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Spilyay Tymoo

News from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation



VOL. 13 NO. 23

PO BOX 870 WARM SPRINGS, OREGON 97761

NOVEMBER 18, 1988

Coyote News In Brief

Conferences are important

Parent-teacher conferences provide information to both parents and teachers about their students.

Page 2

Raimondi helps in establishing small businesses

Economic Development specialist Robert Raimondi assists individuals desiring to get into their own business.

Page 2

Fisheries management reviewed

The last 20 years has brought Indian tribes to the position of co-managing Pacific Northwest fisheries.

Page 3

New bridge makes passage easier

The Deschutes River Bridge is now wider and more modern. The \$1.4 million span was completed in early November.

Page 5

Stwyer recognized

Warm Springs tribal elder Herb Stwyer was selected Elder of the Year by the National Indian Education Association.

Page 8

The MOIHS accessions committee will purchase and appraise artifacts Friday, November 18, only. Contact MOIHS for further information.

Annual Christmas Bazaar

December 10

8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Call Carol Allison at 553-1361 for further information.

Bazaar is open to all who are interested.

Deadline for the next issue of Spilyay Tymoo is Wednesday, November 23, 1988.

WEATHER

NOVEMBER

	HI	LO
3	56	54
4	51	43
5	64	40
6	51	42
7	45	36
8	51	33
9	42	33
10	52	38
11	51	44
12	49	32
13	36	30
14	52	38
15	50	38
16	54	43

Students repair riparian area

When a fire burned through Warm Springs last summer, it destroyed some important vegetation bordering Shitike Creek. That vegetation keeps erosion in control, helps to maintain moisture in the hot summer months and provides cover and food for many species of birds and animals and fish.

Warm Springs Elementary fourth and fifth grade students, working with Warm Springs fisheries biologist Bob Heinith and fisheries technician Louie Pitt, Jr. replanted some of the destroyed grassy areas. Using a seed spreader and hay to mulch the ground, the students braved the rainy weather to enhance the streamside riparian zone.

During the project, students learned about riparian areas and floodplains. They came to better understand plant succession, fisheries and wildlife benefits for these sensitive areas. Fire as a natural or man-made disturbance was also discussed.

"It's important to get youth in touch with their land," says Heinith. Outdoor projects take the students to areas they would not otherwise visit. Very few youth programs work with students in outdoor settings. Besides Heinith's projects, Keith Baker's Search and Rescue Cadet training program and occasional 4-H camps and outings are the experiences students have with their land.

Teachers at both Warm Springs Elementary and Madras Jr. High work closely with Heinith in developing projects that combine classroom instruction with the outdoor projects.

The students replanted two acres of ground during the Shitike Creek enhancement project with crested wheatgrass and annual rye grass.



Jessie Kalama spreads seed along the Shitike Creek streamside to replace some of the ground cover that was destroyed during a recent burn in the area.

1989 budget subject of general council meetings

Tribal members, on November 14 and 15, were given the opportunity to express their opinions and concerns about the proposed annual operating budget. Unlike past years, the budget was divided into four separate components. Two additional general council meetings will be held Monday and Tuesday, November 21 and 22 to discuss the final two sections of the budget. The meetings will begin at 7 p.m. and will be preceded by dinner at 6 p.m.

The proposed budget, at approximately \$17.9 million, up from \$15.8 million in 1988, is 10.7 percent above the 1988 budget. The \$2.1 million difference is attributed to 21 new full time positions, programs and equipment and numerous projects including building renovations and improvements, federal funding reductions, employee group medical increases, vehicle replacements, professional fees for federal, forestry and financial planning, employee training funds, special projects including contracting, roads, an engineer and a telephone study, employment programs and tribal court.

The proposal does not include per capita payments, which is projected to total approximately \$3.8 million in 1989 for about 3,100 tribal members.

Discussed during the November 14 meeting were the proposed budgets for Tribal Council and committees and the secretary/treasurer's office. Also discussed were administration, the finance department and general overhead expenses. The supervision of these three areas is included in the secretary/treasurer's responsibilities. Tuesday's meeting included discussion on community services, health services and education services.

The 1989 proposal does not include additional monies for salary increases. Any pay raises "would come out of other increase," said secretary/treasurer Larry Calica. "Programs would have to take cuts," he said. However, positions would not be cut to allow for those increases. Calica will make his recommendations to Tribal Council concerning any salary adjustments that will benefit the tribal organization. Employees have not had salary increases since 1984, when a small cost of living increase was given.

Calica also stated that the present organization structure is in need of revamping. "The present structure doesn't work the way it should," he said. He will recommend to Tribal Council that the structure be "realigned" from his position on down.

A pie chart illustrating the total operating costs, right at \$25.5 million, including the Tribe's contribution and other income, showed that 74 percent of the cost of tribal operations are paid by the Tribe. Approximately \$1.7 million, or seven percent, is contributed through 10-percent forestry monies. Department charges and income, totaling \$964,000, equal four percent of the budget. Federal projects, at \$2.2 million, comprise nine percent of the budget and \$1.5 million in federal contracts and grants comprise another six percent of the budget.

In 1987, 62 percent of the total payroll was paid to tribal members, those married into the tribe or to Indians of other tribes. Nearly 69 percent of the total tribal employees are tribal members. This figure includes summer workers, student

Continued on page 8

Austin sentenced for theft

The removal of approximately 2,800 relics from the Luna Lava Archaeological Site in the Deschutes National Forest near Bend netted Bradley Owen Austin a four-month prison sentence.

The large-scale theft operation also resulted in Austin's fine of \$50 for court costs and 400 hours of community service upon release from prison. The man will serve a five year probation as well.

