



Warm Springs Power Enterprises will dedicate its new building January 18 during an open house scheduled from 1-6:00 p.m. Blessing of the building will take place during this time. Information regarding Power Enterprises and energy and power on the Warm Springs Reservation will be provided. All community members are invited to attend.

COCC offers winter classes

The Central Oregon Community College winter term class schedule for Warm Springs is now available.

Community education classes to

be offered include: Life on the Reservation; Computer Open Lab; Using Lotus, Using Word Perfect.

Continued on page 5

Water quantification necessary for future planning

"Water holds the potential for economic development on many Indian reservations. It is also necessary for maintaining traditions, religions and culture of the people and the land."

Attorney and water resources consultant from Santa Fe, New Mexico, Steven Shupe pointed out in the American Waterworks Journal (October 1986) that in the past the U.S. Government failed to protect Indian water rights. Now, he explains, efforts are being made by Indians to obtain physical and jurisdictional control over water resources.

When reservations were set aside little if anything was said about water rights. A water provision was implied, however, and was upheld in a decision called *Winters vs. U.S.* in 1908.

The *Winters* Case revolved around non-Indian settlers diverting water from a stream that was the water source for two tribes on the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana. In 1905 a drought caused upriver users to take water from the stream before it reached the reservation. It was determined that Indian users had prior right.

The court decided that when the

reservation was set aside there was implicitly reserved to the tribes enough water to meet their "reasonable needs." Treaties began to be interpreted the way the Indian nations understood the words, not according to the technical meaning of the words.

Recent controversy regarding water rights considers the meaning of the term "reasonable needs" of Indians. The *Winters* Doctrine cited those needs to include irrigation, stock watering, and domestic use. Other court decisions have expanded the meaning to include water for fisheries and hydroelectric power, based on the idea that

easier. One central location will put a stop to the "run around" that some clients may currently be experiencing. The new facility will most likely be located at the northern most end of the industrial park.

Another important plus in this program, Rodgers said, is the inclusion of building rental payments in the program's annual operating budget, nearly \$30,000 per year. At that rate, the Tribe will be reimbursed for the construction of the warehouse within 10 years.

Eligible clients will have 93 different food items from which to choose, all in the various basic food groups. Juices, canned fruit and vegetables, dried beans, powdered eggs, canned meats, peanut butter, pasta, grains and nuts,

cereals, butter, evaporated and dried milk and cheese will be available. Food products will be distributed to individuals monthly.

The commodity food program is intended to provide the total nutritional needs of a person for one month, says Rodgers. Also, unlike other assistance programs, the commodity program is not prorated, thus making it possible for a person to receive the full allotment of food goods, approximately 75 pounds per month. Clients will have a choice of which assistance program they will be on, whether it be food stamps, general assistance or the commodity program.

According to Rodgers, there are currently 295 food stamp cases representing over 1,300 people.

The local commodity program will serve eligible clients on the reservation on the reservation and in adjacent Jefferson and Wasco counties.

Blood drive set

The next Red Cross community blood drive scheduled for Jefferson County will be held Thursday, December 13. The drive will be conducted at Mt. View Hospital and Nursing Home between 3 and 7 p.m. The goal for the December drive is 50 units of blood.

Donors should weigh at least 110 pounds, be 17 years of age or older and be in good health.

For more information, call Krista McVey at 475-6887.

Winter music program schedule

Madras High School	December 13	7:30 p.m.
Metolius Elementary	December 17	7:30 p.m.
Warm Springs Elementary	December 17	7:30 p.m.
Madras Jr. High	December 18	7:30 p.m.
Madras Elementary	December 19	1:15 p.m.

Nanitch Sahallie...

'Transitional living' helps clients

by Brent Merrill

The following article is part two of a three-part feature series about the Grand Ronde tribe's youth Keiser-based residential treatment center—Nanitch Sahallie. Part two of this series will focus on the Transitional Living Component of the treatment process as well as some of the center's employees and what their functions are.

Making the adjustment back into the mainstream of life can be very difficult for youths who have just spent 30 to 90 days in the safe, nurturing environment of a treatment facility.

And when the time comes to test those newly learned skills in the harsh environment of the real world, things can get pretty scary, no matter what age you are.

At Nanitch Sahallie, clients participating in the treatment program have the opportunity to take part in the center's Transitional Living Component. The TLC program was designed to provide a comfortable, supporting environment for clients with a high probability of relapse.

The program is set up to allow the clients to attend school or work within the boundaries of the component's guidelines. "The Transitional Living Component is a method of helping the client get back into their lifestyle while at the same time recognizing that they do not have full strength. It's the 'half-way house' concept," explains Nanitch Sahallie program director Joanna Rogers. "The client can go out, go to school, go to work and yet, in the evening, come back and work intensively on themselves."

