

Warm Springs News

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Tribe, rafters reach river use compromise

A compromise has been reached by the Warm Springs tribe and the Northwest Rafters Association aimed at protection of the Deschutes River.

Each had recently submitted what seemed to be completely opposing bills but after many meetings and much discussion, were able to formulate one bill from the two. Tribal representative Rudy Clements states, "The bills were so polarized, but after we sat down and went through them we arrived at a consensus."

Northwest Rafters Association president Mike Sallee feels just as good about the compromise, "It's one of the biggest accomplishments. It's the first time we have been able to sit down together. It was a long, hard process we've gone through but the bottom line is we're all working together."

Initially the Tribe sponsored Senate Bill 945 after a study of environmental and social impacts on the river found the river to be impacted environmentally and numerous areas to be overcrowded.

The introduced bill proposed the establishment of the Deschutes River Management Area and required the Oregon Parks and Recreation Division to develop a management plan for the area. The bill stipulated limited entry on parts of the river bordering the reservation.

House Bill 3019, sponsored by the Association, called for cooperation by user groups, local land owners, city, county, state and federal agencies. It designated the establishment of a commission and a management plan to preserve the Deschutes River ecological system. It also called for unlimited entry and the development of facilities "to meet resource needs."

The Association bill "was totally unacceptable to us," explains tribal attorney Jim Noteboom. But now, he continues, the bill "is in a form

acceptable to the Tribe."

With Representative Wayne Fawbush acting as mediator, the two sides were able to come together to begin negotiations and eventually to rewrite a bill satisfactory to both parties.

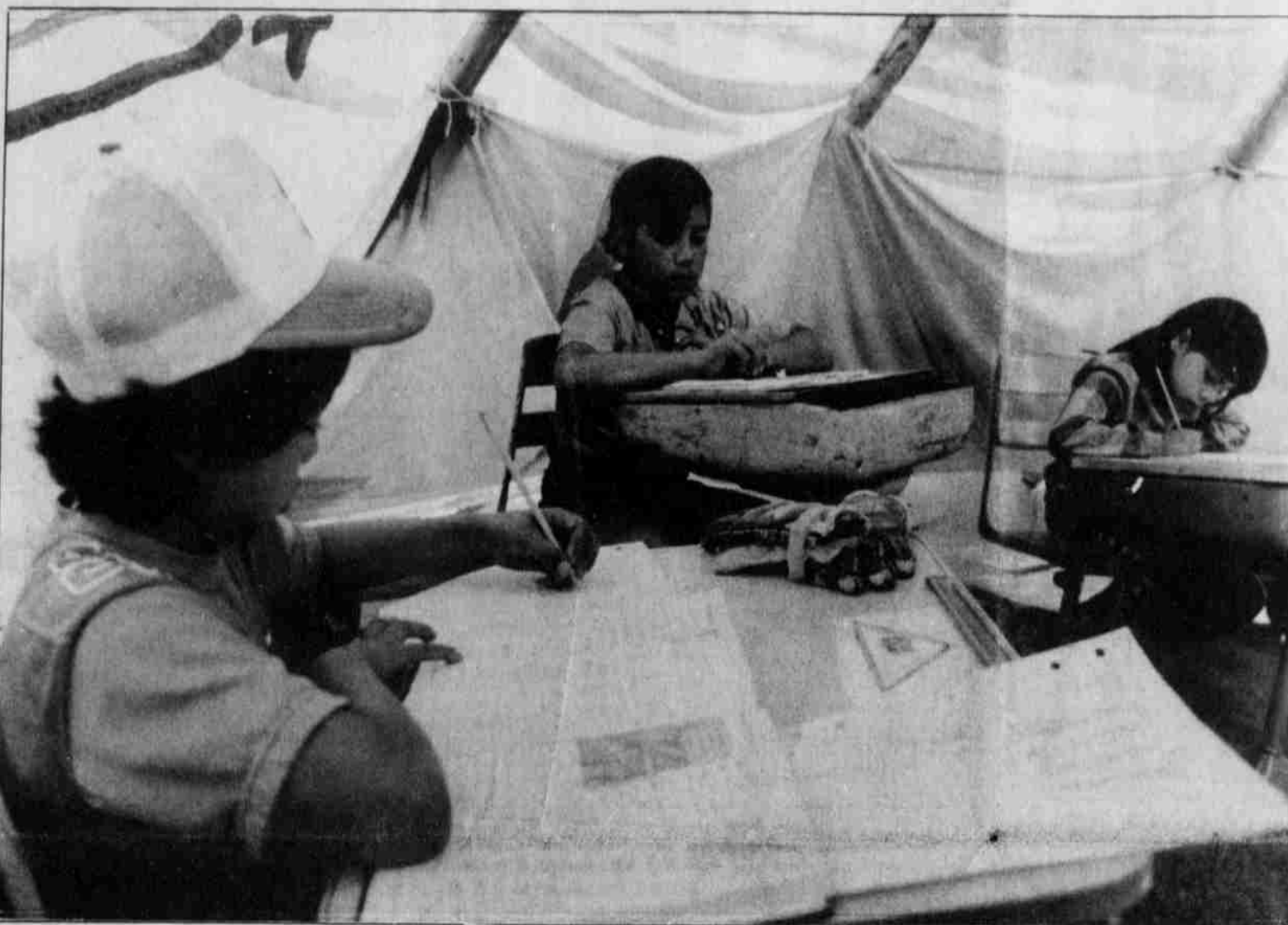
Revised bill 3019-B states, "the recreation area shall be administered to allow continuous compatible uses." A nine-member committee, appointed by the governor, will have two years to write a management plan. State Parks and Recreation Division will oversee the plan.

