

# opinions

## “Speaking up...”

## be involved”

# How architect got \$20,000

by Jim McClure  
R-Idaho

U.S. Senate

Farmers will be hopping \$20,000 bonus on top of his salary for devising the failing farm policy of the United States Department of Agriculture's farm \$20,000 pay bonus. And, the taxpayers picked up the tab.

Let's look at one case. Howard Hjort (pronounced "Yort") was given a \$20,000 bonus on top of his salary for devising the one of the bureaucrats who came up with the grain em-bargo fiasco. Hjort is ex-tremely slow to adjust loan other over-paid top federal rates. Hjort refused to have similar bonuses. The tax-payer is picking up the tab, and this is all so-called reform by the majority in Congress and President the Carter. Clearly it's time for a change in that thinking.

had been a success, perhaps he would deserve a \$20,000 bonus. But no Howard Hjort and his are in fact selling out our Treaty rights.

Editor:

This letter is written because I am one tribal member who is very concerned. More tribal members should be concerned also, and make their feelings known regarding the action of the three (3) council members who I think these three council members need to sit down and study the Fort Bridger Treaty, 1868.

Why should the non-Indian employee have the privilege to our treaty rights? When a non-tribal member who is of Indian descent does not have this privilege. What in heaven's name do these three council members have on their minds to even suggest a proposal for a non-Indian. Have they forgotten that our own Tribal members and other Indian tribes, are in the court system today fighting to preserve the Hunting and Fishing Rights?

If this is their philosophical beliefs on how they are governing our Indian values and tribal matters. Then it is time tribal members look into how they conduct the internal system and management for the tribe.

This is only one of the many concerns I have.

Think about the action of the three council members, and speak up Tribal members! We should all be involved in the preservation of our Hunting and Fishing Rights together.

rican Films and

Sincerely yours,  
Louella Hutchinson



# Local

## Ft. Hall orientation & tour

by Lori Edmo  
for the News

The annual orientation and tour of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation sponsored by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Inc. will be held Friday, October 24, 1980.

The event will provide participants with an insight on the tribal organizational structure, the Fort Bridger Treason area and numerous other areas on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Registration is limited to the first 100 applicants so, if you are interested please contact Nancy Murillo, Director, Tribal Health Dept. at 237-0405 ext. 277; Nick Nichols, Sho-Ban Communications 237-0405 ext. 215; or Leo Cerino, TERO 237-0600; and Bernadine Ricker, Indian Health Service, 237-2531.

The tentative agenda for the tour:

8:00-9:00 Opening Shoshone-Bannock slide show; government; overview by tribal leaders.

9:30-9:45 Break - coffee, juice.

9:45-11:15 Presentations: Program managers and tribal leaders, Health & Human Services, Economic and Natural Resources.

11:15-11:30 Tours of Human Resource Development Center and Tribal Business Center.

11:30-12:30 Cultural demonstrations:

Arts & Crafts, dancing, (Dome room)  
12:30-1:30 Lunch - Multi-purpose room (traditional Indian meal)

1:30-4:30 Bus tour: Agency campus area, Fort Hall area to Simplot Gay Mine, Sands Road to Bottoms Bench Road.

Last year's tour proved to be very successful and beneficial so, if you are interested it would be a good time to take advantage of the opportunity.

### WHO'S IN CHARGE HERE?

WHAT ARE THE HISTORICAL AND LEGAL BASES YOUR TRIBE USES FOR MAKING DECISIONS AFFECTING YOUR SCHOOLS, YOUR SERVICES, YOUR BUSINESSES, AND YOUR GOVERNMENT? FIND OUT!

MAKE IT A POINT TO KNOW YOUR RIGHTS! LEARN ABOUT THE ISSUES WHICH ARE AFFECTING THE SURVIVAL OF ALL INDIAN NATIONS!

ATTEND THE INDIAN SOVEREIGNTY, JURISDICTION, AND TREATY RIGHTS WORKSHOP TO BE HELD IN THE TRIBAL CONFERENCE ROOM OCT. 7, 8, & 9 FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. EACH DAY.

**Three-day workshop on Indian Sovereignty, Jurisdiction and Treaty Rights to be held at Fort Hall, October 7-9 1980**

**JURISDICTION, AND TREATY RIGHTS WORKSHOP TO BE HELD IN THE TRIBAL CONFERENCE ROOM OCT. 7, 8, & 9 FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. EACH DAY.**

**EVERYONE IS WELCOME  
NO TUITION, MEALS PROVIDED**

Presented by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Council

and  
The Institute for the Development of Indian Law  
Indian Legal Curriculum & Training Program

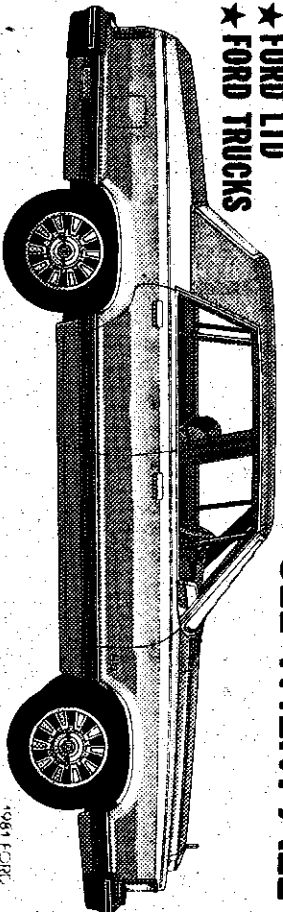
**THE  
1981  
FORDS!**

★ **THE BRAND-NEW ESCORT!**  
BUILT TO TAKE ON  
THE WORLD

★ **THE ALL-NEW GRANADA!**  
BUILT FOR A CHANGING WORLD

- ★ THUNDERBIRD
- ★ MUSTANG
- ★ FAIRMONT
- ★ FORD LTD
- ★ FORD TRUCKS

**SEE THEM ALL**



1981 FORD  
GRANADA

**New Car Showings Oct. 3 & 4  
20TH CENTURY FORD BLACKFOOT**

# THREE-DAY WORKSHOP ON INDIAN Sovereignty, Jurisdiction and Treaty Rights to be held at Fort Hall—October 7-9, 1980

On October 7-9, 1980, to Indians have been passed the Institute for the Development of Indian Law Kirke Kickingbird, Executive Director for the Indian Legal Curriculum and Training Program will be presenting a three-day federal Indian law workshop on the subjects of "Indian Jurisdiction" and "Indian Treaty Rights" at their Fort Hall Indian Reservation. The workshop will be co-sponsored by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and the Institute. It will be held in the Business Council chambers and will run from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day. The workshop is open to the public on a tuition fee basis and participants will receive a noon meal free of cost.

The Institute, in partnership with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, is conducting a series of workshops for Indian attorneys and tribal communities. The instructors will be Charles Chibitty, Comanche-Shawnee and private field attorney in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Lance Lu-United States have been dominated by the Federal government through executive orders and court decisions. In fact, law and more specifically over 5,000 statutes, treaties and agreements pertaining to and treaty rights.

Many Indian nations have already benefited from the legal training workshops. As Indian nations continue to assert more of their sovereign powers, these workshops provide tribal members with the information necessary to strengthen tribal governments and to work for their self-determination.

Fashion 80

# David Garth on the Road to November *How Anderson Could Do It*

**By Alexander Cockburn & James Ridgeway**

With the primaries over, one momentous question for Democrats, for Republicans and for the single most potent force of the whole primary season, the "un-

decideds," is whether John Anderson can translate the patina of "honesty," "forthrightness," and "thoughtfulness" into substance. The necessity for action is rapid-

ly approaching. Even though in just one month—to take California—Anderson jumped six points to establish himself as a candidate of increasing (Continued on page 13)

# SLARKOVER



a small elite, wracked by  
As carried by the battle for  
ne people start to rebuild.

## MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

**I**T WILL TAKE MORE THAN NATIONALIZATION and a year of revolution to change LANICA, the Nicaraguan national airline. But despite a four-hour delay at the Mexico City airport, the first detectable changes in the new Nicaragua were already visible. A year ago we flew into Managua in a near-empty plane with three armed *Somozista* agents. This year 100 excited Nicaraguans were flying home to take part in the celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinista revolution.

Along with regular luggage, people were taking home cardboard boxes and cartons of powdered milk, medicines and veterinary supplies. "There are still many shortages in the country, but already things are beginning to change," said Ernesto, a slightly-built 18-year-old Sandinista combat veteran standing in line. "I've been studying industrial engineering in Mexico for the last year. It's

# MANAGUA: AUSTERE PROGRESS AFTER ONE YEAR

Spanish colonel fort that overlooks the city of Masaya. He pulls up his pants leg to show us the scar from a bullet and parts his hair to show where his scalp was lacerated by shrapnel. "Many friends were killed, but we now know

(the platform calls for an aid cut-off to Nicaragua, rescinding of the Panama Canal Treaty and closer cooperation with various right-wing regimes in Latin America.)

