



Every Wednesday, summer recreation students battle the water during their weekly rafting trip.

## Summer rec. program offers fun

by Lenora Kim Starr

What can be educational and fun at the same time? The Summer Recreation Program.

According to Lyle Rhoan Sr., SRP Director, the Summer Recreation Program provides children with the opportunity to become both a learner and a teacher.

Some of the events ongoing since the beginning of the program June 29, are rafting, bowling and field trips. Swimming lessons are being offered to persons ages two to adult and is taught by a certified Red Cross instructor.

If escaping from a monster in a horror movie or to a fantasy dreamland sounds more enticing, then the community center is the place to be during Wednesday afternoons. The program offers a variety of movies to be seen on Wednesday afternoons. Thursday are "Just for Fun" days where the children could participate.

The Summer Recreation Program was first developed in 1963 and has been coordinated every summer since then.

Many of the recreation aides working with the program have grown up participating in the

annual program. "It takes a special person to become a summer recreation aide because they have to keep these kids motivated. It isn't all play like some people think. It can be emotionally draining trying to keep up with the kids and keep them motivated all the time," said Rhoan. "Much of the success of the program depends on the SRP staff because they are role models for the kids" continues Rhoan.

To find more information about the Summer Recreation Program call the Community Center at 553-1361.

## Wellness program aims at quality life

The Confederated Tribes recently established an organization mission statement for its members which, among other things, ensures that the health and education of the community are at the highest levels. One of the programs responsible for accomplishing health promotion is the new office of health education and fitness. This office, which is also known as the wellness program, is responsible for providing information and activities which will enable members of the community to understand relationships between health and how each individual lives. Information will be provided to enable those who wish to improve their health so they may enjoy an improved quality of life.

Some of the activities of the wellness program will be on going including recreational and physical fitness activities such as aerobics and water exercise classes which are now available. Some activities will be provided through the cooperative effort of several programs and will be short term and will focus at needs. Examples of these are the survey which was conducted recently to determine how employees utilize sick leave, and the blood pressure clinic.

The results are intended to benefit the membership and can be used by various departments of the organization. Again, the tribal organization's intent is to improve the quality of life of employees by considering varying needs of individuals and groups.

Other means which will be used to identify and address needs include review of available information within various components including health support services, social services, Indian Health Services, tribal planning, personnel, tribal police, tribal court, schools and other community services. Review will conceivably disclose problem areas needing attention. Community social problems are

usually a direct result of existing health problems.

Wellness program personnel will direct efforts at providing interventions in the form of information and activities. These interventions will include coordinated team efforts involving members of several of the organization's services. Effort will focus at influencing voluntary adoption of behavior conducive to health. An article regarding stress appears elsewhere within this publication as an interventive activity focused at wellness. The wellness program is located on the second level of the Community Counseling Center and can be reached by calling extension 205.

**General Council Meeting  
Tuesday, July 23  
Agency Longhouse  
Supper: 6 p.m.  
Meeting: 7 p.m.  
RE: Apportionment**

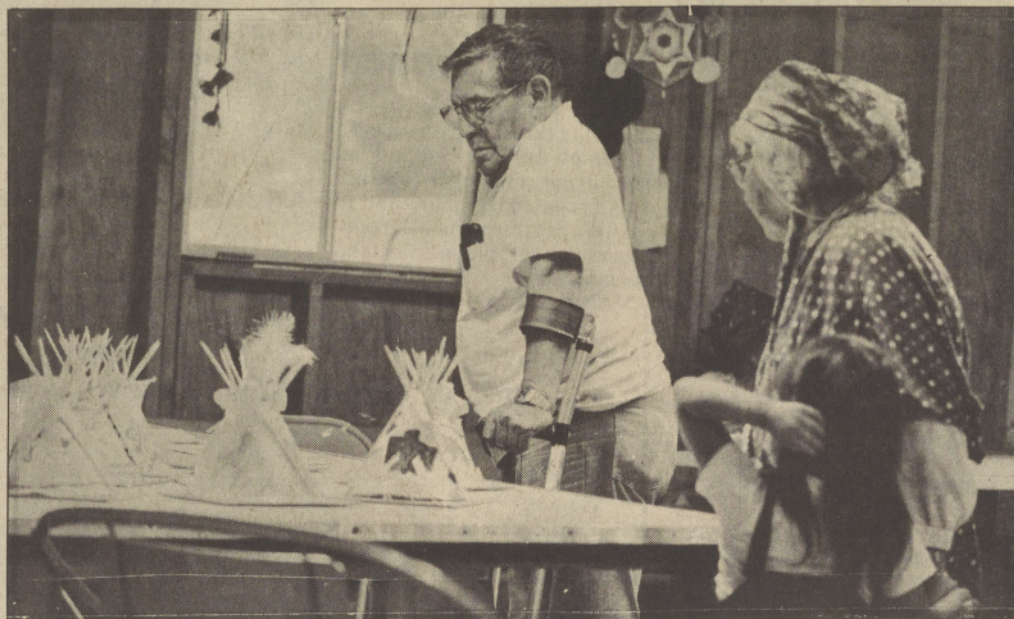
## Ny-Mu-Mah returns after five year absence

