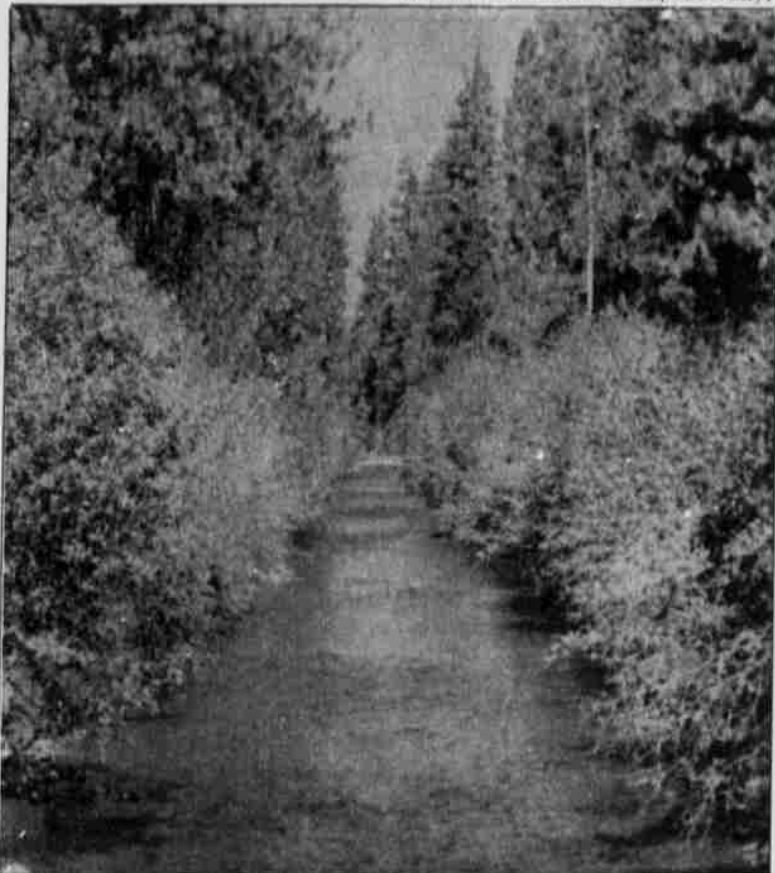


Stream enhancement funds well spent...

Creek becomes more appealing to fish

In the early 1940s the construction of Beaver Creek on the Warm Springs Reservation. Where the stream once meandered, peacefully,



Beaver Creek was altered during construction of Highway 26 producing poor habitat for returning steelhead and spring chinook.

through the forest the highway stood straight and solid.

A new channel was constructed parallel to the highway allowing the stream to continue its course. Stones were carefully laid, and eventually, plants and trees took root and everything returned to normal—well, almost normal.

In the re-channelization effort, aesthetics were considered and the best engineering possibilities outlined. Forgotten were the needs of the stream's inhabitants—the fish.

Anadromous fish, returning from the sea to spawn require suitable habitat. They need good cover and deep pools and holding areas. Adult anadromous salmonids need at least 30 centimeters of water, they were given only 15 in that stretch of water.

State highway department personnel didn't know and fisheries biologist were not on hand to offer advice in this construction activity. There is no one to blame.

But today, things have changed. Deep concern over the depletion of fish runs has opened many eyes to the errors made in the past. In the case of Beaver Creek, restitution is being made.

A \$79,000 grant from Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) for fish mitigation is aimed at increasing the run of anadromous fish in Beaver Creek. In this stream en-

hancement project, logs and boulders will change the flow of water to create channels and holding areas for juvenile and returning adult spring chinook and steelhead.

Seven log weirs, 21 log wings, 500 boulders and rip-rap are being placed in the stream and along the water's edge. The stream enhancement project serves two purposes, according to Warm Springs fisheries biologist and project supervisor Mark Fritsch, "it increases the rearing habitat of anadromous salmonids and it eases the passage for adult fish who use the area for spawning." Approximately 18 percent of all spring chinook entering the Warm Springs system use Beaver Creek for spawning.

