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Spilyay Tymoo

News from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation



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VOL. 13 NO. 6

PO BOX 870 WARM SPRINGS, OREGON 97761

MARCH 24, 1989

Coyote News In Brief

Hours noted
The Indian Health Service clinic hours are listed for Spilyay reader's convenience.

Page 2

Please delay rootdigging
Elders are requesting rootdiggers to postpone their rootdigging until after Root Feast.

Page 2

Classes to begin
Community Education classes range from computer keyboarding to portrait painting. Take advantage of the opportunity to learn by enrolling in a class this spring.

Page 3

Help teens with stress
Understanding that teens go through stress and must learn to deal with it is a way to help them.

Page 5

Girls take third
White Buffalo girls took third place during State Tournament in Salem.

Page 6 & 7

Deadline for the next issue of Spilyay Tymoo is March 31

Tribal Council Candidates:

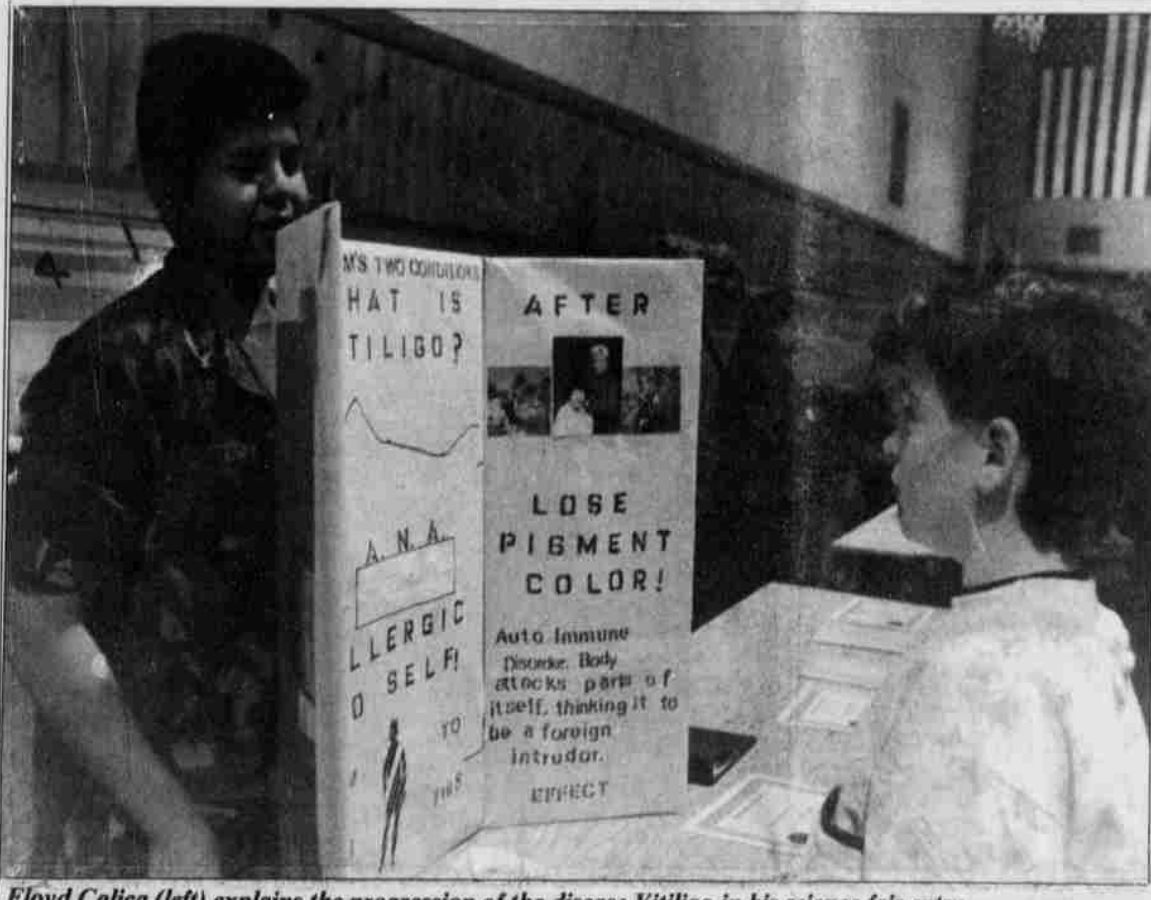
So that your statement will appear in the Spilyay Tymoo special, please have your statement to our office no later than 9 a.m. Monday, March 27.

