

(for cut  
about 12  
Piles wide  
deep)

GIANT PONDEROSA...This huge tree, ~~which was a record~~  
breaker Ponderosa Pine, was a sapling hundreds of years ago. ~~It was~~  
Large numbers of trees of this type are found in the Yakima Forest.

full measure

Pg 2- Forestry section Pix 1A

Huckleberry Pickers... Potato Hill on the slopes of ~~the~~ Mount Adams  
attracts  
~~draws~~ hundreds of people late each summer to camp and pick huckleberries.

name for <sup>CMS</sup>  
The ~~people call~~ Mount Adams ~~Pahtoe~~.

cut  
30 ft. as wide  
about 22 ft. as deep



9 on 11 Regal

1990 ~~abund~~

## THE YAKIMA INDIAN FOREST

cut 4  
↓  
Situating on the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountain Range, at elevations ranging from 2,500 to 7,000 feet ~~above sea level~~, the Yakima Indian Forest occupies the western portion of the Yakima Indian Reservation and comprises about one half of total reservation acreage. Although ~~the~~ <sup>one</sup> half-million acres ~~is~~ <sup>its</sup> mountainous, slopes are long and comparatively gentle, the high ridges and peaks are rounded rather than sharp or jagged, and an estimated 4 billion feet of merchantable timber softens the harsh skeletal shape of the land. The scenic effect is soothing and peaceful rather than spectacular and fearful.

For untold generations before the encroachment of our modern world, the Yakima Indians found in the forest both material and spiritual values. Of the material value food was of major concern; wood products were secondary. Beginning in the early spring at lower elevations, valuable root plants such as the bitterroot, camas, and a host of others provided a source of food for the digging. The green shoots of these plants signaling the end of winter, the beginning of a new cycle of life, brought forth the ~~beginning of an~~ annual migration of the ~~Indians~~ <sup>Red men</sup> to the mountains and the forest.

with the  
year in  
way  
This migration continued to higher elevations as the season advanced, seeking game such as elk and deer, and ended finally almost at timber line in the autumn of the ~~year~~ <sup>good quest</sup> harvest of the bountiful huckleberries. This annual ~~migration~~ was a rhythmic, cyclic ~~way~~ of life in tune with nature and of deep significance because of the interweaving of spiritual with material values. Harvesting of the products of the forest, the roots and the berries, were preceded by significant and appropriate religious ceremonies; the forest was revered in the feeling that the earth was the mother and the trees were the mother's hair or covering, and neither were to be destroyed or injured.

Pattern  
This ~~way of life~~ and this sense of values, ~~diminished and~~ diminishing in intensity, has continued to the present time. New material values have developed and the major



product of the forest is now timber. Notwithstanding, the brilliant but brief spring flowering of the <sup>food roots</sup> ~~huckleberry~~ and ~~camas~~ finds many ~~Indians~~ journeying to the accustomed root digging <sup>beds,</sup> ~~places,~~ travelling by motor car rather than by horse, remaining perhaps only briefly, but feeling again the strong pulse of awakening life at the end of winter and relaxing in the ~~peace of the~~ soothing and spiritual <sup>INFLUENCE</sup> ~~value~~ of their forest,

Change in the character of the forest during the century which has elapsed, since signing of the Treaty, ~~and establishment of the reservation,~~ has been surprisingly limited. Fire, historically unrecorded but recurrent with the final burn occurring in 1916, ~~completely~~ destroyed a portion of the forest in the northwest corner of the reservation, the present famous Potato Hill huckleberry area. <sup>R</sup> ~~Less~~ spectacular but hugely destructive was an epidemic of the pine butterfly which, centered in the Cedar Valley region, destroyed hundreds of millions of feet of ponderosa pine over a hundred thousand acre area during the latter part of the last century. Older Indians remember the clouds of these tiny white butterflies hovering over the forest during the course of the epidemic. The Cedar Valley area today is characterized by a heavily stocked stand of young ponderosa <sup>S/</sup> ~~pine~~ under a scattered overstory of mature pine which survived the insect attack and served as seed trees to replenish the forest.

