

**Job openings**

Job openings as of June 16 are listed below. To submit an application, see Amelia Tewee in Human Resources or call 553-3262. To ask about job details, call the contact person listed.

**Substitute Teacher Aide;** Early Childhood Education; Sue Matters 553-3241

**Sr. Staff Accountant;** Accounts payable; Lorena Wise 553-3319

**Budgets/Grants & Contract Analyst;** Budgets/Grants; Bonnie or Jamie 553-3468

**Community Planner;** Governmental Affairs & Planning; Ray Rangila 553-3270

**Summer Recreation Activity Aide (2);** Recreation Department; Eugene Greene, Jr. 553-3243

**Systems Analyst;** Office of Information Systems; Lloyd Phillips 553-3275

**Secretary;** Vehicle Pool Department; Terry Squiempfen; 553-3288

**Cashier/Clerk;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Cocktail Server/Bartender;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Housekeeping;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Breakfast Cook, Pantry Cook, Dishwasher;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Front Desk/Reservations;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Bellhop;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Kayak Guides;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Dishwasher;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Activity Leaders;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Licensed Massage Therapist;** Kahneeta Resort; Scottie Miller 553-1112

**Keyperson;** Indian Head Gaming; Harry Hintsala 553-6122

**Security Officer;** Indian Head Gaming; Harry Hintsala 553-6122

**Seeking alumni**

Riverside Indian School in Anadarko, OK is looking for all Alumni. A class reunion will be held July 10-13, 1997 at Albuquerque, NM. Please call or write to: John Hawzipta; 2640 Heritage Park Circle; San Jose, CA 95132-2211 (408)259-7317 or write: Vergie Thompson (Harrison); PO Box 5871; San Diego, CA 92165.

**Starr Stick Game Club to hold Raffle**

Starr Stick Game Club Raffle to be held on Pi-Ume-Sha weekend June 27-29, Drawing will be held on Sunday the 29, at 2 p.m.

Don't need to be present to win. Tickets are \$1.00 each or six for \$5.00.

Following is the list of items to be raffled off:

- 4 Pendleton Blankets, Five \$50.00 cash prizes, One \$100.00 cash prize, One \$25.00 prize, Five 1/2 pint Huckleberry Jam & \$10.00, A Coleman two burner camp stove, Stick game set, Beaded Belly Bag, Starr Stick Game Coat, Indian Head Gaming Denim Jacket, Cooler & Lawn chair, End of the Trail beaded earrings and a small Table Top BBQ.

You may purchase tickets from the following list of people:

- Sam Starr, Caroline Torres, Donna Torres, Nicole Clements, Lizzie Rhoan, Nettie Dickson, Dempsey Polk, Orlando & Lenora Doney, Mona Starr, Barbra Starr and Paula Halliday.

**The Indian Warrior, The Veterans Corner**  
**THE WALL THAT HEALS**

The Wall That Heals; the traveling Vietnam memorial wall that crosses the country for one purpose. To get out to the public because it is said that everyone will not have the opportunity to travel to Washington DC. to see the memorial wall there.

A replica was built for this purpose where it will travel across the country reaching out to the public. The wall lists some 58,202 or more names of all those who were killed or missing in action during the Vietnam war.

The Wall was set up in Prineville, Oregon, on May 15-18, 1997, where it drew many visitors and many said they would have never gotten to see the memorial if it hadn't come to Prineville. The following is a schedule of all the places it has and will visit during the year.

The Following is a schedule of where the wall will be set up and where it already been.



