

# Sin-Wit-Ki

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(All life on earth)

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## Celilo Village study may provide better housing

**P**ortland, Ore.--Dilapidated homes at Celilo Village may receive funding to better housing standards under a study proposal funded by the Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Sites project authority.

Colonel Randall J. Butler, Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is waiting for agreement with Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Area Director, Stanley Speaks. If concurred, the study could begin as early as 2001.

Yakama tribal councilman, Randy Settler sought restoration of the village and other locations for tribal people who were relocated when the The Dalles Dam and Lock were constructed inundating several housing sites.

Settler chairs the Yakama Nation Fish and Wildlife Committee and is on the Columbia River

Treaty Fishing Access Sites In-Lieu Task Force. "I was given direction by our Chairman, Lonnie Selam, to pursue the housing issue through the Corps legislation," said Settler.

He actively lobbied the Corps to get funding under Public Law 100-581. Signed into law on Nov. 1, 1998, it directed the Corps to acquire, develop and/or improve lands for Treaty fishing access along the Columbia River. "This is a major step forward for our people at Celilo Village and the Columbia River area," he said.

P.L. 100-581 designated 23 sites adjacent to the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington for development and eventual transfer to the Dept. of Interior-BIA for use by Treaty tribes including Yakama, Nez Perce, Umatilla and Warm Springs.

*(Celilo--Continued on page 2)*

## Tribal fishers opt not to use selective fisheries gear

**M**ost tribal fishers attending the Nov. 8 fishers update meeting rejected the notion of using selective gear during the commercial fishing season.

"The purpose of using "live capture" commercial gear is to keep abundant hatchery fish and release Endangered Species Act-listed wild fish," said Steve Parker, Yakama Nation harvest manager.

Parker said although there are many reasons to oppose using such gear, the non-tribal fleet is converting to live capture gear and will be allowed to catch a large number of hatchery

spring chinook. "The tribal fishery probably will be limited to harvesting no more than eight to 10 percent of the wild fish," he said.

Projections for next year's run of spring chinook is 250,000 to 300,000. "As many as 100,000 hatchery fish may be harvestable with live capture gear compared to a total of 25,000 to 30,000 with non-selective gear," said Parker.

Tribal fishers may get the opportunity to experiment with live capture gear to learn more about the costs and benefits of using that type of fishing equipment according to Parker.

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- Pictures show work at Prosser Facility
- Visitors at Cle Elum Center

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## Celilo housing study

Under current Corps regulations, it has the authority to study changes to completed in-lieu site projects and is directed to provide needed improvements including water, sanitation and utilities at designated sites to mitigate for the federal project impacts on treaty fishing rights.

"Since authorization of this project, it has become clear that federal relocation efforts in conjunction with The Dalles Lock and Dam project have contributed to living conditions for treaty fishers that are not in compliance with public health and safety standards," Butler said.

The study will be developed by consulting affected tribes and BIA. The BIA who is also trustee, is responsible for Celilo Village and will have final say on redevelopment issues.

Information gathered from the study will identify alternatives and make recommendations pertaining to the Corps responsibilities for reasonable health and safety standards at Celilo.

According to Butler the Corps would review the original relocation records, analyze current physical and administrative conditions and review applicable law and policies. Once completed the study becomes the Post Authorization Change (PAC) Report identifying changes in project purpose, scope, cost and location to address the infrastructure needs along the river.

The Corps is also requesting the BIA to develop a recommended framework for consultation between the two and the affected tribes. Once completed, the

PAC Report will be considered by the Corps headquarters office, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, and Congress for appropriate authorization. "Additional authorization and funding would be required before any measures can be implemented," he said.

"I look forward to working on the consultation process with both the Corps and BIA to meet the housing development needs of the river people," Settler said.

**Sin-Wit-Ki translated from the Yakama tribal language means "All life on earth." It is a monthly publication written, edited and photographed by Carol Craig, public information manager for the Fish and Wildlife Program.**

**To receive at no cost, phone 509-865-6262, or write P.O. Box 151, Toppenish, WA. 98948 or e-mail ccraig@yakama.com.**

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# Salmon enticed to irrigation ditch

**S**unnyside, Wash.--Late last month returning adult coho, fall chinook and steelhead not only made the news but were also on an Internet site from a Sunnyside City Councilman declaring the tribe was taking "their fish."

