

## Reservation hunting regulations accepted

### Deer season

Season: August 15 through October 31st.

Bag limit: One (1) antlered deer per month per family in the months August and October. Two (2) antlered deer per month per family in the month of September.

Justification: The 1986 post-season herd counts indicated a buck to doe ratio of 20 bucks per 100 does. The tribal management goal requires a ratio of 20-25 bucks per 100 does. The allowance of a two buck limit in September will provide additional opportunity for tribal members and should not jeopardize biological herd stability.

Protection of does should continue until desired population levels are attained. The Comprehensive Plan indicates the demand for subsistence hunting will double within the next ten years. The protection of does will be of major importance to increasing the deer populations and meeting the future needs of the Tribes.

Changes from 1986 recommendations: None.

### Elk season

Season: November 1 through November 30.

Bag limit: One antlered elk per family.

Justification: Elk populations appear to be stable on the Reservation. Target population goals have not been established and quality habitat is lacking in some areas. Poaching continues to be a significant problem, especially with females.

Four out of six radio collared elk survived less than two years. Until population goals are set and poaching is reduced female harvest should not occur. Success rates of antlered animals have decreased over the past two years but is probably due to weather conditions during the hunt period.

Changes from 1986 recommendations: Eliminate the either sex season from November 25 to November 30.

### Bear season

Season: August 15 through November 30.

Bag limit: One (1) bear per month per family except cubs and sows with cubs are protected.

Justification: The reservation has a healthy population of black bear and there is very little hunting pressure by tribal members. Bear hunting interest increased slightly in 1986, however, only two bears were reported harvested.

Changes from 1986 recommendations: None.

### Upland bird season

Season: September 1st through September 31st.

Bag limit: by Species.

Grouse: 3 per day.

Quail: 10 per day.

Pheasant: 1 per season-roosters only.

Chukar: 10 per day.

Turkey: 1 per day.

Justification: Upland bird populations are healthy where good habitat exists. Weather influences have the major impact on these populations and hunting impact is typically negligible. Little tribal member effort is spent hunting upland birds at this time.

Migratory birds and waterfowl: Geese, ducks, dove are migratory birds governed by a Migratory Bird Act.

Federal regulations should be followed concerning these birds.



**Rock placement begins**  
Rehabilitation work on Mill Creek at Potter's Pond has begun. Seven hundred boulders will be placed in the stream providing pools for migrating chinook and summer steelhead.

## Poker Fun Walk/Run to be held August 27

Everyone is invited to participate in a Poker Fun Walk/Run to be held on August 27th beginning at 12:00 noon in front of the Community Center. This event, jointly sponsored by the Community Center and the Tribal Wellness Program, is being held to increase community awareness with regard to prevention efforts aimed toward the control of diabetes within the

Warm Springs Reservation. As a participant, you will start from the Community Center with one playing card. You will then walk or run a route measuring either one mile or 2½ miles (your choice). As you travel along, you will pick up four more cards from people stationed at various points along the route. When you cross the finish line, your "poker hand" will be checked. After the last person has crossed the finish line, the participant with the best "poker hand" will be declared the winner of the race. Note, this is not a timed race. Everyone travels at his/her own speed. All ages are encouraged to participate.

The entry fee for the event will be \$3.00 and will include a "stop diabetes" t-shirt.

We hope you will support the stop diabetes project by taking part in this activity. If you have any questions, call Austin or Fran at the Community Center, ext. 243 or Eva at the Wellness Office, ext. 205.

### Distribution today

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) mass distribution of cheese, rice and butter for low income families will take place Thursday August 13 from 9-12 p.m. and 1-4:00 p.m. at the Verne Jackson Home.

## 18-day season set

Restricted fishing seasons, designed to protect steelhead and a troubled run of hatchery chinook were set Thursday, August 6 for treaty and non-treaty fishermen by the Columbia River Compact.

Lower river gillnetters were allowed three 12-hour fishing periods starting at 6 p.m. Sunday. Tribal fishermen were permitted to start fishing at noon Monday in the first day of four separate openings totaling 18 days.

The tribal season was extended two days beyond the recommendation of the compact's staff, which had suggested the treaty fall chi-

nook season conclude September 3. The season will extend to September 5.

The suggestion to hold the next meeting September 3 instead of September 4 so biologists could monitor the treaty fishery in case it should close earlier was suggested at the meeting.

The seasons adopted by the compact Thursday are:

Non-treaty fishermen in the lower river will have three 12-hour periods, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. They will be limited to an 8 inch mesh

## Tourism expert to speak

Bill Chisholm of VIA (Visitor Industry Advisors) will speak at a noon luncheon on August 14, 1987 at Kah-Nee-Ta Vacation Resort on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. The presentation entitled "Mobilizing for tourism" is the final event of the 38th annual conference of the Governor's Interstate Indian Council taking place

at Kah-Nee-Ta during the week of August 9-14, 1987.

Chisholm, a noted tourism specialist will discuss essentials for the successful development of tourism enterprises. The presentation which was made possible through a grant from the Oregon Department of Economic Development, is open to the public.

