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Smith returns home with new career

by Donna Behrend

About four years ago, the Warm Springs community said goodbye to Ken Smith, who was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior. At the time, he said he would only stay four years, that he would be back. Four months ago, Smith said goodbye to the hectic pace of Washington D.C. and headed home. Now, with four year's experience under his belt, Smith has set up a consulting firm, with one office located in his riverside home here and another office in his home in Portland. Consulting work is something Smith has wanted to do for quite a while.

"I decided that after spending 22 years with the Tribe and four years in Washington that I didn't want to go out and deal with anything but Indian affairs," said Smith. There's a distinct need, said Smith and he feels he "could do a lot of good" in Indian country. He feels he could serve as "facilitator" between the private sector and tribal governments and "enhance that kind of development."

Most of Smith's work will concern economic development. "I think there's a vacuum there. You don't see much work being done in that area and I think there's a lot of potential in that particular area," stated Smith. He'll be helping different tribes formulate their own economic development plans. "I'll sit down with them, help them work with the banks, the federal government on various projects." If it makes sense, said Smith, "we'll make sure we have our homework done and make sure we put it together properly and get

it funded." This all goes back to Smith's philosophy of self-sufficiency and self-determination.

However, there are some tribes that don't have abundant natural resources. Certain reservations are limited only to range resources. "There's only so many people who can live off the range to raise cattle or farm. I suppose the government would have to play a big role in providing funds and transfer payments. Hopefully the proposed enterprise zone legislation might help a little bit, but that isn't going to do it all. That's only one program," Smith reiterated on the point, explaining the seed money program he introduced while in office. "It helped quite a bit, but it's not the answer, you can't just have one program" and expect it to "cure all the ills. We've had a lot of ills for many years. You're not going to come up with one super program that's going to solve everything."

Smith believes strongly that a person must be self-reliant and constructive. "If you're not productive as an individual, what else is there? Drink, drugs and probably many social problems and that's what happens when you don't feel good. I feel very strongly about that. If you're not productive, you're not earning your keep."

Smith will be working about 800 hours a year for Warm Springs. "It averages about two days a week." But it varies from week to week. "One week it could be three days and another week it could be one day. Once I get situated, I'll probably be here more...it'll be 50/50." Smith expects to be busier. "I haven't marketed myself." However, "many inquired before I left, saying they'd like to use me."

Smith is working on three specific projects for the Tribe now. One is water quantification, which will probably be a two-year project. "We'll deal with the state and water users and then once we've got an agreement, I'm sure the state has to approve it by legislation and I think we have to take it back to Congress for their approval." Smith said there is some urgency in the water issue. "We've got to get moving, we can't sit around and expect someone to do it for us."

Smith stated that quantifying water does not limit the future use of water. "It substantiates what you're entitled to from the Deschutes, Warm Springs and Shitike. I think we should lay it down right now and say this is what we're entitled to on this reservation."

"Some people think that when you quantify, you're giving up something. But I'm saying, so

you sit around for another 20 years. In that time, you may go to court and win a big case. They're going to say, 'you're entitled to x-number of acre feet, but Mr. Reservation, there is no more water. So, we'll get the government to pay you the green stuff. We'll just compensate you for the water we took away from you, like the land we took away from you. So, you don't get any land and you don't get any water.'

"Now, if that's what they want to do, that's fine. But all that I've been preaching is that if you want that wet water, you better get going and get it. Otherwise, it may not be there...Water in the future is going to be a political issue. If you don't quantify your water in the next few years, you're just going to lose it."

The other projects that Smith will be involved with are the EDA and Kah-Nee-Ta loan issue. "I'll assist them because I was around when the original loans were made." The other project is the Tribe's financial plan. "These three projects will keep me busy."

Reflecting on his stint in Washington, Smith said that it's "great to be out of Washington." Any time over four years in the Assistant Secretary's position, said Smith, "can make you

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Ken Smith is back home, at least part-time, doing consulting work for the Tribe.