Sulphur Creek Wasteway near Sunnyside was filled with spawning coho that were attracted up into the drain by wastewater from the Roza and Sunnyside Irrigation Districts. "It's a water management problem," said Kale Gullett, YN Fisheries Biologist.

"Irrigation projects in the Yakima Basin divert water for crops, starting on April 15<sup>th</sup> and extending into the middle of October, every year. In order to get water from one end of their system to the other, they must divert a large amount at the head end to account for outtakes and losses (evaporation, seepage) along the way. As the season progresses, the amount of water used on-farm decreases, and the amount of water running through the system and returned back to the river increases at various locations from near Union Gap to Benton City," he said.

These return flows are called "operational spills," and are generally clean, clear water especially towards the end of the irrigation season. "These outdated irrigation systems must divert more than they can actually use due to tremendous losses along the way. That's the justification for using more water than needed," he said.

The Roza Irrigation District is supplied with water from Roza Dam, in the Yakima River Canyon, while the Sunnyside District gets their water from Sunnyside Dam just below Union Gap. Both Sunnyside and Roza irrigation drains come together near Sunnyside in Sulphur Creek Drain, and the water gets mixed.

"These two District drains come down concrete wasteways and drop into Sulphur Creek via concrete spillways that are definite passage barriers to salmon and steelhead. The problem is a large quantity of clean upper Yakima River water entering the lower Yakima River. Coho and



steelhead especially, after spending their juvenile life stage in creeks and rivers above Roza, are imprinted to this water and therefore ascend Sulphur Creek because of their

natural homing mechanisms," said Gullett. As a result the fish came to a dead end in Sulphur Creek.

Both Roza and Sunnyside went down in the middle of October, and, as a result, the flow in Sulphur Creek is reduced to a trickle of groundwater recharge. "This is not a good place for the fish to be at this time. They are trapped in the deep pool below the spillway and don't have enough water to go back out to the Yakima River," he said.

More than 200 coho milled around the low-level ditch located next to a dairy farm creating a desperate situation for the fish during the week of Oct. 23-27. "We had to get them out of there and truck them downriver,"

(Salmon--Continued on page 10)

*Process completes & begins new life cycle*

# Facility spawns adult fish returning

**R**eturning adult salmon were spawned to jump start the next generation of natural spawners.

Another life cycle for salmon begins as fall chinook and coho returned to the Yakima River. And plenty of activity surrounds the Prosser Acclimation Facility located next to the Yakima River and just outside Prosser, Wash.

Tribal and Lower Columbia River Fish Health Center (CRFHC) staff worked side-by-side amid construction work as huge heavy equipment kept busy extracting dirt that will eventually evolve into permanent raceways for fish later next year.

The acclimation facility had an assembly line combined of fishery biologists and technicians who constantly sorted, gathered and prepared fish to be spawned.

Three CRFHC staff took samples from each of the fish including kidney,

spleen, a gill and ovarian fluid from female fish. Samples of the kidney will be checked for bacterial kidney disease. The gill will provide DNA information. "It will also look for bacteria in the spleen of the male. If the female is carrying anything it will show up in the ovarian fluid," said Joe Blodgett, Yakama Nation fishery biologist.

Fish were sorted according to readiness to spawn. After selection they were thumped on the head and placed in separate tray-like wooden shelves, one for males and the other for females.

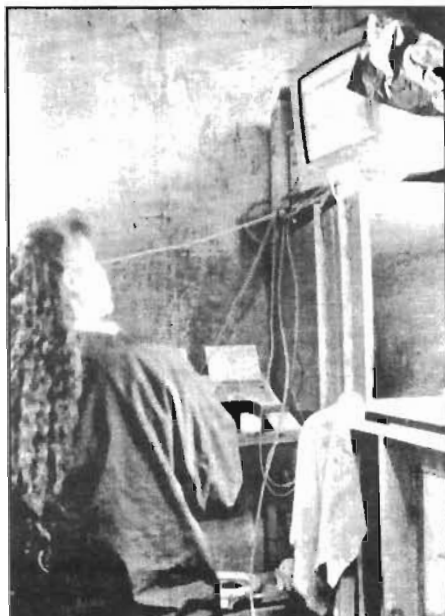
One by one the female belly was sliced open as thousands of eggs plunged into a bucket. USFWS biologist, Eric Pelton took ovarian fluid as the eggs dropped.

