



Indian Language students increase their speaking skills at daily lunches where they are allowed to speak only Indian languages. Betty Lou Lucio reviews word pronunciations.

Native American languages are alive and well

A recent report released by the Census Bureau shows that some Native American languages are alive and well in some areas of the United States while others are not. Despite the loss of Native language use in some areas of the U.S., the census reports that there is Native language usage in every state of the union. Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, Oklahoma and Utah make up the top five states in Native language usage. Of these states Alaska, New Mexico and Arizona all have several Native languages in the top five of the state's non-English speaking languages. In Alaska, Yupik is the number one non-English language spoken in the state, with Inupik and Eskimo being the fourth and fifth. In New Mexico and Arizona, Navajo is the second largest non-English language spoken behind Spanish. In addition, in New Mexico, Keres and Zuni make up the third and fourth largest non-English languages spoken in the state.

Using data collected during the 1990 census, about 16.6% of all Native Americans, or one in six among the nation's two million Native Americans over the age of five, grew up or are growing up speaking a native language. More Native Americans are bilingual than other members of society. Only 14% of all residents of the United States, or one person in seven among the nation's 230 million people, speak a language other than English in the home. New immigrants to the United States account for the majority of this.

Although it may appear that Native language usage among native Americans is high compared to other groups in the U.S., what skews this data is the high literacy rate among the Navajo. Of the 331,758 Native Americans over the age of five who speak a Native language at home, 148,530 or 45% of the total are Navajo speakers. Because of this large number of Navajo speakers, the Navajo language was listed as one of the top twenty-five non-English languages spoken in all of the United States and the tenth non-English language spoken in the western states. If we subtract the Navajo from the total of Native language speakers in the U.S. then only 9%, or less than one in ten Native Americans over the age of five speak a Native language at home.

Despite this, a large diversity of Native languages still exist in the United States. For instance, California lists 74 different Native languages spoken within the state. The majority of the states listed at least one dozen or more different Native languages spoken within their boundaries.

For purposes of the 1990 census, the Census Bureau recognized 170 different Native American languages. These separate distinctions, though often combined several linguistic dialects under one title. For instance, under Dakota they list Assiniboine, Lakota, Oglala and Sioux. Thus, the

Be informed about fire safety; keep children out of danger

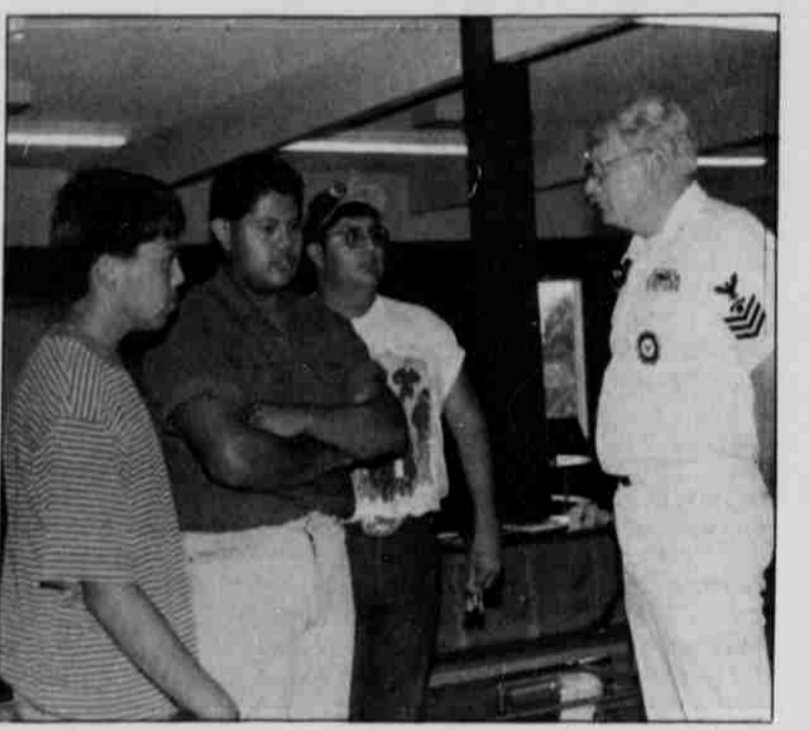
Facts
Children set an average of 15 fires a day in Oregon.
Of every 100 people who die in child-set fires, 85 are children.
Death by fire is the leading cause of accidental death of children in the home.
A child can easily start a fire by playing with matches or lighters.
What You Can Do
Many children play with matches and lighters and set fires out of curiosity. The most effective intervention for curious children is fire safety education.

