

Third annual Tribal Arts and Crafts Fair draws many vendors and visitors



Southwest artist, Wayne Tom, completes one of many sandpaintings that he had on display.



Southwest sandpaintings and pottery.



Louis and Elsie Reid stop by Yvonne Nathan's Huckleberry jam and syrup stand.

The Museum at Warm Springs held their Third Annual Labor Day Tribal Arts and Crafts Fair September 2, 3, 4, 1995. Twelve craft tables set up a display of their handmade crafts.

Salmon Corps seek employees

The Natural Resource and Fisheries Departments of the Confederated Umatilla Tribes, Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Warm Springs Tribes, Yakama Indian Nation, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall) announce that there are 72 full-time openings available with Salmon Corps for the 1995-96 program year. An Earth Conservation Corps program, in partnership with the five tribes, is dedicated to restoring salmon habitat on and near American Indian Reservations in the Columbia River Basin and providing educational benefits to the members.

Squads of eight Salmon Corps members will be fencing off and re-vegetating stream beds, establishing native plant nurseries, raising salmon smolts, screening irrigation canals, and performing other labor-intensive activities that are needed to restore declining salmon runs and fish and wildlife habitat. Members who complete one year of service also earn a \$4,725 AmeriCorps educational grant (scholarship). GED programs will be available for those without high-school diplomas.

Each squad will also have one position available for an AmeriCorps member from the national recruitment pool. These members

will receive the same living allowance and educational awards as the Native American Salmon Corps members and will originate from a near by community.

Each squad will have a squad leader and an assistant squad leader who will supervise the Salmon Corps members. Squad leaders will receive a \$15,000 a year stipend, assistant squad leaders, \$10,000, plus benefits and the \$4,725 educational award.

The 95-96 Salmon Corps project is a continued partnership between the non-profit Earth Conservation Corps, the U.S. Department of Energy, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and the tribes listed above. Those between the ages of 18 and 25 years of age are encouraged to apply for squad members, and squad leader positions. The deadline for accepting applications is September 29, 1995. Please contact the field directors for applications and for further information, call Rhoda Burwell, of the Earth Conservation Corps, at 1-800-RED-SALMON and/or Juanita Neitling, of Salmon Corps, at (503) 298-FISH.

Warm Springs area: Larry Holiday, Warm Springs, OR 97761, P-(503) 553-3363, F-(503) 553-2434.

Land Consolidation conference set

The Indian Land Working Group, along with the Standing Rock and Oglala Sioux tribes, will co-sponsor the 5th Annual Indian Land Consolidation Conference, October 25 through 27.

Given the attendance of 300 plus at last year's conference and the BIA's attempts since then to put forth a land consolidation proposal, the sponsors are expecting a record turnout. The Indian Land Working Group, First Nations Development Institute and the Intertribal Agricultural Council, have nearly completed draft land legislation, which will be a major topic of discussion at the conference. The draft takes into account problems faced by tribes and Indian landowners on allotted lands. The draft legislation will be sent to all tribes and past land conference participants (and other upon request) at the end of August, so that those planning to attend the conference will have an opportunity for prior review.

As in the past, the conference will provide participants with a unique

opportunity to learn about tribal models and activities in Indian probate, land ownership data collection, tribal inheritance codes, military and surplus land acquisition opportunities, and consolidation models that address the home site and business needs of tribal members.

Topics such as "Tribal Powers and Problems if Implementation," "Preserving and Restoring Trust Status," "Trust Responsibility Unfulfilled," and "Effects of the Politics of Divide and Conquer" will examine the problems tribal communities encounter as they seek to use and control trust lands.

A panel of experts on Indian land utilization will share information on the use of master leases and subleases for development purposes, financing, free trade and enterprise zones, and tax benefits available to tribes.

For more information and a registration packet, write to Robin White, Director, Oglala Sioux Tribe Land Office, P.O. Box H, Pine Ridge, South Dakota 5770, or telephone 605/867-5305 (FAX 605/867-1004).

Wave of students to create need for funding in the future

Principals in high schools across the country are beginning to think about where to put the extra seats and find the quality teachers that will be needed for the coming wave of students.

According to Education Department projections, the children and grandchildren of baby boomers will help drive enrollment in the nation's schools and colleges to record levels by the end of the century. And, not only are more students going to school, more are staying in school.

The influx of students will create a pressing need for extra help in the basics and core academics, funds to keep schools safe and drug-free, and great financial aid for college — at a time when Congress is proposing to cut federal support for education by \$36 billion over the next seven years.

