

Settlers in Uintah County

In 1776 two Franciscan priests and their group entered Utah. Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Silvestre Velez d e Escalante.

They were looking for a mission route from Santa Fe, NM to Montrey, CA.

They named the Green River, San Buena Venura (good fortune).

Ute Tribe

Native Americans were the first settlers in what is now Uintah County.

There are 12 bands within the Ute tribes. They were often known by the land they inhabited or the foods on which they lived.

Yoowetuh-occupied this land
Cumumba
Toomphnahwah (fish eaters)
Sahpeech
Pahvant (close to water)
Sahyehpeech
Weemeenooch
Yahmparika (carrot eaters)
Pahdteeahnooch
Taveewach
Kahpoota
Mahgrach

All of these bands shared a language, rites, traditions and lifestyles. There wasn't enough food in one area for all of the bands to live together but they would get together for dances, marriages, and religious gatherings, such as the bear dance.

Their lands comprised much of Utah and Colorado, as well as parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

Large family groups lived together in brush wikiups in warm months and tanned hide lodges/teepees (name depends on time period and location) during winter months.

They did not have chiefs, but tribal leaders. Men and women who were known for wisdom, spiritual power, healing ability, or success in hunting or warfare were consulted. Some were also shamans and song singers.

Men hunted and fished, made ropes, bows and arrows.

Women gathered foods and prepared them, sewed and repaired clothing and shelters, hauled wood and carried water, prepared medicines for the sick, and cared for children.

They would travel their lands as seasons changed. For the most part they would move to deserts and valleys during the winter and to the mountains in the summer.

When the gathering season began, families would leave their winter villages and go out into the hills and desert valleys. The Women would gather cactus, various barks and seeds, and roots and tubers. Many of these plants and seeds were dried, placed in baskets, stored in pits dug in the ground.

Throughout the winter the men hunted. They shot birds and small animals with their bows and arrows and did some ice fishing. They also trapped small rodents and birds with snares.

The long winter evenings were spent sitting around the fire listening to the old ones tell stories.

Ute Creation Story:

Sinauf was a god who was half man, half wolf. He's brothers were Coyote and Wolf. According to Ute legend, these powerful animal-people kept the world in balance before humans were created.

"Far to the south Sinauf was preparing for a long journey to the north. He had made a bag, and in this bag he placed select pieces of sticks that he had cut-all different, yet the same size. The bag was a magic bag. Once Sinauf put the sticks into the bag, they changed into people. As he put more and more sticks into the bag, the noise the people made inside grew louder, thus arousing the curiosity of the animals.

"After filling his magic bag, Sinauf closed it and went to prepare for his journey. Among the animals, Coyote was the most curious. In fact, this particular brother of Sinauf, was not only curious but contrary as well, opposing almost everything Sinauf created and often getting into trouble. When Coyote heard about Sinauf's magic bag full of stick people, he grew very curious. 'I want to see what those people look like,' he thought. With that, he made a little hole with his flint knife near the top of the bag and peeked in. He laughed at what he saw and heard, for the people were a strange new creation and had many languages and sons.

"When Sinauf finished his preparations and prayers he was ready for the journey northward. He picked up the bag, threw it over his shoulder and headed for the Una-u-quich, the distant high mountains. From the tops of those mountains, Sinauf could see long distances across the plains to the east and north, and from there he planned to distribute the people throughout the world.

"Sinauf was anxious to complete his long journey, so he did not take time to eat and soon became very weak. Due to his weakness, he did not notice the bag getting lighter. For, through Coyote's hole in the top of the bag, the people had been jumping out, a few at a time. Those who jumped out created their families, bands, and tribes.

"Finally reaching the Una-u-quich, Sinauf stopped. As he sat down he noticed the hole in the bag and how light it was. The only people left were those at the bottom of the bag. As he gently lifted them out he spoke to them and said, 'My children, I will call you Utikas, and you shall roam these beautiful mountains. Be brave and strong.' Then he carefully put them in different places, singing a song as he did so. When he finished he left them there and returned to his home in the south."

In 1776 the Uintah Basin Utes first encountered non-Indians When a Spanish expedition led by Francisco Atanasio Domingues came through the area searching for a route from Santa Fe, New Mexico to Monterey, California.

Spaniards traded horses with the Utes, which expanded the Ute's hunting lands. Utes became famous for their horsemanship. They loved their horses and enjoyed racing. It became an important part of their culture. They developed trade with Spanish and tribes that were once out of reach.

By 1820's trappers and traders entered the Uintah County.

Uintah Utes traded with trappers and those passing through to California looking for gold.

In 1843, Government explorers were sent to the Rocky Mountains. Shortly there after the Government took over control of lands that were originally the Ute's. Reports from these explorers encouraged settlers.

In 1861 the Uintah Valley Reservation was established and in 1881 a spot was chosen for the Oouray Reservation.

Life on reservations was not what he Utes had known. They were hunter/gatherers used to moving where they needed to find food. Now they had to stay on the reservation. They had to learn to farm in the dry, desert conditions.

"Long ago our people believed that our God would always provide for us. He provided game, berries, nuts, roots, fish, and everything else we needed. All we had to do was be smart enough to gather it and store it. To us it was not right to interfere in that process, or Mother Earth would quit providing for us. Everything was perfect; all we had to do was live in harmony with it. That was our way back then—not now. We lived in harmony with everything. Nathan Meeker, he didn't understand that. He didn't believe Indian people. The him they were a very savage, primitive people. He didn't think they could possess that kind of mentality, so what he tired to do was force the Utes to farm. Every time the Utes would see a plow go into the ground, they would cringe because, to them, earth was their mother. Mother Earth—that's whee they came from—that is the color of our skin. So they really resisted farming, and they loved horses.'

Forest Cuch

Ute Tribal Supervisor of Education

Agent Nathan Meeker ordered his sub-agents to kill their horses so that they could not race or leave the reservation to hunt. He also had his men plow up a race track.

Today the Ute's have a tribal membership of over 3,000 and over half of it's membership lives on the reservation. The operate their own tribal government. They also operate several businesses including a supermarket, gas station, bowling alley and other ventures. Mining oil and natural gas are big business on the reservation.

"Catchum Injun.

The following was addressed to some bright half-breed Indian boys who recently passed a few days here:

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Uintah Agency,
July 6th, 1892

James Reed and others of your Co,
You are hereby commanded to return to your homes on this reservation, forthwith, or the whole force of this reserve will be sent in pursuit of you, and bring you back at all hazards. I will follow up the police in person tomorrow and will see that you all return,

By order of
Robert Waugh
U. S. Ind. Agt.

If the "Majah" was as particular about the full blooded, whisky stealing, deer killing reds we would not object to a few quiet, civilized half breeds.

1892-09-01

If Indian Agent Waugh does not keep his deerslaying aborigines out of Colorado this year there will be a roar from the people of Routt and Rio Blanco Counties that will echo at Washington and the Indians will be in luck if all of them escape an excursion to the happy hunting ground where no return tickets are issued. Colorado does not let her own citizens kill deer for their hides and is not disposed to stand the imposition from "wards of the government."

THE ABANDONMENT OF FORT D UCHESNE.

Protest of the Settlers and the Indian
Agent—Protection a Duty the
Government Owes to Utah
at That Place.

1892-12-29
A Tribune representative yesterday met a gentleman connected with one of the asphaltum companies near Fort Duchesno. The gentleman is highly incensed at the idea of abandoning Fort Duchesno. "It is a shame," said he, "the way the people of eastern Utah are being imposed upon by General Brooke, the commander of the Department of Platte. Among other posts he has under his direction Fort Duchesno was built about six years ago as the instigation of the Department of the Interior, with accommodation for six companies of troops, but the force has since been reduced two companies of cavalry. These two troops are placed there to keep under subjugation 2500 wild and untamed Indians of the worst type. The post is situated between the two tribes the Uintah and the Uncompahgres, each of which number over 1,200 Indians, big and little.


"General Brooke ordered the abandonment of the post to take place on the 15th of November. A protest was sent to the Secretary of the interior, signed by a number of influential citizens and Major Waugh, the Indian Agent. This protest brought forth a suspension of the order of abandonment, but the troops are still packed up and ready to march when the order is received. But not a word have the people been able to get out of General Brooke on the matter.

"If this post were to be abandoned 2500 Indians would be turned loose to roam at will over eastern Utah.

The Ashley Fork country has a population of about 5000 people, who would indeed be inflicted with a dire calamity should the reds be turned loose. It is a well-known fact that Indians are very dexterous horse and cattle thieves and will steal horses just for the fun of the thing, and no settler in the whole country would be safe from them.

"Major Waugh, the Indian Agent, is greatly afraid that the post will be abandoned, as he realizes that without the aid of the troops he could not control the Indians at all. Then, too the White River Indians were thrust upon Utah from Colorado under protest from fall citizens, and the least the Government can do is to furnish protection to the settlers. These settlers are cut off by rugged mountains from all parts of the world, and without the post they would have no protection whatever.

"If ever a post was needed on the Western frontier it is the post of Duchesno.—Salt Lake Tribune.

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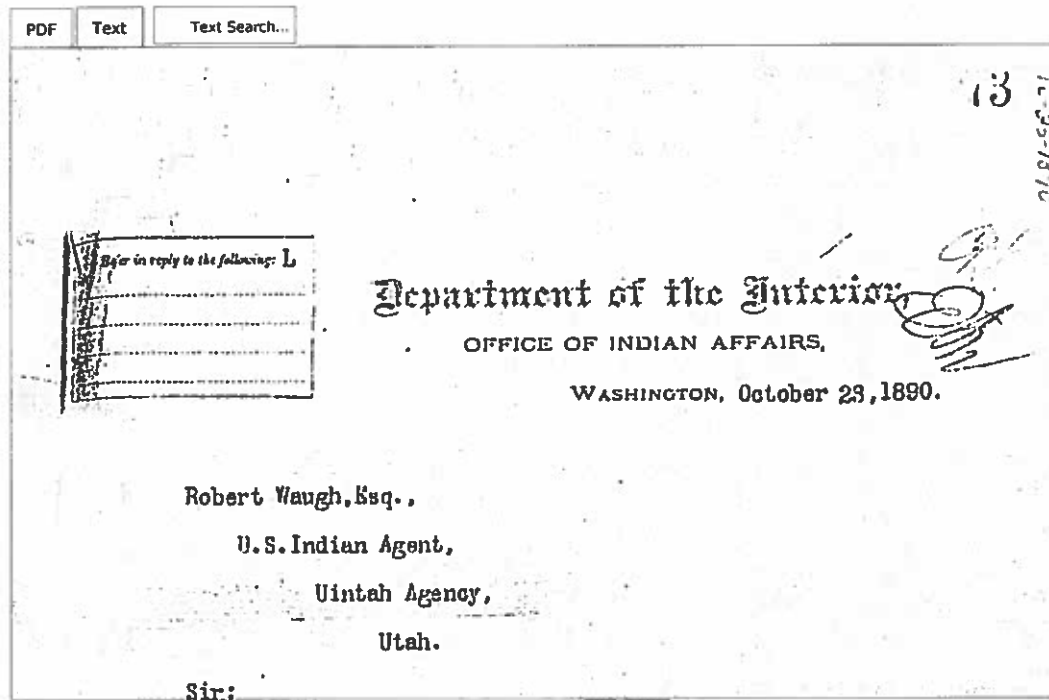
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Object Description

Title	Letter from Acting Commissioner to Indian Agent Robert Waugh concerning cattle grazing rights. Dated Octob
Subject	Indians of North America; Federal government; United States. Office of Indian Affairs. Uintah and Ouray Ager History; Indian agents; Cattle; Grazing; Taxation; Cattle breeders; Whites--Relations with Indians; Land use; Right of;
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11-15-1892

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Lincoln Sq. Wk.

Nov. 15. 1892

Robert W. W.

U. S. B. B. B.

During season of business
who decline to send children
to school and recommend
ing that nation and
community goods be withheld.
and the unwilling be employed
if necessary. To give the
school.

B. H. H.

db

42124

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Uintah Agency,

November 15, 1892.

Hon. T. J. Morgan,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letters(E.) of June 20, 1892, and (Education 37838-1892) of October 24, 1892, I give below the names of those Indians who have as yet refused to bring their children to the boarding school at this Agency.

UJNTAHS.

Antero.
Blackhawk.
Chaouts.
Croppy.
Frank Bannockey.
George Tuckawana.
George Washington.
Happy Jack.
Joseph Douglas.
Jim Duncan.
Jirap.
John H. Patterson.
John Nick.

Joshua's Widow.
Moonats.
Peasdia.
Piche.
Quitclupcheau.
Suara.
Sagoosa Jack.
Sokniken.
Shoawoo.
Tavoots.
Wanzitz.
Joko.

WHITE RIVERS.

Arapahoe Joe.
Arrum.
Aurip.
Chinbura.
Cornpaech.
Chinbura.

Shuavooop.
Kochowpantasken.
Mianna.
Nannatz.
Harvorn.

42124

WHITE RIVERS, (Cont.)

Quitcheppoo.
 Red Cap.
 Sammopnooh.
 Sarauquats.
 Sowwoweratz.
 Satsanikent.
 Satsatfokent.
 Sogatz.
 Towap.

Tachnamp.
 Tappoo.
 Tamqua.
 Ungarsuats.
 'Ingulasken.
 Yannowitz.
 Wasugwitch.
 Willie Sowawick.

All the children who properly should be in school are not represented in this list. I have excepted those in cases where two or more children are in a family and one or more are in school. Many are exempted because of early marriage, physical disability, &c. The individuals listed are those who have, so far as I can see, no reason for non-attendance. I therefore recommend that rations be withheld from them and their families until they shall comply with the law. I would also recommend that I be directed at my discretion, to withhold annuity goods from any incorrigible cases upon whom the withholding of rations will not produce the desired effect. Still bearing in mind the fact that these tribes have never sustained schools to any considerable extent, and that their conduct on various occasions has been insubordinate and often hostile, I wish so to shape their management as to do absolute justice to them and at the same time accomplish their advancement in civilization. The considerable expenditure of funds recently by the Department for their

benefit, elevates these Agencies to some importance, and their management should be with great care so that no mistakes be made. I therefore also urgently advise that I be allowed discretionary power to call upon the military of Fort Duchesne in case of need to assist in enforcing the above measures, and I make the foregoing recommendations conditioned on this.

Major Randlett, Post Commandant at Fort Duchesne, (in whom these tribes have a most devoted friend) shares in, and in recent communications to the War Department has abundantly confirmed and sustained the above views.

Inspector Junkin also recommended the use of the military if necessary.

All, I believe without exception, who have made themselves familiar with the question of schools at this Agency, will agree in saying that one coercive measure should be followed by another promptly until the school is filled. There should be no seeming hesitation on the part of the Department to put to effective use any power at it's command, and if coercion is used at all I should be prepared to use it effectively.

Very respectfully,

Robert H. H. H.
U. S. Indian Agent.

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1891-01-23

GRAND LARCENY.

For the first time in the history of Uintah County an Indian was arrested on the Reservation and brought to trial before our civil courts. Mr. J. Powers, foreman, for Simon Bros. swore out a warrant for the arrest of an Indian named Wapsok, for stealing a horse last April on Deep Creek belonging to Mr. Ed. Simon of Payson. On Friday Sheriff Pope and Deputy Christianson went to Uintah and demanded the Indian of Agent Vaughn who promptly turned him over to the Officers who brought him to Nermal and turned him over to Jerry Hatch Jr. to await trial.

At 5 P.M. Wed. the 21st Court was called and most of the witnesses examined, when court was adjourned until Thursday morning when the balance of the witnesses were examined and the jury was retired the case.

Several witnesses testified to seeing the mare in Wapsok's possession, who claimed it was his, and showed a bill of sale for a mare he had bought of John Maule, but when the brand on the bill of sale was compared with the brand on the mare and found to be different, he still insisted that the mare was his. Mr. Charles Constable from Dry Fork went to the Agency to claim the mare for Mr. Simon and proved to the Indian Agent Byrnes, by the bill of sale that the

animal was not his. Mr. Simon did not go to the Agency, but could get no satisfaction from Col. Byrnes. It was a hard case for the prosecution for the Indians themselves testified that the mare was not Wapsok's. After being notified by the constable he placed his own brand upon the animal, which showed his intention to keep the horse in his hands. It was our first experience with such a case and we enjoyed it very much from the testimony of the witnesses to the sharp but bloodless skirmishes of the lawyers. The summing up of the evidence was interesting. Mr. Hullinger of the prosecution demanded of the court justice without mercy for the Indian. Mr. Britt in bursts of eloquence reminded the court of the poor Indians downtrodden condition, his ignorance and inability to commit a wrong, and that in the eyes of the law he was better than a white man and that the judge would do well to reverse the Mr. Hullinger, a desire and give him mercy without justice. Mr. Ashton of the prosecution then got up and after gracefully acknowledging the presence of ladies, which he said was an unusual circumstance in Uintah County, he proceeded to give to the defence the law pure and simple upon the matter. He did not see how the defence could plead ignorance for the Indian, have they not the best of schools? nor poverty as an incentive to crime, had they not over a thousand acres of the finest land in Utah for each Black Squaw and Pappoose besides leaving a generous allotment for the UINTAH PARPOOSE. The true status of the case as summed up by the Prosecuting Attorney was that that the Indian after being fully notified it was not his mare thereby showing defiance of the law. Were we the Judge the verdict would be given as a matter of right to the Prosecution, but we await with interest the decision of the court.

Decision of the Court in the case of the people vs Wapsok Sat Jan. 24. Judge Holdaway rendered this decision at 10 A.M. in the case of the people vs Wapsok. The case in dispute shall be referred by the Indian to Simon and he will pay out of it out of the court will also pay out of it.

April 14 1891.

Editor Pappoose;

1891-04-17
The early bird has come, but the early
form has sense enough to stay in his hole un-
till warm weather. The honest cowman and
and the maverick rustler, are about in the
land. The regular Strawberry round-up com-
menced work at Green River the 10th and
they are now working south of the Price
bridge; from there they will move westward
gathering the Antelope and Cottonwood
creek country. (Cottonwood creek is a stream
without any water in it.) The Indian far-
mers are rushing their work; that is they are
rushing frantically past their farms hunting
horses, or hunting something to eat, and get-
ting ready to move to their summer resorts.
They don't have to work, the whites are
big enough fools to work for them; this great
and glorious nation provides well for those
who do not work. Agent Waugh left for
Salt Lake City a week ago with an escort to
bring the Indian annuity money. He is
expected back this week in time to distribute
it. L. B. Curtin foreman for Hoy Bros for 5
years, takes the position of head farmer at
Curay, commencing the 15th of next month.
Mr Wayman returned last week from Iowa
bringing with him a brand new wife. They
reside at the Uintah Agency, where he holds
the position of Boss Farmer. J. H. S.

1891-04-24

Uinkap Notes.

The Indians received their Annuity money last Thursday, and now they are having a good time which will last as long the money does.

Agent Waugh has gone to Ouray to pay the Indians at that place.

The Indian farmers are plowing, and the prospects are they will have much larger crops than usual this year.

1891-12-11

TRIED FOR SELLING WHISKEY TO THE UTES

Last Saturday Major Waugh U. S. Indian agent at Uintah, preferred charges against Hank Alexander and ~~Mr. Earl for selling whiskey to the Utes.~~

Marshall Curtiss took them in charge and they appeared before U. S. Commissioner McConnell at DuChesne for trial

The trial was postponed until Monday the 7th. It transpired at the trial that there was no evidence against Alexander, but Earl was bound over. Major Waugh is determined to put a stop to the selling of liquor to Indians. It is being done every day and we only hope that the Major will succeed in his crusade.

Utah Notes.

White Rocks Utah, Aug., 5. 1891.

1891-08-07
Mr. Williams who was recently hurt in the mill, passed quietly into his final rest last Friday night at 12 45 o'clock, after four days of intense suffering. The funeral service took place at 4 p.m. Friday from the miners office, where he had been cared for since the fatal accident. Mr. Williams leaves a wife and three children who have the sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement.

Major Waugh and some of his party returned from their camp in White Rocks canyon last Friday to look after affairs at the agency and give some of the rest a chance at trout, for a while. He thinks he has scored one ahead on the game question, but it is scarcely worth while for the others to go out. Several of the party had gone as far as seven miles up the canyon fishing, and they were returning in the evening, their

attention was attracted by the rustling of the bushes at their side, and they looked up expecting to see a lonely wandering cow browsing among the brush. But behold their astonishment at seeing a real live moving black bear of monstrous size, probably an old residenter. Not expecting to be confronted by anything that would need immediate attention, they had their guns strapped onto their saddles, and, before they could get them loose, old bruin had scampered up the mountain out of sight amongst the trees. As it was getting late they didn't pursue him farther; guess they hadn't lost a bear anyway.

Will Samuelson and Lev Pierson returned Saturday from a weeks absence hunting cattle(?) Wonder if they found them.

Steve Baldwin who has been running on the Agency mail route for some time has retired, and his brother Charles is now the welcome visitor three evenings a week.

W. M. Wayman got in from the Strawberry round up Monday evening. Mr. Wayman was out with him the last two weeks.

Ira Calvert returned Monday evening after a months riding in Strawberry. Mr. L. S. Dille is up in the mountains for a few days.

The Utes are looking forward to the "grass" payment now with no little anxiety.

Anon.

LOOKS LIKE A SCANDAL.

Asphalt Beds in the Ute Reservation Irregularly disposed of.

1893.02.23 Secretary Noble thinks he has discovered a mare's nest in the agreement made by the Ute Indians some weeks ago for the disposal of the asphalt beds in the reservation. Agent Waugh called council at which the agreement was ratified, and notified Commissioner Morgan of his action. The Commissioner resigned his office without notifying the Secretary of the Interior, who heard only by chance of the disposal of the land to one W. A. Perry. Secretary Noble at once telegraphed Agent Waugh asking for information by what authority he had permitted such action upon the part of the Indians, and upon receiving his reply promptly refused to confirm the agreement, notifying the agent that any party or parties who attempted to enter the reservation under its term would be forcibly removed.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Indian Reservations.

Indian Agent Waugh Tells How The Reds are Getting on.

Robert Waugh Indian Agent for the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservation with a Tribune reporter last evening, Mr. Waugh said that the Indians are making very good headway in civilization, and he is entirely satisfied with the progress they are making.

On the Uintah reservation they have a first-class school with an attendance of from sixty-six to seventy pupils. The schools have been established there for some years and the Indians take kindly to them. On the Uncompahgre reservation it is different. There have never been any schools on that reservation until lately. The buildings have recently been completed, and they are pronounced by army officers to be the finest work in that line that they ever saw on a reservation. The buildings are opened for school, but so far no Indian children have attended, yet every persuasion available will be used on the Indians in order to get the children to attend school. In connection with the schools also, there is a workshop in which the children are taught the secrets of working with tools.

In regard to farming Mr. Waugh says the Indians are making good progress. They are cultivating their farms in good shape, and he thinks they will eventually become self-supporting. A grist-mill has been erected there, and this summer the best machinery will be put in. This will be for the use of the Indians. In connection with farming Mr. Waugh has started the Indians to work on a ditch which will take water out of the Duchesne river and carry it a distance of about six miles. This will bring water on about six thousand acres of good farming land. The work on the ditch is all being done by the Indians and they make fairly good workers.

This ditch will be completed early this summer.

In regard to the recent lease of mineral lands of the reservation Mr. Waugh says everything was done in an honest manner, and according to the law, the only people who are protesting against it are those connected with the Gilson Asphaltum Company, who want the reservation themselves, in order to form a trust on the asphaltum product of Utah. The company that propose to lease it is composed of good men who are giving the Indians better bargains than they would get if the Government purchased the land.

Mr. Waugh says that the idea of it not being right to lease the mineral on the reservation is ridiculous, as the same laws apply to that as to leasing grazing lands. The lease of 675,-

000 acres of grazing land on the reservation to Charles F. Homer was just approved on March 2nd. This land is leased at an annual rental of \$7100.

After talking of the Indian affairs, Mr. Waugh said that it pleased him to see the good feeling that exists in this city, and the way the citizens are moving to improve the city. Getting the copper plant was a good thing, now the boulevard should be completed and then the people want to go to railroading. What is wanted is a trunk line through here. The people can well afford to give enough as a bonus to induce a railroad to come, and the increase in the value of the property would be enough to more than pay it.—Salt Lake Tribune.

1893-04-06

Now and for Co-op.

J. W. Mitchell and wife of Lilly Park, Colo., are in town this week.

Louis Burton was a passenger on the night Saturday night. He sold the machine three car loads in

the morning.

On the night of the 10th of April

the committee of the Indian of Vernal

will give a free show of the Indian

at the Vernal Hotel.

