

VOL. 12 NO. 22

Coyote News in brief

Shopping Center discussed

Meetings were held recently to discuss sites for the proposed shopping center. One site is on campus, while the other is along highway 26. Page 2

Police Budget Examined

The proposed 1988 justice services budget totals \$1.4 million. The department employs 54 people who are responsible for the "protection of life and property" on the reservation. Page 3

Operating budget reviewed

The 1988 proposed operating budget was posted October 1. Meetings have been held to discuss the \$16.2 million budget.

Scott to seek title

yda Scott, 24, will travel to Washington, D.C. to compete in the Miss Indian USA pageant November 16-21. Fund raising events are planned.

Extension highlights

Trick-or-treating safety tips are offered. Also, helpful communication tips are given to make talking to your child easier. Page 5

Cowdeo results

The annual St. Pat's Cowdeo was held last weekend and featured many contestants. Page 6

Employees honored

Tribal employees were honored for their years of service at the annual awards luncheon October 6. Page 7

It's "Fall" back time! Don't forget to set your clocks back one hour this weekend.

WEATHER

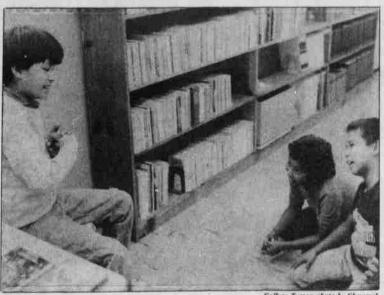
OCT.	HIGH	Low
8	76 82	41
8	69	52
10	71	35
11	71	30
12	73	35
13	73	35
14	71	31
15	64	33
16 17	66 71	27 31
18	67	33
19	66	31
20	63	27
21	64	28

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Storyteller Thomas Doty relates the method storytellers use to keep the culture alive through stories. Third grade students listen attentively.

Some students have heard the been used for thousands of years to story of the Sunbox from their teach lessons and skills to children. grandparents. It is one of many native American stories that have not used as much as it once was.

The art of storytelling, however, is



Fifth grade student Dinato Pittman (left) tells the story of the Sunbox to fellow students Jacob Spino (center) and Harold Brown (left).

Poet and teacher Thomas Doty wants to keep storytelling alive. He's teaching school children the techniques needed to tell a good story. All of Doty's stories are Northwest Indian in origin. "They teach a lot about the native American view," he says.

Although many of his 2-week programs are in schools with predominantly native American children, Doty is a visitor to numerous schools across the state. In all these schools children can gain a "greater appreciation of the Native American viewpoint by the time I leave." They understand the culture better and the stories help teach children how to get along with each other and how to get along with the

Stories are set in surroundings in which the children are familiar. They can easily become involved in the story by taking on the characteristics of crow or the voice of coyote.

Storytelling can increase a child's oral expression, says Doty. Schools often concentrate on writing and reading abilities. Many people have oral skills that are never developed. This type of exercise "is just perfect for them," says Doty.

Storytelling is a good way to help keep legends alive, says Doty It also gives children an appreciation for the storyteller.

Doty relates that he wasn't always a storyteller. At one time he was a writer, publishing poetry. He turned to storytelling because he wanted to know what his audience was feeling. "Storytelling is spontaneous," he says. An intimate connection exists between the artist and the audience.

A lot had to be overcome before Doty could be comfortable on stage. It has become easy, says Doty, because "I really wanted to bring the native American values to the people." The stories keep the culture alive.

Doty's residency at Warm Springs was sponsored by the Shelk Foundation, Jefferson County School District and the Oregon Arts Com**OCTOBER 23, 1987**

Hot Shots aid in curtailing western fires

by Donna Behrend

The memory of the severe lightning storm August 31 that sparked hundreds of range and forest fires in Oregon and California surely sticks in the minds of the members of the Warm Springs Forest Crew. It was that storm that kept the Hot Shot crew away from home for 33 days, fighting fires in adverse conditions along side hundreds of other fire fighters from around the nation.

After more than a month of heat, smoke, little rest, smoke, rations and more smoke, the Hot Shot crew returned to Warm Springs Sunday, October 4. All are glad to be back, for whatever length of time that may be.

The 20-member crew worked on three fire complexes in Northern California and Southern Oregon involving four major fires. The Warm Springs crew is the only all-Indian crew in the Northwest. All but three are members of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and four crew members are women.