Visitors to the Vietnam Memorial getting names of those who were lost in action in Vietnam

**CONFIRMED 1997 SITES**

- Santa Ynez, Calif., March 6-9
- Wilmington, Calif., March 13-16
- Berkeley, Calif., March 20-23
- Brownsville, Texas, March 27-April 3
- Ft. Riley, Kan., May 8-11
- Prineville, Ore., May 15-18
- Omaha, Neb., May 22-26
- Lees Summit, Mo., May 29-June 1
- Sheridan, Wyo., June 11-15
- Dixfield, Maine, June 20-22
- Vincennes, Ind., June 26-30
- Lima, Ohio, July 11-13
- Dardanelle, Ark., July 17-20
- Marietta, Ohio, Aug. 5-10
- Dickson, Tenn., Aug. 14-18
- N. Platte, Neb., Aug. 21-24
- Tracey, Minn., Aug. 28-Sept. 1
- Sycamore, Ill., Sept. 11-14
- Pryor Creek, Okla., Sept. 18-21
- Kingwood, W. Va., Sept. 24-28
- Orlando, Fla., Oct. 21-27

**Congratulations**

To the editor,

My son has finally did it!!! I would like to congratulate my son T.J. (Taw James Foltz) on his accomplishment of graduating from the Madras High School. I am really proud of him for returning to school and finishing his education. And will be going on to college at Clackamas Community College next year. He was struggling very hard last year to finish but was short a credit, and he finished it and graduated. I'm really proud of you son.

That's from me,  
Jamie & Kids & Tia too!

**Tired of paying rent?**  
**Family home for sale**  
1,816 square foot doublewide.  
Three bedrooms, two baths, dining room, living room (finished in cedar), family room with woodstove, large kitchen with island (stove, refrigerator and freezer included), as well as all window coverings. New aluminum roof and good plumbing  
Must be moved.  
Please call if interested: 553-5630  
Asking price: \$24,500

**Northwest Indian Veterans Association Membership (NIVA)**

American Indian Military Veterans can become general members of NIVA. An Associate Member category is available for spouses, family members and all non-American Indian Veterans and other committed to serving, assisting or helping the American. The definition of American Indian is found in the Members section of the ATNI Constitution and reads, "any person of legal voting age, who is of Indian ancestry, or a native of Alaska, is eligible for the individual membership. For the purposes of this section, an Indian is a person who is

an enrolled member of an Indian Tribe or Bands, or combination of tribes and bands, recognized by the United States department of the Interior, the Indian Claims Commission, or the United States Court of Claims."

As stated above NIVA is the veterans standing committee for ATNI, a non profit corporation serving 53 Indian tribes in the Northwest, The Portland/Vancouver NIVA Chapter is a subordinate non-profit corporation serving the Indian Veterans and community in the Greater Portland Metro area.

**Pacific salmon fisheries negotiations fail**

The Government of the United States May 21 announced with regret that negotiations over Pacific salmon fisheries with the Government of Canada were suspended.

Officials of the two Governments met in Seattle, Washington on May 20 in a continuing effort to resolve long-standing salmon conservation and sharing issues. The two Governments had previously agreed to allow groups of "stakeholders" from each country to develop recommendations for resolution of those issues. Although the stakeholders made progress in narrowing differences, their talks ended inconclusively on May 9. Unfortunately, discussions between the Governments failed to produce the comprehensive, long-term solution that the United States has been seeking.

The United States Governments had proposed the stakeholder talks as a means to get beyond the entrenched positions that had plagued the two sides for years. Consistent with this approach, the United States Government has asked its stakeholders to set aside old viewpoints and to be creative and pragmatic in advancing new ideas and new concessions to meet legitimate Canadian concerns. In pursuit of an historic, overall agreement with Canada, the U.S. stakeholders more than met this challenge, developing a wide range of far-reaching and forward-looking proposals that entailed sharp reductions in key U.S. fisheries and a radical restructuring of a significant part of the U.S. industry. These proposals would also have provided for long-term conservation of natural salmon stocks and sustainable fisheries in both countries.

Regrettably, the Canadian side did not match this effort, but instead remained wedded to several long-held positions of the Canadian Government that have repeatedly prevented agreement in the past. By failing to move from these positions, the Canadians ensured the failure of the stakeholder negotiations.