Smaller fish, too, will be aided with the stream enhancement changes, says Fritsch. Shallow, quiet waters with adequate cover will be more plentiful.

Work on Beaver Creek and its tributaries may continue through 1989, Fritsch explains. BPA has committed itself to various projects focused on increasing the fish run on Beaver Creek. Rehabilitation work has already been performed on two tributaries of the creek. Gabions and erosion control logs placed on Quartz Creek and Coyote Creek has reduced water flow. Both turbidity and sediment load in the involved streams has been reduced as a result.

The Beaver Creek stream enhancement project, emphasizes Fritsch, and other work being done on dams and on the fisheries should show an improvement in the fish run for the future.

Tribal Council Agenda

Monday/Thursday—Affiliated Tribes Conference in Spokane, Washington
August 18 to 21

Monday, August 25, Tribal Council Meeting

9 a.m. — Business
10 a.m. — Grazing Units
1:30 p.m. — Employee Incentives

Tuesday, August 26, Tribal Council Meetings

9 a.m. — Business
10 a.m. — Archaeological/Historical Policy
1:30 p.m. — Realty/Land Use Code

Items to be scheduled include:

Tribes liability, Kah-Nee-Ta Report concerning closure, tribal prosecutor/court requirements, First Interstate Bank/visit, committee guidelines/job descriptions/fees, U.S. Forest Service staff, New Bonneville Power Administrator, WSFPI Small Long facility update, Tribal Council/Committee workshop and RAM workshop in Portland.

The COCC Mobile Unit

will be in

Warm Springs

Thursday, August 21

Any questions can be directed to Vivian at:

1-800-422-3041, ext. 212



Log weir placed in stream creates deep channels and pools allowing easier passage for returning adult anadromous fish.

Civil rights commission told of tribal systems

Three experts on Indian tribal justice systems briefed the commission on problems facing the system. The briefing at the commission's February 11 meeting is a prelude to commission hearings this summer on that issue with emphasis on enforcement of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968.

Underlying the issue, according to a staff briefing paper, is the question of whether Indian tribes are primarily seen as semi-sovereign nations that happen to be located within the territorial borders of the United States or political entities that are subordinate to the federal government and subject to Congressional directives.

The Justice Department's expert on Indian law, James M. Schermerhorn, supports the commission project as an effort to clarify the legal thicket involving such issues as: tribal council influence over tribal courts; the level of separation of powers in tribal governments; the presence or lack of judicial independence; and the existence of a separate, independent appellate process.

"Competing interests of tribal sovereignty and individual rights must be clearly defined and articulated before ultimate conclusions can be drawn," said Schermerhorn. A commission study will assist in the development of appropriate standards, he said.

Joseph A. Myers, executive director of the National Indian Justice Center, said he would like to see the commission study deal with the issue of U.S. attorneys who are viewed in Indian country as prosecuting cases with an Indian defendant and a white victim more enthusiastically than when both victim and the defendant are Indians.

Lorraine Rousseau, chief judge of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Court, expressed interest in a Supreme Court of Indian Nations. "We do not like the idea of judicial review by the federal court system because we see it as another chipping away at the sovereignty of tribes," she said.

Head Start/Day Care closures announced

Important Notice: The Head Start/Day Care trailer will be closed September 2 through September 12, 1986 for staff training. They will be back in their classes September 15, 1986.

Our teaching staff will return September 2, 1986 and will be in training September 2 through September 12.

For any parents who wish their children to be enrolled in the Head Start or Tribal Preschool programs, you do need to complete your registration forms and return them to the Head Start or Tribal Preschool programs, you do need to complete your registration forms and return them to the Head Start office as soon as possible with all the necessary information included, as soon as possible. Head Start and Tribal Preschool classes begin September 22, 1986.

