

Nusux Snwit Fish Talk



by Cris Stainbrook

This is the first article in what will become a frequent column in *Spilyay Tymoo*. Future columns will provide tribal members with information about current fishery issues, such as the setting of seasons, closures, court decisions, new fishing methods, enhancement activities, land use practices, water use policies, political dealings and of course, an occasional fish tale. It is not my intention to merely report on these issues, but, instead I will attempt to explain how, when, why and where these issues will affect the fishermen and people of the Confederated Tribes.

Before I chase off into the world of fisheries, let me answer those people who have asked why I would spend my free time writing this column. Biologist and other technicians often forget that raw data or management principles that appear very clear to them, are about as clear to the general public as the Crooked River during spring run-off. Few biologists ever have the opportunity or choose to take the time to explain to others what all the numbers and theories actually mean. Given the ceremonial and economical importance of fish to the members of the Confederated Tribes and the general interest in fisheries among tribal members, it would be unforgivable of me not to take the time for explanations, particularly since I've been given this opportunity.

One-Stock or Two-stock

Recently tribal biologists and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) biologists

reviewed the operational plan for the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery. The plan, which had been presented by the USFWS in 1983 and then implemented in 1984, did the differences were held in May and June. The major difference centered on the overall spring chinook management approach which in turn would define the operational plan. The two management approaches are described as one-stock and two-stock.

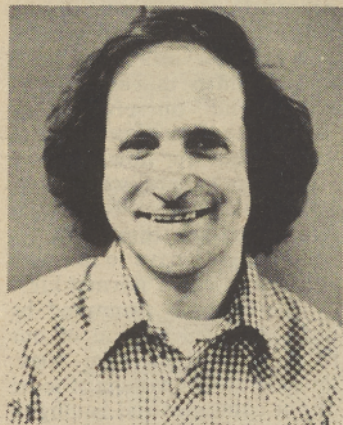
Under one-stock management there would be no separation of hatchery and wild fish. As spring chinook adults returned to the hatchery, the hatchery fish and wild fish would be indistinguishable, and, therefore, treated the same with some fish kept at the hatchery for eggs and some fish released upstream to spawn naturally.

The two-stock approach means all hatchery fish would be fin-clipped and; therefore, identified from wild chinook. The two different "stocks" of fish, hatchery and wild, would be managed separately. Upon arrival at the hatchery during the spring, all fin-marked fish would be kept at the hatchery for egg-take needs and all wild fish (unmarked) would be released to naturally spawn upstream.

There are advantages and disadvantages to both approaches. Fisheries biologists, however, are unable to fully answer questions concerning fish disease and genetic problems. That makes weighing the advantages against the disadvantages very difficult.

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Morrison tells of Nicaragua trip



by Donna Behrend

Warm Springs tribal linguist Hank Morrison recently returned from an eight-day tour of war-torn Nicaragua. Morrison was a member of an ecumenical religious-based organization which visited the country earlier this month. There were nearly 200 people in the "Witness for Peace" group.

Morrison said that the ecumenical group has been maintaining a permanent presence in Nicaragua since December because when there are Americans in the area, attacks by the contras ceased. The presence of Americans "shields" the Nicaraguans.

The purpose of the trip, said Morrison, was to "show our support of the Nicaragua people and their efforts to

rebuild their country. We were a non-violent presence in a violent situation which is being funded by the U.S. government," said Morrison.

It was also an informative mission in which the travelers could "learn about Nicaragua and communicate that information to people in this country."

Morrison said the group spent four days in the Managua area at a training center where "we had time to talk to Nicaraguan farmers who were there to learn agriculture. We also had meetings arranged for us with agriculture cooperatives, a representative of the Miskito Indians, members of the opposition parties, representatives of the leading opposition newspaper, LaPrensa, hospitals and with several Catholic bishops who were mostly opposed to the Nicaraguan government."

According to Morrison, the government is "interested in helping the poor majority, but there are those who are wealthy who think they are being forgotten." He also stated that the "government has improved health, literacy and agriculture."

"It's a very painful human situation."