One of his bigger cheers came when he told the story of how, having allowed Nicaragua to become a base for the Bay of Pigs invasion, former strongman Anastasio Somoza asked only that a hair from Fidel Castro's beard be brought back to him. "I brought the whole beard with me today," Castro said.

### Discipline and vigilance.

Speakers from the FSLN stressed the importance of reconstruction, education and vigilance against foreign intervention. Foreign minister and Jesuit priest Miguel D'Escoto privately told a group of journalists that any direct U.S. military intervention in El Salvador would have to be seen as a direct attack on Nicaragua. This last point was stressed by a



Larry Boyd

RA is now the largest single coffee - improvement, sports, social activities like

march by the new voluntary Popular Sandinista Army at the end of the event

**H** signs of war are the signs of the revolution. New construction is going on everywhere. Brightly colored billboards encourage active participation in the militia, the literacy campaign, the agrarian reform. A new park is being built amidst the rubble and overgrown desolation of downtown, destroyed by earthquake in 1972. New sewage lines and water mains are going in in the poorer barrios like Las Fuentes and Las Americas. Despite objections from some members of the private sector who feel "their" resources are being squeezed, most people are enthusiastic about what's happening. Most, but not all.

We hitch a ride with a cotton farmer, part of Nicaragua's still significant private sector. Over 90 percent of cotton production remains in private hands, although INRA, the Agrarian Reform Institute, controls the export trade and half the processing facilities. Of the other two major cash crops for export, INRA controls only 10 percent of the cattle

*repaired, you might think there had been no war but for the stone memorials on every streetcorner.*

ask. He smiles and flexes his finger as if pulling a trigger.

"The CDSs (Sandinista Defense Committees) are not just to defend against counter-revolutionaries. They have many different functions in our communities," says Marta Fernandez, her

poorly-made cotton dress spotted with paint from the banner she and her neighbors are stenciling to hang in front of their housing development in Barrio Don Bosco. "Even though ours is a middle-class neighborhood we support the revolution as actively as others because it was so bad before. During the fighting we couldn't leave our houses without the *Guardia* shooting at us.

a.m. on July 19. By the time the press hit the streets at 7:00, caravans of buses, trucks and tractor-drawn carts from the countryside were jamming up the roads leading to the new 19th of July Park, a huge bulldozed field southwest of Managua.

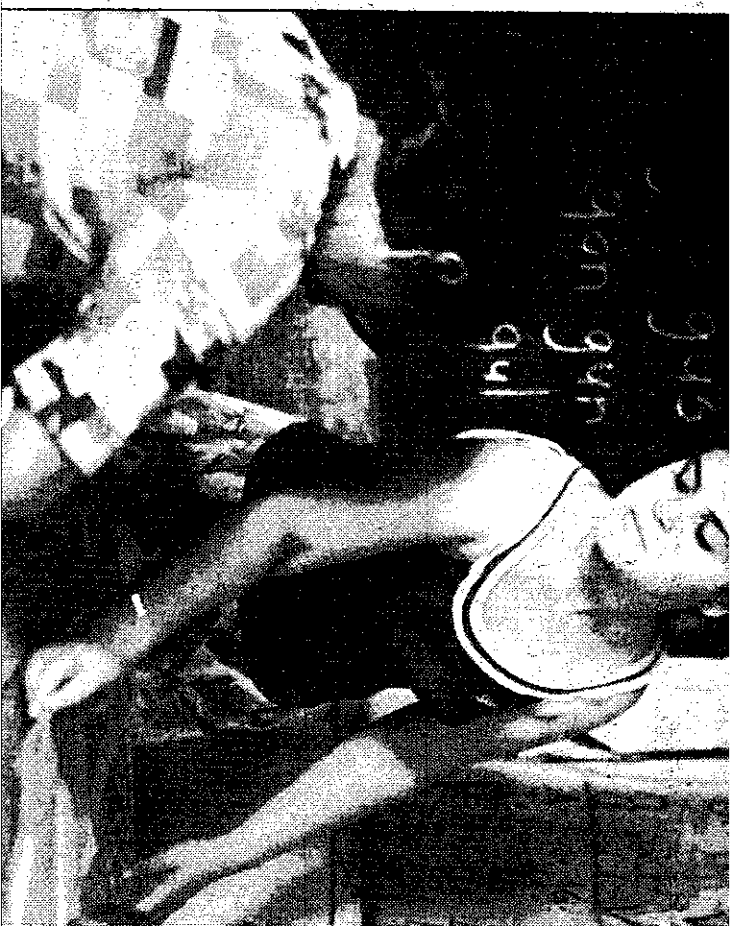
For over four hours, 500,000 people stood under a broiling sun to view the procession of marimba bands, steel drums, political speakers and war heroes.

Invited keynote speaker Fidel Castro got a loud cheer when he promised to keep his remarks short and—"in the spirit of pluralism"—non-incendiary. In a 40-minute speech he praised the Nicaraguan revolution as an example for



chance to participate in the reconstruction of the country but is failing in its task," says *Barricada*, the FSLN's main propaganda organ, in one of the many editorials complaining about the lack of internal reinvestment by the country's rich. "We only have a provisional government right now. We're waiting for free elections so that we can have the self-determination we fought for," CO-SEP responds. "Then, we'll see real improvement in the economy."

Since the internal market could never generate enough capital to rebuild, Nicaragua stands in desperate need of foreign aid if it is to realize its ten-year, \$2.5 billion reconstruction plan. Venezuela and Mexico recently signed an agreement guaranteeing Nicaragua a supply of oil at below world prices. West Germany, Holland, Brazil and Costa Rica have given some tens of millions in low-interest loans, as have a number of multinational banks in order to guarantee earlier loan payments. The Central American



for being rather fussy about things. We are not going to let him rewrite it by putting statements in the record.

"The legislation is pretty clear. I don't dismiss easily the fact he is going to be chairman of the Energy Committee. But good luck if he wants to go into this bill. It takes two houses to get anything passed, and I think we are done on this legislation for a while."

However, another congressional source, who asked not to be identified, said, "It really looks as though there is going to be some litigation involved in this. The tables have turned. There's no question about it. The burden is on us now."

**Behind the push to get Swift to write the response** to McClure was the City of Seattle, which has perhaps the most to lose.

One of the main issues McClure raised involved a provision that would establish a "mandatory billing credit" the B.P.A. would extend to local utilities that develop conservation programs and renewable and alternative-energy sources.

ble and would create utter chaos in the operation of the regional-electric-power system under the bill.

McClure went on to say that unless the B.P.A. chief has discretionary billing-credit authority, he would not be able to carry out his responsibilities under another provision of the power bill.

**To back up that contention, McClure engaged Jackson** in a colloquy, included in McClure's remarks, in which Jackson seemed to agree with McClure's position.

Joel Merkel, a Jackson aide, said the colloquy between McClure and Jackson was written by an aide to McClure. Merkel said he is sure Jackson "intended no diminution of the administrator's requirement to provide mandatory credits."

But others said Jackson's response seemed to indicate he agreed with McClure.

"This was a slip (by Jackson) on this particular provision," said one source familiar with the situation. "There's no question about the fact that Scoop's going along with it is going to create a further

way McClure meant it, "you tend to wipe out" the section of the bill aimed at rebuilding fisheries on the Columbia River and its tributaries.

McClure contended the fisheries provisions apply to "future actions only and preclude any retroactive aspect."

**Said Finnigan: "Nobody is suggesting you go back to Year One. But mitigation obviously deals with what's going on now or in the past."**

McClure's analysis of the fisheries provisions "is not a reasonable interpretation of the statute. I think it is fairly clear that existing facilities are going to be affected by the fish-and-wildlife provisions of this act," Johnson said.

McClure also said he objected to a provision of the legislation that assures that conservation programs will be given a small advantage over development of new energy sources.

McClure said he was pleased that the House added a "sunset" amendment calling for review after seven years of the language giving conservation measures an advantage.

tation of several key parts of the measure that finally was approved by Congress last week after a four-year battle.

The controversy is over comments placed in the Congressional Record by Senator James McClure, Idaho Republican, challenging measures that would allow Seattle and other utilities to receive credit for energy conservation and promoting protection for fish runs on the Columbia and Snake rivers.

Jerry Johnson, a lobbyist for the City of Seattle, termed McClure's tactics "deceptive." Seattle supported the version of the bill that passed the House last week, was accepted by the Senate and now awaits President Carter's signature.

McClure, a conservative, publicly supported the bill but was unhappy with provisions added by the House that were aimed at encouraging energy conservation and rebuilding Columbia and Snake river salmon and steelhead runs damaged by hydroelectric dams.