According to tribal general manager Jim Willis the idea for the transitional living process has been around for some time. Willis explained the program as a "link between the treatment center and

the community. It has provided a safe haven for young people to continue to develop their skills and to think about ways to deal with their urges and addictions." It is accepted that some young people embrace the concept more quickly than others but, if enough self-confidence can be instilled in the client during their stay at the center, the chances for success rise dramatically. "It provides a bridge for the client to use and that is the real value of transitional living," said Willis.

In order for a client to be eligible for the TLC they must first have completed the intensive residential treatment program. "Kids normally in their third or fourth week of treatment experience a lot of anxiety because they have to leave, and then they have to put their tools to work. Transitional living provides them with a buffer," said Willis.

Activities associated with the component focus on the prevention of client relapse, the establishment of client support systems, the building of a client's self-esteem and decision making skills. "After a client goes through the treatment process they have the education that they need, but they might be having trouble putting it to use. That is when transitional living can be a wonderful thing," explained Rogers.

When you walk in the doors of Nanitch Sahallie the first person you normally see is receptionist Diane Harrison. Harrison began working for the treatment center in April of 1989 and since that time she has proven to be a valuable and competent employee. "I really like my job and I enjoy being a part of this program because I think we are making a difference in these young peoples' lives," she says.

Harrison's duties include taking care of discharge summaries, typing assessments and file organiza-

tion and updating. Harrison said that she also is responsible for notifying all those concerned when a client enters the program, graduates or checks out.

According to Willis, Harrison handles her responsibilities in a positive manner. "Diane is effective because she is confident and sincere. I think that is why the kids respond to her as well as they do."

When it comes to counseling the youths at Nanitch, one of the most effective counselors has been Jamie Fraser. Fraser began working for the Tribe in June of 1989 as an In-patient Counselor specializing in Aftercare. Fraser is involved with case management dealing, for the most part, with females. She also spends time lecturing and doing aftercare planning as well as working on relapse prevention.

Fraser explained that she was hired to deal with female clients specifically to help knock down the barriers that can be put up by a chemically dependent client. "When you're dealing with people who are chemically dependent, most of all of us in our disease have things that we've done that we have a lot of guilt and shame about," confides Fraser. "One of those areas that tends to be affected is sexuality and there are those times when it's a lot easier to share your feelings with someone who is the same sex. It really helps with the denial stage of the addiction."

Fraser said that she sees herself primarily as an advocate for the client in opposition to the disease. "I see as one of our primary responsibilities the need to identify what resources are available for our clients and then making use of them." Fraser said that "it is the client who has to do the work to stay on the path and it's up to me to make it fruitful for them."

When it comes to continuing a client's education while in treatment the responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Center's education coordinator Fiona MacNeill. MacNeill began working for the center in October of 1989 and she said her program has been changing and developing since that time. "This program never existed before I came on board and so things have changed continually as we've all evolved."

Currently MacNeill serves as the liaison between the clients and whatever school they left or may be going back to. "A big part of the program is motivation and some of the areas I try to work on are goals. I try to help them get more focused on where they are going."

When asked if she considers her job working with the kids a challenge, she said, "Yes, it's a thrill a minute. I'm always telling people that I don't have to go to movies anymore."

Part III of this series will focus on more of the employees, after-care and will also include conversations with clients on the responses to treatment.

the purpose of Indian reservations is to serve as a homeland for the tribe's residents and provide economic self-support.

Water-use planning by other users in a watershed has brought Indian water uses to court. In Arizona vs. California the court felt that the amount of water allocated to tribes should be fixed, based on technological and economic conditions in order to enhance planning and investment decisions. Following this court decision lawsuits were initiated across the nation demanding quantification of water.

Carter during his administration (1977-1981) urged states to negotiate water rights with tribes located within their boundaries.

In 1985 the State of Oregon Water Resources Department through legislative action received authorization to negotiate water rights with Oregon tribes.

The Warm Springs Tribes, after completing litigation in the Pelton Case, which gave it a voice in Portland General Electric's building a dam on waters bordering the Reservation, began preliminary steps in negotiating its water right with the State.

A tribal negotiating task force was appointed in May 1985 consisting of tribal council representatives, tribal administrators and tribal attorneys. The Water Negotiations Team was charged with developing a procedure to begin the work of collecting data and to begin work toward negotiations with the state.

Stetson Engineering has been working with the Tribe in a technical capacity in development of the plan. The Warm Springs Water Department is also involved in collecting data.

Three entities will sit at the negotiating table including the Tribe, representatives of the U.S. government and a negotiating team from the State of Oregon. Negotiations will be open to the public for observation but comments will be limited. Public involvement will be defined in further meetings between the State and Tribe.

Christmas program set for December 17

Enjoy "songs from around the world" at the Warm Springs Elementary Christmas Program Monday December 17 beginning at 7:30 p.m. This year's program will be held at the Warm Springs Community Center. Music director George Klos has been working closely with the children in preparation for this event.

