

Little League All-Stars tourney at Juniper Hills Park, MHS

The Little League All-Stars District 5 tournament will be held in Jefferson County at Juniper Hills Park and Madras High School.

Opening ceremonies at the Madras High School football

field are on Friday, June 24. The tournament starts on Saturday, June 25 and continues through Friday, July 1.

Forty-two different teams from nine areas will be in attendance for the All-Stars district

tournament, with winners from each division advancing to the Little League State Tournament later this summer.

The four divisions include the minors, who are split into two age groups, as well as Majors and the

Juniors.

The communities represented in the tournament are the Warm Springs Nation, Bend North, Bend South, Crook County, Hood River Valley, Jefferson County, Redmond, Sisters, and The Dalles.

Indian language program receives boost for visioning

The Northwest Indian Language Institute received a grant from The Roundhouse Foundation. This will support innovative programs in Oregon's rural communities, to launch an initiative to analyze and re-envision the needs that the Indian Language Institute will address as the organization moves into the future.

Now in its twenty-fifth year, the institute will be exploring how language preservation needs have shifted among tribal nations and language revitalization practitioners since the organization was founded.

During the analysis, which will launch this summer and be conducted over approximately 15 months, the language institute leadership will initiate conversations with language leaders from the nine federally recognized tribes of Oregon, tribal partners throughout the Pacific Northwest including the Confederated Tribes, other partners and founding members.



Members of the Northwest Indian Language Institute. Courtesy NILI

“After 25 years, the landscape of Indigenous language has shifted into a new phase, and our in-depth analysis will help us strengthen relationships as well as evaluate the essential needs that Native communities now have when it comes to preserving this important part of their culture and history,” said Robert Elliott of the institute.

“We expect that we will find an increased openness to the use of technology to support language learning, and a renewed emphasis

on the overall benefits of youth involvement in Native language programs. Support from The Roundhouse Foundation has made it possible for us to collaborate even more deeply with these communities and create an action plan for language revitalization for the next 25 years.”

The new grant will enable the institute to complete the needs analysis in an ideal fashion, to support and evaluate the work thoroughly and to visit tribal partners throughout Oregon in person and

further build relationships in a culturally appropriate manner.

In addition to in-person information gathering, the language institute will use online tools to collect input from past program participants and colleagues outside the Pacific Northwest. The analysis will culminate in winter 2023 with a final report that will serve as a roadmap for the next phase of the Institute.

The Northwest Indian Language Institute will also hold its annual Summer Institute online once again this year due to lingering pandemic-related concerns and to protect invaluable elders and knowledge bearers.

With three course offerings for Indigenous language teachers and learners from which to choose, Summer Institute runs June 21-July 1.

Additionally there are two post-Summer Institute courses running July 11-August 26.

For more information about summer offerings and registration visit nili.uoregon.edu/

Covid update

Covid-19 precautions continue to be recommended among the reservation community, especially if you will be in a large group of people. You are encouraged to continue to sanitize and wash your hands on a regular basis.

With the start of summer celebrations and activities, it is especially important to be cautious. You can pick up home covid test kits at Emergency Management, or on weekends at the Fire Department.

Every home in the U.S. is eligible to order a third round of free at-home covid test kits. You can order online at covid.gov/tests

For a vaccination appointment call 541-553-2610.

Appointments are available Monday through Friday at the Warm Springs Community Health Clinic.

The virus is still present among the tribal community, as the covid Reponse Team has reported to Tribal Council.

Late last week, for instance, there were nine confirmed cases of Covid-19 among the community. Five of these, however, were from off-reservation individuals.

Wastewater testing continues to show the presence of Covid-19.

The Treaty of 1855 ~ One-Hundred Sixty-Seven Year Anniversary, June 25

This is the time of year—late June—when the Confederated Tribes remember the signing of the Treaty of 1855, the founding document of the modern day tribes.

With Pi-Ume-Sha again on hold this year, We commemorate the Treaty by reproducing the text of the document—from its description of the then newly-formed reservation, to the recognition of off-reservation rights, to the signatories of the Treaty of 1855:

Treaty of Wasco, Columbia River, Oregon Territory with the Taih, Wyam, Tenino, & DockSpus Bands of the Walla-Walla, and the Dalles, Ki-Gal-Twal-La, and the Dog River Bands of the Wasco June 25, 1855 ~ 12 Stat., 963.

- Ratified Mar. 8, 1859. - Proclaimed Apr. 18, 1859.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Wasco, near the Dalles of the Columbia River, in Oregon Territory, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and headmen of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians, residing in Middle Oregon, they being duly authorized thereto by their respective bands, to wit:

Sym-tustus, Locks-quis-sa, Shick-a-me, and Kuck-up, chiefs of the Taih or Upper De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Stocketly and Iso, chiefs of the Wyam or Lower De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Alexis and Talkish, chiefs of the Tenino band of Walla-Wallas; Yise, chief of the DockSpus or John Day's River band of Walla-Wallas; Mark, William Chenook, and Cush-Kella, chiefs of the Dalles band of the Wascoes; Toh-simph, chief of the Ki-gal-twal-la band of Wascoes; and Wal-la-chin, chief of the Dog River band of Wascoes.

Article 1. The above-named confederated bands of Indians cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all and every part of the country claimed by them, included in the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing in the middle of the Columbia River, at the Cascade

Falls, and running thence southerly to the summit of the Cascade Mountains; thence along said summit to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude; thence east on that parallel to the summit of the Blue Mountains, or the western boundary of the Sho-shone or Snake country; thence northerly along that summit to a point due east from the head-waters of Willow Creek; thence west to the head-waters of said creek; thence down said stream to its junction with the Columbia River; and thence down the channel of the Columbia River to the place of beginning.

Provided, however, that so much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries, shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians, which tract for the purposes contemplated shall be held and regarded as an Indian reservation, to wit:

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the De Chutes River opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands usually known as the Mutton Mountains; thence westerly to the summit of said range, along the divide to its connection with the Cascade Mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson; thence down the main branch of De Chutes River; heading in this peak, to its junction with De Chutes River; and thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the place of beginning.

All of which tract shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white person be permitted to reside upon the same without the concurrent permission of the agent and superintendent.

The said bands and tribes agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, without any additional expense to the United States other than is provided for by this treaty; and, until the expiration of the time specified, the said

bands shall be permitted to occupy and reside upon the tracts now possessed by them, guaranteeing to all white citizens the right to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not included in said reservation, and not actually enclosed by said Indians.

Provided, however, That prior to the removal of said Indians to said reservation, and before any improvements contemplated by this treaty shall have been commenced, that if the three principal bands, to wit: the Wascopum, Tiah, or Upper De Chutes, and the Lower De Chutes bands of Walla-Wallas shall express in council, a desire that some other reservation may be selected for them, that the three bands named may select each three persons of their respective bands, who with the superintendent of Indian affairs or agent, as may be directed, shall proceed to examine, and if another location can be selected, better suited to the condition and wants of said Indians, that is unoccupied by the whites, and upon which the board of commissioners thus selected may agree, the same shall be declared a reservation for said Indians, instead of the tract named in this treaty.

Provided, also, That the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering said reservation is hereby secured to said Indians; and at all other usual and accustomed stations, in common with citizens of the United States, and of erecting suitable houses for curing the same; also the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their stock on unclaimed lands, in common with citizens, is secured to them.

And provided, also, That if any band or bands of Indians, residing in and claiming any portion or portions of the country in this article, shall not accede to the terms of this treaty, then the bands becoming parties hereunto agree to receive such part of the several and other payments herein named as a consideration for the entire country described as aforesaid as shall be in the proportion that their aggregate number may have to the whole



Wasco Chief Stackotly was one of the treaty signers.

number of Indians residing in and claiming the entire country aforesaid, as consideration and payment in full for the tracts in said country claimed by them.

And provided, also, That where substantial improvements have been made by any members of the bands being parties to this treaty, who are compelled to abandon them in consequence of said treaty, the same shall be valued, under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor; or, in lieu of said payment, improvements of equal extent and value at their option shall be made for them on the tracts assigned to each respectively.

Article 2. In consideration of, and payment for, the country hereby ceded, the United States agree to pay the bands and tribes of Indians claiming territory and residing in said country, the several sums of money following, to wit:

Eight thousand dollars per annum for the first five years, commencing on the first day of September, 1856, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Six thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the first five. Four thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the second five; and Two thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the third five.

All of which several sums of money shall be expended for the use and benefit of the confeder-

ated bands, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time, at his discretion determine what proportion thereof shall be expended for such objects as in his judgment will promote their well-being and advance them in civilization; for their moral improvement and education; for building, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, providing teams, stock, agricultural implements, seeds, &c.; for clothing, provisions, and tools; for medical purposes, providing mechanics and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

Article 3. The United States agree to pay said Indians the additional sum of fifty thousand dollars, a portion whereof shall be applied to the payment for such articles as may be advanced them at the time of signing this treaty, and in providing, after the ratification thereof and prior to their removal, such articles as may be deemed by the President essential to their want; for the erection of buildings on the reservation, fencing and opening farms; for the purchase of teams, farming implements, clothing and provisions, tools, seeds, and for the payment of employees; and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal.

Article 4. In addition to the considerations specified the United States agree to erect, at suitable points on the reservation, one saw-mill and one flouring-mill; suitable hospital buildings; one schoolhouse; one blacksmith-shop with a tin and a gunsmith-shop thereto attached; one wagon and plough maker shop; and for one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, a farmer, a physician, a schoolteacher, a blacksmith, and a wagon and plough maker, a dwelling house and the requisite outbuildings for each; and to purchase and keep in repair for the time specified for furnishing employees all necessary mill-fixtures, mechanics' tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for employees.

TREATY will conclude June 29 Spilyay