

Deschutes River Management—Continued from page 1

—7:00-10:00 p.m.
Council Chamber
City Hall
777 Pearl
Eugene

Salem
Thursday, June 20, 1991
Information Open House
—2:00-4:00 p.m.
Public Hearing
—7:00-10:00 p.m.

Putnam Center, top floor
Willamette University
900 State Street
Salem

Madras
Monday, June 24, 1991
Information Open House
—2:00-4:00 p.m.
Public Hearing
—7:00-10:00 p.m.
Jefferson County Fire Station

Adams and J Street
Madras

Warm Springs
Tuesday, June 25, 1991
Information Open House
—2:00-4:00 p.m.
Public Hearing
—7:00-10:00 p.m.
Agency Longhouse
1253 Kot-Num Road
Warm Springs

Riverhouse Motor Inn
2075 N. Highway 97
Bend

Maupin
Thursday, June 27, 1991
Information Open House
—2:00-4:00 p.m.
Public Hearing
—7:00-10:00 p.m.
Maupin High School Cafeteria
Maupin

A public open house will be held prior to each hearing. The purpose of the open house will be to answer questions. No public testimony will be taken during the open house.

Accounting in student's future

Morning Star Johnson is 17 years old and lives with her aunt, Fay Dick Smith of Warm Springs. Her grandparents are Stanley Smith of Warm Springs and Dorothy Smith of LaConner, Washington. She has two brothers, Merlin Standing Yellow Horse, and Elliot Cooper and two sisters Charlene Kelly and Donna Wainanawit.

Johnson is of the Warm Springs, Wasco, Nooksak, Skagit and Yakima descent.

She was involved in clubs such as Future Business Leaders of America her junior year, Oregon Student Safety On the Move her junior year and Native American Student Union her senior year. Her special interests include traveling and meeting new people. She participated in track her sophomore year but her favorite sport is basketball. Her favorite classes and teachers are Graphic Arts Production with Phil Comingore, accounting with Larry Larson, and word processing with Sherry Rice. Special awards she has received include a \$150 scholarship from the Oregon Indian Education Association Conference held in Kah-Nee-Ta April 10-12. She feels excited and glad that this is her last year in high school. She will miss Phil Comingore the most.

Johnson's career choice is accounting and her college choice is Skagit Valley Community College in Mt. Vernon, Washington. Her comments to the remaining lower classmen are "Stay in school and away from drugs and alcohol." She sees herself as a certified public accountant and living in a two story house in five to ten years.



Morning Star Johnson

Forestry student's tie in contest

The State Forestry Skills Contest was held at Central Oregon Community College on May 10-11. Competing against more than 300 high school forestry students from seventeen high schools, Madras forestry students tied for second place with Philomath High School and only trailed Scio High School by 6 points. Senior Ken Hart, a third year forestry student from Madras was the overall high scorer and will receive one year free tuition at COCC.

Madras High School placed second with Philomath. The total results of the top six schools are: Scio, 132; Madras/Philomath, 126; Baker, 95; Owen Sabin, 33; and Eagle Point, 29.

Results in individual events are: First Aid—1st-Ken Hart/Mike Richardson; 3rd-Benny Jakobsen/Danny Story; Chain Saw Bucking—4th-Juan Coronado; Tree Climb(Jack)—1st-Jackson Heath;

2nd-Ken Hart; Log Roll—4th-Jonah Taylor; Job Interview—1st-Ken Hart; Compass & Pacing—6th-Talya Scott; Tool & Equipment I.D.—1st-Jackson Heath; 3rd-Mike Richardson; 4th-Ken Hart; Tree/Shrub I.D.—5th-Amanda Nasset; 6th-Alyssa Macy; Jack Choker Setting—1st-Ken Hart; 4th-Danny Story; Tree Climb (Jill)—4th-Alyssa Macy; 5th-Emily Lucei; Fire Hose Lay—4th-Ken Hart; Danny Story/Juan Coronado/ Randall Harvey/Mike Richardson; Public Speaking—2nd Melanie Ray.