by Pixie Sanders

It's been five years since Camp Ny-Mu-Mah was last held in HeHe. Little has changed in those five years. Pat Gordon is still the director and Indian children ages 11 and 15 from the western states like before have come to Warm Springs to learn cultural differences and similarities in a brief two weeks time. The HeHe Longhouse was once again alive with the laughter of Indian youth from all over. The highlight of the camp all was a special dinner and powwow, which was attended by the senior citizens.

Indian Youth of America, IYA, began its work in 1976 with a youth camp held at HeHe. This organization is dedicated to enhancing the lives of today's Indian youth. The program has reached more than 3,000 youths from 18 states with representatives from 103 tribes. The goal behind the camp is for Indian youth an "opportunity to experience a positive accomplishment."

The camp sessions are held in July and August. This summer's



Tribal elders, Cy Katchia and Lilly Heath look over Camp Ny-Mu-Mah art projects.

second camp will be held in Arizona. These camps have in view of strengthening positive self-identities, qualities and abilities of leadership and pride in Indian culture. Camp sites are

selected for their beauty as well as their cultural and historical significance to the local people.

In 1980, Tribal Council requested that the camp relocate because of complaints from local

## Clements presents apportionment issues

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determine the number of representatives on Tribal Council. A general election might be utilized with no district divisions. Geographic boundaries could determine voting districts with residents of that area comprising the voting population for that district. Districts could be merged to create two districts with a more balanced voting populations. Staggered elections would replace Tribal Council representatives different times.

Chieftainship positions could also be clarified in a reapportionment proposal. Currently chiefs are decided by districts in different ways and yet they have a vote on decisions affecting the entire reservation. Clements feels they should be elected systematically and, if no elected, allowed to act only as ex-officio members of Council.

These are only ideas, explains Clements. Public meetings would provide more understanding of apportionment and would ena-

ble a knowledge approach to the actual application of apportionment on the reservation. "Fair and effective representation is my basic aim for all our tribal citizens."

Something should be done, Clements explains. "It's possible that in the future we will have a problem. We must get this clarified and resolved so we don't leave our future in a mess. . . We don't want someone else to tell us how to vote."

## Clements letter presented to Council

The following is the letter written to Tribal Council Chairman Zane Jackson and other Council members on March 27, 1985.

Dear Zane and other Tribal Council Members:

Please consider this communique my official request for an audience before the Tribal Council. The reason for the audience is to request that the Tribal Council petition the Secretary of the Interior to call a Secretarial Election to amend the Tribal Constitution specific to Article IV—Organization of the Tribal Council, Section 2, Apportionment.