Keep matches and lighters out of children's sight and reach. Even toddlers can use lighters and kitchen matches to start a flame.
Teach preschool children to tell a grown-up if they find matches or lighters.
Teach school age children to give matches and lighters to a grown-up. Praise your child whenever he or she does this.
Teach your child how to say no when friends suggest playing with fire.
Teach children that fire is a tool, not a toy. Talk about the ways grown-

ups use different tools (cooking tools, repair and building tools, hobby tools).
Explain how grown-ups use matches to light candles, start a campfire or light a barbecue.
Teach your school age child the safe use of fire. Provide opportunities for your child to light matches under a grown-up's supervision, such as lighting the candles on a birthday cake.
What To Do If Your Child Sets a Fire
As a parent or caregiver of young children, take any fire play seriously. If your child sets a fire, use an immediate consequence such as taking away a privilege or using time-out.
Depending on your child's age, talk (don't lecture or scold) about the dangers of fire.
Get immediate help if a child sets a second fire. Your call to the fire department will be kept confidential.
Getting help will prevent this behavior from becoming worse.
How to get Help
Call your local fire department. Many departments have personnel with special training in how to help kids who set fires.
An education specialist will interview you and your child and will recommend fire safety education or counseling.
Contact your child's school counselor. He/she can help you deal with a variety of behavior problems.
The staff at the Office of State Fire Marshal will also help you locate someone in your community who will see you and your child.
How the Community Can Help
Ask retailers to display lighters out of reach of children.
Support measures that allocate more resources to children's programs which emphasize safety education.
The child who sets fires may be your child, the child next door or the child down the block. It's everyone's responsibility to keep themselves and their communities safe from fire.
Contact Fire and Safety at 553-1634 for more information.

Keep yards neat, keep yards safe

Attractive yards are safe yards
Plan landscaping with fire prevention in mind. Provide open space and plant fire resistant species for your landscaping.
Fire that starts in the forest and spreads to residential areas can be stopped. Most homes that are surrounded by at least 30 feet of defensible space can withstand wildfires. Additional clearing is necessary if you live on a hillside or are surrounded by heavy forest fuels.
Creating a defensible perimeter around your home is easy. The following tasks are the basic things you need to do to protect your home against wildfire.



Military recruiters met with students during a career fair held Friday, June 24 at the Agency Longhouse.

• Maintain a non-combustible space around your home by clearing all flammable vegetation a minimum of 30 feet from around the structure. Remove dead leaves, dry grass, underbrush and other flammables from the area bordering your structure.

• Trim large trees near your house eliminating limbs that hang over your home or garage roof. Large trees should be planted at least 10 feet from the outer walls of your home.

• A well-pruned and watered landscape around your home will serve as a green belt and fire line preventing it reaching the walls of your structure.

• Depending on where you live in the Northwest, consider choosing these low growing and less flammable plants and trees for your defensible area.

Hard woods are less flammable than pine, fir or other conifers.
The following less flammable tree species must be adapted to specific environmental conditions:

Fireproof your roof
Fire officials say that untreated wood shake roofs, which can catch wind-blown sparks, are the number one cause of home losses in wildland areas. So your roof should be made of non-combustible or fire resistant materials. Some jurisdictions may allow the use of factory treat wood shakes. You should check with the local fire protection agency for the most fire resistant roofing materials used extensively in your area.

