

Construction of the Indian Head Gaming Center foundation began last week. Expected completion date is mid-September.

State adopts welfare reform

The Senate earlier this week passed the Family Responsibility Act—Welfare Reform by a margin of 20 to 10. The floor debate was led by Senate Health and Human Services Committee Chairman Stan Bunn, author of the legislation.

The Act (SB 1117) creates new statutes increasing incentives for parents receiving Aid to Dependent Children to complete their high school education, acquire skills needed to enter the work force, provide incentives for the public sector to create job opportunities, and to acknowledge paternity and the need to pay child support.

"The goal of SB 1117 is to reduce the number of children in Oregon who live in poverty. Ask anyone on welfare—Are they satisfied with their life? Most recipients do not want to raise their children on welfare. They, like you or I, want their children to learn a sense of self-pride and independence," stated Bunn. "This can't be done if the child is the second or third welfare generation of that family."

Parents unwilling to participate in self-sufficiency programs and actively seek work will not receive the full amount of benefits available and possible find their grant canceled.

"This is tough love," stated Bunn. "What people need from welfare is not a handout, but a helping hand."

Efforts similar to Bunn's are proving to be successful throughout

the country. One example is the 1992 Michigan Reform Plan that has closed nearly 50,000 cases in Michigan due to income from employment—the lowest level since 1988.

The objective of the Reform Plan is to help welfare recipients commit to becoming productive members of society in return for their benefits,

encouraging employment and increasing personal responsibility.

"Efficient, yet compassionate reform help the parents of today's welfare child become a productive, contributing member of society teaching the child that it is more profitable to work than just survive on welfare," concluded Bunn.

Symphony performs—

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The symphony has received much of its acclaim since 1980, when James DePreist was appointed Music Director and Conductor. DePreist's leadership resulted in a new level of concert activity, a national reputation of quality and even greater service in the areas of education and outreach. Sidlin joined the Symphony in 1994, adding his national reputation as a great educator and "communicator" of classical music to the conducting staff.

Under DePreist's leadership, the Symphony's audience has grown to more than 300,000 people annually. Before this vast audience, DePreist and the Oregon Symphony have championed the music of composers of our time and our nation. It has an active program both of commissioning new works and of presenting performances of works which have dropped out of the active repertoire

since their initial performances. The orchestra will celebrate its Centennial during the 1995-96 season.

Sidlin will lead the 83-member orchestra while they perform pieces by Dvorak, Smetana, Beethoven, Bernstein and Tchaikovsky. Sidlin stated that he will not just conduct the orchestra but explain the pieces before they are performed. By explaining the pieces, communication barriers will be broken down. "Some people are afraid of classical music," said Sidlin. "They are intimidated by it...it doesn't have to be that way."

The performance at the Warm Springs Community Center on Sunday, June 4th is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. The concert is free to the public, however donations will be accepted. For a unique musical experience, you are encouraged to join in this educational event.

Lyle Point, violation of treaty rights

On Thursday, April 27, 1995, Native fishing on the Columbia River was stopped by the Yakama Nation. Anthony Wesley had pulled and tied his new hoop net to the fishing scaffolding by the mile 57 marker at Lyle Point. May 3, 1995, three ceremonial fishing scaffolding and a curing shed were found to have been vandalized by unknown persons. One scaffolding had been completely thrown in the Columbia River. Another was attempted to have been thrown in the river had the supports broken and the rocks balancing it had been thrown in. The third of the scaffolding had the hoop and support rocks thrown in, the ropes cut, and the support beam for the hoop broken. This is the second vandalism to this scaffolding. A month earlier this scaffolding had the ropes cut to the hoop net less than 24 hours after it was placed in the water for ceremonial fishing. Both incidents of vandalism were reported to the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Enforcement. No investigation has happened as of this release. The University of Oregon has an antenna to count fish on the point, but the vandals left it alone.

Lyle Point is located 70 miles east of Portland, OR and 90 miles south of the Yakama Nation in Lyle, WA in the Columbia River Gorge. Lyle Point is a treaty guaranteed "usual and accustomed" fishing site reserved by the Yakama Nation in the Treaty of 1855. This international treaty was signed by the Confederated Bands of the Yakama Nation with the United States as equal negotiating partners.

A feeding and roosting place for bald eagles, the Lyle Point is also the sacred burial site of an indigenous village that was wiped out by a disease brought by the "white" immigrants in the 1800's. Sally Slockish-Buck (Cascade-Klickitat tribe) states in a sworn statement to the court: "Based on my elders knowledge of the Klickitat and Cascade people and them passing the knowledge down to me...I know my people are buried here...They are here on all of this point...This land is sacred...One thing that was told to us by our elders was never to reveal where our ancestors are buried because of grave robbers."