Memorial Dinner to be held Saturday, March 25 at noon

at the Agency Longhouse to clear root diggers before the Root Feast

Weather

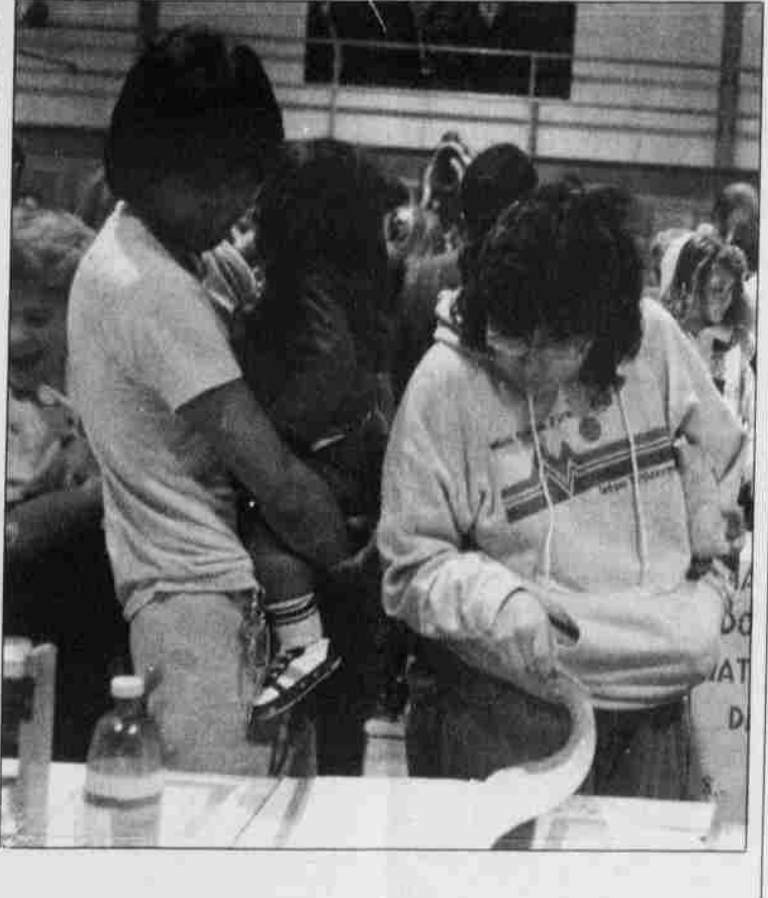
March	HI	LOW
8	54	33
9	56	38
10	-	-
11	60	40
12	62	43
13	57	34
14	54	-
15	52	35
16	46	38
17	50	28
18	54	34
19	54	32
20	61	24
21	60	40



Floyd Calica (left) explains the progression of the disease Vitiligo in his science fair entry.

Fair tests students' scientific abilities

Only eleven percent of the nation's high school students have the opportunity to work on an independent problem by the time they graduate from high school. In Madras that opportunity is given to all Madras Jr. High School students during the annual science fair. In its 21st year, 190 students presented exhibits varying from the effects of watering a plant in a particular way to viewing the effects of electricity. According to MJH science instructor Vic Delamarter students decide on their own project, preparing a question and solving it. It encourages "independent thinking," says the science instructor and "develops problem-solving skills." An increasing number of Warm Springs students are entering the fair, says Delamarter. He adds, "...and the quality is improving." Several former District students have also entered science fields upon entering college.



Tribes respond to recent AFL-CIO boycott threat

Warm Springs tribal officials responded last week to threats of an economic boycott by officials of the Oregon AFL-CIO. As a result of last summer's strike at the tribal lumber and plywood mills in Warm Springs, union officials threatened a boycott of all tribal enterprises. The dispute started in August after 43 members of the union in a close vote decided to reject the mill's last offer for a new contract. At the last bargaining meeting, WSFPI management offered a one-year extension of the present contract. Also at that meeting, an offer was made to open the books for an audit. At the conclusion of the meeting, WSFPI management had the impression that Western Council of Industrial Workers representatives would not sanction a strike and that discussions would continue. On the Monday following the meeting, picket lines were established at the two mill entrances on Highway 26. Because of traffic and safety hazards caused by the picketers, the Tribal Council moved to exclude the picketers from the reservation. According to Zane Jackson, chairman of the Tribal Council, "The Council has the responsibility as the tribal governing body to maintain law and order on the reservation and protect all reservation employees and residents, whether they are Indian or non-Indian." As a result, the union filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board. Investigators for the NLRB conducted a thorough review of the matter and, after lengthy consideration, concluded that the National Labor Relations Act did not apply to tribal governments and their enterprises, such as WSFPI. As such, the Tribes were not obligated to bargain with the union. In the meantime, the striking workers returned to work and the mill has been operating since September. Bob Macy, WSFPI general manager said, "The Tribes have always viewed the mill as having important roles in addition to being an economic enterprise. It provides a means for the Tribe to economically convert its timber resource. The timber payments made to the Tribes provide for important govern-

