

Nusux Snwit Fish Talk



Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission

by Cris Stainbrook

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) was formed in (1976) by four Columbia River treaty tribes; the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Yakima Indian Nation, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla and Nez Perce. The initial purpose of CRITFC was to: 1) Provide technical fisheries assistance to the tribe; 2) Provide a forum for tribal representatives to discuss fisheries-related problems; and 3) Provide a united front on fisheries issues when dealing with outside agencies. That purpose remained largely unchanged.

The actual Commission itself consists of committee members from the four tribal fish committees. Each tribe has one vote and unanimity is required to pass an action. A quorum consists of one commissioner from each tribe and regular monthly meetings are scheduled, special meetings or conference calls are arranged when the need arises.

The CRITFC staff has grown from a few in 1976 to over 35 individuals in 1984. The enforcement personnel operate out of a Hood River office. The Portland staff consists of biologists, attorneys and administrative personnel. The annual budget for the organization has grown correspondingly and is now approximately \$1.2 million.

Those people who have discussed CRITFC with me know that I have some very definite opinions regarding the organization, its methods and direction. With that as background information, let me take the next few paragraphs to examine some of the good and not so good aspects of CRITFC.

The location of CRITFC in Portland has some inherent benefits. Portland allows the tribes relatively easy access to CRITFC by either automobile or air and gives the CRITFC staff and commissioners access to cities where some important fisheries decisions are made i.e. Washington, D.C., Seattle, Olympia

Drugs are not the answer

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when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink. And they crucified him." The vinegar is wine and the gall is a drug made from the opium plant. Christians, backslider, man, woman, child, if Jesus the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, Gog Almighty, left us an example in that he refused drugs and alcohol, why can't we do the same? Jesus said with God all things are possible. Revelation 9:21 "Neither repented they of their murders, nor of their sorceries, nor of their fornication, nor of their thefts." Sorceries comes from the greek word pharmakeia. Pharmacy comes from this word and it means medication, magic, sorcery, witchcraft. People are messing around with spiritual forces when they take alcohol and drugs. Revelation 21:8 "But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and the murderers, and the whoremongers, and sorcerers and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which

and Salem. The largest advantage of location is that the majority of fishery agencies dealing with Columbia River fisheries are located in Portland. The number of meetings held by these agencies dealing with the different aspects of fisheries is astronomical. It would be virtually impossible, both time and money-wise, for each tribal staff to cover these meetings. Therefore, it is clearly more efficient for CRITFC to attend the meetings and assure tribal involvement in these forums. Individual tribal staffs can limit their travel and participation to those meetings in which an item of particular interest to that tribe will be discussed.

There are disadvantages of location as well. First, because it is easier for the other agencies to access CRITFC, those agencies will discuss matters of importance to an individual tribe with CRITFC staff members. If there is any indication given as to the tribal position on the issue, the agency then considers this as "consultation" with the affected tribe of tribes.

Secondly, the CRITFC staff makes very rare visits to the individual reservations, in fact some staff members have never visited some reservations. It is unlikely that those staff members ever develop a true appreciation for what salmon truly mean to the Indian people they represent.

There is a substantial political advantage to be gained on some fishery issues when all four treaty tribes present a unified voice through CRITFC. An example of this is the recently completed U.S.-Canada negotiations. This, of course, requires that all four tribes agree on a position. As you will recall, unanimity is needed for CRITFC to take an action. Also, remember that only one commissioner from each tribe is needed for a quorum. Since some actions require relatively quick action, it is necessary that each commissioner be up to speed on virtually every issue as he may be the only one available to make the

burneth with fire and brimstone which is the second death."

If you tried the rest (alcohol counseling, drug programs) try the best, Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever. Isaiah 43:11 "I, even I, am the Lord; and besides me there is not other savior" Isaiah 45:22 "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else." Matthew 11:28 "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me: for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden light." John 14:6 "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father but by me."

May God touch your hearts to tell your children what is truth. May god bless you and remember Jesus is the reason for the season!

Easton Aguilar
Warm Springs

quorum. It is unlikely that each commissioner can track every issue. The CRITFC quorum situation needs review by the tribes to assure that each tribe has adequate and accurate representation of its interests.

