

Nusux Snwit Fish Talk

Fish and Votes

by Cris Stainbrook

The recent elections and the outcome of several races have given many resource managers reason to pause and ponder the future. Let's take a brief look at a few of the election results and what those results may mean for the salmon resource of the Pacific Northwest.

Reagan's Landslide

It is apparent from the large victory that President Reagan scored over Walter Mondale that most of the country supports the President's policies. Many people feel that it was Reagan's economic policies which won him re-election and not his position on environmental and resource issues. None the less, the administration that brought us James Watt will set resource policy in the U.S. for another four years.

Part of Reagan's economic policy has been to make major cuts in federal government spending. With the exception of defense, virtually all programs have had budget reductions. Among the proposed cuts has been the funding for Columbia River fish hatcheries. In fact, these seem to be a favorite target. Hatchery funding has been dropped from the budget every year since Reagan took office. Lobbying by fishing groups and political dealing by the Northwest congressional delegation have been successful in restoring the hatchery monies to the budget each year. I think we can look forward to this continuing for another four years. However, as people tire of fighting the battle and political favors are used up, there may come a time when the salmon hatcheries will lose funding.

Other funding cuts made by the administration during the past four years include the budgets of the land use agencies. The Forest Service, for instance, has been told to increase timber harvest but has fewer people to administer sales. The Bureau of



Land Management will be "adjusting" the amount of grazing permitted on public land. The BLM also has fewer people available for administration of its programs and lease compliance. Should these trends of increasing use of the resource and decreasing management of that use continue into the next four years, it will bode ill for salmon streams running through public lands.

A more subtle change that may occur during the next four years could have impacts well beyond that time. President Reagan will have the opportunity to appoint several supreme court justices. If forecasters are right and those who are appointed to the bench are very conservative, look for few court decisions to result in more protection for resources. Also, conservative courts have not been favorable to upholding treaty fishing and hunting rights. Decisions made by one court can last for years and be used as the basis for lower court decisions. Reagan's opportunity to affect this process will be in doubt until the current judges resign and are replaced.

The next four years under a "mandated" Reagan administration will prove to be interesting indeed. Fortunately, the administration did not get a "working majority" in Congress and that may prove to be the saving grace of the resources.

I-456

The ballot measure most directly involving the salmon resource was Washington Initiative 456. More importantly it dealt with treaty fishing rights and the abolishment of those rights. The measure passed by a very narrow margin despite being opposed by most of Washington state's governmental leaders.

In a legal sense I-456 amounts to little more than a public statement on the issue of Indian fishing rights. The real impor-

tance of I-456 was that for the first time hard members have been put to the treaty rights question. Interestingly, both sides are claiming victory.

The backers of the initiative, a group called S-SPAWN, have issued statements proclaiming this vote a clear victory for the "equality of all citizens." When interviewed by a radio station recently, a leader of S-SPAWN was unsure as to what the next step would be.

A group formed to oppose the initiative, Nix 456, was also claiming a victory of sorts. This group points out that awareness of treaty rights and the issues relating to those rights has grown considerably as a result of the initiative being on the ballot. The group points to the almost 50 percent of the votes against 456 and says this is a dramatic increase from the past.

One of the big fears among treaty supporters is that I-456 would open the floodgates and other states would pass similar initiatives. That is probably true to some extent. At the same time however, the understanding of treaty rights will increase and it will be more difficult to pass such measures.

Seven, seven come eleven

The state of Oregon now has a lottery thanks to the November 6 vote. The direct connection between this ballot issue and salmon may not be readily apparent to the untrained observer but consider the following.

Fisheries biologist are not highly paid individuals. They are, for the most part however, gaming individuals. With the lottery in place and dreams of a big pay off dancing in their heads, fisheries biologists will contribute more to the lottery, per capita, than any other group of citizens. This will lead them to search for more lucrative professions and create many openings in fisheries. Many positions will go unfilled, leading to less management, leading to more fish.

The future? Who knows.



Doris Wolfe was the happy winner of our last Geo Quiz. The location being just west of Nee Nee Springs, north of Simnasho. Here is another photo of someone to exactly identify its location and win a years subscription to the Spilyay Tymoo. Have it mailed to a relative or friend. Remember one win per person per year.

Check, use your woodstoves carefully

Woodstoves have become the most frequent cause of residential fire losses in Oregon. Last year, more than 2,000 woodstove and fireplace insert-caused fires were reported in Oregon and most of them could have been prevented if homeowners would just follow a few simple rules.

1. Use your owner's manual—read it, follow it, keep it. If you don't have one, come by the firehouse, we have information for you.

Use seasoned wood. Season your wood by allowing air to circulate freely through the wood pile for several months to dry out the wood. Fir, pine and other soft woods are best for kindling; oak, maple, and other hardwoods are best for heating.