The Deschutes River Scenic Waterway Recreation Area Management Committee will be composed of a representative from the Deschutes River non-commercial interest, sports fishermen interest, land owners, permitted outfitters, area land-based users such as campers and hikers, the Tribes, elected city or county official from Wasco, Jefferson and Sherman Counties and a representative from the public at large. The Committee will use resource agencies to develop a management plan in cooperation with management agencies.

The revised bill does not preclude use limitations and "sets up a system for a comprehensive management plan," says Noteboom.

Some things have been lost from both original bills in the revision but, as Sallee states, "when you negotiate you always lose something." But even then, says Sallee, "with the cooperation we've had among all the users it's a very good bill."

The formulation of a revised bill and the ability of all Deschutes River users to compromise has "really been a breakthrough for us," emphasizes Noteboom. "We have developed a mechanism to work together for the betterment of the River."



Teepee becomes classroom

Three students at Te-Wah-Nee School in Simnasho study lessons in their teepee classroom.

Makah fishing camp to be reconstructed

A 3,000-year-old Makah Indian fishing camp on the Olympic Peninsula's Hoko River will be reconstructed this summer by a Washington State University archaeology team and members of the Makah Indian Tribe.

Dales Croes, a WSU anthropology professor who has directed excavations at the site for the past ten years, says work will get underway June 8 and will continue for about three months.

One of the oldest and most productive sites of early Northwest Coastal Indian culture, the Hoko excavations began in 1977 and have uncovered some 6,400 artifacts, including the oldest wood-carved art object ever found in North America.

Discoveries date back 3,000 years, said Croes, the formative period of the Northwest Coastal Indian culture. It marks the point when natives began storing food for the winter

which allowed them to come together in larger social units and begin developing cultural patterns.

The Hoko site, about a mile upstream from where the river flows into the Strait of Juan De Fuca, was used by the Makah ancestors as a temporary fishing camp, a place where they could process and dry fish taken from the ocean.

The village replica will be erected in a meadow across the river from the original excavation site, said Croes. The team will construct shelters of cedar bark and bulrushes and racks for drying halibut. Members will reproduce and use wooden fishing hooks and stone tools for filleting the fish.