Be careful

During the cold weather, more house fires are caused by heating equipment than anything else. Increase your home fire safety by following these common sense precautions:

- Keep combustibles away from sources of heat.
- Use heating devices only in the way they were intended to be used.
- Check electric heating appliances for frayed or damaged cords. This may indicate damage to the wiring underneath which, if used, may cause a fire.
- Place portable heaters at least three feet from walls.
- Check baseboard heaters often to make sure that combustible items are not lying on or near them.
- When cleaning ashes out of your woodstove or fireplace, use a metal container (never a paper bag), and immediately take outside.

This is only a short list of precautions you can take to ensure the safety of you and your family. If you have any questions, call Fire and Safety at 553-1634.

"Twin" stations to air

It won't be long before K-TWINS will evolve in the Bend radio market.

Central Oregonians will soon be able to tune into a "twin" set of FM radio stations on 96.5 and 98.3 and will hear a format that is not yet on the air here, says KWSI station manager John Stolz.

The 100,000-watt KWSI has operated for the last four years from a studio in Warm Springs near Kah-Nee-Ta Vacation Resort. The sales and administrative staff of KWSI recently moved to a 3,000-square-foot facility at 20450 Empire Avenue in Bend, which will be studio headquarters for K-TWINS. The Bend studio's pro-

gramming will be simulcast with the existing Warm Springs station, offering the "twin" FMs, according to Stolz.

The stations will broadcast a classic rock format on the two FMs, which will encompass all of Central Oregon, Stolz says.

But for now, KWSI's programming, engineering and management staff are busy putting the finishing touches on the K-TWINS stations at the Bend facility.

Stolz would not disclose possible names for K-TWINS; he said the FCC is still working on the names and they will be released when the stations begin broadcasting.

Museum needs name

The name of a place is very important. It identifies what it is, what it is about, and in some cases who it serves. A name is everything. The museum at Warm Springs has not had a formal name since its inception, although there have been several suggestions: the Warm Springs Tribal Museum; the Warm Springs Tribal Museum and Cultural Center; the Museum of the Three Confederated Tribes; the Museum of the Three Confederated Tribes at Warm Springs; the Warm Springs Heritage Center, among others. After discussion among Board members and the museum staff, we believe that now is the time to embark on a more formal community-wide campaign to find a name. We are seeking your suggestions.

Below is a small sampling of other tribal museums around the country, each in varying stages of development and each with its own unique history. This listing is provided merely to show the range of names that other tribal museums use and so that it may stimulate thinking as the Mid-Oregon Indian Historical Society begins its effort for a name.

Examples of names include: Acoma Tourist and Visitation Center, Acoma, New Mexico; Alabama-Coushatta Tribal Museum, Livingston, Texas; American Indian Community House and Gallery, New York, New York; Apache Cultural Center, Fort Apache, Arizona; Cherokee National Museum, Tahlequah, Oklahoma; Five Civilized Tribes Museum,

Muskogee, Oklahoma; The Heritage Center, Pine Ridge, South Dakota; Hopi Cultural Center Museum, Second Mesa, Arizona; Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico; Jacarilla Arts & Crafts Museum, Dulce, New Mexico; Makah Cultural and Research Center, Nehalem, Washington; Native American Center for the Living Arts, Niagara Falls, New York; Sealaska Heritage Foundation and Tribal Archives, Juneau, Alaska; Seneca Iroquois National Museum, Salamanca, New York; Stockbridge Munsee Historical Library and Museum, Bowler, Wisconsin; Yavapai-Apache Visitors Activity Center, Camp Verde, Arizona; Yugtarik Regional Museum, Bethel, Alaska; Zuni Archeology Program, Zuni, New Mexico.

The deadline for submissions is January 17, 1991. Suggestions can be sent or phoned in to the MOIHS office at 553-3331 to office manager Beulah Calica. If you have ideas for logos, please submit those, too.

All suggestions will be listed in the January 25 issue of *Spilyay Tymoo* and will include a write-in ballot which can be dropped off at the MOIHS office or mailed. Remember, there is one vote per person and all votes must be received by February 15, 1991. The single entry with the most votes will be the winner. The winning entry will be announced in the February 22 issue of *Spilyay Tymoo*. The winner will receive \$100.

Spilyay Tymoo

Staff Members

MANAGING EDITOR SID MILLER
ASSISTANT EDITOR DONNA BEHREND
PHOTO SPECIALIST/WRITER MARSHA SHEWCZYK
REPORTER/PHOTOGRAPHER SAPHRONIA CHOCHISE

FOUNDED IN MARCH, 1976

Spilyay Tymoo is published bi-weekly by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. Our offices are located in the basement of the Old Girls Dorm at 1115 Wasco Street. Any written materials to Spilyay Tymoo should be addressed to:

Spilyay Tymoo, P.O. Box 870, Warm Springs, OR 97761

PHONE:

(503) 553-1644 or (503) 553-3274

FAX No. 553-3539

Annual Subscription Rates:

Within the U.S. — \$9.00

Outside the U.S. — \$15.00