

Goal of natural resources managers is coordination

Coordinated resources management has always been one of the goals of the natural resource department personnel. Much discussion has been wasted on placing blame for resource deterioration and too little attention has been focused on seeking a solution for these problems.

We feel that people who work for the tribe should learn what the value of the various resources to the tribal membership. By knowing what the resources mean to the tribe, resource managers would have a better insight on how to manage their specific resource to reduce conflict. Not understanding what all the resources mean to the membership has created long-standing, deeply-held and, in many cases, bitterly fought differences of view points between the various resource managers.

We, in the Natural Resources Department, are responsible for

providing Tribal Council with information and recommendations to establish effective policies for natural resource protection. We also support the BIA in meeting their trust responsibilities to protect and enhance these resources.

The protection, enhancement and wise-use of our natural resources is the charge of all members of the tribe. The implementation of tribal policies lies primarily with the Natural Resources Department.

The ultimate treaty rights protection is the responsibility of the Tribal Council. The Fish and Wildlife Committee is the arm of government that makes recommendations on policy to the Tribal Council regarding the Fish and Wildlife resources.

Some important items were reserved within the treaty which means a lot to the members of the tribe, especially the elderly. These

were hunting, fishing, root digging, berry gathering, and grazing of livestock. In order to maintain what's in the treaty, these specifics need to be protected and enhanced. All of the aforementioned items require water, and this brings us to watershed protection.

The watersheds are required for fish and game protection due to the Religious Significance of these resources. Berries and roots play a big part in Religious Ceremonies also. Ownership of livestock was a major issue during Treaty Signing time and still is today but primarily for economic reasons. Many people rely on livestock to supplement their income.

We recognize the multitude of benefits which can be derived from proper management of riparian systems, which includes their associated uplands, such as wildlife and fish habitat, livestock forage, water storage and aquifer recharge, aes-

thetic and culture values, among others.

We strive to recognize the fact that generally they cannot be managed as a single unit due to the inter-tying relationship of dependence on one another.

We realize that the tribe relies on the timber industry for economic reasons and we have financial managers who must ensure that the tribe realizes income to keep tribal government operating. But, we still feel that coordinated resource management will be the style of the future.

One has to realize the soul searching that takes place by our Tribal Council to arrive at decisions that maintain the delicate balance between resource protection and economic stability. Our population is growing at a rapid pace but our land base stays the same which has to be considered almost on an annual basis.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Eileen Spino (left) and Willette Boyd held clip over 700,000 spring chinook fry at the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery. Clipped ventral fin distinguishes Warm Springs Hatchery fish from wild stock returns.

Dolls reflect local cultural traditions

An exhibit of hand-crafted Eskimo dolls will be on view at the Madras Senior High School Library, 650 10th St. beginning on May 4 and running through May 29, 1987.

The exhibit includes 40 dolls collected during 1982 from 13 Alaskan communities. The dolls, fashioned from native plants and animal materials, reflect the cultural traditions and aesthetics of each locale.

With the exhibit are photographs of the 18 dollmakers whose works are represented. The exhibit also presents information on the various events and activities the dolls depict, as well as a list of materials used in making each doll. Old whalebone, walrus ivory, feathers, seeds, caribou skin and seal skin are among the more common materials.

The dolls in the exhibit are contemporary examples of a traditional form that dates to 2,000 years ago. Recently, over a broad area of coastal Alaska, archaeologists have excavated human figurines carved from wood and ivory. Researchers believe these early dolls, which lay buried in the frozen ground of ancient villages and camp sites, may have been used for ritualistic and ceremonial purposes. Some also may have been children's toys.

The Eskimo dolls of today, however, are craft objects made for collectors and tourists. Although children take delight in the dolls, very few are intended as toys. Nearly all are made for sale, with prices ranging from \$75 to \$1,500. Proceeds from the sales of dolls make up a substantial part of each dollmaker's family income.

The dolls in the exhibit are dressed in highly traditional and often historic clothing. The accuracy of the clothing style is an important part of the dollmaker's craft, along with the quality of the materials and the fineness of the stitching and carving. Lifelike facial expressions are also an attribute for which many dollmakers strive.