Infant care needed

In home infant care needed for five-month old child. Someone willing to work various day hours and can provide references. For more information call 553-3315 Tuesday through Thursday or 475-6131 Monday and Friday from 8 to 5. After 5 p.m. call 553-1058.

Saludo prepares for success

Terry Lynn Saludo is seventeen years old. She lives with her guardians Leah and Louis LeClaire. Her grandmother is Margaret Boise of Warm Springs. She has one brother, Michael, age 16, a freshman at Madras High School; three sisters, Carol age 21, a senior at MHS, Rachel Calica, age 20 a 1990 graduate of Germany, and 19-year-old Arnetta. Her tribal affiliation is Warm Springs, Wasco and Yakima. She was a member of Native American Student Union her sophomore year. Her special interests include going to basketball games, participating in forestry skills contests, listening to music and writing letters. Her favorite classes and teachers include Civics with Rod Chester and forestry with Bill Wysham. Special awards she received include a fifth place in choker set at the Owen Sabian Forestry skills contest.

Her outlook of the past school years she feels have been fun and hard times. Her feelings about this being her last year in high school, "seems the same as past years but it went by fast." She will miss Bill Wysham and forestry class the most about high school. Her career

choice is forestry and her college choice is Central Oregon Community College in Bend.

She comments to the remaining lower classmen, "Plan for the future, do everything to the best of your ability." In five to ten years from now she sees herself "succeeding in life."



Terry Lynn Saludo

COCC offers childcare

Fall term advance registration for the Central Oregon Community College Child Care Center has been set for May 28-31. Registration is on a first-come-first-served basis and student-parents interested in registering their children should call 382-4967 to make appointment.

The child care center provides high-quality, affordable care for the children of student-parents while they attended classes, study and/or work. The center, located at 1599 NW Galveston, is open Monday through Friday from 7:30

a.m. to 5 p.m. It serves children ages 2½ to 8 years of age.

There is a \$10 registration fee. The cost of care is calculated either on a full-term payment discount or at the rate of \$1 per hour if paid in advance. Drop-in care is \$1.50 per hour. Parents may also co-op in the center, working one hour for each two hours of child-care service provided.

For those who miss the advance registration dates, fall registration will be held September 12 from 1 to 3 p.m. and September 13 from 9 to 11 a.m.

The Old Days

Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.
Report of Horace G. Wilson, Supervisor
March 24, 1913.
Section 3.

Industries (Reservation):

The Warm Springs reservation is very hilly and mountainous. The valleys are narrow and there is not very much good farming land. The Eastern part of the reservation does not have any timber except a few juniper trees while the western part of the reservation along the slopes of the Cascade Mountains is heavily covered with timber. I am informed that irrigation engineers have spent considerable time on this reservation and have decided that it is impracticable to install an irrigation system on account of the heavy expense of putting in such a system and the small amount of land that could be covered with water.

In my opinion the main industry in which these Indians should be encouraged is stock raising. There can be some farming done along the streams and in the narrow valleys. Some farming is also being done on the high bench lands. There has never been any correct count made of the Indians' horses and cattle but it has been estimated that the Indians have about 3500 head of horses, mostly ponies, and 700 head of cattle. The Indians should be encouraged to dispose of these ponies and breed larger horses. Stallions should be purchased for the purpose of breeding up the Indian pony mares. The pony stallions should be disposed of. Large stallions should not be purchased but stallions weighing 1200 to 1400 pounds would be better.

Cattle should be purchased and issued to those Indians. As the Indians have no funds I recommend that a reimbursable appropriation of \$150,000 be requested of the congress, the Government to be reimbursed from the sale of the timber on the reservation. It has been estimated that there is about two billion feet of timber on the Warm Springs Reservation. If such a reimbursable appropriation can be obtained I recommend that 3,000 head of heifers and 100 bulls be purchased and issued to these Indians, also that stallions be purchased as above mentioned; the Indians do not have but few farming implements of any kind and a part of the appropriation could be used in the purchase of farming implements.

