

IN THE TRIBAL COURT OF THE
CONFEDERATED TRIBES
OF THE GRAND RONDE COMMUNITY OF OREGON

In the Matter of: CASE NO. C-14-090
GOESERICH-PALANUK, Rebecca ORDER GRANTING REQUEST
Petitioner, TO CHANGE NAME
[ADULT]

Based on the allegations set forth in the Petition for Name Change filed by Petitioner on September 5, 2014.

THE COURT FINDS AS FOLLOWS:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the Petitioner and the subject matter of the Petition herein;
2. The Petitioner is over 18 years of age;
3. The Petitioner is an enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon OR a resident of the Grand Ronde Reservation;
4. The Petitioner has not petitioned and been granted a change of name by the Tribal Court within the past twelve (12) months;
5. The Petitioner has served a Notice of Name Change to all Creditors Former Spouses to whom an obligation is owed under a divorce decree.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED:

1. The name of the Petitioner is changed from Rebecca Suzanne Goeserich-Palanuk to Rebecca Jane Goeserich;
2. The Clerk of the Tribal Court shall cause a copy of this Order to be published in the Tribal Newsletter;
3. The Clerk of the Tribal Court shall submit a certified copy of this Order to the Grand Ronde Tribal Enrollment office;
4. The Clerk of the Court shall provide a certified copy of the Order to the Oregon State Department of Vital Statistics.

DATED THIS 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 2014

David D. Shaw
Chief Judge

ATTENTION TRIBAL MEMBERS WITH CONTRACT HEALTH SERVICES

As most of you are aware, Contract Health Services (CHS) is federally funded program and a payor of last resort. With all of the health care changes recently, we would like to take a minute to remind you that ANY alternate resource you have needs to be utilized correctly. That means in order for CHS to cover a "patient responsibility," you must use providers who are in network with whatever health care coverage you have primary, including the Tribal Health Assistance Program: Skookum.

If you choose not to use providers that are in-network or receive services that are not covered, you will be responsible for any patient balance. Services include: Medical, Dental and Behavioral Health. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause you, but in order to keep serving our Tribal community, we must exhaust all other resources available to our membership.

CHS also wants to remind you that there are some services that are not covered by CHS, but are covered by Skookum.

If you choose to receive these services, you will be responsible for paying the co-payments. They are as follows: Chiropractic care, Naturopathic care, Massage, Acupuncture, as well as outpatient drug and alcohol treatment.

This does not mean that you cannot use those services; it simply means that CHS will not be responsible for any patient balances.

You can still keep those appointments; you just need to pay whatever your co-pay is. We understand that this can all be a little confusing, so please feel free to give us a call if you have ANY questions and we'll be happy to help.

Tauni McCammon, 503-879-1406

Erica Mercier, 503-879-2080

Melody Baker, 503-879-2011

Tresa (Teri) Mercier, 503-879-2008

Tribe's history is still out there

LEWIS continued from front page

a long while before younger archivists, like Lewis, have accumulated the expertise for navigating these sources.

Lewis has tracked down material at the National Archives in Seattle and in Washington, D.C., and environs — Archives 2 at Suitland, Md., the National Anthropological Archives at College Park, Md., The Library of Congress and now the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History.

"I'm learning more about how these collections work," Lewis says. "Next time, I'll have a better idea of how to do this faster. It's a process of understanding what's in the guides and what's not."

In Oregon, Lewis has pursued Tribal history at the Oregon Historical Society's library, University of Oregon Special Collections and University Archives, and other heritage collections throughout western Oregon.

Other trips in search of new historical acquisitions or further information about documents already in the Chachalu collection will include visits to repositories at the University of Washington, the University of California at Berkeley, University of Chicago and Yale University in New Haven, Conn.

At the Oregon Historical Society in Portland a few years ago, Lewis uncovered a passbook naming long deceased Tribal members. The passbook noted and dated the comings and goings of Tribal members living under the command of the U.S. Army at what is now Fort Yamhill State Park, for a time represented in Grand Ronde by

then-Lt. Phil Sheridan.

The August trip was the fourth time Lewis has been researching in Washington, D.C. His objectives now go beyond the search for Tribal documents like maps, correspondence, illustrations, land and water surveys, and anthropological studies.

"Another part of the job is figuring out what we have and what we don't have," he says. "We have been working on collecting documents of the Tribe since the 1990s. Finding the Executive Order establishing the Grand Ronde Reservation is primary on our list. I've been asking archivists and historians working the field if they know where it is and nobody yet has found it."

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians found the Executive Order establishing its coastal Indian reservation in transfer documents being sent to Congress.

After many previous visits to repositories in the Washington, D.C., area, Lewis now has a base of professionals to share with and learn from.

The thrill of the process for Lewis is learning from archival experts in many fields. Advisers include Jo Allyn Archambault, curator at the Smithsonian's Museum of Natural History, and Gina Rappaport, director of the National Anthropological Archives.

The Executive Order hasn't turned up yet; not at the Smithsonian, not among Buchanan's papers and not from any professional sources that he has asked about it along the way.

"It's just a matter of time," Lewis says.

He spent much time in Washing-

ton, D.C., going through microfilm. He says he hopes to still find letters related to the Grand Ronde Tribe discussing the Reservation.

"I pulled a reel from 1872 with correspondence and reports about the Grand Ronde Reservation," he says.

He went through the national anthropology records. He looked at surveys from the 1940s. "They were doing river surveys, some on the Columbia, some on the Willamette. I marked a good number for copying, which will come later on."

Paper materials are scanned to pdf files that are then delivered to Lewis or sent to the Tribe. Many three-dimensional objects, such as baskets and stone works, also come from Grand Ronde Tribal members and neighbors, and the Tribe occasionally buys items from Margaret Mathewson, a nationally known expert in Native baskets.

When documents arrive at the museum, says Veronica Montano, Cultural Collections coordinator, the process of cleaning and preserving the items made of natural compositions begins. Whether three-dimensional or paper-based, "All materials will be cleaned, scanned and put into computer programs where metadata is attached; we make sure it's filed right and then box it for archival storage."

The pieces come in packages large and small. "We've been pretty steady at one a week," Montano says. "There have been times when they come in five times a week. And sometimes 20 boxes of stuff."

To date, Montano says, the museum has about 5,500 items, 550 baskets and more than 2,500 stone pieces. The rest is paper-based, all filed away on laser-fiche. The collec-

tion is measured in lineal feet, but calculating those feet is an ongoing project, she says.

Lewis had other objectives for the visit, too.

He went as a Smithsonian Fellow and gave a talk at the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History and another at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists, where he is a member.

He went with a mission to also find old maps of the Grand Ronde area, including its ceded lands. The repository in College Park, for example, holds cartographic maps.

"I went there looking for the maps of Oregon drawn up by the military and explorers," Lewis says. "I wanted to find if there were any maps we don't have here. I got four maps: a military map of the Oregon territory, two of the reservation that showed allotments, and one more, a map of the ratified treaty areas with ceded lands."

Other benefits accrue along the way.

"A lot of times I'll go to a museum," Lewis says. "This last trip, I went to the National Museum of American Indians. We look at how work is presented, the titles and the materials used, to see how they do it and bring it home. They're professionals and we're new at it."

"It's part of a learning process. It's an intuitive process; a learned experience. A lot of time it's a look, a font that combines new and old history, writing styles, how much text to put on a panel."

Much of the story of the Tribe's history is still out there, and Lewis and his staff are in search of it ... especially one document signed by President James Buchanan. ■