The school report of District No. 3

published in this issue was received

last Thursday but was too late to be

published in the paper.

The school report of the various districts of the

county, if the teachers would send

them in.

Under the general command of the

major general commanding the

army, Major Charles S. Bailey, Ninth

cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort

Hobbs, N. M., and will proceed to

Fort Duchesne, Utah, and report to

the commanding officer for duty at

that post.—Herald.

Edward W. Koerber and St. V.

Lozano were in town this week for

a load of supplies to take to the rit-

monde mine near the Duchesne. The

company has taken a contract of Mr.

Lozano to mine and on the 1st of Sep-

tember they located along the vein for three

into the Castle Peak Mining District.

on the Uacomphgre reservation, on

the arapahoe-occupied territory

the arapahoe-occupied territory

the arapahoe-occupied territory

the arapahoe-occupied territory

the arapahoe-occupied territory

the arapahoe-occupied territory

the arapahoe-occupied territory

Vincelle received the required information, but the dog was dead.

It was some comfort to know that it

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Improvements of the Reservation.

At the time, Nov. 20, 1900.

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to Hatch for the Broncho mine on Douglas mountain.

I will be pleased to greet every lady in the county on Saturday April 21, at my spring opening of millinery. The finest display ever shown in this county. J. E. DILLMAN.

A saw mill is to be established at Douglas mountain. Utah parties have a mill on the way to the camp and expect to have everything in running order in a short time. Craig Courier.

I have a nice line of ladies and childrens goods, dress goods, hosiery, &c., which I will sell for cash or trade for young cattle, for a short time at the residence of Mrs. Abigail Oakes. Give me a call. Mrs. S. B. BENNETT.

The streets of Vernal have been in a very bad condition since the frost went out of the ground. Loaded teams get stuck in the mud right in the very center of the town and every road leading from town is almost impassable.

Tuesday night's mud did not get it until Wednesday morning at four o'clock. The Princeton Ft. Duchesne division was held up on account of bad roads and the Vernal and Ft. Duchesne division waiting on it was the cause of its being late.

James Kane of Jensen is preparing for gardening and from the appearance of things about his ranch, will become one of the first to put early vegetables on the market. His ranch is opposite of the Jensen ferry and is watered by water taken from Green river by a large current wheel.

Mrs. A. Ingegg, residing at 729 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with acute rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physician, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Vernal Drug Co.

audiences. The company does very well and have some very good talent among them one of which is Miss Mattie Welder, who made her first appearance on the stage in this play and showed a talent which if developed would make her one of the best of Vernal's amateurs. The others all done well and we hope to see them before us again soon.

Wm. Ogden, Peter Hanson and Wm. O'Neil are back from Blue Mountain where they have been doing some work on a mining claim. The mine is situated on the south side of Blue Mountain and near the head of what is called Camp Creek and about six miles from the Kaugh. They have a large body of ore in sight, samples of which will be tested as soon as possible. The gentlemen are confident that they have a good thing and in all probability they have as some very rich ore has been found around Blue Mountain.

The Town Board has passed an ordinance against bees. No person is allowed to keep over six swarms to the lot in the town limits and they are to be kept eight rods from the public highways. Eastern cities that have tried to limit the amount of bees to be kept by their citizens in the city limits may take some pointers from the Vernal town laws. The next move the board will probably make, will be to compel the beekeepers to bell, ear mark and brand each bee with a registered brand so that the owner can be located and sued for damages the tiny little insects may do with their business ends upon the aforesaid town board.

Col. Randall is doing all he can to prevent the Uncompaggre reservation from being thrown open, claiming it is an injustice to his Indians. There is very little farming land on this reservation and the whites do not want it, but they want the balance for the asphaltum that it contains and for which the Indian has no use, and the portion containing it is more fit for a reservation for horned toads and lizzards than it is for the Indians to make a living from. The mineral lands on both reservations are of no use to the Indians for grazing or agricultural purposes, and as it seems

people were of the middle class, which is anything but fast.

"Fancy an American clergyman playing cards for money? He would be considered a bad lot by many if he played cards even for fun. And certainly a young woman who goes from a card table with a dollar, more or less, of a man's money in her possession would be considered fast, to say the least."

Notice.

The sale of delinquent stock in the Ashley Upper Irrigation Company to take place March 29th, 1897, was by action of the Board of Directors postponed until Saturday April 3, 1897 at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Olinos ward school house.

J. P. Rapp, Sec.

Right in the Whirl.



Spring has come and we are right in the whirl. Don't grow down that long sanctimonious face and complain of hard times; it is just as easy to be happy. Take matters as they come, give your undivided attention to your home, don't miss an opportunity to beautify it, make your family happy and comfortable by replacing that old broken down bed or chair with new ones. We have the stock to bring sunshine into every home in Uintah County.

E. W. DAVIS & Co.

Don't Forget the No.

The McGetrick coal mine North of Gibson's ranch, at what is known as the Mill mine. We have good coal on the dump at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton or \$1.00 delivered.

M. McGetrick, Manager.

Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, March. Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of her intention to prove in support of her claim, and that will be made before the County Clerk County, Utah, at Vernal, Utah, on April 21st.

Rosam N. Gough, Homestead Entry, No. 10094, the southwest quarter of section 24, T. 4 S., R. 2 E., 10 N. 2 W.

She names the following witnesses to continuous residence upon and cultivation of land, viz:

Thomas A. Labrum, Joseph H. Labrum Smith and A. S. Johnson all of Dryden county, Utah.

ByRON GINN, 1p March 18, 1p April 22.

Notice For Publication.

No. 3320.

LAND OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UT. March. Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to prove in support of his claim, and that will be made before the County Clerk County, Utah, at Vernal, Utah, on April 21st.

River H. Eaton, H. S. No. 10094, for 1 ac, sec. 24, T. 4 S., R. 2 E., 10 N. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to continuous residence upon and cultivation of land, viz:

James Howarth, Wm. Gillman, Joseph and J. C. Gillman all of Vernal, Utah.

ByRON GINN, 1p March 18, 1p April 22.

Timber Culture Final Proof for Publication.

No. 3322.

United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, March. Notice is hereby given that Thomas T. of Vernal, Utah, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof before the County Clerk County, Utah, at his office in Vernal, Utah, on Saturday the 1st day of May, 1897, for the quarter of section No. 17, in Township 4 S., Range 2 E., 10 N. 2 W.

He names as witnesses J. A. N. H. Stewart and Wm. Stewart of Jensen, Utah, and David Hohlaway of Vernal, Utah.

ByRON GINN, 1p March 18, 1p April 22.

Summons.

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial of the State of Utah, County of Uintah, Marsh A. Adams, Plaintiff, vs. Jefferson Adams, Defendant. The State of Utah shdte (directing to Jefferson Adams. You are hereby required to appear in brought against you by the above named in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial of the State of Utah, and to answer the filed therein within ten days (exclusive of service) after the service on you of this if served within this county, or, if not this county but in this district, within to otherwise within forty days of judgment will be taken against you, according to said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain the Court dissolving the bonds of said between plaintiff and defendant on the 1st day of June last past the defendant has of habitual drunkenness, and that for at least the defendant has willfully neglected to provide for plaintiff the sum of \$100, and that since the first of 1901, the defendant has willfully and deserted the plaintiff, his wife, and for of the many children and for the further reasonable attorney's fee and for costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you appear and answer the said complaint as required, the said plaintiff will take judgment by default as prayed for in said court. Witness, the Honorable Warren N. Judge, and the Seal of the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, in and for Utah, this 25th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and 1901.

F. J. Luehr, Attorney for Plaintiff. 1p March 11-1p April 13.

VERNAL EXPRESS.

Published every Thursday at Vernal,
Uintah County, Utah.

DR. BARNER, & DAN. M. HILLMAN,
Editors and Publishers.

TERMS.	
One year	\$1.50
Six months	\$1.00

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Mineral at the Post Office at Vernon and
Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 25, 1907.

LOGS AND PERSONNEL

✻

To-day is all fools day, "anby?"

Dr. Lindsay, physician and surgeon,
Office over Johnson & Son's store.

Hon. Wm. Gibson and wife are back from Salt Lake.

J. K. Bullock, is still in the swing for fresh meats, vegetables, fruits and groceries. Call and see him.

Winter set in again Sunday night and the next morning the valley was white with snow.

Several parties from Vernal went to the Douglass mountain where the latter part of last week.

Everybody having claims on the new land south of Vernal, claim they have the rightest one in sight.

J. W. Patton started in again yesterday to drive the stage between Vermont and Ft. Duchesne.

Owing to the muddy condition of the roads and inclemency of the weather, the local news for this week is a trifle shy.

The talent from the gold field north of Yantai is ore in which very little gold is to be seen with the naked

WATER: Every man, woman and child to know that I have plenty of baked hay for sale, also some very nice beans and bacon.

Иван Яковлев

The ice is going out of Green River and people coming have to take the ferries. Last season in running boats as usual and there is quite a amount of travel by bus places.

See W. P. Coltharp & Co's new ad.

Ed. Baben has been appointed Justice of the Peace at the Douglas mountain mining camp, and the boys say that himself is rushing him so much that he wants a clerk.

Drinker & Davids are starting a brick yard on LeGrand Young's place one-half mile north of Vernal. They have a good quality of clay and intend to make good brick, and will have brick burned and ready for sale about the middle of May. Until then prices before purchasing.

People contemplating building should call on E. W. Davis & Co., for prices on material. We quote you Rosin Sized Building Paper @ \$1.50 per roll of 500 square feet. Tar roofing with 10 gal. coal tar, nails and caps, \$1.00 per square. Get our prices on windows, doors, shingles, composite board, etc.

The Vernal Athletic club will meet at 7:30 p. m. Saturday April 3rd, at their gymnasium in the L. Johnson & Sons furniture building. A cordial invitation is extended to all wishing to join their club. The, by-laws will be read, amended and adopted at this meeting and it is important that all members are present and also those who contemplate becoming members.

The mining boom is still on and considerable work is being done prospecting on the veins of ore that are found. Every assay that we have heard of so far shows gold in more or less quantity in the surface rock. There is no doubt of Vernal having one of the greatest mining booms of any town in Utah, as soon as the snow is all gone and the work of prospecting and developing of the claims can be pushed more rapidly.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y. bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section, to day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by Vernal Drug Co.

The Millward Dramatic Company
at the Grand Theatre, New York

to be the intention of our government to only make farmers of the Indians, why not give the prospectors a chance to prospect for and develop the mines to be found within the reservations.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by Vernal Drug Co."

Bears the groceryman has a ciuel on anyone who tries to pass his place of business with a team. Tuesday afternoon Wm. Hodskinson got stuck in the mud in front of his place with an empty wagon and it took nearly a half hour to get one of his horses out of the mud and when taken out the poor beast was a sight to behold and nearly exhausted. The wagon had to stay in the mud until Mr. Hodskinson could get a fresh team from home to pull it out. If the merchants pay the town a license to do business the town board surely should take steps as soon as possible to make the streets passable to the people coming to Vernal to trade and do business. It cannot be done right now, but in a few days if the weather is favorable work could be started that would make a repetition of the annoyance doubtful, but if they wait until the road is packed dry and hard the work would meet with the same success that they had when they tried to do it the last time. The time to do the work is before the road dries up.

ALWAYS PLAY FOR MONEY.

**Englishmen and Even Clergymen Do
on a Game of Cards.**

"England is termed Puritanical and a New Yorker who has been in London a good deal, "but English people who consider themselves very proper do things sometimes which would shock people of a similar sort in this country. For instance, even clergymen often play cards for money, and women do so as a matter of course, never played a game at an English house at which there was not a stake."

"The stake was small if women were among the players, and usually only

For Sale or Trade.

A first class organ. Will tra
grain or cattle. For particula
quire of H. Bennion at Ashley C

Notice of Abatement.
Silver King Mining Company.
Cancellation of principal place of the
Vernal, Uintah county, State of
Utah.
Notice is hereby given that
meeting of the directors, held
first day of March, 1897, an
ment of one tenth of one per
cent to one cent per share
levied on the capital stock of the
corporation, payable on the tenth
April 1897, to W. H. Gagon,
clerk and Treasurer of the
named company, at his office in
Vernal, Utah.

Any stock upon which this
ment may remain unpaid on the
day of April 1897, will be delin-
quand advertised for sale at publi-
cation, and unless payment is made
therefore, will be sold on the first
day of May 1897, to pay the delin-
quency together with costs
advertising and expense of sale.

W. H. GADON, Sec
Office—Vernal, Uintah county

Sent Free.

To any person interested in human affairs, or who loves animals, sent free, upon application, a copy of the "Alliance" the organ of the Society. In addition to its interesting reading, it contains the valuable and unusual given by the paper. Address: The National Humane Alliance, 410-411 United Charities Bldg.

Simmons.

STATE OF UTAH, ss.
County of Utah, ss.
In the Justice Court, Vernal Precinct
(City), a corporation, plaintiff; versus
Matthews, defendant. Demand \$26.40.
To James W. Matthews, greeting:
You are hereby summoned to be and
appear, the undersigned at my office in Vernal
Utah county, State of Utah, to answer
filed against you herein by said plaintiff
days (exclusive of the day of service) if
you within Vernal Precinct within 10
days served on you outside of said Vernal Pre-
cinct within the county of Utah and within
if served elsewhere.

And action is brought to recover the
sum of \$26.40 with interest at the rate of
one per month from the 4th day of May
certain check drawn by you on the First
National Bank, in favor of the plaintiff and
issued for such payment, and the further
three dollars for goods sold and delivered
plaintiff at your request, together with
thereon at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent per
month from the 4th day of April, 1912, and for costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you
appear and answer as above required, I
will take judgment for the sum of \$26.40
with interest as prayed for in said com-
mons of suit.

To the sheriff or any constable of
greeting: Make legal service and
herein.

Given under my hand, this 17th day
of May, 1912.
LEON H. PACE, Just.

May 27 1897

by a score of twenty-two to eight.

Judge Dusenberry will be with us again next Monday, to hold court. Quite a number of civil cases come before the court this term.

Quite an interest is being taken in the prospects in the Jessie Ewing canyon in Brown's Park and some very good samples have been brought in for an assay.

ICE—Keep Cool. The way to do it is to buy your ice of me. I will deliver ice in any quantity to all parts of town. Leave orders with E. W. Davis & Co. H. J. CHATWIN.

Mrs. Taylor Bird of Millward has been ailing for some time and her lower limbs were swollen to an unnatural size, but at last accounts was improving slowly.

The Duchesne river is higher than ever before known at this season of the year overflowing the banks probably occasioned by the late heavy rains in the mountains.

The opening of the Uncompahgre reservation seems no nearer solution now than it was several days ago, but if anything is done it will be done soon, and whether opened or not the suspense will be ended.

The prospects are good this season for the largest fruit crop ever grown in Ashley Valley. The blossoms have fallen and the fruit is all set and in some cases a portion of it will have to be picked while green to give the trees a chance to bear their load.

E. W. Davis was over to the Post and the lower agency the fore part of this week and says the Indian farms are looking well, and also that there is a marked improvement in their mode of living due to the fatherly interest taken by Col. Randall in the dusky wards of our nation.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer and never without a remedy of the kind manufactured.' I take pleasure in recommending it. It is a specific for all bowi disorders. For sale by Vernal Drug Company."

N. P. Lake was successful in interesting Salt Lake parties in his mining property in the Grand Encampment district of Colorado, and last Saturday passed through Vernal with an outfit headed for that place. The Grand Encampment district is re-

settler. R. Veltman was down to Jensen Monday and he says there were a thousand mosquitoes to every square inch of horse flesh that was exposed to their vicious attacks.

The married and single men had another ball game last Friday and the married men are the ones whose tail feathers drooped this time, and all the crowing was done by the single roosters. They will meet again tomorrow at 2 p. m. for the two best out of three or the championship game and the married men invite every man, woman and child to come and see them wipe up the earth with the single men. What the winners will be it is hard to tell as they are about evenly matched.

Tuesday night of last week some petty thief stole some quilts and some wearing apparel from a clothes line at Bishop Preston's place. The ladies will have to take in their washing before dark to be safe from robbery. Lap robes, whips and saddle blankets have been stolen quite frequently at public entertainments in Vernal, but clothes lines have not suffered heretofore that we have heard of. It must be because there has been but very few public entertainments during the past six months and the sneak thieves that infest this valley are afraid they will get out of practice and have got to robbing clothes lines to keep onto their job. If a few of the dirty ears could be apprehended it would be a blessing to the country.

County court will meet next month and probably some move will be made to pay the county's indebtedness. It seems where a debt is created by law against the county that the commissioners would not hesitate to allow the same and issue a warrant for the amount, but the Excess bill for publishing the delinquent taxes for 1896, which is a debt created by law and a certain amount is collected from each delinquent taxpayer to pay the costs of advertising, is not paid yet, nor are the commissioners willing to issue a warrant for the bill, their excuse being that the debt limit for 1896 had been reached before the law compelling the county courts to issue a contract a debt and another that releases them from all obligation in paying the debt, there must be something rotten in Denmark, and the makers of such laws had better keep a sharp lookout for the fool killer.

For several days past the ditch running through town has been filled with more water than it could possibly hold and in consequence the streets

do well to give me a call.

SWEN ANDERSON.

For the Annual Convention of Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. at Salt Lake City July 17-19 a rate of one single fare for the round trip is hereby authorized from all points in the state to Salt Lake and return. Tickets to be sold as follows: From Ogden, Brigham, Corben, and intermediate points on July 17th and 18th; from Silver City, Mammoth, Eureka July 16 and 17; from all other points in the state July 16th only. Going limit to date of sale with final limit of July 16th.

School Land Notice.

All actual and bona fide settlers or occupants, who have improved school lands and were, on January 1st, 1891, actual settlers or occupants thereon have the right to purchase the land they have been occupying, at private sale at the appraised price, provided they file their written applications with this Board prior to July 1st, 1897. Failure to so file their applications for the land they claim will result in a forfeiture of their right to so purchase.

If occupants of school land desire to purchase at private sale they should lose no time in forwarding their applications to this office.

Wesley K. Walton, Sec.
State Board of Land Commissioners,
Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10th, 1897.
fp May 20, fp June 24.

Notice for Publication.

No. 2272.

Land offered for sale—this notice is given that the following named settler has filed in the county clerk of Utah county, Utah, a claim to the land described in support of his claim, and that a public sale will be made before the county clerk of Utah county, Utah, on June 15, 1897, viz: James F. Ferrie, H. J. No. 2272 for the southeast quarter, southwest quarter, section 4, township 4 south, 21 east.

He claims the following rights, to-wit: Permanent residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Schaker, Frank Steinhake, H. J. Cotton and J. N. Jones all of Vernal, Utah county, Utah. Witness my hand, Register.

fp April 22—fp May 27.

THE UINTAH HOUSE.

Board by the day or week.

Mounds 25 cents.

Board by the week \$3.50.

Board by the month \$12.

Board with lodging extra.

Good feed stable and corral in connection with Hotel.

MRS. JOHN GLENN, PROP.

BRUNER, SWAIN & CO.

Brick Makers.


ly but in this district, with days, otherwise within for judgment by default will against you, according to said complaint.

The said action is brought a decree of this court, the plaintiff herein to be the owner of the following destate situate in Uintah county beginning at a point of the southwest corner of east quarter of the northern section 25 in township range 21 east of Salt Lake and running thence north 26 rods; thence south 26 rods beginning; together with rights thereunto belonging till alleges as a cause of a said above described premises by M. E. Davis, Davis, defendants herein, Gibson, the other defendant for the purpose of defending plaintiff and preventing said from acquiring title to said to which he is lawfully entitled further cause of action, hereby made to the complaint, now on file in my office of which is herewith attached.


And you are hereby notified you fail to appear and answer complaint as above required plaintiff will take judgment you as prayed for in the complaint.

Witness, the Honorable District Judge, and the District Court of the 1st Judicial District, in and for the County of Uintah, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1897, one thousand and ninety seven.

PETER HANSEN
fp May 27, fp June 10



Anyone wishing to see the Percheron stallion He will find him at D. H. H. ranch in Millward. Ter the season.



Grant, better known as Keg horse, is again in t can be found at Arthur ranch. Terms reasonable

Colonel Kaighn Gives the Result of His Investigations in this Section.

(Salt Lake Tribune)

Judge J. T. McConnell, Ponnell Cherrington, Esq., and Col M M Kaighn returned on Sunday from a three weeks' trip combining business and pleasure through the Indian reservation and Uintah county. They attended the session of the court at Vernal, visited at Fort Duchesne and the Indian agency at White Rocks, and spent a week with Maj H C Myton, Indian agent at Lake Park in the top of the mountains and caught trout till they were ashamed and too tired to catch more.

They acknowledge many courtesies from Maj Myton and his estimable wife. The Major makes a most efficient agent. He has the confidence of the Indians, has them well in hand, is rapidly advancing them in the ways of civilization. He is very popular with the officers at Fort Duchesne and with the people of the county.

L. W. Curry,
General Merchandise.

United States Licensed Indian Trader.

Ouray Indian Agency, Utah, 5th Jan'y 1908

Col. H. Gaither, Attorney.

Harrodsburg, Ky.

My dear Colonel:

Your favor of Dec 26th relative to Pa's idea of renting part of the house to Dr. Lea miscarried to Ouray, Colorado, and did not therefore reach me until day before yesterday. I wired you as follows:

"Your letter received. Please do not rent any part of the house at all. Am writing you to-day." But I have not gotten a chance to write you until now. Matt and I are both opposed to giving anybody possession of our mother's home at this time for these reasons:

(1) Although we have practically abandoned all hope of her recovery very strange and unlooked for things sometimes happen, and it is a bare possibility that she might sufficiently improve at some distant date to justify her being home under the care and constant attendance of some good nurse like the one she has at Lakeland

L. W. Curry,
General Merchandise.

United States Licensed Indian Trader.

Ouray Indian Agency, Utah,190

In that Event we would naturally very much object to her finding the house occupied by strangers.

(2) Matt and my wife & myself expect at some future date to visit with our father. At least we hope to, although it is not in Contemplation just at this time. Whenever we should do so we certainly prefer a reunion of what few are left of the family to be unhampered by the presence of strangers in the home.

(3)

It is my understanding that no rent from the house is actually needed. Besides, if the time should ever come when we conclude to rent the house I presume the rent could not lawfully be collected by Pa, but ~~would have to be~~ paid to you as trustee & Pa then pay his board out of your monthly allowance to him exactly as he does now. I should think the latter course preferable in any event in order to avoid any possible complications.

L. W. Curry,
General Merchandise.

United States Licensed Indian Trader.

Ouray, Indian Agency, Utah, _____ 190

3
Your management of Ma's interests has been supremely satisfactory, and if she should ever recover the condition in which she would find all her business and property could not fail to afford her much gratification. I, therefore, do not believe it would be wise to entertain the slightest change in the management - not even in so small a matter as collecting rent on the home in case we should ever conclude to rent it. If at any time you should advise us that the rent were actually needed Matt and I would promptly withdraw our objections, because we would have no desire to interfere with your better judgement in the premises; but so long as it is not needed I am sure you will appreciate our sentiments and concur in our opposition to the idea of Pa's renting any part of the house to any-body. We do not feel that the time nor the justification has arrived for doing so

L. W. Curry,

General Merchandise.

United States Licensed Indian Trader.

4

Ouray Indian Agency, Utah, 190

So far as that \$100⁰⁰ debt is concerned I expect to finally protect Dr. Price and Bohon from any loss in the matter and I would be glad to have you say as much to them for me. During the past twelve months I sent Pa \$100⁰⁰ in four remembrances of \$25⁰⁰ each, which with your \$30⁰⁰ per month made for him \$40⁰⁰ per month, & a cook free. My wife & self con-
sume live on that amount, even in this Western Country where living expenses are high, so I feel hopeful that Pa has not been at all pinched for funds. I wish you would have him read this letter in order that there may be no possible misunderstanding between him & Matt & myself in the matter of receiving any part of the home. I was glad to read in your letter that Pa's health was "excellent". Sorry that you could note no improvement in Ma's mental condition ~~but~~ am not surprised. I read with much interest of how the farm is being gotten into grass etc. I inclosed your letter to Matt in Chicago knowing that he too, would be interested in its contents. We sincerely appreciate the personal interest in our mother which pervades all your letters to me. With warmest regards and best wishes,
Very truly yours, L. W. Curry

ROBERT E. WAUGH TELLS OF CONDITIONS ON RESERVATION

A recent dispatch from Colorado Springs says

The Uintah Indians in northeastern Utah and adjacent districts in Utah, and even across the line into Colorado are starving for transportation," according to Robert Waugh of this city, who returned today after spending the winter at that reservation. That whole country is waiting for the building of a railroad, he said, and many of the people will go bankrupt if this is put off much longer.