When the House sent the bill back to the Senate, which had approved its own version earlier, Senator Henry Jackson, chief Senate sponsor of the bill and chairman of the Senate Energy Commit-

sional Record of a senator's interpretation of a particular bill wouldn't have much significance, especially if it involved language conceived by the other chamber of Congress.

But there is ample reason those who worked on the bill in the House are worried about what McClure did:

When the new Congress convenes in January, McClure will be chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, which could give him a key role in selecting a new chief for the Bonneville Power Administration.

The head of the B.P.A. will have authority to carry out provisions of the regional-power bill.

**McClure also would be in a position to try to change those provisions of the bill he didn't like, although the possibility he could force changes in the next few years is slim.**

But most important, McClure's comments in the Congressional Record would have to be considered as part of the legislative history in any future legal challenge to the provisions of the power

are not going to putting statements in

"The legislation is dismissed easily the chairman of the Energy good luck if he wants takes two houses to and I think we are do for a while."

However, another source, who asked said, "It really looks going to be some this. The tables have question about it now."

**Behind the push the response to Mc** Seattle, which has lose.

One of the main involved a provision "mandatory billing would extend to local conservation programs and alternative-energy

The idea of

Department of Education  
education programs from kindergarten. Academic year 1980-81 would be a decrease of 61.3 million students reached in the

3. million persons will be employed as 0,000 will be working as superintendents, members.

be the primary activity of 61.4 million in a Nation with a population of more than will be direct participants in the education

y include students enrolled in publicly and

level (Kindergarten through grade 8) is expected to decrease from 31.6 million in the fall of 1979 to 31.1 million in the fall of 1980. Elementary enrollment has a continued reduction in the number of students. This trend is expected to be reversed, and the rest of this decade.

through 12), a 2.8 percent decrease from 15.3 million in the fall of 1979 to 14.8 million in the fall of 1980. High school enrollment has experienced small decreases each year. Grades 9 through 12 are expected throughout the decade. The population continues to decrease.

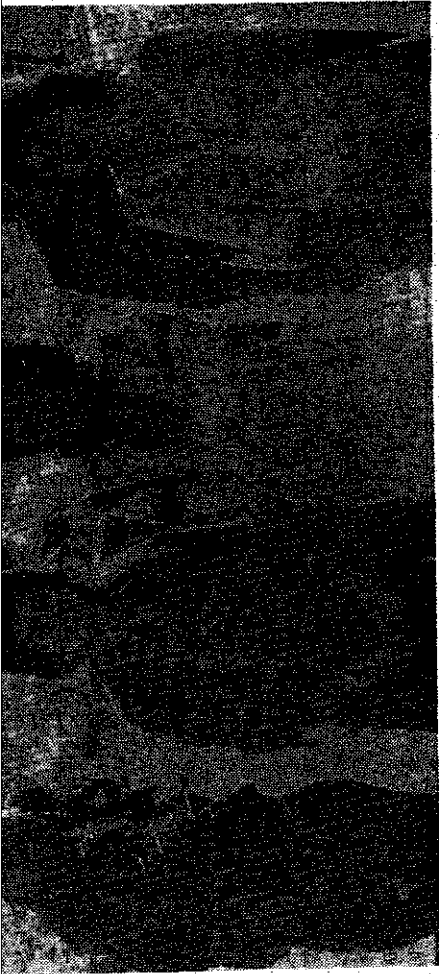


Photo by Bret Haskett

FT. HALL — Sho-Ban School students recently elected their student body officers.

Students running for office were required to take a petition around acquiring ten signatures which would make them eligible.

Student

**Other highlights of the forecast:**

—About 3.1 million persons were graduated from high school in 1980, and the graduating class of 1981 is expected to exceed 3 million. The peak year for high school graduates was 1977, when 3,161,000 persons received their diplomas.

—The estimates for the number of earned degrees to be conferred during the year 1980-81 are: bachelor's degrees, 952,000; first-professional degrees, 70,000; master's degrees, 316,000; and doctorates, 33,000. The figures for bachelor's and first-professional degrees represent all-time highs. The estimates for master's and doctor's degrees are down slightly from the peaks attained in 1966 and 1973.

—The support provided by the Federal government for education at all levels continues to grow. Federal grants for educational purposes (including grants to individuals as well as to educational institutions and agencies) increased nearly three-fold over the last 10 years—from \$8.7 billion in Fiscal Year 1970 to approximately \$24.4 billion in 1980.

Total expenditures for education from all sources amounted to about 7 percent of the gross national product last year.

# WANTED

## WE PAY OR LOAN CASH ON

- Saddles
- T.V.'S
- Western Equipment
- Sterro
- Bits
- Jewelry

# Sho-B

*Newsworthy items to inform to Tribal Happenings on up things concerning the Red*

*Keep in touch with whats h dian people in the news to*

Yes, I want to \$5.00 for 26

Yes, I want to \$10.00 for 52

Please bill me  CR

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

September 17, 1980

Fort Hall, Idaho

at each of dif- resources needed for those programs. More than 280  
HS Director Dr. tribes complete TSHP's for the recently developed IHS  
ort of this pro- *National Plan for Fiscal Years 1981-1984*, which was  
th of the Tribal mandated by P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Care Im-  
ess, which was provement Act. Dr. Johnson has stated that much of  
the opportunity the data in the TSHP's could be utilized in the budget  
and identify the development process.

One of the most important aspects of this entire pro-  
cess of tribal involvement in the IHS budget is that it af-  
fords tribes the opportunity to take a bold new step in  
furthering the principle of Indian Self-Determination. In-  
dian people have seen tremendous improvement in their  
health care over the last two decades. But there is much  
room for growth. If Indian people are to have a truly ac-  
tive voice in improving the quality of their health care  
services, there must be a greater commitment to health  
management and administration, with an eventual goal  
of having tribes and Indian organizations actually pro-  
viding the health care services to their people. Tribal in-  
volvement in the development of their health services  
budget, as proposed by the National Indian Health

# ... in favor aga

— Only a favored few would significance of Ed Meese's No. 1 aide to President-elect Hoover interviewed on national TV.

distinctive design on the tie and the White House premature of Meese to wear it.

letter. The design was the logo at Stanford University, and at first glance the and the White House were power on the Stanford campus buildings.

er subtle reminder of the opened in the past few years lect and his staff and the 61- often has been described as a sent-in-exile.

indication that the ascenden- ite House means the exile is

ampaign year, Reagan turned intellectual substance to his broad range of domestic and w, as he starts to shape a s expected to lean heavily on personnel and policy advice.

em may be to persuade him ' said Peter J. Duignan, a

e and our ability to affect creased. The mood of the ore to our side."

er staff members reject any heir close relationship with ize the institution and thus e credibility of its work.

was politicized by its close F. Kennedy," Duignan said. danger of that."

Reagan advisers, Martin An- s specialist, and Darrell of the Office of Emergency d M. Nixon's administration, e from Hoover.

ff members, including W.

## CLOSE-U

welfare. We must replace rhetoric with a dynamic defense.

In many cases, the book elaborates on Reagan said or goals that he pursued in the course of his campaign as he borrowed Hoover ideas and philosophy. For

— A chapter on welfare by Robert Anderson, calls for establishing a national work requirement for welfare recipients and transferring authority and responsibility for welfare to local governments.

— Thomas G. Moore, an economist and an adviser to Reagan, writes that the solution to energy needs and to heavy dependence on oil is to deregulate the energy industry and let marketplace set prices.

— Milton Friedman, senior adviser and Nobel Prize-winning economist, writes that the solution to government spending and cutting is to create a healthy economy.

— Hoover's associate director Col. Richard Starr, a hardline conservative, heads Hoover's international strategy and advises Reagan on the Soviet Union in Europe, writes that no SALT II treaty is better than one that "shackles the arms race."

Starr calls for "tough bargaining" with the Russians, predicting that Soviet arms sales in the 1980s "will continue to be semi-unscrupulous and dedicated to the arms race."

Among the other Hooverites on the task forces is the director's vice director, Campbell, an authority on social security. She has called for creating incentives for people to work past normal retirement age and phaseout of spouses' benefits for widowers as a means of solving the fiscal crisis.

Thomas Sowell, a black economist, has removed Hoover from University of California and is working on a Reagan education bill that supported Reagan's argument that the minimum-wage requirements for teenagers will alleviate unemployment among blacks. He has labeled government programs

large segments of the Stan  
an impediment to unrestrict

nder the guidance of  
20 years ago, Hoover  
research and its bas

has moved toward intellec  
recognized for sound rese  
viewpoint much as the wo  
Brookings Institution in W

Former President For  
for advice on taxation, g  
health care in 1975 but was

beachhead thus establish  
now seems on the threshho  
envisioned by its founder.

