



Spilyay Tymo

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Miss Warm Springs Past and Present

Kicking off the Forty-Sixth Pi-Ume-Sha Treaty Days, the Museum at Warm Springs will host a new exhibit opening this week.

The museum will open *Royal Legacy: Honoring Miss Warm Springs Past and Present* this Thursday, June 25.

The opening reception begins at 5:30 p.m. with a Memorial Horse Parade on the museum grounds, honoring former Miss Warm Springs title holders, and the Miss Warm Springs ladies who are no longer with us.

A salmon back, and the opening of the exhibit begins at 6:30 p.m. The Wasco Youth Dance Group will perform starting at 7.

The Roundhouse Foundation is a sponsor of this year's summer exhibit, said Natalie Kirk, museum curator.

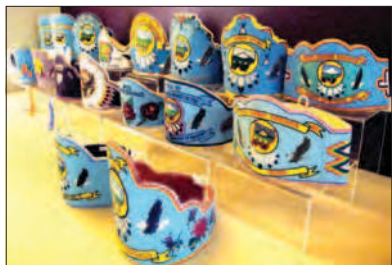
The idea for the *Royal Legacy* exhibit, she said, came from museum development director Deb Stacona. Alyssa Macy, multi-me-

dia specialist, worked at collecting photographs of the past Miss Warm Springs.

These beautiful photos will be on display, poster-size, at the museum exhibit. *Royal Legacy* also features many of the Miss Warm Springs crowns and sashes worn by the former royalty.

There have been 39 Miss Warm Springs, starting in 1950 with Kathleen Heath. The first Miss Warm Springs of more recent decades was Dorothy "Pebbles" George, Miss Warm Springs of 1969 (photo at right).

See **MUSEUM** on page 3



Miss Warm Springs crowns collected for the exhibit.



Photographer unknown

Treaty Days on 160th Anniversary

by Alyssa Macy

This year, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs commemorates 160 years since the signing of the 1855 Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon. As people who have always been sovereign nations, our treaty did not "give" us rights. The treaty reserved the rights that we already had and had been exercising since the beginning of time.

This included the right to hunt, fish and gather at usual and accustomed places. The Treaty also established a formal nation-to-nation relationship with the federal government, a relationship that continues today.

But before the Treaty existed, the tribes governed themselves and maintained diplomatic and trade relations with many Nations. We had distinct cultures and languages, and lived along the Columbia River—one of the richest fishing and trade areas of the region.

The river provided several species of salmon, lamprey and sturgeon. Trade brought buffalo meat and hides, pipestone, obsidian, dentalia, and slaves. The trade network was said to reach as far north as Alaska and all the way to California.

Lewis and Clark, in their journals, estimated that there was between 7,200 and 10,400 Indian people living between Cascade Rapids and The Dalles between the years of 1805-1806. Increasing encroachment of white settlements along the Columbia River would eventually result in the removal of the Wasco and Warm Springs from the banks of the Columbia River.

In June of 1855, roughly 500 Wasco and Sahaptin speaking Indians gathered at The Dalles to negotiate the terms of the Treaty.

During this time, there were not many English-speaking Indians so everything had to be translated into Kiksht and Sahaptin. Our language teachers often tell us, there are some words that do not translate into English, so these negotiations must have been very difficult.

See **TREATY of 1855** on page 4

Health Fair today

The Pi-Ume-Sha Health Fair is this Wednesday, June 24, until 1 p.m. at the Community Center.

This is a free event, with many health information booths and services available for visitors. Healthy snacks are available.

This is the Fifteenth Annual Pi-Ume-Sha Health Fair. The goal of the health fair is to increase health awareness, knowledge of available resources, and to motivate participants to make positive health behavior changes.

Declaration of drought on the reservation

Tribal Council this week was preparing to declare a drought on the reservation.

This would be the first declaration of drought in the history of the tribes, a sign of the potential seriousness of the situation.

A declaration of drought would give the tribes access to federal assistance in managing the water shortage.

Tribal Council on Monday heard a water report from Utilities general manager Don Courtney, tribal emergency response coordinator Dan Martinez, and tribal water-wastewater engineer Roy Spino. The Water Board, tribal engineer, and BIA superintendent

were also on hand for the report.

The Confederated Tribes need to make the declaration in order to compete for the available relief fund, Courtney said.

"The sooner the better," Councilman Orvie Danzuka said. "The surrounding counties have already declared."

Jefferson, Wasco, Deschutes and Crook counties have all made drought declarations for 2015, through the state of Oregon.

It was possible that Council would make the declaration on Tuesday of this week (after deadline for this publication). Martinez said the declaration should happen at least before July 4, so some added

precautions can be implemented regarding fireworks.

There are many aspects to the drought. The lack of water affects the tribes' drinking water system, Power and Water Enterprises, residential wells in rural areas, fish and wildlife, huckleberries and roots, fire response capabilities, etc.

It is possible that Sidwalter and Seekseequa wells could go dry this summer, Spino said.

A few weeks ago, the tribes' drinking water plant was down to just one pump, creating a possible shortage for residents. Utilities put the word out for people to conserve, and the response was positive, Courtney said.

The treatment plant now has a second pump working, so the immediate near-crisis is over; but addressing the drought over the summer months will require community cooperation, Courtney said.

Other partners in the effort will be the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Services, the federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and others, Martinez said.

An important aspect of the problem is the amount of water that is leaking from the drinking water system, said Councilman Carlos Smith.

See **DROUGHT** on page 3

Eeling at the Falls

Eeling season for the tribes is open at Willamette Falls through the month of July. Young tribal members (right) were harvesting at the Falls soon after Tribal Council announced the opening of the season. By tribal regulation: The harvest is limited to the east side of the Falls. Harvest is open on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday of each week. The Fishing hours are sunrise to sunset.

This is a subsistence fishery, with the Branch of Natural Resources serving as harvest monitor.



Alyssa Macy/Spilyay



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