The sentence was imposed November 14, in Eugene, Oregon by U.S. District Court judge James Burns. Despite a request for leniency by the defendant, Burns felt the sentence was necessary to discourage artifact hunters from disturbing archaeological sites.

Removal of Indian artifacts from federal land has been illegal since 1906. More stringent enforcement has resulted since Congress passed the Archaeological Resource Protection Act in 1979.

"Austin's sentencing comes as a result of a felony conviction for violation" of the Act, says Deschutes National Forest supervisor Norm Arsenault.

The original Federal Grand Jury indictment included 30 counts of theft of Government property and violations of the ARPA. Although Austin's tribal in September 1988 covered only stipulated facts and did not impanel a jury, his sentencing by Burns considered the evidence in all 30 counts.

The case has not been without controversy. The ARPA bans collection of artifacts from Federal land, whether they are on the surface or buried; however, it does not allow for criminal penalties for arrowheads taken from the surface, limiting the penalties for such finds to forfeiture. Assistant U.S. Attorney, Jeff Kent, who has prosecuted the case adds, "ARPA is aimed more at those who systemat-

ically excavate and destroy archaeological sites for profit."

The Austin case and others around the Nation have prompted scientists, members of the American Indian community, and other concerned citizens to speak out about the loss of this important part of America's heritage. Judge Burns had received letters from the Klamath Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, as well as from archaeologists and professional archaeological associations, condemning Austin's actions. Austin's claims during sentencing, that he was concerned with the preservation of Indian culture, were effectively negated by strong criticism of his actions by a Warm Springs tribal representative Benson Health who was present at the sentencing.

The letter from Warm Springs Tribal Council emphasized the Tribe's strong feelings about disturbing archaeological sites. The letter reads:

"The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs has closely followed the Bradley Owen Austin case. We are very much concerned with its outcome. The pillaging of the campsites of our ancestors and the theft of the tools left by them is a direct affront to our culture. The action of Mr. Austin is abhorred by all Native Americans.

"These sites and artifacts are the physical evidence of the subsistence activities of our people hunting and gathering since time immemorial. They also have a deeper meaning to our people of today. The foods and materials collected by our ancestors were provided by the Creator for their existence. They are sacred. The associated sites and materials used to process these foods also have great spirit-

Continued on page 2

Tribal government exerts influence

"The role of the Tribal government has been the largest single influence over people's lives," stated Sal Sahme, tribal assistant Fiscal Services branch manager, at the Seekseequa District meeting held November 10 at the Agency Longhouse. Addressing one of the "most difficult issues for Tribal Council," Sahme related, that of tribal dependency, the overall goal will be to return responsibility to the people.

Dependency was created by tribal programs and affected individuals, families, community groups and employees. What people used to do for themselves is being done by tribal programs. Returning self-reliance will be a priority in the 1989 proposed budget.

Sahme and Charles Calica, assistant Community Services branch manager, presented a capsule overview of the proposed budget. Major concerns addressed included drug and alcohol abuse, tribal employee compensation, employee performance, protecting the future, economic development, additional tribal positions and the role of the Tribal government and self-reliance.

Sahme related that the Tribal Council and tribal management proposed the 1989 budget, keeping in mind that the tribal members do not want a skyrocketing budget. A final budget will be posted November 30.

Several questions and concerns were expressed by Seekseequa members. Following are a few of the questions and their answers.

Q. Could the Salary Administration Survey mean a possible increase in the budget because present tribal salaries in some cases were 12 percent below the market?

A. It could mean an increase of a low possibly figure of \$400,000 to a

high of \$1.5 million.

Q. What could be the extent of the drug testing in the tribal structure?

A. At this stage it is still in the proposal stage but it will be done on a random selection.

Q. In the new budget will the additional positions be filled by Tribal members?

A. Positions will be filled with preference given to members.

Q. Are the people who are overpaid according to the Salary Administration Survey receive a decrease in their wages?

A. No, they will remain at their present salaries until such time as their salaries are in line with the

market.

Q. Which market or area was used to make a comparison of wages in the survey?

A. The Central Oregon area was the primary area used.

Q. How can we find out about how the strike at the mill effected tribal members, were any upgraded in their positions? We hear so many different stories about how it was resolved.

A. Those questions need to be addressed to the management of the mill. There are a lot of stories but you do need to ask the people who know.

Alcohol education begins

The first of a series of four trainings began at Kah-Nee-Ta Resort on community education "Alcohol-Learning to Change," November 17, 1988. The first of the trainings deals with the aspects of abuse within the community and identifies steps to make the changes within one's community.

Serenity Lane training staff was selected to coordinate and instruct the sessions. A federal grant of \$18,000 was received by the Indian Health Service in Warm Springs under the Drug and Alcohol Omnibus Act to provide four modules of training for the communities of Warm Springs, Klamath reservation and the Burns Paiute reservation. All three areas come under the IHS office in Warm Springs.

Guidelines for setting up the program were that trainings must be given in four sessions, the needs of the communities be met and the trainings were to be presented by professional trainers, according to the IHS unit director Lee Loomis.

Serenity Lane was contracted and their staff met the federal requirements as trainers. Each of the communities then identified the needs of their people. The first community module selected was the November 17-19 Warm Springs sessions, with the second to held at Klamath with a tentative date of December 7-9. The third session is tentatively set for March in Warm Springs and the final session in Klamath later in the spring.

Loomis stated that many people in Warm Springs have received training pertaining to the disease of alcoholism, its causes and effects, so the group selected topics of understanding chemical dependency in the community, effects of dependency on Native American families, co-dependency, the biggest barrier to change, community intervention, recovery a message in hope and action plans for change. The March training will deal with you-

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