

Spilyay Tymoo

(Coyote News)

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Coyote News In Brief

Baptists hold Vacation Bible School
Over 50 Warm Springs youth attended, and enjoyed, the annual fete at the Baptist Church
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Building for the future
Part of the Full Gospel Church has been razed to make way for a new sanctuary.
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Thomas attends retreat
Leslie Thomas traveled to Switzerland to attend an international religious retreat.
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Timber toured
Buses headed to the woods last week for the annual timber tour.
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Education matters
Warm Springs Elementary is called "my school" by 10 new teachers.
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Parents express concerns
A local parents group has called attention to poor student performance and high dropout rates among Warm Springs students--again.
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Old timer remembered
As time passes, memories begin to fade, but not for Dan Macy, who remembers Histo.
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We're looking for interesting stories and photos (if available) of the 1964 flood. The 30-year anniversary of the "Big One" is coming this winter. Keep Spilyay in mind when remembering the good ol' days. Call us at 553-3274 with your memories.

Deadline for the next Spilyay Tymoo will be Friday, September 9

Five-point elk slaughtered; meat left untouched



Wasted resource--A bull elk was killed out of season by yet unidentified poachers.

A five-point bull elk, believed to be between two and three years of age, was found dead at the edge of a remote logging road the afternoon of August 25. The elk was apparently killed earlier the same day. It had been shot in the shoulder and fell just 10 feet from where it had been hit. Its throat had been cut, but no meat had been removed from the carcass.

Elk season on the reservation does not open until November 1. According to the Tribal Law and Order Code, poaching penalties for tribal members are: 1st conviction: A fine not to exceed \$150, sentenced to not more than 20 days in jail, or both; 2nd conviction: A fine not to exceed \$250, not more than 60 days in jail, or both; 3rd conviction: A fine not to exceed \$500, not more than six months in jail, or both. In addition, weapons and the vehicle used in the incident can be seized as evidence. The Fish and Wildlife Committee can also suspend a tribal member's identification card, which would ultimately nullify a member's treaty rights.

Non-members found guilty of poaching on the reservation are dealt with similarly. They are often expelled from the reservation for a relatively long period of time and are also charged with trespass and are subject to applicable state laws.

Reservation residents are reminded to report poaching immediately and to help be responsible for tribal resources. Anyone having information about this or other poaching incidents should call Oliver Kirk at 553-3349.

NMFS refuses to accept tribes' proposed Columbia fishery

"The federal government proved the Indians were wrong," said Delbert Frank, Sr., a Warm Springs elder and long-time member of the tribe's fish committee. "We were wrong to trust the federal government. For more than 50 years, we believed that the government would do as it promised; that it would mitigate for the fish losses; that it would restore the salmon and protect our treaty rights."

"All they've done is take our fish downriver and put them in hatcheries and then let the dams kill the rest," he said. "Now we have none for our needs."

Frank's comments were prompted by the National Marine Fisheries Service's refusal August 25 to approve a tribal proposal for September fishing dates. The decision occurred at a meeting of the Oregon/Washington Compact. Without federal approval, the Compact was unwilling to adopt the tribal recommendations.

The tribes--Warm Springs, Umatilla, Yakama and Nez Perce--proposed two three-day fishing periods in September to catch harvest salmon stocks. About 30,000 fall Chinook and 15,000 steelhead from this year's runs are not needed for spawning escapements and are allocated for tribal harvest under the court-ordered Columbia River Fish Management Plan.

While trying to take these harvestable fish, tribal members would also catch a small number of wild Snake River fall Chinook. For this reason, the National Marine Fisheries Service has indicated that it would give a "jeopardy ruling" to

tribal fisheries that occur after September 3. A jeopardy ruling would close the Indian fishery.

None of the activities that cause salmon mortalities have yet been judged to "jeopardize the continued existence" of the Snake River Chinook. The tribes' fishery would be the first. Tribal harvests constitute only two percent of all Snake River fall Chinook mortalities, while the hydrosystem is responsible for an estimated 70 percent of the mortalities, and habitat and hatchery losses account for more than 20 percent.

According to Frank, to restore the salmon runs, the tribes will have to do it themselves. "We'll probably have to take it to court again," he said. Before taking this current dispute to court, the tribes may first pursue dispute resolution procedures under the United States v. Oregon Columbia River Fish Management Plan. United States v. Oregon is the federal court case that upheld the tribes' treaty fishing rights in a 1969 decision. If the tribes decide to litigate, the matter would be heard in U.S. v. Oregon, which remains under the continuing jurisdiction of the federal court.

The federal court's interpretation of the four tribes' treaties is that they protect the tribes from conservation regulations that discriminate against them and require such regulations to first restrict non-Indian activities.