By far the greatest change in forest character has come about by the seeming paradox of adequate fire protection. Fire protection effort has been so successful for almost a half century that large amounts of heavy fuels have accumulated, and tree reproduction has not only eliminated most of the open grassy pine areas but is converting the pine stands to fir type. Originally fires were recurrent throughout the forest, often by intentional origin on the part of the Indians who burned usually in the fall of the year when danger of fire damage was low. The frequent <sup>OCCURRENCE</sup> ~~occurrence~~ of fires prevented accumulation of large amounts of fuel and ~~consequently~~ <sup>too, it</sup> resulted in light burns of relatively little damage ~~and~~ <sup>unknowingly,</sup> prevented invasion of pine areas by less desirable species such as fir, and prevented as well the stagnation <sup>which results</sup> ~~resulting~~ from overstocking ~~of~~ the land with reproduction.

11x 1 A.  
1 huckleberries  
30 x 22 pines

## Mother EARTH Still CLOthed

(SIB)

Despite all this, ~~despite, too~~ <sup>and</sup>, the abortive efforts of homesteaders to farm forest lands in the Cedar Valley area which, through error in original boundary surveys was not included as part of the reservation until early in the present century, the pattern of the forest upon the land has changed little more than shining Mt. Adams, standing sentinel-like upon the western edge, has changed in the past century. The forest still clothes the mother earth.

The pattern of the forest upon the land is determined by moisture. Above the lush irrigated valleys with annual precipitation of only seven or eight inches, parched foothills extend to an irregular line where an annual fourteen or fifteen inches of precipitation enable trees to grow. Garry Oak constitutes the timber fringe at the lower elevation. Proceeding westward as both elevation and precipitation increases, the oak merges with ponderosa pine. <sup>merges</sup> The pine with fir and, in a limited portion of the western portion where annual precipitation of fifty or sixty inches occur, the fir constitutes the rain or west coast forest type. <sup>are</sup> ~~associate species~~ <sup>are</sup> western hemlock and western red cedar, <sup>are</sup> ~~all with~~ some mixture throughout of western larch, western white pine, and Englemann Spruce, with pure lodgepole pine type, generally at higher elevations. <sup>are</sup> ~~land with~~ Various sub-alpine species reaching to timberline on the east slope of Mt. Adams and the high points at the crest of the Cascades.

*have over*

The earliest known official recognition of the potential value of the timber is contained in a letter of October 1, 1960 from Edward R. Geary, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Commenting upon the Yakima Reservation, Superintendent Geary stated: "Timber of excellent quality is found in the mountains." Subsequent early reports of Agents and Superintendents mentioned timber almost solely in connection with agricultural and housing development. Small sawmills, the first of which appears to have been pole powered, were operated by the Agency almost from the beginning of the reservation period. The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, containing reports from the various Agents and Superintendents, are a good source for such information.



Under date of January 2, 1862, W. F. Kendall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory, reported that he "found a sawmill which had been erected by Agent Lansdale - - ." Under date of August 28, 1863, Agent Bancroft reported the Indians had made "nearly 100,000 feet of lumber which has been used by them in erecting houses, fences, etc.;" and in 1864 H. C. Thompson, reporting on farm activities, wrote: "A good number have, at different times during the past year, been engaged in getting saw-logs to the sawmill; the lumber to be used in making dwelling houses, out-houses, threshing floors, etc., and after being furnished with proper tools, suitable team and wagon, they have made thrifty work of it."

Although the small Agency sawmills continued to be operated to a time easily within the memory of the older Yakima people, these operations were small, producing lumber only for their own and for Agency use, and the impact upon the forest was of no significance other than that stands of fine young growth have developed upon the small areas of these early cutting operations.

Other local use operations producing poles, posts and fuelwood likewise had little effect upon the forest. Interestingly, however, some evidence of use and occupancy can be found in almost every part of the forest.

Grazing use <sup>dates</sup> ~~appears to date~~ back ~~far~~ beyond the signing of the Treaty ~~on June 9,~~ 1855, ~~when~~ <sup>Rest</sup> The forest provided summer range for the vast horse herds of that day when the people counted their wealth by the ~~number of head of~~ horse<sup>s</sup> they owned. Grazing values have continued, domestic livestock replacing the horse ~~herds~~<sup>s</sup>, and ~~at present~~ <sup>NOW</sup> two-thirds of the range capacity is used by Indian owned ~~domestic~~ ~~livestock~~, principally cattle. The ~~balance~~ <sup>Rest</sup> is sold under grazing permit, mostly for sheep grazing, to non-Indian stockmen. Grazing is a managed integrated part of the forest use.

