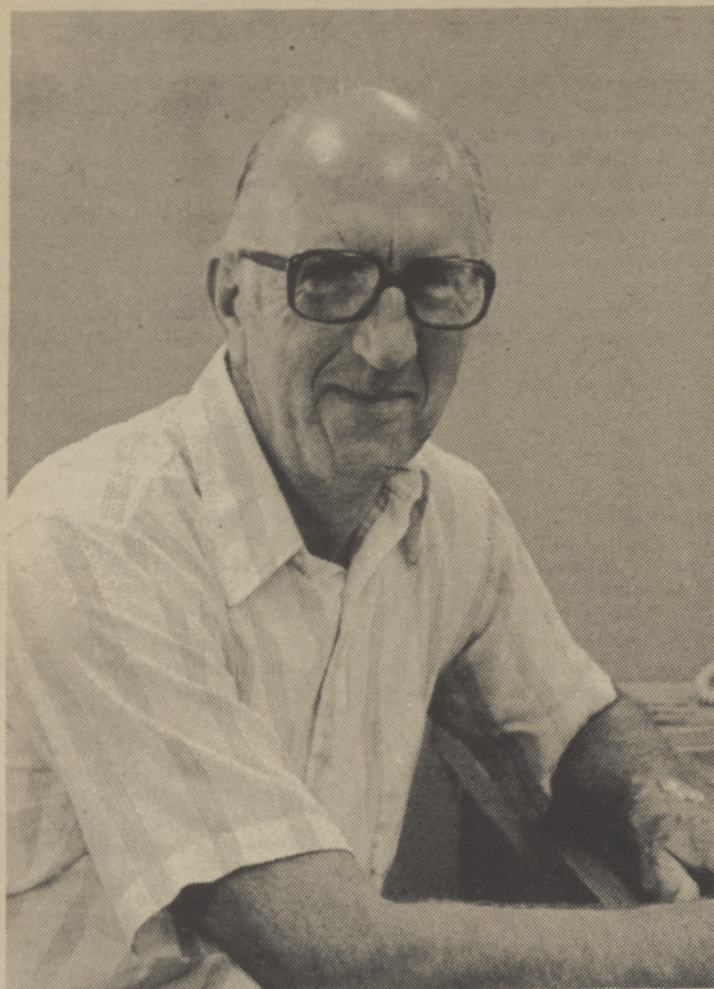


Earl to Retire After 34 Years With B.I.A.



CLAYTON EARL

"Mr. Earl Day"

In honor of Clayton Earl's "sincere service" of the last 16 years, the Warm Springs Tribal Council has declared June 7 as "Mr. Earl Day".

Beginning at 6:30 p.m. there will be a community potluck at

the Agency Longhouse. Plan to attend and bring a salad or dessert. The meat will be furnished by the tribe. There will be presentations by the Tribe and Bureau with time for individuals to speak if they wish.

by Donna Behrend

After 34 years working for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Clayton Earl has decided that it's "long enough" and time to retire to a life of "who knows what."

"It really seems like just the other day that I started work as a Day School Principal-Teacher at the Turtle Mountain Agency in North Dakota in 1945." His salary at that time was \$2,100 and he even paid cash for a brand new car.

From Turtle Mountain, Clayton went to Rosebud, South Dakota, then to Standing Rock Agency back in North Dakota. "In 1963, we moved to Warm Springs and really found a home. Four of our six children were raised here and have enjoyed the many benefits provided by the tribes such as little league baseball, summer programs and jobs and one of the best recreation areas you can find anywhere."

The Earls have seen many changes since their arrival 16 years ago. Clayton feels he has "been in Warm Springs long enough to see a great deal of economic progress carried out by a very progressive, forward-looking tribe that is not afraid to venture into new fields. My work here in the human services area has been enjoyable, but at times it has not been any bed of roses."

He continued, saying, "However, the progress and continuous struggle by the tribes, with assistance from BIA, IHS and others, to keep the human resources of the confederated

tribes moving ahead to try and match the economic progress has been very rewarding."

Clayton commends the tribes for their progressiveness and independence. "It has been good to see the various tribal programs in human services develop and advance, especially with the tribes taking the lead. When the Indian Self Development Act became law, the tribes were way ahead of the game, having already taken over in many areas."

The soon-to-be-retiree attributes his success in Warm Springs "to getting involved with the people and their activities in the community. I have always felt at home thanks to the acceptance by the Indian people here."

Like all of us, Clayton has concerns about the youth and their problems. "My biggest concern as I finish my assignment in Warm Springs is the problem facing the tribes in regard to juvenile delinquency and family problems which usually involve alcohol or drugs. These problems that appear so overwhelming can be overcome if the Warm Springs community will accept the responsibility and get involved in solving these problems." He concluded by saying that the solution "must include the Indian religion groups and the Warm Springs churches to have any chance of success."

