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U.S. Senate approves 1865 nullification

The 1865 Treaty Nullification Act—to formally and finally nullify a fraudulent treaty with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs—last week passed the United States Senate.

Senators Jeff Merkley and Ron Wyden were sponsors. The next step is to go to the U.S. House of Representatives, where Rep. Greg Walden supports the bill.

"A black cloud will be lifted by this legislation," said Tribal Council Chairman Raymond Tsumpti. "So future generations will not have to endure it."

Tribal Council, with governmental affairs director Louis Pitt for the past year especially have made the federal 1865 nullification a priority.

The bill, as passed last week by the Senate, would nullify the 1865 document, and clearly validate an 1855 treaty that establishes the tribes' reservation and preserves off-reservation hunting, gathering and fishing rights.

"Finally, we are taking significant steps to right this tremendous wrong," Sen. Merkley said.

"Documentation shows that the 1865 treaty is a complete fraud. The signatories were lied to, and the tribes never agreed to relinquish their rights. Officially recognizing and correcting this unjust history

is one way we can empower and affirm tribal sovereignty today."

Wyden added, "I know from my meetings with the Warm Springs tribe that this 154-yearold outrage has left lasting pain with tribal members, and I am glad that the Senate has agreed to end this shameful history. I look forward to the House taking similar action to reverse this travesty of a treaty, support tribal sovereignty and formally recognize the 1855 agreement."

In 1855, the Warm Springs Tribes entered into a treaty with the United States, defining the trust relationship between the parties,

and establishing rights to land and off-reservation hunting and fishing.

Ten years later in 1865 the apparently unscrupulous Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, J.W. Perit Huntington, wrote a supplemental treaty that amended the 1855 agreement to prohibit members of the Warm Springs from leaving their reservation without government permission and relinquishing all off-reservation rights.

Oregon Governor Kate Brown has said the policy of the State of Oregon is that the 1865 treaty is null and void.

Water update

A message from tribal management:

We would like to thank the Community for your patience with the water issues.

Normal summer activities will continue as scheduled, including the Fourth of July events.

The lack of water and high fire potential require the containment of the the July Fourth events to the Community Center, Simnasho and Agencies Longhouses parking lots, and campus for those folks who come to agency.

We are discouraging lighting fireworks from residences.

Given the complexity of the water situation, we can't say for certain when the water issues will be resolved. The boil water notice remains in effect, and conservation is strongly encouraged.

We are making the following recommendations to enjoy summer events safely. Some tips for a safe Fourth: Adult supervision required at all events.

· Bring water with you to all

· For the Fourth of July, please bring your personal fireworks to the Community Center parking lot, the Longhouses, or campus across from the court house to light and enjoy.

See FOURTH on page 7

Great new exhibit at museum

Libby Chase attended Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma, 1963-67. Of the experience Libby says:

Best years of my, I counted and had a voice. I met kids from all over the U.S. and loved it. You get out of the experience what you put into it. Lots of great memories in four years. Some memories of boarding school:

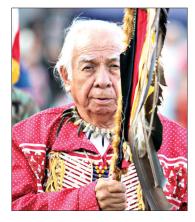
Becoming the Student Body President, Class President, and Football Queen Candidate.

Part of the new exhibit at the Museum at Warm Springs—Resilience: The Boarding School Experience of Warm Springs and beyond—examines Chilocco, and part focuses on Chemawa. And the Warm Springs boarding schools are a central feature.

The exhibit displays rare old photos; student publications such as decades-old year books; and touching personal items: A sewing machine from the Warm Springs school, a student's stool, a suitcase, typewriter, a formal boarding school cap, a flag that flew at one of the schools.

As with her other changing exhibits, museum curator Natalie Kirk took special care with Resil-

See BOARDING SCHOOLS on 7



Jeff Sanders (above) wore new regalia at Pi-Ume-Sha this year. He had lost all but the Eagle Staff in a house fire last year. Anson Begay, Mike Collins, Krysta Rhoan, Marcella Tish Martinez and Sandra Greene-Sampson made him new regalia, presenting to him on Friday at Pi-Ume-Sha.







Challenges, opportunities for small business

The shortage of small business employment on the reservation is one of its biggest economic challenges—that and basic infrastructure serving the Agency area. The two of course are related: Businesses can't thrive without a stable infrastructure, while a healthy economy brings infrastructure investment.

Carina Miller is the new economic development researcher with the Warm Springs Community Action Team. Her work includes research on the condition of the economy and business on the reservation; and identifying barriers to successful business development. In time the research will lead to recommendations as to a course of action.

Her position with the Community Action Team is a new one, funded through an 18-month grant from the Northwest Area Foundation and its Vital Tribal Economies program.

Through small business development on the reservation, the community could rely less on the tribal organization for employment, and could work instead in the private sector.

A shortage of small businesses on the reservation results in what is described as 'leakage'—the local community taking its money and capital off-reservation for goods and services, Ms. Miller said.

In Warm Springs' case, a very large percent of money that could circulate locally ends up in other communities—Madras, Redmond, Bend, etc.

In economic terms, leakage results in a gap in the supply and demand chain. When this kind of economy persists, businesses have to find other ways to generate rev-

Tourism is a way to bring new money into the local economy, Miller said; and this industry will be an important part of her research. Her findings will be shared with the community through the tribal portal, a video, and reports.

In the late 1950s, after the Celilo settlement, the tribes developed an economic plan for the future. The tribes followed the plan, and the results were successful, a kind of economic boom time for the tribes.

The hope is that a new plan for the future could bring about similar results.

In her job Ms. Miller will be looking at issues around having tribal Commercial Code. The

Warm Springs Area Chamber of Commerce is also interested in the tribal Commercial Code idea, which has seen success with other

Commercial Codes give certainty to business transactions, helping both the business and the consumer.

On the near horizon for Warm Springs is the small business incubator project of the Community Action Team, Ms. Miller said.

Her work involves cooperation among all in the community—from individuals to enterprises, the Area Chamber of Commerce, the tribal government, etc.—and regional partners like the Northwest Area Foundation, Rural Development Initiatives and others.

Dave McMechan



Thursday, July 4th I 8am - 8pm **Multiplier based on tier**

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