

Organization to tighten belt

Trusts—

Continued from page 1

they switch to the more conservative fund. In the Fixed Fund, the investments are less affected by market conditions and therefore remains safe from large swings in value. Council determines what age group of children will be able to make a choice (tentatively 13 to 17 year olds).

It is time for the parents of the minors to make a decision as to which fund to be invested in. A letter will be written explaining the alternate choices in further detail. A workshop will also be held to answer questions.

Education issues were also discussed at the meeting. Several in the audience expressed a wish to have the payment ages change from their current level to begin at possibly 25 years of age, after minors have become adults.

If you have concerns about the Minors Trust Fund please inform your Council members, as changes to the Trust Fund Agreement between the Tribes and US Bank requires Council action.

More than 60 supervisors and managers gathered at Kah-Nee-Ta last Monday to hear Confederated Tribes Chief Executive Officer Ken Smith call for a tightening of operational expenditures. Smith stated



Ken Smith

that because of the uncertainties in the timber market this year, he is asking for adjustments to help cover a projected shortfall of \$1.521 million in revenue.

The financial forecast showing revenues was adjusted after an analysis of the Tribe's timber operations was reviewed. In an effort to help Warm Springs Forest Products Industries meet its obligations, stumpage was reduced. Another factor is the uncertainty of the recommended annual allowable cut which is being studied by IRMP.

Smith requested that the general managers review their programs and come back within two weeks with a plan to reduce spending and yet maintain quality services. He said that the supervisors should take a hard look at their programs and assist their general manager in making those decisions.

Smith stated at the luncheon that he would like the supervisors and general managers to make the reductions, however he said, if they didn't, he would do it for them. "The goal is to balance expenditures with the projected revenue," Smith said.

DMJ Automotive offers "pump your own"

You can now "pump your own" gas at DMJ Automotive, formerly known as the Tribal Garage.

Owners Delford and Marita Johnson have made the change to self-service to "help keep the cost of gas down as much as possible."

DMJ is the only full service gas station to offer such services.

When at DMJ, customers are asked to step inside to pre-pay for fuel. A cashier will turn on a hose and customers can will then be able to pump their own gas. If help is

needed, someone will be available to assist. All oil is to be purchased inside.

Current prices for fuel are \$1.04.9 for regular and \$1.05.9 for no-lead.

Control burns offered to residents

Fire management will implement controlled burns on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation around homes to reduce fire hazards during the spring of 1991.

To qualify, the homeowner is required to visit the Fire Management office and contact the Fire Prevention Officer or Fire Management Officer. An appointment will be set up for an initial assessment of the area of concern. This will be done by a fire prevention team consisting of Fire Management and Fire & Safety members. The assessment will evaluate the amount and type of work needed to be done prior to Fire Management involvement. Certain conditions will be given to the homeowner as a result of the evaluation. These conditions are the responsibility of the homeowner and will have to be completed before any burning will take place. An example would be the removal of heavy debris such as piles of limbs near the home or weedgrass build-up immediately near the homes or sheds.

After these conditions are completed (by the homeowner/ requester) Fire Management will carry out the burns as weather

conditions, timeframes and safe burning conditions will allow.

These prescribed burns will be done on a priority basis with Senior Citizens and Handicapped persons being the highest priority. Subsequent requests will be handled on a first come, first served basis. There is a good possibility of Fire Management not being able to completely serve all requests being made however all effort to do so will be extended. If weather conditions change such that burning cannot be done safely the Fire Management staff will use the option of removing as much of the

hazards as possible. Handtools and powertools will be used to reduce the buildup and the fire management personnel will haul the refuse to the dump. If there is a lot of slash, there is a possibility of piling the refuse in a safe place to be burned when conditions will allow fire to be safely used as a reduction tool.

If you have any questions concerning this program please do not hesitate to call Dennis Thompson (Fire Prevention) at 553-1146 or 553-2413, Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00 am to 4:30 pm.

Career workshop set

You can learn how to evaluate what you know about yourself and how to apply that knowledge to making a career decision through a career planning workshop offered by Central Oregon Community College's counseling department.

Designed to help prospective students find out about college programs and the job market, several

workshops are set for this spring at the college.

All workshops are held in the Grandview Juniper Room. Workshop dates and times are as follows: April 10, 1 to 4 p.m.; April 25, 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.; May 8, 1 to 4 p.m.; May 23, 1 to 4 p.m.; June 5, 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

All workshops are free. To register call 385-5508.

Winter's Decision affirms Indian water rights

"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 points 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

Tiinowit moves to Yakima Sundome

Tiinowit Powwow moving to Yakima SunDome June 7-9, 1991. New features and opportunities at the famed celebration.

Tiinowit Benefit Concert Friday June 7; 7:00 p.m.-10:30 p.m.; General admission — \$10.00.

Tiinowit Powwow Saturday, June 8, Sunday, June 9; 11:30 a.m.-1:00 a.m.; General admission — \$2.50/day (6 & under, 60 & over free).

