

**Native American focus
Rendezvous set for Sept 25-27**



The 1992 River Rendezvous/Salmon powwow sponsored by the Central Oregon Environmental Center and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs is scheduled for September 25-27 at the HeHe Longhouse. The conference this year focuses on the Native American perspective of the endangered salmon and what can be done to prevent their demise.

Activities at this traditional site will begin Friday at 7:00 p.m. with a greeting by Warm Springs chief Delvis Heath and council chairman Ray Calica followed by dancing at 8:00 from the Warm Springs Dancers.

On Saturday breakfast is set for 8:00 a.m. and the welcome ceremony

will take place at 9:00. Sessions on Treaty Rights, Salmon Recovery, Salmon in Cultural Traditions, Saving the Salmon, Salmon on Trial, the Endangered Salmon Project and Salmon in Native American Culture will be held during the day. A salmon bake is scheduled for 4:00 p.m., with a talk by tribal attorney Dennis Karnopp at 6:00, story-telling by Verbena Green at 7:00 and dancing at 8:00.

Sunday's schedule includes breakfast at 8:00 a.m., a morning ceremony at 9:00 and a panel discussion by Native American fishermen at 9:30. Field trips to traditional salmon sites are set for 11:00 a.m.

Registration for the Rendezvous is \$30.00 per person. Checks may be made payable to COEC and sent to the Central Oregon Environmental Center, 16 NW Kansas, Bend, OR 97701.

Camping is free with no RVs permitted. Lunch and dinner is provided on Saturday. Workshops will take place outdoors, weather permitting.

For more information call (503)385-6908 or (503)553-3410.

Museum offers raft excursion

The High Desert Museum is offering an all-day, participatory raft float down a calm and scenic stretch of the Deschutes River on Wednesday, September 23, 1992, as part of its fall education program.

The float, led by Museum staff and Ouzel Outfitters, will take place from Warm Springs to Trout Creek. Focus will be given to the natural history of the area, chosen for its extraordinary wildlife, vegetation and scenery.

The fee for "One Day Deschutes Float," which includes lunch, boat passes and transportation from a pre-arranged meeting place, is \$65 for members and \$75 for non-members. To register, send a check to The High Desert Museum, 59800 S. Highway 97, Bend, OR 97702, or call 382-4754 by Wednesday, September 16.

Wild, Scenic bill protects rivers

Of the 3.5 million miles of rivers and streams in America, only 10,000 miles have received protection through state and federal legislation. Most rivers have been drained, dammed, channelized, polluted and over-developed.

More and more recreationalists are being drawn to these specially designated rivers. With their influence, the National Wild and Scenic River bill was passed by the Johnson administration in 1968. Initially legislation named only eight rivers, but over time many more have been added, bringing the total to 151 rivers or segments in 44 states.

These rivers and segments are administered by a variety of federal, state or local agencies. Many are part of the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest

Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The job of the managing agency is to make certain the river with its wild and scenic characteristics are protected and maintained.

For selection into the Wild and Scenic system, a river only needs to be wild or scenic or have value for recreational use. Currently 6,800 miles of river in the contiguous U.S. are included and 3,200 in Alaska.

The ten most popular rivers in the nation's Wild and Scenic system include: the Rogue River, Oregon; St. Croix River, Wisconsin; Bluestone River, West Virginia; Rio Grande River, Texas; Delaware River, Pennsylvania; Obed River, Tennessee; Snake River, Oregon and Idaho; Salmon River, Idaho; Eleven Point River, Missouri; and the Pecos River, New Mexico.

Old Days—

While John Smith was attending the Presbyterian conference in Illinois, he appointed one of his employees, C.H. Walker, as acting agent. Walker, in his letter of May 8, 1882 to the Commissioner, raised the north boundary line dispute issue that was eventually settled by the McQuinn Act of 1972.

Warm Springs
May 8* 2

Sir

I have the honor to respectfully ask if it is possible to have the northern boundary line of this Reservation resurveyed. The line located Oct 17* 1871 followed as nearly as was possible the very indefinite "Boundary" given in the treaty of June 25* 1855, as to that part of the line passing along the "ridge" or "divide" of the Mutton Mountain range, in a westerly direction to the Cascade mountains. The Indians now claim that the line pointed out to them at the time of the treaty should commence in the Middle of the DeChutes River some 5 or 6 miles north of where the survey located it. Sheep men are coming in; where they claim the line should be the sheep men claim that they are north of the location line; which is no doubt true, or was a few weeks ago when the line was traced out by my direction. Still the Indians are not satisfied and I fear it may lead to trouble in the future. So far there has been no difficulty nor hard feeling between the whites and my Indians, and I should very much regret any differences that would lead to our first real trouble.

