

Bolton leave for D.C.

"It was a hard decision to make," stated Bob Bolton, assistant for management of Timber Sales Administration for the Warm Springs Bureau of Indian Affairs office in answer to his taking a new job in Washington D.C. Bolton left for his new job this month. He will be the assistant Area Forester for the Eastern



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Leno-Baker

Reflecting on the past 23 years he spent in Warm Springs working in the Bureau of Indian Affairs forestry department, he stated he will miss the people of Warm Springs.

Area. That office is located in Arlington, Virginia.

"I like the people here at Warm Springs and I like this area but I felt it was time for a change and so I applied for the position," said Bolton. He reflected on the 23 years spent at Warm Springs, "Working here at Warm Springs has been a pleasure because of the people, the country, the tribal and BIA employees.

Bolton transferred to Warm Springs from the Umatilla reservation in 1962 with his family. He had worked at that reservation for three years.

In the past 23 years he was able to note many changes on the reservation but the one event that he recalls as having a great impact on the area and its people was the flood of 1964. It ended the era of the mill having housing for its employees. Another change he witnessed through the years has been the planning that the Tribe has put into the use of their lands and resources. The Tribe has put into use the idea of preserving the reservation for future generations.

Feeling as he does about Warm Springs could raise the question just why he is leaving since he has "made a niche for himself" in Warm Springs. Bolton said there is one area of the United States that he has not traveled in a great deal and that is the southeastern part and that is where he will be living and working. Bolton stated, "Oregon is my home and I will be back."

Water quantity defined

Water for the future is an important concern throughout the nation, the state and on the reservation. Water rights challenges are often times in the courts with both winners and losers.

A major problem with water rights is the assumption that water will always be available for use. There is thought to be little need to record water holdings.

Looking at past battles over water rights and water use the Warm Springs Tribe decided it was necessary to define their rights and to quantify the amount of the water contributed to the Deschutes River water system by the reservation.

The Tribe received a grant from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1985 to fund several projects involving data collection for water quantification. The \$279,000 grant will be utilized over a one year period.



Flow level is measured with the use of placed measuring sticks.

Part of the grant money provides funding for a U.S. Geological survey team which will measure underground water, putting a value on the water contributed to the Deschutes River from the reservation. The team began its work in May, 1985.

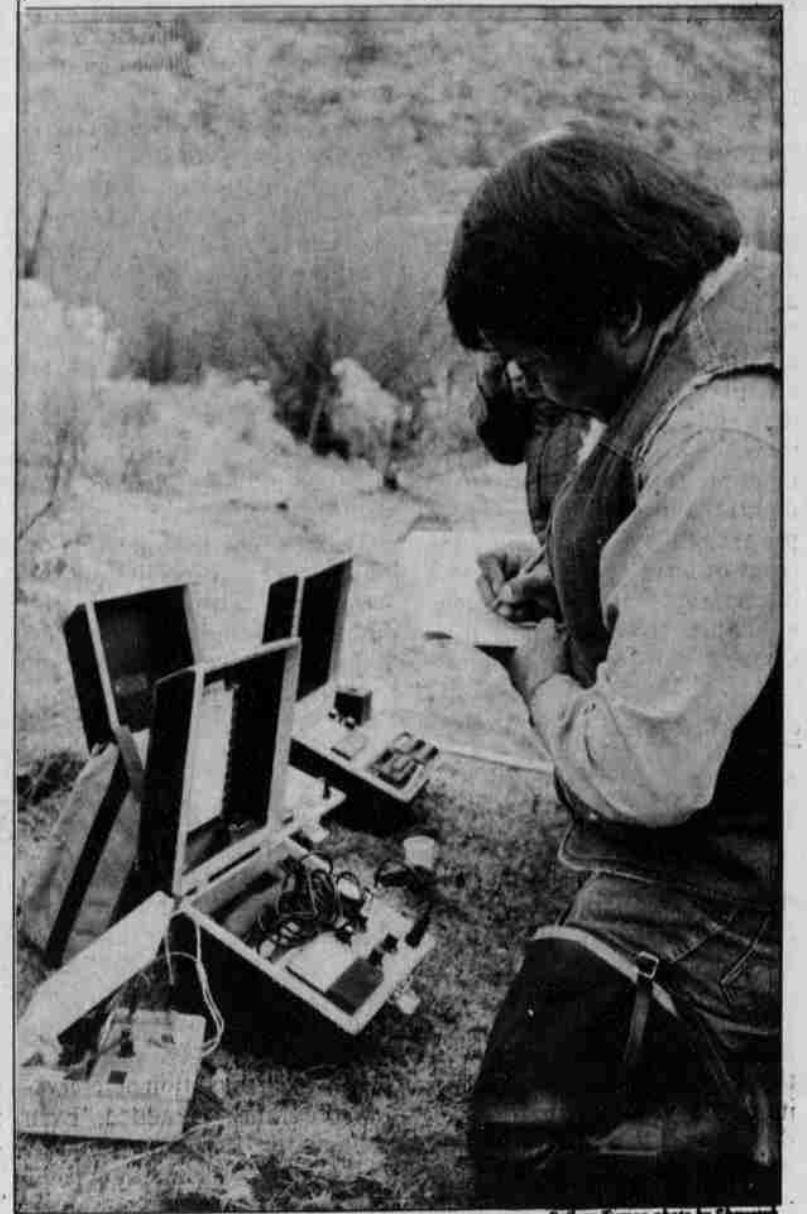
A flow meter will be installed at Seekseequa Creek to provide data on a continuous basis.