The Tiinowit Committee has decided to move the annual "Treaty Days" powwow to the Yakima SunDome after 16 years at the Toppenish Creek ancient ceremonial grounds near the town of White Swan on the Yakima Reservation. The SunDome is located in the city of Yakima on S. 10th St. Between Nob Hill & Pacific.

Tiinowit is now one of the largest powwows in North America, and the facilities at Toppenish creek are no longer large enough for everyone who wants to participate. We hope you will enjoy the larger, cleaner, modern facilities at the Yakima SunDome.

Registration for all drummers and dancers will take place at the SunDome Friday, June 7th 10:00 am-5:00 pm and Saturday, June 8th 8:00 am-11:00 am. The registration fees are \$5/dancer and \$40/drum. The Registered dancers and singers will not have to pay the "general admission" fee to the powwow on Saturday & Sunday.

Drum roll calls will be at 11:30 am & 6:30 pm on Saturday & Sunday. The grand entries will be at 12 noon and 7:00 pm. Our Host Drum will be Blackstone from Sweetgrass, Saskatchewan. The Masters of Ceremonies will be Kelly Looking Horse, Tom Mauchahty Ware, Charlie Tailfeathers, and Eric Robinson.

There will be over \$20,000 in total prize money. For the Drumming and Singing Competition, the prizes will be: 1st-\$1500; 2nd-\$800; 3rd-\$700; 4th-\$500; and 5th-\$400. Tiinowit will also provide day money for all intertribal drums. PA provided.

There will be six categories for the Adult Dance Competition: Men's Traditional, Grass, and Fancy; and Women's Traditional, Fancy, and Jingle Dress; with five places in each category as follows: 1st-\$800; 2nd-\$600; 3rd-\$400; 4th-\$300; 5th-\$200.

For the Children's Dance Competition, there will be four places in each category: 1st-\$200; 2nd-\$150; 3rd-\$100; 4th-\$75. The Powwow will also include a special Jingle Dress Honor Contest (girls 6-12) and Tiny Tots Special (7 and under).

There will be a campground with showers ad toilets right at the SunDome. The camping fee is \$5/family for all three days. Parking will be free of charge for all campers.

The 1991 Powwow will also include a Native American Fine Arts Show. Another addition this year is the special benefit concert on Friday June 7th, 7:00 pm-10:30 pm. A portion of the profits will be used to provide scholarship funds for Native Americans.

The concert will feature The Onion Lake Indian Dance Theatre of Saskatchewan. Onion Lake is a professional group of North American Indian dancers and musicians from Canada. Their performance consists of a kaleidoscope of traditional and contemporary dances including the Eagle Dance, the mysterious and ingenious Hoop Dance, and the Lord's Prayer presented in Indian sign language.

As a special international feature, the show will include the Kahurangi Maori Dance Company of New Zealand. The wonderful dance and subtle harmonies of Kahurangi bring to life the traditional culture of the Maori People of New Zealand.

The concert will also include the multi-talented Lara Lavi and her 6 piece band. Lara is a singer, composer, percussionist, keyboardist, sound designer and attorney for the Muckleshoot Tribe based in Seattle. Her beautiful voice and unique blends of rock, jazz and rhythm & blues are bound to please.

We are proud to announce that the benefit show will also feature

the elderly Latino musician Lalo Guerrero. The 73-year-old Lalo, who is known as a "living legend" wrote the music to Luis Valdez's hit play "Zoot Suit." His clever parodies of popular songs are certain to delight peoples from all different cultures.

For further information please write to: Tiinowit Committee; c/o One Heart; 6 South 2nd St., #917; Yakima, WA 98901; or call Charles Stewart (509) 452-6566 or Frederick Ike (509) 865-2390.

Tiinowit is a non-profit corporation organized by Yakima Indians to preserve Traditional culture and to share the Yakima tradition with non-Indians. Above all, we want to continue to teach our children the Indian Way of life which should not be forgotten.

The Tiinowit Powwow, Benefit Concert, & Fine Arts Show are sponsored by Security Pacific Bank, American Indian Heritage Foundation, and Washington State Dept. of Social & Health Services.

The Committee will not be responsible for accidents, injury, theft or short-funded travelers. No alcohol or drugs allowed.

The elders, adults and children of Tiinowit all welcome you to the Tiinowit 17th Annual International Powwow. We hope you will enjoy your stay in the sunny Yakima Valley.



Nancy Yubeta digs roots during Head Start field trip April 12. Students took their roots home with them to enjoy with their families.

Water quality, quantity proponents air concerns

Passion is inherent in discussions about water. That intensity is being fueled as both quality and quantity of water is failing to meet the needs of human activities.

Tension exists between the camps of water quality and water quantity as each struggles for control over the finite water resource, each believing it can better manage the resource, and each planning its utilization to support its own needs.