1913-03-07
Waugh says that the coal deposits along the Bear river and Yampa river in Utah, and extending into Rio Blanco, Routt and Garfield counties in Colorado, are larger than those of Pennsylvania, and that the coal is of all grades. As matters now are, the nearest railroad is eighty-five miles from some parts of the district and there is no way of marketing. Waugh said the building of a railroad will open up the whole territory to a great development.

On the Uintah reservation itself are found valuable deposits of gilsonite, asphaltum, clastic and ozokerite.

1913-11-21

FIRST INDIANS TO FREIGHT TO PRICE

Probably the first Indians ever seen in Price after freight for a white man's store were here this week. Quite a number of Indian outfits left here Tuesday over the Price-Myton road loaded with merchandise for the firm of Calvert & Waugh. The Utes no longer drive the little Indian ponies, nearly all of them having spanking teams and good wagons and horses says the Eastern Utah Advocate.

OUR PIONEERS

John Theodore Pope

Just a year and two days before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, John Theodore Pope was born March 2, 1860 on a frontier homestead at Farmington Ut. His parents had just been in the west four year and had hardly had time to adjust themselves to the rigors of the new land. They had encountered many difficulties in producing crops from their farm, so recently cleared of sage brush, which had grown unmolested for untold centuries.

The boy's parents were of English and French descent. Robert Pope, his father, a typical Englishman distinguished himself in the colonizing of the areas adjacent to the Salt Lake Valley. He was also directed by Brigham Young to go

to the Bear Lake country when John was five years old and be the first settler in what is now known as Garden City. Here he took out the first ditch of irrigating water to moisten the soil and bring it back to productivity.

John's mother, Sarah LeDuc, was French and the possessor of a vivid imagination and an untiring devotion to her family. Often in the evenings she would gather her little family about her and tell them of the incidents which took place during their journey across the plains. She was the only woman in the train. Mule teams which brought them to the west. When they reached Echo Canyon the came upon the soldiers under General Johnson, sent to Salt Lake to subdue the Mormon colonists.

(To be continued next week)

OUR PIONEERS

John Theodore Pope

(Continued from last week)

1936-03-26
In the year 1884 when John T. Pope was 24 he came to Ashley Valley, then called Ashley Fork. He bought a home two miles southeast of the present site of Vernal and farmed for three years. He did not care much for farming but greatly enjoyed cattle raising, so for a few years he applied himself to this pursuit.

Blythe and Mitchell were operating a store where the Bank of Vernal now stands, and needing additional help they employed the young stockman as a clerk. He worked for this firm until about 1890 when he was elected sheriff of Uintah county.

During the time he served as sheriff a period of ten years, Mr. Pope had almost super-human tasks to perform. During those years cattle rustling was at its zenith in this region and ranchers were becoming desperate to save themselves from entire ruin. As a reward from the outlaws for his efforts to enforce the law and bring them to justice he was cleaned out of the cattle business. In one season he only recovered from the

range on Taylor mountain 17 head of a herd of over 100 turned out a few months prior.

Although the ranchers were almost frantic over the condition of their losses they hesitated to report the thefts, knowing only too well the penalty they would suffer from the combined efforts of the outlaws. Ranchers were given to understand that should they stir up trouble for the thieves they would lose double the cattle and the thieves usually banded together to put into effect the threat.

So well organized was the outlaw element that cattle could be taken from the range in the vicinity of Ashley Valley and landed in Rock Springs, Wyo., or Rifle, Colo., without the same men driving the animals more than one day's journey. The herd would be relayed to their destination and the thieves were able to get back to their usual haunts and never be missed.

Before Mr. Pope got well into his term of office he was continually sending cattle thieves to the state pen. At one time Uintah county had 18 such representatives in the institution. Vernal was on the cross trail between Jackson Hole, Thompson's Springs, Browns Park and the Colorado region. There was plenty of country suitable for hide-out and it was a simple matter to make a get-away. It seemed as if the entire country was alive with lawless element and they spent much of their time in and out of Vernal.

(To be continued)

Pioneering Law and Order in Uintah

RELATED BY FORMER SHERIFF JOHN T POPE

(Continued from 2 weeks ago)

There is a beautiful green haven situated on the west slopes of the Rockies along the banks of Green river called Browns Park, better known in the early days as Brown's Hole

Brown's Park has been the setting for many exciting and hair-raising events of the unlawful element inhabiting this region from the middle of the nineteenth century until the Spanish-American war, when many of those remaining, enlisted in the services of the nation and made good records as soldiers for Uncle Sam

Following the early trapper, who found the peacefulness and comfortable beauty of Brown's Park to his taste, came the Squaw-men, living in lodges and tents. The Indian women made good wives for these early trappers and traders as they were able to endure the rugged mountainous country and primitive food and shelter. They were loyal to their pale-face husbands and in most cases the mating was successful. However, the loyalty of the squaws was abused by many of the lower type of trader and resulted in much trouble for both the Whites and the Reds. In some instances the Indian women were subjected to brutal hardships and abuse from their drunken husbands.

A particular negro, who went by Isom Dart had come to the West and was being officially initiated into the routine of the camp kitchen of a railroad crew near Rock Springs. This negro was typical of the many eastern tenderfeet that came West and settled in the proximity of Brown's Park. He was un-

duly surprised when he learned that such men as Jim King and Billy Buck could hunt in the Indian country without getting scalped. However, Dart became accustomed to the noises of the western camp and acquainted with the Red Men who were readily moving back from civilization to the more inaccessible haunts.

With the coming of the Union Pacific railroad onto the western slope of the Rockies, men interested in the prehistoric remains of this country gave opportunities to those who were already acquainted with the country to act as guides. An outfit organized for this purpose, with Isom as chief guide, traveled from the mouth of Black Fork down to the magnificent, picturesque gateway of the Green River, known as the Flaming Gorge. This opened the gate through the Uintah mountains. It was at this time that Major Powell and his famous company were making their explorations on the Green River and the Colorado. Although the general purpose of this trip was not accomplished, the historic drama of these explorations has been thrilling to us all.

The value of mines other than coal mines, was not realized until sometime after the advent of the iron horse into the West; but one, Phil Arnold, found considerable interest in the celebrated Golconda diamond mine located fifteen miles east of the northwest corner of Colorado. The capitalists of the country are said to have laid down their wealth trying to get millions at this mine, following Arnold's unique manner of exploitation.

(To be continued)

1936-04-09

Pioneering Law and Order in Uintah

RELATED BY FORMER SHERIFF JOHN T POPE

1936-04-23

The sale of liquor to Indians has been one of the major problems of the officers since the settlement of the Uintah Basin. Sheriff Pope had his share in the enforcement of this law.

Before the road from Price had been improved, consignments of liquor were brought from Rock Springs to Browns Park by mule train. From there in smaller loads it came to the Uintah Basin and was sold to the Indians. Meeting places were arranged where the 'fire water' could be distributed. Little Brush Creek, north of Vernal, was a favorite place for such illegal practice. Here Indians would come by the dozens and drink to their hearts content. By the time they returned to their homes on the Reservation most of them would be sobered up.

When the Price road was open to traffic consignments of liquor were brought to other points in the Basin and dispensed. Considerable trouble was experienced by the officers at the 'Strip' where Gusher is now located. With the cooperation of Agent Waugh of the Uintah and Ouray Indian agency many violators were prosecuted and served terms of six months to five years in the state penitentiary. Persistent violators were closed out by the law.

It was the customary answer of the Indians when asked where he got his liquor, 'Me don't know—it heap dark.' The Red Skins often came to Vernal to get their supply of intoxicants. At one time

Sheriff Pope caught an Indian and locked him up overnight in an effort to get him to tell who sold him the liquor. The Indian refused to tell and threatened the sheriff that he would kill him.

Soon after the incident Sheriff Pope was riding along the trail to Whiterocks and when a short distance the other side of Deep Creek he caught up to an Indian whom he recognized as the one he had jailed for drinking. The Indian was intoxicated and apparently recognized Pope for he started to circle him. The sheriff prepared for a fight and stood his ground. After some maneuvering the Red Skin rode down the trail at a good pace, thinking he could get ahead of Pope and ambush him. But the sheriff did not let him get out of his sight until he disappeared in the brush along Uintah river, a short distance from Whiterocks.

Mr. Pope waited some time and then rode to the Whiterocks agency where he was greeted by the frenzied Ute, waving a bottle and pointing at Pope said, 'There is the — of a b— who sold me whiskey.' A good sized group had gathered, including Agent Waugh. Some believed the Indian was telling the truth. Pope went up to the Indian, pulled out his gun and said 'I will kill you if you say that.' The Indian cooled off and pleaded for his life saying that the sheriff had not sold him the liquor and admitted he had lied.

(To be continued)

ROOSEVELT STANDARD
Jan 20, 1972

William Streitz new U & O superintendent

Newly assigned superintendent at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, is William Streitz. He replaces Stanley D. Lyman who was reassigned in November to Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

A native of Belle Plaine, Minn., he is a graduate of St. Cloud State College, Minn. A Naval veteran, he served in World War II and was recalled for the Korean Conflict.

Streitz launched his BIA career in 1949 as a teacher at Cheyenne-Eagle Butte, S. Dak. In 1952 he assumed a teaching position in Pine Ridge, S. Dak., and in 1958 went to Fort Yates, N. Dak., as a guidance counselor.

He spent seven months in Washington, D. C. during 1961 on the Department of Interior Management Training Program from which he was assigned as Field Employment Assistance Officer in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1963 he became Admini-



**SUPT. WILLIAM STREITZ . . . now
on duty at Uintah & Ouray Agency.**

strative Manager for the BIA at Fort Yates and in 1967, superintendent of the BIA agency at Sisseton, S. Dak.

He and his wife, Rosemary, have four children; Dana, 22, married and a student at Aberdeen, S. Dak; Steven, 18, U. S. Navy, San Diego, Calif.; Billy, 14, a ninth grader at West Junior high school; and Barbara, 5, kindergarten at Todd Elementary.

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NO. 0551

History of Ashley Valley settlement

Compiled by Iva Gray
Part Three

The Indian Agency was moved from Daniels Canyon into the Basin near Hanna at the foot of Mount Tabby on the Upper Duchesne. Pardon Dodds was appointed agent in the fall of 1867 taking the place of agent D. W. Rhodes. Mr. Dodds was the first agent to live at the Reservation. The Indians resented the removal of the Agency and it was burned. It was then rebuilt at Rock Creek, but the pasture and farming lands were so limited that it seemed necessary to make a permanent agency where conditions were more favorable. This site was selected at a natural setting called Whiterocks. This was where the Indians were used to meeting as traders and trappers had established posts and headquarters here years before, and many trails led to and from it. So on Christmas Day, 1868, Pardon Dodds moved the Agency to Whiterocks. There on the west bank of the Whiterocks River, named for the white rocks seen in the water, it became the oldest continuous settlement of the Uintah Basin and Eastern Utah.

The Agency was maintained at Whiterocks until 1911 when Fort Duchesne was abandoned. Then the Offices of Indian Affairs were moved to the Fort and are still officiated from the town of Fort Duchesne.

The Indians had an important part in western history as this was their land before it was taken over by white settlers. After the traders and trappers came west and wandered through the Uintah Basin, their unwritten history was often told by the Indians. From them information came that there was a year-round trading post established near a spring of water just south and east of the present settlement of Whiterocks. Four French traders from Kentucky brought into the Uintah County articles to trade to the Indians for furs and pelts in 1800 and established

another was on the rock walls of Green River, Colorado canyon - "D Julien May 16 1836" - in the upper end of Cataract Canyon. It is supposed that here in these rough whirling waters he lost his life.

Jim Reed, father of Mrs. Mary Harris, married a half Shoshone - half Ute Indian girl and built the first two-story house in Ashley Valley in 1878. He was the youngest of the four French traders that established Fort Reed; he raised a large family and lived to be 117 years old.

This information was taken from "Early History of Duchesne County," published in 1948. At this time Mary Harris, daughter of Jim Reed, was ninety years old. Her home was near the old Reed Trading Post and she told of the Fort Reed story and showed its remains, an old fireplace which stood in ruins for many years alongside the road which ran through Whiterocks. Chimneys of the old houses in the settlement

were standing in the early 1900s and some remains of the old Post were still visible in 1948.

Robidoux maintained his fort for 12 years when it was burned and destroyed by Indians. His actions were very cruel, and among many misdemeanors he enslaved Indian women and children. The Utes sought a just revenge by destroying the fort.

It was near the old forts of Reed and Robidoux on the west bank of the Whiterocks River that the Indian Agency was moved Christmas day in 1868. The agent in attendance was Pardon Dodds, the first agent to go direct to the Uintah Reservation and take personal charge of Indian Affairs. This was a place where the Indians had been used to living, where many trails led them to and from Whiterocks, the oldest settlement in the Uintah Basin and eastern Utah.

Major Powell brought a party down through the Uintah Basin in 1869. This was his Colorado

River expedition in the interest of the U.S. Geological Survey. He stopped at Whiterocks Agency to leave some letters for mailing, and his records state that they (his party) walked from Green River up to the Indian Agency. Toward evening they crossed many tributaries of the Uintah, going through groves and meadows, reaching the Agency about dusk. The agent, Pardon Dodds, had gone to Salt Lake City. The help there were kind in their treatment and after several days ride from the nearest home of the white man, it was indeed a pleasure to find evidence of civilization. Here Major Wesley Powell collected Indian relics and it has been told that among these relics was the skeleton of the noted war chief, Black Hawk. An early settler of Ashley Valley, Frank V. Goodman, was a member of this party. Later Pardon Dodds went with Major Powell on one of his trips down the Colorado River.

lands were so limited that it seemed necessary to make a permanent agency where conditions were more favorable. This site was selected at a natural setting called Whiterocks. This was where the Indians were used to meeting as traders and trap-pers had established posts and headquarters here years before, and many trails led to and from it. So on Christmas Day, 1868, Pardon Dods moved the Agency to Whiterocks.

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The Indians had an important part in western history as this was their land before it was taken over by white settlers. After the traders and trappers came west and wandered through the Utah Basin, their unwritten history was often told by the Indians. From them information came that there was a year-round trading post established near a spring of water just south and east of the present settlement of Whiterocks. Four French traders from Kentucky brought into the Utah County articles to trade to the Indians for furs as early as 1828 and established the Reed Trading Post. Among the articles traded at the post to the Indians there were some coffee beans which the Indians bought for days thinking they were ordinary beans.

The Reed Trading Post was sold to another French fur trader, Robidoux, and he established his fort on the east side of the spring not far from the location of the Reed Post. His means of communication with surrounding areas was by pack horse over a trail that he made across Taylor Mountain, and it was later used by cattlemen of the area.

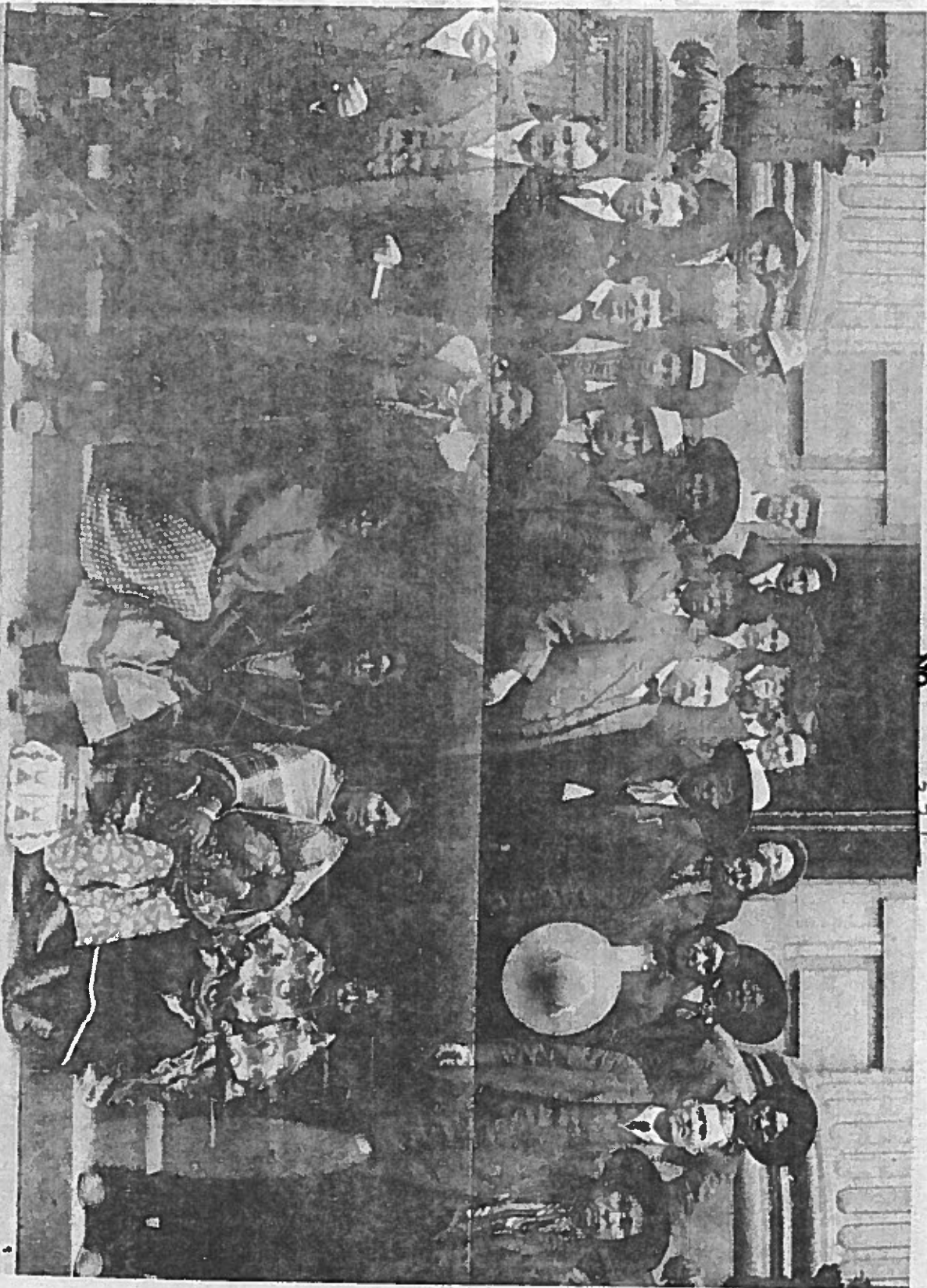
One of the French traders, Denis Julien who helped to establish Fort Reed, carved his name and the year -- "Denis Julien 1831" -- several places in the Basin. One place was about six miles south of Fort Robidoux on Picture Rock;

from "Early History of Duchesne County," published in 1948. At this time Mary Harris, daughter of Jim Reed, was ninety years old. Her home was near the old Reed Trading Post and she told of the Fort Reed story and showed its remains, an old fireplace which stood in ruins for many years alongside the road which ran through Whiterocks. Chimneys of the old houses in the settlement in 1869. This was the agent in all Pardon Dods, the go direct to Reservation and in charge of Indian had been used to many trails led from Whiterocks settlement in the and eastern Utah. Major Powell br down through the in 1869. This was

Wednesday, July 1, 1992 * Roosevelt, Utah

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HISTORIC PHOTO--This photograph, taken on the steps of the State Capitol building in Salt Lake City in 1915, depicts an historic event: Ute Indian leaders and their counsel met with white leaders to discuss tribal rights; the photograph, owned by Merrill Wilkins, Roosevelt, was taken just prior to their departure

for Washington, D.C. for negotiations. The original photograph hung for years in Cash Meat Market; it is now displayed in Stewart's Thriftway. Elroy Wilkins, the territorial sheriff at the time and father of Merrill Wilkins, is pictured in the photo near the back.

Legal fight cuts into local coffers

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During the past 16 years Uintah County has paid an attorney \$841,351.17 to represent its side in an ongoing legal battle with the Ute Tribe.

The amount only represents half the bill to Tom Tobin as Duchesne County has paid about the same amount. In January this year, Uintah County paid Tobin an additional \$9,432. There are outstanding bills from Tobin for February amounting to over \$6,000. The fees for legal services are staggering, but Commissioner Herb Snyder believes the end may be in sight.

Uintah and Duchesne counties have requested that the Supreme Court hear a 10th Circuit Court interpretation of a ruling on the Uintah Reservation jurisdiction issue. The Circuit Court's interpretation of the 1994 Supreme Court decision sided with the Tribe. Last year the counties decided to appeal the interpretation. The counties' attorney, Tom Tobin of South Dakota, estimated the appeal would cost \$50,000. When that amount was exceeded, Uintah County Commissioners decided to pull on the reins.

In a letter to Tobin last month, commissioners requested that Tobin only talk to the commissioners as a group. He had been talking to each commissioner separately and billing the county accordingly.

Before the Supreme Court decides if it will clarify its 1994 decision, Tobin requested that commissioners

allow him to file another brief at a cost of \$2,000. Uintah County Commissioners said, "No."

"I don't know what the other (Duchesne County) commissioners have decided, but enough is enough," Snyder said.

"We have got to draw a line somewhere," said Commissioner Snyder. "Mr. Tobin is an expert in this area, but his meter keeps on running."

"We want to step back and see where we stand," he said.

Commissioners expect to know a little more about where they stand by Feb. 20 when the Supreme Court will make a decision on the county's request.

"Hopefully it will come to an end," said Snyder. "We are in the 11th hour and our attorney feels like we are in a very good position."

Uintah County payments to Tobin are \$18,868.44 in 1982; \$48,619.58 in 1983; \$68,649.38 in 1984; \$84,039.53 in 1985; \$186,324.92 in 1986; \$69,201.40 in 1987; \$27,655.90 in 1992; \$156,940.81 in 1993; \$83,242.39 in 1996 and \$49,576.26 in 1997. For four years, from 1988 to 1991, Tobin received no money from Uintah County.

If the Supreme Court refuses to hear the case, the legal expenses will likely go down, but if it agrees to hear it, the expenses could continue to go up.

Vernal Express Feb 11, 1998

Mindah Basin Standard 1-13-98

UINTAH COUNTY LIBRARY
REGIONAL ROOM

RESERVATION BOUNDARY DISPUTE

OLDER
0351

Counties appeal to be reviewed Jan. 23

By Lezlee E. Whiting

The U.S. Supreme Court is scheduled to review a request for a rehearing on the Ute reservation boundary dispute on Jan. 23. The court initially docketed a conference on the appeal submitted by Duchesne and Uintah counties for Nov. 26. But they postponed any decision until they had a chance to find out what the State of Utah had to say about efforts to have the high court review the case again.

Gov. Mike Leavitt instructed the Attorney General's office to submit a brief stating that the state favors negotiation, not litigation with the tribe when it comes to issues which arise from mixed jurisdiction in Duchesne County and west Uintah County.

Duchesne and Uintah counties filed for the rehearing in September on the grounds that a 10th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling misconstrued the Supreme Court's intention in 1994 to erase the exterior boundaries of the original Uintah Valley Reservation.

In their decision released last spring, the Appeals Court removed homestead land from within the reservation, but declared the original reservation boundaries remained intact.

The 10th Circuit Court ruling gave the Ute Tribe jurisdiction over about 50 percent of Duchesne County and portions of west Uintah County. As a result, it was left up to the two counties, the tribe and the state to solve extenuating circumstances which result from checkerboarded jurisdiction.

On-going issues related to jurisdiction include law enforcement, planning and zoning, rights-of-way, water, and hunting and fishing.

Last month Ute Tribe leaders and Gov. Leavitt joined in signing a cooperative "letter of intent" in which the two entities pledged to work together to negotiate areas of common concern.

In view of the position the state has taken in the controversy, court watchers believe chances are slim that the high court will agree to revisit their 4-year old reservation boundary ruling.

History Matters

Will Bagley

© 2001, The Salt Lake Tribune

'Iron Pony' High-Tailed It Out of Utah

When Comte Mede de Sivrac began wheeling his *celerifere* around Paris in 1791, he had no idea of the contribution he would make to the economy of Utah.

De Sivrac's "wooden horse" was the earliest prototype of the modern bicycle. German Baron Karl von Drais added a steerable front wheel in 1817.

Two years later, Englishman W.K. Clarkson patented what many consider the first true bicycle, but it was foot-propelled a la Fred Flintstone.

Pedals were added about 1839 in Scotland.

The 1865 wooden velocipede (the "boneshaker") applied pedals directly to the front wheel. This led to the design of "high-wheelers," since the larger the front tire, the faster the bike could go. The high-wheeler's high perch and propensity to be flung off the contraption inspired the phrase "taking a header."

