

Warm Springs News

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SPILYAY TYMOO

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Three cheers for education

Warm Springs pre-school students celebrated graduation into kindergarten at ceremonies held June 6. Students were encouraged to seek higher levels of education throughout their lives.

Tribe presents testimony on Columbia River Gorge

Testimony regarding the protection of the Columbia River Gorge was presented June 17 in Washington, D.C. by Warm Springs Tribal representative Nelson Wallulatam. Wallulatam with 80 other witnesses testified before the Senate public lands subcommittee along with environmentalists, attorneys and county officials.

Four bills have been introduced in Congress, each creating a 277,165 acre national scenic area but with varying degrees of federal control over development. Some groups want much federal control, others want none.

The debate over the 75 mile Columbia River Gorge began in 1976 when the National Park Service noted that the Columbia River Gorge was an open space and a recreational resource of national significance.

After numerous studies the four Oregon and Washington senators submitted four separate bills each aimed at a unified objective "to protect and enhance the scenic, cultural, and natural resources of the Columbia Gorge while allowing development consistent with protection of these resources."

The Warm Springs Tribe in its testimony listed three reasons for its interest in the Columbia River Gorge: it is an ancestral area; tribal members continue to hunt and fish in the Gorge area protected by the 1855 treaty; and, important lands such as in lieu sites, Celilo Village and trust allotments are encompassed in the lands of the proposed scenic area.

Testimony presented by the Warm Springs tribe follows:
"Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:
"My name is Nelson Wallulatam.

WEATHER

JUNE	HI	LOW
6	76	46
7	69	46
8	76	42
9	85	43
10	96	52
11	99	52
12	99	58
13	100	55
14	77	69
15	84	46
16	74	60

I am chief of the Wasco Tribe and a member of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. I am speaking to you today on behalf of the tribe concerning S.2055, the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area Act.

"There are three reasons why the Warm Springs tribe is vitally interested in this legislation. First, much of the area within the proposed Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area was once our sovereign domain. The Wasco and Warm Springs people now living on the Warm Springs Reservation originally came from the Columbia River. Our

ancestors lived along the south shore of the river throughout the length of the proposed Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. Virtually the entire Oregon portion of the proposed Scenic Area is within our original sovereign territory as defined in our June 25, 1855, treaty with the United States. Indeed, this treaty, which has guaranteed our separate existence as an independent, sovereign people for more than one hundred thirty years, was negotiated and signed within the proposed Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, at The Dalles, Oregon. We

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Restoration...

Klamath bill passes House

The U.S. House of Representatives unanimously passed and sent to the Senate a bill that would restore tribal status to the Klamath Indians of Oregon. The Klamath Indians were one of many tribes which terminated nearly 30 years ago.

Oregon representative Bob Smith sponsored the bill which would restore the tribe's identity, making the tribe and members eligible for social, educational and economic programs.

The Klamath tribe lost their status along with a number of other Indian tribes in the United States after U.S. Interior Secretary Douglas McKay (a former governor of Oregon) sought action in the early 1950s to mainstream Indians through termination. McKay believed that Indians should not be hindered by reservations. By mainstreaming Indians, McKay felt they would become a part of society soon.

The U.S. and state governments discovered that the tribes who were mainstreamed through termination also lost their identity, culture and heritage. Smith stated these losses were uniquely American and impossible to recapture.

The bill doesn't include restoration of any of the former lands that the tribe once held as a reservation nor does it change hunting and fishing rights. The tribe received financial compensation for their historical lands following termination. Smith said that he would not support federal legislation to create a new land base or reservation.

It is expected the Senate would hear and act on the bill within the next several weeks according to Warm Springs BIA superintendent Bernard Topash. Topash related that when the Klamaths are restored, they will be under the Warm Springs BIA office, much the same as Celilo and Burns.

Burning permits required

Fire Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs announces the 1986 Fire Season will be in affect as of June 6, 1986 and will continue until this fall. We urge that all activities such as logging, camping, picnicing, branding, and others be done with fire safety in mind. Please be extra careful and help make the summer of 1986 a fun and safe one.

Burning permits are required for trash barrels, sweat house fires, debris burning and others. Permits are available at Fire Management, 4205 Holliday Lane, seven days 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Indians may not hunt bald eagles

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled earlier this month that Indians may not kill endangered bald eagles on their reservations, despite treaties which granted Indians the exclusive right to hunt on their lands.

