

Early Childhood notes eligibility requirements

The Office of Early Childhood Education announces the sponsorship of the Child Care Food Programs. The same meals are available to all enrolled children at no separate charge regardless of race, color, sex, age, handicap, or national origin and there is no discrimination in admissions policy, meal service, or the use of facilities. Any complaints of discrimination should

be submitted in writing within 180 days of the incident to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Eligibility for free and reduced-price meal reimbursement is based on the following income scales effective July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988.

Meals and/or snacks will be provided at the facilities listed below. Facility Names: Head Start (part-day and full-day) Child Develop-

ment Center, and Tribal Preschool.

Address of each facility: Warm Springs Community Center.

(Family day care sponsoring agencies need only enter their office address).

Name of contact person for Sponsoring organization:

Julie Mitchell, 553-1161, ext. 241/242, Director/Handicap Coordinator, Office of Early Childhood Education.

Family Size	Yearly	Free		Reduced		
		Monthly	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	
1	7,150	596	138	10,175	848	
2	9,620	802	185	13,690	1,141	
3	12,090	1,008	233	17,205	1,434	
4	14,560	1,214	280	20,720	1,727	
5	17,030	1,420	328	24,235	2,020	
6	19,500	1,625	375	27,750	2,313	
7	21,970	1,831	423	31,265	2,606	
8	24,440	2,037	470	34,780	2,899	
For each additional family member, add		+2,470	+206	+48	+3,515	+293

Hospital gets new equipment

Mountain View Hospital District recently took delivery of a new piece of equipment which will greatly improve the laboratory services available to Jefferson County residents. According to the hospital's Chief Laboratory Technologist, Bill Wienert, the COBAS MIRA analyzer will enable his staff to offer tests previously unavailable at the hospital. The new test which will soon be offered included Chem(istry) screens and therapeutic drug monitoring. Chem screens are ordered by the physician in order to obtain a baseline reading of most human organ systems. Therapeutic drug level tests are used to help the doctor establish and maintain correct dosages and medications. Prior to installing the new analyzer, samples for these tests had to be sent to laboratories in either Bend or Portland, which contributed to delays in diagnosis.

Other advantages cited by Wienert are that the analyzer is much faster than the unit it replaced and that it can be used to randomly conduct specific tests on individual samples which should eliminate unnecessary testing. These benefits should help reduce some laboratory expenses at the Madras facility.



Earning a living while they learn a trade—Dominic Davis (left) and Maury Rhoan are two members of a team of local men who have been accepted as part of an apprentice program at Warm Springs. Within the last several years, the apprentice program on the reservation has become a reality.

Forestry student acquire knowledge, skills for job

Larry Holliday has spent two summers working with the Warm Springs Natural Resources Department. Much of what he learned in his vocational forestry class at Madras High School was utilized during his work experience.

Now, Larry is studying to take an examination that would allow him to work with the Warm Springs forestry department in the application of chemicals for gopher control. But his ultimate goal is to work in fisheries.

The high school senior is enrolled with 87 other students in forestry classes ranging from basic knowledge to application of techniques learned in the classroom.

The students study a variety of subjects including tree identification, first aid, forest tree identifica-

tion, forest management skills, map reading, air photo analysis, forest survey, soils, wildlife habitat needs and improvement and map making.

More advanced classes are concerned with using basic skills during activities in timber cruising, riparian habitat improvement, controlled burning and pre-commercial thinning.

For Larry, the vocational forestry program at Madras High School is ideal. "It's closely related to fisheries," he says. What foresters do around lakes and streams affects the fish that inhabit these areas. It's all closely interrelated.

Advanced students are currently cruising a seven acre site that will eventually be thinned. The forestry class has a contract to do pre-commercial thinning for which they

will be paid. The State Department of Forestry monitors their work. The class also collects ponderosa pine cones which brings their forestry club \$4.25 per 100. All money is used by the forestry club to purchase equipment that the club wants. Students also pay their own expenses to forestry related activities.

The most valuable part of the program, says instructor Bill Wysham, is that it offers an opportunity for students to learn about forestry. Upon completion of the program students are knowledgeable enough in forestry terms, techniques and applications to apply for entry positions in the forestry profession.

The vocational forestry program also helps students increase their

skills in math, vocabulary, English, writing, speaking and report writing. The students sometimes end up doing trigonometry, says Wysham, "but I don't tell them that's what it is."

Most classes take the advanced students to Grizzly Butte where there are trees with which to work. A two-period class allows time for travel and work.