## History of dams shows desecration, deceit, destruction

*It's there on your banks that we fought many a fight.  
Sheridan's boys in the blockhouse that night  
They saw us in death but never in flight  
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.*

*Our loved ones we lost there at Coe's Little store  
By fireball and rifle, a dozen or more  
We won by the Mary and soldiers she bore  
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.*

*Remember the trial when the battle was won  
The wild Indian warriors to the tall timber run  
We hung every Indian with smoke in his gun  
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.*

*Year after year we had tedious trials  
Fightin' the rapids at Cascades and Dalles  
Injuns rest peaceful on Memaloose Isle  
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.*

by S. Timothy Wapato

These recently discovered missing verses to "Roll on, Columbia," a song Woody Guthrie wrote for the Bonneville Power Administration, tell more of the history of the development of the Columbia River than is being acknowledged in the hoopla surrounding the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Bonneville Dam and BPA.

Ironically, BPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the agency that built Bonneville Dam, are using Guthrie's "Roll On, Columbia" as the theme for their anniversary events.

Before the coming of non-Indians, the Columbia Basin's amazing fish runs supported a large native population. Village after village lined the great river and its tributaries. Many people from faraway tribes would journey to the river each year to fish and trade. Enrolled members of the Warm Springs, Yakima, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes still fish the Columbia River above Bonneville Dam.

In the anniversary activities, little mention is being made of the devastating effects the dams have had on these people and the salmon upon which they depend.

Pioneer Cemetery near North Bonneville.

Promises made in the process of dam construction were often not kept. For example, the corps promised the Indian tribes who had reserved treaty rights to fish the area flooded by Bonneville Dam that the agency would purchase 400 acres of "in-lieu sites" to help compensate for the traditional fishing sites being destroyed. Half a century later, only 40 acres of in-lieu sites have been acquired.

The worst desecration of all was probably the flooding of Celilo Falls by The Dalles Dam two decades after Bonneville Dam buried the Great Cascade of the Columbia. "I never would have gone off to fight in the war if I had known that the government was going to destroy Celilo Falls when I got back," an Indian fisherman recently told a reporter.

In addition to the diseases, the

outright hostilities and forced relocations and the loss of the priceless sites, Indians were—and still are—hurt by the destruction of the salmon and steelhead runs, which were—and still are—vital to Indian culture.

"The preservation of the Columbia's fish population was a high priority for the Corps when it designed and built Bonneville Dam," reads a sign in the dam's visitor center. Yet Bonneville and the other dams that followed devastated the Columbia's salmon and steelhead runs, once one of the world's greatest fisheries. The Northwest Power Planning Council's recent study, the most thorough analysis ever done, estimates that the Columbia's annual fish runs, now about 2½ million salmon and steelhead, once numbered up to 16 million. The study also concludes that three-fourths of the loss has been due to the construction and operation of the hydroelectric dams.

Treaty fishing rights were reserved in the 1855 treaties in which the tribes gave up title to the majority of their lands. Despite attempts to strip the Indians of these rights, federal courts have upheld them. The courts have also noted that these rights are meaningless unless fish are available to catch—and thus the federal government has the responsibility to protect and restore Indian fisheries.

It is all well and fine to celebrate the positive attributes of Bonneville and the other Columbia River dams, but the agencies responsible for the dams should not be allowed to pretend that there were no bad

side effects—or that they are meeting their legal, as well as moral, responsibilities to the Indian tribes severely hurt by the approximately 100 dams on the Columbia and its tributaries.

The Corps of Engineers should purchase more of the long-promised in-lieu fishing sites and should, as requested by the tribes and fishery agencies, spill more water over the dams to increase the survival of salmon smolts migrating to the ocean.

BPA's plans to extend its intertie to sell more electricity to California should be put on hold at least until fish passage around the dams has been greatly improved. Mitigation money should be used to restore upriver runs, instead of, as in the past, just cranking out hatchery fish for non-Indian commercial fishing interests below Bonneville.

Finally, federal water-management agencies, including BPA, need to view the Northwest Power Planning Council as a partner, not an adversary, in the restoration of upriver runs.

After half a century of energy excesses and fish shortages, it is time for the federal agencies to do more to restore the once-great salmon and steelhead runs and to meet their trust responsibilities toward Indian peoples. Considerable progress in this direction has been made during the past decade, especially with the rapidly increasing fall chinook and steelhead runs, but much more remains to be done before we start congratulating each other too much.

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### Dabbling in oils

The Senior Citizen's Building was the site for a brief lesson in oil painting August 6. Nancy White, a Portland artist, instructed five students. A da Sooksoit put brush to canvas with a true artist's flare.

## Spilyay Tymoo

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The majority of Indians downriver from Bonneville died in the early 1800s from exotic diseases, such as measles and smallpox, brought by the newcomers. Following the 1856 Fort Rains battle (near the Bonneville Dam site) described by Guthrie in the lost lyrics, most of the surviving Indians in the Columbia Gorge were cleared out of the key sites—such as the portages around the Cascades and the Long Narrow/Celilo Falls—and were sent to reservations away from the river, making way for European-American settlement—and the dams.

The construction of Bonneville and the upriver dams forced many Indians who had returned to the river to move and inundated villages, petroglyphs, fishing platforms and other important sites. For example, Bradford Island in the middle of Bonneville Dam was the cemetery for the local Cascade Indians. The Corps of Engineers put the bodies in a common grave in the



### Fairgoers

Delbert and Velma Frank view art exhibit at Jefferson County Fair August 5-9 in Madras