

# Renovation results in modernized span across the Deschutes

The Deschutes River Bridge, once narrow and sometimes life threatening, is now a wide and modern expanse after more than a year of renovation. The \$1.4 million project began in June, 1987 and concluded in early November, 1988. The Oregon Department of Transportation contracted with Hamilton Construction of Springfield, Oregon to complete the project.

Nearly 40 local residents were hired to assist with work on the span. Most were hired as watchmen and flaggers, but six were laborers and two were hired as apprentice carpenters. All were employed through the tribal employment office. "We decided early on in the project that we would hire no one from Warm Springs if they didn't go through" the tribal office, said Ellis Runk, construction superintendent for Hamilton. That decision proved to be very successful, Runk added. Most employees were productive and many of those hired were laid off because of lack of work, not for poor work performance. Also, Runk said, during the 18 months of construction, there was no vandalism and only one thing, a pump, was reported stolen.

The renovation was to be completed in October, but it was noticed during the latter part of the construction that the existing foot bridge adjacent to the span was "failing". The foot bridge was redesigned by the Department of Transportation, putting the project back about a month.

The 54-year-old bridge was built in 1934 and has almost doubled from the previous width of 30 feet. The 56-foot-wide span includes two, 12-foot travel lanes; two, 10-foot shoulders and two, six-foot walkways, making it safer for pedestrians as they cross the river. There are no turn lanes into the Deschutes Crossing or the Rainbow Market due to lack of adequate space.



The original Deschutes River bridge was built in 1934.



Construction on the bridge ran from June 1987 to November 1988.



The newly completed bridge is nearly double in size and makes for safer travel.

## Many things are right about American education programs

**1. America's young people are starting school at a younger age.** The number of three to five-year-olds enrolled in preschool programs is increasing. In 1967, about 32 percent of those children were enrolled in a preschool program. Ten years later, in 1977, the percentage of three to five-year-old youngsters attending preschool was almost 50 percent. Studies have shown that students who participate in the federally funded Head Start program for low income children have benefited. These studies have shown that Head Start students are less likely to be held back a grade, and less likely to be classified as "underachievers" than other low-income children; they also scored higher on math achievement tests.

**2. Not only are kids starting school earlier, but their attendance is better than ever before.** In 1900 about 72 percent of all American youngsters ages five to 17 were enrolled in school. Of these enrolled, approximately 69 percent attended classes regularly. In 1976, roughly 89 percent of five to 17 year-olds were enrolled. And over 92 percent of the enrolled students were present in class daily.

**3. One of the many benefits of the availability of quality education has been the drastic reduction in the number of Americans who are illiterate.** The U.S. Bureau of Census defines illiteracy as the inability to read and write a simple message in any language. In 1900, about 11 percent of all Americans 15 and over were illiterate. In six states, over one-third of the population could not read or write. In 1970, only 1.2 percent of Americans were unable to read and write and even fewer are illiterate today. Almost all Americans can read and write. That's an accomplishment.

**4. Not only are more Americans able to read and write, but a recent study indicates that today's students may be reading better than those of 30 years ago.** A study jointly conducted by Indiana University and the Indiana Department of Public Instruction compared the reading achievements of Indiana's sixth and tenth graders in 1944-45 and those in 1976. The reading achievement of the students in 1976 was markedly higher than that of Indiana students of the corresponding age level.

**5. American education does make a difference.** A recent study conducted at the University of Wisconsin determined that 60 percent of the occupational gains made by blacks in the past decade were due to higher levels of education. In the eleven years from 1965 to 1976, there was a more than 250 percent increase in the enrollment of blacks in colleges and universities. Education plays a large role in determining the career success of individuals. In fact, there is evidence that a person's highest grade of school is the best single predictor of eventual occupational status.