Beyond class time, students engage in forestry activities on weekends, Wysham explains. The annual state forestry skills competition, fire school and forestry club work is scheduled for after-school or weekend hours.

Two Madras High School students currently hold state club positions in the Associated Oregon Forestry Clubs (AOF). Andrew David holds the state presidency position while Marci Tish is vice-president. Local club officers are president Aaron Rufner and vice-president Larry Holliday.

An advisory group is available to provide help when forestry students or instructor are in need of it. The group, which consists of foresters and fish and wildlife biologists, can be tapped for guest speakers and are often resourceful in providing supplies and equipment for the students, says Wysham. Members of the advisory group include Bob Macy, Hank Palmer, Terry Luther, Bill Donaghu, Paul Brna, Gene Keene, Don Ratliff, Frank Russell and John Jackson.

The vocational forestry program at Madras High School is only one of five state-approved vocational education fields at the school. With these programs, students are able to get a head start on their career field or they can simply become exposed to a number of vocations. Knowledge acquired in other classes is practically utilized: students gain in understanding as they put their knowledge to test.



Madras High School vocational forestry student Larry Holliday takes a compass reading during class.

CRITFC hires enforcement head

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) has promoted John B. Johnson to head up its fisheries enforcement effort at Hood River, Oregon. Johnson, who became Captain in August, has been with the Commission's Fisheries Enforcement Department for four years, most recently as a Lieutenant.

A native of Idaho, Johnson has been in law enforcement for 15 years. He was the Chief of Police for the City of Aberdeen, Idaho and an Idaho State Police Trooper. He is a certified police officer with the state of Oregon as well as a commissioned officer of CRITFC's four tribes, the Nez Perce, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Yakima.

Earlier this year, Johnson received the highest award given to police officers in Oregon. The Board of Police Standards and Training honored him with an Executive Certificate in recognition of his experience, length of service, and successful completion of more than 500 hours of training and education.

CRITFC enforces fishing regulations on the 140-mile stretch of the Columbia between Bonneville and McNary dams where the tribes commercial fishing zone is. Captain Johnson replaces Ed Fernando, who returned to fisheries enforcement work with the Skagit System Cooperative in Puget Sound.



Capt. John B. Johnson

Forester expresses concerns for Tribe's natural resources

To the People,

Let's imagine you have a chance to ride in small aircraft over the Reservation. The sights are, of course, very beautiful at four thousand feet above the ground. Jefferson, snow capped, is the closest Cascade mountain. You see most of the Oregon Cascades; the Three Sisters, Hood, Adams, possibly St. Helens and Warm Springs's own Olallie. Looking directly below, you might expect traveling on highway 26. You see a patchwork, a mosaic, checkerboard arrangement of openings many would consider a depressing view, clearcuts. To others, it is forestry at work, producing income for the Tribes. To some, it is an environmental concern.

Trees of your forest are just a small percentage of a total ecosystem. The species man uses for economic good on the Reservation are only a few out of a total of nine hundred. The Warm Springs is capable of giving life to 200 to 300 species of animals, insects, plants and fungi on a single acre. Man, seeking a way for a better life concentrates his efforts on only twenty woody species, five game species, and ten to twenty species of plants for wild foods. These form only a small portion of the species inhabiting Warm Springs's ecosystem. And Reservation's need of these species has definite effects on all living items within timber cutting units and the streams which run by them. To see these effects, both good and bad, one must take a closer look on the ground.

Clearcuts (evenage management) are not necessarily a tragedy. Many commercial forest stands on the Reservation are composed of Douglas fir and true firs. These are very old in age and tend to have disease problems including mistletoe, fungi and insects. Selectively removing the diseased trees in these stands does not lead to healthy regenerated stands as it can in pine

forests for surrounding trees, which are left with unseen mistletoe and fungi, can infect younger trees and cause their decay. So Douglas Fir and noble fir need to be regenerate in a healthy evanage form as nature has done after past fires, which occur from time to time even in the high country. From a regeneration point of view, an efficient way for these species to come back is by clearcutting. These planted blocks in 10 to 20 years time will form a plantation and the biological harshness of the clearcut will be gone.

However, in these blocks, monocultures are established, sites lacking a multiple species composition. Plant and animal species which utilize old growth timber stands may not use these newly regenerated blocks. These species, include the northern flying squirrel, which is preyed upon by the spotted owl, a bird used to indicate the quality of old growth habitat. At the same time, game species such as deer and elk may graze plants and grasses in young plantations and withdraw to uncut areas for cover. Forested areas next to new plantations can seed in a variety of both trees and plants into a single species plantation.