Alvin Rubushka, one  
United States in the 1980  
that Reagan would show u  
his prize, thank his vo

gracious about President  
television careers, held a

n is that "he's bright, he learns fast,  
rupid. He's not an intellectual, but I  
y President since Woodrow Wilson  
lectual, and he made a disaster of

er it was founded in 1919 with a  
from Herbert Hoover, a Stanford  
a repository for research material  
nd Eastern Europe, the Hoover

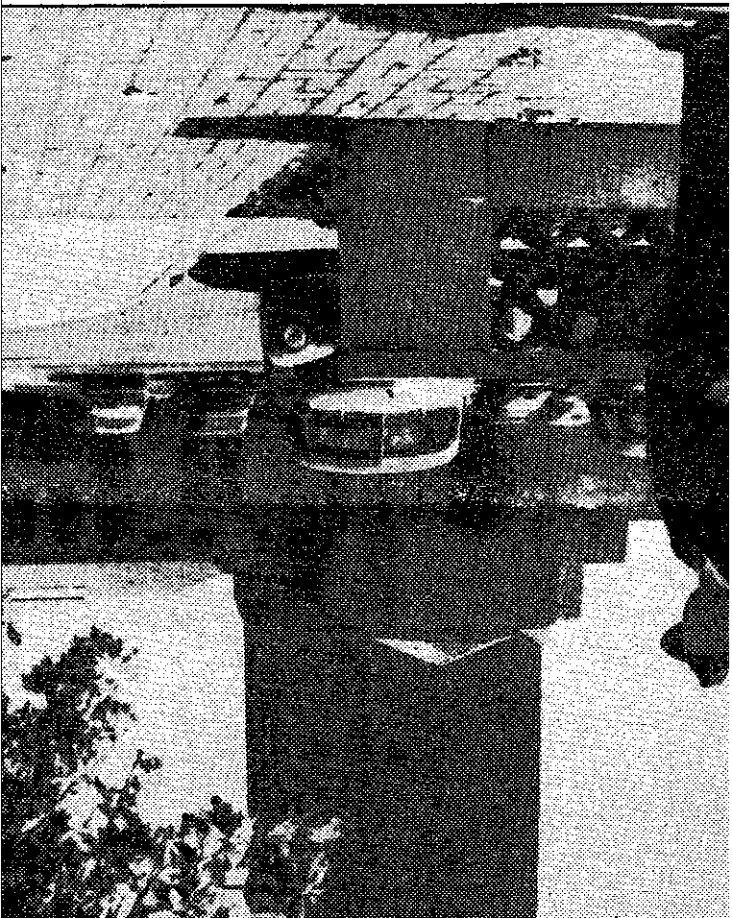
shed in the backwaters of academe,  
idently anti-Marxist mentality and  
tors for its narrowness of purpose.

were compounded in the late 1950s  
Hoover defined what he saw as its

: "The purpose of this institution  
s research and publications, to  
evils of the doctrines of Karl Marx  
nism, socialism, economic materi-

such ideologies, their conspiracies,  
the validity of the American

stands in front of Stanford's Hoover Tower in 1951.





ter of 1977, it was y. This \$477 million to offset its profits of corporation got a tax

el plant was built in Few steel corpora- ant capital improve- What improvements a result of pressure nmentalists. Bethle- a new blast furnace ant by the threat of te Water Resources rmaces had caused ly built "L" furnace blast furnace in the

was reduced from ar. Today there are of this, the workers eel last year than in

s by the consulting ciates says that "the rests squarely on the rom chief executive. He that "the word

noting that U.S. steelworkers are still the most productive in the world, though their rate of productivity has not increased as rapidly as have some others. The study blames the slower increase in domestic productivity on "continuing U.S. dependence on relatively small, old, and poorly laid-out plants."

The congressional report also showed that domestic steel profits over the past decade were greater than those of any other industrial country when compared to the assets invested. These corporations have siphoned this money out of steelmaking. They have diversified. The giant of the industry, U.S. Steel, has put its capital into more profitable enterprises, such as the chemical industry and oil-drilling equipment.

Bethlehem has bought into the plastics industry. In addition, two major steel corporations, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Jones & Laughlin, were purchased by conglomerates to make use of their cash flow for other investments.

**The underlying issue** in the controversy about productivity is the corporations' desire to lower real wages. The congressional study lists the cost of U.S. steelworkers to their employers at \$14.70 an hour in 1978, more than a third of which was for benefits, particularly medical insurance. In com- parison, steelworkers in Japan and West Germany

form of higher import tariffs and speedier depreci- ation allowances.

This is a pivotal time for the steel industry. Without radical changes it will soon be a shell propped up by government subsidy while corporate capital is turned toward diversification. The government must ensure development that strengthens the entire industry. The government has taken control of the industry during crises such as wars; we are now in another such crisis.

There must be a program for jobs. Such a program would put tax money to work funding programs that use steel and produce jobs.

The old saw is that war is good for our economy, and it obviously follows that defense spending is, too. This is not true. A study by Employment Research Associates of Lansing, Mich., reports that almost a million jobs were lost due to federal money being spent for defense between 1970 and 1974. The report shows that twice as many jobs can be created in the private sector with the same amount of money.

Nor is defense spending a bonus for the steel industry. Steel production was higher in the three years after the Korean war than it was in the war years of 1951-53. The same was true for the Vietnam-war era.

What we need is government intervention of the

12-15-80 The Times

corporations profit by dismantling plants and eliminating workers. For example, Bethlehem closed major sections of its Johnstown, Pa., and Lackawanna, N.Y., plants in late 1977.

Although much of the actual loss did not affect Bethlehem in the third quarter of 1977, it was entered in the books that way. This \$477 million paper loss enabled Bethlehem to offset its profits of the previous three years. The corporation got a tax refund of close to \$140 million.

**The newest domestic steel plant** was built in 1964 near Burns Harbor, Ind. Few steel corporations have made any significant capital improvements in the past 25 years. What improvements have been made seem to be a result of pressure from government and environmentalists. Bethlehem was encouraged to build a new blast furnace at its Sparrows Point, Md., plant by the threat of \$1,000-a-day fines from the State Water Resources Board. The obsolete blast furnaces had caused tremendous pollution. The newly built "L" furnace is the largest, most efficient blast furnace in the Western Hemisphere.

The industry's work force was reduced from 544,000 in 1953 to 342,000 last year. Today there are 80,000 fewer workers. In spite of this, the workers turned out 25 per cent more steel last year than in

to produce 3.5 million tons of iron-ore pellets in the first year . . . We gave them 6 million tons. We are the best work force in the world."

**A June, 1980, congressional study** agrees, noting that U.S. steelworkers are still the most productive in the world, though their rate of productivity has not increased as rapidly as have some others. The study blames the slower increase in domestic productivity on "continuing U.S. dependence on relatively small, old, and poorly laid-out plants."

The congressional report also showed that domestic steel profits over the past decade were greater than those of any other industrial country when compared to the assets invested. These corporations have siphoned this money out of steelmaking. They have diversified. The giant of the industry, U.S. Steel, has put its capital into more profitable enterprises, such as the chemical industry and oil-drilling equipment.

Bethlehem has bought into the plastics industry. In addition, two major steel corporations, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Jones & Laughlin, were purchased by conglomerates to make use of their cash flow for other investments.

**The underlying issue** in the controversy about

blames the present intervention. But, Federal Protection Agency and Health Administration its solution more form of higher imation allowances.


This is a pivot Without radical c propped up by gov capital is turned government mus strengthens the er has taken control e as wars; we are n

There must b program would p programs that use

**The old saw** economy, and it spending is, too.

Employment. Res Mich., reports tha due to federal i between 1970 and as many jobs can with the same amo

Not to be taken



WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials said yesterday that, despite the harsh words uttered by President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig last week about the Soviet Union, plans are being developed for resuming discussions with Moscow on key arms control questions.

But the officials said that, if the Soviet Union disregarded the warnings from the United States and other Western countries and intervened militarily in Poland, this would likely make arms control talks impossible.

Poland has become a major concern of the new administration, with sources saying Haig is following developments person-

stressed the dire consequences to East-West relations that would be caused by an intervention.

Gromyko responded in a message delivered by Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin on Thursday, and reportedly adhered to Moscow's position that the Soviet Union is backing Poland's efforts to solve its problems by itself and that Western countries should not interfere.

