



Preschool graduates were congratulated and encouraged to work hard in Kindergarten and at all educational pursuits.

Out-of-school suspensions reduced

The number of out-of-school suspensions in the 509-J school district have been reduced greatly in the 1985-86 school year due to the initiation of new disciplinary programs within the schools.

At Madras Jr. High assistant-principal Amy Diaz-Barr calls that school's program the Student Management Plan. Rather than suspend a student upon violation of a rule the student must go through disciplinary steps.

A student may receive an after-school detention of a half hour, one hour or one and a half hours depending on the severity of the infraction or the number of times the infraction occurs.

A more serious consequence of an infraction in the in-school-suspension. The student spends the day in a room next to the assistant vice-principal. The morning is spent

doing homework and class assignment. The second part of the day is spent on a work detail, helping the custodian clean lockers or pick up trash. "We've had very few in-school suspension repeaters," says Diaz-Barr.

The out of school suspension is the final disciplinary action. This may be easiest at times for the teachers says Diaz-Barr but "it is not often best for the child. That may be where the student wants to be." The staff MJH looks at alternative disciplinary procedures first.

"Our goal is to keep all the students in school," Diaz-Barr explains. Each student is looked at on an individual basis and a disciplinary program is devised beyond the step method if necessary. A disciplinary committee consisting of teachers helps with the basis of this progressive disciplinary program. It is the

first year of its use at MJH "and we're trying to work out the bugs," adds the assistant principal.

A program paralleling the Student Management Plan of MJH is in effect at Madras High School. Assistant-principal Chuck Roberts. "We are not consciously trying to reduce the number of suspensions" but that is what is occurring.

Alternatives to suspension are initiated when disciplinary action is required. "Because the student is better off in school," Roberts is employing in-school suspensions and work details. He says, It makes no sense to suspend a student for absences and truancy.

Disciplinary action has been at a minimum this year, anyway, according to Roberts. He cannot explain the reason for that. Roberts says he spends more time working on attendance reports rather than on discipline.

Surface speaks at ceremony

Graduating senior of the class of 1986 at Madras Senior High School Aurel Surface was selected from a field of seniors to present a speech to the parents and graduates. Aurel spoke to the parents thanking them for the support and encouragement they gave to each of the students which helped them to stay in school. Earlier in the school year students

from the graduating class wrote and presented their five minute speeches. Teachers at Madras reviewed each of the speeches and selected Aurel to give her presentation at the graduation held May 30.

Aurel is the daughter of Joey and Dorina Surface of Warm Springs. Her grandmother is Evangeline Trimble.

Students recognized

One-hundred-eighty-seven students finished the fourth quarter at Warm Springs Elementary with perfect attendance. Those students include:

Graham A.M.—June Aguilar, Alicia Alonso, John Kalama, Marie Knight, Loni Long, Fred Sanders, Charles Selam and Roberta Thomas. P.M. Clarence Bryant, Julio Colazo, Jesse Bilbert, Charlie Hellon, Rosie Kirk and Jason Jim. Henry—Edna David, Aaron Macy and Ardis Smith.

Kaiser—Rose Brown, Emily Jim, Jenny Langnese, Nellie McKinley, David Rodriguez, Kelly Sam, Bucky Smith, Vera Thomas, Walter Wahneka and Earl Spino.

Wickham—Lynn Chavez, Caleb Jim, Sharon Katchia, Vanessa Knight, Travis Miller, Michael Smith, Blue Cloud Surface and Jamie Winsor.

Jeff Henry—Gilbert Brunoe, Reuben Henry, Jr., Harry Hisatake, Gilbert Kalama, Luke Miller, Dinato Pittman, Jaime Scott, Easton Yallup, Clarice Bagley, Margaret LeClaire, Little Fawn Suppah, Geraldine Switzler, Trish Tanewasha, Bernavene Yahtin and Tamera Yallup.

Rodgers—Willis Bagley, Sean Brunoe, Alonzo Colazo, Bradford Courtneym, Clifford Pamperien, Scott Riddle, Adam Rubio, Josephine Alonso, Nicole Garcia, Marissa Kalama, Melissa Knight, Tama Langnese, Amber Macy, Zanetta Massad and Lillie Yahtin.