A 75-page catalog is on sale at the exhibit. It includes a comprehensive essay by researcher Susan W. Fair.

The exhibit was organized by the Alaska State Council on the Arts through a cooperative agreement with the Native Crafts Program of the Alaska Native Foundation. It is being toured in the United States and Canada by Visual Arts Resources of the University of Oregon Museum of Art, with funding from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Oregon Arts Commission, the Friends of the Museum, and private foundations.

There is no admission charge. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Behrend

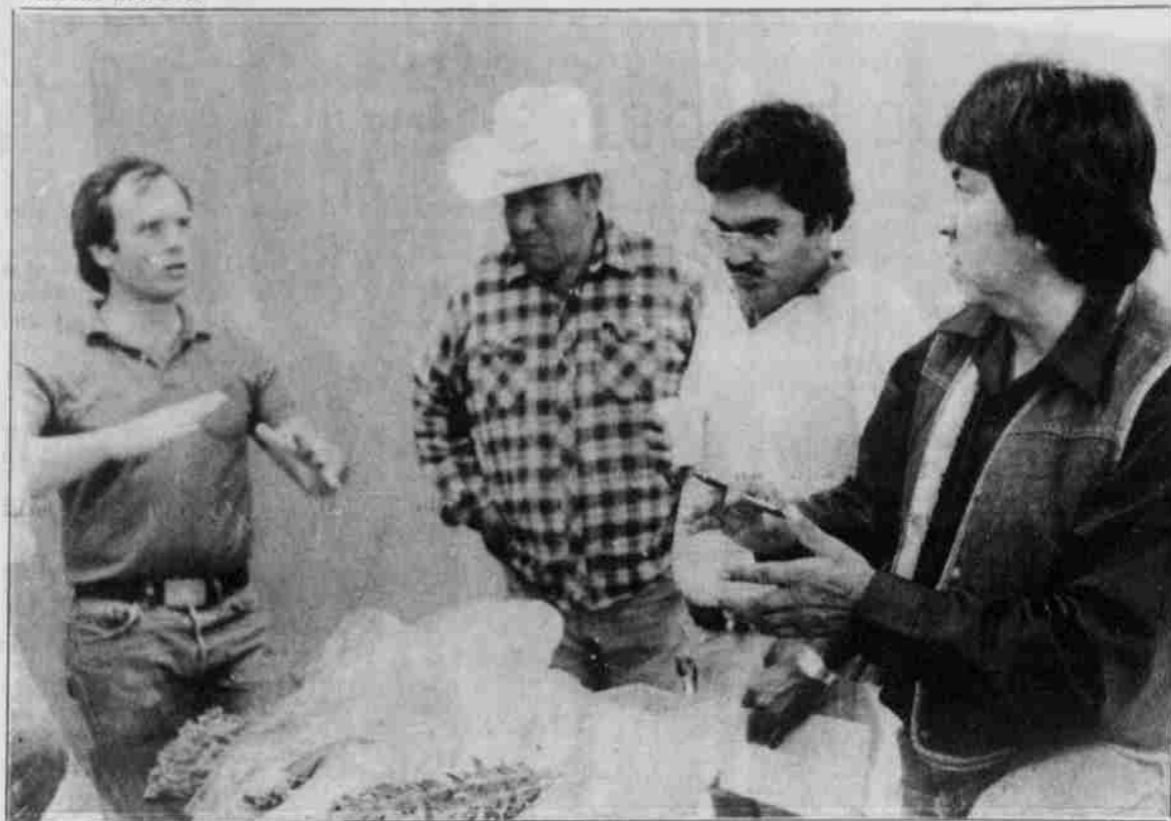
This doll is one of many on display at the Madras High School library. The exhibit is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday through May 29.

Rezoning approved for small acreage

A decision was reversed May 6 by the Jefferson County Court to allow more homes to be built in the banks of the Deschutes River near Warm Springs.

Portland General Electric had requested a permit to develop a 21.90 acre parcel. The court, however, approved rezoning only 2.96 acres to allow PGE to upgrade existing structures without an increase of population.