Continued on page 6

Timber Committee requests tribal member input, comments

The Proposed Abbot Timber Sale is located in the Clackamas watershed within the McQuinn Strip in the northwest corner of the reservation. Public input and comments are being solicited from the Tribal Committee by July 4, 1993.

The Proposed alternatives considered are: A. No Action; B. TRIM-Plus, with restrictions; C. TRIM-Plus, amenities; and E. TRIM-Plus, two entries.

A. No Action
The goal of this alternative is to maintain the area's existing condition and uses. The current activities of livestock grazing and recreation would still continue. This alternative proposed no commercial harvest for the sale area for the ten-year planning period (1992-2001).

B. TRIM-Plus, with restrictions
This alternative proposes harvest levels in accordance with the targets provided by the TRIM-Plus harvest model, and will adhere to restrictions

on adjacency and opening-size limits. This alternative proposes timber harvest on 1215 acres for a total estimated gross volume of 48.9 million board feet.

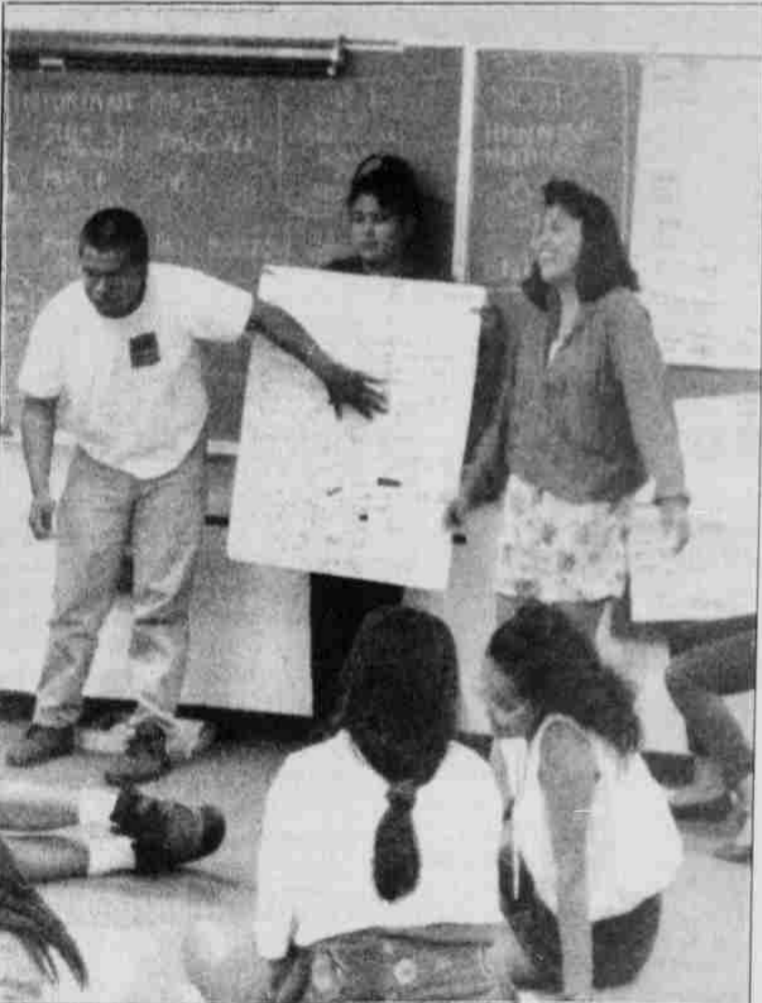
C. TRIM-Plus, without restrictions
This alternative proposed harvest levels in accordance with the targets provided by the TRIM-Plus harvest model, but will not be restrained by adjacency and opening-size restrictions. This alternative incorporates new harvest units into areas with mixed stand conditions (some harvested, some not harvested) in an effort to minimize fragmentation of the forest landscape. New units are aggregated, rather than dispersed. This alternative proposes timber harvest on 1171 acres for a total estimated gross volume of 48.6 million board feet.