Kintner—Wayne Gilbert, Jessie Kalama, Mavis Kirk, Phoebe LaRose, Marlen Miller and Justin Tom.

Sensibaugh—Young Boise, Rusty Calica, Walter Cooper, Tony Manion, Jacob Spino, Brian Suppah, William Switzler, Maria Colazo, Kelli Palmer, Amy Payenna, Lizzy Smith, Jaclyn Tulee and Vanessa Walker.

Fuentes—Agustina Calica, Lei Calica, Johnathan Courtney, Jesse Reese, William Sam, Lil' Bull Owl Suppah and Ivy Wallulatum.

Smith—Virginia Arthur, Shawn Courtney, Jessie Esquiro, Gabriel Jack, Jackie Langley, Jonas Miller, Jordan Patt, Ricky Walker, Edith

Wyena and Wes Yahtin.

Soliz—Aldo Antunz, Cecil Charles, Michelle Charley, Cameron Jack, Ronald McKinley, Eldred Smith, Trisha Stradley, Gerald Tufti and Candra Switzler.

Puderbaugh—Lawrence Boise, Susie Briseno, Daniel Chavez, Yvonne Earl, Flint Scott, Eli Smith, Tony Stradley, Jake Suppah, Cimmon Tufti, LaDonna Zamor and Helen Clements.

Moore—Lydell Adams, Vena Badroad, JoDe Goudy, Lamar Jackson, Ellis Langley, Eric Langnese, Jamie Miller, Sunmiet Minnick, Danielle Sahme, Tyrone Spino, Romelle Speakthunder, Roscoe Thompson, Lee Ann Tufti, Chris Winsor and Charlie Gonzalez.

Manning—Davis Boise, Bobbie Calica, Freddy Colazo, Izaak Esquiro, Dondi Foster, Danica Greene, Alonzo Jim, Michael Leecy, Frank Reese, Claude Smith, Louie Smith, Jason Suarez, Clinton Tom, Jennifer Tufti, Jake Wahneka, Chet Van Pelt and William Henry.

Phillips—James Arthur, Rain Circle, Chico Colazo, Shane Henry, Obedt Mody, Jay Scott, Charley Wewa, Alyssa Macy, Joy Soto and Shawnetta Yahtin.

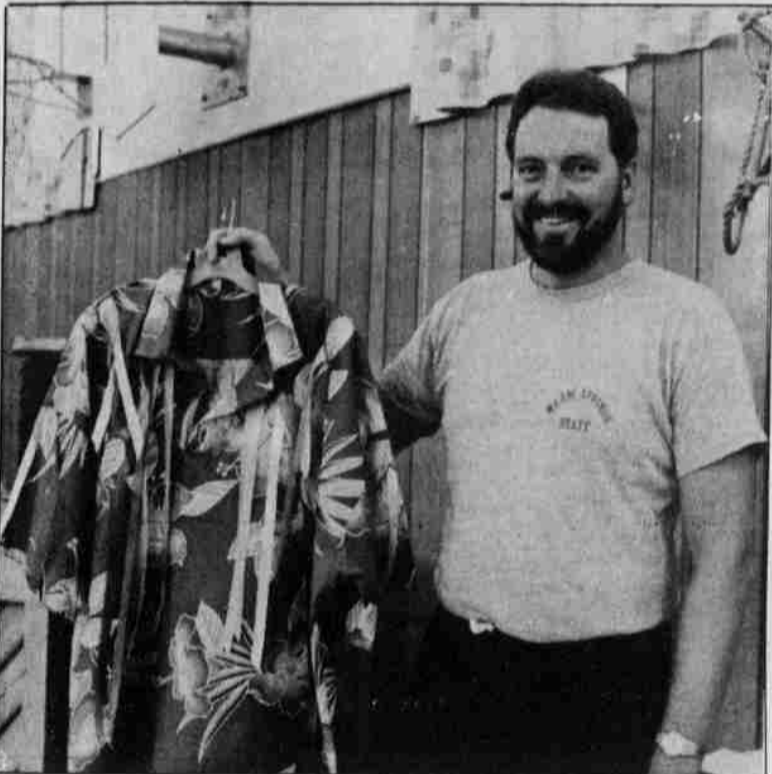
Lawson—Floyd Calica, Regan Calica, Chad Smith, Bill Stahi, Brian Starr, Marty Tanewasha, Jimmy Wyena, Alvita Arthur, Philana David, Jolene Hintsala and Dionne Thomas.