U.S./Canadian treaty ratified

by Marsha Shewczyk

Twenty years of effort and nearly 15 years of negotiation was culminated March 7 when the U.S. Senate, 97-0 ratified House Resolution 1093, implementing legislation accompanying a treaty between the United States and Canada for the restoration of the Northwest Salmon resource.

The treaty has involved all elements of the affected fishing and fishery-management interests, including the governments of 24 tribes, Oregon, Washington and Alaska and Canada.

"A management plan has been sorely needed to ensure the conservation of the salmon stocks and to address problems of balancing and reducing interceptions by one country of salmon bound for the streams of the other country," advised U.S. Senator Daniel J. Evans (R-Wash). He continued, "Without an agreement, controlling these interceptions, neither country can benefit from its salmon production. And worse, the very survival of the salmon stocks has been in jeopardy."

Proposed allocations and management plans for six fisheries are included in the treaty. Although not all assurances are included in the treaty there are enough to make the treaty work. As chairman of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Bill Frank, Jr., emphasized, "This treaty represents an important step toward rational salmon management. Although it is not a cure all, the

treaty will provide the means and foundation for all management entities to work together. Even with the treaty, it will not be easy. Without it, it would continue to be impossible."

The treaty establishes a Pacific Salmon Commission with four representatives from each country to allocate salmon catches between the United States and Canada. The U.S. commissioners will be appointed and serve at the pleasure of the President of the United States. It is proposed that they include an official of the U.S. government who shall be a non-voting member; a resident of Alaska, appointed from a list nominated by the Alaska governor; a resident of Oregon or Washington, appointed from a list nominated by the two states; and, a representative appointed from a list nominated by the Treaty Indian Tribes of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The commission will follow two basic principles in setting allocations. First, it will promote conservation of the resource by preventing overfishing. Second, it must ensure that each country receives an amount equal to its production. The treaty also requires the commission to consider the potential for reducing interception, avoidance of economic and social dislocation and annual stock variations as it sets allocations.

The treaty was presented in a three-part package including: the treaty, implementing legislation and stipulations. Imple-

menting legislation defines the operation of permanent panels dealing with various stocks of fish and who representation on the panel will be.

Special negotiations with Alaska were necessary to guarantee harvest allocations to remain within reasonable limits after 1998 when the rebuilding program incorporated into the treaty became ineffective.

After that date allocations will be based on an consensus by Alaska, Oregon-Washington, Tribal and Federal representatives on the commission. If no agreement is made by February 1 of each year all chinook fishing will cease until an agreement is reached.

The stipulation constituting an agreement with Alaska and other parties to the treaty fishing rights litigation involving Alaska was approved by the Warm Springs Tribal Council through resolution #5821. According to the resolution signed February 21, 1985, the stipulation establishes a non-judicial mechanism for making allocation determinations between the Pacific Northwest treaty tribes and Alaska with respect to chinook stocks originating in the tribes' traditional fishing areas and migrating from Alaskan waters.

Tribal leaders emphasized the importance of passing this bill as a package to avoid disruption of a delicate balance created by the negotiations with Alaska.

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Credit referendum discussed

By Donna Behrend

The \$3 million credit referendum scheduled for Wednesday, March 20, was discussed at the Agency Longhouse March 12. About 30 people attended the General Council meeting.

"The referendum is necessary because of heavy use of the

department," said Tribal Council chairman Zane Jackson. "Funds are running short."

Credit manager Bob Finch presented two graphs that showed the growth of the department. In 1980, business loans constituted approximately \$250,000 of the total loan program. In 1984, business loans

totaled over \$1 million. Personal and auto loans, in 1980, comprised \$2.5 million, in 1984, those loans were about \$4 million.

The housing loans nearly doubled between 1980 and 1984, jumping from \$4.2 million to \$8.3 million. Funds lent for

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Still number 1

Madras White Buffalo girls finished second in the State AA Girls' Basketball tournament. They defeated Glide, Henley and Siuslaw finishing their season with a record 22-1.

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk