



Warm Springs utility department personnel erected the community's 35-foot Christmas tree located on campus. A lighting ceremony will take place Thursday December 4 at 6:30 p.m.

## UIDA raises \$91 million

The United Indian Development Association (UIDA), the nation's oldest and largest Indian Business and Economic Development. UIDA, a proven leader in Indian Business and Economic Development has, during the past 17 years, raised

more than \$91 million in financing and contracts for American Indian enterprises, throughout the United States and Canada.

The Center, funded through a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will provide technical assist-

ance to business projects on or near reservations.

Funding levels for this unique program require that priority be given to projects that are beyond the feasibility stage and which will produce the highest levels of Indian employment.

The Center performs market, financial, management and technical services designed to assist reservation businesses get started or expand, thus creating jobs for tribal members.

Tribes or individuals seeking assistance from the Center should forward a formal written request to: National Center for American Indian Business and Economic Development, c/o United Indian Development Association, 9650 Flair Drive, Suite 303, El Monte, California 91731.

The request should include: tribal resolutions, project description, status report, the specific form of assistance needed.

The Center's toll free number is (800) 423-0452 or call UIDA is (818) 442-3701.

## Letter to the People

To the People,

Tribal Council members attended several meetings during the month of November. On November 5 we met with officials of First Interstate Bank on an informal basis. We met with state and Bureau of Indian Affairs officials to discuss water negotiations and also attended a water rights conference in Utah. On November 24, Council members attended the State Water Commission hearings in Salem where they discussed future plans and activities. On November 25, we met with Pacific Northwest Bell officials concerning telephone service.

Committee appointments were made November 17. Council is also seeking a non-tribal member to fill a vacant seat on the Kah-Nee-Ta Board of Directors.

We are continuing work with Warm Springs Forest Products Industries on the small log proposal. There have been no decisions made on the operation. We are requesting additional information and still looking it over.

We recently appointed a special committee to review the youth services programs. The ad hoc committee consists of Reverend Allen Elston, Reverend Rick Ribiero and Edith Danzuka.

It was proposed recently that the BIA branch of Forestry be reorganized and separated from the BIA. We requested the assistant secretary of the interior to keep the program the way it is. BIA has decided not to make any changes in the current program.

We recently joined the Central Oregon Economic Development Council (COEDC). The purpose of COEDC is to promote economic development in central Oregon, to coordinate efforts in development and provide umbrella marketing of the resources available here and to orchestrate communications among communities in central Oregon.

The Tribe will be involved with an appreciation dinner for Governor Vic Atiyeh. The event will be coordinated through the Oregon Commission of Indian Services with other Oregon tribes.

We are anticipating a December 22 visitation by our lobbyist Mark Phillips who will capulize the activities of the 99th Congress. He will also strategize the 100th Congress and the future. Apparently, the attitude towards Indians is changing.

We will be having the annual chairman's meeting for Tribal Council and committee members December 12 in Portland. On December 19, we will honor Paul Sanders, former chairman of the WSFPI board of directors with a dinner at Rippling River Resort.

Regretfully, we must mention the death of long-time friend of the Tribe, former representative Al Ullman. We were saddened by the sudden death of first vice-chairman of tribal council Harold Culpus. Delbert Frank, Sr. was sworn in November 10 to replace Harold.

We wish you all a very merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Respectfully submitted,  
Tribal Council

## Building permits required

The friendly Inspections and Permits department wishes to remind all Tribal Members planning to construct, repair, remodel or move their home or mobile home a tribal permit is required. The application for the permit is the responsibility of the individual tribal member or his/her contractor. The on going inspection process is also the responsibility of the individual tribal mem-

ber of his/her contractor. To assure a prompt inspection of your project a 24 hour notification is required. This can be done by coming in and filling out the tribal inspection request form at the friendly Facility Management office located in the Bureau of Indian Affairs section of the Tenino Administration Building between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. daily.

## Spilyay Tymoo

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## Data from questionnaire shared

At the October 23 Organizational Information Fair, Branch of Forestry distributed questionnaires to people who visited their booth. The following data was drawn from those forms. A total of 48 questionnaires were completed.