The land in dispute is high table land only fit for grazing except a few small farms that can be found along the DeChutes and in some small valleys. Aside from stock or sheepmen, there would I believe be no objection to a resurvey, and it would be much more satisfactory to my Indians, especially the Warm Springs, who are the most interested. I write in behalf of the Indians, and hope for a speedy answer so that I can give them a positive answer as to what they may expect in the future. At the present time I tell them they must go by the located line.

If the line cannot be resurveyed it might be well to send telegram.

The Hon Commissioner
of Indian Affairs
Washington
D.C.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
John Smith
US
Indian Agent By
C.H. Walker Acting

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Hazardous conditions result in Underwood ramp closure

The Yakima Indian Nation (YIN) took action today to close the Underwood "in-lieu" fishing site at the mouth of the Big White Salmon River to non-Indians, citing congestion and disruption of Indian fishing activity caused by the large numbers of recreational fishers who now use the site.

The "in-lieu" site is federal property which is held in trust for use by Indians to compensate for Indian lands along the Columbia River that were inundated when Bonneville Dam was completed in 1938. Local recreational fishers had been allowed limited access to the boat launching ramp as a courtesy by the tribes. However, non-Indian use increased in recent years to the extent that Indian fishers, for whom the site was intended, have been virtually prevented from using it.

Jerry Meninick, Chairman of the YIN Fish and Wildlife, and Law and Order Committee, said, "We are receiving reports of various problems arising from shared use of the site. Most of the problems apparently result from a lack of knowledge about the special nature of in-lieu sites. Many non-Indians do not understand that their use of the boat ramp is only a courtesy extended by the tribes. When tribal fishers are prevented from exercising their Treaty-reserved rights on the Columbia, then we as elected officials of the Yakima Indian Nation must take action to correct the situation."

Meninick said that reported problems include interference with tribal fishers and fish buyers during tribal commercial fishing seasons, improper disposal of dead fish and fish parts, littering, and dust from vehicle traffic ruining fish being dried in drying sheds on the site. Adding to the problems, said Meninick, "is the fact that both recreational and tribal fishers are most active during the night. Boat operations can become confused and dangerous in the dark,

especially in bad weather conditions. Congestion at the ramp and on the water could make it potentially hazardous for tribal and recreational

Tribal members show outstanding regulation compliance

Tribal member compliance with fishing regulations has been outstanding," said Captain John Johnson of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement (CRITFE). "During the first six months of this year, nearly 50 percent fewer fish were taken illegally compared to the same period last year," said Johnson whose agency enforces tribal fishing regulations on the Columbia River where Indians fish in Zone 6, an area between Bonneville and McNary Dams. From January through June this year, CRITFE confiscated only 59 fish.

fishers."

The closure is expected to remain in effect to the end of the tribal commercial fishing season. Alternate boat

"After a recent season closure in August, we counted only two fishing nets left in the river out of a total of 453 nets in Zone 6 before the season ended. That's a 99 percent compliance rate," he reported. Fisheries enforcement and other personnel routinely make aerial surveys to count nets in the river for policing purposes and to help estimate fishing effort.

Johnson cited three reasons for the excellent compliance. First, he said, "The vast majority of tribal fishers abide by the fishing rules. About 15 people cause most of our problems."

launching facilities exist at Bingen, about one and half miles upstream, and at Hood River, about a half mile away on the Oregon shore.

The second reason was the tribal policy of preventive law enforcement. "It is working," he said. The policy of the four tribes is to stop violations before they happen, rather than allow violations to take place for the sake of making arrests. "Once the violation has occurred so has the damage to the resource."

The third reason he cited was the funding support CRITFE received this year from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). "Preventive

Planning for Metolius River Scenic waterway continues

Inclusion of 28.6 miles of the Metolius River in the 1988 Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic River Act creates the need for a management plan which describes how the river and its resources will be protected. The lower 16.8 miles of the river form the southern boundary of the Warm Springs Reservation.

Management of the River requires the cooperation of Federal and State agencies, private land owners and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. The plans will involve all

resources in the river corridor, extending for a quarter-mile on each side of the river's banks.

The Tribe is trying to maintain a wilderness character on the River and on tribal land bordering the Metolius. It expresses particular concern for cultural resources, fish and wildlife resources, water quality and forest resources. Tribal Council has also, however, begun exploring recreation as a business.

The final management plan is scheduled for presentation in November 1993.

Public Notice

Because of the extreme fire danger, the Confederated Tribes and the BIA are asking that all tribal members carry a shovel, an axe or Pulaski and a container of water in the vehicle whenever you are travelling throughout the reservation.

Deschutes River Management Committee schedules Madras meeting

The State Parks and Recreation Commission will consider fee increases for next year and will review a management plan for the Deschutes River at a meeting Thursday, September 17, in Madras.

The meeting began at 8:30 a.m. at the Jefferson County Fairgrounds.

