

University of Oregon Librai
Received on: 10-20-94
Spilyay tymoo.

35¢

OR. COLL.
E
75
.S68
v. 19
no. 21
October
14, 1994

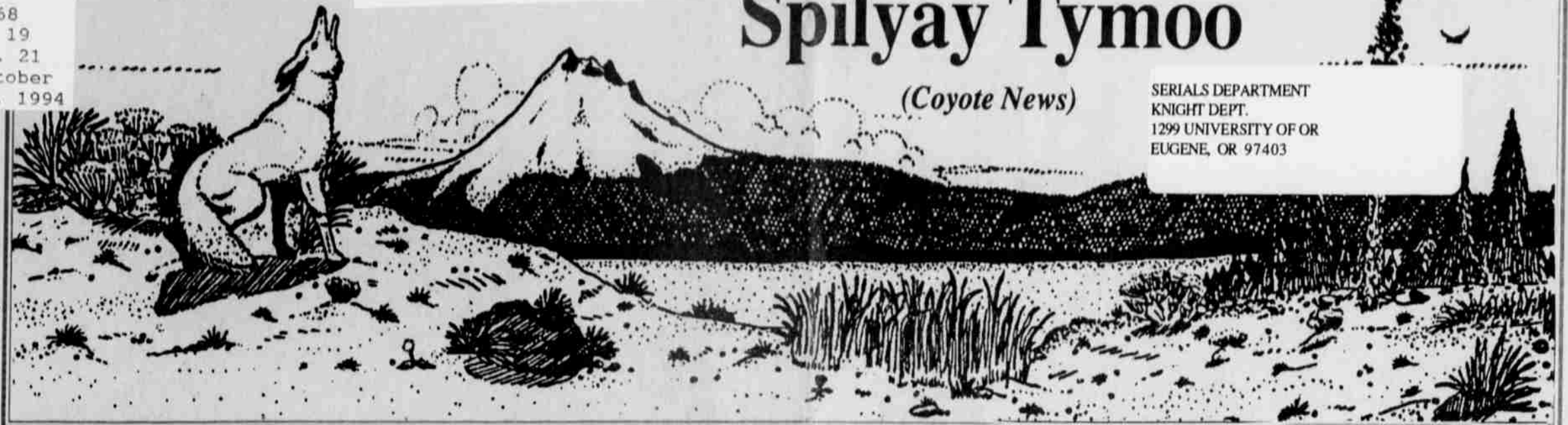
P.O. Box 870
Warm Springs, OR 97761
Address Correction Requested

U.S. Postage
Bulk Rate Permit No. 2
Warm Springs, OR 97761

Spilyay Tymoo

(Coyote News)

SERIALS DEPARTMENT
KNIGHT DEPT.
1299 UNIVERSITY OF OR
EUGENE, OR 97403



VOL. 19 NO. 21

P.O. BOX 870, WARM SPRINGS, OR 97761

OCTOBER 14, 1994

Coyote News In Brief

Women and wellness
The fourth annual Women's Wellness conference was held October 5-8 at the Warm Springs Community Center.
Page 2

Seniors look to future

Two local high school students look forward to future in field of business.
Page 2

Employee remembered

Unbelievably, it's been a year since Marsha Shewczyk was killed in a car accident. Spilyay offers a few words and photos by her and of her.
Page 3

Hackle Hackers donate funds

Fishermen and golfers, this group of men has made a monetary donation to the tribe for the past nine years for youth activities.
Page 5

Check batteries

When the time changes on October 30, be sure to change the batteries in your smoke detectors.
Page 5

Oregon Indian Open draws big field

It was an international crowd at the 14th annual tournament sponsored by Levi Bobb.
Page 6

Cut the cost of costumes

Inexpensive costumes can save you money plus help you exhibit your creative flair.
Page 7



Spilyay has some COOL looking caps for sale. The red, white and blue caps feature embroidered lettering and a handsome Spilyay. These top-quality caps are just \$10 each. Visit the office and pick yours up today!