In 1866, James Carrol and Pierre Lallement took out the first U.S. bicycle patent. The Terrot Levocyclette, the earliest manufactured bicycle with 10 speeds, appeared about 1905.

By 1870, the entire world was bike crazy.

The modern mountain bike evolved from a balloon-tire Schwinn Excelsior in the 1970s in California to handle the trails of Mount Tamalpais.

The mountain bike soon found its natural habitat in the hills surrounding Moab. Now, as the old song goes, Lord, how the money rolls in.

It is hard to pinpoint when the first bicycle arrived in Utah Territory.

We know that in 1884, Thomas Stevens, on his way from San Francisco to Boston, passed through aboard a nickel-plated Columbia High-Wheeler with a 50-inch front wheel.

The Kansas-born Stevens crossed the deserts of Nevada using wagon roads and followed the transcontinental railroad line into northern Utah, walking about a third of the way.

Persistence brought him around the northern end of the Great Salt Lake and, as historian Lyndia Carter noted, "into Mormon farming lands, a Garden of Eden with good meals and a pretty Mormon girl."

After 104 days on the road, Stevens arrived in Boston to a hero's welcome.

He set out to circle the globe in 1885, crossing France, Germany, Asia Minor, India, China and Japan. After a 13,500-mile trip that lasted two years, eight months and 12 days, Stevens arrived back in San Francisco on Jan. 4, 1887.

The Ute Indians got their first look at a bicycle about 1892 when a maniac from New York set out to beat Stevens' record and got lost at White Rocks Agency in Utah's Uinta Valley.

The high-wheeling adventurer stumbled into a sacred dance attended by about 200 Utes. Special Indian Agent E.E. White recalled that the young man "had never seen an Indian, and they had never even heard of a bicycle." The Utes were amazed. The bicyclist "was absolutely terror stricken."

About 30 or 40 mounted Utes followed him to the agency, where the rider had to be sedated. The next morning, tribal leaders arrived at the agency for a council. They told White they wanted the man with the iron pony to depart immediately.

The curious agent asked, "Why?"

"We never saw a pony like that before," said the Utes, "and we will not run our ponies against it."

The Indians were convinced the contraption was part of a devious scheme to cheat them out of their beloved horses. Given their experience over the previous half century, they had reason to be suspicious.

The iron pony was gone in 20 minutes.

Historian Will Bagley took a 10-speed Schwinn Varsity from Ann Arbor, Mich., to Santa Cruz, Calif., in 1970. He didn't get on another

~~until 1970~~

REGIONAL ROOM

FILE FOLDER

NO. 551

Salt Lake Tribune 21 Oct 2001

RETIRING FROM A JOB HE LOVED

"Indian Agent" came West & never left

By Lezlee E. Whiting

When Dave Allison grew up in the small towns of Summerford and London, Ohio, he would look west down Route 40, never east. As a child, he would dream of getting on that road and going West. When he was in the Air Force he was the only man in his unit to volunteer for an assignment out West.

Funny thing is, he ended up living right on Highway 40 when he first moved to Vernal after he was named superintendent of the Uintah/Ouray and Skull Valley reservations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Allison has spent the past 27 years employed by the BIA. On Jan. 3, he retired from the job that made him feel like he was "the most fortunate man in the world. It was fun, it was so much fun."

He began his career as a soil conservationist at the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana. He served a seven-month stint as Chief of Energy and Minerals on detail in Washington, D.C. He also worked as a BIA realty and land operations officer, and was acting superintendent before being hired as superintendent at the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. The fact that the tribe waived their Indian preference policy to hire the white guy from Ohio, says a great deal about the respect Dave had earned among Native

"I've had a job that very few people ever had, dealing with issues that most people never deal with."

Americans. When he retired he was the last white superintendent on a major reservation.

For close to seven years now he has been the BIA Superintendent on the Ute Reservation headquartered in west Uintah County and the Goshute Reservation in Tooele County.

"I've had a job that very few people ever had, dealing with issues that most people never deal with, an autonomous job, dealing with subjects that go back hundreds of years, and to be able to take part in that I thank God every day," he says, adding with a grin, "it's been an interesting ride."

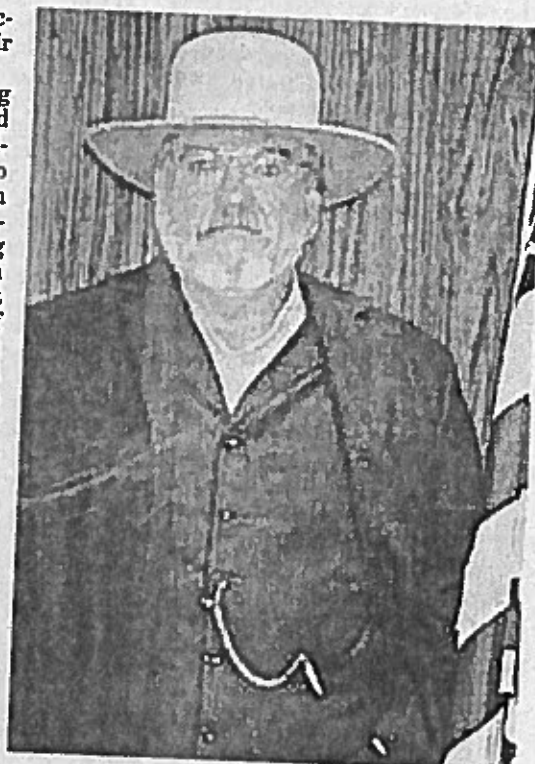
That's a bit of an understatement for a man who, over the course of his career had his life threatened by a man who shot up police cars and a police officer trying to get to him, endured tense standoffs with irate ranchers, witnessed the heartbreak of a rash of suicides, helped restore peace between two warring tribal factions, and most recently found himself in the center of the storm surrounding

the Goshute's plan to accept nuclear waste on their reservation.

The most frustrating experience of his career had nothing to do with politics, but everything to do with people. It occurred on the Wind River Reservation in Cheyenne, Wyoming in the mid-1980s during a "suicide epidemic" that claimed numerous lives of Native American males between the ages of 14 and 24. It raged for three months when Dave was superintendent of the reservation.

"The old men of the tribe, the spiritual leaders got together and performed a paint ceremony that they hadn't done since the 1900s during a (health) epidemic. They bussed all the students down there and everybody got painted, I got painted, and it stopped just like that; that was the end of the suicides. I think it gave people something to hang onto, a reminder of their spirituality."

The most rewarding part of his job took place on the U & O Reservation when he was able to assist the tribe in



INDIAN AGENT—Uintah/Ouray Agency BIA Superintendent Dave Allison marked his last day at work by donning his "Indian Agent" attire. The old-fashioned suit, hat, and pocket watch on a chain hail back to the days of the early frontier when it was typical dress for BIA agents working on the reservation. Today the job is a dichotomy of 100-year-old issues which often clash with the modern world.

getting the Naval Oil Shale Reserve lands transferred to them. It's also been gratifying to work with the Ute Tribe as they have developed their enterprises.

What has surprised him the most? The jurisdiction agreement that was forged among the Ute Tribe, state and counties. "When Washington heard about that they were amazed," he relates.

He says the biggest challenge for the Bureau of Indian Affairs lies in the fact that they must match self-determination with trust responsibilities.

"Tribes are still chained by the trust relationship they have with the federal government ... they haven't married those two. It's one thing to be called a sovereign, it's another thing to be one."

His firm decision to retire was made when he realized that the drift boat and fifth-wheel travel trailer he bought months ago where "still sitting right where I parked them. I think that was the kickoff. I'm not a person who likes to do just one thing,"

SEE INDIAN AGENT on page 16



LIFE-LONG DREAM—A trip to Africa in 1996 fulfilled Dave Allison's life-long desire to visit the country and go on safari. Dave, his tracker "Boy," and professional hunter Bill Willie pose with a waterbuck. Dave took nine big game animals on his trip.

INDIAN AGENT

Continued from page 9

he says with a smile.

He's an enigma; a man who thrives on hunting and fishing, yet will spend just as much time writing poetry and sculpting. He enjoys motorcycle riding just as much as he appreciates attending the ballet. He's been a team roper in rodeos. He used to raise mules, and is an avid fan of the works of Ernest Hemingway.

For Dave, the time has come to continue to explore just about everything around him and he "can't do it and keep working."

With the additional time he'll gain from not being a BIA superintendent for two very different—and distanced

— Indian reservations, he plans to do some consulting work, write at least three books and spend a month in Alaska on a subsistence hunt. A hunting trip to Scotland, Uruguay and Bolivia are on his itinerary, and he's heard the fishing is excellent in Argentina. He's been invited to Africa by a friend to spend time hunting and touring, and says he may just spend the next year hunting and fishing, "riding the grub line with friends."

Allen Anspach has taken over as acting superintendent of both the U&O and Skull Valley reservations. Anspach is currently the BIA superintendent for the Colorado River Agency in western Arizona.

A member of the Blackfeet Indian Tribe of Montana, Anspach is expected to be acting head at the two Utah reservations for the next two to three months while the search for a permanent superintendent continues.

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Former head of U&O Forestry Department succumbs in Montana

Gary Orr forest manager for the Uintah and Ouray Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Fort Duchesne from 1991- 1999, passed away suddenly from a pulmonary embolism June 1, at his home in St. Ignatius, Montana. He was 51.

Orr, who lived in Maeser while he lived in Utah, was born Oct. 29, 1951, in Missoula to Alvin and Patsy (Traylor) Orr.

Raised in St. Ignatius, he attended Mission schools graduating from St. Ignatius High School before attending Montana State University in Bozeman. After a couple semesters at Bozeman, he joined the U.S. Marine Corps and served in Okinawa, Japan.

Upon his return from military service, Gary completed his education by attending the University of Idaho in Moscow and finishing his B.S. in forestry at the University of Montana.

Gary had received many awards for his work in forestry. He was a forest manager with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for almost 20 years, working in Cortez, Colo., Vernal, Utah, and Fort Duchesne, Utah, before coming to work for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, where he has been the forest manager for the last seven years.

An avid outdoorsman, Gary had many interests. He enjoyed hiking, camping, fishing and helping his family brand. He also enjoyed landscaping and working on the lawn and garden. Gary also helped decorate the town of St. Ignatius for many years during the holiday season and had many friends and associates who will miss him and the special ways he helped them.

Gary was preceded in death by his father, Alvin, who passed away in 1998.

He married Kim Harrison on Dec. 18, 1981, and she survives him at the family home.

He is also survived by his children, Kiel and Kristi of St. Ignatius, Tami (Shane) of Missoula and Tawna (Clark) of Maple Valley, Wash.; his mother, Patsy Orr of Warm Springs,

Ore.; his stepmother, Jean Orr of Pablo; his brothers and sisters, Tim (Peggy) Orr of St. Ignatius, Anita (Shorty) Matt of Moiese, Jerry (Kathy) Orr of Ocean Shores, Wash., Jeannie (Dean) Seyler of Pinetop, Ariz., and Sharon Orr of Warm Springs, Ore.; a stepbrother, Danny Morrison of Pablo; three grandchildren, Zoe, Sophia and Aidan; Cosmo; as well as many aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews and cousins who loved him very much.

USDA provides funding to U&O Reservation as part of homeland security

Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman has announced that USDA is distributing \$1 million cooperative agreements to bolster food and agriculture homeland security protections on tribal lands.

The Ute Indian Tribe will receive \$20,000 for security enhancement on the Uintah/Ouray Reservation. "These grants are an important component of the Administration's continued efforts to strengthen homeland security protections relating to food and agriculture," said Veneman. "States and local communities and their tribal land counterparts, along with academia and the private sector, are critical partners in making sure we are prepared in the event of an emergency."

The resources are part of \$328 million approved by President Bush and the Congress earlier this year to strengthen USDA's homeland security preparedness.

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will work closely with tribal land officials to develop work plans for the distribution of these

funds. The work plans will address each tribal land's objectives in meetings improved foreign animal disease surveillance and preparedness within their territory.

The funding may be used to expand tribal lands' ability to conduct foreign animal disease surveillance, enhance foreign animal disease preparedness and response, develop emergency management plans, communicate effectively with stakeholders and state and federal counterparts and conduct test exercises for training and development purposes.

The disbursement of the funds was determined by the livestock value and risk factors of each tribal land. Livestock value was based on census figures supplied by the intertribal Agriculture Coalition, the Montana Wyoming Indian Stock Growers Association and Land Grant Extension Service input. Risk factors that were taken into consideration for the disbursement of the funds included the location on or near a port of entry into the United States, the size of the tribal land's commerce activity level at ports

of entry and borders.

Earlier this year, Veneman announced additional homeland security allocations by USDA that included:

- \$43 million to states, including the \$1 million to tribal lands, to support critical efforts to strengthen the food supply infrastructure;
- \$177 million for physical and operational security improvements at key USDA locations;
- \$23 million for USDA's Plum Island laboratory;
- \$35 million to strengthen disease and pest exclusion efforts by APHIS' Agricultural Quarantine Inspection program at U.S. borders;
- \$16.5 million to increase food safety monitoring, provide training and expand technical capabilities for USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service;
- \$15.3 million for USDA's Agricultural Research Service to improve rapid detection technologies for foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases.

Bennett pressed to examine why tribe isn't gaining \$\$\$ in good oil & gas market

By Leslee E. Whiting

The oil and gas industry is posting excellent returns these days, but the Ute Indian Tribe isn't being taken along for the ride and because of that, neither are Duchesne and Uintah counties.

Former tribal officials along with commissioners from the two counties are pointing to policies enacted by the tribe under the leadership of their financial advisor, John Jurrinus, as the reason for the downturn in oil and gas revenue. They have asked Sen. Robert Bennett (R-Utah) to conduct a formal investigation into possible improprieties by Jurrinus and Uintah-Ouray Indian Agency Bureau Of Indian Affairs Superintendent Chet Mills.

Royalties from oil and gas production on Ute Tribe land are what make up the majority of revenue for the tribe's budget. The royalties are paid by the oil and gas companies before they even receive returns on the costs of leasing, exploration, drilling, operations, or production. At the same time, severance tax paid by the oil and gas companies on production in the Uintah Basin comes back to help not only the tribe, but Duchesne and Uintah counties in the form of "revalidation funds."

Over a year ago, then Ute Tribe Chairman Floyd Wopsock wrote a letter to Bennett expressing his concern over the lack of development on the tribe's Naval Oil Shale Reserve lands. In his letter Wopsock said that at the time the tribe agreed to give

Jurrinus authority as the tribe's financial advisor, that he did not realize the tribe would be kept from being a partner in oil and gas development, and that other companies would have a larger share of the reserve than the Northern Ute Tribe. Right now no one is benefitting from the deposits beneath the oil shale reserve because it hasn't been touched.

In August, just about two months before Ute Tribe Business Committee member Luke Duncan was expelled from office by his counterparts on the governing board, Duncan wrote Bennett expressing dismay over the tribe's inability to "provide an environment that is conducive to the development of the extensive minerals resources."

According to Duncan, oil and gas companies are frustrated and pulling out of the reservation because of costly delays and unexpected contract changes unilaterally imposed on them by Jurrinus or the people working for him.

"Oil and gas prices are high, but we are broke," Duncan wrote, adding that he has sought access to financial records in his capacity as an elected leader, but was refused by Jurrinus. Mills also refused his requests for financial records, Duncan stated.

Mills' close relationship with Jurrinus is also being scrutinized by those within the tribe and outside of tribal government.

For many oil operators on the reservation, the tribe's demands for "through put" fees are the last straw. The fee forces oil companies to make additional payment for every cubic foot of gas put through pipelines they have built and for which they paid the tribe for rights-of-way across trust lands.

"I am informed that the oil companies are so threatened and alarmed at these actions that they already reduced the investments to expand and renew production on Ute lands. New deals are simply not getting done," said Duncan.

For many tribal members and elected leaders, claims against

Jurrinus are nothing more than sour grapes. They see their financial advisor — who hands out \$1,500 a month to elderly tribal members — as hero, while the oil companies are the villains.

Business Committee Chairwoman Maxine Natchees has said the delays are to be expected because Jurrinus is doing what no one else has ever done for the tribe — getting a fair price for their natural resources.

Jurrinus did not return calls for comment.

The problem is that oil company operators already feel they are a) but priced out of the market in the Uintah Basin where drilling for oil and gas costs companies more than anywhere in the nation, except of Alaska. Combine that with the growing nature of what oil company representatives feel is nothing more than exploitation by the tribe and there's little incentive to continue investing in the area.

"The increasing demand for higher fees, assessment of penalties, belligerent threats calling for more and more money from operators, along with more numerous and longer delays in acquiring the necessary permits and approval ... has generated the most negative environment for initiating or continuing tribal

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Nov 18, 2003

BENNETT

Continued from page 1

business in decades," said Fred Payne, a long time oil and gas consultant.

Furthermore, Payne said that an infusion of \$350,000 obtained by Bennett and sent directly into the BIA mineral department at the U&O Agency to help reduce permitting backlogs for oil and gas companies, appears to have done nothing to aid the process.

"Two years before Jurtius — when prices we not as high — one operator was running seven rigs continuously drilling wells and now when prices are at historic highs they can't get enough permits approved to keep more than one rig running full-time," said Payne.

The Uintah County Commission wants Bennett's office to look into whether those federal funds to the U&O BIA Agency were spent appropriately. Both Duchesne and Uintah County lobbied with the tribe for the special funding with expectations they would all benefit if permits were processed expediently. That hope has turned into frustration, according to Uintah County commissioners.

"A common complaint is that BIA approval of actions that were previously approved by the tribe by contract, such as a surface-use agreement, are being delayed pending review and approval by the tribe's financial advisor," their letter to Bennett stated.

Commissioners from Uintah County are also calling on Bennett's office for an outside investigation to look into allegations that permits would be processed promptly and thorough-put fees eliminated but only for companies who agree to provide Jurtius or one of his companies "an equity interest" in the deal.

In their correspondence with the senator, Duchesne County commissioners said that oil and gas activity on federal and county land is stable, but that isn't the case for the tribe. "The imposition of higher costs to do business is thwarting investment and is driving some companies out. We suggest that an in-depth review be made... to rectify problems that are surfacing and impairing the economic vitality of the Basin," they requested.

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EXPRESSING GRATITUDE — Outgoing Ute Tribe Business Committee members Rosaline Taveapont and Floyd Wopsock are presented with blankets by BIA Superintendent Chet Mills in appreciation of their years of service to their constituents. Taveapont represented the Uncompahgre Band and Wopsock represented the Uintah Band. The two incumbents each sought another term in office, but were defeated. Maxine Natchess is the new Uintah band representative, and Richard Jenks Jr. is the new Uncompahgre band representative.

Basin LIFE

CHET MILLS FOLLOWS FAMILY GOAL TO HELP AMERICAN INDIANS

New BIA superintendent makes impact

By Susan Collier

Since Chet Mills had never been to the Uintah Basin, he and the regional director of the of Bureau of Indian Affairs concurred that it would be best for Mills to evaluate the region and the position of Bureau of Indian Affairs superintendent before accepting the position on a permanent basis.

Thirty days after his arrival last October to perform the duties of acting superintendent on the Uintah/Ourray Indian Reservation Mills knew he wanted the permanent appointment. "I accepted the job because it presented a tremendous challenge, and I saw a tremendous potential with the tribe," explained Mills who was officially appointed BIA superintendent on Dec. 20 of last year.

Although Ute Tribe officials selected Mills as the BIA superintendent he actually works for the BIA which is under the United States Department of the Interior. There are 12 regional offices in the BIA and

Mills reports directly to the Western region whose director is stationed in Phoenix.

Mills worked for the Department of the Interior in the Washington D.C. field office since 1989. While there he was involved in policy management and budget before transferring to the BIA in 1997 when he became superintendent of the Eastern Nevada Agency. "Politically it helps to know people back in Washington D.C.," said Mills who believes the tribe took that into account when they selected him as superintendent.

Mills describes his main function as an intermediary between the federal government and the tribe. "The trust responsibility is defined by statute," explained Mills who oversees a staff of 45 who interact daily with the tribe.

Fifteen years ago Mills changed the course of his life to follow what has become a family tradition, helping American Indians. Mills is an Oglala Sioux (Lakota), from Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South

Dakota. Two of Mills's brothers — Walt and Sid Mills are retired BIA area directors, and his sister is retired from Indian Health Services. "Our family itself is dedicated to helping our own people."

Mills is very proud of his famous brother, author Billy Mills who was the 1964 Olympic gold medalist in the 10,000 meter in Tokyo, Japan. Billy will address West Junior High students and speak at graduation ceremonies for Uinta River High on May 29.

According to Mills, the complexity of the job is the most difficult thing with which he has to contend. "The BIA is a very complex organization. There are many rules and regulations that must be abided by. The federal statutes also have to be coordinated with the tribal government. It is basically like a very large private industry," explained Mills.

The tribe is responsible for oil and other natural resources, land and water rights, and forestry. "It makes it difficult to try to do things in an

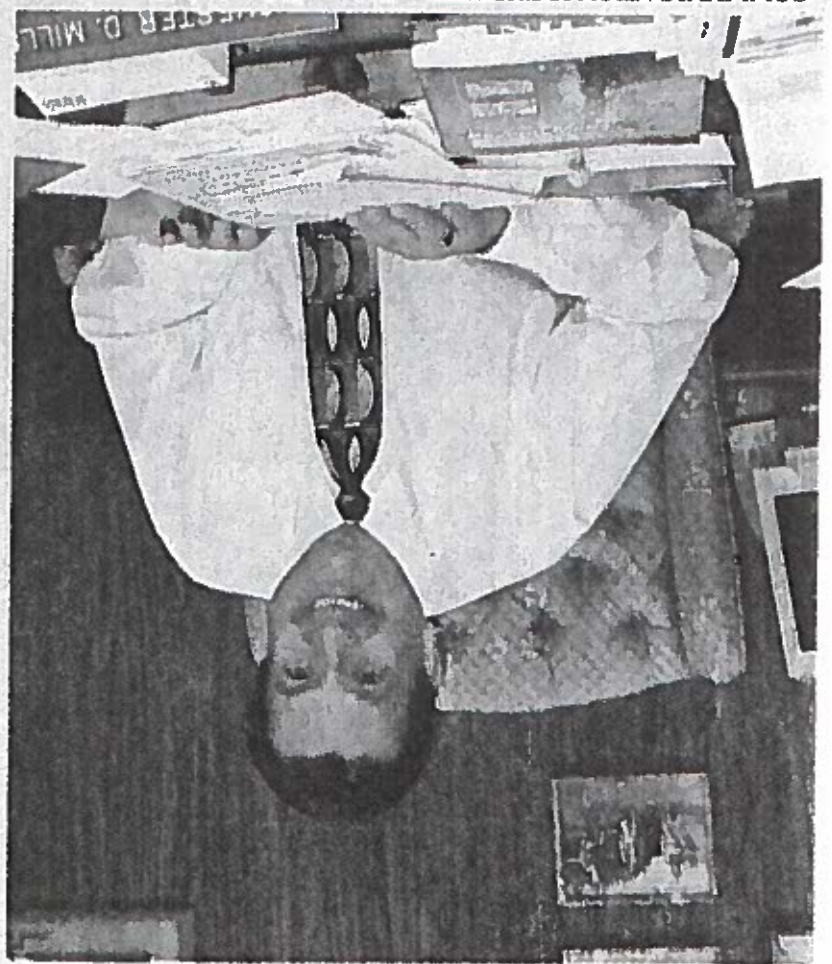
efficient and timely manner and still comply with our trust responsibilities to the tribe. The complexity of all the programs is no different than a private industry or small city. A lot of our restrictions are financial and human capital."

When Mills isn't tackling the daunting challenges that come with his job he enjoys working with members of the tribe. "I see a lot of potential for them to increase economic development and status. The oil and gas industry is probably our number one priority. The tribe has passed an ordinance where they have a consultant firm on board to oversee the tribe's finance division." Mills explained that the tribe, the BIA, and the financial consultant have areas where their responsibilities overlap, making communication much more important.

Mills continually strives to improve communication between the tribe and the federal government as he endeavors to help the tribe achieve economic success, and to improve its

Uintah Basin Standard

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COMMUNICATION IS THE KEY — In just a little over half a year new BIA Superintendent Chet Mills has made tremendous strides helping the Ute Uray Indian Reservation with an open door policy that encourages communication. "He is very supportive of the tribe. It was a very different picture before he came," said John Martin.

businesses and documentation professionals. He also works to improve relationships with the state, federal and county governments. "Lack of understanding is just a lack of communication. Through communication you can build up a lot of trust. You have to make the effort to communicate. You can't just wait for others to communicate with you." "The one thing I don't like to hear from my staff is 'that is the way we've always done it,' because that doesn't always mean it's the most effective

The two areas his department does not cover is law enforcement and education, because they are not in get calls from people who are not aware of this, and he keeps lines of communication open between his office and tribal law enforcement

SEE CHET MILLS on page 19

To further his commitment to agencies. Mills, who is unmarried, has purchased a home in Vernal. His daughter lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and his son and his family live in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mills was formerly a vice president for a commercial general contracting firm in Albuquerque. Mills plays golf for relaxation and the mental challenge. "Basically at my age that's what I'm down to, but I really do enjoy golf," he said after politely refusing to divulge his age.