The decision could be appealed to the state Land Use Board of Appeals if PGE does not agree with the decision.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

The high cost of noxious weeds is explained by Oregon Department of Agriculture Agronomist Dave Langland (left) during lecture May 14 at Agency Longhouse. Three of those participating in the workshop are (left to right) Jazy Wewa, Warm Springs watermaster Deepak Sehgal and water resource technician aid Richard Craig.

Reviewers will hear from Umatillas regarding Hanford

Oregon's Hanford reviewers will hear about Umatilla Indian reviews of the potential repository at Hanford at meetings in Salem, May 12.

The Hanford Review Committee, which includes technical experts from nine state agencies, will meet from 9 a.m. to noon. The Hanford Advisory Committee, a citizen group, will meet from 1 to 5 p.m. Both meetings will be in Room C at the Oregon Department of Energy, 625

Marion St. NE. Louie Dick, Jr., and Bill Burke, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, will speak to both groups.

Dick is chairman of the Umatilla Nuclear Waste Advisory Committee. He will present the Umatilla Indian perspective on a potential Hanford repository.

Burke is director of the Umatilla Nuclear Waste Study Program. He

will explain the program.

The Umatilla Tribes have "affected tribe" status and receive funds from the U.S. Department of Energy (US DOE) to conduct independent reviews of Hanford repository issues. The tribes' concerns include transportation of wastes through their reservation and potential effects on their treaty-protected hunting, fishing and grazing rights near the Hanford site.

The groups will also discuss US DOE's plans to stop disposing contaminated liquids into the soil columns at Hanford. The wastes result from Hanford operations. Some of the liquids are slightly radioactive. Congress directed US DOE to find an alternate way to dispose of the wastes.

Both meetings are open to the public.

Comments on Mill Camp log unit solicited

Comment on environmental concerns regarding Mill Camp Small Log Unit #1 are currently being solicited by Warm Springs Bureau of Indian Affairs Forestry department. The area is being proposed for thinning beginning the summer of 1987.