Anderson—Taylor Arthur, Waylon Beymer, Vangelique Jack, Russell Graham, Chips Kalama, Luis LeClaire, Brian Macy, Rupert Smith, Sturat Smith, Leif Suppah, Gary Wahpat, Samuel Wolfe and Nexbah Yazzie.



Students of the month

Gerald Sampson and Michelle Graves were selected students of the month for May at Madras Jr. High.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Thank-you shirt

Warm Springs Elementary physical education teacher Dave Jordan was thanked by teachers for helping students learn Indian Dancing. He was presented with a brightly colored Hawaiian print ribbon shirt sewn for him by Dawn Smith and Shirley Heath.

Vote Tuesday on 509-J Operating Levy at the Community Center

Social Security provides supplemental income

by Karen Suiter
Field Representative

I often receive questions about the various provisions of the supplemental security income (SSI) program. SSI is a Federal Income program for the aged, blind, and disabled. The program provides monthly payments to the aged, blind, and disabled people with little or no income and resources. The most often asked question is, "what and when do I report?"

If you receive monthly SSI checks you must inform Social Security about any changes in your situation

that could affect your eligibility or the amount of your payments. Failure to report such a change could result in being paid too much money or missing out on money to which you are entitled.

Let us know right away if you move or change your address. You must report a new address even if your checks go to a bank for direct deposit.

If you receive income other than your SSI check, you must tell us about it. Also, tell us if the amount of your income changes or stops.

If you have already informed Social Security about a bank account, you do not have to report

the same information again. However, if you are single and have money and other assets that add up to more than \$2,500, Social Security must be informed. Assets include such items as real estate (other than the home you live in), personal property, life insurance policies, cars, checking and savings account, and cash money set aside for any purpose.

If you go to work or start a business, you must also notify Social Security, and tell Social Security if the amount of your earnings change. Earnings include not only the cash you might receive, but checks, food, or anything else received as payment for working for someone or is self-employed.

Changes in marital status or in household composition must be reported.

Social Security should also be notified if you are given money, food, clothing, or free housing by any individual or organization, or if you enter a hospital, nursing home, prison, or any other kind of institution.

A change must be reported within ten days after the end of the month in which it occurs. Social Security will take steps to recover any money paid out as a result of your failure to report a change as required. The same holds true if you receive money to which you are not entitled because of having made a false statement. In addition, you may be required to pay a penalty of up to \$100.00.

Additional information about the SSI program can be obtained from any Social Security office or by calling toll-free 1-800-452-1654 and asking for the booklet, "What you Have to Know about SSI."



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Sonia Heath (left) and Rosanna Sanders received their diplomas through the Alternative Education program in Warm Springs.

Runs have declined

Hydropower development and operation is one of the main factors contributing to the decline of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River Basin according to a Northwest Power Planning Council set.

Between 10 and 16 million fish comprised the salmon and steelhead runs of the 1800's. The current run size averages 2.5 million fish.

Approximately 31 percent of salmon and steelhead habitat has, also, been lost since that time. Thirteen thousand miles of stream have been reduced to 9,000 miles.

Hydropower development has

blocked and changed fish habitat and obstructed juvenile fish passage downstream as well as adult fish returning upstream to spawn.

Most damage by hydropower development has occurred in the upper Columbia and upper Snake River areas where fish habitat has been permanently blocked or inundated. The largest concentration of the 58 dams in the Columbia River Basin are located in the mainstem of the Snake River. Seventy-eight other multi-purpose projects in the basin including hydro power production, also, affect fish populations.

Gorge testimony presented—(Continued from page 1)

naturally have a strong interest, legally, culturally and spiritually, in this federal legislation to protect the area which gave birth to our people a millennium ago.