Flow quantify and quality for all streams on the reservation is being measured by a two-member crew, Buzzy Scott and Hobo Patt. The two will, also, be measuring water quality and quantity of wells on the reserva-

tion. Water users will be interviewed to be determine their individual water rights based on the Warm Springs water code.

A study on several small Warm Springs streams will be conducted to see if these streams are used as habitat by anadromous fish.

Data collected in the water quantification study will be utilized for management purposes and added to already existing information, explains Warm Springs watermaster Deepak Sehgal. The data will be useful in any future negotiations with the state regarding tribal water rights.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shannagh

Buzzy Scott records data after taking water quality tests at Seekseequa Creek. Other tests for rate of flow and purity are conducted during the monthly visits to each of 32 sites.

LIEAP grants extended

Central Oregon Community Action Agency (COCAAN) was informed by the Department of Health and Human Services that the State of Oregon will not receive any funding cuts in the Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) this year.

COCAAN was allocated \$924,475 for the tri-county area. Of this allocation, \$50,000 is still available to low income persons who have not applied since November 15, 1985.

To be eligible for a LIEAP payment incomes, after medical deductions, must be within the following guidelines: one person

\$6563; two person household \$8813; for each additional \$2250 to the income.

Applications are being taken at the following locations:

Bend Armory, 204 NW Kansas, Monday through Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., 389-3323.

Madras Mobile, 1191 North Highway 26 1 mile, North of Safeway on Depot Road, Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., 475-7103.

LaPine I & R, 16464 William Foss Rd, Monday and Thursday 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. and Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., 536-3207. Prineville Senior Center, 180

No Belknap, Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., 447-6835.

Redmond Senior Center, 835 E Hwy 126, Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., 548-8817.

Warm Springs, Vern Jackson Home, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., 553-1161, ext. 291.

Verification of all household income, on electric bill, account number of the heat supplier, social security numbers and proof of paid medical deduction must be brought when applying.



Some people have believed blowing a trumpet can bring rain.

Management and supervisor workshop held at Kah-Nee-Ta

There is much controversy and confusion in the non-Indian society in regards to the Treaty of 1855, between the United States Government and the Confederated Mid-Oregon Bands and Tribes of Indians.

At a management workshop held at Kah-Nee-Ta February 6, Dennis Karnopp, tribal attorney, was on hand to address the group in regards to the treaty, defining certain details in the treaty that are not clear and misinterpreted among the non-Indians. Using a copy of the treaty Karnopp spoke in detail of the language used and conditions that were agreed upon at that time.

