

in Benton County stated that Mr. Towessnute was fishing with a “gaff hook in the Yakima river . . . more than five miles distant from any Indian Reservation.” Information, No. 13083-3 (Benton County Super. Ct. Wash. May 15, 1915). On May 29, 1915, C.W. Fristoe, Benton County prosecuting attorney, and Francis Garrecht, United States attorney and attorney for Mr. Towessnute, filed a stipulation. They agreed that Mr. Towessnute was a Yakama tribal member, that he had engaged in fishing in the Yakima River without a state issued fishing license, that he used an unpermitted fishing hook, and, critically, that the fishing took place in “the usual and accustomed fishing places of the members of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians known as the Yakima Nation.” Stipulation at 2, No. 13083-3 (Benton County Super. Ct. Wash. May 29, 1915). The stipulation further stated that the United States had entered into a treaty with the Yakama Nation on June 9, 1855 (ratified by the United States Senate on March 8, 1859) and that the area where Mr. Towessnute fished “has been used and enjoyed by said Indians during the fishing season of each and every year since said treaty was made; that said fishing place has from time immemorial been used and enjoyed by said Indians and their ancestors and known by the Indian name of ‘Top-tut’.” *Id.*

Mr. Towessnute objected to the charges. Relying on the stipulation, he explained that Benton County had no jurisdiction over the matter because he had committed no crime by exercising his treaty fishing rights. The trial court judge agreed: on June 10, 1915, Benton County Superior Court Judge Bert Linn entered a final judgment in the matter, dismissing all the charges against Mr. Towessnute.

The Benton County Prosecutor’s Office, however, disagreed. The prosecutor filed a notice of appeal to this court, and it was fully briefed. This court issued the opinion that gives

rise to this matter now before the court: *State v. Towessnute*, 89 Wash. 478, 154 P. 805 (1916). In that opinion, the court reversed the trial court’s decision to dismiss the charges, mandated that the criminal charges be reinstated, and overruled Mr. Towessnute’s objections. The record in this matter following the mandate of the Washington State Supreme Court cannot be located, so it is not clear whether Mr. Towessnute was convicted of the offenses with which he was charged—though a companion case to his did result in a conviction, which was vacated in 2015.

In 2015, the descendants of Mr. Towessnute, represented by attorney Jack Fiander and supported by the Washington State attorney general, sought vacation of any record of conviction against Mr. Towessnute. Given that such a conviction could not be proved by the record, the trial court declined to take any action.¹

Mr. Fiander brought this matter to our court’s attention again in 2020, seeking remedial action to right the injustice against Mr. Towessnute and the Yakama Nation. The Washington attorney general supports this request for the court to take action in this matter, and the court agrees that it can and should act.

The opinion in *State v. Towessnute* is an example of the racial injustice described in this court’s June 4, 2020 letter, and it fundamentally misunderstood the nature of treaties and their guarantees, as well as the concept of tribal sovereignty. For example, that old opinion claimed, “The premise of Indian sovereignty we reject. . . . Only that title [to land] was esteemed which

¹ Under RCW 9.96.060(4), “Every person convicted prior to January 1, 1975, of violating any statute or rule regarding the regulation of fishing activities, including, but not limited to, RCW 75.08.260, 75.12.060, 75.12.070, 75.12.160, 77.16.020, 77.16.030, 77.16.040, 77.16.060, and 77.16.240 who claimed to be exercising a treaty Indian fishing right, may apply to the sentencing court for vacation of the applicant’s record of the misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony conviction for the offense. If the person is deceased, a member of the person’s family or an official representative of the tribe of which the person was a member may apply to the court on behalf of the deceased person.”

came from white men, and the rights of these have always been ascribed by the highest authority to lawful discovery of lands occupied, to be sure, but not owned, by any one before.” *Id.* at 482. And that old opinion rejected the arguments of Mr. Towessnute and the United States that treaties are the supreme law of the land. It also rejected the Yakama Treaty’s assurance of the tribal members’ right to fish in the usual and accustomed waters, in the usual and accustomed manner, as the tribe had done from time immemorial. This court characterized the Native people of this nation as “a dangerous child,” who “squander[ed] vast areas of fertile land before our eyes.” *Id.*

Today, we take the opportunity presented to us by the descendants of Mr. Towessnute; their counsel, Mr. Fiander; the Washington State Attorney General Robert Ferguson; and by the call to justice to which we all committed on June 4, 2020, to repudiate this case; its language; its conclusions; and its mischaracterization of the Yakama people, who continue the customs, traditions, and responsibilities that include the fishing and conservation of the salmon in the Yakima River. Under the Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) 1.2(c), this court may act and waive any of the RAP “to serve the ends of justice.” We do so today. We cannot forget our own history, and we cannot change it. We can, however, forge a new path forward, committing to justice as we do so.

Therefore, it is hereby ordered:

That the mandate issued by this court in 1916 is recalled and any conviction existing then or now against Mr. Towessnute is vacated.

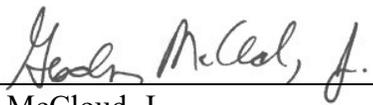
DATED at Olympia, Washington, this 10th day of July, 2020.



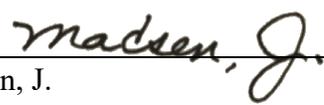
Johnson, J.



Stephens, C.J.



Gordon McCloud, J.



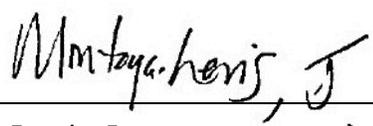
Madsen, J.



Yu, J.



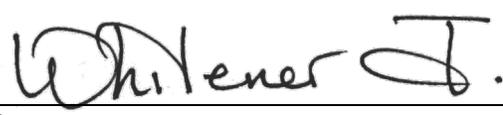
Owens, J.



Montoya-Lewis, J.



González, J.



Whitener, J.