So far, the Soviet troop deployments around Poland have not changed significantly since the Carter administration in early December expressed public and private concern about a possible invasion. But Haig said in his news conference Wednesday that the readiness of the Soviet forces, estimated at 500,000, has declined some-

lysts is the apparent increase in the Soviet press about "Washington" in Poland. It has been that before an intervention in media would launch a major justify the move, as it did prior to the Czechoslovak i

Attention has been focused remarks last week accusing Union of supporting "interventionism" around the world, and comments at his news conference Soviet Union has viewed detroy way street" and that Moscow the right "to commit any crime to lie," to further its goals

These remarks, not drew retorts in the Soviet

# Security Pledged for U.S. Embassies

S\* 2/2/81

# Salvador Envoy

ernment. At least 10,000  
e been killed in political  
his struggle, with recent  
hat arms shipments have  
ng the Salvadoran guerril-  
ghboring Nicaragua.  
he Carter administration,  
Department and Central

not linked to social legislation, such as  
distribution of land from large estates  
to peasants, and a reduction of kill-  
ings of political dissidents by right-  
wing death squads linked to the secu-  
rity forces.  
Emphasizing the need for popular  
support for the government to prevail  
over the guerrillas, White's efforts

ments of external arms to the guerril-  
las. But United States support for land  
reform, and White's demand that  
there be a serious investigation of the  
killing of three American Roman  
Catholic nuns and a lay missionary,  
aroused the anger of right-wing Salva-  
dorans, who have access to Republi-

said that any announcement on his  
future would have to come from the  
State Department.

(In a related development, The  
Post-Intelligencer learned yesterday  
that two exiled representatives of the  
Salvadoran guerrillas visited Ottawa,  
the capital of Canada last week, in an  
effort to encourage Canadian support.

N — Secretary of Haig has removed a career Foreign who is under heavy blican conservatives as ambassador to El ng to State Depart-

ted here for consul- by Haig and was Reagan administra- nting a new ambas- or shortly, as a sign

that country and Central America, the sources said.

Haig has ordered an inter-departmental review of United States policy toward El Salvador, but this has not yet been completed. State Department sources said that White, who has 25 years in the Foreign Service, had not been offered a new assignment.

White played a major role in shaping U.S. policy toward El Salvador during the past year, in which a Marxist-led guerrilla insurgency has been trying to overthrow a military-backed

persons have been killed in political violence in this struggle, with recent indications that arms shipments have been reaching the Salvadoran guerrillas from neighboring Nicaragua.

During the Carter administration, the Defense Department and Central Intelligence Agency maintained persistent pressure for increased military training and shipments of combat equipment to Salvador's armed forces to face the guerrillas.

White resisted new United States military aid to El Salvador that was

distribution of land from large estates to peasants, and a reduction of killings of political dissidents by right-wing death squads linked to the security forces.

Emphasizing the need for popular support for the government to prevail against the guerrillas, White's efforts in El Salvador combined \$90 million in economic aid last year to prop up the battered economy, and smaller amounts of military aid, which reached \$10 million for this year, in response to evidence of greater ship-

# Envoy

From Page A-1

Affairs Minister, the equivalent of the American secretary of state.

(During the meeting, Oqueli told McGuigan the guerrillas hoped to open a constructive dialogue with the American government.)

Also participating are representatives of the Defense Department, CIA, National Security Council, and other offices of the State Department. A report to Haig is expected by next week.

White, 54, is a Latin American specialist who was ambassador to

las. But t reform, there be killing o Catholic aroused t dorans, v can con Helms, c eign Rela America, House aid White

# Named Sec. of State

12/16/80

**CLUSIVE**

**The P-I**

speculation that Reagan is about his choice, transition yesterday that the delay in processing clearances and to the announcement with other

sources said that some Reaganers were pushing to move quickly with more Cabinet appointments, but others wanted enough to include the appointment of at least one black of a

announcement because the first eight appointees were all white males.

Reagan aides said that Jewel S. Lafontant, a black lawyer from Chicago, had been in line for announcement last week as secretary of housing and urban development, but some hitch developed late last week and now it is unclear whether she will get that post. Another leading black candidate for a Cabinet-level post is Thomas Sowell, an economist now working at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

Betsy S. Murphy, a member of the National Labor Relations Board, is a prominent candidate for secretary of labor, though some Reagan aides insist that Ray Donovan, a conservative New Jersey businessman, is already "locked in" to that appointment. Ry

one account, Reagan called to offer him the job a fortnight ago.

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, the prospective chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, has been backing Mrs. Murphy but she is vigorously opposed by some right-wing conservatives, including the National Right to Work movement. Initially, it had been reported that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was backing Donovan, but Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons informed Reagan last week that this was incorrect.

Reagan associates and congressional sources have reported that Reagan has settled on Richard Lyng, former commissioner of agriculture in California as secretary of agriculture. Transition aides also reported that James A. Baker III, Reagan's White

House chief of staff, had already made some choices for his staff, including Lyn Nofziger, former Reagan press secretary, as White House political director, and Max L. Friedersdorf, former White House aide in the Nixon and Ford administrations, as congressional liaison chief for Reagan.

These sources said that Baker was also considering Rich Williamson, a legislative aide to Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., as deputy chief of staff but had not yet chosen a White House press secretary.

Ed Meese III, counselor to the president-elect, has said that the Reagan administration intends to reduce the size of the White House staff, and Baker is reported to be at work on a reorganization study that will make some staff efficiencies and cutbacks possible.

# Haig To Be Named

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times

WASHINGTON — President-elect Ronald Reagan is ready to name Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. as secretary of state and conservative former attorney James G. Watt as senior secretary, Reagan transition sources reported yesterday.

The sources said it was hoped that announcements would be made in the next few days.

Watt, a 42-year-old former member of the Federal Power Commission, is

anti-pollution inspection requirements.

Watt declined to take a phone call but Beverly Kinard, a spokesman for the organization, said that the Mountain States Legal Foundation had been formed in 1977 as a non-profit public interest law firm by people who did not believe that court decisions "necessarily reflected the true public interest or gave adequate consideration to private enterprise, private property, or individual liberties."

Although Watt emerged only recently as the front-runner for the Inte-

## EXCLUSIVE To The P-I

continuing speculation that Reagan is uncertain about his choice, transition sources said yesterday that the delay was for processing clearances and to combine the announcement with others.

These sources said that some Reagan advisers were pushing to move

announcement because the first eight appointees were all white males.

Reagan aides said that Jewel Lafontant, a black lawyer from Chicago, had been in line for announcement last week as secretary of housing and urban development, but soon which developed late last week and now it is unclear whether she will that post. Another leading black candidate for a Cabinet-level post is Thomas Sowell, an economist working at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

Betty S. Murphy, a member of National Labor Relations Board,

Sunday, February 1, 1981

# ould be richest Ala

## Alas- ALASKA

many  
mense  
lose to  
it is

to be  
regula-  
ned to  
major  
in the

ginning  
a Coal  
nsored  
pment  
took  
y.

Alaska  
rsity of  
rtment  
nic De-  
a Rail-  
ering.  
Alaska  
or be  
es and

alone  
totally  
rce po-  
ey, the  
ouncil's  
ere is  
ow' for  
ng-term  
fail to  
v, these  
otiated  
coal will  
il after

t more  
al could  
w, with

me coal  
l Mine,  
own of



**STANTON H. PATTY**  
Times staff reporter

Anchorage and Fairbanks needed coal for power generation and heating.

The peak production of 865,000 tons was attained in 1953.

But as oil and natural-gas fields were developed in the Kenai-Cook Inlet area, coal use declined. Except for the Usibelli operation, the slump continues.

All that may change as Alaska takes a new look at coal — and the timing couldn't be better. Coal could be America's ace in the hole

for coping with shortages.

- Coal and many economic opportunities will be on the agenda at a resources conference March 16.

Sponsors include the Chamber of Commerce, the State Chamber of Commerce, and the Port of Seattle.

The conference, "Resource II," follows a presentation by the speaker in 1974, when he was all about Prudhoe Bay.

James Watt, the secretary of interior, may be a speaker.

- A face familiar to many Alaska visitors will be missing from the scene in the winter season.

Chester Seveck, a well-known tour guide and a most-photographed man in Alaska, died Jan. 29 in Fairbanks at age 91.

Chester leaves a wife, three grandchildren and several children, and some memories for this traveler.

**FREE BEEF FREE BEEF FREE BEEF**

**FREE BEEF FREE**

**Tires**

**LES SCI**

Gift Certificate



former Alas-

askan coals  
fur content  
g states in

e 10 to 20  
as Alaskan  
r' Western  
times the  
in Alaskan

askan coal

s of Alaska  
swamps  
vegetation  
plants and  
ed. In time  
turned to  
the devel-

d soil and  
y lowlands  
ed materi-  
rations of  
ects grew,  
ned layers  
s repeated  
y level put-  
ure on the

and dried,  
first grade  
nous coal.  
t took a 20-  
e to form  
coal.