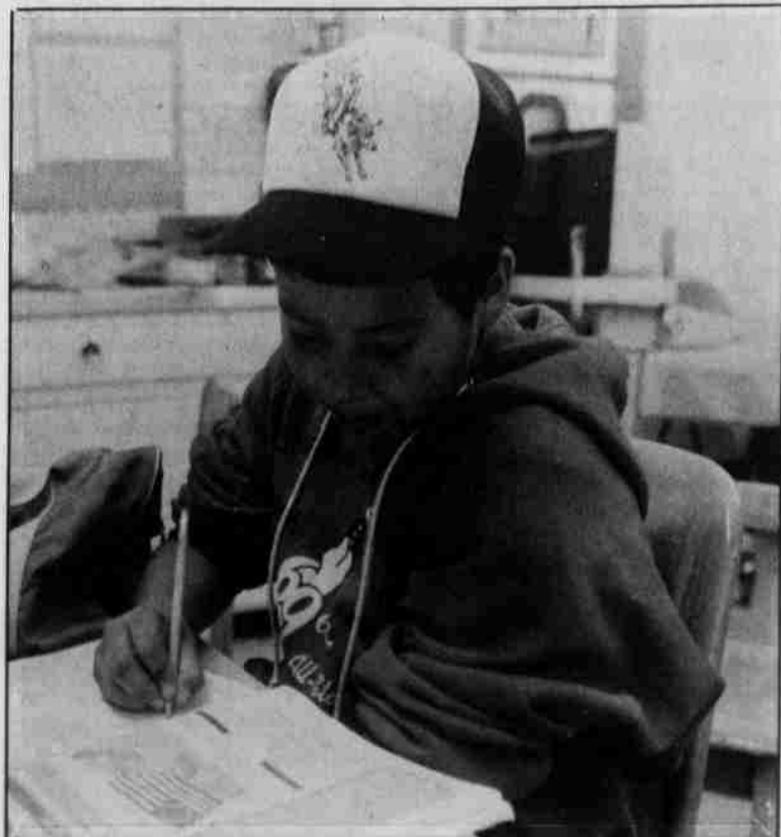
**6. Public education in America is not geared toward an elite minority.** American public schools are charged with providing an appropriate education for all children from many diverse groups: all races, religions, ethnic backgrounds. Our schools educate millions but don't neglect individuals with special needs including: the gifted and talented, the immigrants, the non-English speaking. And, through the Education for All Handicapped Children Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1975, education is

required for the 3.8 million youngsters who need special instruction: the speech impaired, learning disabled, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, visually or hearing impaired and many more.

**7. American schools are meeting the challenge of preparing children for a complicated, competitive, demanding world.** Many communities today are asking their schools to not only teach the basics, but to provide recreational activities, integrate the school, provide space for community meetings, and other community services. In addition, schools have been asked to provide lifelong educational opportunities for parents, grandparents, preschool children and senior citizens alike. Schools serve lunch and sometimes breakfast. And our schools offer education, health screening, hygiene and nutrition information, consumer and safety information, counseling services, driver education, and much more. American schools have not said "no!"

From Madras High School with permission from the National School Public Relations Association.

### Students receive homework help



Sixth grade student Aldo Garcia works on his studies after school. Teachers are available to help.

Warm Springs Elementary teachers are available to assist students who need help with their homework. High school, Jr. high and elementary age students are invited to Warm Springs Elementary Monday through Thursday. Students should bring homework and

assignments to the Warm Springs Elementary office before 4:30 p.m. so a teacher is available to work with that student. Parents or students may call 553-1128 to make an appointment if they wish, although it is not necessary.

### Madras High School senior's calendar

<b>November</b>	Don't forget to check daily announcements at school on scholarships, college representative visits and military recruiter visits.	<b>February 25</b>	PSU open house. COCC Senior visitation. If you have not mailed the FAF—do so for later priority. Remember to apply for housing.
<b>November 17</b>	ASVAB test for Juniors. Seniors can take anytime with the recruiter.	<b>March 4</b>	EOSC open house. If you have not applied for FAF—you may still get some.
<b>November 18</b>	Parent Conference Day.	<b>March 11</b>	SAT test date.
<b>November 23</b>	Early release for Thanksgiving.	<b>March 20-24</b>	Spring Break.
<b>November 29</b>	Financial Aid workshop.	<b>March 31</b>	Registration deadline for May SAT.
<b>December</b>	Pick up Financial Aid form from counselor.	<b>April</b>	Meet with counselors to update plans.
<b>December 1</b>	ROTC application postmark deadline date—Air Force, Army, Navy.	<b>April 7</b>	OIT open house.
<b>December 3</b>	SAT test date.	<b>April 28</b>	Registration deadline for June SAT. Apply for admission in time to take advantage of the summer orientation and registration programs at some colleges.
<b>December 22</b>	Early release Christmas.	<b>May 6</b>	SAT test date. Students who will attend a college or university should have transcripts sent to the admissions office after graduation.
<b>December 23</b>	SAT registration deadline for January.		Have you made housing arrangements? Seniors last day. Notify schools from which you've received admission and financial aid offers if you do not plan to attend.
<b>January 1</b>	Financial Aid application process begins. Submit the financial form as soon as possible.		Graduation. SAT test date.
<b>January 21</b>	WOSC open house.		
<b>January 26</b>	Last day of semester.		
<b>January 28</b>	SAT test day. SOSC open house.		
<b>January 30</b>	Semester begins		
<b>February 3</b>	Last day to register for March SAT.		
<b>February 4</b>	OSU open house.		
<b>February 17</b>	Last day to request Pass-Fail. Last day to drop a class without grade penalty.		
<b>February 18</b>	UO open house.	<b>June 3</b>	
<b>February 20</b>	No school.		