As soon as this coming school year (1995-96), the number of students in elementary and secondary schools may equal or surpass the baby-boom generation's 1971 peak of 51 million students. The forecast is for 53 million students in 1997, 55 million by 2002. And college enrollment is projected to jump more than 1.3 million students over the next seven years.

At a recent White House briefing with President Clinton, members of Congress, and representatives of education groups, U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley said he fears the nation will be ill-prepared for this enrollment growth, especially if Congress is successful in cutting support for elementary and secondary education by 19 percent and reducing financial assistance for deserving students to attend college.

"Slashing education is bad for America's children and our nation's future," Riley said. "I have to question the members of Congress who would

put less important priorities ahead of arming our children against ignorance and mediocrity by giving them a good start in life."

Riley said education budget cuts are "a threat to the internal security of the nation" at a time when schools are faced with serving significantly more students. "The gap between the unparalleled increase in students and the unprecedented cut in educational investment is the education gap that our nation faces."

"The children of the famous post-war baby boom are now parents sending their own children to school," he said. "But, in these increasingly

tough times, Congress is placing the burden on states and communities to find the resources to improve the quality of American education." These cuts will produce "a tidal wave of teenagers who won't get the basic skills they need, the high standards and disciplined learning environment they deserve, and the opportunity they need to go to college."

The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a spending bill for the coming fiscal year that cuts federal education spending by nearly \$4 billion. The U.S. Senate is expected to consider education appropriations next month,

following an August recess. President Clinton has said he will veto the bill if it reaches his desk in its present form. The President's balanced-budget plan would erase the budget deficit while increasing education investments by \$40 billion.

Riley said that his department estimates that from 1994 to 2002, public school (K-12) enrollments will increase from 44 to 49 million. High school enrollments (grades 9-12) will increase nationally by 15 percent.

Oregon is among the twenty states expected to have more than 25 percent increase in high school enrollments by 2002.

Tips given for wood-burning stove safety

Wood-burning stoves serve as the primary or secondary source of heat in about 12 million U.S. homes, according to the Insurance Information Institute.

Fires caused by improper use and maintenance of wood-burning stoves have been a source of concern to the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which has been tracking them since 1970. Improper installation and misuse of wood stoves are among the leading causes of fires. Other dangers are creosote buildup in chimneys, overheating of chimneys and pipes, defective chimneys and combustible materials around the stove.

But the safety campaign conducted by the industry and fire officials across the country may be paying off. Fire figures climbed from 112,000 in 1980 to 140,000 in 1983, but dropped for the first time to 125,600 in 1984, the last available year for figures.

Here are some tips for home safety and reducing air pollution from the Insurance Information Institute and Oregon State University Extension Service:

- All new stoves sold in Oregon must comply with standards of the state Department of Environmental Quality. If you buy a used stove, however, check the legs, hinges, grates and draft louvers carefully for cracks or other defects.

- Check with local authorities to be sure you comply with local fire and building codes regarding installation. There should be ample clearance between the stove and

combustible floors, walls and ceilings. Place the stove on a fireproof base.

- Install a smoke detector in the room where the stove operates. Keep the fire extinguisher handy.

- Don't attempt to start a fire with gasoline, kerosene or any flammable liquid.

- Never burn trash such as plastics or painted or treated wood. All give off toxic fumes when burned.

- Be sure to regularly clean the stovepipe elbows, joints, flues and chimney.

- Burn only dry, seasoned wood. Green, wet wood smokes

excessively, and the particles in smoke are harmful to the respiratory system.

- Give stove fires plenty of air. Too little causes incomplete combustion, which causes the fire to give off carbon monoxide and too much smoke.

- Check on how much pollution your stove is giving off by going outside and looking at the smoke coming from the chimney. The less smoke, the cleaner the fire. (Smoke coming from the DEQ-approved stoves is hardly noticeable.)

- Avoid using wood stoves on days when the air quality is bad.

Curiosity doesn't just kill cats. Every child is curious, but being curious about matches and lighters can be deadly. Teach your child the dangers of playing with matches and lighters.

- **Keep all matches, gasoline, lighters and other flammable materials out of the reach of young children.**

- **Teach your children that matches and lighters are dangers—not toys—and are safe only in the hands of an adult.**

- **Find out whether your child's school offers any education on fire safety. If nothing provided, find out why not and contact your local fire department for assistance in developing fire safety programs.**

Remember, the child who plays with matches and lighters may never grow up.

Warm Springs Fire & Safety