The commission will review proposals to increase camping fees by about 40 percent and boost a \$2 per vehicle entry fee charged at 11 day-use parks to a \$3 per vehicle entry fee at 34 parks. The higher fees are needed to keep the system's 225 parks open, according to Nancy Rockwell,

acting director. "In the past, fees haven't kept pace with costs. In the last decade, the department has experienced declining federal funds, a drop in state General Fund support and the loss of gas tax revenue," she said.

The department will hold several public meetings on the proposed fee increases before final commission action at its next meeting November 12 in Salem.

Following a workshop on river issues Wednesday afternoon, the commission will be asked to accept a management plan for the lower 100 miles of the Deschutes River Scenic

Waterway. The plan was developed during the past four years by eight federal and state agencies and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs in conjunction with a nine-member citizen committee.

If the commission accepts the plan, the Parks Department will use it as a basis for developing administrative rules to put the plan into action. This process will take several months and will deal with issues such as facility development standards and in-stream water rights.

Brian Booth, Portland, chairs the seven-member, governor-appointed commission.



The mouth of the Metolius River exhibits only a portion of the scenic beauty which can be enjoyed on the entire stretch of the river.

**Water resources are limited
Become a water-wise community member**

Americans are water hogs. We take long showers, lounge in overfull baths, compulsively wash our clothes and cars, and overwater our lawns. We're also big water polluters. We pour motor oil and toxic cleansers down drains, throw toxic chemicals into leaking landfills, and use pesticides and fertilizers that wash into our water supplies. Because we're using too much water and contaminating what's left, we're facing a serious shortage of clean water.

A lot of the water we use comes from lakes, rivers, streams, and other surface sources. But much of it comes from underground supplies, which in many areas are getting dangerously low. Many of these underground supplies, along with our surface waters, are also becoming polluted. And to make matters worse, we're disrupting natural water systems by channeling rivers, building dams, and dredging wetlands. In some areas, this disruption has created serious water shortages and destroyed valuable wildlife habitat.

Here's what you can do to be water wise:

1. Install a low-flow showerhead with a maximum flow rate of 2.5 gallons per minute or less. You'll cut your bathroom water use by 30-50%, and you'll conserve the energy required to heat the extra water.
2. Add low-flow aerators to threaded faucets in kitchen and bathroom sinks. These inexpensive devices reduce flow rates while maintaining enough force for wash-

ing and other uses.

3. If you have a dripping faucet, you may be wasting hundreds of gallons of water a week. Replace worn out washers to stop faucet leaks.

4. If your toilet "runs" between flushes, you are wasting a lot of water. In fact, you usually can't hear a leaky toilet valve until you're losing more than 250 gallons per day. To test your toilet, place food coloring or dye tablets in the toilet tank, and then check the bowl for traces of color after 15 minutes. Buy an inexpensive repair kit from a hardware store to repair any leaks.

5. When you replace a toilet, install a low-consumption model or a water saver. Standard toilets use 5-7 gallons per flush; water savers use 3-4 gallons per flush; and new, low-consumption models use 1.6 gallons or less per flush. Until you replace your toilet, put a plastic bottle filled with water in the tank to cut down on the water needed for a flush. (Don't use bricks. They can disintegrate and cause plumbing problems.)

6. Turn the water off while brushing your teeth and washing dishes.

7. Don't dump toxic chemicals down the drain.

8. Landscape with native plants. They generally require less watering and resist insect and fungus problems better than non-native species. (Talk with representatives from a garden center about the best plants for your area.)

9. Use a bucket of soapy water to

wash your car. Turn on the hose only for quick wetdowns and rinses.

10. Water your lawn early in the morning or in the late afternoon to prevent excess evaporation. Use mulch around trees and shrubs to hold moisture and reduce the need for watering. Overall, water less!

11. Set your lawn mower blade higher in the summer. Taller grass retains more moisture.

12. Cut down on lawn care chemicals and the use of lawn maintenance services that use toxic products. These chemicals eventually contaminate lakes, rivers, streams, and groundwater supplies. And many harm birds and other wildlife.

13. To conserve water and energy, wait until you have a full load before running your dishwasher or washing machine. And use the water-saving cycle whenever you can.

14. Use phosphate-free detergent. When phosphates end up in lakes, estuaries, and streams, they can kill aquatic organisms by promoting algae growth that depletes oxygen supplies in the water.

FAST FACTS:

- A faucet that drips once each second can waste more than 10 gallons of water a day.
- On the average, each American uses more than 100 gallons of water per day.
- A study of home water use found that one out of five toilets leak, and that the average savings from fixing these leaks is 4.3 gallons of water per person per day.



Boaters on the Deschutes River enjoy the recreational activities the river provides. The Deschutes River Management Plan is aimed at protecting and maintaining the waterway.