In the talks on May 20, the United States urged the development by both sides of a specific proposal on the full range of southern salmon fishery issues under discussion. That proposal would have been submitted to the relevant U.S. States and treaty Indian tribes for review and approval. It is unfortunate that the Government of Canada was unwilling to engage potential agreement. On northern issues, the United States believes that

the two sides were close stakeholders in the fall of 1997 to conclude their work.

The United States Government believes that the Government of Canada has seriously misjudged the situation and has lost, at least for now, the possibility of achieving a long-term agreement that would benefit the resources and fisheries of both countries. As a result, issues that have divided the two nations for a decade remain unresolved. The United States Government nevertheless reiterates its desire to reach such an agreement with Canada and has suggested as an initial step toward the goal, that the northern stakeholders reconvene in the fall.

**Facts about Chinook Salmon**

The 1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty reflected a recognition by both the United States and Canada that conservation and fair sharing of Chinook salmon could not be achieved without a coordinated and consistent approach to management. The parties initiated a coastwide conservation program to rebuild Chinook salmon stocks through fishing regimes that lowered harvests. However, these regimes did not respond to fluctuations in Chinook abundance. Significant progress has been made but because some stocks remain in trouble, a new approach to managing Chinook was needed.

In June of 1996, the United States Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) reached a historic agreement for Southeast Alaska fisheries which establishes a foundation for bilateral negotiation and cooperation with Canada on long-term management of Chinook salmon. Instead of fixed catch ceilings, the approach establishes catch levels that fluctuate annually with the expected abundance of Chinook salmon. Both Conservation and fair sharing would be achieved by lowering harvests at reduced fish abundance and increasing harvest only when fish abundance increases.

Canada has been critical of the U.S. agreement, but for nearly one year has refused to meet with the U.S. to discuss the proposal, let alone jointly develop a mutually acceptable approach to managing Chinook salmon coastwide. Canada's future participation in a coastwide regime for management and allocation is vital to achieving our shared goals of conservation and long term sustainability of Chinook resources and fisheries. It is time to work together for

the sake of the resource and the future of the fishing industry.

In response to conservation concerns, the 1996 Southeast Alaska harvest was reduced to 147,000 Chinook, 44% below the catch ceiling established under the treaty with Canada, and the lowest in 85 years. The restrictions were implemented to respond to low abundance forecasts for Chinook stocks, including those that originate from the West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI). By helping to address conservation concerns, the harvest level for the Southeast Alaska fishery would be expected to increase when abundance improves.

Prior to the 1996 season, Canada expressed concern that some wild Chinook stocks could become extinct. As it turned out, Canada underestimated Chinook returns to WCVI by 345 percent. Canadian hatcheries met their targets for Chinook eggs and spawning escapements were higher than anticipated. Despite concerns over Alaskan interceptions, the Alaskan harvest in 1996 accounted for only 4% of the female Chinook returning to the main WCVI production hatchery at Robertson Creek.

**Coho**

Wild Coho stocks in both Southern B.C. and the U.S. Pacific Northwest face serious conservation threats. The U.S. stakeholders presented scientific evidence that dramatic reductions in exploitation rates (approaching a 50% reduction) are required to ensure that long term sustain ability of wild coho stocks and Canadian and U.S. fisheries that depend upon them. No information to the contrary was presented by Canada. Nevertheless, while acknowledging that an abundance based approach was needed, Canadian stakeholders did not agree with the magnitude of the reductions necessary.

The U.S. stakeholders could not accept a coho fishing regime that does not, at a minimum meet conservation needs. That would be irresponsible. Conservation is a basic tenet of the treaty, and management on the basis of the Canadian stakeholders' proposal would have endangered both Canadian and Washington coho stocks.

**Sockeye**

The U.S. has a long history of contributing to the proper management of the Fraser sockeye resource. Under the International Pacific Salmon Fishery Convention, the U.S.

was entitled to 50 percent of the harvest available in the strait of Juan de Fuca. The Pacific Salmon Treaty in 1985 set forth new international sharing arrangements.

