Council supports Burns Paiute tribe

Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation voted in support of the Burns Paiute Tribe, as an armed 'militia standoff' continued at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

Many tribal members have relatives there, "my grandfather is buried in the park area in that reserve. I'm voting yes," said Councilman Reuben Henry.

The Malheur area is the traditional land of the Burns Paiute. A militia group took over the refuge headquarters, protesting federal government land policies.

All of the area, and many square miles beyond—from the Cascade Mountains to

The Tribal Council of the Boise, and from the Blue Mountains to Steens Mountain—is ceded lands of the Burns Paiute, descendants of the Wadatika band of northern Paiute.

> Over time the tribes' federal trust land shrank from over one and a half million acres to a 10,000-acre remnant in Harney County.

> Charlotte Roderique is chairwoman of the Burns Paiute Tribal Council.

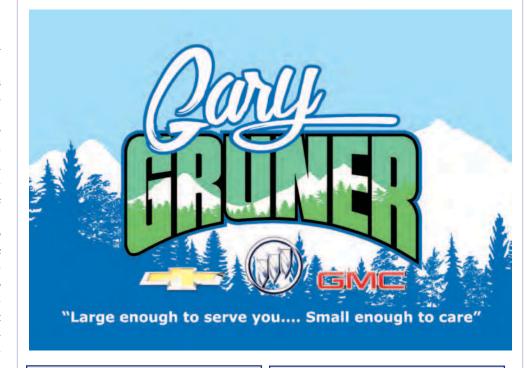
> "Armed protesters don't belong here," she said of the militia group.

"By their actions they are desecrating one of our sacred traditional cultural properties. They are endangering our children, and the safety of our community, and they need to leave. Armed confrontation is not the answer."

The tribe's ancestors signed a treaty with the federal government in 1868. The treaty was not ratified by Congress, but the government guaranteed that it would protect the safety and property of the Northern Paiute people, according to the tribe.

"The protesters have no claim to this land," Roderique said. "It belongs to the Native people who continue to live here. The Malheur Wildlife Refuge is an important place for us. We have no sympathy for those who are trying to take the land from its rightful owners."

The tribe has about 420 members.



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Mini health fair at Heart Smart Dinner

The IHS Warm Springs Model Diabetes Program invites Warm Springs programs to participate in the Heart Smart Mini Health Fair on February 24.

The fair is part of the Twenty-Third Annual Heart the Agency Longhouse.

One half of the bench tables will be available in the dining room for educational display. We are requesting the booths be set up by 4 pm. on Feb. 24. The Mini Health Fair will be from 4 to 6 p.m.

Traditional drummers start Smart Dinner, to be held at at 4:30. Dinner served at 5:30 in the main hall.

Please let us know by February 10 if you would like to have a booth at the Heart Smart Mini-Health Fair.

Everyone is welcome. Any questions, please call 553-6289. Leave a message if no one picks up. Or email: jeri.kollen@ihs.gov

Around Indian Country

Refuge designation honors Billy Frank Jr.

The federal government has re-named the former Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge in honor of the late Billy Frank Jr.

The refuge is now the Billy Frank Jr. National Nisqually Wildlife Refuge. A memorial is planned in the refuge commemorating the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854.

The Billy Frank Jr. Tell Your Story Act passed the House and Senate last year, and was signed by Pres. Obama this month.

The act was unanimously congressional delegation, and was also backed by the National Congress of American Indians, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians and the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, it says.

The law also requires the Department of Interior to coordinate with the Nisqually,

Muckleshoot, Puyallup, and Squaxin Island tribes in developing educational materials for the new national me-

Frank was raised on the Nisqually Reservation, near the refuge. He lived there until his death in May 2014

Frank fought to enforce the Medicine Creek Treaty particularly the provision entitling Indian tribes to half the fish catch. He was a charismatic, larger-than-life civilrights hero, champion of supported by the Northwest treaty rights and advocate of environmental stewardship.

Since his passing, Mr. Frank has received much posthumous recognition.

Frank received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and Washington state's Medal of Merit. The Nisqually tribe recently renamed a community center after him, and declared March 9, Frank's birthday, 'Billy Frank Jr. Day.'

In 1854, tribes in south Puget Sound signed the Medicine Creek Treaty, trading a portion of their native land to the U.S. government in exchange for cash, reservation land tracts and the recognition of fishing, hunting and gathering rights.

A century later, Billy Frank Jr. championed those fishing rights as the Washington State Fish and Game Department cracked down on off-reservation tribal fishing.

Frank was first arrested for "illegal" fishing at 14 years old. He protested for three decades, organizing "fish-ins" and getting arrested at least 50 times before a federal judge upheld the Medicine Creek Treaty in 1974.

The decision affirmed the tribes' right to catch half the state's fish harvest.







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