

**IN THIS
ISSUE**

**Indian Week
Logging
Kids Corner
Rodeo**

Spilyay Tymoo

Coyote News



25¢

VOL. 3 NO. 9

WARM SPRINGS, OREGON 97761

MAY 5, 1978

Macy Promoted To Operations Manager

Bob Macy became Operations Manager at Warm Springs Forest Products Industries as of Monday, May 1. He stepped into the new position after having been Administrative Assistant

at the mill for the past five years.

His promotion was announced during the presentation of the WSFPI Annual Report at the General Council Meeting held at

the Agency Longhouse Monday evening, April 24. The announcement was made by the new WSFPI General Manager, Ralph DeMoisy.

In announcing the promotion, DeMoisy said that Macy has a good background for this new position. "He has a lot of budgeting and planning experience and," said DeMoisy, "he's ready."

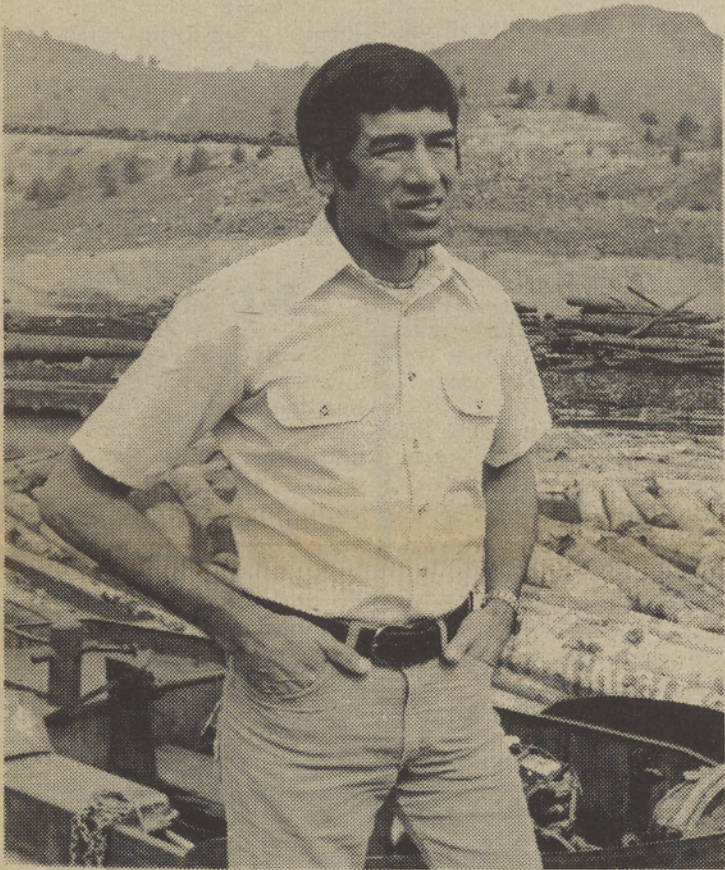
In his new capacity as Operations Manager, Macy will be responsible for the sawmill operation, the energy plant, trucking, the planer operation, the log yard, and loading dock operations.

As Operations Manager, Macy is now part of a management committee which also consists of the General Manager, Logging Manager, Controller, Lumber Sales Manager, and the Plywood-Veneer and Maintenance-Purchasing superintendents.

According to DeMoisy and Persh Andrews, who retired April 30, "there has been good response to Bobby becoming Operations Manager."

In addition to his other duties, Macy will be very much involved with the Master Development Study being conducted for the mill.

A forestry graduate, Macy has been with the Warm Springs Forest Products Industries since May 1972.



BOB MACY — NEW WSFPI OPERATIONS MANAGER

Tribes Seek Planning . . . Recreation On The Metolius Faces Uncertain Future

Hopes for mutual recreational planning on the Metolius Arm of Lake Billy Chinook were temporarily dashed at the State Marine Board hearing April 24 when discussion gave way to emotion; boaters, water skiers and property owners joined in a loud "no" to restrictions recommended by the Warm Springs Tribal Council.

About 200 people crammed the Madras City Council Chambers to listen or register their opposition to the proposal, but a dialogue never developed.

Members of the Council said afterward that they would take the opportunity at the upcoming Marine Board hearings on May 31-June 1 to further "educate" users and recommend joint planning.

A long history of concern about the use of waters bordering the reservation led up to the Tribal Council's request for a hearing.

In a March letter to State Marine Board director Brad Morris the Council suggested lowering speed limits and thereby eliminate skiing on the Metolius Arm, half of which lies on the reservation. "Soil erosion, disturbance of fish habitat and wildlife, and other environmen-

tal upsets" were cited as efforts of uncontrolled recreational use of the lake.