Even though Frasure sockeye runs have increased insignificantly since the treaty's inception—by as much as 20 million fish in some years—the U.S. stakeholders proposed major reductions from their historic share. U.S. sockeye catch in Washington proposed by the U.S. stakeholders would be dramatically reduced in phases from the 8.25 million caught between 1985 and 1988 to a projected 4.7 million between 2001 and 2004.

U.S. stakeholders also proposed a catch reduction for the 1997 year of one-half million sockeye as an additional incentive, as well as a dramatic restructuring of its non-Indian commercial harvesting fleet.

**Northern Stakeholder Negotiations, Vancouver, British Columbia Overview**

The Northern stakeholders spent about 80% of their time discussing the Noyes Island fishery, and came very near agreement on it and the remaining three fisheries that were introduced during the May meeting in Vancouver, B.C. The U.S. Northern stakeholders proposed fishing regimes with significant reductions in Alaska fisheries as well as the creation of a Northern Boundary Restoration and Enhancement Fund, which, if implemented, would receive contributions from the United States beginning in 1998. The fund would be used for the conservation, management, enhancement and restoration (including habitat restoration) for Pacific salmon in the northern area. Canada did not accept the package and agreement was not reached on Friday, May 9.

**Alaska's District 104 "Noyes Island Purse Seine Fishery"**

**Early season-sockeye**

The 1990s have seen an explosion in abundance of sockeye in the boundary area, culminating in 1996 with the largest sockeye return ever to the Skeena River. Due to this high abundance, Alaska's early season salmon fishery has been disrupted, reducing it from 4 days per week to as little as six hours per week.

U.S. stakeholders proposed an abundance-based approach that would set Alaska's share of the sockeye catch at 2.9%. Harvest levels would fluctuate with abundance. Under this abundance based ap-

proach, Alaska essentially volunteered to reduce its harvest for the 1997-99 fishing seasons by two-thirds from roughly 300,000 to 100,000 sockeye (based upon Canadian projections for Nass/Skeena sockeye returns).

**Late Season-Pink Salmon**

In addition, pink salmon runs in the boundary area have skyrocketed to historic levels in the 1990s and dominate the catch late in the season. As harvest of this larger run has increased, so has incidental catch of sockeye late in the season. Canada seeks restrictions in the Alaskan fisheries affecting these stocks.

The U.S. Northern stakeholders proposed to limit Alaska's harvest of pinks in the he district 104 fishery in years of low abundance. Based upon historical figures, the U.S. proposal would have caused Alaska to limit its fishery in 17 of the 37 years since statehood (1959).

**Canadian Area 1 Troll**

Since the treaty was signed in 1985, Canada has requested and Alaska has agreed to increases in the harvest of pink salmon in the Area 1 troll fishery to reflect greater runs in the Northern Boundary area. Since 1977, a new Canadian troll fleet has emerged in the disputed area which intercepts Alaskan bound stocks. Most of the Canadian troll fishing effort in Dixon Entrance (Area 1) occurs within 3 miles of the Alaska coastline, 30 miles from the nearest

Canadian shore.

In order to accommodate Canadian needs, the U.S. Northern stakeholders proposed an exploitation rate of 1.5% on Alaskan pink salmon in the Area 1 troll fishery, the average since the treaty was signed. This proposal will eliminate numerous caps on pink salmon harvested in the AB strip (an area three miles south of the Canadian version of the boundary) and areawide, and cut in half the area subject to AB strip restrictions.

**Alaskan District 101 Gillnet Fishery (Tree point fishery)**

U.S. Northern stakeholders proposed a fishery arrangement based on an exploitation rate of Nass/Skeena sockeye available in the area. The Canadian Northern stakeholders suggested a reduction in the Alaska fishery based upon the Canadian argument of reducing what they perceive as an "equity imbalance."