On Nov. 20 the tribal crew was shocking the fish eggs that will then be placed in incubation trays at the facility. "We shock the eggs to get the weak

*(Fish—Continued on page 6)*



*Morning sun casts double head shadow as Chuck Carl, fisheries technician dips net into holding trap at Prosser Dam to retrieve fish. The fish are taken to the sorting pond.*



*Left—Cramped quarters provide enough space for the computer as Carrie Skahan enters data including weight, length and age of fish at the Prosser fish trap adjacent to Prosser Dam.*

*Carl and Travis Hull sort fish that are ready to spawn. Make shift ponds were dug and covered over with plastic tarp. Later next year the facility will have permanent raceways for fish.*

*Photos by Carol Craig.*



# Fish wrap



Bits & pieces of information

## North American species threatened with extinction

**A**t least 82 North American marine fish species are threatened with extinction, according to a report in the Nov. 2000 issue of Fisheries (the peer-reviewed journal of the American Fisheries Society).

Overfishing, habitat destruction, and pollution are the primary culprits. Geographic "hot spots" where multiple species are at risk include FL, Puget Sound (WA) and adjacent Canadian waters, the northern Gulf of Mexico, and the northern Gulf of California.

For each species the report details range, habitat, and risk factors of each species; level of official protection; and where it is/is not at risk. Pacific salmon is not included in the tally. For the full report (PDF format) log onto <http://www.fisheries.org/fisheries/FISHNov06-30.pdf>.

## Video explores drowning of Celilo Falls on Columbia

**A** new 13-minute video documentary, Echo of water against rocks: Remembering Celilo Falls was completed by two graduate students from the University of Oregon. Now showing on The Archaeology Channel, it is a free public webcasting service of the Archaeological Legacy Institute, a non-profit, tax-exempt organization from Eugene, Ore.

For millennia Celilo Falls, east of The Dalles, Ore. on the Columbia River drew thousands of tribal people from all over to fish, feast, and renew kinship. In 1957 the falls were swallowed by the backwater of The Dalles Dam. The video poignantly illustrates the strong feeling that still stirs the tribal people.

Videographers Ian McCluskey and Steve Mital met at the university in 1999. Common interests in Western history and the outdoors melded and the result was the Celilo video for a class project. Quickly recognized as a valuable contribution, the video premiered on May 12 at the university with a lecture by Shoshone Bannock playwright and storyteller, Ed Edmo.

The video is available for purchase from Oregon Sea Grant Communications, Oregon State University, 322 Kerr Administration Bldg, Corvallis, Ore. 97331-2134. Hyperlink to the Seat Grant web site is [seagrant.orst.edu/communications/video.html](http://seagrant.orst.edu/communications/video.html).



## Sign of the times--Today

**E**ven in today's racial climate and world one has to wonder where people get the incentive to post signs outside their establishments. Especially when the sign reads like the one above. It is located outside of Manny's Market in Naches, Wash. on the ceded area of the Yakama Nation.

"I happen to have my camera with me and when I saw this I had to take a picture of it," said Paul Ward, Yakama Nation Fisheries Program.



## Corps set to go

**S**almon Corps applications will be accepted until Nov. 24. Gina George, Salmon Corps Director will begin interviewing potential Salmon Corps candidates on Dec. 4 and hiring of qualified applicants later next month. Members began work in January.

**T**he Yakama Nation Fish and Wildlife Committee is comprised of four members appointed by the Tribal Council who serve four-year terms. Members include Randy Settler, Chairman, Duane Clark, Secretary, Ross Sockzchigh and Leo Aleck.



