

# Spilyay Tymoo

News from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation

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OCTOBER 2, 1992

## Coyote News In Brief

**Open house scheduled**  
D.E. Manufacturing Enterprises will hold an open house October 8 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the old plywood plant building.

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**Smoke detector testing important**  
Checking batteries in smoke detectors is important for home safety.

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**Students learn success strategies**  
Planning time and budgets are strategies students can learn to help them succeed in college.

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**Tribal member comments needed**  
A provided questionnaire asks tribal members for responses on forest operation.

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**USDA office provides agricultural services**  
Technical information for producers is available through the USDA office in Warm Springs. Representatives are available from 9:00 to 12:30 p.m. each Thursday.

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**Activity bus available for students**  
Activity bus allows students to partake in school activities.

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**Improve children's ability to concentrate**  
Use positive talk, ask questions and set goals to help children learn skill of paying attention.

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**Deadline for the next issue of Spilyay Tymoo is October 9, 1992**

## Warm Springs reports 27 confirmed cases of hepatitis A

Feeling unusually tired? Do the whites of your eyes appear to be yellow? Does your skin have a yellowish cast? Answer yes to any of these questions and you should see a doctor immediately to be tested for hepatitis.

There are currently 27 confirmed cases of hepatitis A in the Warm Springs community. The first cases were reported in June and July and are believed to have come from the Yakima area. The most recent cases reported in Warm Springs are di-

rectly linked through family contact with the first cases believed to have come from Yakima. Warm Springs has seen more cases in the last three weeks than were reported in all of 1991. So far, approximately 500 Warm Springs residents, including

all children at the Early Childhood Education Center, have received gamma globulin injections.

Discounting a rumor that the ECE Center was the source of the hepatitis A outbreak, IHS Public Health Nurse Linda Knight stressed that the first hepatitis A cases occurred before ECE programs started earlier this fall. Spread of the virus has been through family contact; the gamma globulin vaccinations given at the ECE Center are a preventive measure.

Knight explained that the gamma globulin is a "generic vaccine" to help a person's immune system fight off all viral infections, not just hepatitis. The injections, acting as a booster to an individual's immune system, must be given within two weeks of exposure to the hepatitis A virus. The vaccine is a temporary measure that remains effective in a person's system four to six weeks.

Because of the overload of patients, two public health nurses from Chemawa and Yakima have come to Warm Springs to help with injections.

Hepatitis A is an inflammation of the liver. The viral infection is carried in the bowel movements. Symptoms may include fever, loss of appetite, nausea, tiredness and discomfort in the upper right side of the abdomen. Impairment of liver function may cause jaundice. There is no specific treatment for hepatitis. Rest and proper diet probably help reduce the duration of the disease. Diet should not include protein or fatty foods. Once a person is exposed to the virus, there is an incubation period of two to six weeks before any

symptoms appear. The majority of cases are mild and unrecognized, especially in children.

The hepatitis A virus is present in the stool and blood of an infected person. Hepatitis A is easily spread from person to person. It may be spread by transfer of virus-carrying stool from one person to the mouth of another as a result of improper hygiene in direct contact or in food handling. It can also be spread through contamination of drinking water and food products that have come in contact with a person's stool. Rarely, hepatitis A is spread by injection of an infected person's blood into another person either through blood transfusion or needle prick.

Hepatitis A can be prevented through good sanitation, proper care of the patient with the disease and through immunization. Good handwashing before handling food and after using the toilet are essential. And, if you have babies in diapers, wash your hands after changing and instruct other family members to do the same.

Hepatitis A is not spread by saliva or mouth kissing and you cannot get the disease just by being in the room with an infected person.

The Jefferson County Health Department has requested that "home-prepared food not be allowed" in 509-J classrooms until further notice. The Warm Springs ECE Center is voluntarily following this recommendation. Cookies, cupcakes and other "finger-foods" often sent to school for parties are good ways to pass the hepatitis virus among classmates. Only store-bought items should be brought to school for such events.



Un-nuh-nuh

All children at the Early Childhood Education Center have received gamma globulin injections to help prevent spread of the hepatitis A virus.

