

Forestry Tour covers proposed timber sales

The timber tour on proposed future sales went right on schedule and the presentations regarding each area were informative by the foresters who work in those units. The only negative thing about the tour was the poor turn-out of tribal members on both days. The ones who were in attendance were employees who work in the Natural Resources, members of the timber committee, water and soil, range and agriculture wildlife, fish, game and the trainees who are affiliated with the forestry.

On the first day the caravan made its first stop in the Butte Creek area where the condition of the timber stands were, the work that is being done there. There are various ways for logging different areas, and sometimes depends on the type of logging that has been applied in that area. There are the selective logging and the clear cut areas with some overstory. The over story method has certain benefits as to the protection of the smaller trees and for natural reforestation. Road closures with in the area were discussed because of so much traffic in the area during the summer months creates problems in many ways. Fire danger, over hunting, too much un-necessary travel. The wild fires in the area would have plenty of access from the more usable roads with in the area. The sales in that area included deceased timber in certain areas, and also the commercial thinning and the planting of small timber in the Butte Creek area.

In five units of 1 to 5, there were 229 acres of seed trees with the expectation volume of 4,909, (MBF). Also in the Butte Creek are in units 6-10 and 14-18, there were 846 acres of commercial thinning and the in-tree volume shown was 9,260 (MBF).

The Commercial thinning and group selection in unit 11 there was 86 acres with a volume of 763 (MBF), in unit 12, 66 acres 605 (MBF), and unit



The timber tour's first stop in the Butte Creek area's proposed sale sight, as Forestry Personnel explain the conditions of the timber growth and the method of logging procedure. In this case there will be an overstory which will have natural re-generation. The two day tour covered a wide area of ground and various sites where

13, there was 115 acres with a volume of 1,176 (MBF). The total for the three unit was 267 acres with 2,537 MBF). The over all work in the area of seed trees, Commercial thinning and group selection of a total of 1,341 acres, the volume of 16,708 (MBF).

One of the highlights of the tour was lunch which was the stop at Bear Springs Camp Grounds.

The chipping site review and discussion was in the sky line area where Diamond Sales Inc. of Hubbard, Oregon entered into a demonstrative chipping site preparation with the Confederated Tribes. The agreement was that Diamond Sales Inc. skid the chip and chip the wood debris on the unit, they would pay the Tribes \$13.35 per bone dry unit which is approximately 20

units of chips. In return the Tribes would pay \$200 per acre to prep the units for planting.

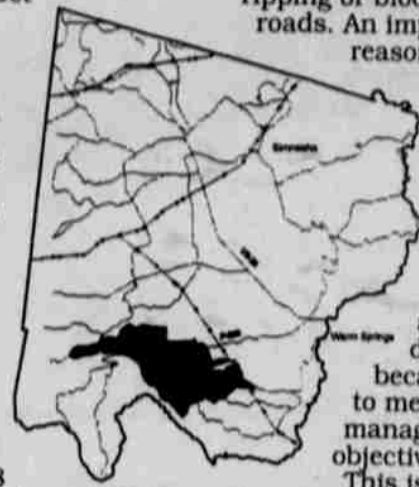
The original estimate of yield from the units was one load of chips per acre. In reality the yield was roughly one load per three acres. Since the start of operation on July 31, 1995, the project had numerous problems. The Contractor anticipated moving 10 loads of chips per day. In the 19 days of operation they chipped two units which yielded fifteen loads of chips. The lack of wood on the units was the major problem.

The landing space was limited creating problems for maneuvering the trailers which are 48-50 feet in length. The Contractor had no logging back ground and that created confusion and logistical problems. Diamond Sales decided it was unprofitable to continue the opera-

tion. The final day of the tour the group traveled highway 4 to the Shitike Area to review the Tenino Timbersale. Many areas are infected with Mistletoe, especially in the Doug Fir species, however Mistletoe is present in many other species. In this area there is a lot of Cedar mixed in the timber stands. Every effort is being applied to eliminate these deceased trees. Throughout the day discussion on all problems were presented by the various forestry personnel who work in these areas. They were there to present all the facts and problems and to explain the best ways to work on each situation. It would be great if tribal members would take interest and take these tours in the future on the proposed sales. The Forestry Personnel did a fine job with their presentations of each unit they were enveloped with.