The crew was first dispatched to the Longwood fire complex in Southern Oregon about ten miles ave Junction. The terrain had a 35 percent to 40 percent slope. Superintendent of the Hot Shot crew, Mike Gomez, stated, "That was the easy one." Terrain in the other fire complexes ranged from 45 percent to 90 percent.

The crew worked on the Longwood fire from August 31 to September 9, when they were dispatched to the Silver Complex fire.

From early September until September 18, the crew was involved in battling the Silver fire, which is still uncontrolled. They were stationed at the Sam Brown spike camp, a small camp away from the base camp, on the southeast side of the

"We did an indirect attack" on the fire, said Gomez. The crew constructed fire lines one to two miles away from the blaze. Faced with steep terrain and thick, groundlevel smoke caused by temperature inversion, only two crew members actually saw flames. The crew was released from the Silver Complex because their "division was holding," said Gomez. "The fire was not escaping the lines." After crews left the area, helicopters were used to curtail the fire.

The crew returned to Warm Springs September 19 for a muchneeded rest. However, their reprieve

Continued on page 2

Search continues for Tewee

A Warm Springs man, Floyd "Sluggo" Tewee, Sr., 46, has been reported missing and is presumed drowned. Tewee and two companions, Rudy Paul and Harold Walsey, both of Warm Springs, went to the Sherars Bridge area to fish the evening of October 7, according to Bureau of Indian Affairs agency Special officer.

Moran stated that upon arriving at the fishing site Paul and Tewee flipped a coin to see who would take the scaffold located on the river bank and who would take an island scaffold. Tewee lost the toss and went to the island scaffold to fish. Paul reported he fished during the night and went to check on Tewee around 7 a.m. the next morning. Apparently Walsey went to the car to repair his net and fell asleep. Paul said he found Tewee's net, a steelhead in a gunny sack and some other personal items of Tewee's but there was no sign of Tewee. Paul checked the area and when he

could not find any trace of Tewee he returned to report the matter to the Warm Springs police department.

The police department conducted a search for Tewee in towns from The Dalles to Madras and failed to turn up any information on his whereabouts. On October 8 it was determined that he was missing and it was possible he had fallen in the Deschutes River while fishing.

A search was initiated by the Warm Springs police, Fire and Safety, Utilities, Natural Resources and the Warm Springs Search and Rescue volunteer group. Nets were strung across the river above Wreck Rapids with the base camp in the same area.

Search efforts have continued since October 7. Moran stated the search and investigation will continue until Tewee is found. Volunteers are needed to continue the search. Anyone interested contact Moran at the police department at call 553-1161, ext. 342 or 414.

Seekseegua district voices concerns

by Pat Leno-Baker

The people of the Seekseegua district met October 12, 1987 at the Agency Longhouse to express their concerns over the proposed 1988 budget and other issues. The two main concerns emphasized were the need of additional police patrols in the Seekseequa area and the return of a range rider to the area.

Also discussed was the construction proposed of two homes in the Seekseequa area for two low incomes families. The proposed homes would be built on tribally owned land. Houses could be built in two areas, areas that could also be a part of the proposed grazing range for Seekseequa. The people at the meeting agreed the homes could meet a need for their people. Meeting attendees asked what size the homes would be; were the two sites recommended the only places the homes could be built and just what regulations would determine who would be able to occupy the homes. Following the presentation of the homes,

range plan was going to be passed. Natural resources Gene Greene stated that the range plan would be coming up in the near future.

Greene explained that the position Continued on page 3

Rosie Tom asked if the grazing had been moved to an irrigation position and that position had been taken out of the Natural Resources program by Tribal Council. A number of people stated they wanted People asked what happened to the position put back into the prothe range rider for the South End. gram. They said there is a real need

Upcoming meetings

October 28: -Sidwalter District meeting J.R. Smith residence, 7:00 p.m. Agenda: 1988 budget

November 4: -Sidwalter District meeting Jeff Sanders residence, 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: 1988 budget November 5: - Petition followup meeting Agency Longhouse, 11:00 a.m.-

4:00 p.m. November 12:- General Council Meeting Agency Longhouse, dinner 6:00

p.m., meeting 7:00 p.m., Agenda: 1988 budget