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"This is the first time the Supreme Court upheld a federal wildlife preservation law over Indian Treaty Rights," according to Michael Bean, an attorney for the Environmental Defense Fund in Washington, D.C. Bean expressed the hope that the decision could possibly aid in preserving other endangered species, such as the grizzly bear and the Florida panther.

The Court justices re-instated the conviction of a Sioux Indian from South Dakota who had stated that he personally had shot as many as 20 eagles which had flown over his reservation from a wildlife refuge along the Mississippi River.

The conviction in court arose in 1981 when federal wildlife agent's arrested 40 people, most of them being Indians, for selling carcasses of bald eagles. Wildlife officials later reported to Congress, each year approximately 300 were eagles

killed near the Yankton Sioux reservation.

The bald eagle has been protected by Congress since 1962. The government created several special preserves to protect the eagles which number between 6,000 and 13,000 in the lower 48 states.

Dwight Dion, a Sioux Indian was convicted of killing four eagles. He appealed his case and the 8th Circuit threw out the conviction because he had not killed them to sell. In their decision they wrote, "Indians may not kill eagles to sell but that the 1858 treaty gave Indians

the right to hunt and fish on their reservation for non-commercial purposes.

The Supreme Court unanimously disagreed with that ruling. Justice Thurgood Marshall wrote, "congressional action to protect the eagle reflected an unmistakable and explicit legislative policy choice that Indian hunting of the eagle is inconsistent with the need to preserve those species." He went on to relay that the 1962 statute would read that Indian Treaty Rights were abrogated (annulled, cancelled or repealed) with its passage.

Pi-Ume-Sha schedule

June 20, Friday 7 p.m.

Powwow Grand Entry

Community Center

Slowpitch tournament

Community Center ball-

fields

June 21, Saturday 6 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. 8 a.m.

Buckaroo Breakfast

Agency Longhouse

Pi-Ume-Sha Treaty Days

Run-S: Hollywood at C.C.

Fried Bread Open Golf

tournament-Kah-Nee-Ta

Golf Course

8 a.m. Slowpitch tournament

C.C. ball fields

10 a.m. Traditional Dress parade

Warm Springs Street,

Agency Area

10:30 a.m. Nick Kalama Memorial

Endurance Race, Park area

across from C.C.

1 p.m. Stickgame Tournament-

Park area across from C.C.

Powwow Grand Entry-

afternoon session, C.C.

Pi-Ume-Sha Treaty Days

Rodeo-New Rodeo

grounds on highway 3, on

the way to Kah-Nee-Ta.

7 p.m. Powwow Grand Entry-

evening session, C.C.

7:30 p.m. Tent Revival, Agency

Longhouse 10 day revival

Rodeo Queen Dance

Warm Springs Elementary

gym

June 22, Sunday 6:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. 9 a.m.

Buckaroo Breakfast

Agency Longhouse

Slowpitch tournament

C.C. ball fields

9 a.m. Fried Bread Open, Kah-

Nee-Ta Golf Course

1 p.m. Rodeo, Highway 3 new

rodeo grounds

1 p.m. Powwow Grand Entry

following Championship

dances at C.C.

3 p.m. Slowpitch championship

games, C.C. ballfields

7:30 p.m. Tent Revival-Agency

Longhouse

Curfew enforced

The ordinance covering curfew of juveniles will be enforced, says Tribal Juvenile Court advisor Dave Harding. Harding stated that Chief Judge Richard Frederick has asked that the ordinance be strictly enforced.

Harding explained by enforcing the Tribal Law and Order Code on curfew, it will be "helping kids to help themselves...because there is really nothing out there after midnight except for trouble for juveniles."

The code, which was approved by the Tribal Council, states, "It shall be unlawful for any juvenile under the age of sixteen (16) years to be on public streets, highways or other places open to the public on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation between the hours of ...12 midnight and 5 a.m. on any night not preceding a school day, unless accompanied by a parent, guardian or other competent adult with permission of the juvenile's parent or guardian." The hours will apply during the summer months.

Juveniles will be picked up and brought to the Warm Springs detention facility where they will remain while their parents or guardians are notified.



Warm Springs will have a new post office soon. Opening date is set for July 21.