*As most of the staff listens to Yakama tribal biologist Joe Blodgett, Violet McGuire-Umatilla (far left) manages to still make the trip fun as she stands behind Jeremy Five Crows, Nez Perce, waving a double peace sign. Far right, Elizabeth Ferdig CRITFC staffer, peeks into circular tank to get glimpse of steelhead. Photo by Carol Craig.*

## Yakamas hosts CRITFC meeting

**T**he monthly Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission's (CRITFC) meeting was hosted by the Yakama Nation in November. CRITFC staff had the opportunity to tour portions of the reservation to view restoration work on habitat and salmon.

Their first stop was the Prosser Acclimation Facility where they watched tribal and federal biologists spawn adult coho. Later Wildlife Biologist, Tracy Hames took them to the Satus area discussing how both fish and wildlife work comes together for the benefit of the salmon. They also walked the Marion Drain in search of fall chinook redds (eggs). "I was totally amazed to see the eggs in the drain with the water so clear," said CRITFC policy analyst, Rob Lothrop.

The two-day Commissioner's meeting was conducted in Yakima and on Nov. 15 Commissioners and CRITFC staff had a salmon dinner at the Heritage Restaurant.

## Wildlife works through winter

**T**he Yakama Nation study on owls continues even during winter months according to Gina King, wildlife biologist. "We are now radio-tracking owls that have transmitters attached to their tail feathers," she said. The owl crew is investigating their habitat use and movement patterns. "We're looking in particular at how they are responding to timber harvest," said King.

Wildlife technicians are also operating carnivore detection stations. The carnivore stations are not traps and just take the animal's picture. "We are trying to determine what forest carnivores are present on the reservation, especially marten, fisher, wolverines, and lynx. We need basic inventory data on lots of species, so there are many different animals that would be interesting to capture on film," King said.

"So far we have been placing the stations in the best habitat for marten, fisher or lynx but haven't attempted to set up our stations to maximize the likelihood to detect wolverines," she said.



**D**own to the wire with this year's election results. Opinions are everywhere and from everyone.

This year's election scenario reminds me of Watergate, another Republican fiasco discovered at the last minute.

I want to know why Florida was the only place in the United States where ballot boxes came up missing, then reappeared, 19,000 votes were tossed because of voter errors and then the public is denied another re-vote. All of this in brother Jeb's territory.

Was it also the media's error as they announced Gore first won Florida? That's when everything seemed to go awry. I told several of my friends, "I smell a rat." Was I the only one that felt this way?

It makes me wonder where my ballot ended up since a Bellevue couple was notified that their ballots were received by a man living in Denmark! And, of course, they were told it was too late to count their ballot since it was past the deadline.

Maybe we should don bumper stickers like they have in Minnesota that say: My governor can beat up your governor.

I even saw a Letter-to-the-editor that said George should be coronated! I think some of those people that lived over in England and ended up here are still confused.

Then there were the protesters in Florida with signs that read: Dumb Democrats don't know how to vote. I know how to vote, I just don't know if it will really count.

As the rhetoric continues, the people still don't have a president or even understand how the mess came about. Hmmm.

*Views expressed in this column are solely of the editor of Sin-Wit-Ki and not the Yakama Nation or the Fish and Wildlife Program.*



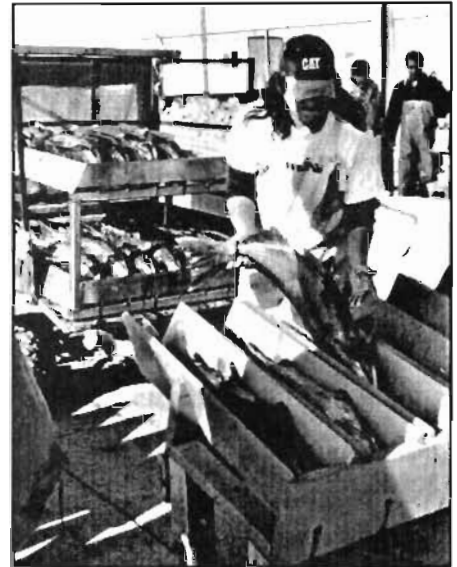
# Sorted, spawned and sifted

*(Fish—Continued from page 3)*

eggs out and keep the good eggs that live. We want the weak eggs to die so they won't cause any fungus," said Bill Fiander, fisheries biologist.