Although the potentials of commercial timber utilization and development of revenues therefrom became apparent early in the present century, values were low <sup>because</sup> ~~due~~ of the comparatively inaccessible location of the forest in terms of transportation methods then existing. The Indians, their way of life and their spiritual values so closely interwoven with their forest, were reluctant to ~~have the timber cut~~ <sup>Permit timber cutting</sup>. It was

not until 1941 that the Yakima Tribe, in a General Council on June 20 of that year, gave consent to <sup>commercial</sup> utilization and development of their timber through a ~~scale~~ program. Once decided upon a course of action, the tribe has wholeheartedly supported and worked toward development of <sup>a wise and productive</sup> the forest management program even to the <sup>extent</sup> ~~point~~ of partial financing of costs. *First major sale (S3)*

The first sale of timber of any consequence was made to the Cascade Lumber Company, of Yakima, ~~Washington~~, under a contract approved March 30, 1944, and a second sale was made to the same company in 1945. These were comparatively small sales, involving only 9 million feet of ponderosa pine timber on 2,600 acres of tribal land, and at low stumpage rates of \$2.75 per M feet B.M. on the first sale and \$3 ~~per~~ on the second. Cutting under these contracts was completed in 1946.

It was not until August 1948, when sale was made of the Summit Creek Logging Unit, that a major timber sale program got under way. By that time timber values and demand had increased tremendously, and prices received ~~have~~ greatly exceeded original estimates

The following summary shows the development of the timber sale program to the end of 1954. <sup>At present dollar values</sup> ~~Barring further inflation~~, receipts will continue at about the 1954 level but annual volume cut will be increased by a few million feet:

CALENDAR YEAR RECORD OF VOLUME & VALUE\* BY LAND STATUS  
OF TIMBER CUT UNDER TIMBER SALE PROGRAM

YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION

Year	Volume	<u>Tribal</u>	Value	<u>Allotted</u>	Value	<u>Total</u>	Value
1944-46	9,171 M	\$23,614	- -	- -	9,171 M	\$23,614	
1949	5,268	70,749	2,817 M	\$39,420	8,085	110,169	
1950	23,212	282,516	6,532	78,760	29,744	361,276	
1951	32,707	552,711	7,263	137,312	39,970	690,023	
1952	32,177	826,796	7,742	171,495	39,919	998,291	
1953	36,369	1,032,888	21,960	593,096	58,329	1,625,984	
1954	37,203	990,966	23,092	611,855	60,295	1,602,821	
TOTALS	176,107M	\$3,780,240	69,406M	\$1,631,938	245,513M	\$5,412,178	

\*Values shown are full values, and the 10% deduction for administrative costs must be made to arrive at the net value accruing to the tribe and to allottees.



Income from sale of timber constitutes the major source of tribal revenue and has enabled the tribe to develop and finance ~~tribal~~ activities ~~and programs~~ of increasing importance.

Timber harvesting and forest management <sup>are</sup> conducted under the principles of sustained yield. Trees are ~~designated and~~ marked for cutting by technical foresters <sup>by</sup> the selection method of cutting which removes the old mature and weak trees and leaves the younger thrifty trees to stock the land. Under this method of cutting all forest values, including that of watershed which is of increasing importance in ~~the~~ irrigating the potentially rich tillable lands of the valleys, are fully protected. The earth remains clothed by the forest, and the Indian owners and foresters have a common objective designed to prevent either injury or destruction to the earth or the forest.

Valued at \$67,000,000 (SB)

The value of the destructible resources of the forest area are estimated at \$67,000,000, and protection from fire is of basic importance and of increasing concern because of the large accumulation of heavy fuel and of the dense stands of coniferous reproduction. Logging and silvicultural practices are slowly improving this situation and can be expected eventually to bring it into better balance. <sup>4</sup> Two wild and roadless areas, totaling 153,000 acres, have been established and, being roadless, add to fire protection difficulty due to inaccessibility. Although the average annual number of fires is only 34, lightning is a continuous threat ~~to~~ ~~the~~ and more than forty fires have occurred as the result of a single ~~lightning~~ storm.

Because of the high value of the resources and of the high fire danger, the tribe closes the forest area to the general public. The result is that the number of man-caused fires within the forest has been negligible.