3. Never burn trash, sawdust, or chemical logs in your woodstove. They burn too hot.

4. Never use gasoline, charcoal lighter fluid, or other liquids to start your fire. The en-

closed woodstove makes an explosion likely.

5. Fire your woodstove at its maximum once in a while to clean the flue. To prevent overfiring, do not load fuel higher than ¾ of the full inside height or more than ½ of the total volume.

6. Small fires with frequent re-loading will help maintain a clean, safe flue. Long fires on a single load create excess soot and creosote.

7. For the first half hour with any new load of fuel, the dampers should be open to prevent creosote build-up.

8. Keep a five pound, all-purpose (ABC) fire extinguisher located near your woodstove. Be sure you and your family know how to use it.

9. Install smoke detectors and test them regularly. Early warning can help keep a small fire from growing into a tragedy.

10. If there is a chimney fire, shut off the air supply to the

firebox, clear everyone out of the house. Call the fire department (553-1171) and hose down the roof.

For additional information on fire safety, call Warm Springs Fire and Safety, 553-1161, ext. 200.

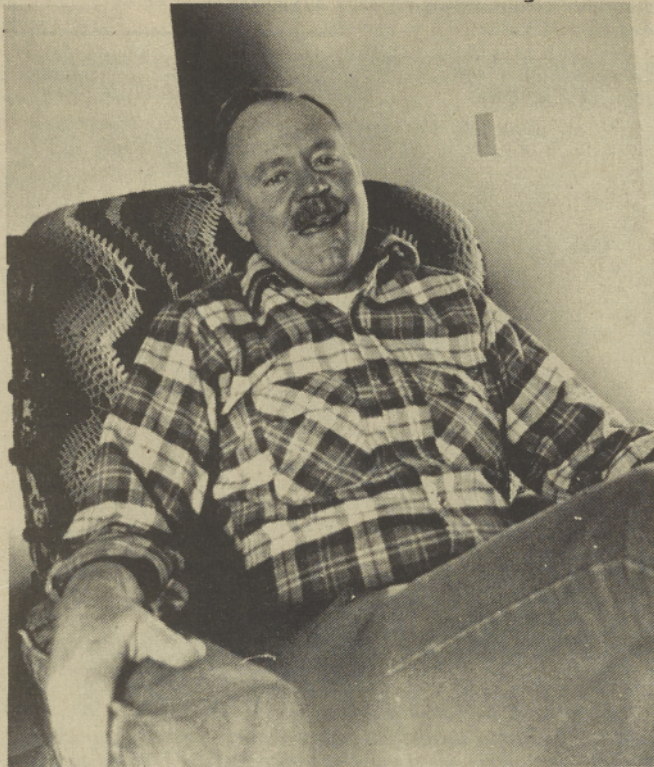
Reminder: Our department still provides free home inspections.

Cooking safety

Thanksgiving Safety—Be especially sure your stove is in good condition for Thanksgiving Day cooking. Defective and overheated cooking equipment cause many thousands of fires each year.

Do not leave uncovered pans of grease or fat near stove burners. Wipe up any drippings. Do not use dried leaves, corn stalks, or other combustible decorations near lighted candles or other ignition sources.

Nance retires after 32 years



Vern Nance retired after 27 years with the Warm Springs Forestry Department.

"I might do nothing. I might just go fishing all the time." Retirement for supervisory forestry technician Vern Nance awakens many possibilities, each to be looked forward to.

Twenty-seven years with the Warm Springs Bureau of Indian Affairs Forestry Department is enough time spent working, Nance feels. Including time spent in the Navy prior to work in Warm Springs, Nance has accumulated a total work time with the federal government surpassing 32 years.

Nance began work with the Forestry Department as a scaler. After seven years he was promoted to supervisor, responsible for the work of other scalers. He spent much time traveling, inspecting logs and checking scalers contracted by the Forestry Department. When he began work in Warm Springs the department employed only ten peo-

ple and everyone scaled. Now, he comments, jobs are specialized and there are 38 people in the department.

"He put a lot of effort into his job," says timber sale administrator Bob Bolton who has worked with Nance for 19 years. "He had high value standards. He worked hard and expected others to do the same."

Retirement is "a whole new lifestyle," says Nance. He has looked forward to retirement and has never had second thoughts about it. Nance has been spending his time working around the house, hunting and fishing. Later, he mentioned, he might consider getting a part-time job, doing something different, but not for a while.

Nance adds, he doesn't miss going to work but, he says, "I miss the gals at work; they've always been good to me."

Driving course offered

Beginning Monday, November 26, 1984. A Drivers Course will be offered and will continue until at least 16 hours of class instruction are completed.

Classes will be held two (2) nights per week on Tuesday and Wednesday from 6-8 p.m. at the Warm Springs Police department training trailer located next to the WSPD Administrative offices. This class is designed to

aid a person in passing the written test for an Oregon State Driver's License.

