

Nusux Snwit Fish Talk

Higher return expected

by Cris Stainbrook



take similar action soon.

After a two month sabbatical from writing this column, I have picked up the pen again and fully intend to meet the ever so strict deadline imposed by the Spilyay staff.

Rather than immediately climbing upon my soap box and waxing at length on a single topic, it is probably better that I ease back into this writing thing. So here are some bits and pieces.

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The treaty winter fishing season is currently underway in the Columbia River. The fishing effort and catches have been light. The catch is primarily steelhead with a few sturgeon being taken.

The state compact, which sets the season, adopted a March 21 closing date for the season which began February 1. As in past seasons the Confederated Tribes have taken action to close the season earlier. The early closure is to prevent the commercial harvest of spring chinook prior to the First Fish Ceremony and Root Feast.

The tribal organizations are to be commended for holding to their traditional values despite increasing economic pressures. This year the Warm Springs Tribal Council passed a resolution to close the fishery on March 10. The other three treaty tribes are expected to

Columbia River spring chinook runs were the topic of a session at the recent American Fisheries Society meeting. The question being posed rhetorically was, "Can upriver spring chinook stocks survive?" This is a problem that has been on many biologists' minds in light of the decline in run size in recent years.

Topics of discussion during the session dealt with transporting juvenile chinook downstream, disease problems, stress on the fish as they migrated to the ocean and the genetic ability of the chinook stocks to adapt to the changed river system. Each talk stressed the importance of the inter-relationship of the topics. The conclusion was that upriver spring chinook stocks will survive. However, in order for that to be insured, everything that affects their survival must be optimized toward survival.

This spring's Columbia River run is projected by region biologists to be around 50,000 chinook. That estimate is similar to the 1983 and 1984 runs. The 1986 spring run should reflect the benefits of increased flows for fish passage at the mainstream Columbia River dams. Increased numbers of spring chinook will also result from habitat restoration and run sizes

should begin to increase substantially.

The 1985 Deschutes River spring chinook run is expected to be stronger than last year's. The 1984 run tallied 2,253 adult chinook; 3,944 adults are expected to enter the Deschutes in 1985. The difference in the two years is the higher expected return to Round Butte Hatchery and Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery. The wild escapement into the Warm Springs should be similar to 1984 when the Deschutes River was closed to fishing for spring chinook.

In the near future the run into the Deschutes should continue to increase. The hatchery returns are projected to be better and wild fish production has increased over previous years. Barring environmental catastrophe, like El Nino, it is unlikely that a fishing closure on Deschutes River spring chinook will be necessary in the future.

Preservation league planning conference at KNT

The Historic Preservation League of Oregon recently announced plans of a conference on "Native American History and Cultural Resource Management in Oregon at Kah-Nee-Ta resort April 19 through 21. The League expressed interest that the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs co-sponsor the conference.

Several topics for discussion are planned. Those mentioned were traditional history of Oregon, which is an overview of Native American life and cultural patterns before the advent of the settler population. This will include regional surveys of the different tribes attending the conference in the geographical area later known as Oregon.



Geo Quiz

Correct identification of the location of this geo-quiz will result in a subscription for the caller or a friend. Call Spilyay Tymoo at 553-1644 or 553-1161, ext. 274 Tuesday March 5 after 8:00 a.m. with your answer.

Another topic mentioned was the reservation as a community and will include discussions of the social, economic and political aspects of reservation living and the desire to preserve a balance between contemporary cultural and traditional lifestyles.

The final topic is cultural resource management and will discuss the native American cultural resource issues and management priorities. These will include, but not limited to, the identification and preservation of food sites; surface survey of archaeological sites and cultural management and economic development opportunities and conflicts.

In a letter to Tribal Council chairman Zane Jackson, League president Cathy Galbraith stated that the "spring event is a valuable opportunity to bring together many different groups who have an interest in preservation and cultural studies such as elementary and secondary school teachers, college educators in anthropology, archae-

ology and landscape architecture, native plant societies, historic/preservation organizations, resource management planners, public agencies and the general public with an interest in Native American and traditional history of the area." Look for additional conference information in future editions.