## State closes winter fishing season on Deschutes River bordering reservation

It may have taken five years for the wheels of justice to finally turn full circle, but now the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs can rest assured that the State's Deschutes River winter fishery, remaining open despite tribal efforts for closure, will be closed once and for all beginning November 1, 1992.

The Tribe first registered a complaint to the State Fish and Wildlife Commission about the winter fishing season in 1987. Despite that objection, the State decided to extend the season to year-round. Sports fishing regulations and seasons are reviewed every two years. During the review in 1989, the Tribe once again expressed their desire to have the winter season closed. Instead of closing the season, a memorandum of understanding was developed between the State and the Tribe. The season remained open.

In the spring of 1991, the Tribe submitted proposals to the State that would eliminate the winter season. In a letter to commissioners, the Tribe stated that if the State did not close the winter season, the Tribe would close all public use areas on the reservation, including Dry Creek, Indian Island in Lake Billy Chinook, the High Lakes area and Indian Park and eliminate public use of tribally-owned, off-reservation lands such as Sandy Beach and Sherar's Bridge and lower-Deschutes land in the vicinity of the mouth of the White River. "The year-round fishing season on the Deschutes River, where it forms the boundary of the Warm Springs Reservation must not be extended," stated the letter.

In their September 23 and 24, 1991 biennial meeting, the State closed the winter fishing season on the Deschutes from "Warm Springs to the lower end of White Horse Rapids." Confusion arose when Fish and Wildlife staff members began preparing regulations. They were unsure of what "Warm Springs" meant—from the Re-Regulating

Dam or Highway 26 Bridge. Commissioners, at an October meeting, all agreed the closure was intended to be in effect from the Bridge down to White Horse.

According to tribal attorney Howie Arnett, this meant there would be two stretches of the river—eight or nine miles bordering the reservation below White Horse and between the

Re-Regulating Dam and Highway 26 Bridge, that would be open year-round to the public. The Tribe was unhappy with the commission's decision and "reluctantly" accepted it.

Following this action, the Tribe, in late fall 1991, decided to pursue a court case against the State, but not without the support of the U.S. Government. The Tribe presented a liti-

gation request to the BIA. Following many months of consideration, the U.S. Department of Justice, in June of this year, agreed to sue the State with the tribe. However, the United States has in effect a policy that they must make every attempt to settle the case out of court. The Department of Justice was required to notify the State and give them a chance to

change the policy. The State of Oregon had until mid-July to respond.

At a September 23, 1992 meeting with the Tribe, ODFW commissioners unanimously decided to close the fishing season and return to regulations that existed in 1987. Trout fishing will close October 31, 1992 and steelhead fishing will continue until December 31, 1992. The season will remain closed until April 1993.

## Three tribal members lose their lives in tragic trailer fire

Only a pile of charred and twisted metal remains at 2356 Oitz Loop, the site of a tragic fire that took the lives of three tribal members Saturday, September 19.

Geraldine Suppah, age 32, her daughter Jerelyn Suppah, age 11 and Sharold Thomas, age 20, all died of smoke inhalation, according to autopsy results.

The fire apparently broke out between 5:30 a.m. and 6 a.m. A neighbor, after being alerted to the fire by friends who saw sparks shooting from the roof of the trailer, reported the blaze to fire and safety at 6:08 a.m. According to police logs, the first police officer arrived at the scene at 6:11 a.m., says Warm Springs Police Department Captain Don Courtney. He added that the first fire unit arrived immediately behind the officer at 6:15 a.m., with other units responding shortly thereafter. By the time crews arrived, the trailer was fully involved in flames, said crew members.

Courtney said there were between eight and 10 people, ranging between the ages of 11 and 43, in the trailer near the time the fire started. Point of origin of the fire was in the front room area of the small trailer. The state fire marshal's report was not released as of presstime. Courtney added there was evidence that there had been a party at the residence some time during the evening before the fire.

A next door neighbor was awakened by breaking glass when one of the visitors broke a window to escape the fire. He, too, called to notify

officials of the blaze. He noted that fire fighters had a difficult time removing the caps from a nearby fire hydrant. Firefighters stated that even

though they had difficulty removing the caps, progress in extinguishing the blaze was not hampered in any way.



A twisted mass of metal is all that remains as an ugly reminder of the tragic September 19 fire that took the lives of three tribal members.