-Bellevue.

Brekke wanted to ask witnesses questions. For the most part, Sanders wouldn't let her, saying he wanted to give all who wanted to speak a chance to testify first.

Sen. John Jones, R-Kirkland, the bill's chief sponsor, contended

the real "special interests" that would benefit from the bill are the unemployed of northwest Washington.

"Who really is the special interest?" Jones asked rhetorically.

"CBI," Brekke muttered.

But Rep. Sid Flanagan, R-Quincy, said the taxpayers also would benefit, since CBI would create jobs without any public expenditure.

Bill Quehm of the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce said the state might as well forget about attracting new industry if CBI is rejected. "Our reputation will precede us," he predicted.

The 1,000 jobs CBI will generate will reduce unemployment in Whatcom County, which now tops 13 percent, he added.

"That (the promise of jobs) was what sold Gray's Harbor on the WPPSS plants," said Rep. Carol Monohon, D-Raymond. "If we could get our unemployment down to 12 percent, we'd celebrate."

CBI backers argued that the CBI property and other lands near Cherry Point, Whatcom County, are best suited for heavy industrial development. Harry Fulton, former Whatcom County planning director, said the county made a mistake in classifying the CBI beach "conservancy" in its shoreline master program.

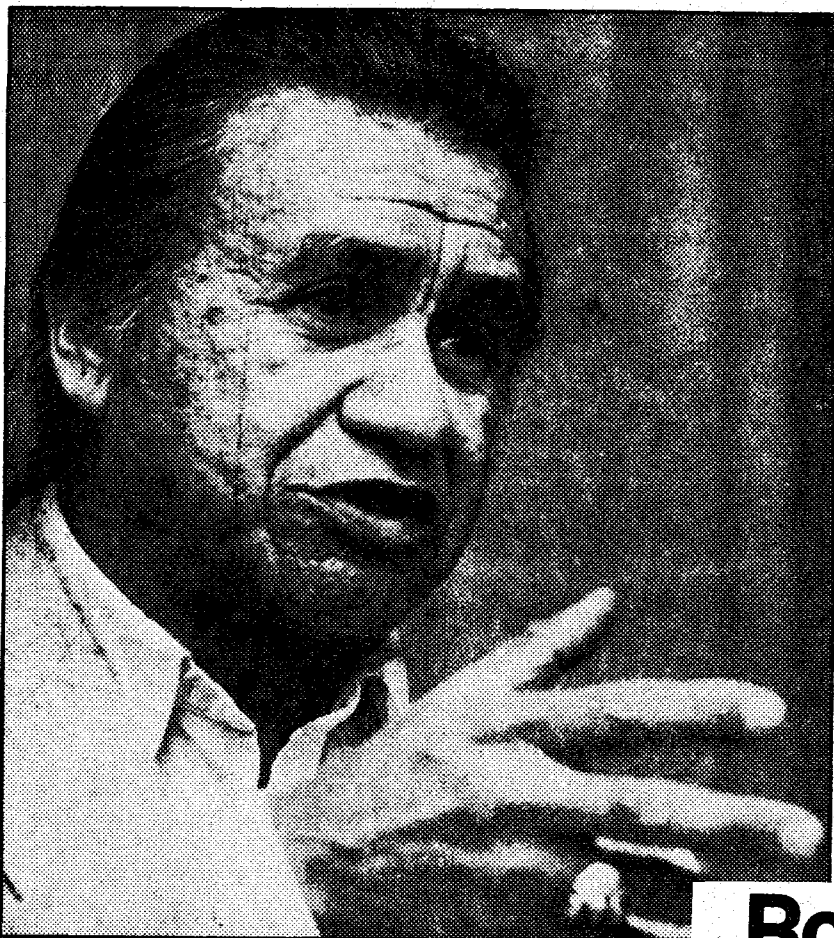
Quehm called Cherry Point "a area of statewide, and probably hemispheric, economic significance." Dave Seymour of Citizen for Sensible Industry, an anti-CB group, found irony in that the bill would remove the Ecology Department's veto power over changes in local shoreline programs.