**Canadian Area 3 (1-4) Canadian Gillnet and Purse Seine Fisheries**

The U.S. Northern stakeholders proposed an arrangement that mirrors the agreement for Tree Point, which allows the fishery to harvest pink salmon at a rate that reflects average catches since the treaty has been in effect. U.S. stakeholders are concerned with increases in Canadian efforts in the area at the boundary. The U.S. stakeholders insisted that management at Tree Point (District 101) be reflected in similar restrictions in Canada's Area 3 (1-4) net fishery.

**Apology given**

I, Levi Greene II would like to apologize to our community about the fires I've made at Sidwaller and around. I'm being counseled for these and now going to treatment. I'd especially like to apologize to my grandparents and ole lady, most of all I'd like to apologize to the people I put into danger. Fire Mgmt, EMT's, please except my apology given I'm now serving 6 months in jail May 18, I was transferred to adult now doing time. I'm doing 500 hours community service. I'm on Jack McClelland's program. If you need work to be done, I'm your man to get done right.

Levi Maranda Greene II

The Burger Inn located on Highway 26 next to the Texaco Service Station and a Retail Shop located at the Plaza at Warm Springs have become available. Any tribal member interested in obtaining a commercial lease for either of these buildings need to submit a business proposal describing their proposed use of the buildings to the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) by the closing date of 6/13/97. For further information, call the Small Business Development Center at 553-3592 or drop by the SBDC at 2107 Wasco Street.

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All members of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs will receive the Spilyay Tymoo at no cost. Spilyay Tymoo is published bi-weekly by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

**Court notices**

**DMJ Automotive Petitioner vs. Willie Danzuka Respondent**  
Summons For Publication  
Case No. CV 45-97

**To Willie Danzuka & DMJ Automotive,**  
You are hereby notified that a petition for Civil Complaint has been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court.

By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for 10:00 a.m., on the 11th day of July, 1997, at the Warm Springs Tribal Court. All of the facts of the case will be heard at this hearing, including evidence you wish to present.

You must appear to present your argument or the other side will automatically win. The Petitioner, DMJ Automotive, may then be given all that is asked for in the petition for Civil Complaint.

The Petitioner will be present at the hearing. If you desire to personally argue your side of the case, you may have a legal aide, spokesperson or attorney appear on your behalf at your expense.

If you have any questions, you should seek legal advice immediately.

Dated at Warm Springs, Oregon, this 10th day of June, 1997.

Wilma Ann Picard  
Judge, Warm Springs Tribal Court

**DMJ Automotive Petitioner vs. Virgil Orange, Jr. Respondent**  
Summons For Publication  
Case No. CV 46-97

**To Virgil Orange, Jr & DMJ Automotive,**  
You are hereby notified that a petition for Civil Complaint has been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court.

By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for 9:00 a.m., on the 11th day of July, 1997, at the Warm Springs Tribal Court. All of the facts of the case will be heard at this hearing, including evidence you wish to present.

You must appear to present your argument or the other side will automatically win. The Petitioner, DMJ Automotive, may then be given all that is asked for in the petition for Civil Complaint.

The Petitioner will be present at the hearing. If you desire to personally argue your side of the case, you may have a legal aide, spokesperson or attorney appear on your behalf at your expense.

If you have any questions, you should seek legal advice immediately.

Dated at Warm Springs, Oregon, this 10th day of June, 1997.

Wilma Ann Picard  
Judge, Warm Springs Tribal Court

**To: Richard Heisholt**  
Warm Springs, OR 97761

**Ralph's TV**  
525 SE 5th Street  
Madras, OR 97741  
Notice of Informal Hearing  
Case No. 1N74-97

An informal hearing has been scheduled with the Warm Springs Tribal Court on the 10th day of July, 1997, at 10:00 a.m. This hearing has been scheduled at the request of Ralph's TV for the following reasons: Overdue Account \$52.40

You are hereby required to appear at this time on your own behalf. It is important that you attempt to resolve this issue, in order to prevent further action against you in a State Court. If you fail to appear at the scheduled time, the presiding judge may issue a warrant for your arrest and require you to post bail to guarantee your appearance.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1997.

Wilma Ann Picard  
Judge, Warm Springs Tribal Court