

by Dr. Dean Chavers While some tribal leaders around the nation have voiced their opposition to actions taken by the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Ken Smith, the tribal leadership on Mr. Smith's reservation totally supports him.

This is the report given by Mike Clements, one of 11 members of the tribal council at the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon. At 36 years of age, Mr. Clements says he is the youngest member of the tribal council, the official governing body of the reservation. The other members are in their 50s and 60s.

Mr. Clements said he had

no idea what the party registration of the other membersof the councils; he is an independent. "But we all voted for Reagan," he says.

Mr. Smith, he said, has a really difficult job, and is not out to undermine Indian people. The tribal council is solidly behind Smith, and the tribes can keep their economy working with their own private sector funds, he adds.

The three tribes at Warm Springs---Warm Springs, Wasco, and Paiute--have several private sector enterprises which they operate. There is a timber and lumber operation, a tourist resort complex, and a

current New Republic maga-zine, Mr. Clements says Mr. new hydroelectric plant, ng other things. Smith has to uphold the treaty Mr. Clements gives Smith credit for the development of the private sector on the obligations of the U.S. to the tribes. reservation: His overall lea-He says Mr. Smith is trying

dership is excellent,. Mr. a new approach to the "Indian Clement says. "He has led us here for 20 years, and is a strong man, with a good economic development, the sense of direction," he adds. Another tribal official, who asked not to be named, says. that he wonders sometimes if support for Mr. Smith is solid. 'No matter what, they are partial to Ken Smith," this official said.

ently about 50-50.

But despite their total official support for Smith, this official says that the tribal governments responsible for want more of their water. council's support of Interior their people's welfare. As a Secretary James Watt is money manager, he adds, Mr. Smith is concerned with using up lukewarm. Several of the federal funds the best way Indian lands -- is going to council members are anti-Watt, and the split is appar-. possible.

But despite the tribal council's strong support for Mr. an water, and give surplus Mr. Clements says that Mr. Smith in general, they are on Smith is answerable to his supervisor, Secretary Watt, record as being opposed to and that his competence is Mr. Smith's most important judged by Mr. Watt. In proposal to Indian tribes-reorganizaton of the Bureau response to a question about of Indian Affairs (BIA). Mr. Mr. Smith's competence rais-Clements said the council is board which is charged with ed by Hazel Hertzberg in the

opposed to the present Smith plan, which calls for elimination of six of the 12 Area Offices, combining them with in the six that would be left. This plan, now officially 'on

hold" has been opposed by problem ' is it has been several other tribes and tribal labelled. His approach is organizations in the past year. When asked Mr. Smith' creation of jobs on reserva- record on protection of Indian tions. Mr. Clements thinks rights and resources, Mr. Indians should break the link Clements said the tribes at with the federal government Warm Springs are under which says the government trmendous pressure to give should provide jobs, housing, up some of their water. They health care, education, and have some creeks and a river other things that Indian need. flowing through the reserva-One of the ways to do this, tion, and people up the river he says, is to make tribal from them, and down river,

> **Ouantification--the dividing** of water on happen, he says. Congress will eventually quantify Indiwater to people off the reservation, he asserts. To anticipate this eventuality, he said, the tribal council at Warm Springs has established a water code, and a water

counting up all the water on the reservation.

"We want to make will have all the water we need," Mr. Clements says. The tribal council is looking at long term goals--five year plans and up to 20-year' plans-to determine their water needs into the future, he adds;

Mr. Clements rates Mr. Smith's relations with tribes very highly. Indian leaders are beginning to understand Mr. Smith's concepts, he said, as evidenced by the response given him at the recent National Congress of American Indians meeting, and another important meeting recently held in Portland.

Mr. Clements states that the Assistant Secretary got off to a bad start in Indian country with his proposal to close several of the offreservation boarding schools. He feels Mr. Smith was right in his decision to close them, although he later had to relent and change the decision because of political pressure from the tribes. He said Mr. Smith feels Indian children should be educated at home, "He has to do a lot of t and not sent to b schools. Only about 50 out of 700 school children at Warm and a such that closares, promote unpop reorganization plans, a make talks to hostile au Springs attend boarding schools. Their dropout rate from high school is over 40 percent, he says, just a little igher than the national drop out rate for Indian students.

Mr. Clements says he and the other tribal council members feel the Reagan solution to the nation's economic problems will work, although might take a long time. Asked how long it might take, he said seven to 10 years is the term they are expecting. "We think America is going to do OK\*" he stated.

time getting through the maxe Congréss and the bureaucrata have made, the two tribal officials agree. They say he is determined to make the BIA more responsive to the Indian people it serves and to make it more dependable. Mr. Smith does little talking to the press himself, and

Mr. Smith has a difficult

relies on his staff press officer. His office says that The tribal official quoted the issuing of a long- awaited earlier says Mr. Smith is an official Indian policy stateopen and truthful person. ment will take place soon.

## **Prospect School Building Gutted By Fire**

Fire gutted the inside of the original **Prospect School on Thursday night. The** fire was reportedly started by arson. The 'white building" as it was called by the students, was presently being used as a junior high building. Although the walls still stand, the damage inside caused junior high students to be housed at Old **Prospect United Methodist Church when** school opened on Monday. [Elmer Hunt photo]