This land was ceded to the United States in the Treaty of 1855, but the Yakama reserve the "right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places...and of erecting temporary buildings for curing". The railroad was the first to claim ownership of the point and eventually sold it to a real estate company. Ultimately the land was sold to Columbia Gorge Limited which decided to develop the land into "Klickitat Landing" "A private waterfront" "Windsurfing Community" without telling the perspective owners of the reserved treaty right of the aboriginal people to cross private land to fish on scaffolding and erect temporary curing sheds. In the US vs. Winans Supreme Court case in 1905 this reserved right was upheld as Mr. Justice White notes that the Yakama reserved the right in the land "the right of crossing it to the river—the right to occupy it to the extent and for the purpose men-

tioned."

This most recent violation of treaty rights began when members of the Yakama Nation were denied access to their fishing scaffolds due to the installation of a stone wall and gate, roads, fences and utilities. During that time, as well, one of the fishing scaffolds at Lyle Point was pushed in the river. A new scaffold was built and a Yakama Nation Treaty Rights Spiritual and Cultural Encampment was erected to protect the scaffolds. A sacred perpetual fire was lit September 27, 1993 by tribal elders during a ceremony that took place on the point. The Yakama Nation subsequently filed suit against Columbia Gorge Limited, and a pre-trial agreement halted further development on the point until a scheduled March 1995, Federal trial. The case late was postponed until November 1995. In early August unknown vandals burned the encampment tipi's, a sweatlodge, Longhouse, blankets, cooking equipment and extinguished the perpetual fire. On August 27, 28, 1994, a group of supporters were invited to take part in ceremonies and the relighting of the perpetual fire that had been burning for eight months on the Point by elders of the Yakama Nation. They were met by Henry Spencer—the owner and developer of Klickitat Landing—his attorney, Klickitat County Sheriff James Gleason and Deputies, Wasco County and Hood River County Deputies, Washington State Patrol, Yakama Nation Police, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Enforcement and a local SWAT team. In the two days of confrontation, members of the Yakama Nation were allowed to cross onto Spencer's property, but 24 non-treaty non-violent people were arrested for criminal trespass. In a pre-trial agreement, all charges would be dropped if the arrests would agree to stay away from Lyle Point for six months. "This is the first time I've ever hear that law enforcement is segregating the Native people, saying that people can't gather in worship services to pray." "This is racial discrimination. What this boils down to is divide and conquer, right? They want to separate us from our people," said hereditary Cascade/Klickitat Chief Johnny Jackson.

Since the arrests the gate at the entrance to Klickitat Landing has remained locked denying access to the indigenous fishing community's scaffolds. "This river is our way of life, without it we don't exist. Denying us access to the river is a termination of our people," says Margaret Saluskin, an enrolled Yakama Nation member. "We don't play with the water here, it is sacred to us."

Over 500 years of genocide against the aboriginal population continues here at Lyle Point, WA.

For more information, please contact the Lyle Point Support Group at (509) 365-5177 or Margaret Saluskin at (509) 263-2287 or write to the Lyle Support Group, PO Box 536, Lyle, WA 98635



Miss Warm Springs, Agnes Wolfe, visited with Miss Indian USA during conference that drew together the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities at the Portland Convention Center May 17.

Pi-Ume-Sha Treaty Days

June 23-25
Recreation area behind
Community Center
Warm Springs Indian Reservation

Preston Tom to appear in national magazine

Nine-year-old Preston Tom will appear in the second issue of Indian Artist—The magazine of Contemporary Native American Art, based in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Author Natalie Brown, who interviewed Preston on May 23, said they are doing a feature on Native youth artists doing art passed down from generation to generation. The next issue of Indian Artist will be printed in late July or early August.

Preston is the son of Rosie Tom, and they are members of the Paiute

tribe. Tom's rawhide art received an Honorable Mention in the Tribal Member Art Show, now in the Changing Arts Gallery at the Museum At Warm Springs.

Tom enjoys working with rawhide, making dream catchers, feather work, and drawing horses and bullriders. He is also a traditional dancer, he competes in powwows, just for fun. Most of all, he enjoys riding his horse, "Buck." He also enjoys participating in children's rodeos.

Preston's artistry was handed down from his great-grandmother Maggie Wewa, who did beaded eagle bags, beaded moccasins, using only smoked buckskin; his grandpa Elmer Tom, who hand engraved bridles, spurs, bracelets, in silver and aluminum. Preston's Grandma, the late Christine Tom, did beaded bags, dresses and various beadwork. His mother Rosie has been doing beadwork, sally bags, baskets (Paiute), crocheting and contemporary sewing. Her favorites are beadwork and sewing.

Inaugural Dinner and Powwow to honor the 20th Warm Springs Tribal Council
Friday, June 2
Dinner—6 p.m.
Powwow Grand Entry—8 p.m.
Agency Longhouse



Past was good for Arthur

Seventy-six-year-old Taylor A. Arthur was born March 16, 1919 in Simnasho, Oregon to McKinley and Jesse Arthur.

His grandfather was Nez Perce Indian Chester Arthur. His grandmother was Katherine Arthur, of Nespelem.

Taylor's mother was a housewife and his father worked in forestry, and the shipyards in Portland before becoming a rancher.