~~The Indian lands of~~ The reservation <sup>lands</sup> are private rather than public, ~~like~~, unlike National Forests and National Parks, and are for the exclusive use of their Indian owners; and public funds are not available for providing public facilities and use.

P. 1 X 2.4  
12 pieces wide  
21" deep



The forest management program is financed by a deduction of <sup>10</sup>~~4~~ percent <sup>#</sup>~~of the~~ gross timber receipts.

The hundred years elapsing since the Treaty of ~~June 9, 1855~~, have brought ~~forth~~ many changes but the effect has been small upon the Yakima Indian Forest. Although commercial utilization and development ~~has now commenced~~, the forest can under sound management practices be perpetual<sup>ed</sup> indefinitely with no lessening either of spiritual or material values. [Man measures life in the span of generations but the life span of a wisely managed forest is endless.

9 on 11 Regal

YAKIMA TRIBAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

127  
The Yakima Tribe, like many of the other Indian tribes, ~~within the territorial limits of the United States~~, has claims against the United States growing out of the ~~Federal Government's dealings with it~~.

In order to settle these long-standing claims, Congress, by Act of August 13, 1946, (60 Stat. 1049) <sup>gave</sup> created the Indian Claims Commission, and ~~delegated~~ to it authority to settle finally all of these ~~Indian~~ tribal claims.

The Yakima Tribe, through its attorney, Paul M. Niebell, ~~and~~, of Washington, D. C., has filed the following claims before the Indian Claims Commission ~~for settle~~

ment:

13f  
1. CASE NO. 47, or the boundary claim, involves a question of whether the present boundaries of the Yakima Reservation conform to the boundaries described in the Yakima Treaty, ~~of June 9, 1855~~. Certain additional areas are claimed along the northern, western, southwestern, and eastern boundaries of the ~~Yakima~~ Reservation. A decision of the Indian Claims Commission has awarded a finding of liability against the United States for the value of 48,428.15 acres which by error were excluded from the Yakima Reservation.

13f  
2. CASE NO. 147, involves a claim for the depletion of the salmon runs in the Columbia River and its tributaries, caused by the construction of Bonneville and other dams, and the consequent loss of income to ~~the~~ Yakima ~~Indian~~ fishermen.

3. CASE NO. 160 involves a claim for the diversion of the waters of the Ahtanum, and the consequent loss of irrigation waters to Indian owned lands within the ~~boundaries of the Yakima Reservation~~, <sup>boundaries</sup>

4. CASE NO. 161 presents a claim for the true value of 10,800,000 acres of lands in 1855, which the Yakima Tribe was forced to cede to the United States under the Treaty of June 9, 1855, for ~~the nominal~~ a consideration of less than five cents an acre.

5. CASE NO. 162 presents a claim for the true value of 23,000 acres of land in 1894 known as the Wenatshapam Fishery tract which the Yakima Tribe was forced to cede to the United States in 1894 for the nominal consideration of \$20,000., or about 87 cents an acre. This tract was reserved to the Yakima Tribe by Article 10 of the Yakima Treaty ~~of June 9, 1855~~, and consisted of one township of land located at Lake Wenatchee, and including part of that lake and Fish Lake.

6. CASE NO. 163 requests an accounting of the ~~Government's~~ disbursements made in fulfillment of its obligations to the Yakima Tribe under the terms of the ~~Yakima~~ Treaty ~~of June 9, 1855~~.



7. CASE NO. 164 involves a claim for the lands lost to the Yakima Tribe through the erroneous allotments of ~~Yakima~~ Reservation lands to persons who were not of the blood of the (14) tribes which compose the Yakima Tribe. These errors were made by allotting agents of the United States.

8. CASE NO. 165 involves a claim for and on behalf of the Wishram Tribe for property lost during the Yakima War of 1856. The camp of these friendly Indians was destroyed by the United States troops by error and the value of the property thus lost by this tribe was never paid to them.

The ~~above~~ cases could result in a money judgment only against the United States, if the ~~Indian Claims~~ Commission decides the issues in favor of the Yakima Tribe.

In cases involving lands no titles will be disturbed in the hands of the present land owners, nor will they be required to defend their titles in the ~~the~~ courts. The disputes will be settled solely between the United States and the Yakima Tribe.