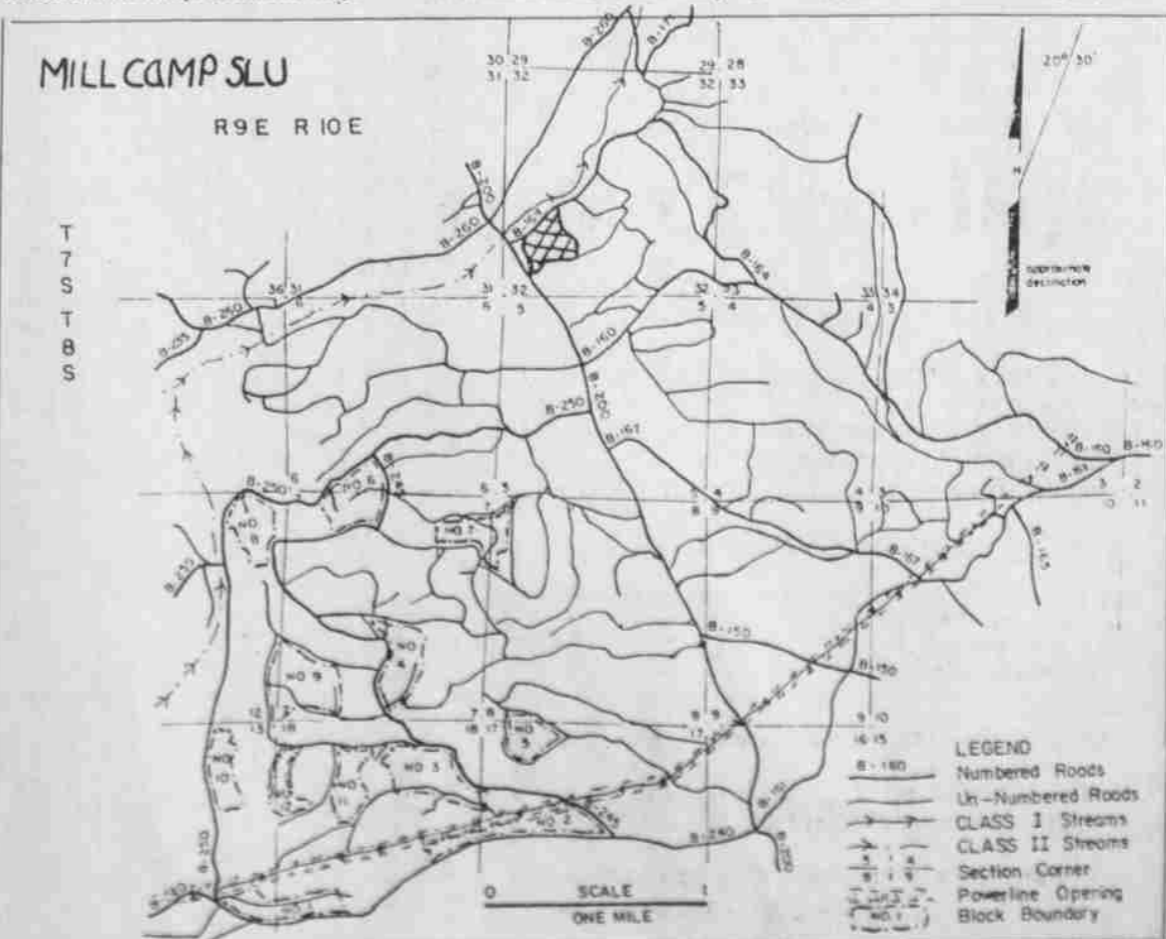
This unit is comprised of 60-90 year old pole-sized Douglas-fir with average 10 year growth increment of 3/10 inches. Currently there is a 513 cubic feet per acre in the size classes from 4 to 10 inches Diameter Breast Height (DBH). The 150 trees per acre that make up the 513 cubic feet per acre have an average DBH of 6.6 inches and equate to 612.12 bd. ft./acres scribner measure. There is an average of 106 square feet of basal area per acre comprised of all timber 4" DBH and larger with the majority of the basal area representing the large, scattered overstory trees found throughout the unit.

The intent of the proposed treatment is to thin this unit from below to release the understorey stands into a more favorable state of growth. The prescription for this unit is to harvest 327 cubic feet per acre equaling 3.72 cords/acre and 108 cords total on the unit. This action will reduce the basal area minimally due to the stem distribu-

tion and the amount of overstory material which represents the major-

ity of the basal area in this unit.

Recommendations may be addressed to Phil Luich at 553-1161, ext. 407 before May 21, 1987.



Pick up identification cards

The following list of people who applied for their Columbia River Hunting and Fishing license have not picked up their identification card. We would like very much for them to drop by Natural Resources department and pick up their individual cards:

Michael Meanus, Virgil Culp, Levi Kennedy, Jimmy Tohet, Rod Wesley, Theodore J. Frank, Vernon Spino, Sonny Jackson, Luther Clements, Elizabeth Tewee, Theron

Johnson, Anthony Van Pelt, Aaron Smith, Duane G. Miller, Jr., Sherman Holliday, Margie M. Earl, Urban Gibson, Mildred Tyler, William Fuentes, Shielyn Adams, Roy D. Jackson, Julie Sandoval, Eldred Frank, Mariam Souers, Gerald Bagley, Richard Wolfe, Tyree Storm-bringer, Craig Charley, Clifton D. Brunoe, Ralph Aguilar, Sr., Damien Katchia, Nancy Seyler, Frank Mitchell and Edward Henry, Sr.

Thank you, Natural Resources department.

Burning permits required

All burning permits will be issued at the BIA Fire Management office on Holliday Lane in the Warm Springs Industrial Park. Burning permits are required on a year-round basis.

Permits must be obtained 24 hours prior to burning. This gives Fire Management a chance to look at the area and assist or give advice on methods to use to do the job safely.

Burning permits can be obtained during regular working hours 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

For further information contact the Fire Management Office, 553-1121, ext. 413 or 553-1146.