What is mis-understood and misleading that causes all the confusion is the term, "The United States of America, gave

the Indians land for a reservation." However, it was the Indians who gave to the United States of America a huge sum of land providing...

The articles of government and convention made and concluded at Wasco, near The Dalles of the Columbia River, in Oregon Territory, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the Confederated Tribes and bands of Indians, residing in Middle Oregon, they being duly authorized there to by their respective bands, to wit: Symtus-tus, Locks-quis-sa, Shick-a-me, and Kuck-up, chiefs of the Tai or Upper De Chutes Band of Walla-Walla; Stocketly and Iso, chiefs of the Wyam or Lower De Chutes band of Walla Wallas;

Yise, Chief of the Dock Spus or John Day's River band of Walla Wallas; Maek, William Chinook, Cus-kella, chiefs of the Dalles band of the Wascoes; Toh-simph, chief of the Ki-gal-twal band of Wascoes; and Wal-la-chin, chief of Dog River band of Wascoes.

Article I. The above-named Confederated bands of Indians ceded to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all and every part of the country claimed by them, included in the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing in the middle of the Columbia River, at the Cascade Falls, and running thence southerly to the summit of the Cascade Mountains; thence along said summit to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude; thence east on that parallel to the summit of the Blue Mountains, or the western boundary of the Shoshone or snake country; thence down said stream to its junction with the Columbia River to the place of beginning. Providing, however, that so much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries, shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians, which tract for the purposes contemplated shall be held and regarded as an Indian reservation, to wit:

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the De Chutes River opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands usually known as the Mutton Mountains; thence westerly to the summit of said range, along the divide to its connection with the Cascade Mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson, thence down the main branch of De Chutes River; heading in this peak, to its junction with De Chutes; and thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the place of

beginning. All of which tract shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white person be permitted to reside upon the same without the concurrent permission of the agent and superintendent.

The said bands and tribes agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, without any additional expense to the United States other than is provided for by this treaty; and, until the expiration of the time specified, the said bands shall be permitted to occupy

and reside upon the tracts now possessed by them, guaranteeing to all white citizens the right to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not included in said reservation, and not actually enclosed by said Indians. Provided however, that prior to the removal of said Indians to said reservation, and before any improvements contemplated by this treaty shall have been commenced, that if the three principal bands, to wit: The Wascopeum, Tia, or Upper De Chutes, and the Lower De Chutes bands of Walla Wallas shall express in council, a desire that some other reservation may be selected for them, that the

three bands names may select each three persons of their respective bands, who with the superintendent of Indian Affairs or agent, as may by him be directed, shall proceed to examine, and if another location can be selected, better suited to the conditions and wants of said Indians, that is unoccupied by the whites, and upon which the board of commissioners thus selected may agree, the same shall be declared a reservation for said Indians, instead of the tract named in this treaty. Provided, also, that the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering said reservation is hereby secured to said Indians; and at all other usual and accustomed stations, in common with citizens of the United States, and of erecting suitable houses for curing the same; also the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their stock on unclaimed lands, in common with citizens, is secured to them. And provided, also, that if any band or bands of Indians, residing in and claiming any portion or portions of the country in this article, shall not accede to the terms of this treaty, then the bands becoming parties hereunto agree to receive such part of the several other payments herein named as a consideration for the entire country described as aforesaid as shall be in the proportion that their aggregate number may have to the whole number of Indians residing in and claiming the entire country aforesaid, as consideration and payment in full for the tracts in said country claimed by them. And provided, also that where substantial improvements have been made by any members of the bands being parties to this treaty, who are compelled to abandon them in



Larry Calica, Acting Secretary/Treasurer for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, giving a rundown on the management plan at the workshop.

Spilyay Tymoo

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FOUNDED IN MARCH OF 1976

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Subscription Rate: \$6.00 per year