

# Spilyay Tymoo

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## New gymnasium opening this week

The new Warm Springs Elementary School gymnasium is finished. The building was officially dedicated this week with an opening prayer ceremony conducted by Warm Springs Chief Delvis Heath.

Community members are invited Friday, Feb. 18, to an open house at the gymnasium. The building is open to the public from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. This is a first opportunity to see the new building, which turned out to be very beautiful, said Dawn Smith, principal

of Warm Springs elementary.

"The floor is beautiful. It's maple," Smith said. "We tried to keep basic lines, so it's not cluttered."

The school emblem, an eagle, is hand-painted into the jump circle at the center of the floor, she said.

The gymnasium has a high-vaulted ceiling with wooden beams. High on the wall is the tribal emblem of three teepees. Besides the spacious main floor, the gym includes a stage and a physical education office.

The new gym is a great improvement over what the elementary school has had to use for the last couple school years. During planning and construction of the building, the school used a small modular trailer for physical education classes.

For the dedication ceremony on Monday, students gathered in the new gym for a short prayer service by Chief Heath. The students gave the supervisor of the gym construction team a standing ovation.

The new gym is larger than the old one and is also aligned differently, facing east and west rather than north and south.

A goal in developing the building has been to make it of use to the entire Warm Springs community, while also serving mainly as the school gymnasium.

The old elementary school gym, which burned down in December of 2003, was often used for community activities.

## Tribes resist relocation

(The following is an article in a series regarding the Treaty of 1855. This June the Treaty will be 150 years old.)

By Dave McMechan  
Spilyay Tymoo

The year 1851 saw the resolution of an important issue regarding the future of the Indian tribes of Oregon. The issue was whether the federal government would relocate the tribes living west of the Cascades to areas east of the mountains.

None of the tribes west of the Cascades, nor those east of the Cascades agreed to this, and in the end the government abandoned the idea.

In 1851, some tribes of the Willamette Valley, where large numbers of whites had already settled, signed treaties with the government, creating reservations within their ceded lands. It would be another four years before the tribes of the Columbia and Deschutes would come to similar arrangements.

There was one meeting in 1851 between the tribes and the representative of the federal government, Anson Dart, superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Oregon Territory.

The meeting was held in June at The Dalles. The main point of discussion was the government's idea of moving tribes from the Willamette Valley to areas east of the Cascades.

During the meeting, according to Dart, "a variety of arguments were made use of to demonstrate the wrong that would be inflicted upon their tribes (the Wascos) were the government to send among them the Indians west of the mountains."

For one thing, the habits and customs of each tribes was different. The Wascos also feared being exposed to more diseases, ones to which the tribes of the valley had already been exposed.

Dart reports, "I stated to them that the government did not intend to force the Indians west of the mountains among them, nor would their lands be taken from them without a fair and just equivalent. They separated in high spirits."

In his report of 1851, Dart wrote, "Wascopans occupy the country on both sides of the Columbia at the Dalles, and on the Deschutes or Fall river. They are divided into three bands, and all speak the Walla Walla and Chinook languages. They number in all 782."

The number of tribal members was stated as follows: "Wascopans, two bands at the Dalles, 129 men, 206 women, 147 children (total 482). Deschutes band, 95 men, 115 women, 90 children (total 300)."

These numbers are a small fraction of the number of Indians that had been living in the area just a few decades earlier. As a way of putting perspective on the numbers, consider:

In his 1851 report Dart says that there are perhaps 100 or so "Chinooks divided into five bands" living on the Columbia from the mouth about 60 miles up. "In 1828, they were thought to number nearly 20,000."

### Refuse to relocate

The commission reports of 1851 focused more on the tribes west of the Cascades: the government saw a more pressing need to conclude treaties with these tribes, as their lands were being rapidly occupied by the settlers. In 1851, six treaties were negotiated between the government and bands of the Calapoogas and Mollalals.

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## Interesting robot class for youth

By Selena Boise  
Spilyay Tymoo

Teambuilding and learning were among the fun things youth who attended a Lego Robotics "Basketball" seminar at the Oregon State University Extension Services presented by 4-H and OSU Extension agents at Warm Springs earlier this month.

From morning until afternoon the kids used RCX Lego bricks to build a robot as a team and then programmed the robot to move a ball into a basketball hoop. The kids, as a team, were in charge of the design, building, and programming.