YOUNG BUT EXPERIENCED

LaRose, 32, to be BIA police chief

By Geoff Liesik

He's still awaiting the final swearing in, but Erik LaRose has been told he's the new police chief for the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the Uintah-Ouray Reservation.

"I worked myself up through the ranks. It just wasn't something that was given to me," LaRose said, discussing his promotion. "When you go to different places word travels quick in the bureau, whether you're a quality officer or you're not up to par. I think my work ethic and integrity has carried me through."

The 32-year-old, who was a lieutenant prior to being selected as chief, said his time spent on other reservations with a number of different supervisors has allowed him to absorb the good and filter out the bad. His experience has also given him an idea of how he wants to lead.

"I just don't want to be somebody that sits in the office and lets things pass by and not have any involvement," he said. "I think you will receive a lot more respect if you're still out with your troops."

LaRose gives a lot of credit to his predecessor, retired chief Benito Morrison. Morrison spent time teaching LaRose how to run a department, appointing him as acting chief during Morrison's absences. The experiences took the fear out of LaRose's promotion to chief.

"He tried to teach me a lot before he retired," LaRose said. "I believe that's what a good supervisor does, you teach people underneath you to

"We're not working backward, we're working forward."

take your job."

LaRose's law enforcement career began in 1997 when he was assigned to Ft. McDermitt, a Shoshone/Paiute Indian Reservation in western Nevada. The experience was an eye-opener.

"It wasn't what I expected. It was a tough reservation," LaRose said. "Your backup was an hour to two hours away. If you got into a fight, you were it. You either had to fight or flight."

But the miles and months away from his wife and children were tougher on LaRose than the community fights and other crimes he witnessed. After seven months in Nevada, he resigned from the BIA and returned to Roosevelt, taking a job on a rock crusher.



Erik LaRose

opened up, the 1990 Union High grad applied. He got the job, but because of his dedication, integrity and hard work, assignments to distant reservations soon followed.

There were tours of duty at the San Carlos and Truxton Canon reservations in Arizona, as well as more assignments to eastern Nevada. These assignments were part of LaRose's duties as a member of the BIA's special response team - a tactical unit similar to a SWAT team sent to deal with unrest on reservations around the United States.

Other assignments had LaRose serving as the acting police chief, other times he was a lead officer responsible for supervising patrol officers.

"I've been other places and I can honestly say this is one of the best places to work," LaRose said. "We have a very good community here; very good people, very good leaders. Once you hit the streets in other places, it's go time - it's violent."

Another thing that stuck out with LaRose was the relationships between the various law enforcement agencies in the Uintah Basin. In some of his other assignments, there was very little rapport between troopers, sheriff's deputies, city police and the BIA. LaRose said he tried to foster those connections, aware of how much they helped him in his home agency.

"I've come to appreciate the working relationship that we have with Uintah County, Duchesne County, Utah Highway Patrol," the new chief said. "There's never any question when one of use calls for help or one of them calls for help - we're going. It's a brotherhood that we share. We see what people fear."

As chief, LaRose said he wants to improve community awareness about his department. People need to understand that BIA officers are federal law enforcement officers, he said.

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But the miles and months away from his wife and children were tougher on LaRose than the community fights and other crimes he witnessed. After seven months in Nevada, he resigned from the BIA and returned to Roosevelt, taking a job on a rock crusher.

"My family means everything to me and if I lose that then I'm nothing," said LaRose, who added that his wife, Tina, has been his greatest supporter. "I'm just thankful I have somebody like that in my life because if you don't have that family support at home you ain't gonna make it."

Working on the rock crusher, LaRose said he did not long for law enforcement, but when a position with the BIA at Fort Duchesne

honestly say this is one of the best places to work," LaRose said. "We have a very good community here; very good people, very good leaders. Once you hit the streets in other places, it's go time - it's violent." Another thing that stuck out with LaRose was the relationships between the various law enforcement agencies in the Utah Basin. In some of his other assignments, there was very little rapport between troopers, sheriff's deputies, city police and the BIA. LaRose said he tried to foster those connections, aware of how much they helped him in his home agency.

"I've come to appreciate the working relationship that we have with Utah Highway Patrol," the new chief of Utah County, Duchesne County, said. "There's never any question when one of us calls for help or one of them calls for help - we're going. It's a brotherhood that we share. We see what people fear."

As chief, LaRose said he wants to improve community awareness about his department. People need to understand that BIA officers are federal law enforcement officers, he said, adding that the 12-person force in Fort Duchesne is comprised mostly of locals.

"I would say 90 percent of our staff are members of this tribe and we've all grown up here," he said. "This is our home, so we have a common interest in the people that we serve and in our department."

There are plans to reach out to

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(on back)

LAROSE

Continued from page 12

tribal youth because LaRose believes that it is hard for "parents to hate you if their kids love you." He plans to meet with tribal leaders to discuss their concerns about law enforcement and crime on the reservation. And he wants to get to know more of the people he serves.

"I want the people to know who their chief of police is. I was born and raised here, my family's from here," LaRose said. "I would like people to know that we are reducing crime. I think that people need to know what their police department is doing for them. We're not working backward, we're working forward."

LIBS Sept. 27, 2005

The Utah Court of Appeals has taken a hunting and fishing rights dispute of a man who maintains he is Native American, under advisement. According to Mike Humiston, attorney for Rick Reber, a decision could be issued as quickly as two weeks, or take as long as a year, but he anticipates the three Appellate Court judges will release their ruling before December.

"First they have to decide what they are going to rule, second how they are going to write it. They are establishing a precedent," said the Heber City attorney known for championing the cause of mixed-blood clients in cases involving Native American treaty rights.

According to Humiston, the case centers on the treaty rights which he submits that Reber, 53, holds as a member of the Uintah band of Indians, and over jurisdictional authority. Reber's case should he be prosecuted in federal court, said Humiston.

But Utah Assistant Attorney General Joanne Slotnik countered that the case has nothing to do with treaty rights, but rather if Reber is an Indian in the eyes of the law, or if he isn't. She also said that Humiston is wrong to say that the state has conceded the alleged violation occurred on tribal land.

"It's a two step analysis - was it in Indian country? If the answer is yes, then the next question you ask is, is the person who was hunting without a state license an Indian? If he is not Indian, then he is going to be prosecuted by the state," she said.

The state contends the violation occurred in Uintah County within the boundaries of the Ute Indian Reservation, but not on tribal trust land, and falls within their jurisdiction. Humiston maintains the opposite is true and believes federal court is the proper venue for Reber's case.

"The bulk of the hearing focused on whether or not it was Indian land," he said.

Humiston alleges that when Reber's case went to trial in 8th District Court in Vernal in 2004, the Box Elder County resident wasn't given a chance to put on a defense because Judge Lynn Payne said witnesses the defense intended to call were not relevant. At that time Humiston also disputed the state's jurisdiction over his client.

The Appellate judges could uphold the trial court ruling — that

Reber is a non-Indian illegally hunting on state land — and sustain Reber's conviction, they could rule the state lacks jurisdiction and dismiss the conviction, or they could find that Reber was denied due process of law and remand the case back to 8th District Court for a new trial.

Reber was charged in 2002 for hunting in the Book Cliffs in Uintah County without a permit. He maintains that because of his Native American heritage — he is one-sixteenth Uintah Indian — he didn't need one. Although Reber's mother, a Uintah band member, was terminated from enrollment in the Ute Indian Tribe when he was a toddler, he was born prior to termination, and his name has never appeared on terminated rolls.

"There has never been a federal ruling that says because your mother is terminated, even if you were born before termination, you are terminated," said Humiston. That is why Reber retains the same treaty rights as other enrolled Uintah band members, according to Humiston.

The Ute Indian Tribe filed a Friend of the Court brief opposing Reber. In their brief they maintain that the reservation was created solely for the Utes.

Assistant Utah Attorney General Joanne Slotnik said that in case law she has examined, nothing less than one-eighth has been accepted as Indian. Humiston said that may be true in criminal cases, such as murder and rape, but hunting and fishing violations by people with some degree of Native American blood fall into a legal arena that is governed by a different set of rules.

Slotnik hopes the Appellate judges don't buy that argument. "Treaty rights have nothing to do with this," she said. "We are not contesting that he (Reber) feels Indian in his heart, but for legal purposes this case is a straight forward question of criminal jurisdiction of a person who was hunting without a license."

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THE OATH OF OFFICE — The Ute Tribe's three newly elected leaders line up to be sworn into office. Ute Tribe Court Chief Judge Daniel Sam administered the Oath of Office to the new Business Committee members. Pictured left to right are: Irene Cuch, Uintah band representative; Francis Poowegup, Whiteriver band representative; and Uncompaghre representative Ronald Groves. Cuch and Poowegup formerly served on the Business Committee. This is Grove's first term. Following the swearing-in, the Business Committee deadlocked in selecting their new chairperson. Groves and Natchees each received three votes. Natchees has served as chair for the past two years. The election for new chair will resume this week. BIA Superintendent Chester Mills has been the acting chairperson pending the seating of the new head of the Business Committee. (Photo courtesy of Curtis Cesspooch.)

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July 12, 2005

Basin LIFE

CUCH'S SERVICE TO TRIBE SPANS DECADES

Too many questions, too few answers says Ute leader

By Lezlee E. Whiting

Irene Cuch has weathered the roller coaster ride of tribal politics since 1969, but the 67-year-old Ute leader says she's never seen the tribe go through anything like it's going through now.

Cuch, who represents the Uinta band, was sworn into office May 9, along with two other newly elected members of the Ute Tribe Business Committee. The three—Cuch, Ron Groves and Frances Poowegup—easily defeated their opponents, all incumbent members of the tribe's governing body.

Cuch's first term on the Business Committee was 35 years ago, in 1969. Her second term came in the late 1980s—a turning point for the tribe in terms of their political clout. She ran for office a third time early this year, after "retiring" when she was pushed out of her job as the director of the tribe's elders' program.

She recently learned that there's a recall petition with her name on it. Recalls are always a part of political life for tribal leaders, so it isn't surprising, she notes. What is surprising perhaps, is that it comes just two months into her 4-year term.

Cuch blames the effort on detractors who have an allegiance to controversial tribal finance director John Jurrius. She believes rumors have been circulating that she is opposed to Jurrius' "financial plan"—something she says is not true.

"I haven't done anything wrong," Cuch insists. "I think the financial plan is good, what they had at first. All I did was ask questions."

The recall also targets Cuch because she was one of three Business Committee members who accepted the recent recall petition against Maxine Natchees, acting tribal chair.

"I hate to see the way it is. The tribe is split, even families are split. It's all political."

— Ute Tribe leader
Irene Cuch

Cuch says she did that in order to determine if the document was valid and "to bring closure" to the 2-year-old attempt to remove Natchees from office.

Natchees's recall petition was dismissed last month by the tribe's department of vital statistics after it was deemed invalid due to a lack of signatures.

Inspired Early In Life

Cuch, a demur woman who has raised five children and enjoys spending her free time gardening, has spent her entire life in the Uintah Basin. She was born in Fort Duchesne to Alberto and Vessie Cesspooch. As a youth she lived in Ioka and Randlett, and attended boarding school in Whiterocks. When she married as a young woman she packed up and moved back to Fort Duchesne.

It was the counsel of her parents and teachers that motivated her throughout life. "My parents always encouraged me to go to school and learn. They said, 'learn all you can because it's going to help you in this non-Indian world.'"

She also pays tribute to two teachers at boarding school who gave extraordinary amounts of encouragement to their Ute students.

"Francis McKinley did a lot for the youth, he's the one who encouraged me and others to get involved with tribal government and leadership," she says.

Her leadership positions and desire to expand her horizons have made it possible for Cuch to do a lot of traveling. She's been to Wash-



DECADES OF LEADERSHIP — Irene Cuch was told of the importance of serving her people as a child by her parents and school teachers. She is now serving her third term on the Ute Tribe Business Committee. "I should be retired," she says. "I was retired for a little while, now I am back working. I don't mind getting up in the morning to go to work."

ington, D.C. several times. On her last trip she was able to pay a visit to J.D. Fosdick, another "special teacher," who taught her as a young girl in boarding school.

Taking Sides

Cuch realizes the Ute Tribe is at a crossroads, facing more challenges as the 21st century gets underway. Right now those challenges are coming from within the tribe just as much as they are coming from the outside. The culprit responsible for the madness is

money.

Families and friends are taking sides, she says. Some lining up with the three incumbent Business Committee members (with two years left on their terms) who support Jurrius, others align themselves with those who believe Jurrius should start answering questions or leave the reservation.

Cuch says she's never seen anything like this in the 43 years she has worked for the tribe.

"This time in office it's diffi-

cult," she says. "I hate to see the way it is. The tribe is split, even families are split. It's all political."

she laments. "I like to see us work

together."

The three newly elected mem-

bers of the Business Committee

and their incumbent coun-

terparts are still at loggerheads

over who will serve as the chairper-

son for the next two years. The

chair holds a great deal of political

power. The dispute is going into its

third month, with former chair-

person Natchees serving as the

"hold over" chair.

The three newly elected leaders

cast their vote for Ron Groves, a

member of their rank, while

Smiley Arrowchis and Richard

Jenks, both incumbents vote to

keep Natchees, who supports

Jurrius, as chair.

Despite the debate over the

chairmanship, Cuch says the Busi-

ness Committee is able to get their

job done.

"At this point I don't see any

business being slowed down."

There was a time when Cuch

and Natchees were close friends.

Natchees' service to the tribe prac-

tically mirrors that of Cuch. But

now, other than to conduct tribal

business, the two women keep to

themselves, according to Cuch, who

attributes the lost friendship to

Jurrius.

Cuch asks "too many questions"

of the financial advisor — whose

monthly base pay from the tribe is

\$50,000 — to be considered on his

list of supporters," she relates.

"The old council" has access to

him (Jurrius), but as far as myself,

"no." That's the reason we (new

Business Committee members) are

asking questions," says Cuch.

It's pretty bumpy ground to

tread, and Cuch realizes it. Two

Business Committee members

were ousted from their elected po-

sitions by their own counterparts

on the committee two years ago,

about Jurrius' financial dealings

ultimately for asking questions

with the tribe's money.

Ron Wopock and Luke Duncan

allege they were intentionally left

out of financial discussions by

Jurrius and filed a lawsuit citing a

lack of federal oversight regarding

Jurrius' hold on tribal purse

strings.

Opponents of Duncan and

Wopock maintained the pair was

removed from office because they

opposed the referendum vote which

accepted Jurrius' financial plan.

Their vacant positions were filled

by two Jurrius' supporters who

were appointed by the Business

Committee in 2003.

A "Mixed Bag"

At the same time the tribe seems

to be on the verge of imploding,

their political relationships with

neighboring city, county and state

officials, is reportedly the best it's

been in years.

"The old council" said they have

established a good working rela-

tionship with everyone — state and

national — which is how it needs to

be," Cuch says.

One of her main goals while in

office is to build a solid tribal gov-

ernment which can stand on its

own in all circles.

"We need a stable government

— financially, economically and

socially," she says. "I would like

the tribe to work together as one

SEE CUCH on page 18

and put all our troubles behind

us."

It's been four years now since

the Ute Indian Tribe hired Jurrius

and The Jurrius Group fresh from

the Southern Ute Indian Tribe

near Durango, Colorado. Cuch

says she believes the Ute Tribe is

better off financially since Jurrius

arrived, but adds that it's been a

mixed bag.

With gas prices up, tribal mem-

bers can't help but enjoy more

royalty and dividend money com-

ing in. The purchase and subse-

quent mortgage of a shopping mall

in Cheyenne, Wyoming, by

Jurrius who used tribal Water

Settlement funds resulted in a

monthly payment of \$1,500 to

tribal members 65 years and older.

However, the fact that the tribe

has money coming in hasn't short-

ened their list of social ills and

educational woes that hinder posi-

tive growth.

According to Cuch, the two

issues "have been brought up here

and there" in tribal Business Com-

mittee meetings, but not addressed

in any depth or detail.

"To me we need to take care of

both of these. We don't have a

neglected and something needs to

be done about it."

Kept in the Dark

Tribal members may have more

money to spend, but it isn't be-

cause of any new job growth on

the reservation. Unemployment

among tribal members remains

rampant, Cuch notes. Ironically,

the high jobless rate is due in part

to jobs that are going to non-

Indians when the tribal members

who held them are terminated or

reassigned under pressure. It com-

monly happens to those whose

political views don't match those

of Jurrius, says Cuch.

"Tribal members who hold key

positions are being replaced by

non-members, especially in ac-

counting and oil and gas," la-

ments Cuch who says she is pow-

erless to stop the movement which

still continues. "I don't see any

reason for that because our tribal

members are capable of doing the

work."

Despite her position of power,

Cuch says she is kept in the dark

— asking questions but not get-

ting answers, from Jurrius. The

accusation is similar to those made

by Duncan and Wopock.

She says she still lacks any

details on how Jurrius is invest-

ing the tribe's \$190 million in

Water Settlement funds. The

money was released to the tribe

earlier this year by the federal

government — which previously

controlled withdrawals from the

fund — following repeated re-

quests by Jurrius.

Utah Basin Standard
RHC 0551
CUCH

Continued from page 18

she disclosed.

Tribal members should also be

informed on how much money is

leaving tribal coffers to pay for

the Denver, Colo.-based law firm

that represents the Business Com-

mittee, says Cuch. Davis, Gra-

ham and Stubbbs, a widely re-

spected and well-known law firm

based in Denver, Colo., was hired

by the tribe on the advice of

Jurrius, shortly after the con-

tracted with the tribe.

Attorney fees used to be pub-

lished in the tribally-operated Ute

Bulletin, but when expenditures

were questioned more frequently

by tribal members, the Bulletin

stopped printing the payments

made to the law firm.

Cuch says she's determined to

maintain a positive outlook, and

will not waiver on her commit-

ments.

"I said I would be there to help

the people. A lot of people have

had their rights violated both

politically and at work. There are

a number of reasons I decided to

run. I wanted to do what is right

for the people."

July 2005

Uintah Basin

Kings Peak

504

Standard

Tuesday

February 28, 2006

Roosevelt, Utah

Vol. 91, Number 5

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NO COMMUNICATION WITH TRIBAL LEADERS

BIA closes Fort Duchesne jail

By Geoff Liesik

Members of the Ute Tribe who do the crime will now be doing the time 145 miles away from home or more, after the Bureau of Indian Affairs shut down its detention center here earlier this month.

The Bureau began housing newly arrested inmates in the Duchesne County Jail on Feb. 11, under a contract with the sheriff's office, according to jail commander Lt. Todd Johnson. Johnson said his facility has accepted a few tribal prisoners, but had none in custody last week.

"We're going to hold their new arrests and warrants," the lieutenant said. "We're just a temporary holding place for them to do court locally."

The BIA is paying \$55 a day to house its inmates in the county jail and is responsible for all transportation and medical expenses.

"We had no notice whatsoever... they didn't even give us a letter."

—Maxine Natchees,
Ute Tribe Business
Committee chair

Johnson said tribal inmates cannot be bailed out in Duchesne and cannot be released into the community on their own under the terms of the agreement.

"The only way we release them is if we get an order from the tribal court," he said, "and they are not to be released to themselves. BIA will come and pick them up or another officer will pick them up and take them home."

Inmates not released after an initial court appearance will be transported by corrections officers from Moffatt County, Colo., to their

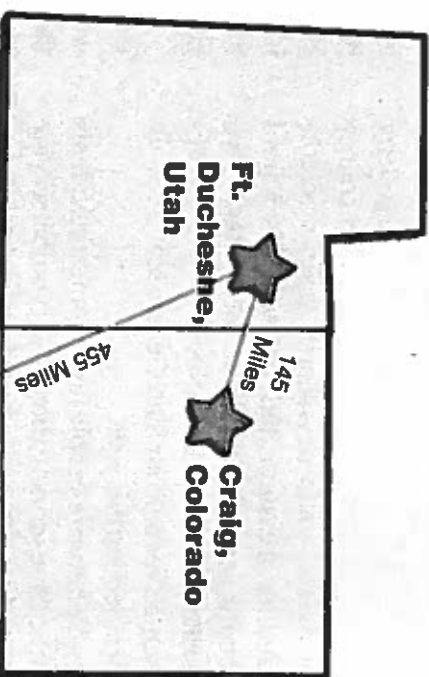
facility in Craig, 145 miles away the reservation.

Moffatt County Jail Commander Lt. Dean Herndon declined to discuss details of his agency's contract with the BIA, but confirmed that there were three inmates facing tribal charges being held in the jail there last week.

Ute Tribe Business Committee Chairwoman Maxine Natchees said the closure of the Fort Duchesne jail occurred without any formal notice to tribal leaders.

"We had no notice whatsoever," she said. "They didn't even give us a letter; there was just a verbal notification."

Natchees said the Business Committee is primarily concerned about the relocation of inmates to other states, and the burden it places on families that will have to travel to visit incarcerated relatives. Natchees said some inmates facing longer sentences could be trans-



LONG DISTANCE LOCKDOWN—Families of inmates sentenced in tribal court will have to travel 145 miles to Craig, Colo., or 455 miles to Gallup, N.M., if they want to visit their loved ones in jail.

ferred to the McKinley County Jail in Gallup, N.M., a 17 hour round-trip from the Uintah Basin.

"That is a major concern," the chairwoman said.

According to Natchees, BIA of-

ficials decided to close the jail due to unsafe conditions for inmates and officers, and due to a lack of

SEE BIA CLOSES JAIL on page

BIA CLOSES JAIL *Rtk*

Continued from page 1

"qualified, trained staff" to man the facility around the clock. But the chairwoman said the Bureau knew about these problems after the results of an audit of tribal jails were released nearly two years ago, yet did nothing to resolve them.

In September 2003, the Office of the Inspector General for the Interior Department conducted a national survey of jails in Indian country. Researchers traveled the U.S. visiting 27 of the 72 Indian jails and interviewing more than 150 BIA and tribal officials. The results were released in a written report one year later that detailed the countless difficulties plaguing reservation detention centers.

"BIA's detention program is riddled with problems, and in our opinion, is a national disgrace with many facilities having conditions comparable to those found in Third World countries," the report stated. "BIA appears to have had a laissez-faire attitude about these horrific conditions at its detention facilities."

Investigators reported crumbling buildings with cell doors that didn't lock and officers working alone supervising multiple offenders. Many facilities were operating well below acceptable staffing levels, they said. And the lack of a reporting system was so complete that senior BIA officials were unaware of 98 percent of the serious incidents "including deaths and suicides" in the jails visited.

"BIA has failed to provide safe and secure detention facilities throughout Indian country," the report concluded, before proposing aggressive reforms to remedy the situation.

It's unknown whether the Fort Duchesne detention center was one of the jails visited by investigators during the 2003 study, or whether officials in charge of the jail implemented any of the recommendations made in the inspector general's report.

Calls to local BIA corrections officials for details on the conditions of the jail and its closure were referred to the agency's regional office in Phoenix. Officials in Phoenix forwarded requests for information to the BIA Office of Public Affairs in Washington,

UBS 28, Feb 2006

RHC

D.C.

Numerous calls to that office over the past week-and-a-half went unreturned.

Natchees said the Ute Tribe has begun studying ways to build a new detention facility closer to home. She said the Business Committee plans to seek funding wherever it can be found, but may have to dip into tribal funds to make the project a reality.

"We view this as a short-term solution," she said of the BIA's decision to move inmates out of state. "It's been a difficult situation."

BIA ends 'standoff'

By Geoff Liesik

A 911 call from a woman claiming her boyfriend had assaulted her, and was armed and holding her hostage, led to a tense three-hour standoff in Fort Duchesne on Friday.

The 1:15 p.m. call sent deputies with the Uintah County Sheriff's Department to the small blue convenience store just south of Ute Plaza. However, when it was learned that one of the parties involved might be an enrolled tribal member, the deputies turned the incident over to Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Law Enforcement Services.

With the help of Ute Tribe Fish and Game officers, the sheriff's deputies and BIA officers set up a perimeter and began rerouting traffic in the area. Authorities made several phone calls into the store, but no one responded. They were also unsuccessful at contacting the woman who initially called dispatch to report the alleged attack.