The Makah tribe has agreed to provide 70 pounds of halibut and cod each week to re-enact the ancient drying rites and two canoes which will be used both for fishing and transporting visitors to the site, he

explained. Some of the tribal elders will live at the encampment and contribute their knowledge about Makah practices and customs.

"Our intent is to make this as authentic as possible—a kind of time-machine for people interested in visiting the area," Croes commented. He also sees the experiment as a rehearsal for a more elaborate encampment reconstruction designated as a state centennial archaeology project for 1988-89.

"We're making the site more accessible to the public this year in order to try out a few ideas. Daily tours will be conducted from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and arrangements for group tours can be made," said Croes.

A very entertaining and educational swing through the Olympic Peninsula would begin with a stop at the Hoko site, 15 miles east of Neah Bay, the Makah Interpretive

Museum at Neah Bay and a hike out to the coast to the former Ozette Archaeological Project at Cape Alava, he said.

Tours can be arranged by writing to Croes at the Hoko River Archaeology Project, Star Route 2, Box 19G, Sekiu, Washington 98381.

Rattlesnake class to be held June 8

A class will be given on "Rattlesnakes" Monday, June 8 at 7:00 p.m. at the Warm Springs Fire and Safety department. The public is invited to attend.

The class will be presented by Vern Barley, manager of St. Charles Medical Center Air Life of Oregon Inc., of Bend. Barley formerly worked for the Bend Fire Department as an EMT 3 and firefighter. He has also worked a river guide and is an expert in out-

door survival skills. According to Jerry Huff, Fire and Safety Chief, Barley is an expert in the field of

rattlesnakes and their bites. "Barley's presentation is well worth the time."

Buckaroo breakfast planned

Buckaroo Breakfasts will be held Saturday, June 27 and Sunday, June 28, the weekend of Pi-Ume-Sha, at the Agency Longhouse from 6 to 10:30 a.m. So don't make any plans to slave over a hot stove

fixing breakfast for your family and guests. Just plan to gather everyone up and head for the Longhouse to enjoy a leisure meal. See you there.

Infant mortality rate drops

The infant mortality rate among Native Americans fell to 10.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the most recent reporting period, representing a lower rate than that of the U.S. population as a whole during the same period, Assistant Secretary for Health Robert E. Windom, M.D., announced today.

The newly reported rate is for the three-year period 1982-84. Three-year reporting periods are used because of the relatively small number of births and infant deaths

occurring in a single year among American Indians and Alaska Natives.

"The Indian Health Service can take pride in its success in lowering infant mortality among Native Americans," Dr. Windom said. "Although much remains to be done in other medical areas to improve the health of Indians and Alaska Natives, this example should give heart to IHS and to those IHS serves."

The 1982-84 rate for Native Americans is nine percent below the 1983 rate for the population as a whole, 11.2 deaths per thousand births.

The comparable 1983 rate for all U.S. races other than white was 16.8 per 1,000 births and for blacks it was 19.2.

The death rate for Indian and Alaska Native infants was 62.7 in 1954-56, when IHS became part of the Public Health Service. The decline in the infant mortality rate during the 28-year period is 84 percent.

About one million Native Americans in 32 states are eligible for IHS services. Directed by Everett R. Rhoades, M.D., IHS is part of the Health Resources and Services Administration, David N. Sundwall, M.D., administrator.

Contractor unearths artifacts

A contractor using a backhoe to dig a trench for an irrigation system in a forest nursery uncovered approximately a dozen chipped obsidian stones. The archaeological find is significant, according to tribal archaeologist Dan Mattson.