Timber sale proposed

On behalf of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs proposes a 1996 timber harvest in the Tenino project area. The proposed sale is located within the Seekseequa and Shitike Watersheds on the Warm Springs Reservation, (please see the management area map).



From 1,223 to 598 acres, depending on which alternative is chosen, are proposed for harvest utilizing a variety of logging methods. The sale would yield from 3.9 to 16.2 million board feet (MMBF) of timber depending on which alternative is chosen. Upon completion of this

proposed activity, open road densities would be reduced to 4 miles or less per section. This would be accomplished by either ripping or blocking existing roads. An important reason for undertaking this timber sale is to improve forest health. Another alternative, alternative B, was analyzed and discarded because it failed to meet management objectives.

This is the first of three assessments for 1996 sales. The packet is available for public viewing and comments. If you have anything good or bad to say, or if you have any suggestions as to how it should be done call Theron Johnson at 553-2416. Comment period ends September 14, 1995

4th Annual Women & Wellness Conference set

Mark your calendars for the Fourth Annual Local Women & Wellness Conference, "The Circle Continues," October 5, 6, 7, 1995, at the Warm Springs Community Center.

Visiting guest include: Liz Woody, tribal member, Stella Washines, Yakama, Washington, and Lisa Tiger from Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Child care will be provided, for more information contact Cheryl Tom at 553-3225, Human Services Department.

Sex offender treatment workshop scheduled for Oct. 2, 3

The Oregon Adolescent Sex Offender Treatment Network, Youthworks and J Bar J Youth Services presents: Multi-Cultural issues in sex offender treatment - walking in two worlds, October 2, 3, 1995 at the Kah-Nee-Ta Resort in Warm Springs, Oregon. Topics to include: Deviant fantasy and arousal/disclosure and reduction and cognitive distortions/relapse.

The Oregon Adolescent Sex Offender Treatment Network was founded a decade ago with commitment to prevention of sexual abuse through professional training,

support, technical assistance, and legislative action.

The OASOTN has established a tradition of highest quality training at a reasonable cost in a relaxed recreational setting in partnership with J Bar J Youth Services and Youthworks, Inc. This conference is not exception. Our training features nationally know experts in the field of child sexual abuse. Please join us for this advanced workshop with practical treatment application.

Kah-Nee-Ta Resort - everything under the sun. Centrally located, a two hour drive from Portland.

Nationally renowned resort with golf, pool, spa, and the new gaming center. It's a great get-away.

Guest speakers include: Michael D. Sullivan, M.S.W. Director, South Central Treatment Associates, Billings, Montana. Practice Continued on page 8

Kirkpatrick her novel "A sweetness to the Soul"

"Like the slow rising of the river after an early snow melt in the mountains, he seeped into my life, unhurried, almost without notice, until the strength and breadth of him covered everything that had once been familiar, made it different, new over old. It was the summer after the tragedy. I date everything from that time but isn't that how it is with catastrophes sometimes? And I guess, for me, that's when it all began."

In A Sweetness to the Soul, Jane Herbert Sherar steps out of the past to tell the story of this remarkable frontier couple who lived and loved along an isolated Oregon River. Their lives were deeply touched by Warm Springs, Wasco and Paiute Indians who summered at the Deschutes River falls and made the Sherar dreams possible.

Based on the lives of this Oregon couple, A Sweetness to the Soul shares a story of strength, flexibility and faith, necessary companions on life's journey whether 150 years ago or today. As in Kirkpatrick's first book, Homestead, this book recalls the importance of dreaming and the

sweetness to the soul that comes from desires realized.

A Sweetness to the Soul is the beginning of a dream catcher series that celebrates the joy of shared effort, the capacity of the human spirit to grow and change, the importance of a driving passion and the healing strength of love.

Parenting Adolescents
Where: Community Counseling Center
When: October 5-26, 1995
Time: 6 to 7 p.m.
Contact: Marcella Hall/Lorraine Roberts
for further information 553-3205

Mini fundraiser powwow scheduled

A mini powwow will be held September 30 as a fundraiser for the Thanksgiving Mini Powwow. The mini powwow will be held at the Elmer Quinn Memorial Park from noon until dark.