"We are talking about a state national, hemispheric decision — and we are turning it over to the county," he said.

"You're pitting a county with limited resources against a pretty big corporation," said Dean Morgan, lobbyist for Citizens for Sensible Industry and Tacoma Boat, and a former Boeing lobbyist. "I used to work for one — I know what they can do."

"I would submit they (the county) are going to be out-gunned."

After the hearing, Sanders said the committee probably will make a decision on the bill at a meeting at 6 p.m. today.



Richard S. Heyza /

Billy Frank, Jr.: He has seen salmon species dwindle.

Rotarians get Indian view of salmon woes

by Carol Ostrom
Times staff reporter

The several hundred members of the Seattle Rotary Club gathered for lunch yesterday, sang the national anthem, saluted the flag and prayed for help in tolerating differing opinions.

And then the group — many of whom are sport fishermen — turned over the microphone to Billy Frank Jr., chairman of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, to tell the Indians' side of the salmon story.

Frank, whose long hair hung down his back in a thick, black hank, tried to soften the experience a bit. If only politicians were more like business leaders, he told the Rotarians. "They don't think like the business community," he said. "They think of the quick who's-going-to-vote-for-'em."

Frank, like his 102-year-old father, lives on the Nisqually River, and has watched the river's salmon runs dwindle over the years. Because the fragile environment has been damaged, "there is not enough salmon to go around," he said.

And unless the effect on salmon runs is considered as part of the cost of future projects, he said, salmon will be wiped out for everyone, Indians and sports fishermen alike.

Frank and the Indian Fisheries Commission oppose construction of the proposed Chicago Bridge & Iron oil-rig assembly yard near Cherry Point, Whatcom County, contending it will damage fish.

Including protection of salmon in the planning process will cost much less than long court battles later, Frank said.

In the past, no one thought about the effect on salmon when trees have been cut, when watersheds have been disturbed, Frank said. "Nobody saw that salmon — they never protected him, and that's why we're in this situation right now."

"I'm here to protect that salmon. I'm not here to stop progress."

Frank said he thought sports fishermen and treaty Indian tribes could agree on "95 percent" of the specifics for salmon protection.

Big salmon, "salmon we could be proud of," once flooded our rivers, he said. "I hope in my lifetime to be able to see that they will be there in the future."

Guatemala massacre report

P-1 News Services

GUATEMALA CITY — Some 200 Indian men, women and children were beheaded in four Guatemalan villages on the eve of the army's presidential election victory, unconfirmed reports said yesterday. The army said the reports were overblown.

The Guatemalan newspaper Prensa Libre said the killings took place Saturday in four villages in the county of Zacualpa in Quiche province in northwestern Guate-

mala, site of increasing activity by leftist guerrillas and government attempts to suppress it.

Because officials have no witnesses, they do not know who killed the Indians, a branch of the Mayan people who populate much of the country, the paper said.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a House subcommittee postponed action on the first congressional challenge to the presidential certification that opened the way for continued military aid to El Salvador.

The Inter-American panel of the Foreign Affairs Committee had been scheduled to vote on a resolution to nullify President Reagan's declaration that the Salvadoran government "has taken explicit action to end human rights abuses."

But Rep. Daniel A. Mica, D-Fla., obtained the agreement to postpone action until after the March 28 election in El Salvador, arguing that action now could touch off increased violence in the Central American country.

State's divisive tactics in fish dispute

The following was submitted to *The Times* as a guest article by the Rev. Loren Arnett, executive director of the Washington Association of Churches; Dr. William Cate, president/director of the Church Council of Greater Seattle; the Rev. A.G. Fjellman, bishop of the Pacific Northwest Synod, Lutheran Church in America, and the Rev. D. Harvey McIntyre, executive director of the Washington State Catholic Conference.