As the line continued, Jim Dunnigan, Yakama Nation fisheries biologist took the carcass and pulled a scale off the fish to later detect the age of the fish. Afterwards the tail of the fish was clipped marking it as a hatchery fish. The carcass is taken to the river and carefully placed into the system. The deteriorating fish provides nutrients to

*(Fish—Continued on page 7)*



**Both crews from tribe and state stay busy working up fish**

*Upper left—Back and forth, Robert Gleason kept taking fish from Carl and Hull to put in the small motorized cart and haul up to biologists to begin process.*

*Upper right—From the cart to wooden shelves, Joe Blodgett unloads fish, males in one section, females in another.*

*Lower left—Huge eggs from a female fall into bucket as a sample of ovarian fluid is taken as well. Center—CRFHC's Eric Pelton carefully takes ovarian fluid and puts in a small glass vial to be sent off to a state laboratory.*

*Lower right—Ken Lujon and Conrad Ross staff from CRFHC take samples of the male spleen and place in plastic bag. Samples included kidney, a*

*fin and the female fluid. Results are sent back to the tribe on a monthly basis. "They're pretty healthy fish and we really haven't had any problems so far," said Blodgett.*

*The two departments worked through the last part of Oct. and into Nov.*



# CRFHC/Tribe gather fish data



*Left—Chuck Carl holds cup to get male milt that will be spread over the female eggs as Travis Hull steadies fish. In seconds after applying milt, the eggs turn a lighter color. Behind Blodgett and Gleason continue sorting male and female fish into shelf-like trays.*

*Right—Scales are a way to decipher age of fish. Much like tree rings that can identify age of tree, scales do the same. Jim Dunnigan, Yakama Nation Fisheries biologist grasps clip scissors to take scale sample after he measured length of fish.*



*Below—After the eggs are covered with the male milt and sit for a couple of minutes, they are gently poured into tempered water. Later the eggs will be placed in incubating trays behind Fiander. Photos by Carol Craig.*



*(Fish—Continued from page 6)*

the rivers for salmon and other river life.

The small cart with shelf-like trays, wooden shelves and sorting nets were constructed by tribal staff. "We make do with what we've got and go from there said Blodgett.

The supplementation process that is bringing the fish back to streams and rivers on and off the reservation is proving to be successful. "Coho were extinct from the Yakima River until we reintroduced them some 18 months ago," said Bill Fiander, fisheries biologist. The coho or "silver salmon" has a metallic blue back and silver sides and belly. The adults turn muddy red as they begin their spawning run. Black spots are scattered along the back and upper tail. Their mouths are black except for a thin white line along their gums.

The fall chinook originally had a volitional release (leaving on their own) from the facility four years ago according to Carl. The chinook has a greenish back, silver sides and a silver belly. The fish darken as they grow older. By the time the males are ready to spawn, they are almost black and their snouts have twisted into hooks. They usually mature in their fourth or fifth year.

This year the tribe spawned 440 coho and 204 fall chinook, male and female combined. In Sulphur Creek 120 coho and six steelhead were rescued. "The coho are running out of time. There are a handful left we will get out later today [Nov. 20]," said Blodgett.



# Integrating conservation of birds, fish and a people's culture

By Tracy Hames

Some interesting things are happening in the Northwest. The Yakama Nation has been leading the charge to restore ecosystem functions to the anadromous fish-bearing watershed of eastern Washington.

This effort is unique in that a multi-disciplinary approach to wetland and riparian restoration has been the tool of choice.

Single species management activities, so common to many resource agencies in the past have been set aside to allow for a more normative or native habitat approach to restoration of large floodplain area.

Located in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan's Intermountain West Joint Venture area, the Lower Yakima Basin Enhancement and Restoration Project was designed specifically to integrate cultural resources, waterfowl and anadromous fish conservation and to restore natural floodplain dynamics. The basic philosophy guiding the project's implementation is that native waterfowl populations are an important component of a larger, interconnected ecosystem. An understanding of the physical, geographical, and biological processes present in a watershed is essential to site-specific restoration.

Practically speaking, this means that more than just the breeding or wintering needs of waterfowl are addressed in the planning activities. Traditional waterfowl management would create dikes or levees to produce wetland areas for some waterfowl life requisite. In western riparian waterways such as those in the Northwest, this activity is often detrimental to the anadromous fish populations, which are so vital to ecosystem health.