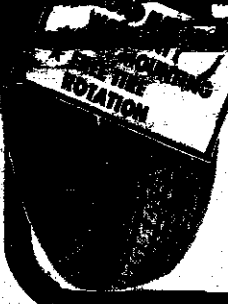
is an old

e in Alaska  
lest on the  
America —  
sians when  
d called it

at Port  
western tip  
. The Rus-  
ly coal to  
nts in Cali-

at only one  
as sent to  
after that,  
aper coal  
Australia  
The Rus-  
e closed in  
ure. Then,  
for Alaska

FREE BEEF FREE BEEF FREE BEEF FREE BEEF FREE BEEF FREE BEEF FREE BEEF FREE BEEF FREE BEEF



SIZE	PRICE
155-13	\$33.9
165-13	35.2
165-15	40.3

EXCHANGE FET FROM \$1.45 TO \$

## GLASS BELTED 30,000 MILE WARRANTY



# \$4

SIZE	PRICE
BR78x13	
DR78-14	
ER78-14	
FR78x14	
GR78x14	

## 4 PLY PO



# \$

SIZE	PRICE
B78x13	\$
D78x14	
E78x14	
F78x14	

EXCHANG

# University directors arrested in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — (AP) — Police raided a Roman Catholic high school yesterday and arrested eight deans and 13 other officials of the University of El Salvador as they gathered for a meeting, the government announced.

A university spokesman had reported the directors were kidnaped by about 20 armed men, but junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte said later that security forces made the raid because they believed that the Democratic Revolutionary Front was meeting at the high school.

The front is an umbrella organization of left-wing, nonguerrilla groups seeking to topple the civilian-military junta. It is the main political opposition to the four-man junta, which is dominated by the centrist Christian Democratic Party.

The government has not declared the FDR illegal, but under a state-of-siege edict in force since March, the government can arrest anyone without giving reasons.

A government official said those arrested were taken to police headquarters for questioning.

The official said that among those detained were the university's acting rector, Miguel Angel Paredes, and Secretary General Ricardo Calderon, both members of the FDR leadership.

There was no immediate indication why the university directors were meeting, but it could have been to prepare for reopening the school.

Antonio Ulloa, named rector after the university was closed by the government, was assassinated in October. He also was a member of the FDR leadership.

*Seattle Times 2/11/81*

# Business

## Rate Hikes to Start WWP Rate Hike

PREEC  
staff writer

very simple dis-  
Water Power  
se. Citizen's For  
he rate increase  
s raised by the  
d the answers  
the heart of the  
er energy costs  
remely complicat-  
before rate hike  
way through the

Utilities and  
ommission will  
ympia Tuesday to  
examine WWP's  
se. Last week, the  
ities Commission  
ng on the request,  
ot only a fraction  
r, it did get a con-  
sorts — part of a  
rsial accounting  
d significantly in-  
bills.

EEK, CFFR per-  
ne city council to  
study the rate in-  
ect on the city and  
ch gave the group  
advance its argu-  
request.

Idaho is any indi-  
irection that the  
- it hasn't been in  
WWP and their op-

For the 12 months ending July 31, WWP's total revenue increased 22 percent over the 12 months that ended July 31, 1979. But that increase was not enough to cover WWP's increase in expenses, such as a 39.8 percent jump in the cost of natural gas and a 34.2 percent jump in the cost of electric power the company had to buy. The result is an 8.9 percent drop in net earnings, down to \$2.39 per share from last year's \$2.76.

WWP POSITION is that the only cure for the bad news is to build more power plants to provide electricity to meet what they expect are serious shortfalls coming in the near future.

By 1983, the utility will not be able to meet the projected demand

---

**WWP says it needs  
money to meet  
future electricity  
demands**

---

for electricity if the supply of water for the system's dams is below "critical water" levels. Curtailments and blackouts are among the possibilities for the near future that

"W  
weatl  
tive  
"And  
adop  
prog

CF  
com  
prog  
noun  
earl  
spen  
loan

cons  
prog  
next  
B  
assi  
rese  
hea  
kno  
tha  
is

pro  
dor  
A  
we  
adv  
ver  
Sp  
30  
we

in  
gi  
ba  
sa  
na  
ci

# ek osal

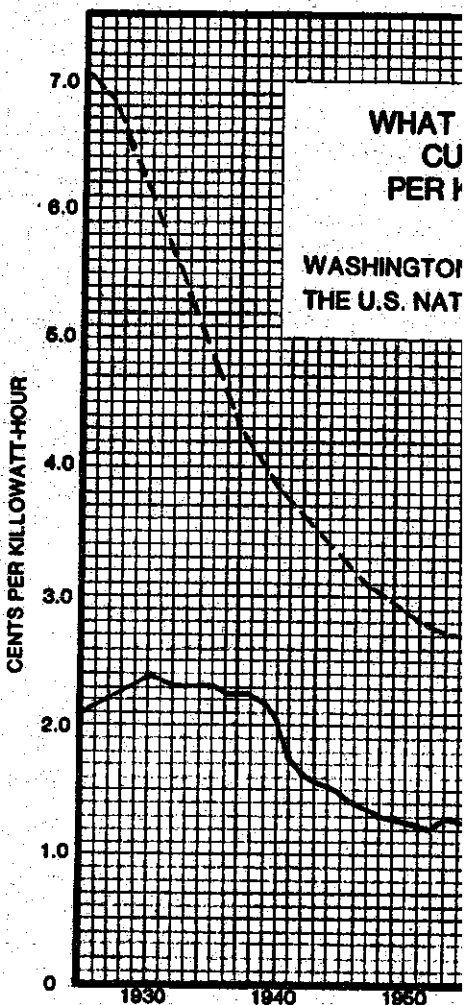
Electricity rates are the nation," Redmond these solar projects to pay for them- are expected to s were higher, they themselves faster."

GENERAL LEVEL of has produced a ws that even if they ested increase, they g the same dol- electricity that they

of operating have ince 1940," Witter

construction figure in wween WWP and its f the huge increase ction costs, WWP construction work CWIP, in the rate e allowed to charge er than borrow he plants and then s for the plants af- t. CFFR calls this VP and bitterly de- of senior citizens plants when they e the benefits.

ARIOUS disagree- commission gave to charge consum- of the money spent missioner Perry i his reasons for n opinion charac- legal language.



"BUT AS WITH war being too important to be left to generals, energy has become central to the concerns of all. Everyone who flips a light switch — or doesn't — is actually making energy policy today,

people from their ancestral homelands.

"Without actually knowing who lived there—Congress, the Federal Government, and the Interior Department have been in favor of the Hopis," said spokesman of the Navajos, Percy Deal. The former joint-use land located in Arizona was set aside by the President of the United States in 1882 and by an Executive Order 2.4 million acres of land was set aside for the Hopi and such other Indians.

"I believe we are the other Indians," Deal said. "Having gone through twenty-two Secretaries of the Interior not one of them really made an effort for the two tribes to reach a settlement...the situation only got worse."

A leading anthropologist at the California Institute of Technology has written President Carter in a letter warning that relocation of some 6,000 Navajo people from their ancestral homelands will seriously increase the rates of illness and death among Nava-

## A LETTER TO PRESIDENT CARTER

In the personal letter of protest sent to President Carter, Dr. Thayer Scudder, a world-renowned population relocation expert, explained, "Research that I directed among relocated Navajo Indians in late 1978 and early 1979 indicated that relocation will be especially traumatic among Navajo women of all ages. It is through them that the land...is passed on to the children. If the land is taken away...many women will suffer terribly because they believe that their children will scatter off the reservation and will lose their Navajo identity..." Despite the appeal, however, President Carter signed the Navajo and Hopi Indians Relocation Act of 1980 into law in July. Scudder declared that he believed the relocation legislation must be appealed during the next Congress and "replaced with a major development program

The Sho-Ban Indian Relay Association is having a meeting August 27th with President Jimmie Dann present. All interested parties are encouraged to attend.

Teams anticipating to enter the EISF event are: Kilburn Buckskin, Adolph Devinne, Enos Osborne, Johnny Ponzon, Nathan Small, and Romer Washakie. Support your local Indian Relay team.

# THE FAIR PROGRAM

SCHEDULES  
ACTIVITIES

now reside on. They are really disturbed at the idea."

A time frame has been set for the Navajo people to relocate and some tough guidelines have been, to relocate within 18 miles of the reservation, but it cannot be in certain parts of New Mexico and Arizona, the total of land comes to 400,000 acres, and the attained has to be within three (3) years.

"In 1962 the Federal Court ruled, the reservation was a joint-equal reservation, and having gone through various Congressmen since the early 70s, it was stipulated that the land be divided exclusively between the Hopi and Navajo."

If a line was drawn for the two tribes, evidently the 6,000 Navajos were caught on the wrong side and the some 100 Hopis were also.

"I think the Hopi were very smart to take advantage of all the mistakes that the federal government has made in

the Navajo people involved."

"To date, too much assessment has been in an adversary setting; [and] a careful assessment of human costs by the National Academy of Sciences would help clear the air and hopefully lay the basis for more equitable solution," Scudder noted.