Days activities will include: dancing and games for the kids, cake walks, plenty of food concessions. All drumming groups are invited to participate.

Any girls interested in running for the Thanksgiving Mini Powwow Queen are encouraged to come and participate.

A mini raffle is being held also, raffle items are: Cut bead eagle bag, lil' girls shell dress, shawl, yarn bag, and many other miscellaneous items.

For more information contact Manny Jim at P.O. Box 1129, Warm Springs, OR 97761, (503) 553-1086 (no collect calls please).

Columbia River Tribes, BPA form pact to save salmon

Time marches on and the people wonder where it went and or what has occurred within the short span of one year. Many things could have happened, should have happened, did not happen, or something else happened or occurred in its place.

In order to better put in perspective what I am referring to, I would like to go back a few years and relate what occurred at that time.

The "state of condition" of many natural resources, especially the fishery resources, were recognized by many people. At that time the people who were concerned tried to get the attention of the decision-makers to change or modify their management practices to better protect all natural resources.

Pacts, agreements and coalitions were formed and signed to combat the management practices that impacted natural resources. One agreement that comes to mind is the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Columbia River tribes and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). Mr. Don Hodel, BPA administrator, at that time recognized that the BPA and the tribes should form a pact to work toward saving the salmon. Mr. Hodel stated that he found out that BPA was paying the Corps of Engineers over \$19 million dollars to do research. What was needed was actions to save the salmon. We would work out a cost-

sharing plan for fishery projects. Cost sharing also demonstrated that the tribes have an interest in saving a resource, the salmon of the Columbia River. All the details were finalized and the MOU was signed by the four tribal chairmen and BPA in the year 1976.

A subsequent MOU was signed shortly after the one between the tribes and BPA. The second MOU included the four Columbia River tribes, BPA, and the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission, which was the governors from the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. This MOU was basically the same as the original one signed by the four tribes and BPA.

Early in 1975 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game retained a consulting firm to prepare an independent analysis of Alaska's salmon fishery and the department's related activities. The results of their efforts was a two-part report titled "Alaska Salmon Study."

The first and most important of the two parts, subtitled "Management Study," covered management actions related to Alaska's salmon fishery and responded to the basic questions of 1) Why have Alaskan salmon runs declined? and 2) What should the state do to improve the resource?

The second part of the report, subtitled "Facilities Review," responds to the questions of 1) Are Alaska's present fish-propagation

facilities adequate to perform as intended? and 2) Are they appropriate to the state's needs? Each of the state's 20 hatcheries were inventoried and documented in the report.

From the report, an Alaska Fisheries Plan was developed at the direction of the governor of Alaska. The goal was to help form a foundation for improved salmon resources and fishery for Alaska in the future.

Almost 20 years ago the formation of the Columbia River Alliance (which is not the same group as today's Columbia River Alliance) occurred with many fishery groups in the mixture of charter members. This group was to work toward saving the salmon resources by opposing actions that were detrimental to the continued existence of the resources. One bit of action was the stopping of gravel removal from the Columbia River to be shipped down river for use in cement. Another was the stoppage of water withdrawal for irrigation in an area know as Horse Heaven. Did we really stop this project or was it only temporary?

After much thought on the issue of restoring salmon from the brink of extinction and or preventing other stocks from going the way of the condor and other species, I have come to the conclusion that selfishness, greed and the protection of individual power over others are the main reasons for the slow progress in

restoration efforts. Granted, there are many people who do not feel this way and think only about nature as part of our environment that needs and requires protection. These people don't feel that the natural resources should be over-exploited for the sake of a dollar.

Bring up these points in the hope that our most important and valuable assets do not become liabilities in the future. Development of fish restoration must be for the good of the resource and not the individual or groups who are working on them. You must believe like the Indian people that respect is earned and not given due to a name, title or job. Recognition of individual or group effort comes through time.

Many years have been spent by groups of people trying to save the salmon. This will probably go on for years until the people responsible for the decline do something about it. The longer we wait, the higher the cost of restoration.

It must be understood that man can adapt to a changing environment much better and more quickly than other animals. Too fast a change within the environment of most animals can lead to their extinction. That is one reason we must put the needs of the resources as a priority before the needs of man.

This article is reprinted at the request of Louis Pitt, Director of Government Affairs. It was written the annual report.

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