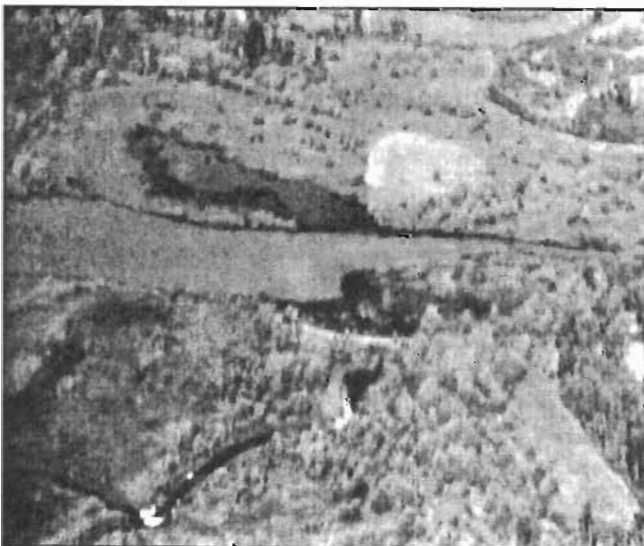
This project has taken the approach of reconnecting wetland areas

that have been isolated from their natural floodplains. Natural landscapes and floodplain hydrology allow for some of the best waterfowl productions and wintering habitats. Native plants utilized by the Yakama people for traditional purposes are produced, anadromous fish habitat needs are restored, and the properties provide large acreages to pass flood flows.

This project, a small component of the total restoration activities occurring on the Yakama Reservation, restored flow to over 7,000 acres of disconnected floodplain habitat. The Satus Wildlife Area, a 3,500 acre tribal restoration property, is composed of large oxbow slough habitats that became choked with exotic water lilies due to levee development. Flow management under this project has nearly eliminated the lily infestations and is now promoting native vegetation, such as sago pondweed, which is important to waterfowl. Other activities restored wetland hydrology to floodplain basins that have been dry for decades. Waterfowl response to these actions has been immediate. Waterfowl brood production has increased as has the amount and diversity of wintering ducks.

In addition to the tribal lands previously mentioned, portions of Toppenish National Wildlife Refuge, and the State of Washington's Sunnyside Wildlife Area were also restored under this project. A multi-agency approach such as this, restoring large, contiguous expanses of native floodplain, is the only habitat strategy that will allow the return of lost cultural values, waterfowl populations, and anadromous fish in the Pacific Northwest.

*Tracy Hames is a wildlife biologist for the Yakama Nation Wildlife Resource Management Program and the article is a reprint from Birdscapes, News from international habitat conservation partnerships, Fall Issue 2000.*



*The before image, left, shows extensive lily growth in Corral Lake, center, oxbow slough. What looks like a river are lily pads. Dark areas above and below is the river. The after image above, shows reduced lily growth in Corral Lake following restoration. Photos courtesy Yakama Nation Wildlife Resource Management.*





## Pacific Northwest tribes gather for NAFWS

Various Pacific Northwest tribes gathered in Lincoln City Oct. 16-18. For the regional meeting of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS).

"We were not being recognized at other forums where biologists gather so we decided to form our own tribal organization," said Joe Jay Pinkham, III who chairs the Pacific Northwest NAFWS. Since 1983 when NAFWS was approved and incorporated it's purpose is the recognition, importance and respect accorded to fish and wildlife by tribal people and the need for a national tribal organization to aid in the development and protection of tribal fish and wildlife resources.

One of the best attended sessions during each meeting of NAFWS is the Elder's Panel. "Wherever we decide to meet we always request elders from that region to talk to us and share their knowledge," said Pinkham.

"We weren't placed on desert where the white man didn't want to live but in an area where the white man eventually wanted to tear up sections of the reservation," said Ed Ben. "We ended up with the small reservation. That wasn't enough, then along came the Allotment Act. Then there was the Relocation Act. A lot of our people were shipped all over the place. Following that we were part of the Termination Act because now we were going to be like the white people and we were no longer considered tribal people," he said Ed Ben. It was difficult not being recognized as tribal for over 20 years. Then in 1977 the Siletz



Left-Delores Pigsley, Siletz Tribal Chairperson served as moderator for the Siletz tribal elders. Elders included JoAnn Miller, Frank Simmons and Ed Ben. Photo by Carol Craig.