The police activity led officials at Todd Elementary School and West Junior High School to suspend bus routes to the effected areas. Parents were contacted to pick-up students at the campuses. It also led to a

flood of calls to Central Dispatch, the sheriff's department, and the police department in Fort Duchesne from several Salt Lake City media outlets looking for information.

"It's a minor deal that got blown out of proportion, it sounds like to

No weapons were involved.

me," said BIA Assistant Special Agent in Charge Jason Thompson. "If there was an arrest, and I don't know that there was, it was based off of a simple domestic violence situation."

One law enforcement source, speaking on the condition of anonymity early Friday evening, said officers did make contact with someone inside the store after releasing the building to its owner. The man, whose name wasn't released, was interviewed by BIA investigators, but was not arrested.

Authorities still had not reestablished contact with the woman who reported the alleged assault, the source said.

The BIA is continuing its investigation.

Utes conquer Cats

Uintah takes 3 games to claim share of region title.

— C1-2 UTAH COUNTY Vol. Dong Giang
REGIONAL ROOM
FILE FOLDER
NO. 0551

Do not fear when your enemies criticize you
- Beware when they applaud.

Uintah Basin Standard 34, Oct 2006

28 DAYS IN LOUISIANA & MISSISSIPPI

LaRose honored for service following Hurricane Katrina

By Geoff Liesik

During his eight years as a police officer with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Erik LaRose figured he had seen almost everything: fatal crashes, family fights, even murders. But none of that had pre-

pared him for what he would witness when he was called up by the Department of the Interior last September to help with recovery efforts after Hurricane Katrina leveled the Gulf Coast.

LaRose had been police chief in Fort Duchesne for less than a year

when the call came. He loaded a cargo trailer with supplies and began the trip to Phoenix to pick up other BIA and tribal officers headed for the Choctaw Indian Reservation in Mississippi.

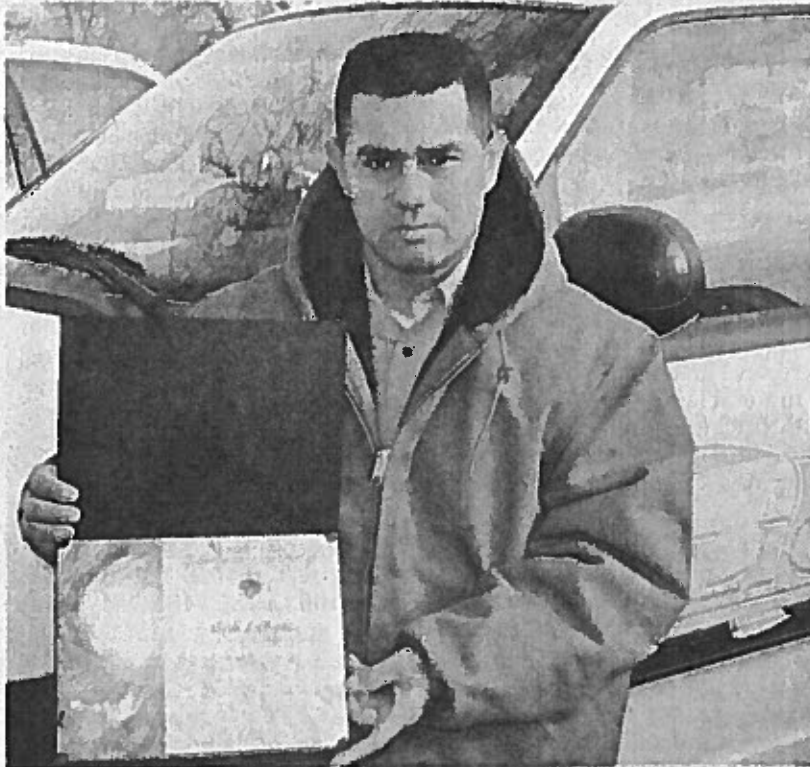
"By the time we got (to Mississippi) the Seminoles out of Florida had come in a taken care of business," LaRose said. "They deserve a lot of the credit for getting that particular reservation up and running."

LaRose was assigned to act as second in command of the 11-person emergency response unit. He said the group's primary role was provided law enforcement services for the Choctaw nation and to the non-Indian communities bordering the reservation while they worked to get things back on-line. But they were also there to hand-out necessities of life.

"To my knowledge, it's the first time BIA has been involved in national humanitarian effort," the chief said. "We provided basic assistance - generators, water, ice, food, clothing. They were very appreciative, very appreciative of what we were doing."

LaRose said after nearly two weeks of working with the tribe, his group was redeployed to one of the areas hardest hit by Katrina: St. Bernard Parish in Louisiana. What the officers found when they arrived there was stunning.

"It was devastating," said LaRose, who admitted last week



UNEXPECTED — BIA Police Chief Erik LaRose knew there would be some small recognition for his role in helping those impacted by Hurricane Katrina last year. He never expected that he and his wife would be flown to Washington, D.C. last month, where he would be among a handful of Interior Department employees presented with certificates for their service.

SEE LAROSE on page 3
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Uintah Basin Standard
4, Feb 2006

LaROSE

Continued from page 1

that he still cannot look at pictures of the hurricane's aftermath. "I heard people in the military say that it was like being in a war zone."

Entire neighborhoods had been flattened, LaRose said, so much so that there was nothing left for the looters to take. The BIA and tribal officers began the task of

reestablishing a law enforcement presence in the parish, conducting patrols and making contact with locals who had ridden out Katrina.

"We ran into a very minimal amount of people there, but when we did, I mean what can you say, 'I can't understand what you're going through, but I want you to know that law enforcement is here and there is security 24 hours a day,'" LaRose said.

Unlike their time in Mississippi where the officers stayed in the Choctaw's casino hotel, LaRose said the men slept in the cargo trailer he had hauled from Utah or in tents. The weather was hot and humid, and got progressively worse as a second hurricane, dubbed Rita, moved toward the Gulf.

"Rita was coming and the parish couldn't take another two or three inches of water," LaRose said. "The levees wouldn't hold."

The team was called out of Louisiana before Rita made landfall, but LaRose said his 28 days in the South - in the utter destruction left behind by nature's fury - left a lasting mark on him. He met people who were just happy to be alive, people unconcerned about the loss of material goods. And he experienced hospitality from people who had little more than kindness to offer.

"When you go through something like that there are long-term and short-term effects of what you see and what you go through," LaRose said. "It just makes you appreciate where you come from and where you live."

"We live in a good place," he continued. "They're still trying to find people who are lost, and we complain about snow and small flooding. How can you measure that to somebody who has just lost everything."

On Jan. 26, LaRose was one of 120 employees of the Interior Department, the BIA's parent agency, to be honored in Washington, D.C. for his work in the wake of Katrina. The employees were chosen as representatives for the more than 6,000 Department employees who responded to the disaster.

For LaRose, the trip to Washington and the commendation from his superiors was welcome, but not necessary. He said he would have willingly served without the recognition and looks forward to lending a hand in the future when it's needed.

"That's why you get into law enforcement," he said, "to help people."

KHC

LaRose resigns as police chief

By Geoff Liesik

A nationwide search is now underway to fill the Bureau of Indian Affairs' top law enforcement post for the Uintah and Ouray Reservation after Erik LaRose worked his final shift as police chief last week.

LaRose tendered his resignation to dedicate more time to his family and to his growing oilfield construction business, which he started in 1999. The company, LaRose Construction, now employs 16 people.

Jason Thompson, assistant special agent in charge in the BIA Office of Law Enforcement Services' District 3 Office in Phoenix, called LaRose's departure "disappointing" and said the bureau will have a difficult time finding a replacement for someone as dedicated as the chief.

"Erik's been a huge asset to the agency," said Thompson, who is LaRose's immediate supervisor. "To put it in layman's terms: He's been a great hand for Indian Country and for the U.S. government. He's been able to basically accomplish anything that he's been assigned to do."

Evidence of LaRose's effectiveness as an administrator came as recently as April, following an independent federal audit of his department's policies and procedures. Thompson said the audits were the highest for any law enforcement agency - BIA or tribal Indian Country for at least the eight years.

"That's saying a huge amount



Erik LaRose

considering where that program specifically has been over the past four or five years," Thompson said. "It's a direct result of Chief LaRose's management."

LaRose started with BIA law enforcement in 1997 and worked his way up through the ranks. Before becoming the chief in Fort Duchesne in December 2004, he served as the department's lieutenant and was frequently dispatched around the West to other reservations as acting police chief.

Thompson said as a member of the BIA's nationwide Special Response Team, LaRose was deployed to Washington, D.C. to secure the U.S. Interior building following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. He was also honored for the time

he spent last year in Mississippi and Louisiana aiding in the recovery effort following Hurricane Katrina.

"He's at the top of a very short list of guys that I wouldn't mind having watching my back," Thompson said. "We're really losing out on a special person."

LaRose counts the results of last month's audit among his proudest accomplishments during his brief tenure as chief. He also takes pride in the drop in crime, in particular drunk driving, that has occurred on his watch. He credited community-oriented education initiatives, and his department's ability to work with other agencies for much of the success.

"I think we have a great relationship with all law enforcement in the Uintah Basin right now," the chief said. "We might work for different agencies, but we all wear the same badge."

Respect for LaRose, and the department he helped resurrect, was obvious on Thursday at a barbecue held in the chief's honor at the Fort Duchesne police station. Utah Highway Patrol troopers, Roosevelt County sheriff's deputies were in attendance, mingling with their BIA and tribal counterparts.

Discussing his future plans with Roosevelt police officer Henry McKenna, LaRose said he has no intention of leaving law enforcement altogether. He is looking into becoming certified through Utah

Uintah Basin Standard
16 May 2006

SEE LaROSE on page 3

LaROSE

Continued from page 1

Peace Officer Standards and Training to be eligible to serve as a reserve officer for one of the local police departments.

"It's in my blood and I'll miss it," he said of police work, before looking at the members of his law enforcement family enjoying the barbecue behind him. "I miss it right now."

Vernal Express
July 25, 2007

~~son and daughter-in-law Greg and Tamara Hawkins. Western Living employees "LaMar and Greg are both seem to stay with them. Two~~

Fort Duchesne police department receives new K-9 officer

Agar is the newest member of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Justice Services in Fort Duchesne. His partner is Officer Brian Tabbee, who has already been working with the 18-month-old Belgian Malinois.

Agar was purchased by the Ute Tribal Housing Department for the Fort Duchesne Police Department and is the only K-9 at a BIA facility in the western United States and one of only a handful nationwide.

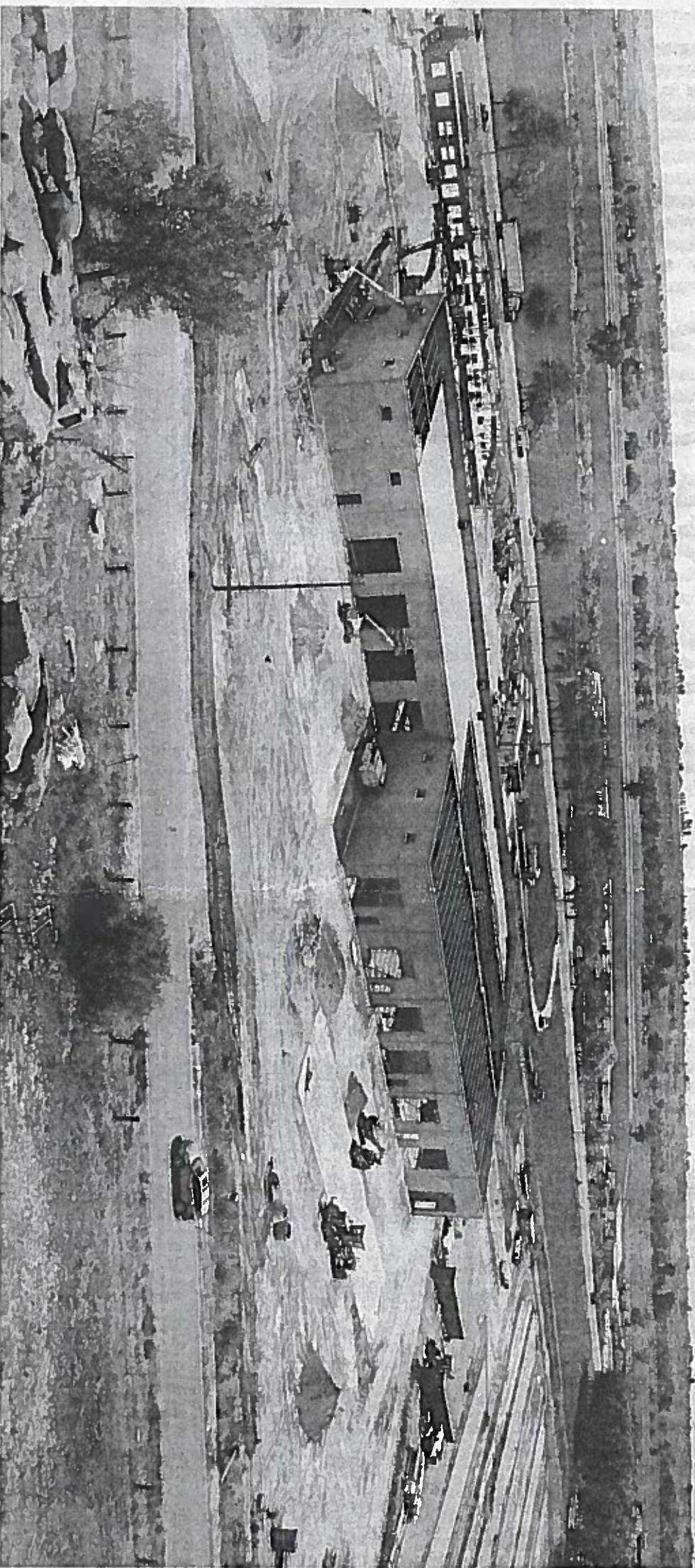
The dog was born in England

and has been trained in the U.S. He began his training and testing to be a K-9 long before he and his handler met. K-9s are trained to be used in a variety of professionals to identify narcotics, explosives and cadavers. Along with the training they are subjected to rigorous physical testing to ensure their stamina.

Tabbee and Agar recently completed 120 hours of training at the world-renowned Vohne Liche Kennels training facility in Denver, Ind. The training course

was geared toward the team working together and Tabbee being able to recognize Agar's detection techniques.

The two will be familiar faces at community events, in schools and businesses. Members of the public who meet Agar can help ensure their safety by remembering he is a trained K-9. They should not attempt to pet him or approach him and should comply with Tabbee's orders when the officer and K-9 are nearby.



Construction is continuing on the new Moon Lake Electric Association office and operations complex, which sits partially in Roosevelt City and partially in Duchesne County. Residents

to the west of the complex on Summerrall Lane are being asked to consider whether they wish to remain in the county or have their homes annexed into the city.

CRAIG ASHEV, UINTAH BASIN STANDARD

Moon Lake project leads to road, sewer questions

By Nancy Spurlock
Uintah Basin Standard

Duchesne County and Roosevelt City officials met last Tuesday with representatives from Moon Lake Electric Association, Horrocks Engineering, and homeowners to discuss the expansion of Summerrall Lane.

The debate centers on whether a sewer line will have to be run to the six homes located on the less than 1,400-foot section of road. If the line is installed now, the road can

be widened in 2010 by the county.

"We need to know if that sewer's going in," said Duchesne County Road Supervisor Glen Murphy. "If the city comes in a year from now and wants to put the sewer in, then we're going to end up tearing up that new road. So we'd sooner put that sewer line in now. Once we put it in, we want it to be there forever."

Moon Lake Electric's new office and operations building is under construction to the east

of Summerrall Lane, and since putting in a sewage system is part of the process, the homeowners - county residents, who use septic systems - would have the opportunity to become part of the city.

"We didn't anticipate putting that sewer line in because the only one that's requested annexation that we're aware of was Moon Lake," said Roosevelt City Manager Brad Hancock. "So we'd be coming across the road, dissecting it, pretty close to Highway 40 and

that's all we anticipated doing to date."

Hancock said if the homeowners are interested in being tied into the city sewer system, they've got to join Moon Lake's request for annexation. He said the utility is waiting on its plat map to be finalized before moving forward with the process.

"All it would take is probably a call to move that boundary at this point and time before it's too late," Hancock said. "Then they can probably hop on Moon Lake's annexation

and use the same plat for both. Once Moon Lake finalizes that plat, residents will miss that opportunity. Then they'll have to do their own thing."

Connecting into the city's system is expensive - approximately \$3,000 per household - and is a fiscally challenging option for some. There is also a state statute that requires any residence within 300 feet of a sewer line to hook into it.

"The county is prepared to widen and expand some roads," Roosevelt Mayor Russ Cowan

said. "However, all the varied infrastructure has to be in place first. ... The city is addressing (Moon Lake's) request and we're making available the opportunity for those in the vicinity to enjoy the utilization of our infrastructure should they choose to be part of the city."

Duchesne County officials said they plan to contact Summerrall Lane property owners as soon as possible to learn whether they want to make the city sewer connection.

BIA officer killed in accident

Josh Yazzie described as
'one of those good people'

By ANDRE SALVAN
Vernal Express

A Bureau of Indian Affairs officer was killed Monday evening when his vehicle plunged more than 200 feet down an embankment at Bottle Hollow Reservoir as he was responding to a call.

Josh Yazzie, 33, a well-liked BIA policeman who was well known on the Ute Tribe reservation and in surrounding communities, was ejected from the vehicle and died instantly, according to the Utah Highway Patrol. The accident occurred about 6:20 p.m. on the dam road southeast of the reservoir.

The Utah Highway Patrol assisted BIA with the investigation.

Sources told the Vernal Express that Yazzie may have been responding to a call of a disturbance involving an intoxicated person. He was traveling alone.

Former BIA Chief Erik LaRose said he and Yazzie were longtime friends. They worked together at the BIA.

"I'm in shock right now," LaRose said. "He was a good man, a good cop and a good friend. My heart goes out to his family and everyone in law enforcement who knew him."

LaRose said Yazzie had a gift of diffusing tense situations between other officers and the public.

Curtis Cesspooch, chairman of the Ute Tribe's Business Com-



Bureau of Indian Affairs officer Josh Yazzie's patrol car came to a rest below the dam at Bottle Hollow Reservoir. A Utah Highway Patrol report states that the 33-year-old lost control of his vehicle on the road atop the dam and it rolled off the steep embankment. (Submitted Photo)

mittee, said he knew Yazzie well enough to know he was a good man with a young family.

"Things that happen in life can be so unexpected, at anytime we can lose good people. Josh was one of those good people," said

Cesspooch.

A UHP report states that Yazzie's patrol vehicle, a 2006 Ford Crown Victoria, was traveling south on Bottle Hollow Loop Road. It followed a curve in the road and went out of control.

It rolled several times on a flat area and then rolled down the southeast side of the dam.

Yazzie was not wearing a seat belt, the report states.

SEE BIA OFFICER on A2

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Vernal Express June 9, 2010

A2

Wednesday, June 9, 2010

BIA Officer

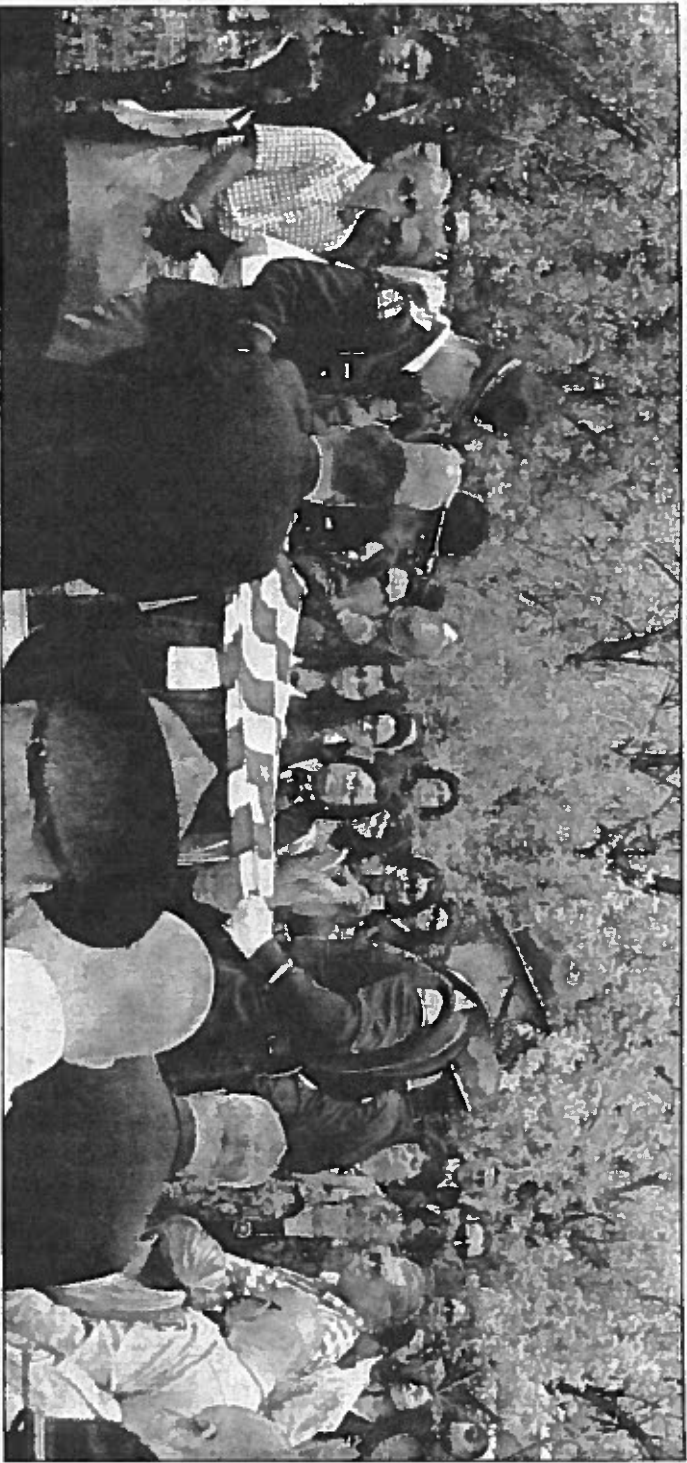
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Ute Tribe emergency management director Misty Bruns said she didn't know all the details of the accident. She called Yazzie "one of the nicest people you would ever meet." He was always fair and professional, and he treated others with respect, she said.

"He was always one of the first people to show up when help was needed," Bruns said.

LaRose said Yazzie was a graduate of Union High School.

He is survived by a wife and two children.



A law enforcement honor guard folds the flag during burial services Friday afternoon for Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Josh Yazzie. The 33-year-old — who died en route to an emergency call near Bottle Hollow Reservoir on June 7 — was extremely well known throughout the Uintah Basin and widely hailed as helpful, friendly and witty. More than four dozen law-enforcement personnel from across the state attended his funeral.

Hundreds pay tribute to BIA officer Yazzie

By Anne Sawm
Vernal Express

An estimated 850 people packed the Roosevelt East Stake Center on Friday morning to honor Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Josh Yazzie.

Friends remembered Yazzie, 33, for his joking, friendly and helpful demeanor. They spoke of the two-year LDS mission he served in Oklahoma City and his considerable basketball skills.

"You know, Josh worked in a career — and I see many of his peers here — where you don't

always see people at their best," said longtime friend Mike Angus. "I know when I get pulled over by a law enforcement officer I'm not tickled pink and inviting them over for dinner that night."

"But it didn't seem to dampen his respect and good heart that he had and he always seemed to have a positive attitude and carry on and do a good job," Angus said. "That's another trait that I wish and hope that I could develop is his patience for humanity, his love and his concern for human-

SEE YAZZIE HONORED on A3

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NO. 0551

Vernal Express
June 16, 2010

Yazzie honored

Continued from A1

ity.

"Josh is starting a new mission now," Angus continued, choking back tears, "kind of a scary one for us because he's moved on to something we're not sure of, that we hope and have faith in. And he's there now, in the arms of a loving Heavenly Father and his Lord and Savior Jesus Christ who have welcomed him home."

More than four dozen uniformed law enforcement personnel from across the state also attended the funeral. They saluted Yazzie's casket as it was carried out of the church and led a procession on U.S. Highway 40 that stretched from Roosevelt past the town of Ballard.

As the motorcade passed Whiterocks Road on its way to the Fort Duchesne Cemetery, children and adults waved from the side of the road and held American flags.

At least 300 people were on hand for the afternoon burial rites, which included a mix of traditional Ute prayers, songs and drumbeats. At one point during prayers, dozens in the crowd pointed up to the sky as an eagle and a hawk flew against the backdrop of a haloed sun.

Ute spiritual leader Darrell LaRose's prayer focused on the natural journey of passing from one world to the next.