"A second reason for our interest in the Gorge bill is because of the rights we reserved in our 1855

treaty to continue to fish and hunt on our ancestral lands in the Columbia Gorge. From time immemorial until the 1855 treaty, and for more than one hundred thirty years since the treaty, our people have fished

for salmon and steelhead, hunted for deer and elk, and gathered roots and berries in the Columbia Gorge. Most of the Columbia River within the boundaries of the proposed Scenic Area is an exclusive treaty Indian fishery. In the river above Bonneville Dam, Warm Springs fishermen, as well as fishermen from the Yakima, Nez Perce and Umatilla tribes, conduct ceremonial, subsistence and commercial fisheries. Warm Springs fishermen also exercise subsistence fishing rights in the important Oregon tributaries within the proposed Scenic Area: the Hood River, Deschutes River, and Fifteen-mile Creek. As a result, we are keenly interested in this legislation to protect the area where we exercise these all-important, treaty-secured rights.

"A third reason for our interest in S.2055 is that the proposed Scenic Area encompasses certain Indian lands which are very important to our people. These Indian lands fall into three categories: in lieu sites, Celilo Village, and trust allotments.

"In lieu sites are five, small pieces of land along both shores of the Columbia River between the Bridge of Gods and The Dalles Dam. These sites were purchased for the tribes at the direction of Congress to partially offset the loss of traditional Indian fishing sites inundated by the backwaters of Bonneville Dam. The in lieu site lands are owned by the Army Corps of Engineers and administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"Celilo Village, located along interstate 84 where the most famous Indian fishery in North America was inundated by the backwaters

of The Dalles Dam, is on land held in trust by the Secretary of Interior for the benefit of the Columbia River treaty tribes and their members. The Celilo property is administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"The trust allotments owned by the Warm Springs Tribe and tribal members total about seven acres and are located in three separate areas: just east of Hood River, up on the bluff between The Dalles and Celilo Village, and at the mouth of the Deschutes River. These lands are owned by the United States and held in trust for the tribe and individual tribal members who are the beneficial owners. The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers trust allotments.

"These Indian lands in the Columbia Gorge, like all federally owned Indian lands in the United States, have traditionally been free from state and local control. As federal land administered by the United States for the benefit of the tribe and its members, this property cannot be taxed or otherwise regulated by state and local government.

"In order for the Warm Springs tribe to support this legislation, we must be assured that the historic independence of Indian lands from state and local control, which is the hallmark of federal Indian policy in this country, is preserved in this legislation. We believe that the current wording of the Section 17(a) savings clause is a good start, but it does not specifically mention Indian lands or the federal government's trust responsibility to the tribes and tribal members. Accordingly, we have proposed additional language to be added to the Section 17(a) savings clause that we believe will unambiguously preserve the current status of Indian lands in the Columbia Gorge and the Bureau of Indian Affairs; role as the overseer of these lands. We have provided the Committee staff with a copy of our proposed Section 17(a) language.

"In addition to the Section 17(a) savings clause, we believe there are two other areas where the bill needs changes. First, we are convinced that the Secretary of the Interior, rather than the Secretary of Agricul-

ture, should take the lead in administering the proposed Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. In addition to all of the other arguments you have heard and will continue to hear for putting Interior rather than Agriculture in charge of the Gorge, we believe that the Indian tribes' strong legal rights and property interests in the Gorge require that Interior take the lead. As you know, the Secretary of Interior is the federal official charged with carrying out the federal government's trust responsibility with respect to Indian Tribes and Indian people. Interior administers the Indian lands in the Gorge and ensures protection of treaty fishing and hunting rights. Interior's role as the protector of Indian rights and lands is not affected by this legislation. Thus, even though most federal lands in the Gorge will be under Agriculture's control, some Gorge lands, namely the Indian land, will always be under Interior's control. It would certainly be more efficient, and would make the tribes feel more comfortable, to have the Secretary of Interior in overall charge of the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area.

"A final area of the bill that needs improvement is the question of tributary protection. As I mentioned, Hood River, Fifteenmile Creek, and Deschutes River are all Columbia Gorge tributaries located within our original sovereign territory in which our tribal members exercise treaty fishing rights. We oppose any developments along these tributaries, including hydroelectric projects, that would threaten the salmon and steelhead resource of these streams. Accordingly, we believe that the tributary protection language in S. 2055 needs to be strengthened considerably to ensure adequate protection for the salmon and steelhead runs originating in these important Columbia Gorge tributaries.

"In sum, the Warm Springs tribe applauds this legislation. Protection of the Columbia Gorge through national legislation is long overdue. We believe that this bill takes the correct approach, and with the few changes that I have discussed in my testimony, the Warm Springs tribe can wholeheartedly support its passage."