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Due to an upgrade in the number of spring chinook returning to the Columbia River—and the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery likely meeting brood requirements—the joint Fish and Wildlife Committees have eased fishing restrictions at

Sherars Falls. Fishing is now open from Thursday at 6 p.m. through Monday at 6 a.m. Only adipose marked spring chinook may be kept. Wild fish must

be released all year. All chinook, other than wild spring chinook, may be

retained from July 16 through March 31 of the following

The remainder of the Deschutes is closed through

Other salmon species, with the exception of sockeye, maybe kept.

Making a Monument along the river

In the Pacific Northwest, Maya Lin's 'art landscapes' celebrate the river's partnership with Native American tribes.

The Confluence Project commissioned Ms. Lin to design six public 'art landscapes' along 438 miles of the Columbia River system, from the basalt fish-cleaning table engraved with the Chinook creation story at Cape Disappointment State Park on the Washington coast, to the story circles at Sacagawea Historical State Park, and the Listening Circle amphitheater at

Chief Timothy Park on an island in the Snake River near Clarkston, Washington.

Each site was chosen by Columbia River tribes to mark a significant confluence—or spot where bodies of water or cultures converge. Five of the six are complete.

"The Confluence Project built that bridge," said Antone Minthorn, chairman of Confluence Project board and a member of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reserva-

"You begin to wonder, Well, what is our legacy?"

Mr. Minthorn said the project works to unite a small group of people-Native Americans—with their fellow citizens in learning how to "become American" and how best to steward the land together.

The goal, he said, is to create visual markers, not monuments per se, that are in harmony with the landscape and serve as reminders that "just because you don't see us does not mean

Tribes give statement of unity about dams

Some Native American tribes in the Pacific Northwest are criticizing the suggestion they have competing opinions on how best to save endangered salmon runs, saying tribes are united in pursuing the removal of four hydroelectric dams on the Snake River in order to preserve the iconic fish.

A dozen tribes last week issued a joint press release on Wednesday rejecting the notion that tribes based near Puget Sound might have differing goals than inland tribes.

"Any efforts to divide the indigenous peoples of this region by suggesting that the Puget Sound Tribes don't have the same interests as the Northwest Inland Tribes have been soundly rejected by tribal leaders," Nez Perce Tribe Chairman Samuel Penney said in the release. "We are all salmon people."

The dozen tribes are united behind a controversial proposal by U.S. Rep. Mike Simpson, an Idaho Republican, to spend some \$33 billion on efforts to save salmon that include breaching the four dams.

The dams are located on the lower Snake River between the cities of Pasco and Pullman in eastern Washington state, and are blamed by some for blocking salmon from reaching spawning grounds. Supporters of the dams point to ocean conditions, overfishing and other

causes for the decline of salmon numbers.

Simpson's plan to remove the Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite and Lower Monumental dams also includes a 35-year moratorium on lawsuits, ending costly litigation over the dams' environmental impact.





*Total amount of cash & prizes in June



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