

Abundance of returns benefits Tribe



Warm Springs Natural Resources department workers Lester Poitra (left) and Dean Adams (right) collect fish from trap at Pelton Reregulating Dam.



Round Butte Hatchery assistant manager Bill Nyara sorts fish, sending wild steelhead back into the Deschutes River and depositing excess hatchery returns in Warm Springs trap.

Warm Springs is feeling the abundance of Round Butte Hatchery returns as the total number of steelhead collected in the Pelton fish trap increases. The Tribes received 1,414 steelhead since the beginning of the steelhead run in June.

An agreement between Portland General Electric, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Warm Springs Tribes designates PGE to keep 30 fish of either sex per day as hatchery brood stock, the excess of which has since 1974, been turned over to the Tribe for subsistence and ceremonies. PGE

owns and maintains the hatchery with ODFW personnel operating it.

When PGE built Round Butte Dam it was realized that the fish run would be damaged. PGE was required to take action to assure a return of chinook and steelhead equal to that occurring prior to dam construction. The return would include 1,200 adult chinook and 1,800 adult steelhead. To obtain that number, the hatchery annually rears and releases 162,000 steelhead smolts and 270,000 chinook smolts.

Steelhead returns have been exceeding the minimum. Last

year's return totalled 6,022 with this year's return already reaching 2,132.

Chinook returns, as of yet, have not been met, but the number is increasing as hatchery improvements are being made, according to Round Butte Hatchery manager Randy Robart. Returns in 1983 totalled 221 with returns for 1984 at 622.

Fish received by the Tribe is distributed to senior citizens and other tribal members when it is available. Some of the fish taken at this time is being canned by the Women's Work Program for later distribution.

How to read and write Wasco and Warm Springs

Warm Springs and Wasco have a consonant sound which, though it occurs in English, may not be familiar at first because in English it is not written. This is the catch in the throat that occurs between the two syllables of "uh-uh" or between the first two vowels of "cooperate." It is made by closing and then releasing the vocal chords (the two flaps in the throat, right behind the Adam's apple, that we use in both speech and singing). It is written in Indian by using what looks like an apostrophe: Some words containing this sound are 'a'a ("crow") and pu'ut ("almost blind") in Warm Springs and dala'ax ("maybe"), ikna'an ("raven"), ha'ai ("must") and wi's ("bluejay") in Wasco. Linguists call this sound a "glottal stop."

The glottal stop can be combined with the sounds written "p," "t," "c," "tl," "c," "k" and

"q," to produce what are known as "hard" or "glottalized" consonants. To write these sounds, we simply add the mark for the glottal stop (') to the appropriate consonant letter: p', t', c', tl', c', k', q'.

To produce these sounds, we make a glottal stop at the same time as, or perhaps an instant after, making the appropriate consonant sound. For instance, to produce "p'" ("hard p" or "glottalized p"), you close your lips (as if making a regular or "soft" p and close off your throat by closing your vocal chords. Then you release both at once. The effect of this is to add emphasis or force to the consonant in question. (In fact, earlier linguists wrote these consonants with an exclamation point; they wrote, for instance, "p!" where we would today write "p").

Some words with these sounds are: p'ip'i ("guts, intestines"),

p'uus ("cat"), t'alpt ("wampum"), at'is ("ripe"), cuut'asaas ("I'm thirsty"), t'aaxw ("all"), apapt'knk ("hit him!"), ciil ("round"), sc'at ("dark, night"), ne'i ("big"), c'm ("sharp"), k'usi ("horse"), k'usik'usi ("dog"), wanaq'it ("Monday") and w'q'am ("moccasin") in Warm Springs, and ap'at'ali ("shiner"), ip'is'as ("skunk"), ip'unacik'ik ("mosquito"), at'ama ("canoe"), at'wat ("bucket"), i'ukdi ("good"), dat'a ("warm"), at'ixtin ("slug"), isc'ik'ik ("wagon"), c'uq'c'uq' ("sucking"), ic'ai ("rattlesnake"), ic'axwi ("paper, book, letter"), ic'inun ("eagle"), k'aya ("no, not"), ik'amunaq ("log"), q'acn ("first time, first place"), aq'alax ("fence"), aq'ulawaitk ("onions") and waq'wat ("wild potato").

The rounded consonants "kw" "qw" can also be pronounced as hard or glottalized sounds. In Warm Springs, these rounded

Census reveals Indian Country information

Population:

According to figures released by the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 1,418,195 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts in the United States in 1980. This is a 71 percent increase over the 1970 recorded total of 827,268. The Census Bureau, however, attributed most of this increase to improved census taking and the greater likelihood in 1980 that people would identify themselves in this category. According to a 1983 estimate of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, about 755,000 Indians live on or adjacent to Indian reservations. There are about 488 federally recognized tribes in the United States. This includes 197 tribal groups in Alaska.