"Protect his wife," LaRose said of Yazzie's widow, Jessica. "Protect his children. Let him look in on them from time to time."

Yazzie, a well-known and well-respected officer both on and off the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, died June 7 when he lost control of his patrol car about 6:20 p.m. while responding to an altercation involving an intoxicated person. The car traveled off the Bottle Hollow Road near the dam, went down a steep embankment and rolled several times.

The Utah Highway Patrol said Yazzie was ejected from the vehicle and died instantly.

Investigators have recovered the "black box" from Yazzie's patrol car and will conduct additional analysis to determine whether he was wearing a seat belt at the time of the crash, according to trooper Rex Olsen. The UHP's initial report indicated that Yazzie was not wearing a seat belt.

Former BIA Chief Erik LaRose said he and Yazzie were longtime friends. They worked together at the BIA.

"I'm in shock right now," LaRose said last week. "He was a good man, a good cop and a good friend. My heart goes out to his family and everyone in law enforcement who knew him."

LaRose said Yazzie had a gift of diffusing tense situations between other officers and the public.

Curtis Cesspooch, chairman of the Ute Tribe's Business Committee, said he knew Yazzie well enough to know he was a good man with a young family.

"Things that happen in life can be so unexpected, at anytime we can lose good people. Josh was one of those good people," said Cesspooch.

Yazzie was a graduate of Union High School.

He is survived by his wife, Jessica; two children, Jaxsen and MaCee; parents Robert and Joan Yazzie; five siblings and many other relatives.

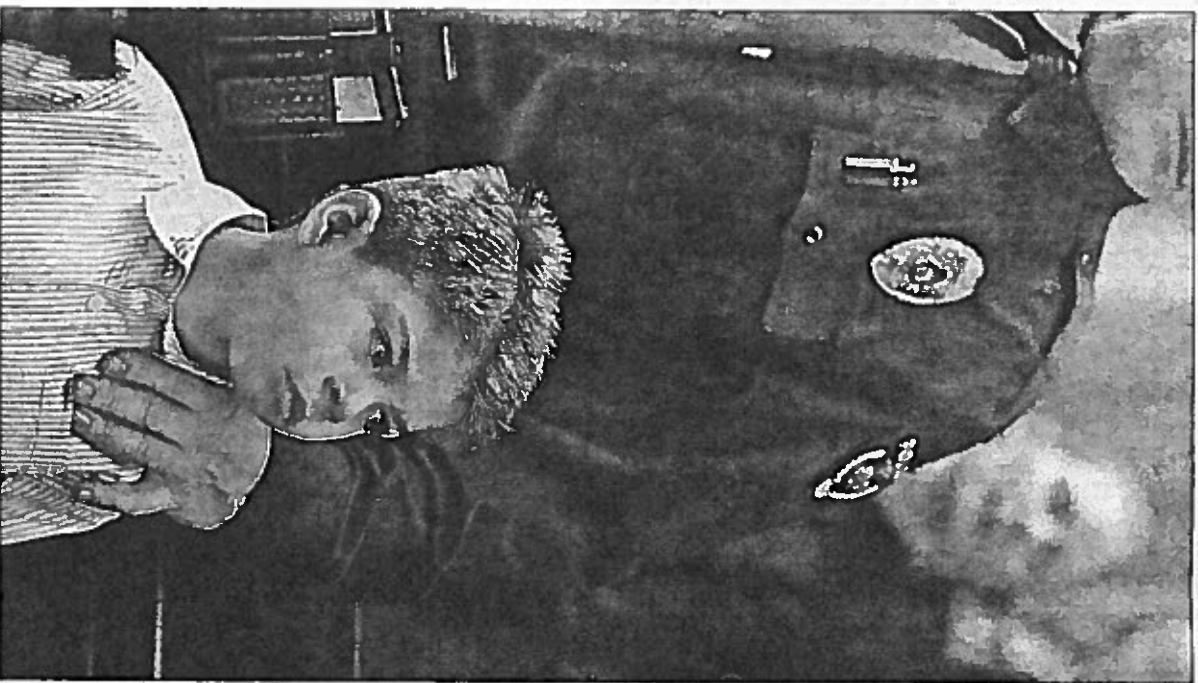
In lieu of flowers, the family requests that donations be made at Mountain America Credit Union for his children.

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Jaxsen Yazzie, 6, stands with his father's best friend, police officer Mark Cornaby, as the Utah Legislature honors his father, Joshua Yazzie, a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer who was killed in the line of duty in June. The Legislature also honored Kane County sheriff's deputy Brian Harris and Sevier County Sheriff's Sgt. Franco Aguilar, who were also killed in the line of duty in 2010. Millard County sheriff's deputy Josie Greathouse Fox, who was shot and killed Jan. 5, 2010, was honored by the Legislature during its 2010 general session. (Laura Seitz/Deseret News)

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Normal Express
Feb 8, 2011

Please join the family, friends and comrades
in honoring

Deputy Franco Aguilar
Sevier County Sheriff's Office

EOW: April 29, 2010

Officer Joshua Yazzie
Ute Tribal P.D.

EOW: June 7, 2010

Deputy Brian B. Harris
Kane County Sheriff's Office

EOW: August 26, 2010

Thursday, May 5, 2011
11:00 a.m.

West Grounds of the Utah State Capitol
In case of inclement weather, the services will be held inside the Capitol Rotunda



Uintah Basin
team loses
close game

C-1



Kids, parents find fun
lessons in the coop

B-1



Uintah Basin

Standard

June 15, 2010 • Vol. 101 No. 24

THE BASIN'S NEWS

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Josh Yazzie

By Andre Salvail
Vernal Express

An estimated 850 people packed the Roosevelt East/State Center on Friday morning to honor Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Josh Yazzie.

Friends remembered Yazzie, 33, for his joking, friendly and helpful demeanor. They spoke of the two-year LDS mission he served in Oklahoma City and his considerable basketball skills.

"You know, Josh worked in a career and I see many of his peers here — where you don't always see people at their best," said longtime friend Mike Angus. "I know when I get pulled over by a law enforcement officer I'm not tickled pink and inviting them over for dinner that night."

"But it didn't seem to dampen his respect and good heart that he had and he always seemed to have a positive attitude and carry on and do a good job," Angus said. "That's another trait that I wish and hope that I could develop

is his patience for humanity, his love and his concern for humanity.

"Josh is starting a new mission now," Angus continued, choking back tears, "kind of a scary one for us because he's moved on to something we're not sure of, that we hope and have faith in. And he's there now, in the arms of a loving Heavenly Father and his Lord and Savior Jesus Christ who have welcomed him home."

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"Protect his wife," LaRose said of Yazzie's widow, Jessica. "Protect his children. Let him look in on them from time to time."

Yazzie, a well-known and well-respected officer both on and off the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, died

SEE JOSH YAZZIE on page 4

Josh Yazzie remembered

Hundreds turn out to honor BIA officer



ANDRE SALVAIL, UINTAH BASIN STANDARD

A law enforcement honor guard folds the flag during funeral services for Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Josh Yazzie. Yazzie was remembered for his positive attitude and good heart during his memorial service.

JOSH YAZZIE

Continued from page 1

June 7 when he lost control of his patrol car about 6: 20 p.m. while responding to an altercation involving an intoxicated person. The car traveled off the Bottle Hollow Road near the dam, went down a steep embankment and rolled several times.

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"Things that happen in life can be so unexpected, at any time we can lose good people. Josh was one of those good people," said Cesspooch.

Yazzie was a graduate of Union High School.

He is survived by his wife, Jessica; two children, Jaxsen and MacCee; parents Robert and Joan Yazzie; five siblings and many other relatives.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests that donations be made at Mountain America Credit Union for his children.

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WBS June 15, 2010

Union grad lands top BIE job

By ViAnn Prestwich

A former Uintah County educator now holds the top spot in the **Bureau of Indian Education**. Last Thursday, Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs **Larry Echo Hawk** announced that **Bartholomew "Bart" Stevens** will fill the post opened last November.

Stevens became acting director of the **Bureau of Indian Education** on Feb. 2.

For the man who was **principal** at **West Junior High** for five years and **vice-principal** at **Vernal Middle School** for a year, this is an opportunity to structure policy that will help Indian students, especially those who move between boarding schools and the public school system.

"This gives me more authority to make decisions and have an impact,"

Bart Stevens, Bureau of Indian Education

the new director said. "When I was at West I became very concerned about the transition kids had to make when they were coming back to Fort Duchesne from boarding schools. They often struggled."

Besides helping students transition from one school to another, Stevens will help implement federal education laws and provide funding to 183 elementary and secondary day and boarding schools and peripheral dormitories located on 64 reservations in 23 states, serving approximately 42,000 students.

The BIE also serves post secondary students through higher education

scholarships and supports funding to 26 tribal colleges and universities and two tribal technical colleges. It directly operates two post secondary institutions: Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kan., and

SEE STEVENS on page 4



Bart Stevens is a Union High graduate who went on to earn numerous college degrees as he sought to further his career. The former principal of West Junior High is now the acting director of the Bureau of Indian Education and spends most of his time in Washington, D.C.

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UBS Feb 9, 2010

STEVENS

Continued from page 1

the southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque, N.M.

"I get a lot of phone calls," Stevens laughed when asked how he is dealing with the variety of problems that come from operating such a large and diverse system.

He was called upon to provide support to the Cheyenne River Reservation in North Dakota who lost their water and power during a blizzard.

"It's my job to make sure the system of support is in place," Stevens said.

He will also be involved with making sure that a small school located at the bottom of the Grand Canyon has Internet service and qualified teachers.

Because Indian schools accept money from the Department of Education, they are held to the same standards as other schools in the nation. Stevens explained that the Annual Yearly Progress prescribed by the No Child Left Behind Act must be achieved.

"Right now we rolled out our statewide system of support," Stevens said detailing a program to help the bottom 20 percent of low performing schools.

Stevens feels like he has brought a new face to the bureau. For ten years he and his wife, the former Jackie White, lived in Neola. They had just moved to Roosevelt when they heard about the restructuring of the BIE.

"I decided to throw my hat into the ring," Stevens explained. In July 2006, he earned a spot as an education line officer and became responsible for overseeing nine schools.

"It was like a school superintendent overseeing a region," he said.

Accepting the job meant relocating his wife and two sons to Albuquerque, New Mexico. A year later his responsibilities increased and Stevens was accountable for an additional 7 locations.

With his ever increasing responsibilities, Stevens is required to spend three weeks out of every month in Washington D.C.

"It's okay," he said of his hotel home in the nation's capital.

"I'm getting to know my why around. It's tolerable."

The couple plans to maintain their home in New Mexico since Albuquerque is the headquarters for much of BIE's operations.

"I really miss my friends and relatives from home," the Union High School graduate said about Utah. "I do like the weather in Albuquerque. It gets cold, but not cold like the Basin."

Stevens holds a Bachelor's degree in Family and Human Development and a Master's degree in School Administration and Supervision from Utah State University. He also holds a Master's degree in Social work from the University of Utah. In 2005, he received his administrative/supervisory education license from the Utah Office of Education.

Stevens is an enrolled member of the San Carlos Apache Tribe in Arizona with ancestry from the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes in Idaho and the Ute Indian Tribe in Utah. His wife, Jackie, is an enrolled member of the Ute Tribe.

3 memorials to bear name of fallen cop

By **Geoff Leck**
Vernal Express

Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Joshua Yazzie will be remembered at memorial services this month in Utah, New Mexico, and Washington, D.C.

Yazzie, a well-known and well-respected officer both on and off the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, died June 7 when he lost control of his patrol car while responding to an altercation involving an intoxicated person at Bottle Hollow Reservoir.



Josh Yazzie

On Thursday Yazzie's name — along with the names of Kane County sheriff's deputy Brian Harris and Sevier County Sheriff's Sgt. Franco Aguilar — will be placed on the Utah Law Enforcement Memorial at the state Capitol. Utah Attorney General Mark Shurtleff will be the keynote speaker at the event.

Yazzie's name will also be added Thursday to the Indian Country Law Enforcement Officers Memorial located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Artesia, N.M. That memorial bears the names of 96 officers killed in the line of duty

SEE **YAZZIE HONORED** on page A2

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Wednesday, May 4, 2011

Vernal Express

Yazzie Honored

Continued from A1

in Indian Country.

Then, as part of National Police Week, Yazzie's name will be added May 13 to the national Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington, D.C., during a dedicatory ceremony at the 24th annual candlelight vigil.

Being a close friend of Yazzie's and a police officer as well, Duchesne County sheriff's deputy Mark Cornaby said the memorial services mean a lot to him.

"Being in law enforcement, you never know when you will not make it home," Cornaby said. "These officers on the walls in Salt Lake, Washington, D.C., and Artesia, New Mexico, show that there are people willing to do anything to help another person."

"These men and women are heroes in my eyes, but their families are the greatest heroes for having to live without them," he added. "I hope when people read the names of these officers they will think about the families also. The wives, husbands and children seem to be forgotten a short time later."

Cornaby and Yazzie both went into law enforcement about the same time. Cornaby said his friend would be humbled by the attention he is set to receive this month.

"He was not big on the attention thing; he would give the 'Josh look,'" Cornaby said. "There are a few of us who know

the look."

The addition of Yazzie, Aguilar and Harris' names to the Utah Law Enforcement Memorial will bring the number of fallen officers honored on the state wall to 128. The three men and their families were also honored in February with moments of silence in the chambers of the state House and Senate.

Aguilar, 36, was killed April 29, 2010, when an out of control vehicle forced him off an icy highway overpass where he was investigating an unrelated crash. He fell 250 feet to his death.

Harris, 41, was shot and killed Aug. 26, 2010, while tracking burglary suspect Scott Curley in the desert near Fredonia, Ariz. The killing set off a massive manhunt that ended with Curley's capture near Kanab four days later. Curley, 23, is facing charges in Arizona and Utah in connection with the slaying.

The name of Millard County sheriff's deputy Josie Greathouse Fox, who was shot and killed during a traffic stop on Jan. 5, 2010, was added to the state and national law enforcement memorials last year. She and her family were honored by the state Legislature during the 2010 general session.

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PHOTOS: GEOFF LIESIK, UTAH BASIN STANDARD
A plaque bearing the name of Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Joshua Yazzie was one of three added Thursday to the Utah Law Enforcement Memorial in Salt Lake City.

'Never another one like him'

By Geoff Liesik
Utah Basin Standard

Three more names were added Thursday to the granite wall that stands on the west lawn of the Utah State Capitol in a ceremony that mixed standard law enforcement rites and traditional Native American songs.

Plaques for Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Joshua Yazzie, Sevier County Sheriff's Sgt. Franco Aguilar and Kane County sheriff's deputy Brian Harris — all killed in the line of duty in 2010 — were added to the Utah Law Enforcement Memorial during a service that included a bagpiper playing "Amazing Grace," a 21-gun salute, and the playing of taps.

Two Native American honor songs were also performed.

"People will know these men didn't die, but these men lived,"

Utah spiritual leader Darrell LaRose said, referring to the fallen officers.

Many in attendance wore red T-shirts emblazoned with "In Loving Memory of Officer Josh Yazzie" on the front and angel wings depicted



Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Terrence Cutch was among those

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FILE FOLDER
NO. 005

the front and angel wings depicted in a tribal pattern on the back. The visual effect was stunning, demonstrating the respect that endures for the 33-year-old officer who died June 7 in a crash while responding to an emergency call at Bottle Hollow Reservoir.

"We appreciate the sacrifice that you give in letting your loved ones go out the door and serve us in a very difficult and challenging environment," Gov. Gary Herbert said. "I think it takes a special kind of courage, a certain kind of dedication or commitment to your fellow man to be in law enforcement."

Yazzie's father, Robert, was unable to attend the ceremony at the state Capitol. He was in Artesia, N.M., where his son's name was being placed on the Indian Country Law Enforcement Officers Memorial at a service attended by Assistant Interior Secretary for Indian Affairs Larry Echo Hawk.

Following the service, Echo Hawk presented a folded American flag to Yazzie's father.

"Robert and I were blessed to be his parents," Joan Yazzie said. "Thursday was a good day shared with family and friends ... a day filled with tears, hugs, encouraging words and most of all to remember Josh and the respect he earned from his tribe and community."

Erik LaRose, who served as BIA chief of police in Fort Duchesne and is now a criminal investigator for the Ute Tribe, called Yazzie "a one of a kind friend, brother, son, father, husband and police officer."

"There will never be another one like him," LaRose said. "Josh was loved by everyone that knew him, and he truly was one you could count on. When I worked with Josh, he was always the first one to help when you needed assistance."

"He treated everyone with respect, regardless of what the people said to him," LaRose added. "He honestly cared about helping the people he served in our community."

LaRose said he was humbled to see how many people from the Uintah Basin were in attendance at Thursday's memorial service. Yazzie, he said, would have been honored as well by the show of support.

"That is the least we could do for this great man and police officer who paid the ultimate sacrifice," LaRose said.

Yazzie's name will be added this week to the National Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington, D.C. Joan Yazzie said her son will also be honored during a memorial service at the American Police Hall of Fame and Museum in Titusville, Fla.



Jessica Yazzie shows her children, Jaxsen and MaCee, their father's name on his posthumous Purple Heart after accepting the commendation from Utah Peace Officers Association President-Elect Jerry Womack, left. Gov. Gary Herbert is also pictured.



Joan Yazzie, mother of fallen Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Joshua Yazzie, embraces Ute Tribe criminal investigator Erik LaRose prior to Thursday's ceremony in Salt Lake City.



Utah Attorney General Mark Shurtliff looks at the family and friends of fallen Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer Joshua Yazzie, clad in red T-shirts, during his remarks Thursday.

Terrance Clich was among those who attended Thursday's ceremony at the Utah Law Enforcement Memorial in Salt Lake City. Hundreds turned out at the Capitol to honor Utah's fallen police officers.



Members of the drum group Chipeta Lake sing following Thursday's ceremony at the Utah Law Enforcement Memorial.



Roosevelt City police officer Mark Cornaby photographs the plaque bearing the name of fallen BIA police officer Joshua Yazzie after it was added Thursday to the Utah Law Enforcement Memorial.

FBI, BIA probe shooting incident

Federal investigators are looking into an incident where as many as 10 shots were fired at a group of people standing outside a home in Whiterocks.

The shooting occurred about 9 p.m. Sept. 6 at a home near the Whiterocks Community Center, according to police sources. One of the people who was shot at may have been beaten earlier in the evening at another Whiterocks home, the sources said.

FBI spokeswoman Debbie Dujanovic said Friday that no one was injured in the gunfire, however, there was damage done to the home.

A call to acting Bureau of Indian Affairs Police Chief Aundrea Gray seeking information about the case was not returned at press time.

— Geoff Liesik,
Vernal Express

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NO. 0551

Vernal Express
Sept 14, 2011

Sept 14, 2011

FBI: Fort Duchesne man killed while fleeing from BIA police

By Geoff Lesak
Vernal Express

A man who took part in a brutal 1996 killing has died, the FBI says, after he crashed his pickup truck while fleeing from police.

A Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer attempted to stop a truck driven by a Fort Duchesne man about 6:30 p.m. Sunday in Uintah County, according to FBI spokeswoman Debbie Dujanovic.

"There was a pursuit and the subject being pursued crashed and is deceased," Dujanovic said Monday.

"We are conducting an investigation and are working with the BIA and the Utah Highway Patrol," she said.

Reuben Cuch Jr., 30, apparently failed to negotiate a curve in Uintah Canyon and his truck plummeted off a cliff, according to other police sources who spoke about the incident on condition of anonymity because they are not authorized to discuss it. Cuch died at the scene.

Cuch was no stranger to law enforcement. At the time of his death, he was on federal probation for the crime of voluntary manslaughter while within Indian Country.

Cuch was 16 years old on July 3, 1996, when he and three other men beat and stomped Benjie Murray during an alcohol-fueled attack. Murray tried to escape the assault, but Cuch and another man "chased after

him and tackled him to the ground," according to court records.

"The beating then continued until Murray lay motionless," court records state.

The four men dragged Murray — unconscious, but still alive — to an abandoned building, where one of them slit his throat twice and then they placed a 360-pound iron stove on top of him to conceal his body, court records state.

Murray's body was found four days later. It was in such poor condition that it was impossible to determine an exact time and cause of death, according to court records.

Cuch pleaded guilty in 1997 and was sentenced 10 years in federal prison. He served

an additional year in federal prison for violating his probation in 2008, and violated his probation again in 2009 but was not incarcerated, according to federal court records.

Nedra Darling, spokeswoman for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C., said Monday that she had few details to release about Cuch's death because the matter is under review.

"You have much more information than I do, unfortunately," Darling said. "Under these circumstances, because it is an issue that is under investigation, I don't have the details. I'm just told it's under investigation."

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Stevens becomes superintendent for Uintah Ouray Agency

SUBMITTED ARTICLE

Bartholomew "Bart" Stevens, has been selected as Superintendent, Uintah and Ouray Agency, within the Bureau Indian Affairs in the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Stevens, an enrolled member of the San Carlos Apache Tribe in Arizona with ancestry from the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes in Idaho and the Ute Indian Tribe in Utah, has served in several senior executive positions within the Bureau of Indian Education.

Stevens also served as the acting BIE director, where he was responsible for overseeing a federal school system that provides elementary and secondary education for 42,000 American Indian and Alaska Native children from federally recognized tribes, as well as overseeing the administration of two post secondary institutions, providing funding for 26 tribal colleges and universities and two technical colleges, and operating higher education scholarship programs.

He is known for having implemented a leadership team approach that is

geared towards improving the structure, organization, consistency and communication techniques designed to meet the requirements of the Department of Interior.

Stevens is committed to success and has effectively planned and implemented strategies that have increased performance and improved overall productivity. He is driven and motivated to create positive environments for all programs within the Bureau of Indian Affairs through the incorporation of positive communication techniques he has developed.

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Vernal Express
Feb 10, 2015

Officer honored after saving victim

By LEENICHOLE MARETT

lnichole@knsmedia.biz

Bureau of Indian Affairs Officer Geoffrey Kirk received special honors on Thursday, July 2, for rescuing the victim of a carjacking two weeks ago.

On Friday, June 19, Leslie Wilkey was driving in Salt Lake City to the home of a relative, located near 1600 S. Boothill Drive. As she exited her vehicle at approximately 6 p.m., a 17-year-old boy approached her and asked for a ride.

According to police, the boy then brandished a gun. He ordered Wilkey into the car with him, and then made her begin driving.

By 11 p.m. that night, Wilkey's husband had contacted Salt Lake City police to report her missing.

Approximately seven hours later, Officer Geoffrey Kirk of the BIA pulled the pair over in Fort Duchesne. This simple traffic stop may have saved the woman's life.

"I just flashed my lights at her to get her to slow down," Kirk told KSL News.

After stopping the pair, Kirk "sensed that something wasn't right." He separated the

SEE PAGE on A2

GEORF LIESNIK KSL NEWS

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NO. 0527

UBS - JUL 4 7, 2015

OFFICER

Continued from A1

two in order to conduct a full investigation. It was then that Officer Kirk learned about the carjacking and kidnapping.

The 17-year-old boy was arrested for investigation of carjacking, kidnapping and robbery. His name has not been released.

By 1:45 a.m. on Saturday, June 20, the Salt Lake City Police had been notified of Wilkey's safety and were able to notify her husband.

Though he has only been on the force for a year, Officer Kirk was honored as a hero at the award presentation ceremony on Thursday, July 2.

Wilkey also made the drive from Salt Lake City to Fort Duchesne to attend the presentation, stating that she couldn't miss the opportunity to thank him in person.

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Historical Sketch

fully, 'that is, without a license to trade, a passport or permission of the proper Indian authorities, will be removed', and that the laws of the United States, applicable to Indian Reservations, will be enforced.