The political advantage of unification may be lessened as the issues become more localized and affect the individual tribes differently. Topics such as land use practices in ceded areas and other similar issues should be dealt with by the tribes on a government-to-government basis so that this important relationship is not reduced. For the most part this has been the situation. As the CRITFC staff has developed and taken on new issues, some more remotely related to fisheries than others, grey areas of representation have developed as well.

The technical fisheries assistance provided by CRITFC to the tribes has undergone considerable change since the organization was formed. There has been a move away from CRITFC providing "on the ground" assistance such as help with spawning ground surveys, etc. At the same time, the tribal staffs have been asked to provide increasing amounts of information to the CRITFC staff. This has led some tribal biologists to ask, who is assisting who. While this is being a bit harsh on CRITFC it is a situation that needs resolution and understanding from all parties.

In short, I feel there is a real need for an organization like CRITFC but there are always pitfalls which can cause problems. One such problem which can arise and at times appears to be starting with CRITFC is "bureaucratic autonomy." In other words, the organization takes on a life and purpose of its own, irrespective of the wishes of those who established it. This can be avoided and the other problems discussed above resolved by increasing communication between CRITFC and the tribal governments and staffs. Also, it appears that periodic review of, and clearer definition of, CRITFC's role is necessary to assure satisfactory representation of tribal interests.

Streamside management shows favorable results

Streams on the Warm Springs reservation are showing signs of improvement with an increased number of migrating fish and an increase in the number of redds.

Much of the improvement in those streams is due to better streamside management. Focused on improving fish survival, habitat restoration has gained much attention. Stream bankages have been removed and modified logging techniques have allowed shrubbery and trees to remain for increased survival. Water temperature, redd sites and available food has improved



Geo-Quiz

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Miller

Here's another chance to identify this geologic land formation located on the Warm Springs reservation. Correctly identify it and win a year's subscription to Spilyay Tymoo for yourself or a friend. The number to call with the answer is 553-1644 or 553-1161, ext. 274.

Fair teaches scientific process

by Lenora Starr

Fourteen students from the Alternative Education program participated in the science fair Thursday December 6, 1984. This is the third year that the science fair has been in progress.

"This is an excellent program. The learning activities and the educational development of learning how to come up with a hypothesis, an observation of the problem and experimenting to come up with a solution is an excellent learning device," said Robert Hastings, Department Chairman of Alternative Education program. Hastings also expressed that this science fair was teaching responsibility in that the students must devise a plan and care for this science projects.

The science fair came about when Ann Card, the program director of the American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES), asked if the Warm Springs Alternative Education Program would like to take part in the science fair program which then brought about a meeting and an affirmative answer. The

following year in the spring of 1981-1982 the first science fair for the Alternative Ed. Program was held.

The objective of the science fair is to motivate young Indian students to make career choices in technical and scientific fields.

Approximately 25 schools in the United States participate in the AISES program and of all the students that participate an overall winner is chosen to represent the AISES at the International level. This year the winner will go to Louisiana. Last year's winner was Veronica Smith of Warm Springs.

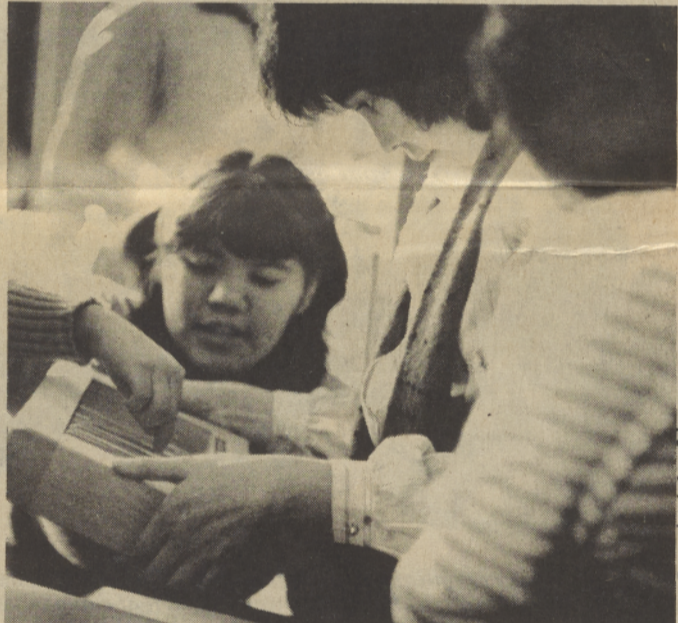
Each student was judged in five categories which include chemistry, biology, botany, be-

havioral and physical science.