The classes are open to anyone. No individuals will be allowed to join the class after the second session. This class will be limited to twenty (20) people due to space limitations. Enroll by calling Toni at 553-1172 during weekdays, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Idaho joins fishing suit

The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed a lower court order granting Idaho rights to join Oregon, Washington, and a number of Northwest Indian tribes in a suit against the state regulations of fishing on the Columbia River.

It was in 1968 when the United States along with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Yakima Indian Nation and the Umatilla Indian Reservation filed suit against Oregon defining Indian treaty rights on fishing the Columbia River, Idaho filed a separate suit.

With Idaho participating in the negotiations for a new fish-

ing management plan on the Columbia River and its tributaries could have a significant effect on the states fisheries because a lot of the upper tributaries originate in Idaho.

A five year management plan was signed in 1977 for the Columbia River and its tributaries above the Bonneville Dam, however in 1982 two tribes withdrew to renegotiate the plan. Idaho asked to intervene at that time, but a lower court denied their request claiming it was "untimely," and too late to enter the case.

With Idaho entering the case there would be no dispute of interests that would have any effect on the case.

Elk data requested

The Natural Resources Department is requesting tribal elk hunters who harvest a cow or calf elk during the reservation Either-sex Season (November 17-25) to bring in the head or lower jaw for aging.

It is important that the department gets an accurate measure of cow/calf harvest during this period.

Elk can be aged by tooth wear and that technique will be used to help determine herd age structure.

The Natural Resources department will, also, be radio-collaring five elk this winter and monitoring the animals over the next couple years. The radio-telemetry study will determine habitat usage, preference and

migratory patterns of elk.

Radio-telemetry data combined with age structure and harvest rates will provide biological information necessary to properly manage reservation elk for your benefit.

There will be a marked barrel placed outside the Natural Resources office at the old administration building for depositing jaws or heads during the cow/calf hunt period.

Hunters who want to save the heads can call the Natural Resources office and a technician will come to their residence to check the teeth.

The cooperation and assistance of all hunters will be appreciated.

Two boarding school teachers pass away

Two former Warm Springs Boarding school teachers, Jewell Plumlee of Salem and Faye Cargo of Kentucky died earlier this fall.

Both teachers had worked in

Warm Springs during the 1950s. Both had retired and moved from the area. Plumlee was living in the Salem area. Cargo had moved to Kentucky after her retirement.

Howlak Tichum

Arlita "Ducky" Shirley Kalama

Enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Arlita "Ducky" Shirley Kalama, aged 49 died November 16, 1984 in Yakima, Washington following a prolonged illness.

She was born September 16, 1935 at Warm Springs to Walter and Grace (Andrews) Johnson, both preceded her in death. Arlita lived most of her life in Warm Springs. She had worked as an alcohol counselor for the Warm Springs Alcohol program. She held a special interest in Wasco traditions.

Surviving are three sons, Alfred, Arnold and Charlie Eyle of Wapato, Washington; five

daughters, Jacqueline Johnson and Alane Eyle of Warm Springs, Alexis, Addie and Alesia Eyle of Wapato; three half-sisters, Pauline Howtopat, Rosalia Howtopat and Carol Joe Craig all of Warm Springs; and three aunts, Mary Ann Meanus, Theda Whalawitsa and Donna Seyler all of Warm Springs.

Dressing ceremonies were held Monday, November 19 at the Agency Longhouse with Prossanna Williams officiating. Tribal overnight ceremonies followed at the Agency Longhouse. Burial was Tuesday, November 20 at the Agency Cemetery.

John Moss

Former Captain of the Warm Springs Police Department John Moss died November 9, 1984 at the Pocatello Regional Medical Center in Pocatello, Idaho following a prolonged illness.

Moss was born in Noxon, Montana August 15, 1924 to Henry and Elsie (Truchot) Moss. He married Phyllis Shortman April 9, 1950 in Missoula, Montana. In 1953 he went to work for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal police department. In 1960 he transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement department. He went to work for the BIA at Warm Springs Reservation as the Captain of Police, a position he held until 1975. Moss returned to the Shoshone-Bannock reservation with the BIA and in 1982 he

retired from the BIA as a supervisor. He worked for two years for the Shoshone-Bannock Fish and Wildlife department.

Funeral services were held at the Sandburke Funeral Home in Blackfoot, Idaho on Tuesday, November 13. Burial followed at the Grove City Cemetery with military graveside rites.

Surviving him is his wife Phyllis of Gibson, Idaho; three sons, William, Daniel and Robert Moss of Gibson; three daughters, Betty Moss of Pocatello, Karen Moss Small and Diane Moss both of Gibson; two brothers Jim Moss and Tom Moss of Gibson; two sisters, Gloria Whitworth of Blackfoot, Idaho and Marilyn Woods of Groveland, Idaho and six grandchildren.