He also added, "I am further deeply disturbed that the solution to this land dispute between American Indians requires the compulsory relocation of over 5,800 people while the resolution of land disputes between American Indians and Anglo-Americans (as recently carried out in New England) does not require compulsory relocation of Anglos."

"I believe that we are following a double standard here which is reprehensible."

Scudder continued, "While I expected elderly Navajo women to be stressed by compulsory relocation, frankly, I did not expect the analysis of

local governments as well as private users want to know how much water is available in the future for power generation, irrigation, fish habitat, navigation, recreation, industrial development, mining and municipal water supplies.

## THE WATER POLICIES OF THE FEDS

In July of 1978 President Carter issued a major policy directive on Indian reserved water rights. Among the essential elements of the policy are: negotiation rather than litigation of Indian water rights to determine priority and quantity; adjudication in federal courts when negotiations fail; development of a ten-year plan to review Indian water claims by the BIA; and a guarantee of water on the basis of

Council, a federally-funded planning agency, to incorporate the permanent tribal homeland goal in their proposed regulations. Originally a permanent tribal homeland was proposed as an "objective" that would HAVE to be met now, although the words appear in the regulations, the permanent tribal homeland concept has been downgraded to an "account" which means that it only has to be one of many considerations.

Bill Veeder, attorney in cases for the Colville Tribes, warned, "These differences are erudite but firm efforts to undercut Indian water rights—the white men are here to take your water."

The Walla Walla Treaty Tribes represented by Roger Jim (Yakima) Ron Halfmoon (Umatilla) and Sy Whiteman (Nez Perce) offered a resolution condemning the President's Water Policy. They said that initially they

tions are bound to fail if there is no tribal participation at the decision-making level and if the federal government continues to overlook its commitments and stands idly by while the states try to gain jurisdiction over Indian water rights determinations.

## STATES' ROLE

During a panel discussion on State Authority Over Tribal Water Rights, attorneys for the tribes described several states' recent litigation and legislative efforts to force the process of Indian reserved water rights determination to take place under their jurisdiction.

"Treaty rights are between the tribes and the federal government and any attempts by the states to alter the policy of adjudication of Indian rights in federal courts is inappropriate and probably unconstitutional," explained Mel Tonasket, Colville council

...Treaty rights are between the tribes and the federal government and any attempts by the states to alter the policy of adjudication of Indian rights in federal courts is inappropriate and probably unconstitutional." MEL TONASKET

## Neglects Indian Water Rights

Columbia to irrigate approximately 7.5 million acres of crop land in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Of that 34.3 million acre feet of water, 15.4 million acre feet, or nearly half of it, were consumed. The return flow often was polluted and saline.

That amount of water would cover the three states to a depth of one inch.

In 1977 applications were on the part of Idaho to ir-

for irrigation and would seriously deplete the instream flows on the river.

The President's Water Resources Council estimates a water demand in the year 200 to irrigate 1.8 million acres more than was irrigated in 1970. This would require a CONSUMPTIVE use of 4.7 million acre feet of water and a diversion of 7.6 million acre feet of water.

The PNWRBC forecasts a demand in the year 2000 of 12.4

series of Supreme Court cases to as the Winters Doctrine. The Winters Doctrine interprets the purposes and implications of the treaties as having reserved water for Indian use to satisfy the purpose for which lands were retained. The Winters Doctrine doesn't require "diversion" or "beneficial use" for establishing rights to water. And under the "supremacy clause" of the U.S. Constitution, when federal right and state right conflict the federal rights will prevail.

## Water Agencies are Busy

During the panel discussion on federal and state water resource agencies, tribal members learned that many agencies, commissions and committees are busy quantifying, allocating and planning the use of Columbia River Drainage Basin water, much of which is Indian water.



most of whom were from the United States, included in this number were four known American Indian women: Virginia McGillbary (Kiowa), Roxanne Ortiz (Cheyenne), Marlene Coffey (Shoshone-Paiute), and NAIWA President Natani. There were also two Indian women from Canada.

U.S. Delegate Virginia Allen, who served as liaison with the U.S. NGOs, predicted that the volunteer agencies of the world and the non-governmental organizations will determine whether the words on those thousands of documents and in the press can be translated into reality.

Natani feels that this process was begun in the NGO Forum. In her estimation, one of the most positive outcomes of the world conference is that "the common bond of sisterhood has been firmly established and there is no turning back regardless of the systemic barriers in evidence in Copenhagen."

Despite the admonitions of UN Charter articles and international human rights instruments, discrimination against women remains a worldwide phenomenon. Women are commonly disadvantaged in all aspects of life; many whose rights are violated have no recourse.

African nations.

The United States, however, withdrew the resolution when Cuba, Syria and the German Democratic Republic introduced "...amendments that were not germane to the heart of our resolution and tended to draw its intent away from its main purpose," according to U.S. Delegates Dorothy Height, who is President of the National Council of Negro Women.

In addition to the internal politics of the Conference, external events had an impact. During the conference, a coup in Bolivia overthrew a woman head of state brought demonstrations and a special address to delegates by Bolivian women. (The U.S. and other nations had immediately condemned the coup.)

Another less successful effort by a non-delegate to address the Conference was made by Natalya Malachovskaya, a Russian dissident and feminist editor who was expelled from the Soviet Union at the start of the Olympic games.

In a July 25 press conference sponsored by the International Sakaharov Committee, Malachovskaya, who founded the feminist organization, "Maria" in Leningrad, said that the women of Russia asked her to ex-

american indian

ani (Winnebago) representing the of the United Quality, Development largest meeting women, was held -30, 1980. The ld F. McHenry, ited Nations and resident.

e were to review obstacles faced by in improving their yment. Top level world gathered to first five years in of Action adopted he next five years 35).

Copenhagen to the development politik of the UN

... as well as sex. The 8,000 registrants were from 127 countries, with 20902.

# t piped water

by guaranteed for 50 years, or as long as Fredonia's supply lasts. The piped water will make it possible for Six Mile to expand in size from its present six to ten households. The piped water also immediately affords an adequate supply for cooking, gardening, and firefighting.

With a double-capacity pipeline, Fredonia will now have a sufficient and dependable supply of water for its 1,200 residents, area farmers, lumber mill, and oil refinery.

The agreement was reached after protracted negotiation chaired by CRS mediator Edward Howden of the agency's San Francisco regional office. He entered the dispute in June, 1977, at the

# Indian Film Festival

(Los Angeles) - The Fifth Annual American Indian Film Festival is scheduled for November 13-15, 1980 in the Palace of Fine Arts Theatre, San Francisco, California.

Michael Smith, festival director emphasized the Festival as "...to promote the growth and commercial distribution of Indian filmworks, and to annually salute the achievements of actors and filmmakers via the presentation of the American Indian Motion Picture Awards."

Sponsored by the American Indian Film Institute, a Los Angeles based advocate for Indian Film and Media Development Smith also said, "The American Indian Film Festival is designed to recognize and exhibit the

Subject; and 7) Industrial. Entry deadline is set for September 5, 1980 with exceptions to the deadline made if circumstance permits.

A completed entry form and a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) entry fee per film must accompany each film. Each entrant is responsible for all handling expenses, including the return of the film. Under a separate cover, a typewritten narrative description not exceeding 500 words of the film, along with black and white stills, posters, and other promotion materials should all be forwarded immediately to American Indian Film Institute, 5805 Uplander Way, Culver City, CA 90230.

A Film Jury, composed of actors, writers, and technicians will screen en-



SBN Photo

# es Indians

ians lack the organization and degree of involvement necessary in politics. Andrus said that "Native Americans do not have the political clout they should have... The sad thing is that [they]

ly by emergence of dynamic Indian leaders in the Democratic Party. This task is likely to be difficult, however. Because of tribal differences, "Native Americans are not a cohesive unit, nor are they likely to be one in the near future," said Andrus.

Andrus's comments echoed remarks made earlier by Alison Thomas, a White House aide on Indian Affairs. Thomas told members of the American Indian Caucus that the Indian population nationwide was "too fragmented" to have a politically significant impact. As such, the Carter Administration's actions in Indian issues have reflected policy, rather than political, concerns.

Secretary Andrus also claimed that Ronald Reagan lacks the understanding and sympathy which have marked Carter's Indian policies. Andrus maintained that the Republican Convention in Detroit reflected that those in con-

ministration.

The special status of Indians has been an underlying theme of Carter's approach to treaty enforcement, Andrus stated. "Because Native Americans were here first," their rights should not be diminished "merely because there was no courthouse around where they could register their deeds" when they lived on the land.

Nevertheless, the special Status of Indians was not particularly emphasized at the Democratic Convention. Indians were not included on the party's category breakdown of minority delegates, and no Indian representative was listed on the "umbrella ethnic committee" for the Carter/Mondale campaign.