H. O. Irish,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

T. B. H. Stenhouse added editorially, "... That prospecting crowd will no doubt take the hint." (76) The anti-Mormon Daily Union Vedette, always ready for words about the Mormons, rejoined: "We have heard of only one 'prospecting crowd' in that vicinity lately, and they are believed to be of the polygamic patriarchal persuasion. They are 'prospecting' for horses, and have already 'taken' several, so, perhaps, it would be as well for them to take the hint." (77)

The first Indian Agent to live in the Uinta Basin was Captain Pardon Dodds, a Civil War veteran who began service as Indian Agent in 1867, although he did not receive his commission from President Johnson until the spring of 1868. Dodds built his cabin near the site of Tabiona, in Duchesne County, but on December 25, 1868, he moved his headquarters to Whiterocks in what is now Uintah County, serving as Indian Agent until relieved in 1872 by John J. Critchlow. The site at Whiterocks was selected by Dodds, Colonel Franklin H. Head, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, Nevada, and Idaho, Interpreter Dimick B. Huntington, and an Indian guide. Located on the west bank of the Whiterocks River and named "The Whiterocks Indian Agency" it was the site of the Agency until Fort Duchesne was abandoned by the army in 1910, when the Agency was moved to the fort. Whiterocks is therefore not only the oldest settlement in Uintah County, but the oldest settlement in eastern Utah. In later years a Government Indian Boarding School was maintained there. (78)

In the summer of 1869 Major John Wesley Powell began his epochal explorations of the Green and Colorado Rivers. Leaving Green River City, Wyoming, on May 24, he arrived on June 28 at the mouth of the Duchesne River, and on July 1 walked the 20 miles to the Indian Agency. Dodds was away, but Powell was received kindly, and in his journal recorded his impression of the reservation:

"Quite a number of Indians have each a patch of ground of two or three acres, on which they are raising wheat, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, melons and other vegetables. Most of the crops are looking well, and it is rather surprising with what pride they show us that they are able to cultivate crops like white men. They are still occupying lodges, and refuse to build houses, assigning as a reason that when any one dies in

76. The Salt Lake Daily Telegraph, January 25, 1865.

77. The Daily Union Vedette, January 26, 1865.

78. Uintah Basin History, U.S., p. 3, 4. This manuscript history was compiled in 1923 by Uintah High School students from information supplied by early settlers, including Pardon Dodds.

a lodge it is always abandoned, and very often burned with all the effects of the deceased, and when houses have been built for them they have been treated in the same way. With their unclean habits, a fixed residence would doubtless be no pleasant place. This beautiful valley has been the home of a higher grade of civilization than the present Utes. Evidences of this are quite abundant; on our way here yesterday we discovered, in many places along the trail, fragments of pottery; and wandering about the little farms today I find the foundations of ancient houses, and mealing stones that were not used by nomadic people, as they are too heavy to be transported by such tribes, and are deeply worn. The Indians, seeing that I am interested in these matters, take pains to show me several other places where these evidences remain, and tell me they know nothing about the people who formerly dwelt here. They further tell me that up in the canyon (Dry Fork Canyon) the rocks are covered with pictures." (79)

Powell spent two days in the vicinity, "studying the language of the Indians and making collections of articles illustrating the state of the arts among them" (80) and then, on July 5, departed. Two years later Powell's parties came again into the region, and either things had changed under new administration, or his observations had been optimistic, for Almon Harris Thompson on July 18, 1871, in his diary recorded a quite different impression of the reservation:

"I am not very much impressed with the success of the attempt to civilize the Indian. The employees at the Agency plow the land, furnish seed, dig the irrigation ditches, cut the grains; in fact do all the work that requires the use of tools. The Indian (sic) irrigate a little. The 'bucks' make the squaws do the work, while they race horses or loaf around the agency. (81) It is costly, the appropriations being \$30,000 for the present year. Mr. Basor tells me there are not to exceed 200 Utes on both this and the White River Agency. Employees say that the Uta Utes go over to the White River, pass themselves off as belonging to that band, get presents, then come back to the Uta and White River Utes do the same. The employees, all without exception, state that the Indians will steal from Mormons at every chance, especially horses and cattle. The employees do not seem to care how much stealing is done by the Indians, provided the Mormons are the sufferers . . . The men at the Agency have some fine wheat

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79. J. W. Powell, Exploration of the Colorado River of the West, Washington, D. C., 1875, p. 41-43.
80. Ibid., p. 43.
81. In his reminiscences of early days in Uta Valley, J. M. Allred relates that the Indian passion for racing horses was not always profitless. Some white herders in the region in the winter of 1879 had several horses which they thought very fast. "The Indian horses had also wintered out and their hair was long and looked shaggy; the men thought they had a cinch. The Indians were eager to bet on their horses, and the White men covered everything they could bet, but when the races were over the Indians walked away with all the spoils." (Autobiography and History of J. M. Allred, MS., p. 3).

in spots. Corn is small and poor, potatoes look well. Garden vegetables ditto. The valley seems to be fertile wherever water can be used to irrigate. The Indian is 'heap lazy' I think. The white man could better afford to board him in Illinois than keep up a reservation here . . ." (82) In connection with the prehistoric inhabitants of the region, Thompson on July 23 noted "Saw some old worn out Moquis mills, so said. It seems that the Utes have a tradition that the valley was once inhabited by another race of men called "Sinob," men who cut the inscriptions on rocks made the old mills, built the old houses, but died because they knew too much . . . Saw remains of Robedous trading post." (83) And on July 29 he recorded "My impressions of the Indians, the Agency, are unchanged. The Agency as at present conducted is a cheat, a swindle. The Indians do not make good agriculturists. The attempt to raise grain &c fails. It seems as though something ought to be done in the way of stock raising. Some of them, as Antro, for instance, have quite a number of cattle. Tom has a large lot of goats, and so on." (84)

Captain Dodds, who had filled his own term of office as Indian Agent, and a part of the term of the Agent appointed to succeed him, upon being relieved of office, located a homestead north of the Ashley River, in February 1872, becoming the original pioneer of Ashley Valley. Dodds put in a stock of merchandise and did some trading with the Indians and trappers. He is said to have manufactured his own money for use at his trading post. He built the first irrigation ditch taken out of the Ashley River. He also located, with John Blankenship, the Dodds Twist Road between Deep Creek and Ashley Valley, the road over which most of the early settlers traveled to Ashley Valley. This was the most frequented road until the Price Route, later known as the Price-Myton Road, was opened in 1888. (85)

Agricultural development in the region was very slow, principally restricted to Ashley Valley, owing to the fact that virtually all of the basin of the Duchesne and its tributaries was a part of the Uinta Reservation, and the first exploitation of the Uintah County territory by whites was in the way of stock-raising. It was customary practice for settlers living in Wasatch County, along the valley of the Provo, to send their herds into the Basin both in summer and in winter. Some of these settlers, like Abram Hatch (father-in-law of Dodds), owned ranches in the Basin. The Indians on the whole were friendly, but occasionally they were disgruntled at what they regarded as trespass on their lands, and the white herders pacified them by gifts of beef cattle. Soon more permanent ranches were established. The Hatch family built up one of the most successful horse ranches in Utah within the Basin, and other men, like Charles Pauper, Andrew Strong, J. J. Critchlow, and Dan Moseby, developed

82. "Diary of Almon Harris Thompson," Utah Historical Quarterly, January-April-July 1939, p. 28, 29.

83. Ibid., p. 30. The Bureau of American Ethnology questions this "tradition."

84. Ibid., p. 31.

85. Utah Basin History, MS., p. 5, 6; information also supplied, 1933, by the late S. P. (Pete) Dillman.

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The first recorded information about the basin was made by two Spanish priests, Valen Escalante and his companion, Francisco Dominguez. They started out in July 1776 to open a trail from Santa Fe, New Mexico to Monterey, California by way of the Great Basin. In September they reached the Green River and camped about six miles above Jensen just below the entrance to the Dinosaur Monument. On September 13 they left camp and went on to the Uinta River and on up the Duchesne "sometimes wading the river bed and again climbing the hills along the border." Their records report that the "Yutas" on the Uinta River welcomed them kindly and offered to act as guides.

While Brigham Young was governor of Utah Territory and was general Indian agent over all the Indian Territory in Utah he made a treaty with the Ute Indians to accept the Uintah Basin as a reservation. October 18, 1861, President Lincoln declared the Uintah Basin an Indian Reservation and set apart the drainage basin of the Duchesne River for the Uintah Indians. The Indians apparently took some time to collect the Indians on the Reservation. The first agent of which we have any record was L. B. Kinney, 1864-66. He was succeeded by D. W. Rhodes, 1866-67, then Pardon Dodds served from 1867 through 1869. He was relieved by Lieutenant George W. Graffan who served until 1870, after which John J. Critchlow was agent from 1870 through 1882. The first Indian Agency had its headquarters at Springville. The new United States general agent appointed in 18, Pardon Dodds as agent over the Indians of the Uintah Basin. Agent Dodds established the Agency headquarters at the point where Rock Creek flows into the Duchesne River. The location was in a narrow canyon and was cold in winter. It was soon abandoned. In 1869 an Army Officer and Dodds with an Indian interpreter, Dimick B. Huntington, selected White Rocks as a site for the Agency. Following the selection of the site building activities for the agency were immediately started.

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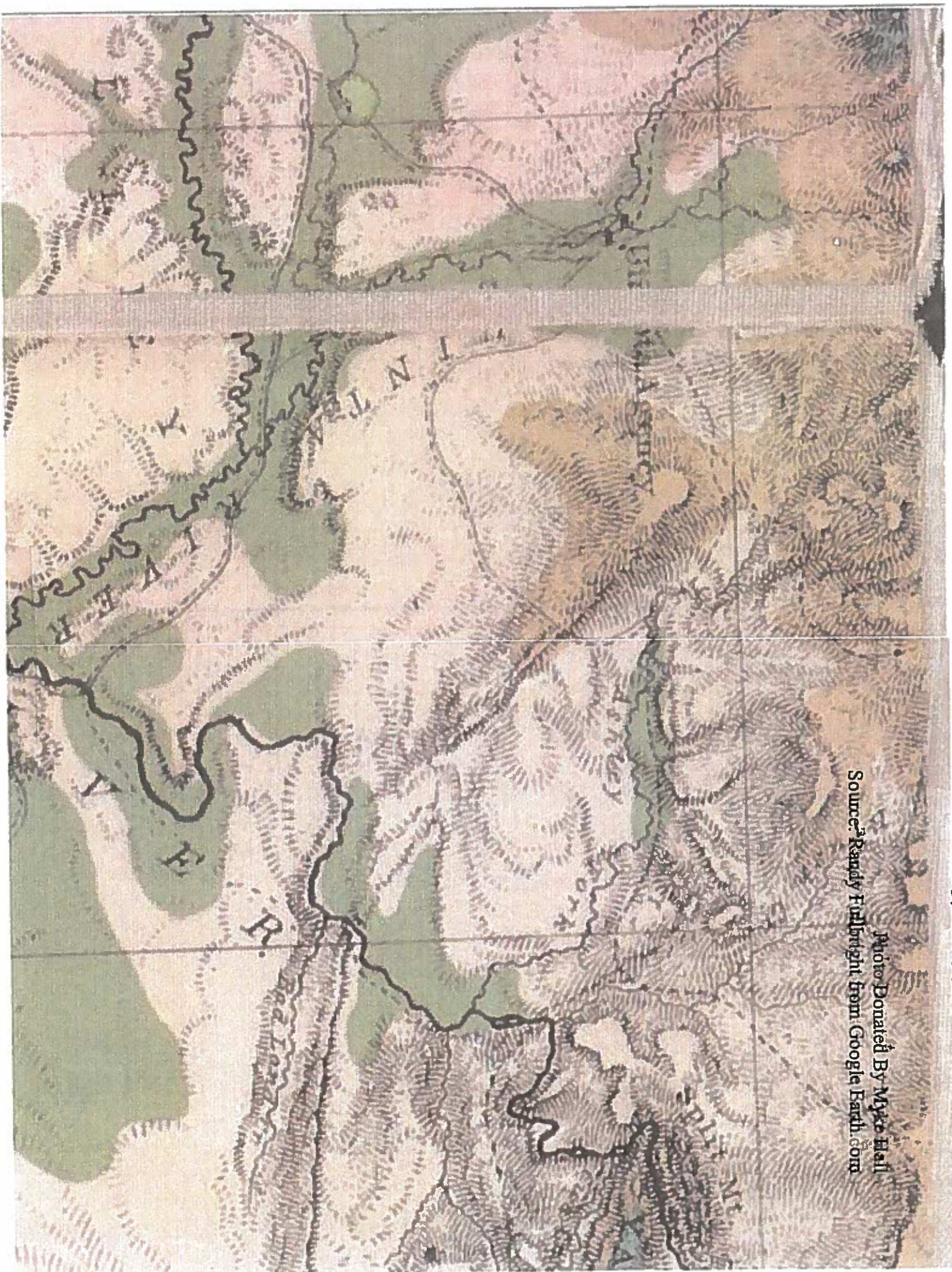
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Agent Dodd's report in August 1869 'to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs states "A point was selected for a new farm about 100 miles further down the river." He then gives a description of the buildings which had been erected and further states "no finer sight for an Indian farm could be found than our present location. There are many thousands of acres of most excellent land which can be irrigated at trifling expense; wood and timber are very convenient, and I have never seen finer grazing land for cattle. Thousands of cows could range through the mountains and valleys, keeping in excellent condition throughout the year, without hay during the winter." (Letter received from the office of Indian Affairs, Chicago 54, Ill., May 26, 1947)

After the Meeker Massacre in Colorado in 1879, the White River Indians were brought to the Basin in Utah and put with the Uintah Indians who were living along the Uintah River,

In 1882 the Uncompahgre Indians from near Montrose, Colorado were also brought to Utah and located in what is now Ouray Valley at the junction of the White and Duchesne Rivers. It was called the Uintah Indian Sub Agency. These three bands are now grouped together to form the present Ute Tribe.

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Robert Waugh was one of the first Indian Agents assigned to the Ute reservation in northern Utah called the "White Rocks Agency." His journey out West began in 1890 from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. It was a difficult decision to become an Indian agent, for there was much unrest among the Indian nations. The government's ruling to create reservation lands, where the Native American peoples would reside, was met with much resistance. He would be challenged to be of some assistance to these people. The government required him to post a \$80,000 bond before appointing him to the position of Agent. It seemed prior funds sent to other agents had somehow been misappropriated, and so they wanted some assurance that this would not happen again. At that accomplished, he and his family set out to assist the Indians in building schools, shelters, farming the land, creating irrigation systems for new orchards, as well as rationing government supplies needed throughout the year to survive the cold winters. His life spent there among the tribes was harsh and rich. He grew to love the Indians, and they seemed to adopt him as well, with some endearingly calling him "Papa Waugh." These ten portfolios of fine giclée prints are from the collection of his original photographs. They vividly reflect these times of transition and a part of our western history that must not be forgotten.

We offer to museums, libraries, private institutions and to the discerning collector, a series of ten portfolios entitled Portraits of the Northern Utes. Each portfolio collection includes a carefully chosen selection of ten images, printed on 20" x 24" watercolor paper in a limited edition of 95, never before seen by the public. Each portfolio contains a title page and Certificate of Authenticity. All materials used in the production of the portfolios are of archival quality. Each print is hand-signed by Robert Waugh's great-grandson, Barry Petri, with whom this collection of photos presently resides.

Our hopes and intentions are to preserve and document this man's incredible life among the Northern Utes by publishing a historical biography in the near future. Join us in celebrating and honoring this great Native American culture and the history of the West.

Portraits of the Northern Utes

White Rocks Agency, Utah - Circa 1890s
From The Robert Waugh Collection,
Indian Agent 1890-1893

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UINTAH INDIAN RESERVATION AND FORMER UNCOMPAGRE
INDIAN RESERVATION IN THE STATE OF UTAH

REGIONAL RECORD
FILE FOLDER
NO. 0551

Location: The Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation and the former Uncompagre Reservation includes part of the Uintah Basin within Utah which lies in Duchesne and Uintah Counties. These reservations are situated in the North-eastern part of Utah approximately 150 miles east of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Historical Background:

The Uintah Valley for many years before the coming of white man had been the home and hunting grounds of various bands of Ute Indians who would come to the valley to hunt and live for certain lengths of time and then would, being nomadic, move to other parts of the territory of Utah and Colorado.

Bancrofts History of Utah indicated that the first visits of white men to the Basin was in 1776 when a party led by Dominguez and Escalante passed through it. Other early trappers and explorers are reputed to have visited the valley in about 1824 and it has been stated that a trading post in the vicinity of Whiterocks, Utah, was established about 1832. Early Latter-day Saint pioneers also visited the area before the establishment of the reservation, but finding the valley not to their liking did not remain.

The Uintah Indian Reservation was established by Executive Order of Abraham Lincoln on October 3, 1861, and confirmed by the Acts of May 5, 1864 (13 Stat. 63), May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. 245, 263) and others. The original area of the Uintah Reservation was approximately 2,287, 474 acres. This original area was reduced as follows:

A---Approximately 8000 acres were taken from the east side of the reservation under the Act of May 24, 1888

B---Approximately 1, 010, 000 acres were taken by Presidential Proclamation of July 14, 1905, Supra, and made part of the Uintah National Forest

C---Approximately 60,160 of land were taken by the United States under the Act of April 4, 1910, and made a part of a federal irrigation project know is the Strawberry Reservoir

D---Approximately 2,140 acres of land were disposed of by the United States as mining claims

E---Approximately 274,172 acres was set aside and reserved to the Indians as a timber and grazing reserve under the Act of June 19, 1902 (32 Stat. 744)

F---Approximately 2,318 acres within the timber and grazing reserve was further reserved for the use of the Uintah Boarding School, Whiterocks, Utah

G---Approximately 95,557 acres of land was allotted to individual Indians under various acts of congress. Of this acreage approximately 28,320 acres have been fee patented and sold to non-Indians and 127 acres fee patented and retained by Indians and

2,539 acres of trust patented allotments sold to the tribe
H---Approximately 798,877 acres were disposed of by the United States for cash or otherwise set aside and taken for its own use at various times since the opening of the reservation in 1905.

I---Approximately 236,249.91 acres of land commonly called ceded lands were returned to full tribal ownership by order of the Secretary of the Interior under date of August 25, 1945, under authority of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984). This acreage included approximately 215,577.54 acres of vacant and unreserved land as of 1934 and approximately 20,872.37 acres of land that was vacant and reserved as of 1934.

The Uncompahgre Reservation was established by executive order of Chester A. Arthur on Jan. 5, 1862. This area embraced a tract of land to the east and south of the Uintah Reservation lying east of Green River in the territory of Utah. The original acreage was approximately 1,933,440 acres.

Approximately 18,004 acres of the land therein was allotted to individual Indians in trust and the balance opened for entry under all the land laws of the United States, excepting, however, therefrom all lands containing gilsonite, glaterite, asphalt, or other like substances (Act of June 7, 1897)

Of the 1,933,440 acres of the former Uncompahgre Reservation, the Indians now own 18,004 acres of trust allotments, 32,347 acres of land purchased under the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), and 160 acres of homestead entry land, and some 429,636.67 acres set aside as the ^{addition} exterior to the U. & O. reservation on March 11, 1946 (P. L. 440, 80th Ch. 108, 2nd session)

Historically, the Indians began using the Uintah Reservation in about the year 1867, when various bands of Indians from the Spanish Fork Valley, near Spanish Fork, Utah, were moved to the Uintah Reservation in accordance with an unratified treaty with the government dated in June 1865. These bands of Indians are now known as the Uintah Band. The Whiteriver Band of Ute Indians were moved to the Uintah Reservation in about the year 1880. However this move was never completed until about November 1881. The Uncompahgre Utes were moved to the Uncompahgre Reservation in about the year 1881. While the Uintah Bands came from the Spanish Fork Valleys in Utah the Whiteriver and Uncompahgre Bands were moved to Utah from the territory of Colorado. The removal of the Uncompahgre and Whiteriver bands of Indians from Colorado to Utah, was done under the Act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat. -199).

The first allotments to the Indians of the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indians started under the act of August 15, 1894 (30 Stat. 940) when allotments were authorized to the Uncompahgre Band. Subsequent Acts of 1897 and Joint resolution of June 15, 1902 authorized allotments to the other bands of Indian

Settlement of the Uintah Reservation was not started by white people until 1905 when about a million acres of reservation lands were thrown open to entry. Settlers, many thinking a railroad was soon to be established in the

reservation, came rapidly to homestead the reservation. Several small private irrigation companies were organized to provide water for farming as the land was useless without irrigation. Following this in 1906, congress authorized the use of \$600,000 of government moneys (to be reimbursed from sales of land within the Uintah Reservation) to build the now known Uintah Irrigation project to irrigate allotted Indian lands. This new project plus private irrigation company project resulted in a maze of irrigation canals and ditches many of which were parallel to each other.

After the construction of the Uintah Irrigation Project, steps to engage the Indians in farming were undertaken. As the appropriation of irrigation waters for tracts of land were to be done in conformity with State Laws, many tracts of land belonging to the Indians were cleared and plowed and fenced by government contract to be paid from Tribal funds reimbursable to the tribe by the individuals benefited. In the year 1913 or 1914 construction and operation and maintenance charges for irrigation were transferred from a tribal status to a charge against the individual allotments benefitted. For many years operation and maintenance charges were never collected from individual Indians but were carried as a charge against the land when not paid until at the present time more than one-half million dollars of outstanding charges are a lien on Indian allotted lands.

Many of the Indians became interested in and engaged in farming and livestock raising. It is known that in years past much more actual farming was done by the Indians than is now done. Much of this can be explained in the fact that many white settlers who poured into the valley in past years have found that their homestead lands are too small and immediate pressure was put on the Indian to lease his land. In many of our best livestock areas the pressure had been so great that all the better land was leased and the poorer lands were used by the Indians, much of which necessitated the moving of the Indian from the more desirable lands to other lands nearer government protection and supervision where the bulk of the Indians now live. The general trend at the present time is the attempt to re-establish Indians in the better farming and livestock areas. Another reason for the drop in farming can be attributed to the increase in heirship lands which necessitated the leasing of lands to obtain equitable remuneration for the Indian owners. At the present an attempt is being made to reduce this problem through purchases of such tracts of land and the reassignment of such land to landless Indians in the better farming communities.

Progress in this direction is slow but is gradually picking up momentum and the hope is the re-establishment of Indian communities in areas best adapted to livestock and farming enterprises will be realized within a few short years. The year 1948 will see many Indian families in areas in which there was nothing but leased land the past few years.

An increase in livestock production in the past few years has been noted and a corresponding decrease in the leasing of grazing lands has been affected. The Indian is becoming more conscious of the importance of a pound of meat and is more conscious of the methods of its production. The cowboy days are

diminishing and more productive methods are being followed. The trend is upward in livestock production and means of balancing the grazing and farming lands for livestock productions is now at hand. This may be done through the acquisition and blocking of more summer use areas, the use of more irrigated pastures that are now leased, and the production of more forage crops.

The Uintah Basin has not materially expanded industrially and the present situation calls for the marketing of farming products through livestock. Some cheese and butter factories have been introduced and an increase in dairying among the Indians is desirable. The Uintah Basin is essentially a livestock country and only through livestock enterprises, for which most Indians are more nearly adapted, can economic independence for the Indian be found.

The Indians of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservations are incorporated under the Indian Reorganization Act (Act of June 18, 1934 48 Stat. 982). The constitution and By-laws of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah, was adopted by the Ute Indian Tribe on December 19, 1936, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on January 19, 1937.

The Corporate Charter of the Ute Indian Tribe was ratified under date of August 10, 1936.

The Indians of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation have benefited in many ways through their organization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984) as amended by the Act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 373). The first of the benefits seems to be the feeling, whether or not this is borne out in fact, that the Indians were being given credit for being human beings with thoughts and minds and purposes of their own. The feeling that they had a voice in what is to happen to them helped many of the Indians, however, as is true with all peoples, many of the Indians showed no interest in their own betterment through their own initiative. The Indians of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation seem to have advanced since 1936. They are, most of them, becoming conscious of certain responsibilities toward a livelihood that they must face, toward the importance of domestic relations, and law and order. The responsibility of the tribe is growing daily and will continue to grow. Much of this responsibility they will be able to carry, but the tribe as a whole is not in a position to assume responsibility for all the functions of government unless it is given to them over a period of years. They are not economically able to shoulder many of the services that are now rendered to them by the government, and even though they should come into substantial amounts of money from various claims they may have or from civil development of other sources, they are not ready for the assumption of the duty of assuming all the responsibilities toward the tribe that is now vested in the federal government.

Before the adoption of the Reorganization Act, the tribes of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation seemed to act independently through their chiefs and head men. This has not been overcome through the adoption of the Reorganization Act. Even though the Business Committee of the various tribes act as a body for the various bands, the various bands remain apart in their thinking and have not been drawn together under that act. They are actually as far apart and as distinct in their membership as they were before.

The present membership of the Uintah and Ouray Tribal Business Committee is composed of one full blooded Indian and one mixed blood Indian from the Uintah band, one full blooded Indian and one mixed blood Indian from the Uncompahgre band, and two full blooded Indians from the Whiteriver Band. The term of office of Committee members is four years with an election of one new member from each band each two years. In other words the term of office of the members is staggered with three new members coming into office each two years.

A Chairman and a vice-chairman is elected by the committee from within the committee and a Secretary-treasurer is selected from within or without the membership of the tribe. The position or office of Chairman carries with it no special privileges except the authority to call special meetings. An affirmative vote by a majority of the committee present is necessary to carry any motion. No business is transacted without four members being present.