Proposed budget posted

If it's October, it must be budget time. Tribal Council worked all of September to prepare the proposed 1995 operating budget. Unlike past years, the 1995 budget proposal shows minimum and maximum budgets, each dependent upon the allowable annual cut and the omission or addition of a "wish list", including initiatives which total over \$6 million.

According to the proposal, total anticipated revenues will be either \$26.6 million or \$30.6 million, depending on the annual allowable cut. Total proposed expenditures, depending on approval, range between \$26.1 million and \$33.4 million. These two figures include a \$4.4 million in per capita payments to enrolled tribal members.

Of particular interest are the initiatives, which may be considered for referendum next year. Potential referendum projects include an Island Water System, Seekseequa Subdivision water system, Deschutes Water Plant modification, commercial corridor utilities, waste water treatment facility, Sidwater water storage tank and the addition of one acre cell to the Simnasho lagoon. Also considered are a records center building and three modular units, one

Continued on page 2



Lake Billy Chinook 30th anniversary celebration was held Saturday, October 8 at the Cove State Park with Pierson Mitchell conducting opening prayer and ceremonies.

Dioxin levels may be higher among Indian people

Survey results released recently to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reveal that Columbia River Indians consume more fish than most Americans and consequently may be exposed to higher levels of waterborne toxins such as dioxins.

The fish consumption survey of tribal members was conducted by the Portland based Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission on behalf of the four Columbia River tribes. This report is the most scientifically sound, interview-based fish consumption survey recently done for a minority group.

The survey documents that tribal members consume fish at an average rate of 581.7 grams (2.1 ounces) per day, or approximately nine times the estimated national fish consumption rate of 6.5 grams (.23 grams) per day.

The tribes, CRITFC and the EPA began their investigation of fish consumption in 1990 and 1991 in response to concerns that tribal members catching and consuming Columbia River fish for ceremonial and subsistence purposes might be at increased risk to adverse health effects from exposure to toxins, such as dioxins, furans and other organochlorine chemicals that accumulate in fish tissue.

Begin the healing walk

Together, we face many difficult times. As the tribes begin to take steps forward to become a healthier community, we also begin to see the benefits that will come to our people and our children.

Looking down the road to the future is sometimes scary. But, together we can begin the walk. Making changes means taking a risk. The sensitive areas that affect our lives will begin to surface as we strive to become a healthier Indian nation.

On October 26 and 27, a conference, "Family Strengths and Spirituality Gathering IV" will be held at the Agency Longhouse. It will be a special time for our people to gather and speak to the concerns surrounding the losses we've experienced through suicide.

Registration begins at 8 a.m. daily with presentations beginning at 9 a.m. Lunch and dinner will be provided daily at no cost.

Agenda items include: Trauma: Family, friends and community; Awakening Our Beliefs; Coping with Suicidal Thinking? Walking Forward After Loss; Our Belief Systems: What to do, and why we do it. Validating our local beliefs; Keeping still: Why is it important and what does it mean? Rites of Passage, Growth; Cleansing, Lighting Up, Prayer; Washing our Tears and Healing Dances.

A special time has been set aside to acknowledge our firefighters, emergency medical staff and police staff and drum groups.

Please, won't you begin the community healing walk with us. It is a time to gather and talk. A time to share, a time to begin a healing journey. Join us and bring someone with you whom you feel will benefit from this gathering.

The EPA has identified ingestion of contaminated fish as the main route of human exposure to waterborne toxins. Federal and state regulatory agencies use the estimated national fish consumption rate of 6.5 grams per day when developing human health based water quality criteria and standards for toxins. Those standards are then used to issue permits to industrial polluters.

Today, the entire Columbia River in Oregon, all 309 miles; all of the Snake River in Washington and the Columbia River from Priest Rapids Dam to the Oregon-Washington border violate the water quality criteria for dioxin. Dioxin is a highly toxic chemical produced as a by-product by chlorine using pulp and paper mills, from burning of waste by hospital and municipal incinerators and other industrial polluters.