Because there were only fourteen students, five categories and three place winners, each student that participated received a prize.

There was a good amount of foot traffic going through the alternative Ed. center to view the students projects.

Some of the projects that were developed by the students included experiments to prove what type of wood burns the hottest, and what different effects a camera shutter has on the quality of photographs. An excellent display by Josette Solomon on how lightness and darkness affects the development of the salmon embryo claimed a first place prize.



Josette Solomon, Alternative Education student, explained her science fair project, *The Affect of Light and Dark on the Development of Salmon Embryo*, to tribal employee Pinky Beymer.

Citizenship awards given

Citizenship awards for the month of November were presented to students at Warm Springs Elementary. Students receiving recognition include: Kindergarten-Ramona Sam, Amber Macy; First Grade-Megan Ortega, Jamie Winsor, Marlin Miller; Second grade-

Little Fawn Suppan, Heien Clements, Isabel Warrens; Third Grade-Ellis Langley, Arlissa Rhoan; Fourth grade-Preston Eagleheart, Sheylene Boise, The-da Charley; Fifth grade-Matthew Smith, Coreen Thomas, Esse Lawson; Sixth grade-Leon Chase and Grant Clements.

Howlak Tichum

Myrtle Yahtin Frank

Tribal elder and matriarch Myrtle Frank, age 91, died at her home in Simnasho on December 13.

Mrs. Frank was born in 1893 to Dr. Jim Yahtin and Yes-Ses-Si Wilson Yahtin. She had resided for most of her life on the Warm Springs reservation. She is preceded in death by her first husband Howard Patt in 1918 and by her second husband Charlie Frank in 1939.

Mrs. Frank was known for her participation as a tribal food gatherer for the traditional feasts held annually. She raised her family to value education, to learn the contemporary life so they would be able to function in today's society but she also taught them the traditional Indian life values and the methods she used were spiritual. She was known throughout the Northwest for her open hospitality for all people. She held the respect and love of many people. She raised her sons,

three of whom are presently tribal leaders, to be strong leaders. Mrs. Frank was an enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes and a member of the Simnasho Longhouse.

Mrs. Frank is survived by four generations of direct descendants numbering over 200. She is survived by four sons, Olney Patt, Sr; Delbert Frank, Sr.; Jacob Frank, Sr.; and Alvis Frank; three daughters, Lydia Murphy, Margaret Suppan, and stepdaughter Marena Miller; and a sister Annie Yahtin all of the Warm Springs reservation. She was preceded in death by two sons, Atkins Frank in 1977 and Theodore Wilson Frank in 1968 and one daughter, Nora Johnson in 1978.

Dressing ceremonies were held at the Simnasho Longhouse December 13 with tribal overnight ceremonies following at the Longhouse. Burial was at the Simnasho Cemetery on December 14.

Legal Notice

Carolyn A. Selam
Petitioner
vs.
William B. Selam
Summons
Case No. DO213-84

You are hereby notified that a petition for the dissolution of your marriage has been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice, you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for 10:00 a.m. on January 14, 1985, at the Warm Springs Tribal Court. All of the facts of the case will be heard at this hearing, including evidence you wish to present.

Christmas gift idea

Christmas just wouldn't be Christmas without a red and white stocking filled to the brim with nuts, small toys, candy canes, and fresh western-grown navel oranges. Although now more readily available than in the early 1900s when the first limited shipments were made

from California to eastern markets, the navel oranges is still considered a special holiday treat. A couple of tangerines add a nice surprise. Holly gives a finishing touch to this gift for children. . . or those on your list who are "young at heart."



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Becky Quinn (front) and Georgette Clements weigh and measure migrating smolts trapped at the mouth of the Warm Springs River. Data is used to estimate populations and get an idea of carrying capacity of the stream.