The Tribes are not alone in their attempt to spark communication among recreational user groups in Oregon. As Tribal Wildlife biologist Terry Luther pointed out after the hearing, increased leisure time means heavier use and more competition at recreational sites. The controversy raging over powerboats on the Deschutes River is just one other instance of competing users.

"It's good to start looking at it before it gets out of hand," said Luther, noting that it's only a matter of time before restrictions will become necessary.

Behind the Tribes' recommended speed limit are continual complaints from small boat fishermen who are disturbed by the noise and waves of larger boats. Luther said at the hearing that the Tribes feel an obligation to protect those to whom they extend the privilege to fish.

Those fishermen were noticeably absent (or quiet) at the hearing. Luther suspected that the psychology of "he who stands to lose something"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Spring Chinook Season Closed Indefinitely

The peak of the spring chinook salmon run in the upper Columbia appears to have passed, said Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife biologist Bernie Bohn this week. He added that he was "not optimistic" about the opening of the river to commercial fishing this year.

Because of the dismal outlook for the spring run, Columbia River Compact officials decided April 24 to close the river indefinitely to commercial fishing by both Indians and non-Indians. Re-evaluation of the data this week left little hope for a spring fishery.

According to the fish management plan agreed to by four tribes and the states of Oregon and Washington, at least 120,000 fish must escape above the Bonneville Dam and 30,000 into Idaho or there can be no fishery. As of Thursday, 113,162 chinook had passed Bonneville and the daily count is down from a high of over 4,000 to under 3,000.

The Compact's decision followed a better than average winter season for Indian fishermen but the loss of the prized spring chinook will be acutely felt by those netters who suffered financial hardship when the 1977 fall season was closed be-

fore the Indians' 40 per cent of the harvest was reached.

Fishermen from the Warm Springs, Yakima, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes lost an estimated \$1 million last fall and could face a loss of \$400,000 this spring. The closure will also prove to be a substantial loss for non-Indians who were looking forward to 60 percent of the spring harvest and a possible income of over a million dollars.

The river is still open to Indian subsistence and ceremonial fishing, although there is some question about the large numbers of steelhead that have been caught "incidentally" since February by Indian fishermen. Steelhead are not a target fishery for Indians according to the plan.

Last year's spring commercial catch was the first in two years. In 1974 non-Indian fishermen had only a one-day season and the fishery was completely closed to both Indians and non-Indians in 1975 and 1976. Such poor runs were preceded by the "biggest run in history," according to Bohn — 275,000 fish in 1972. That year also marked the largest catch since 1958.

Bohn pinned this year's poor

salmon run on the small return of four year-olds, which usually make up 60-70 percent of the run. He also noted that last year's "jack" (three year-old) return was poor.

A special team has been assigned by the Department of Fish and Wildlife to look into the life history of this particular age group. "Something must have happened two years ago when the fish went to the sea," speculated Bohn, since there seemed to be enough spawning in the

upper river and tributaries.

Bohn did not blame ocean trawlers for the low numbers of returning salmon because, he said, they are not interested in fish that small.

Daily counts at Bonneville and The Dalles are being monitored closely with an eye to meeting escapement goals. Biologists are concerned that there might actually be fewer fish than have been counted at Bonneville, since at the second dam there has been a markedly lower count (a difference of 53,000 fish earlier in the week). Mortality and travel into tributaries can account for a loss of 30,000 at The Dalles Dam, said Bohn, but officials are wondering if "fall-back" might explain the remainder of the loss. During times of high flow, fish can be swept back through ladders at Bonneville and be counted again, thus giving an inaccurate total.

Compact agencies and tribes are anxiously following the progress of adult salmon into the Snake River System in Idaho where 50 percent of the spring run originates. And while the Lower Snake Compensation Plan awaits funds to implement fish restoration programs for the

four-dam area, other fishery enhancement projects aim at saving escapements.

The soon-to-be-opened Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery will be one of several upper river hatcheries that will be contributing to the salmon population in the Columbia River basin.

The four treaty tribes joined with the state of Washington and Oregon early in 1976 to protect the Columbia River fishery and allocate harvest among the various user groups. Although the Compact has been well supported by the Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce, the Yakima general council voted last fall to withdraw from the group.

Recent decisions on the spring season have been greeted by threats of court action from members of the Yakima Nation who say that they weren't represented when the allocation plan was negotiated.

Warm Springs Tribal council Chairman and Natural Resources Director Gene Greene, who sits on the Harvest Advisory Committee of the Compact, said he supported the closure of the fishery "Based on the biological data presented."

WEATHER

APRIL HI LOW PREC.

April 22	55	33	
April 23	60	26	
April 24	67	40	
April 25	64	50	.13
April 26	54	50	.79
April 27	62	46	.02
April 28	61	40	
April 29	66	33	
April 30	62	44	

May 1	66	46	
May 2	67	36	
May 3	56	39	