Reservations:

There are about 260 Federal Indian reservations in the United States. The largest of these, the Navajo Reservation, includes almost 16 million acres of land in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah; many of the smaller reservations are less than 1,000 acres and others are less than 100 acres. The Indian tribal government is commonly the local governing authority on reservations, with the states having only those powers specifically given them by Federal law.

Reservation land may be owned and occupied by non-Indians and some reservations have a high percentage of non-Indian land owners. About 140 reservations contain only tribally-owned land.

Trust Lands:

A total of 52 million acres of land is held in trust by the United States for various Indian tribes and individuals. Though most trust land is reservation land, all reservation land is not trust land. The Secretary of the Interior functions on behalf of the United States as the trustee, with many of the more routine responsibilities delegated to Bureau of Indian Affairs officials.

BIA Employment:

As of December 31, 1983 BIA counted 15,715 employees on its rolls. Indians constitute more than 75 percent of the work force. (Preference in employment with the bureau has been granted for some years to Indians who are members of a Federally recognized tribe or who are one-half or more degree Indian blood.) Indians hold almost all of the top management positions in the Bureau's Central and Area offices. About 90 percent of the Agency superintendents, who are in charge of BIA offices at the tribal level, are Indian.

Budget:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has requested \$928.7 million for its 1985 fiscal year programs and projects. This includes \$273 million for education; \$212 million for Indian services which includes law enforcement, social service programs and other local governmental programs; \$67 million for economic development and employment programs; \$96 million for natural resources development; \$47 million for trust responsibilities; \$90 million for facilities management; \$67 million for general administration; and \$73 million for construction. This appropriation represents a \$21 million increase over the FY 1984 appropriations.

The BIA will receive an additional \$100 million for reservation road construction, through the Department of Transportation, under provisions of the Highway Improvement Act of 1982.

Education:

Legislation—In recent years, two major laws have resulted in a restructuring of the entire Bureau education program. In 1975, the passage of P.L. 93-638, The Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act, greatly facilitated contracting for the operation of education programs by tribal groups.

The passage of P.L. 95-561, The Indian Education Act, in 1978, mandated a major change in the operation of both Bureau-operated and tribally contracted schools. The implementation of P.L. 95-561 resulted in decision-making powers for Indian school boards, local hiring of teachers and staff, direct funding to the schools and increased authority of the Director of Indian Education Programs within the Bureau.

Federal Schools—In FY 1984, the BIA funded a total of 206 education facilities. These included 72 day schools; 49 on-reservation boarding schools; eight off-reservation boarding schools; 62 tribally contracted schools; and 15 dormitories. Dormitories are operated by the Bureau to facilitate public school attendance for Indian students.

Indian Children in Federal Schools—In FY 1984, the estimated average daily membership in schools funded by the BIA was 43,193, which includes 41,289 instructional and 1,904 dormitory students. Of this total, 3,889 were in kindergarten; 11,842 in grades 1-3; 15,696 in grades 4-8; and 9,862 in grades 9-12.

Public School Assistance (Johnson O'Malley Program) The BIA provides funds under the Johnson-O'Malley Act of 1964 to meet the special needs of Indian students in public schools. These funds, which are largely administered through contracts with tribal organizations, public school districts and state departments of education, enable the contractors to provide supplemental programs for Indian students. In 1983-84 approximately 175,000 Indian students in 26 states received assistance from JOM funds. The Bureau has JOM contracts for administration and development of programs with 229 tribal organizations, 76 public schools and six state departments of

education. There are over 800 Indian parent committees working with these contractors.

Indians in College—Approximately 13,160 Indian students received scholarship grants from the BIA to enable them to attend colleges and universities in the 1983-84 school year. More than 95 students receiving BIA assistance are in law school and 152 more are in other graduate programs.

The total number of Indian college students is not known, but has been estimated at more than 30,000. Total appropriations provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian higher education were about \$26 million in fiscal year 1983-84.

Tribally-Controlled Colleges—Currently, the BIA provides grants for the operation of 19 tribally controlled community colleges. Operating grants are authorized by P.L. 95-471, the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, which has been amended and authorized through FY-1987 under P.L. 98-192. The number of Indian students enrolled in these colleges in school year 1983-84 was 3,328. Tribal colleges must pass a stringent feasibility study in order to be eligible for grants under the program.

BIA Post-Secondary School—The BIA operates three post-secondary schools. They are Haskell Indian Junior College in Lawrence, Kansas with an enrollment of about 950 students; Institute of American Indian Arts at Santa Fe, New Mexico with about 160 students; and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute at Albuquerque, New Mexico with about 500 students.