After their stay in Managua, the travelers went to Jalapa, which has suffered a good many attacks, according to Morrison. They stayed with families there, and with refugees who have settled there after they were run out of the mountains by the contras.

"North Nicaragua is the richest agriculture area in the country. The contras are concentrating their attacks on the successfully economic areas of the country—but they avoid conflicts with the military."

Morrison said the group also visited Ocotol, a town that was attacked June 1. "We saw the ruins of coffee and electric plants that were destroyed." The plants are currently being rebuilt.

"We were welcomed warmly by everyone. If we talked to anyone at random, it was not unusual for them to tell us that they had relatives who had been killed, kidnapped or tortured by the contras. It's a very painful human situation."

Morrison concluded, saying that it was "our experience that the majority of people are very much in support of the government and the revolutionary process—they are committed to defending their country."

Morrison will prepare an article for Spilyay about the Miskito Indians in an upcoming issue.

Officials close Pelton Park



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Due to earth movement Portland General Electric officials have closed Pelton Dam Park located ten miles east of Warm Springs on Lake Simtustus. Elk Drive remains open.

Earth movement over the past year has resulted in the closure of Pelton Dam Park located on Lake Simtustus between Warm Springs and Madras.

"An acceleration in slide movement," according to Pelton, Round Butte Branch Manager, Bud Cato, has directed that decision by Portland General Electric officials.

Several years ago, Pelton Park and the bypass road, Elk Drive, were closed due to a slide above the park. Since that

time, PGE has hired a soil conservationist to examine slippage intermittently. A recent survey of the area indicated slippage to be increasing and the recommendation was to close the park.

"There is no great concern," says Cato, but because of liability problems and for the people's safety, the park has been closed. Campers were vacated from the area immediately. The Pelton Park

store has been closed and vacated.

Whether or not the park will be reopened is not certain. PGE spokesman Bill Babcock explained, "As long as it is hazardous, we really can't reopen it." The soil movement has to be watched and "if at all possible, we will reopen it," he added.

Although the park is closed, Elk Drive remains open for through traffic.

Jim preparing for duty

Lyman Jim of Warm Springs has enlisted in the Army's Delayed Entry Program (DEP) and is scheduled to leave for active duty on June 10, 1985. DEP allows individuals to enlist in the Army up to 12 months prior to leaving for basic training, while earning time-in-service credit for pay purposes.

Upon completion of basic training, Jim will receive advanced individual training at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, to prepare him for permanent duty assignment as a cavalry scout.

Jim will graduate from Madras High School in June, 1985. He has lived most of his life with his grandmother, Ina Tohet.

W.S. involvement encouraged at fair

This year the Wasco County Fair Board will be honoring the Warm Springs Tribe for its involvement with the Wasco County Fair. Recently for Fort Dalles Historical Society discovered that 1984 marks the one hundredth year of Warm Springs Indians' involvement in the fair.

To celebrate the anniversary, the Fair Board and a group of Warm Springs Indians have begun to work to renovate the Indian Teepee village and to rejuvenate the tradition of the Indians involvement in the fair.

Plans include a minipowwow to be held August 25. Junior and Senior queen selection and trophies and prize monies for first place only in the powwow dance competition.

Also, there will be 12 years of age and under the Son-Son Heath Memorial Pony Race, a Lloyd Woodside memorial open stock horse race and an

Indian Squaw Race held during the Wasco county rodeo. The fair and rodeo will be held August 25 and 26.

Each year the Fair Board has a section in the exhibition halls for Indian artifacts, crafts and art work. Everyone is welcome to enter an exhibit of any Indian-made items. Awards will be given to winning articles. A special category for youngsters will be held and cash awards given for first, second and third.

The encampment will be held at the Wasco County Fair grounds in Tygh Valley. There will be compensation for teepees set up. The Wasco County Fair Board will match funds with the Warm Springs Indians involvement back to the fair.

"If you are interested in being a part of this year's fair contact Neda Wesley."

"There were only seven teepees set up last year. We'd like to see it really grow," stated Wesley.