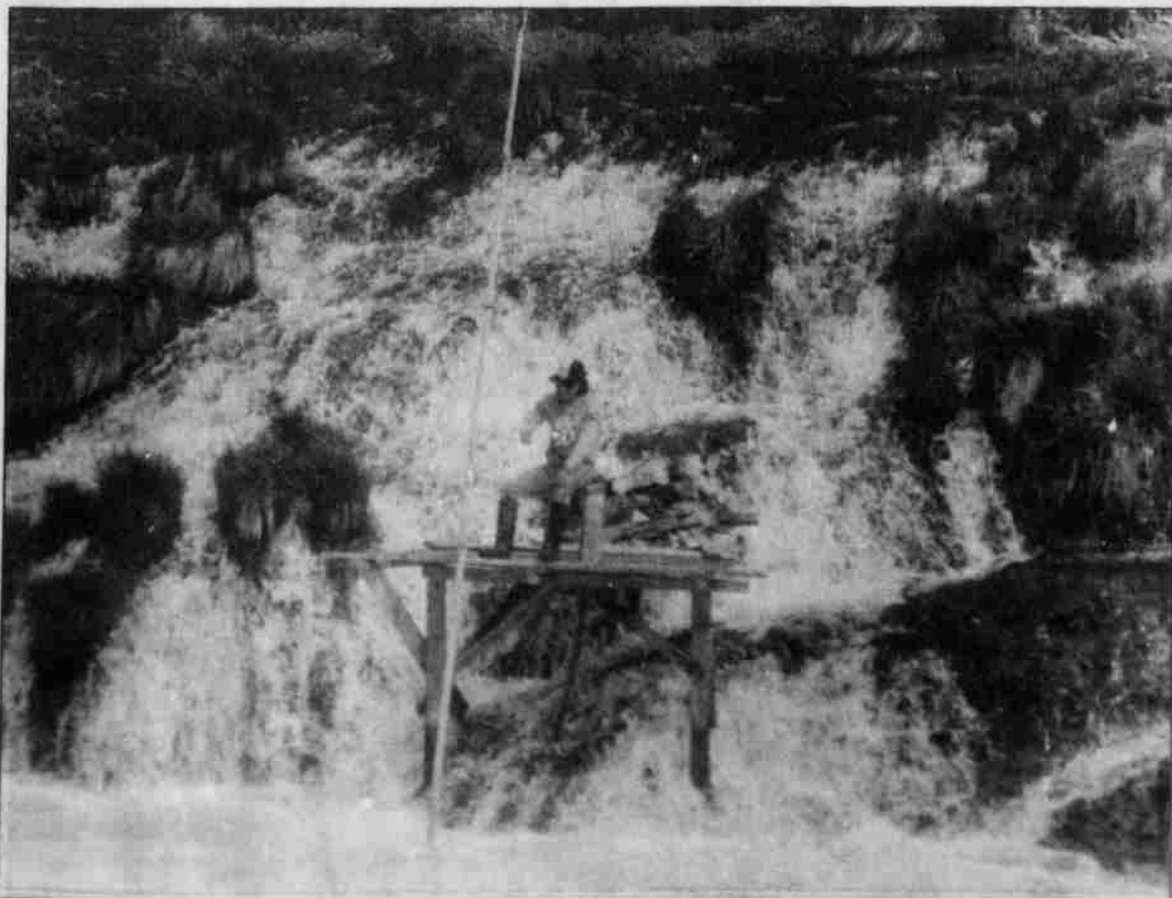
On Monday, June 2 contractors discovered the stones and informed the forestry department who, the next day, contacted archaeologist Mattson. Mattson traveled to the site and discovered an additional chipped stone.

All of the obsidian stones found

could have been part of one man's cache, says Mattson. Further investigation will take place to determine the reason for the stones being found in that location. Dating and source of the stones will also be made.

The stones were chipped down to a rough form but were not tools in themselves, explains Mattson. There also is the possibility that this could be a burial site.

Contractors will continue development of an irrigation system following a plan suggested by Mattson.



FISHING AT SHERARS

Local fishermen continue the centuries-old tradition of dip-netting at Sherars Falls. The rugged beauty of the falls has changed little during the years, making for sometimes dangerous conditions. Fishing was particularly good the day this photo was taken.

WEATHER

MAY	HI	LOW
20	67	37
21	72	41
22	77	44
23	76	45
24	71	52
25	67	62
26	64	37
27	68	56
28	71	55
29	79	42
30	68	54
JUNE		
1	75	39