Housing

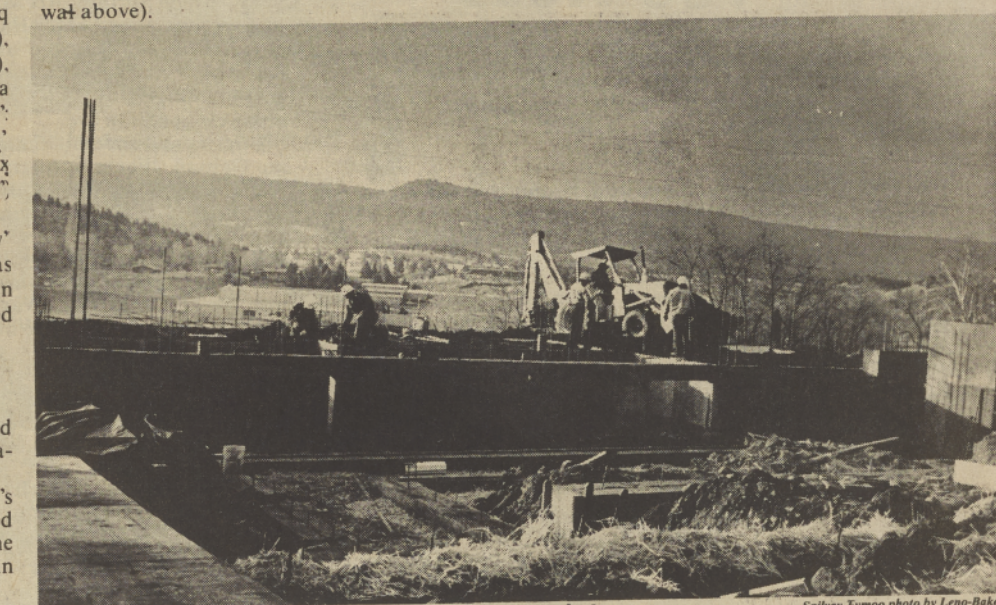
The FY 1981 Housing inventory by the Bureau of Indian Affairs revealed that for approximately 176,400 Indian families, there are some 84,200 existing dwellings in standard condition and 92,000 substandard units, 32,000 of which are worth renovating. A total of 60,200 new homes are required to replace existing substandard dwellings and to provide housing for families now living with other families in over-crowded conditions.

Health

Indian Health Service—The Indian Health Service, an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, is the primary federal health resource for more than 900,000 eligible American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Birth Rates—Indian and Alaskan Native birth rates, after steadily increasing from 1955 through 1965, have declined since. The birth rate in 1954-56 was 37.5 per 1,000 population, reaching its peak in 1959-61 with a rate of 42.1. In 1977-79 the Indian and Alaska Native birth rate was about twice that for the U.S. all races.

Life Expectancy—The death rate for Indians and Alaska Natives according to the 1980 census has declined in the younger years for those between one and 24; has increased slightly in the category between 24 and 54 years, while more Indians are living past 65 and into their 80's than in 1955.



Jail project update

Work continues on the renovation of the police department as workers work on the west side of the jail. Work is expected to continue for about a year. The west side of the jail building once housed the administrative offices of the police department. That section of the building was torn down to make way for the new west wing. In months to come, the east section of the present jail will also be torn down and a new east wing will be erected by construction crews.

Census reports statistics (continued from page 2)

trated in Indian areas in certain states: New Mexico, 78 percent; Arizona, 75 percent; South Dakota, 74 percent; and Oklahoma, 72 percent.

* The census shows that 30,265 Indians, or 2 percent, lived on tribal trust lands. The largest numbers were those near the Navajo Reservation and those of Cheyenne River, S.D., Turtle Mountain, N.D., and Rosebud, S.D. reservations.

* The majority, 69 percent, of American Indians in Oklahoma

resided within the boundaries of the Oklahoma historic Indian areas.

* Among the component counties in the Oklahoma historic Indian areas, the American Indian population as a proportion of the total population was highest in Noble and Adair counties, 39 and 33 percent respectively.

* The Alaska Native (American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut) population living in Alaska totaled 64,103, consisting of 21,869 Indians, 34,144 Eskimos, and 8,090

Aleuts. Alaska Natives comprised 16 percent of the state's population.

* About 63 percent of the state's Alaska Native population lived on Annette Islands Reserve, the state's only reservation, and in the Alaska Native villages.

* A total of 39,301 Alaska Natives lived in 209 Alaska Native villages—26,574 were Eskimo. Only three villages—Barrow, Bethel and Kotzebue—had more than 1,000 Alaska Natives.