Success in society is closely tied to water development and future success in society will be tied to assuring water is available for use, and that it's quality meets standards essential for human use.

Deliberation on issues surrounding water quality and water quantity took place recently at Lewis and Clark College where attorneys, private interest groups and public agencies met to discuss the major differences between adherents of water quality and water quantity and the areas in which they agree and can further come together. Sponsored by Lewis and Clark School of Law and Waterwatch of Oregon, speakers discussed problems, presented scenarios and encouraged well thought-out land planning and laws to govern water.

Water law today was developed over a century ago. State and Fed-

eral governments encouraged the growth of water development. The "first in time, first in right" prior appropriation doctrine governed water use in the west and is still protected by its adherents.

The concept of water having other values besides watering crops and cattle and for use in mining gradually took hold. Instream rights became important and in 1915 Oregon passed an instream flow law which sheltered a stream from diversion. Other states also recognized the necessity of keeping water in the streams and passed instream water protection laws.

Competing interests including fisheries, industry, recreation, agriculture, local governments, federal governments and Indian tribes are faced with the fact that water quality and water quantity must be maintained if it is to be available for use.

The Clean Water Act gives the

Environmental Protection Agency the authority to take action regarding protection of water quality. Many of the users of water continue to degrade it, using it to dilute pollutants. Irrigators add chemicals to it from fields. Cattlemen allow livestock to reduce the water resource through their grazing practices.

Although relations between proponents of water quality and water quantity are sometimes tense, insuring the integrity of the water resource involves both camps. Enforcement of regulations, stronger instream water rights, water marketing, larger pollution fines, increased groundwater standards, water education and total watershed management are suggested ways to help water users protect the water resource. Technical and management capabilities are also available for protection of the resource, they only need to be utilized.

vs. U.S in 1908.

The Winter's 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.

Judge Wm. H. Hunt decided that when the reservation was set aside there was implicitly reserved to the tribes enough water to meet their reasonable needs. Treaties were, then, interpreted the way the Indian nations understand the words not according to the technical meaning of the words. In the Winter's case tribes did not give up their rights to take water when they ceded their land.

Recent controversy regarding water rights centers around the "reasonable needs" of Indians. The Winter's Doctrine cited "reasonable" to include irrigation, stock watering and domestic use. Other decisions have expanded that use to fisheries and hydroelectric power based on the idea that the purpose of Indian reservations is to serve as a homeland for the tribe's residents and provide economic self-support. The interpretation of the Winter's Doctrine would vary over time.

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 decision lawsuits demanding quantification of water were initiated. Water fluctuations and changes in the number of water users over time had to be considered in this theoretical plan. Hypothetical irrigation plans had to be drawn. Groundwater questions had to be considered.

During the Carter administration a ten-year plan was installed to negotiate water rights with tribes. Each state was encouraged to negotiate with tribes residing within its boundaries.

On January 15, 1975 Interior Secretary Roger Morten established a moratorium on ordinances and codes by tribes including water codes, until guidelines for adoption of such codes were formulated. The question of non-Indian allotment owners' use of reservation waters was answered when in 1981 it was decided that tribes could not prevent current users from using tribe's reserved water until the tribe is prepared to make beneficial use of such reserved water.

Tribes have responded in various ways to this moratorium, some by ignoring it and enforcing water codes without secretarial approval while other tribes are in various stages of the process of formulating water codes. Some tribes such as the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs initiated water codes prior to the effective date of the moratorium and therefore are able to manage their own water.

Continued on page 5

MHS teen parents plan conference

Students in the Madras High School Teen Parent Program have scheduled a Teen Parent Conference for Saturday, May 18. The conference will focus on the needs of teenagers including teenage parents.

Workshops will be held throughout the day and child care will be provided for children under four years of age until 3:00 p.m. At that time a workshop is provided which includes the children.

The registration fee for the conference is \$5.00 per person or \$8.00 per family. Pre-registration is en-

couraged. Registration in advance is required for community members and teenagers requiring childcare. Registration the day of the conference begins at 8:45 a.m. and work-

shops begin at 9:00 a.m.

For more information contact Teen Parent Program coordinator Lisbet Hornung at 475-7265.

Queahpama surpasses record

Caprice the one-quarter mile in 13.41 seconds, beating the previous national record of 13.89 seconds. His estimated speed was 98.6 MPH. The new record will be recognized throughout the U.S. and Canada as being the fastest in the nation.

Queahpama, on April 13 in Boise, Idaho, raced is 1966 Chevrolet

Continued on page 5

Spilyay Tymoo

Staff Members  
 MANAGING EDITOR . . . . . SID MILLER  
 ASSISTANT EDITOR . . . . . DONNA BEHREND  
 PHOTO SPECIALIST/WRITER . . . . . MARSHA SHEWCZYK  
 REPORTER/PHOTOGRAPHER . . . . . SAPHRONIA COOCHISE  
 TYPESETTER/RECEPTIONIST . . . . . SELENA THOMPSON

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