Keeping a variety of tree species in a forest is an added benefit in timber management. This occurs if forested areas next to clear cuts remain uncut for ten years or longer. If plantations can have a cutting cycle of 150 years, an approximation of old growth conditions occurs, increasing old growth habitat users. So clearcuts can have both decreasing and increasing effects on wildlife. Some wildlife is able to adapt to these new stands; the Pileated Woodpecker, for one, is now able to do so.

Wildlife specialists had been afraid that these woodpeckers, North America's largest, would not survive. Cull woody material, both standing and

down, is still needed by this bird and many other animals. With a new forest being produced, leaving snags and down cull logs in clearcuts and stream zones is more necessary to create wildlife habitat, homes for wildlife if you will. Snags and cull logs are a basis for a food chain starting with fungi and insects utilized by fish, birds, squirrels, bears and many others.

Wildlife see these stands very differently than we, for they have reached an optimum, diversified animals and plant ecosystem in old growth conditions. Though we may not see these conditions maximizing large game, there are spotted owls, northern flying squirrels, goshawks, martens, tree voles and bald eagles. In fact, some 120 species require or prefer old growth habitat.

So, as you can see, a forest is a complex thing. However, forest management can be very limited in its view in working with only commercial tree species. A true forest manager needs to take into consideration not only commercial timber, but also wildlife, water resources, and other plant life if he wishes to sustain a balanced ecosystem. Of course it depends on your point of view. If forest management's primary goal is economic profits, their tendency is to disregard what may be seen as noncommercial resources. A forest can come close to being a balanced ecosystem and still be a commercial forest by having a regulated cut.

A sustained yield or regulated cut only removes as much as a forest can grow on a yearly basis. This is planned on the Reservation, but not until the accelerated cut has removed most of the old growth. This will occur on most old growth stands outside the conditional use areas in 30 years. (Conditional Use areas are stands of non-commercial forest not used in calculation of the yearly cut). These acres can be

moved in and out of the commercial base with the Tribal Council's approval.

The purpose of this rapid removal is to save timber volume from being lost through decay. Old growth Douglas-

fir, true firs, and hemlocks undergo a drastic change in solid-wood production as they become older. Their declines are primarily caused by fungi, Indian paint, and armillaria root rots, to name

a few. Of course, mistletoe and scores of insects also cause value loss. For the resin producing ponderosa pine, volume

Continued on page 8

Forester joins Peace Corps

Antigua, an island in the Caribbean, projects the exotic imagery of a vacation wonderland where tourists lie on the beach and run in



John Kelley

the surf.

Although the Caribbean is well-known for its tourism which is the main economy of the area it is also an area that sustains a third-world economy for many who live there.

The small 170 square mile island (the Warm Springs reservation is 900 square miles) with 80,000 people is the destination of former Warm Springs forester John Kelley who has recently accepted a 2 year position with the Peace Corp. An island whose wood resource has been depleted, Kelley will work towards restoration of that crop.

Reforestation would improve the island in two ways, explains Kelley. First, it would provide firewood, which is used primarily for cooking by the island people. A fast growing legume which grows from 20-30 feet per year is being studied by Kelley. When cut at the base, he says, the tree will grow back quickly and it is adapted to the temperature of the region.

Secondly, the water table would be improved with reforestation of the island. With the removal of trees the water table has declined to the extent that drinking water has to be imported. With more trees the water table can be expected to rise, and eventually the island may become self-sufficient in its drink-

ing water.

A Peace Corp forester preceeds Kelley. Hopefully, he'll arrive in time to be able to talk to his predecessor. He understands a tree nursery has been started and he will continue work where it was left off. But he also has many ideas of his own he would like to introduce on the island. He is reading both about the country and about tropical forests in order to gain as much knowledge as possible before actually arriving at the island.

Before heading to Antigua he will stop in Miami, Florida where he will receive cultural training and technical training in tropical forestry and the resource needs of the country. Kelley will also receive more information about the Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps, says Kelley, was started by former president John F. Kennedy in 1961 to promote peace and to familiarize North Americans with third world conditions and to, basically, promote good will.

For Kelley joining this organization is a "life dream." He says, "It will be quite a change, but he is looking forward to being actively involved in a project like this and especially in working with the people on Antigua."