Tribe was reinstated.

"We weren't even considered brothers by other tribes," Ben said. After the Menominee Tribe in Wisconsin was restored the event sparked hope in the Siletz effort to get restored.

And after all of the traumatic effects of the new comers, there were not many elders left. "The tribe decided to reduce the elder age to 55 since there were very few," said Delores Pigsley. "That's why I'm up here with the elders."

Frank Simmons believes the tribe was "blackmailed" in

*(Elders—Continued on page 10)*



## State's top officials tour Cle Elum Facility

Cle Elum Facility Manager, Dan Barrett shows top level U.S. Forest Service Supervisors and National Park Service Managers incubated eggs from fish spawned with this year's broodstock.

Managers from across the state convened Nov. 16 at Cle Elum. Each year the group meets at different locations to view work.

Paul Ward, environmental manager talked about the Yakama Nation Fisheries Program later that evening. Photo courtesy Paul Ward.



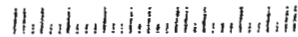
Yakama Nation Fish &  
Wildlife Program  
P.O. Box 151  
Toppenish, WA. 98948



Don Sampson-CRITFC E.D.  
CRITFC-729 NE Oregon, Ste. 200  
Portland, OR. 97232

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*(Salmon—Continued from page 2)*

said Mathew Tomaskin, fisheries technician. The stranded fish were about six miles from the river.

Tribal technicians knew these fish were released by the tribe when they checked radio tags implanted by YN Biologist Jim Dunnigan and his crews. "Tribal technicians pulled quite a few fish out of Sulphur Creek that were attracted by the right water at the wrong place off the Yakima River. In addition to countless coho, the YN has removed 7 steelhead from the pool below the spillway at the head end of Sulphur Creek, and returned them back to the Yakima River above the Creek's confluence," said Gullett. Steelhead were listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species act in March 1999.

A local radio station gathered reaction from listeners about a website from Sunnyside City councilman Chad Werkhoven telling the public the Yakama Nation was "taking their fish." The website was replete with errors. Without contacting anyone from the tribe Werkhoven had several pictures he had taken at the site describing how tribal technicians were "loading up fish into unmarked vehicles with government license plates."

"Many Sunnyside residents were excited to see hundreds of salmon and steelhead return to Sulphur Creek this fall...apparently these fish were "lost" and do not belong in Sunnyside. The pictures below illustrate the Yakama Indian Nation "taking" our fish because they think they belong on the reservation," wrote Werkhoven on his website.

Local reporters called the tribe asking about the 'fish take' incident. After talking with tribal biologists who explained the situation nothing more was reported.

*(Elders—Continued from page 9)*

order to be restored because tribal members are limited in what they can hunt and fish for as traditional food. "We used to enjoy harvesting shellfish all up and down the coast and over into the Washington side. We can no longer do that," he said

The Siletz Tribe would also like to see eels restored. "It takes 14 years to become an adult and return to the river. We used to have crawfish too but because of water pollution they are no longer here."

JoAnn Miller talked about the abundance of berries they have including huckleberries and blackberries. "We had wonderful gatherings before termination and I was taught how to make pies from the berries," said Miller. She has mastered acorn soup, too. Although she said she was not able to retain all of the traditional foods recipes, she continues to learn. "Even my son is a great cook and makes the best pies," she said. "You'll be able to taste it at the dinner later," she said. That evening guests enjoyed dinner prepared by Siletz members and held at the Siletz Tribal Cultural Center where salmon, clams and oysters were served.

The Siletz were terminated in 1955 and reinstated in 1977 and are comprised of 27 bands that originated from Northern California to Southern Washington. The first in Oregon to be restored to federal recognition and second in the nation the Siletz Nation has a 3,666 acre reservation near Lincoln City, Ore. Today there are 3,300 enrolled Siletz tribal members and the tribe has purchased land to build homes 100 new homes.