

Ferry remnants wash ashore during flooding



A bit of the past washed ashore near the water treatment plant during the recent flooding of the Deschutes River. The ferry, which was used over 80 years ago, was not intact. Shown is a beam with two metal pulleys still attached.

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Miller

During the recent high water and flood scare near Dry Creek, were of an old sunken ferry, were washed up. The ferry was one used years ago to cross the Deschutes River. The Ferry built and operated by John Campbell, where travelers crossed to the area of Venora, Oregon, one time a railroad station on the east side of the river.

The beams washed into the head of the arm leading to the water pump at the Water Treatment Plant in Dry Creek,

diverting water away causing a water shortage in the pumping area.

The discovery was made when the excavation crew went in to remove the debris from the area. Upon recognizing the discovery care was taken to remove the beams which are worn and weather beaten from the years of submerged idleness.

The beams were removed intact and will be preserved for future view at the museum or another location.

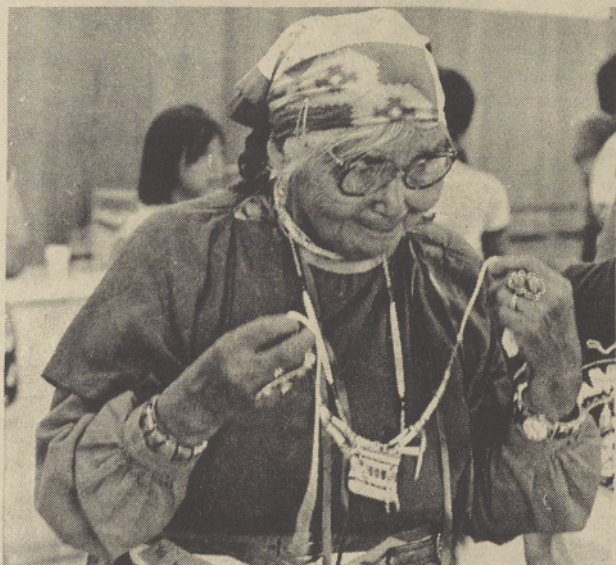
Auction September 10

The Warm Springs Police Department will hold a public auction on September 10 at 1 p.m. in the parking lot in front of the police department. They will offer unclaimed bikes that are presently being held by the department.

People who have lost or reported bikes stolen are asked to come to the department to check the bikes. All interested parties who have a bike at the department will have 15 days to

make a claim on the bike. Proof of ownership will be required for a person claiming a bike. The period to make a claim will start on August 12 and last until August 27.

Any bikes not claimed will be sold at the auction. Bikes will be sold "as is" and there will be no refunds. All purchases will be on a cash basis only. Bicycles and motor bikes are among the inventory being held at the department.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Starr

Culture camp products

Matilda Mitchell Warm Springs tribal elder tries on a necklace made by one of the culture camp students during the Culture Camp, the children learned how to sew wingdresses, ribbonshirts shawls, tan hides, make drums, prepare meals and do various beadwork as well as sing traditional songs and listen to legends, but what's more important is that the children learned to do something that brought them closer to understanding a little bit about their heritage and maybe then they can teach their children sometime in the future.

CETA winding down...

New training program starting up

by Donna Behrend

As of September 30, CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) will be no more in Warm Springs. CETA will be replaced by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), recently initiated to replace CETA nation-wide.

CETA has been functioning on the Warm Springs reservation since 1973. Since, 1977, 759 people, including summer youth workers and other youth, have participated in the various training programs offered through CETA. Approximately 20 percent of those are "repeats."

The local CETA program has not only been responsible for Warm Springs training, but assumed the responsibility of the "field offices" in 1982. Field offices are those programs offered to urban Indians in areas such as Eugene, Coos Bay and The Dalles. Warm Springs also served as prime sponsor for the Umatilla, Burns and Siletz reservation. During the 1982 year, which ran from April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983, 84 people from the urban and other reservation areas participated in CETA.

Eligibility requirements for JTPA are very much like CETA requirements, with a few exceptions. The income level, established by the Department of Labor, is based on family size. For instance, a single person can have an annual income no higher than \$4,140, where a person with three dependents cannot exceed \$11,490 per year.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Behrend

Margie Earl and Richard Craig are responsible for CETA training placements. To begin soon is a new training program—JTPA.

To qualify for JTPA, a person must be a member of a federally recognized tribe and be economically disadvantaged, unemployed or underemployed.

JTPA is different from CETA in that it is not a work experience program, but strictly a training program. A person can stay on JTPA for up to two years. Also, JTPA does not guarantee employment after the training period.

While things in CETA are

winding down, things are picking up for JTPA. Boxes and boxes of past CETA files and records are stacked around the office, soon to be taken away to be filed again. All that paperwork will soon be replaced with new JTPA paperwork.

If you are interested in JTPA and are unsure if you are eligible for training, contact Margie Earl or Richard Craig in the personnel office for more information.

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