D. TRIM-Plus, amenities
This alternative strives to meet TRIM-Plus targets while providing more amenity benefits to non-timber resources. Emphasis is placed on

harvest prescriptions which benefit non-timber resources. Clear-cut areas are minimized and replaced by shelterwood and thinning units. This alternative proposes timber harvest on 978 acres for a total estimated gross volume of 39.5 million board feet.

E. TRIM-Plus, two-entry
This alternative proposes harvest in accordance with the targets provided by the TRIM-Plus harvest model, but partitions the harvest over two (2) entries for the ten-year period; one in 1994, the second in 1998. Adjacency and opening-size restrictions will apply. This alternative proposes timber harvest on a total of 1048 acres for an estimated gross volume of 42.9 million board feet.

IF WE TRY conference--Continued from page 1
related activities with family support will contribute to the success of self, families and community in both an urban and reservation setting.
Pre-registration deadline is July 9, with on-site registration \$15 higher. Conference fees are \$50 per student; \$65 per adult and \$125 for families (up to five, with each additional person \$50). Fees include workshops, a lunch and banquet. Limited scholarships available on request.
To register contact IF WE TRY, American Indian Association of Portland, 1827 NE 44th Ave., Suite 225, Portland, OR 97213. For more information contact the office at (503) 249-0296.



Harry Hittake, Rima Crookedarm and Louisa Tuckia tell explain how they would clean-up the Reservation at the Futures For Children meeting.

Hantavirus cause of mysterious deaths

An illness which caused 16 deaths in and around the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah is suspected to be caused by a hantavirus carried by rodents.
The hantavirus has been occurring worldwide, emerging after the virus mutates into a new form in the various locations. Strains of the virus have been linked to chronic kidney disease at other places but is causing respiratory

problems in the Southwest.
Hantaviruses appear in places where they had previously been unknown. Health officials have linked the virus to the deer mouse, which inhabits the area. Each strain of the virus is associated with a different rodent.
Other diseases resulting from the hantavirus carried by the deer mouse may have occurred in the past with no association being made to the virus.

Cultural resources included in planning

A 15-month project will result in a long-term management plan for the use of approximately 1,400 acres of National Forest System Lands at the confluence of the Sandy and Columbia Rivers. The 1986 legislation, that created the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area designated this site as a Special Management Area. The National Scenic Area Management Plan has identified it as a location for an orientation and information center.

enhancement; visual quality; archaeological and cultural resources; relationship of the Sandy River Delta site to other National Scenic Area facilities; opportunities for cooperative management; and effect of noise from recreational activities and off-site freeway traffic.
The primary purpose of this "gateway" site is to welcome and orient visitors to the national Scenic Area, with the purpose of dispersing them throughout the gorge. A secondary purpose is to provide on-site interpretation and recreation opportunities. Major on-site interpretive themes would be related to native American culture and the history of the area, particularly related to Lewis and Clark's exploration. The gateway facility would be designed to accommodate 350 to 500 people at one time.

An Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared for the Sandy River Delta and five alternatives have been developed by the project's consultant team and agency's interdisciplinary team. Lands owned by the State are also included in the Sandy River Delta area requiring integrated planning with State representatives.
The EIS will address all issues identified during tours, an open house and design discussions. Some issues have been identified as the most significant including: access from Interstate highway 84; size and location of facilities; recreational activity development; public safety and control; control of noxious weeds and reintroduction of native plant species; restoring and maintaining natural hydrologic regimes; wetlands restoration and enhancement; Fish and wildlife habitat restoration and en-

The project schedule calls for release of a Draft EIS for public review in mid-to late summer, with completion of a Final EIS by the end of the year.
Public involvement opportunities during the EIS comment period will be announced.
For further information about this project contact Virginia Pugh at the NSA office, (503) 386-2333 or Laura Hudson at David Evans & Associates, (503) 223-6663.



Vandals made their presence known in late June with gang-related graffiti at the new park on portable toilets and basketball back boards.

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