There are three farmers on this reservation. The reservation is divided into three districts. One farmer is located at Simnasho, which is 20 miles north of the agency in Wasco County. The other two farmers are located at the agency. One of them has charge of the district adjacent to the agency. The other farmer has charge of the southern part of the reservation in what is known as the Sicsicqua district. This farmer is located entirely too far away from his work. I made a trip into this district with him one day and noted that we drove for nearly two hours before we arrived at the first house in this district. It can thus be seen that he spends fully half of his time in going to and from his work. There is no Government building in this district in which he can live. A building should be erected as soon as possible on Sicsicqua Creek for the use of the farmer in that district. The Indians are doing some farming and are being encouraged by the farmers. I took particular notice of one Indian plowing; he was plowing up new land and I believe that he was doing about the best plowing that I have ever seen any Indian do. This was in the Sicsicqua district and the Indian's name was Carl Webster Gibbs. The great trouble with these Indians is that they do not have the necessary farming implements. This is a dry farming district and whenever ground is broken it should be immediately harrowed down in order to retain the moisture in the soil. Usually the Indian does not have a harrow and the result in that the ground dries out too much. Some arrangement should be made as suggested to purchase those Indians the necessary farming implements.

The general character of the Indians' homes on this reservation is not very good; the main reason for this is that the saw mill is located entirely too far away from the homes of the Indians. The saw mill is 20 miles northwest of the agency. The roads near the saw mill are very bad during the Winter and Spring seasons and lumber cannot be hauled. There should be two portable saw mills purchased, one for the southern part and the other for the northern part of the reservation. The present saw mill should be located about one mile west of the agency on Shitike Creek. Mr. Saizman, a lumberman now detailed there, informs me that this would be a good location for a saw mill as the logs could be driven down the Shitike Creek. If this arrangement could be made the Indians could be better supplied with lumber and could build better homes, barns, etc.

Section 4.

Individual Indian Moneys:

The Superintendent has about \$7,000 individual Indian moneys. This money is used partly for subsistence of Indians and also for improvements on their allotments. I believe that he is having the Indians use this money for their best interests.

Tribal Moneys:

The Warm Springs Indians have no tribal moneys held in trust by the Government.

Trade:

There is only one licensed traders store on the Warm Springs Reservation. This store does not give any credit to the Indians. There is, however, a store at Mecca, which is across the Deschutes River from the reservation, which is operated by the same company that has the store on the reservation. This store at Mecca gives credit to the Indians. So far as I could see the store on the reservation was being properly conducted.

Lands:

No patents in fee have been issued on this reservation. One application has been received but no action has been taken by the Superintendent. He has the matter still under consideration.

There have been no land sales on this reservation. No allotments are leased.

There are 7 tribal permits, 5 for sheep and 2 for cattle. The sheep permits are from 17½¢ to 20½¢ per head and the cattle are for \$2 per head. The money from these grazing permits is used for various purposes at the agency in the payment of employees salaries, purchasing road machinery, farming implements for the Indians, etc. On account of the deep snows in the mountains I could not visit the sections covered by these tribal permits and cannot say whether such permits will interfere with Indians' stock or not but from inquiries I made I do not believe that the issuing of these permits will interfere with any Indian's stock.

Mental health hint

Affirmations for building Self Esteem

1. I am a valuable and important person, and I'm worthy of the respect of others.
2. I'm optimistic about life; I look forward to and enjoy new challenges to my awareness.
3. I am my own expert, and I allow others the same privilege.
4. I express my ideas easily, and I know others respect my point of view.
5. I am aware of my value system and confident of the decisions I make based on my current awareness.
6. I have a positive expectancy of reaching my goals, and I bounce back quickly from temporary setbacks.
7. I have pride in my past performance and a positive expectancy of the future.
8. I accept compliments easily and share my successes with others who have contributed to them.
9. I feel warm and loving toward myself, for I am a unique and precious being, ever doing the best my awareness permits, ever growing in wisdom and love.
10. I am actively in charge of my life and direct it in constructive channels. My primary responsibility is for my own growth and well being (the better I feel about myself, the more willing and able I am to help others).
11. I am my own authority (and I am not affected by negative opinions or attitudes of others).
12. It is not what happens to me, but how I handle it, that determines my emotional well being.
13. I'm a success to the degree that I feel warm and loving to myself.
14. No one in the entire world is more or less worthy, more or less important, than I.
15. I count my blessings and rejoice in my growing awareness.
16. I am an action person; I do first things first and one thing at a time.
17. I am warm and friendly toward all I contact; I treat everyone with consideration and respect.
18. I am kind, compassionate and gentle with myself.