He is the eldest of his three brothers and six sisters. Elizabeth Arthur Bobb preceded him in death August 30, 1964, Cora Arthur Scott died August 14, 1974, Geraldine Margie Arthur passed away March 21, 1950, Clifford Ray Arthur died July 7, 1970, Larry Orval Arthur died June 19, 1993, Tracy Arthur passed away October 3, 1990, Mayme Dornain Arthur died shortly after birth June 11, 1939, Imogene Arthur Frank passed away August 12, 1963, and Arlene Tenorio died October 13, 1992.

Taylor went to boarding school in Warm Springs prior to attending Chemawa Indian School in 1934. He was fifteen. He was involved in wrestling and tennis. He graduated in 1939.

He came back home and went to work. He was a dairyman, for \$60 a month. He also worked in Salem for "cheap wages" picking cherries for 35 cents an hour. He worked construction on highways for awhile before being laid-off in 1940. In 1941 he started working for Boeing Air Craft as a riveter.

He enjoyed fishing the dam in Estacada with his grandfather back in 1927. His parents were members of the Shaker religion which he is now. He was in the Army for a short time while he worked for Boeing. While in Fort Lewis he was told his eyes weren't too good. In 1949 he worked at Dahl Pine as a lumber

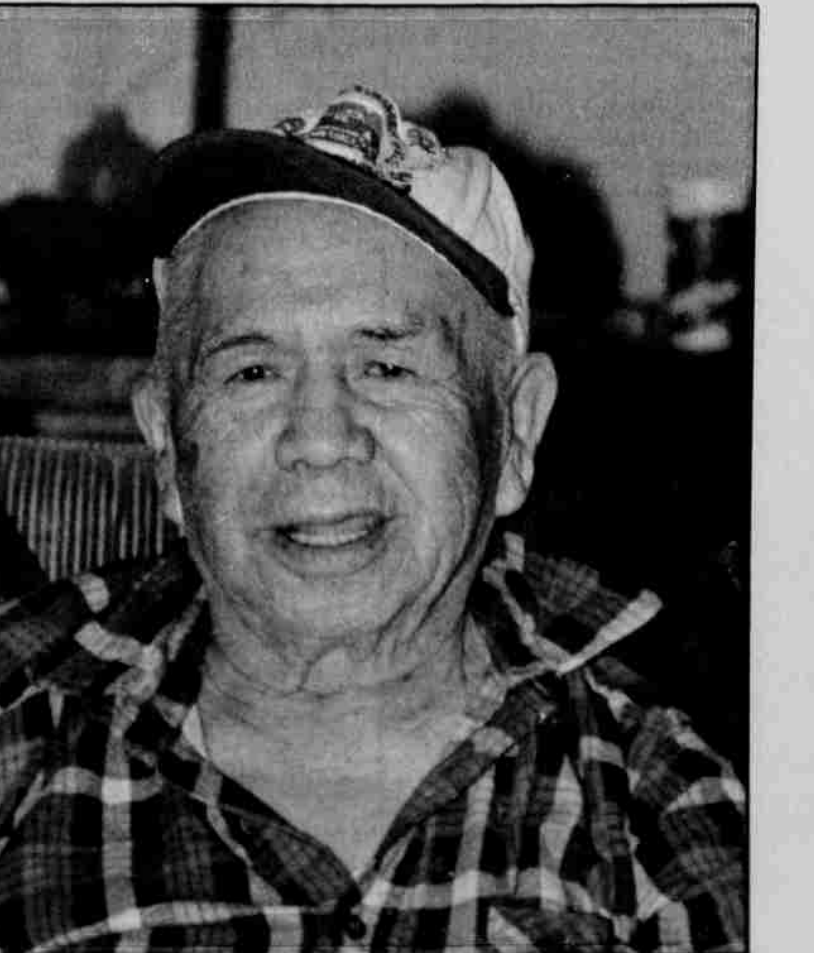
grader until he burned down. He then went to work at the Madras Mill until it burned down.

He lived with Bessie McKinley for ten years. They were married three years; January 4, 1960 until May 23, 1963. He has one son. He adopted Montee Arthur McKinley, according to Vital Statistics records.

He retired in 1966. A few years ago he went to a rodeo in

Albuquerque, New Mexico with the Senior Citizen program which he very much enjoyed.

When asked about his feelings of the past, compared to now, he commented, "I think I had a pretty good past—now it's not too good." He has strong feelings about the casino, "I know something is gonna go wrong with it later, not right now, but later on."



Taylor Arthur makes his home in Miller Heights. He is now 76.

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Contraceptive Clinic offered

Effective June 1, 1995 a weekly Contraceptive Counseling Clinic will be held at the Health & Wellness Center in the Public Health Nursing Department. It will be by appointment only, every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. Counseling will be offered for all types of birth control, including Depo Provera.

After June 1, 1995 patients will no longer be seen for contraceptive counseling without an appointment. This will reduce waiting time and improve service. Please call Beth Grout, MCH Secretary at 553-1657 for an appointment.

Correction made

Correction: There was an error in the last issue of Spilyay Tymoo. In the new retail center the restaurant name will be "Indian Trail Restaurant and Drive Thru," not Indian Head Trail Restaurant and Drive Thru. Owner is Richard Macy.