When told of these omissions, Andrus said that they must have resulted "from an oversight by whoever drew in these lists." Robert Stra

the focal point for those wishing to promote or find out about Indian causes. Furthermore, Ms. Masters addressed the floor of the convention Wednesday afternoon, reaffirming that the party's platform was "a contract with the people" and that tribes should have the right to stop the dumping of radioactive waste on or near their reservations.

But conflicts between urban and reservation Indians, and Carter and Kennedy supporters, often stymied the caucus, despite Ms. Masters' statement that the divisions "hadn't really been that big of a problem."

According to Rae Johnson, a Kennedy delegate from Sioux Falls, S.D., turnout at the meetings was low "because people weren't really sure if they could participate." And she echoed the feelings of several

as a group from the committee seeking to unbind delegates from obligations in primary elections.

Alison Thomas, a White House aide, and Guy Martin, a Department of Interior official, represented the Carter committee, seeking to shore up waver-ing delegates and publicize the President's ties to tribal concerns.

Martin defended Carter policy on western water projects, saying the Administration had increased allocation for several tribes, such as in the Central Arizona water irrigation program. Martin also promised that the Administration views the party's platform on Indian affairs as "very much an obligation... That's what he feels he has to carry out."

Thomas defended the recent decision by the White House to establish a task force to deal with Indian affairs

T.V., does the delegate have to vote for that candidate?"

Carter supports replied that in such an extreme case, delegates would be able to change the rule with a two-thirds vote.

Kennedy also claimed close ties to the tribes, saying she had worked on reservations in Arizona. But she seemed less well-grounded in the issues, saying at one point that Indians, like non-Indians, had "no comprehensive health service at all." Several delegates responded that the Indian Health Service fulfills many of the same functions for tribal members as a national health service, promoted by her uncle, would for non-Indians.

Caucus members then heard from several members of the "Keep It Open" delegation which included one

# VEL

Seattle Post-Intelligencer • Thursday, Aug

## y Search Threaten nal Parks

**S**ATIONAL  
Pueblo Bo  
of artfully  
for nearly  
of a sheer  
andscape of  
and distant

he best pre-  
asazi civiliza-  
lan word for  
urished 1,200

interest in the  
pite the aus-  
oundings, the  
Monument re-  
lightly visited  
k system. It is  
m the nearest  
nearest paved  
ally no ameni-

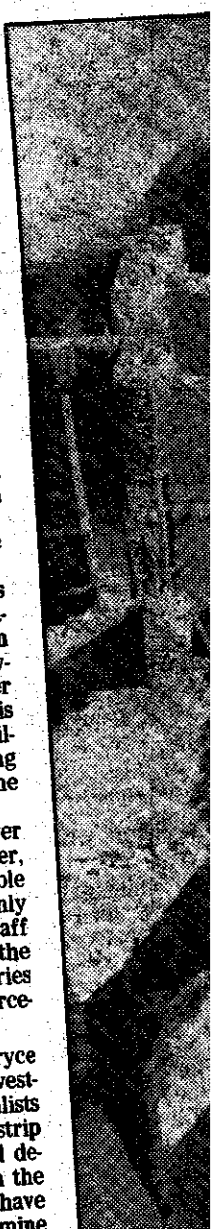
is likely to be-  
e traffic as a  
om that, in the  
k Service offi-  
e archeological

companies, including Arch Minerals, Consolidation Coal and the Tuscon Gas and Electric Co., have applied for leases to strip-mine coal near the park.

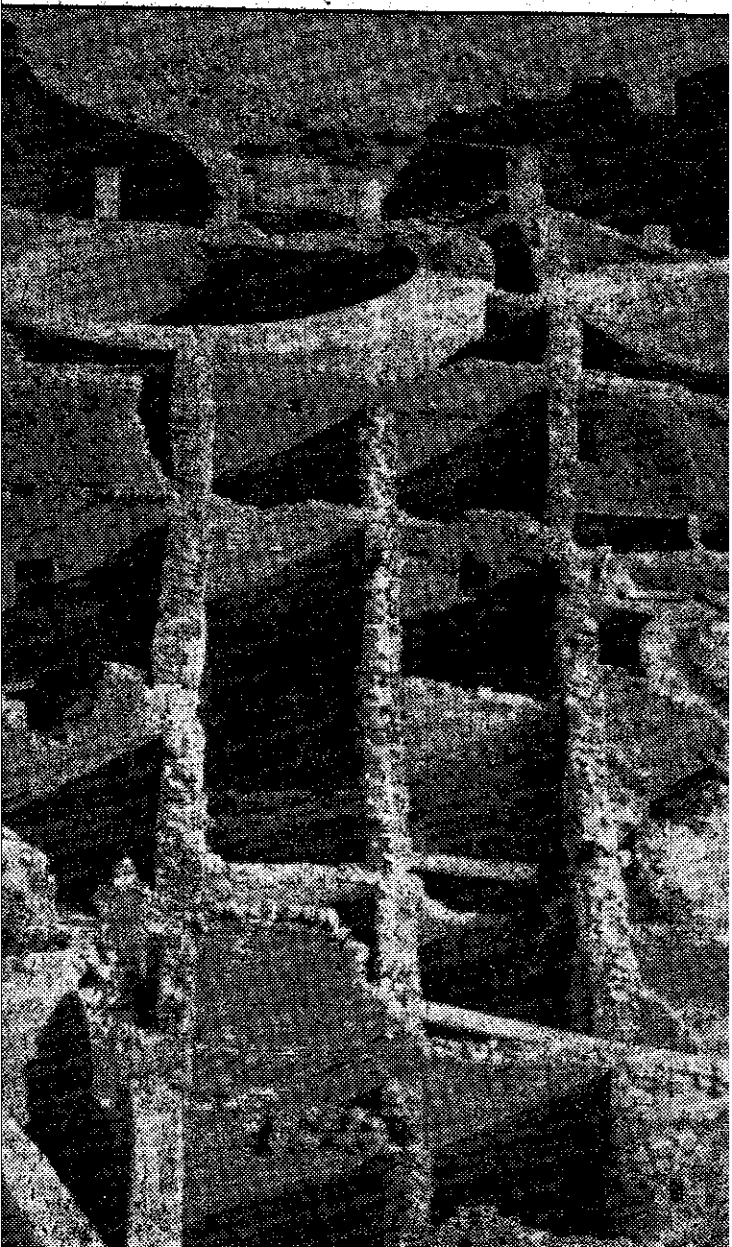
If energy development reaches full swing, Herriman fears, the resulting air pollution will cut down on visibility, which already has been lowered by particles emitted from power plants in the Four Corners area. He is even more worried about the possibility that the air pollution would bring acid rain that would "devastate" the Indian ruins.

Herriman is also concerned over energy developers' need for water, which could lower the water table and dry up the well that is the only source of water for the park's staff and visitors. And trucks using the park's roads to haul oil to refineries could create difficult law enforcement problems, he believes.

Similar threats are facing Bryce Canyon National Park in southwestern Utah, where environmentalists fear that a planned 8,300-acre strip mine just outside the park would destroy one of the greatest views in the country. Park service officials have



O  
Bac  
H



ney began.

But the administrative-law judge running the hearings said it probably is not realistic to expect a decision on the project until next fall.

For the past year of on-and-off hearings, the state Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council has heard testimony from the Northern Tier Pipeline Co. in support of its proposed oil port at Port Angeles and pipeline across Puget Sound and east to Minnesota.

The hearings entered a new phase yesterday as 20 other parties to the case began their arguments. Nick Lewis, council chairman, said their testimony should continue until June.

After that, the council staff and John von Reis, administrative-law judge, must put together a recommendation to the council. The council, in turn, must make a recommendation to the governor. Von Reis said those steps could take about four months.

By law, the governor must

secretary of the council, to testify about a timetable Fitch prepared last June on the Northern Tier case.

That timetable projected Northern Tier would win state approval in the spring.

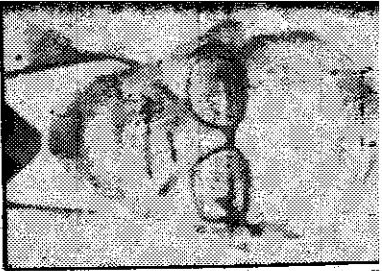
Citing the document, pipeline foes wondered whether the council already had made up its mind. Fitch labeled the timetable a mistake.

Fitch said yesterday he believes council staff members should be exempted from being called as witnesses. Without such an exemption, their effectiveness could be hurt, he said.

ney general representing the state Department of Ecology, said his agency has not taken a position on whether the pipeline should be built. But he said the department does not believe environmental standards should be relaxed to allow the pipeline to go forward.

Dennis Reynolds, representing

productive fish and



## CLIFFORD BEVENS Grabbed by leftists?

a Seattle man and manager of the local plant owned by the Akron, Ohio-based Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. last Sunday, police said.

Bevens' wife, Louise, waited until Monday afternoon to inform the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City,