This procedure is not a new one. You have been affirming all of your life and you will continue to do so the rest of your life.

Our project is to deliberately control the input of information and thus direct the changes we intend to make in our performance.

NWPPC agrees to increase energy conservation

Energy conservation will be the chief source of new power in the Pacific Northwest in the coming years, the Northwest Power Planning Council confirmed recently.

Meeting at the Salem, Oregon public library, a building that recently underwent remodeling to increase its energy efficiency, the Council agreed to increase the amount of conservation called for in the 1991 Northwest Conservation and Electric Power Plan. The Council prepared the plan during the last two-and-a-half years and released it for public comment last November. At their most recent meeting, the Council reviewed those comments—there were more than 1,300—and discussed the power-generated resources in the plan.

Conservation is chief among those resources. The draft version of the plan called on the region to acquire at least 1,350 megawatts of conservation during the next 10 years. At their meeting, the Council revised that target to 1,500 megawatts. The Council also increased the total potential for conservation over the next 20 years from 3,200 megawatts to 5,400 megawatts if the region experiences high growth in energy demand.

The plan also includes a 20-year forecast of electricity demand, expressed in four scenarios, from a decline in demand for electricity to

a high rate of growth in demand. Resources needed to meet the demand were identified in each scenario.

The decision resulted from additional research into possible generating resources suggested in public comments on the plan.

The Council also changed its assumptions on coal-fired power plants. In considering power-generation technologies, plants that use coal as a fuel could be an alternative to meet high energy growth. If such plants are needed, the Council decided the region should rely on a new, environmentally cleaner technology known as coal gasification.

Unlike traditional coal-fired power plants, in which crushed coal is burned to produce heat to operate a steam turbine generator, coal gasification plants turn coal into a gas. The gas then is used as the fuel to operate a turbine that produces electricity. The process results in much lower emissions of sulfur, nitrogen and carbon dioxide than from traditional coal-fired plants.

The plan identifies new coal-fired plants as potential resources if the region experiences medium-high to high growth, which translates to an increase in electricity demand of 1.7 percent a year or more.

The Council clarified its position on nuclear power. The plan does not call for construction of new nuclear plants. Nor does it call for completion of the partially built Washington Public Power Supply System nuclear plants 1, at Hanford, and 3 at Satsop in Grays Harbor County.

The Council reiterated their position, stating, "The Council is not calling for a change in the preservation status of the plants," said Council Chairman James Goller of Idaho. "If the region experiences high growth, or if the region loses a significant portion of its current power system, these plants could be an alternative to meet regional energy needs. It is time to determine whether preservation of these plants is a prudent insurance policy."

Goller said there are a number of issues that would have to be resolved before the plants could be either completed or terminated, including, for example, the fact that it is unlikely that the current public utility owners will need power from the plants during the next 20 years.

If it is decided the plants can't be completed and operated cost-effectively, then they should be terminated, Goller said.

The power-plan, which is the third revision since the original

plan was approved in April 1983, has four basic objectives:

- Acquire more than 1,500 megawatts of conservation and other low-cost resources in the next ten years.

- Shorten the lead time to bring new resources into the power system. That is, perform the siting, design and licensing of new power plants, but put off the decision to construct until it is known the power will be needed.

- Confirm still more resources by pinning down their costs and availability. These would include additional conservation, biomass (wood waste-burning plants, for example), geothermal, wind and solar power.

- Change state utility regulatory laws so that equitable regulatory treatment is provided for conservation and generating resources. Policies should link a utility's profits to energy the utility sells as well as energy the utility saves. A rate that would do just that recently was approved in Washington for Puget Sound Power and Light Company, which is the state's largest utility. Puget Power, based in Bellevue, has about 720,000.

The Council expects to take final action on the new plan by the end of April.