Learning to build the robot was a key component, as the students had to see the structure and stability of the robot. They attached a motor, touch sensors, light sensors, and rotation sensors.

Problem-solving and motor control were important, as they went into the basic programming using ROBOLAB. Their robots were plugged into the computer, and the kids actually programmed how the arm would work. The arm would need to move a particular speed to shoot the ball into the hoop.

Assistant professor Sarah Cofer of OSU Extension Services in Redmond, who works with the Central Oregon 4-H agents to provide technological education for youth, taught the class.

Cofer receives requests from 4-H agents for her expertise in areas that benefit their communities.

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## Good fishing at Sherar's Falls

SHERAR'S FALLS (AP) - It would literally take a tragedy to keep Roland Kalama from fishing the Deschutes River. As a tribal member, fishing is more than a pastime, it's part of his culture.

But if there is one thing that could keep Kalama from fishing, it is also his culture. "If you lose a member of your family, or someone close to you, you mourn before you fish again," he said.

The self-imposed ban on fishing usually lasts a year or longer from the person's death. "It's an individual thing," he said. "For some people, fishing is healing. It helps them mourn their loss." Kalama hasn't fished the Columbia River in more than seven years, since the death of a close friend, but he still fishes on the Deschutes.

During salmon season, Kalama, 43, works 10-hour shifts at Sherar's Falls as a "creeler" for the tribes. "If you could call this work," he added.

His title refers to the wicker baskets called "creels" that traditional fishermen used to transport their catch home.

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Young dancers performed at the Lincoln's Birthday Powwow last weekend. More pictures on 9.

## Unexpected delivery at Deschutes Crossing

By Brian Mortensen  
Spilyay Tymoo

Della Suppah knew she was ready to give birth to her third child sometime last week. That's what the doctor told her on the phone in the evening on Saturday, Feb. 5.

So she and her boyfriend, Aldo Garcia, started driving from their home in Seekseequa to Madras to register her at the Mountain View Hospital.

Except, they wouldn't get that far.

"We were coming down from Seekseequa," Suppah, 19, said. "We got halfway, and my water broke."

To get to Madras, of course, they had to drive the 15 minutes to where the Jackson Trail Road intersects with U.S. 26, where the Deschutes Crossing restaurant is.

"He started to come out about two miles from Deschutes Crossing."

"He" is Avan John Garcia, who was born just after 8 p.m. in the parking lot of the restaurant.

Using her cell phone, she called 911 to alert emergency personnel

her baby was coming, but by the time Warm Springs Police officer John Webb arrived, Avan John had already made his appearance.

"He was already born before they got there," she said. "It happened too fast."

"I asked her when it was that she began having contractions, and why she didn't come to the hospital sooner," said Creston Smith, a Basic EMT who has been certified since March.

She explained, Smith said, that the doctor at Mountain View had told her that when the contractions came every 10 to five minutes apart she should come to the hospital. She would be ready to deliver soon.

Three minutes after Suppah's 911 call, the Warm Springs ambulance, with Creston Smith and Juanita Majel, an EMT intermediate, arrived to take her to the hospital.

Avan Suppah came out feet first, a breech baby, which include about three percent of babies born worldwide. He was determined healthy, Smith said, with the use of the APGAR scale, which determines newborn health by applying a numerical scale to the baby's

muscle tone, heart rate, reflex response, color and rate of breathing. The APGAR scale is usually given one minute after birth and five minutes after birth.

Smith cut the umbilical cord and he and Majel prepared Suppah for transport via hospital to Mountain View Hospital in Madras.

Webb left his car at the Deschutes Crossing's parking lot and drove the ambulance while Smith and Majel tended to Suppah and her son in the back.

"It was cool," Smith said. "I like caring for pediatric patients. I've been reading up on it every time I get a chance."

In the past, Smith said he's cared for a three-day-old baby and a five-day-old baby. Avan Garcia would be the youngest he's cared for.

Suppah stayed at the hospital from the time of her arrival Nov. 5 until Monday, Nov. 7, she said. She said she and her son were fine after they had returned to Seekseequa, where she and Garcia, 27, share a home. Avan is Suppah's third child. She has two other sons, ages 2 and 1.