The fall season fishery (as it is called) is the last remaining commercial fishery for tribes whose members have relied on salmon for livelihood for thousands of years. The tribes reserved their rights to take fish for livelihood in 1855 treaties with the United States.

At an earlier meeting, the Compact approved a tribal season for August 29 through September 3, the first of three commercial fishing periods proposed by the tribes. It was the remaining two fishing periods the Compact and the federal government rejected August 25.

Tribes studying feasibility of reservation gaming

Casino style gambling is expanding across North America at a remarkable pace. In addition to the traditional gaming markets in Nevada and Atlantic City, limited casino gambling has been approved in historic towns in South Dakota and Colorado. Among the most rapid and significant expansions of casino style gaming in the United States are casinos on Indian trust land. High stakes gaming operations on Indian lands have become an important source of jobs and income to many tribes around the country.

The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla and the Grande Ronde Indians have been in the news recently as they negotiated compacts with the State of Oregon. They are pursuing development of gaming operations. The Cow Creek Band of Umpquas already operate a gaming facility on their reservation near Canyonville, and the Siletz are seeking to reach agreement with the state on a casino near Salem.

The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs could be the latest to enter the gaming arena. "The Confederated Tribes are conducting a feasibility study on gaming," said Rudy Clements. According to Clements, director of Public Information for the Tribe, Tribal Council authorized the study and there are a number of people involved in gathering information. Some members of Tribal Council recently traveled to Minnesota and also visited gaming tribes in Oregon. Clements said specific areas of study include a market study, financial projects and an impact analysis.

The Confederated Tribes is examining gaming as an industry that could alleviate some of the pressure on the Tribes' forest. The Tribes have developed their timber and water resources over the years to help meet the financial demands of a growing population on the 640,000 acre reservation. Unlike county and state governments who have a tax base to defray costs, tribal government relies on money earned from reservation resources to provide services to the people. According to Charles "Jody" Calica, tribal Natural Resources manager, at least 95 percent of the annual tribal budget comes from the Tribes' natural resources, Calica said. "Other natural resource opportunities

such as tourism, manufacturing, retail services and commercial services are areas that could be developed to bring in an additional \$15 million to \$20 million a year." Tribal Council is seeking ways to diversify the reservation economy, with gaming being one of the potential avenues.

As to the location of a casino, Ken Smith, tribal Secretary/Treasurer, said, "We are a long way from any conclusions as to the viability of a gaming venture. We are looking at the feasibility of a gaming operation, and if we should decide to take it a step further, there are a number of sites to be considered." Smith said Kah-Nee-Ta would be a natural consideration because of the existing amenities. "Quality lodging, dining,

gift retail and other recreational facilities are already in place. Kah-Nee-Ta is Kah-Nee-Ta, and if we did decide to open it to gaming, it would be on a small scale." Smith continued, "Kah-Nee-Ta has developed its own clientele over the years and we wouldn't want to change that. If there is gaming, it would just be one of the amenities, like golfing or horseback riding." Smith said the Tribe could decide to locate a gaming facility somewhere else. "A potential site for a major facility is the northwestern corner of the reservation on or near US Highway 26. The site is closer to the Portland metropolitan area, and it has better access and a significantly larger population base upon which to draw."

If Tribal Council does decide gaming would be beneficial for the Tribe, it will be brought to a vote of the tribal membership.

1994 Annual Conference of Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians Kah-Nee-Ta Resort September 12-15
For more information, contact ATNI (503) 230-0293

King Royal Bros. Circus to play in Warm Springs

The Texas Based King Royal Bros. Circus will present an old fashioned "Under the Big Top" 3-

ring Wild Animal Circus which will be here on Saturday, September 10 and will be located at the Pi-Ume-

Sha field behind the Community Center. Show times will be at 3:30 and 6:30.



King Royal Bros. Circus is coming to Warm Springs Saturday, September 10.

The Circus is, in fact, the oldest form of entertainment in recorded history. And in America, the circus has traditionally been a favorite of both young and old for many generations. Before the advent of Television, circus provided a unique form of entertainment that made it's coming to town a holiday. Today, with modern electronics dominating our lives, the public seldom experiences the traditional circus that brings live exotic animals and fearless performers to audiences. The King Royal Bros. Circus allows the opportunity to look back and relive a glorious page of our nations rich and colorful history. The King Royal Bros. Circus features an exciting collection of more than a dozen exciting acts, including wild cats and their trainers, aerial and acrobatic performers, clowns, elephants and a exotic petting zoo for the children. It's 100 minutes of thrills! And all under one giant big tent.

The event is being sponsored by the Warm Springs Recreation Department. Advanced tickets will be available at \$4 for children and \$6 for adults. The day of the circus they will cost \$6 for children and \$10 for adults. They may be purchased through CR Began at the Warm Springs Community Center. For more information you may call 553-3244 or 3243.