

Tribal treaty fisheries in Zone 6

Members of the four Columbia River treaty tribes enjoy fishing rights along the Columbia from the Bonneville to McNary dams.

This 147-mile stretch of the river is called Zone 6.

For fisheries management purposes, the 292-mile stretch of the Columbia River that creates the border between Washington and Oregon is divided into six zones.

Zones 1-5 are between the mouth of the river and Bonneville Dam, a distance of 145 miles. Oregon and Washington manage the commercial fisheries that occur in these zones.

Zone 6 is an exclusive treaty Indian commercial fishing area. This exclusion is for commercial fishing only. Non-commercial



sports fishers may still fish in this stretch of the river.

Indian fishers are generally entitled to half the harvestable surplus of fish in the river.

To meet the treaty share requirement, Oregon and Washington must set their fisheries in Zones 1-5 in order to leave enough fish for

harvest in Zone 6.

Indian fishing is regulated by the tribes consistent with the ongoing U.S. District Court litigation known as *U.S. v. Oregon*.

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission Enforcement operations consist of land and water patrols on this stretch of the Columbia

River to enforce tribal regulations.

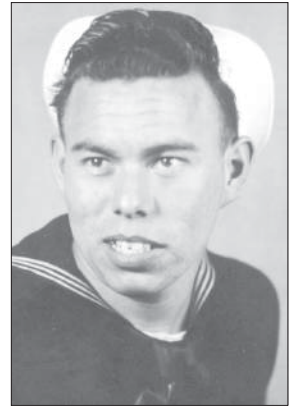
CRITFC also operates and maintains 31 fishing access sites set aside for the exclusive use of fishers from the four member tribes.

(Story by Les Brown, CRITFC salmon marketing specialist; graphic courtesy of CRITFC.)

Howlak Tichum

Allen A. Langley Sr. ~ July 16, 1925 ~ April 2, 1914

We honored the passing of our father Allen Langley in a traditional service that included a military seven-gun salute provided by the VFW Elliot Palmer Post 4217 at gravesite. Samuel Starr and Carlos Calica presided the service at Bel-Air Colonial Funeral Home, Warm Springs Presbyterian and at Agency Cemetery. Graveside speakers included our relatives Cheryl Ann Kennedy and JR Smith.



For those who knew him, our father was rich in the knowledge of two tribal nations. He was born and raised in Grand Ronde, Oregon, where he attended school until he enlisted before he finished high school. He grew up in Grand Ronde pre-termination but during the time when the country was in the Great Depression. Many of the people he knew were Chinook Jargon speakers (including his parents) and they were rich in living a life of tradition.

His mother died when he was four years old and his father five years later, so he and his brothers and sisters grew up orphans and understood about hard living. He spoke of those times painfully.

Our father was a Grand Ronde Indian who came to Warm Springs a couple of years after his marriage to our mother, Louise A. Smith, in 1946. Because his family had always been involved in logging at Grand Ronde, he worked in the logging industry at Warm Springs. He worked both in the woods and sawmills.

In the early days he worked for Phil Dahl and

Harold Barclay, then later for his brother in law R.E. Smith, who owned a logging company. Eventually, as he got older, he went to work for WSFPI in the timber division, where he worked out the rest of his working years. He retired at age 65.

Our father was a veteran of WWII. He served in the Navy and was stationed in the Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal), the location of major events of the war.

Our uncle JR. Smith spoke eloquently of his first-hand knowledge of events that occurred in WWII during our father's time in the Navy overseas. The ring of gunshots being fired during the military service was a very stark reminder of what our military veterans overseas live with on a daily basis. Our family has the highest regard for military veterans, and especially those who served this country overseas.

Allen Langley was married to Louise A. Smith for 54 years (until her death in 2000) and they had eight children (two sons preceded him in death). The children are: Maxine Clements, Larry Langley, Marita Johnson, Lori Fuentes and Noree Guerin.

Middle school students learn at Salmon Camp

Middle school students from the Warm Springs, Nez Perce, Yakama and Umatilla tribes went to Salmon Camp this summer.

The camp is hosted by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, held on a closed area of the Yakama Reservation at Camp Chaparral.

The campers learned science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) skills.

They learned through engagement in culturally relevant, hands-on activities, combining Western science with traditional ecological knowledge.

Tribal fisheries experts and leaders headed up the salmon-related field tasks, and campers applied the



Yakama elder Wilbur Slockish shares stories with Salmon Campers.

results to real concerns faced by their communities.

The campers also heard from guests and staff about

their professions and explored educational and career pathways in the STEM subjects.

(Story by Tana Atchley, CRITFC workforce development coordinator; photo courtesy of CRITFC.)

Helping to protect tribal treaty rights

The Oregon Department of State Lands recently rejected a permit application that would have established a coal facility at the Columbia. The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs were among the tribes opposed to the idea, along with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

Following the decision last week rejecting the proposal, Warm Springs Tribal Councilman Carlos Smith, who is the chairman of CRITFC, made the following statement:

It was a good day for the Columbia River when the Oregon Department of State Lands rejected a permit application to build a coal terminal on the Columbia River near Boardman.

The decision was made partly on evidence of federally protected treaty fishing activities that oc-



A tribal fishing net along the shore near the site of the proposed coal terminal.

cur in that stretch of the river and the negative impact the proposed project would have on those activities.

This landmark decision reflects what is in the best interest of the region, not a company's pocketbook. I am so glad that

the State of Oregon refused to trade the rights of the Columbia's Native people and risk the health and safety of so many Oregon citizens just to help line the pockets of a foreign energy company.

This decision is one that we can all celebrate. It reaffirms the tribal treaty right to fish and is in the best interest of the Columbia Basin's salmon populations and our communities. It is a reflection of what is best for those who would be forced to live with the consequences of Ambre's proposal, not what is best for those who would profit from it. This is the beginning of the end for this toxic threat - the tribes will stand with the State to protect its sound decision.

Two Native film showings in W.S. in Oct.

The Bend Film Festival will give showings of two Native American theme moving in Warm Springs in October.

The film *Winter in the Blood* will be shown on the evening of October 10. This is a narrative feature, associate produced by Sherman Alexie.

The second film will be *Return of the River*. This is a documentary

about the removal of the Elwa Dam in Washington.

This showing will be on October 11.

Carol Leone, director of the Museum at Warm Springs, has been working with Glenna DeSouza, Warm Springs Academy principal, and the organizers of the Bend Film Festival, to bring the film showings to Warm Springs.

Central Oregon Auto & Truck Repair

85 SW Third St., Madras OR 97741

541-475-2370



"No job too big or too small."

Contact Anthony Davis Jr. 541-460-1664

Handyman & Lawn Services

Next to the Warm Springs Market