Clayton has made many lasting friendships in Warm Springs, including that of Ella Wolfe. In his office there hangs a

photograph of Ella, whom Clayton has been looking after for the past 14 years. Even now, while confined to bed in a nursing home "she calls daily, wanting this and that," says Clayton fondly.

Clayton plans to stay home to work on some unfinished landscaping and to build a patio. "I would like to take a vacation, but with the gas situation as it is, I don't think we'll be going too far."

When asked his age, Clayton said he was 60. Commenting that he didn't look that old, he replied, "That's because there's no hair to go gray."

Clayton and his wife Dorothy of 38 years have six children. The eldest, Alfred, lives in Denver with his two daughters. Myra lives in Portland with her husband, and Bernie lives in Warm Springs and is married to Margie Kalama and has one daughter. Barbara is presently attending Seattle University, Pat is a Senior at Madras High School and Rosalie is a Junior. Clayton and Dorothy plan to continue living in Madras so that Dorothy can continue her work with the HeadStart program.

Later in the year, Clayton hopes to work part-time in the services field. "It has been a great experience and a privilege working at Warm Springs and I will still be involved because of Dorothy's job." His towering 6'4" frame will be missed in Warm Springs, but after 34 years, it's about time he took a rest.

Seedlings checked for proper planting in reforestation effort

by Cynthia Stowell

Thousands of pine and fir seedlings being planted this spring should have a better chance of surviving their first year in reservation soil with the Bureau's newly launched inspection system. Inspectors are following on the heels of planting crews checking above and below the ground for improperly placed seedlings and requesting that inadequate work be corrected.

Bureau forester Bill Donaghu hopes that tighter controls on the handling and planting of seedlings will bring the survival rate up to 80 per cent, the industry standard. Previous plantings have resulted in only 40-50 per cent survival. "This, as far as I'm concerned is the best planting we've ever done," said Donaghu.

Additional manpower in the forestry department has also enabled them to keep detailed records of the weather, storage and ground conditions that will assist in explaining planting successes and failures. The Tribes' purchase of a refrigerated truck for seedling storage may also increase survival by as much as 25 per cent said Donaghu.

This year's planting contract, which was negotiated rather than put out to bid, has tighter clauses concerning the quality of work and terms of payment, said Donaghu. Far West Reforesters, a planting crew with experience on the reservation, has agreed that if less than 90 per cent of a unit is properly planted they will re-

plant or suffer payment deductions.

Since planting began March 22 there have been three unsatisfactory areas, said Donaghu. One has been corrected, and deductions were made on another.

Within moments after a ten-man planting crew completes a plot, three Bureau inspectors are there to check their work. First, they make sure that the 1-50th acre plot contains no fewer than 13 and no more than 16 seedlings spaced 8 feet apart. Then they note the lean of each seedling and if the angle is too great it is unsatisfactorily planted. Grasping a few needles, the inspectors tug at the seedlings to check for tightness.

From one to five trees in a plot are given a below-ground inspection. The inspector digs out the seedling and carefully scrapes the dirt away from the root system, noting whether the tap root extends straight down into the earth. If the tap root is in a J or L shape, the seedling is improperly planted.

During the planting, the crew is observed for such violations as lopping off roots for quicker planting or carrying seedlings outside the protective bags. Any problems detected by inspectors are communicated to the planting foreman who makes the necessary corrections in his crew.

Not every plot is inspected. About 1-2 per cent of the planted seedlings are checked on plots selected by random sample. With 12-man crews packing in

12-14,000 seedlings in a full day of work, that is 120-140 trees inspected daily.

But crews are presently working only half days, from 4:00 a.m. to mid-morning, because of the dry conditions in the forest. The contract specifies that planting will not be done when a certain moisture and temperature level is reached because of the slim chance of seedling survival. Additional moisture would mean that the remaining 135,000 fir seedlings could be planted within a week, completing this year's program.

Purchased this year for the reforestation program were 555,000 seedlings, about 260,000 of which were ponderosa pine and the balance Douglas fir. Planting began in the lower elevation pine country eight weeks ago and only the high elevation remains.

The success of this spring's planting will be assessed for the first time next fall after the seedlings' first critical season in the ground. Records kept during the planting should provide foresters with enough data to analyze the results and make any necessary modifications for the next planting, noted Donaghu.

Bureau foresters are looking forward to the planting of 1981, when the cones gathered on the reservation last fall will be two-year old seedlings ready for reforestation. According to Donaghu, survival of those seedlings should be even more successful because the trees are native to the reservation and suited for local conditions.



STRAIGHT ROOT — Bureau seedling inspector Dennis Martinez checked the tap root on a freshly planted Douglas fir seedling to make sure it extended straight into the ground. Inspectors also check above ground for lean and tightness. The Bureau's new inspection program should encourage better survival of the 555,000 seedlings being planted this year.

Spilyay Tymoo Photo by Stowell