I would further request that Tribal Council schedule a series of public meetings to discuss this matter with the people. Please find listed below some of my rationales for making this request:

The American Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 under its equal protection clause requires the "one man, one vote" rule be obeyed in Tribal elections. If voting districts are used they must contain approximately equal number of voters:

A successful suit has been brought

under the act challenging a violation of the one man, one vote" rule. Tribal voters claimed that their Tribal voting districts were so uneven in population that some votes weighted three times as much as others (in our case in the last election it was seven times as much). The court decided that the equal protection clause was being violated. It issued an order preventing the Tribe from holding elections under the unequal system and required that the tribe either submit a new district plan for approval by the court or that future elections be held at large (without the use of voting districts):

The preamble of our Tribal Constitution calls for our Tribe to exercise certain rights of self-government not inconsistent with existing Federal and State Laws:

At our last election, April 1, 1983, there was a total of 1,291 eligible voters for the Simnasho, Agency and Seekseequa districts. The breakdown for each district was: Agency 770, Simnasho 422, Seekseequa 99.

The voting went as follows for each district: Agency (top 3) 255, 131, 125; Simnasho (top 3) 118, 91, 87; Seekseequa (top 2) 32, 28 (tied), 34 (run off).

I am aware that comments have been expressed in recent public meetings on this matter and feel that the people must have an opportunity to express their feelings and concerns about our present system of placing leadership on the Tribal Council.

That the present voter imbalance between our districts and the difference in weight or each vote caused by the imbalance is a violation of each voters voting right.

I have tried my best to express and illustrate my concern and request as a citizen lay person, to the best of my current awareness and ability. I mean no harm to anyone or our Tribe but am concerned about our individual voting rights. I feel they are being violated.

Further, I would like the response to my request from the Tribal Council to be in written form as the result of official action by the Council, whether it be negative or positive action.

And, finally Mr. Chairman and other Tribal Council members, thank you in advance for taking my important time to consider my request.

Sincerely,  
Warren R. Clements

## Old ways visited at camp



Located next to Shitike Creek, Camp NaamiTamanwit enables young people to learn Indian crafts and ways.

They're teaching everything from basket to choker making, enhancing the art with care and love. The atmosphere at this year's Culture Camp seems to have more than culture in mind, it has care.

The older Indians are tree-speaking, caring, and they have a spice of discipline.

The Culture Camp runs Monday thru Friday, one to four in the afternoon. The second session will begin July 15, and

the children are encouraged to attend.

An older Indian lady talks to a young girl, telling her of how her family used to make their baskets, and what techniques they used. The two make their baskets, and at the same time talk about the "old ways".

"When a child uses bright

colors, that's the way that child is thinking—bright and happy. But when a child is using dull colors, his imagination is dull. You don't find too many dull baskets though."

Culture, crafts, and if you're lucky a story or two: The Culture Camp is more than another summer class, it's summer back to the old ways.

## Disease recurring in reservation horses

In previous years, Strangles or horse distemper, has been present in horses on the north-end of the reservation. We are now seeing it occur again in the Tenino area. The disease is quite easily recognized by the sudden onset of symptoms such as lack of appetite and high fever. These are followed by nasal discharge and slight swelling around the eyes. Within few days abscesses form in the throat area. These are caused by pus pockets which contain the bacteria that causes Strangles. A horse will also hold its neck outstretched to try and relieve the pain.

This disease primarily affects younger horses because their resistance level is not fully developed. Horses over five years of age who have never been exposed contract strangles however. Each animal is sick about two weeks but a herd may not recover for several months until each one gets over the disease. Death loss averages about two percent. Once it appears, Strangles generally will affect each animal in a herd.

Most animals will recover although some course of treatment is recommended. Once the abscesses have softened, they should be lanced and drained

then properly cleaned. It would be best to have a veterinarian do this although some individuals may want to do it themselves. This is followed by treatment with penicillin and sulfa drugs twice daily for approximately six days. Antibiotic treatment before the time the abscesses are soft can prolong the illness. Isolation is often recommended not only to keep infected animals away from others but also because the abscesses may rupture on their own and this will keep other animals away from disease sources.

Common sense is often the best preventative. When going to rodeos and shows, it is advisable to take along your own feed and water pans or buckets. Use of community feed and water troughs is an easy way to infect healthy animals. Keeping your animals away from others at shows and rodeos will help prevent them from catching this and other diseases. Other steps can be taken to prevent strangles with proper immunization. This involves giving three shots about two weeks apart followed by an annual booster. Check with your local veterinarian or call the Extension office for further information.