"In light of this tribal survey and in light of US EPA's recent conclusions on the toxicity of dioxin and related compounds, we have reason to believe that the health of tribal members is not being adequately protected by existing federal and state policies," said Ted Strong, CRITFC Executive Director.

"We urge the EPA and the two states to launch an immediate region-wide re-evaluation of the dioxin and other human health based water quality criteria and standards based on the fish consumption rate of 6.5 gpd.

"In addition, we urge an investigation of the industrial permits issued under those criteria and standards for possible violations of President Clinton's Executive Order

on Environmental Justice and the Civil Rights Act," he said. CRITFC, the tribes and EPA are beginning a multi-agency effort to determine levels of toxic contaminants in fish and sediment samples collected in the vicinity of tribal fisheries. Strong said that CRITFC and the tribes plan to work with EPA and other federal and state agencies to determine the adequacy of existing water quality criteria for toxins and to continue assessing tribal members' exposure to the toxins.

The fish consumption survey was funded by the EPA's office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has agreed with the four tribes—Nez Perce, Umatilla, Yakama and Warm Springs, that the progeny of the fall chinook now being trapped at Lower Granite Dam will be released back above the dam into the natural habitat.

This summer, NMFS and the tribes were in disagreement over how to return enough endangered fall chinook to spawning grounds in the Snake River Basin. NMFS wanted only to restrict tribal fisheries. The tribes recommended altering dam operations and letting the hatchery fall chinook return to spawning grounds rather than trapping them at the dam. The dispute ended in federal district court when Judge Malcom Marsh made a ruling that allowed tribal fishing to proceed. The judge also urged NMFS and the tribes to

work on an agreement about the trapping and use of hatchery fall chinook.

"This is what you call the beginning of a real recovery plan," said Doug Dompier, CRITFC biologist. In 1990, NMFS began trapping fall chinook at Lower Granite Dam where the chinook were sorted and the genetically "impure" hatchery fish killed. "Even though these fish crossed eight dams to get to the Snake River, the state and feds didn't want any hatchery fish that weren't purely Snake River stocks to spawn with the other," said Dompier.

Over the years state and federal

Continued on page 8

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 8

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Youth receives whipping; traditional law followed

The Warm Springs Tribal Law and Order Code, part 2 of 201.015 states, "When necessary, the Court shall apply the laws of traditional custom and usage as is generally accepted by the Tribes. Where there is doubt as to custom or traditional laws, the Court shall obtain the advice of at least two impartial tribal elders who are familiar with the custom and usages."

That traditional law was utilized last month when a 17-year-old tribal member youth was whipped in mid-September by a designated traditional whipman. The whipping was witnessed by several people, including the presiding judge, an elder, juvenile coordinator, and the youth's parents, siblings and grandmother. The youth received five whips with a belt. Identity of the youth, whipman and elder were not released.

Whippings, say juvenile coordinator Daisy Ike, will be used as a "last resort." The youth in this case was a habitual runaway and was involved in the juvenile court system for over two years for numerous infractions. "We've been wrestling with this case for over two years," said assistant juvenile coordinator Charles Tailfeathers. "We were surprised at the ruling." The youth's parents appealed the judge's decision.

Continued on page 2

Annual Show coming Oct. 15

Warm Springs 7th Annual Arts & Crafts Show will be held at the Warm Springs Community Center, October 15, 1994 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Everyone is welcome.

Crafts, artwork, beadwork, shawls, pillows and many other items will be on display for sale by Warm Springs Tribal and community people.

No admission and plenty of parking space is available to the public. For more information, call Carol Allison at the Warm Springs Community Center at (503) 553-3243.

Abuse/Neglect training set

Everyone is welcome to attend the Child Abuse and Neglect Training being held October 20-21, 1994, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., at Kah-Nee-Ta Resort.

Lunch is on your own.