Continued on page 2

Council nominations held, 25 to be on April 3 ballot

Members of the Simnasho, Agency and Seekseequa districts gathered March 20 and 21 to conduct nominations for the Tribal Council elections that will be held Monday, April 3. On March 20, Seekseequa members nominated Geraldine Jim, *Ellen Johnson, Brenda Scott and *Karen Wallulatum. Simnasho members, on March 21, nominated Larry Arthur, *Janice Clements, Kathleen Foltz, *Delbert Frank, Sr., Jacob Frank, Pierson Mitchell, Ray Moody, *Olney Patt, Sr., Grant Waheneka and Prosanna Williams. Also on March 21, Agency district members nominated Levi Bobb, Gilbert Brunoe, Marie Calica, Daisy Ike, *Zane Jackson, Buford Johnson, Uren Leonard, Bernice Mitchell, Lyle Rhoan, Sr., Shirley Sanders and *Rita Squiempfen. * indicates incumbent. Nearly 350 absentee ballots were mailed this week to tribal members living off the reservation. Those ballots are to be returned to the Vital Statistics office no later than April 3. To validate the election, 515, or one-third, of the 1,546 eligible voters must cast their ballots. Polls will be open at the Community Center Social Hall from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Spilyay Tymoo will offer a special edition Wednesday, March 29 featuring all candidates and their statements. We ask that all candidates have their statements in to our office no later than 9 a.m. Monday, March 27.

Bacterial disease threatens Yakima reservation

It was anticipated last week that nearly 7,000 people on the Yakima reservation would receive vaccinations against the bacterial disease called meningococcus. Health officials at the Yakima Indian Health Center decided last week to vaccinate over 5,000 native Americans under the age of 25 to protect them from the disease that has already killed four people in the Yakima area, over the last two months. In the last few weeks, almost twenty people in the Yakima, Washington, area have developed an illness called meningococemia (pronounced "men in go koka see me uh") or meningococcal disease. Several deaths have occurred due to this disease which is especially dangerous to young children. Many people are rightfully alarmed about the prospect of someone in their family acquiring meningococemia. Below are a few questions and answers about this illness.

1. What causes meningococemia (meningococcal disease)?
Meningococemia is caused by a bacterium (germ) formerly called meningococcus. This bacterium can be present in the back part of the throat in many people who nonetheless do not become ill from it.

2. What are the symptoms of meningococcal disease?
Usually the person has a rapid onset of fever, chills, malaise (feeling ill) and a rash. Sometimes headache, stiff neck or other symptoms may occur.

3. How can I catch this illness?
The way that people usually get this disease is from exposure to the respiratory secretions (including saliva and very small droplets which can be spread by coughing and sneezing) of the sick person. Usually close contact is required such as living in the same house, sharing food or utensils, kissing or close physical contact such as children playing together at a day care site or in school.

4. Who is most likely to get the disease?
The age group at highest risk is children six months to about two years. Children age two to five are also at a higher risk than are older children and adults.

5. How long after exposure might I become ill with meningococcal disease?
After the germ has been acquired from someone else, the person may either not get ill at all or may become ill from one to ten days after exposure.

6. How do I know if I have been exposed?
The following are circumstances for a high chance of exposure:
A. Household contact—a person ill with meningococemia who lived in the house with you at the onset of the illness.
B. Day care or school contact—if your child is in the same school room or day care room as someone who has meningococcal disease.
C. Other close contact—sharing food, beverages, or food utensils, or kissing.

7. What types of contact are NOT likely to cause the disease?
Below are some examples of types of exposure which are unlikely to give you the disease.
A. Being in the same town.
B. Being in a store or other large room for a brief period of time with someone who develops the disease.
C. Other casual contact such as talking briefly or playing at a sports game with someone who later becomes ill with meningococcal disease.

8. Should I and my family not travel to Yakima now?
At this point, there is no recommendation to restrict travel to or from Yakima. Assuming you do not spend time in high risk situations as described above you will have an extremely low risk of acquiring the disease. However, if your travel can be delayed until the outbreak has been completely controlled, this will essentially eliminate any chance of your getting the disease.

9. Is it safe for me or my children to be around people who have recently come from Yakima?
If the person from Yakima has not had any close contact with someone who is known to have meningococcal disease, it should be completely safe for you to be around them for short periods. For example, playing basketball against a team from Yakima is not a risk to you or your child. However, to be completely safe, it is recommended that you not have people from Yakima come to stay overnight in your home. Also, Yakima children, especially from the Wapato area, probably should not go to school or day care in other areas unless they have first received medication to kill any meningococcal germs they might have acquired.

10. Is there any treatment for someone who does develop meningococcal disease?
If it is diagnosed early in the course of the disease, meningococemia can be successfully treated in the hospital with penicillin or other antibiotics. Children over age five respond to treatment better than very young children.

11. Is there a medicine I can take to prevent meningococcal disease if I have been exposed?
Yes, a medicine called Rifampin is effective in preventing meningococemia in people who have had close contact (refer to question 6). It is currently being used for this at Yakima. Contact your physician if you feel you may need this medicine.

12. Is there an immunization which can prevent meningococcal disease?
There is an effective vaccine for certain types of the problem at Yakima. The vaccine is currently being given to many of the people in the Yakima area. It is an extremely safe vaccine, but is not effective for children under age

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