At this time, all of us from Head Start, Head Start/Day Care, Tribal Preschool, and the Day Care would like to say "Thank You Rosenda" for being a big part of our staff for the past 1 1/2 years as our secretary. Even though August 22 is your last

day with us, our thoughts will always be with you. And we'd like to wish you all the very best as you continue on in life and as you pursue your Master's degree at the University of Oregon. Good luck, and we will miss you Rosenda!
Day Care:

The Day Care will be closed August 28-29, 1986 for their annual

clean-up. This closure also includes the Latch-Key program. We will be opened again beginning September 2.

Your Day Care payments can be left at the Day Care office with Charlene White or Pauline Allen, their hours are from 8-5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Checks are to be made payable to Day Care.



Construction crew, under direction of Warm Springs fisheries biologist Mark Fritsch (left), places boulders along stream's edge to prevent erosion.

Museum proposes expansion

The High Desert Museum announced Saturday a proposed \$4.5 million expansion of its indoor facility, which is located six miles south of Bend on a 150-acre site.

The announcement of the \$4.5 million project was made at the Museum's annual membership meeting at which a former secretary of the interior, Steward Udall, and a Pulitzer prize-winning historian, William H. Goetzmann, were the featured speakers.

A challenge grant of \$1 million by the Chiles Foundation will launch the Center on the Spirit of the West and a complex for several new living animals exhibits. The grant requires that the Museum raise the additional \$3.5 million over the next five years, according to Michael P. Hollern, president of the board of trustees.

Two leadership grants toward this challenge were announced—\$750,000 from the M.J. Murdock

Charitable Trust and \$750,000 from the Fred Meyer Charitable Trust, both of Portland, the latter of which is contingent upon raising \$4 million. \$400,000 in other grants were also announced, including commitments from the Rose E. Tucker Charitable Trust, the Oregon Community Foundation, and members of the Robert W. Chandler family of Bend.

The \$4.5 million will build and endow a 20,000-square foot addition to the existing 10,000—square foot indoor exhibit and administrative facility, which is located six miles south of Bend on a 150-acre site.

The center on the Spirit of the West will house permanent exhibits that describe—through various media—the exploration and vitality of the American West before the 20th century.

The expansion will also provide a special gallery for traveling exhibits. The existing indoor facilities

will be remodeled to provide several new features, including a greatly-expanded indoor animal exhibit area.

Museum officials also announced that the name of the institution has been changed from "The Oregon High Desert Museum" to "The High Desert Museum." According to Kerr, the word "Oregon" in the name implied that the Museum's interest was limited to just one western state. "Our scope of interest ranges from the Cascade Mountains to the Rockies and from southern British Columbia to southern Utah," he said. "Our name should reflect that scope, not just where the Museum is located."

The Museum, which opened in the spring of 1982, attracts more than 75,000 paying visitors each year. Paid attendance this summer is up more than 15 percent, with more than 16,000 paid visitors in July alone.

Yakima fishermen protected by tribe

Nine Columbia River fishermen were ordered to prison for up to five years, for "Salmon-Seam" fishing offenses. As per the U.S. Supreme Court, they were to report on Friday, August 8, for federal convictions of violating both tribal and unconstitutional state fishing laws. Six of the people were instead taken into custody by the Yakima Indian Nation, to be tried for the same offenses as those in federal court. The Tribe's position is that the United States has no jurisdiction over treaty Indians involved in the exercise of treaty fishing rights. The defendants have been ordered to remain within the boundaries of the Indian Nation; the U.S. Marshal's Service may attempt to retake custody.

In no time of recent history has a Tribe taken so strong a stand on its sovereign rights. Portland attorney Jack L. Schwartz will represent elder fisherman David Sohapp, Sr. in Tribal Court.



Culture and Heritage 4-H club leader Beatrice Winishut prepares items for exhibit and judging.