Twelve to 25 percent felt the Forest Management plan was good, 20 to 42 percent thought it was fair, 14 to 29 percent felt the plan was poor and two to four percent had no comment. Written comments on the plan included, "It sounds good"; "It's unclear, what is it?" and, "Very poor." The form also asked if the respondents knew that Forestry is currently in the fifth year of the 10-year plan. Fifteen to 31 percent were aware; 32 to 66 percent were not aware and one to two percent had no comment.

The questionnaire asked for suggestions on clearcuts. Respondents' answers included "Eliminate completely"; "Too many"; "Make them smaller"; "They're an eye sore"; "Not on steep slopes or fragile soils"; "Don't understand why clearcutting is done"; "Better cleanups for new growth"; "Too many on watersheds, damage water, fish and wildlife resources"; "Plant huckleberry bushes in the clearcut areas"; "Reduce the number of clearcuts"; "Leave more trees to prevent wind throw"; "Awful, awful"; "Trees 10 to 15 years old are also cut down and saplings are planted doesn't make sense"; "Increase use of small patch cuts"; "Should not clearcut unless there is a good chance for regrowth. I have heard there has been clearcutting with no chance for reproduction"; "Clearcut better and plant trees that will grow";

"Contour them"; "Reseed grass to control erosion"; "Is there something different?"; "Share the availability of sales with the public"; and "They look terrible but I understand are effective as far as reforestation.

Thirty-three to 68 percent agreed with the thinning program, while 11 to 23 percent did not agree. One to two percent had no comment, two to four percent answered yes and no and one to two percent answered only if it's necessary. Written comments included "Not to the extent that there is nothing left to thin"; "If it is effective, what I hear it is a big dog fight"; "It's vital for nourishment of trees, soil and environment"; "Is it cost effective?"

A majority of respondents, 29 to 60 percent were not in favor of the gopher control program. Written comments were negative, including "Stop it"; and "Chemicals are a very dangerous tool."

To the question "How can we get more people working for Forestry?", people responded, "Advertisement with benefits"; "Get kids interested in junior high and senior high school"; "encourage and educate the young"; "More training"; "Hire only tribal members for entry level positions rather than Indians from other reservations"; "Open more positions"; and "Give members a chance." to list a few.

Thirty-six to 75 percent of the respondents felt that Forestry is overcutting the timber, with eight to 16 percent feeling that forestry was cutting the right amount. Two to four percent felt that not enough timber was being cut.

On the questions of prescribe

burns, people answered "Prescribed seem to get out of control and more timber is lost"; "Don't care for it"; "It's all right if you must, but you pollute the air"; "It's risky"; and "Sounds like a necessary evil. Would rather see his than chemicals."

Twenty-four to 50 percent of the respondents said they had witnessed cultural, religious or personal favorite places disrupted by Forestry. Written comments included "Don't know any areas"; "Ceded areas, huckleberries"; and "Yes, on my family homestead."

A majority of the respondents replied that improvement was needed in the area of keeping the public informed about decisions made by the forest management and timber committee. Most said that more information needed to be made available to the public, perhaps through a newsletter, newspaper or district meeting. Some suggested more interaction with other natural resource personnel.

Most people felt the road system on the reservation was fair. But, many felt there were too many roads, some suggested that some roads in the wrong places, and that some should be renovated to enhance rural housing.

A majority of the respondents felt that forestry administration, forest development and logging operations needed improvement. Between nine and 33 percent felt that fire management, sales administration and scaling, unit layout and presale, precommercial thinning, engineering and gopher control and herbicide spraying needed improvement.

## Number of teen suicides increasing

by John Iwasaki  
staff writer for the Bend Bulletin

Central Oregon youths accounted for nearly nine percent of all teenage suicides in the state from 1983 through 1985, according to a recent state report.

Although teen suicides over that three-year period have dipped slightly compared with 1979-81 statistics, suicide is now second only to accidents as the leading cause of death among young people in Oregon, the report said.

The state Center for Health Statistics presented statistics in a straightforward manner without dwelling on the reasons or possible remedies

for teen suicide.

For the purposes of its brief report, the center defined teens as youths between the ages of 10 and 19.

Oregon teens took their own lives 19 times in 1983, 25 times in 1984 and 36 times last year, for a three-year total of 80 suicides, the report said.

During that period, there were

four suicides among youths in Deschutes County, three in Jefferson County and two in Crook County.

Of the 80 teen suicide victims, 63 were males and 17 were females. Eleven of the youths were between ages 10 and 14, including three 11-year-olds—the youngest victims ever

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## Title IV sets meeting

The Title IV, Part A, Parent Advisory committee will hold its next regular meeting on Tuesday, December 9, 1986, at 7:00 p.m. in

the library at Warm Springs Elementary School. The agenda will include the public hearing on the 1987-88 budget.

## Assistance available for low-income families

Central Oregon Community Action Agency Network (COCAAN) has been allotted \$944,146, from the State Community Program (SCSP) to help with low-income households with their winters fuel bill. The Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) will begin December 1, 1986 to April 31, 1987 or until the funds are expended.

LIEAP funds are available to income eligible households to offset the rising cost of energy that is excessive in relation to household income, specifically winter heating costs. LIEAP payments are not intended to meet the entire energy burden of a household.

Payment will be made to home energy suppliers in behalf of eligible households. The highest priority will be placed upon providing assistance for elderly and handicapped households. A household can only receive assistance once per heating season under the regular program.

The LIEAP funds are available to families whose income is below 125 percent of the poverty guidelines. Eligibility will be based on household size and income. For example: one person may have a gross income of \$6,700 or less after medical deductions. For each additional person in the household the limit rises to \$2,350.

When applying for assistance, proof of income, proof of paid medical bills, current energy account numbers, one electric bill and social security numbers of all household members over 18 years of age, must be brought at time of appointment.

The following locations in the Warm Springs/Madras area are: Jefferson County, Davis Storage Mobile, 1191 N. Highway 126, (one mile north of Safeway) at 475-7103 and Warm Springs, Vern Jackson Building, at 553-1161, ext. 291.

Energy Assistance is a federally funded program designed to help low-income households. LIEAP is not an entitlement program. It is an assistance program designed to help those households affected by costs of home energy that are excessive to their income.

This year's program is the same as last year Oregon pays a portion of a household's cost using a pre-established payment schedule. This is a one-time only payment in each heating season.

The program will not pay all of a low-income household's energy costs. It only assists in offsetting the

energy costs.

Any household whose income is at or below 125 percent of the current U.S. poverty level. Poverty levels are based on household income and household size. To be eligible, the household must have demonstrated energy costs. The attached table lists those poverty guidelines that are effective for this year's program. Both homeowners and renters are eligible.

Community action and senior agencies around the state will take applications for assistance from

low-income households. Checks will be distributed by State Community Services. Payments will be made to fuel suppliers who sign contracts with the state, applicants whose suppliers have not signed contracts or applicants whose heat is included in their rent.

There are no automatic payments. Every eligible household must apply at a local community action or senior agency. This is not an entitlement program. There aren't enough funds for all eligible households to receive payments. Only

those applying while funds are available will receive assistance.

A special mailing in November went to all Adult and Family Services who are income-eligible and received food stamps in November, informing them of the program and directing them to the appropriate agency for information and an appointment for eligibility determination. There will be special efforts made to publicize the program in the media and through helping organizations across the state as well.

## Data facilitates river management

Efficient fisheries management demands knowledge of both fish activities and population densities. Collection of data during the run provides this needed information.

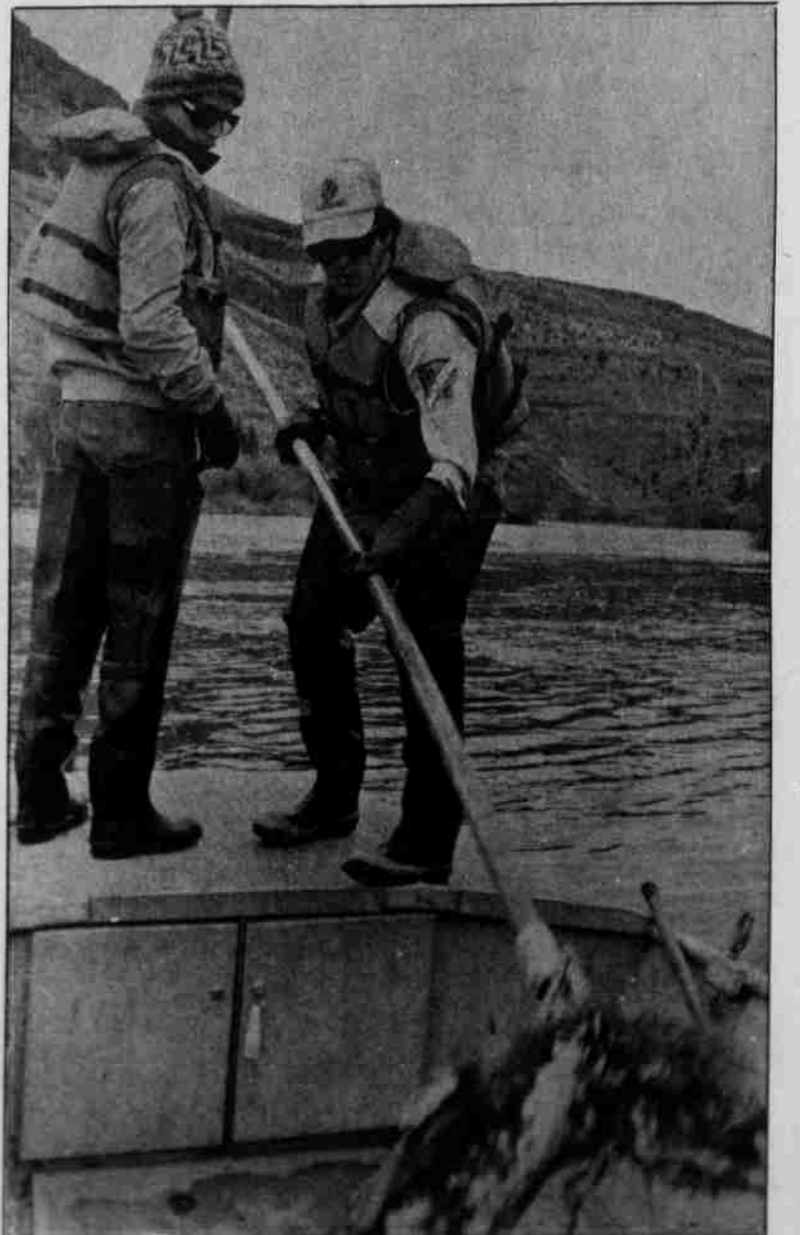
Beginning in the middle of October for the past ten years, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists have searched the Deschutes River bottom near spawning areas for fall chinook salmon carcasses. The Warm Springs tribe has been assisting the collection of data for the past few years.

This year, funding for the project comes from the Pacific Salmon Commission. The data has been useful in managing the river in the past but is even more important since inception of the U.S.-Canada Treaty, explains assistant district biologist Steve Pribyl. The data will be used to help assess the effect of restrictions placed on ocean fisheries.

In the first years of data collection the 50 miles between Warm Springs and Maupin were surveyed. The largest number of carcasses are generally found, however, in the 15 miles between Pelton Dam and Trout Creek, so workers concentrate on this area.

A portion of the salmon migrating up the Deschutes are tagged at the adult fish trap at Sherar's Falls. Approximately one of every 25 salmon recovered, by the carcass survey crew, is wearing a tag. With this information biologists are able to make population estimates.

Through the accumulated data, Pribyl notes that the fall chinook run "has been going down hill for the last five or six years." Whether the cause of this is in the Deschutes system or not is unknown. Collected data may eventually produce an answer.



Rod French and Keith Moody spear salmon carcasses from the Deschutes River to obtain biological data.