THE chronic conflict over the issue of Indian fishing rights in this state has once again reached a boiling point. The consequences are potentially disastrous for all concerned. As leaders of various religious groups who are concerned about all of the parties to the conflict, we are deeply concerned by recent developments:

— By hearings conducted by the State Department of Fisheries on the chinook allocation and conservation issue. The hearings spread further confusion and misunderstanding of the issues among many members of the angry sports-fishing community.

— By the continuing recalcitrance of the state in its dealings with the tribes, most recently in the chinook case, and by its practice of forcing on the courts those decisions that are needed but politically unpopular.

— By the increased evidence of racism and threats of violence that surround this dispute.

— By the support of a steel-head bill, by all but one member of this state's congressional delegation, that would abrogate an important aspect of Indian treaty

rights.

— By several measures that have been introduced into the Legislature that exhibit gross misunderstanding of treaty rights, and in particular a measure (a memorial, JHM-20), now actively being considered, that fruitlessly would put to a vote of the public the issue of Indian claims to resources in Washington State.

We feel compelled, in response to this litany of conflict, to raise several points:

1. The language of the resolution in the Legislature refers repeatedly to the treaties of the 1850s as "granting" or "giving" the tribes certain rights.

This language is grossly misleading and can only further inflame passions. The treaties represent an agreement whereby the tribes traded invaluable land and unlimited freedom in exchange for protection of a few limited rights, including the right to fish.

2. The State of Washington has pursued a course of judicial appeals and litigation against the tribes and their guaranteed fishing rights for decades; a strategy that has rarely been vindicated by court decisions.

More importantly, it has been the focal point of unceasing conflict among the people of this state. State officials too often have pointed to various pending appeals as a basis for hope to those who, in the interest of their sport or livelihood, would like to see the Indian rights abrogated. The result has been embittering to all. It has been particularly cruel in giving false hope to those who ultimately cannot be supported by a limited fishery.

The cost of this strategy has been incalculable. It has diverted state and tribal funds and energies from protection and enhancement of the fish resource and its environment.

This tenacious pursuit of legal strategies and related administrative and legislative action by Washington State in opposition to the Circuit Court of Appeals' decision in 1978, when it rejected the state's original appeal of U.S. vs. Washington (the "Boldt decision"):

"The state's extraordinary machinations in resisting the decree have forced the District Court to take over a large share of the management of the state's fishery in order to enforce its decree. Except for some desegregation cases, the District Court has faced the most concerted official and private efforts to frustrate a decree of a federal court witnessed in this century."

It appears that this legacy continues. We, as citizens and as representatives of religious traditions committed to justice, refuse to be identified with this strategy and will continue our efforts to correct this course of action by the state.

3. We are deeply concerned over the surfacing of racism in the conflict.

This is not a new development. However, the current policies and posture of the state will, we fear, continue to foster such hatred and conflict. The recent series of hearings by the Department of Fisheries on negotiations with the tribes regarding the management of the chinook salmon had no legal or policy function. It provided, in-

stead, a forum before which the anger of some members of the sports-fishing community could be expressed in support of a continued adversarial position of the state. The expression of this anger, as reported in the press, was tainted with the language of racism.

Similarly, two of the current measures before the Legislature, which call upon the president and Congress to abrogate all treaties as they relate to natural resources, provide another basis for false hopes and a forum for anger.

The legislative memorials do not alter the rights of tribes or the responsibilities of the state; nor does the state referendum that one measure would create. It would put to the voters one of the most polarizing issues in our state without resolving any issues. The only likely result can be further division and diversion of state resources.

We call on government officials to examine the impact of their actions on the long-term needs of the fish resource and on the need for conciliation among all people of our state. We are heartened by the efforts of the tribes and of some non-Indian fishing leaders to move from confrontation to a new path of negotiations and mutual efforts for protection of the fish and their environment.

Above all, we must avert the nightmare of escalating racial division, which is the inevitable product of past and current government policies. This will require leadership among people in positions of public responsibility in addressing anew the realities of the law, the requirements of the fish resource, and the demands of justice.