

Youth Advisory Kouncil members Julia Yahtin (left) and Patricia Jim completed the High Desert Challenge Course in Redmond as part of a trip with other Y.A.K. members. Nine students travelled to the ropes course. Shawn Morford, from OSU Extension, said the group also conducted a trivia quiz bowl where students quizzed the adults about things relating to youth and adults quizzed the students about items relating to government. The purpose of the Youth Advisory Kouncil is to give ideas and advice to youth-serving organizations in Warm Springs about youth needs and interests.



Supreme Court hears Indian land case

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — Rhode Island officials are asking the Supreme Court to rule that federal law prevents the U.S. government from taking land into trust for American Indian tribes recognized after the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

Justices on Monday heard arguments in a case between the

Narragansett Indian Tribe and Rhode Island centering on whether a 31-acre tribal lot should fall under Rhode Island law, including a ban on casino gambling, or whether the parcel should come under tribal and federal law.

The Bush administration says the 1934 act allows it to take land into trust for tribes regard-

less of when they were recognized.

Rhode Island and 21 other states claim the administration is overreaching.

The case could have a dramatic impact on how tribes recognized after the 1934 act are allowed to buy, govern and use land.

Bones found in cave traced

COLUMBIA, Tenn. (AP) — Officials have determined that bones found in a river cave are of prehistoric Native American origin.

An area resident stumbled upon the bones last spring in a Duck River cave.

Archaeologists with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation said the bones appear to be from the Woodland Period that would have dated back to 1000 B.C.-1000 A.D.

Officials said that burial sites from that era can be found across Tennessee.

Columbia police had asked that the bones be examined.

There were no artifacts with the bones.

Popular holiday tourney Nov. 27-29

The Thirty-Second Warm Springs Indian Holiday Bowling Tournament is fast approaching.

The popular annual tournament is set for Thursday through Saturday, Nov. 27-29 at Lava Lanes in Bend.

Mixed teams will play from 3 to 8 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 27, and starting at 9 a.m. on Friday. Jackets will be awarded.

Doubles/Singles are on Friday from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Jackets awarded.

Men's and Women's Senior Masters, 50 years and above, begin on Friday at 5:30 p.m. \$25 entry fee. Jackets awarded.

Men's and Women's Masters are on Friday at 5:30 p.m. \$28 entry fee. Jackets awarded.

Big Dog Masters is Friday at 5:30 p.m. \$30 entry fee. Jackets awarded, and \$200 to the first-place winner.

The USBC bowling is on Saturday starting at 10 a.m. There will be four divisions with trophies awarded.

Contact information: Sandra Greene-Sampson, PO Box 904, Warm Springs; call 553-6619; or pubutil@wstribes.org.

Margie Tuckta, PO Box 895, Warm Springs; call 553-9207; or mtuckta@kahneeta.com.

E. Austin Greene Jr., PO Box 1327, Warm Springs; or eagreene@wstribes.org.

No collect calls, please. Do not chance being disqualified — bring your verified averages.

State awards grants for conserving species

(AP) — The state has awarded 16 grants for the conservation of symbolic Oregon species to mark the upcoming sesquicentennial.

The Western meadowlark, chinook salmon, Oregon swallowtail butterfly and the American beaver have become symbols of Oregon since it became

a state in 1859.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation will receive one of the grants. Funding will aid the western meadowlark through a native grasslands restoration project at The Wanaket Wildlife Area in Pendleton.

Arizona casinos feel weak economy

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP) — Weak economic conditions mean fewer dollars coming into Arizona's Indian casinos.

It also means a drop in the amount of dollars flowing to the state. Arizona received \$25 million in the three months ending Sept. 30, down from \$27.6 million a year ago.

Arizona gets cash from casinos under the 2003 Arizona-

Tribal Gaming Compact.

Although revenues are down, the Arizona Indian Gaming Association says state tribes rank fourth in the nation for gaming revenue.

Gaming officials say that as the economy slips, gamblers have less disposable income to play with.

Since the gaming compact was passed, tribes have given

more than \$471 million to towns, cities, counties and the state for wildlife conservation, tourism, problem gambling education and treatment, among other things.

The money comes from revenue generated by slot machines, poker, blackjack, keno, bingo and off-track pari-mutuel betting in 23 casinos.

Scientists: Bone tool oldest ever found in Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A simple tool carved from a deer's leg bone that college students unearthed in 2003 is more than 10,000 years old, making it the oldest non-stone human artifact ever found in Indiana, scientists say.

University of Indianapolis researchers said radiocarbon dating shows that the 5-inch-long tool — a device called an awl likely used to punch holes in leather — is about 10,400 years old.

That makes it the oldest organic tool ever documented in the state, said Christopher Schmidt, who directs the college's Indiana Prehistory Laboratory.

He said stone tools such as spearpoints found in Indiana or near charcoal deposits from ancient campfires have been dated by that proximity at between 10,000 and 12,000 years old.

But the bone tool excavated from an ancient glacial lake in northwest Indiana is a rare find, Schmidt said, because tools made from organic material such as bones or wood typically decay over thousands of years.

"Usually bone tools rot away and nothing is left. You might have a bone tool that rots away and you'll just find a stone point that was part of it," he said. "To find a bone tool is very exciting for us."

The findings will be published in an upcoming edition of North American Archaeologist.

Schmidt said the precise date

provided by the tool supports the growing idea that Paleo-Indian peoples had migrated farther north just after the end of the last ice age than scientists had once thought.

The tool was fashioned from a white-tail deer's leg bone, with one end ground to a point. Schmidt said scratches and notches on the bone suggest it was probably used along with a stone knife to punch holes in leather, perhaps to make clothing.

He said the nature of that activity suggests that the people who used it were not nomads but instead enjoyed a more settled lifestyle.

"This isn't just people passing through. This is people settling down, making homes," Schmidt said.

Little is known about the people who lived in Indiana 10,000 years ago, so the tool's discovery is all the more important, he said.

"It gives us a glimpse into life not long after the glaciers had receded," Schmidt said.

The tool was found in 2003 in glacial lake deposits in Carroll County near the town of Flora by students taking part in the University of Indianapolis' annual summer archaeology field school.

Over the years, that site northeast of Lafayette has yielded the remains of mastodons. Schmidt said the long-vanished lake also attracted giant beaver and smaller wildlife for thousands of years.

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