Fundraising planned

The Warm Springs Rodeo Association has planned a taco sale to be held Tuesday, March 5, 1985 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Agency Longhouse. Cost for meal will be \$2.50.

Association representative Ro-

sie Tom stated at this time the sale will be held pending Tribal Council approval for use of the Longhouse. Watch for signs at the post office, Macy's store, Community Center and other prominent places.

Commission recommendations not widely favored

The Presidential Commission on Indian Reservation economic's presented numerous recommendations in its final report. The report has met with much adverse publicity and is not widely favored. Following is a list of those recommendations.

*Congress repudiate a 1953 resolution terminating government services to 109 tribes;

*Tribal governments modernize constitutions to separate judicial powers from political interference, and separate their executive and legislative branches;

*Tribes separate corporate business functions from political or management interferences by tribal governments;

*A law allowing appellate review of tribal court decisions to the federal court system if constitutional or statutory rights are involved;

*A law creating an Indian Trust Services Administration (ITSA) for "protection of Indian resources, rather than management;"

*Tribes who chose not to contract or participate in a voluntary formula block grant program be provided with continuing program, services from other agencies, except for trust services;

*Allow the Bureau of Land

Management and Minerals Management Service to conduct land surveys and resource record-keeping under the ITSA;

*The Bureau of Indian Affairs, in the interim to ITSA creation, be directed to "exercise its trust responsibilities in a manner conducive to supporting tribal resources development and marketing;"

*The Interior Secretary convene a water resources summit conference including state, local and tribal governments to establish a water rights mediative process and explore approaches to water resources marketing and development;

*The president create a National Commission on Indian Business Development, chaired by the vice president;

*Federal agencies coordinate on ways to simplify and make uniform application procedures for loans and grants;

*Congress pass legislation to allow tribes to hold referenda of Indian and non-Indian voters within reservations on whether to accept the exclusive tribal taxation authority and responsibility for providing public services;

*Tribal governments make private ownership or private management of tribal enterprises an objective;

*The exemption of federally

recognized tribes from Securities and Exchange Commission requirements to the same extent as state and local governments;

*The Indian Tax Status Act be amended to provide tribal governments the same tax exemptions as state and local governments;

*The BIA, with tribal concurrence, contract as many of the BIA trust fund's operations and management functions as possible to private fund managers'

*Tribes be given the choice of investing in a privately contracted investment fund or in local financial institutions, subject to federal protecting trust fund assets and income;

*Creation of an independent Indian Venture Capital Fund (s) to provide loans and take equity positions in partnership with Indian businesses. It would be capitalized with private sector subscriptions matched on limited basis by money previously used to support BIA economic development activities;

*Amendments to the Indian Finance Act so private financial institutions may contract for administrative functions as well as make loans, etc.;

*The Indian Loan Guaranty Fund be amended to provide for guarantees to underwriters of surety bonds, to a maximum extent of 50 percent, and pri-

vate underwriters—rather than the BIA—make the underwriting determination.

*Tribal governments exercise sovereignty to enhance opportunities for Indians business and improve the climate for private sector investment;

*Tribal governments provide notice through their legislative processes that defense to sovereign immunity will be invoked only in cases where trust assets, or trust income not expressly waived, are involved;

*Tribal governments link construction of infrastructure to private sector business development;

*Tribal governments encourage business planning activity meeting the goals of both financial profitability and social acceptability;

*BIA economic development funds be used to support creation of private sector Indian business development centers to provide technical assistance to existing and potential Indian businesses;

*Tribes explore ways to overcome problems of fractionated heirship land;

*BIA economic development funds be used to create independent private sector Indian business development corporations that can sponsor, or finance, privately owned Indian business enterprises on or near reservations;

*The Davis-Bacon Act be amended to exempt firms doing construction work on reservations or tribal lands;

*Give tribes the option of excluding National Labor Relations Act jurisdiction over collective bargaining matters that deter Indian preference in employment;

*Allow tribes a "right-to-work" option under the Taft-Hartley Act;

*Tribes focus training programs on private sector labor markets;

*The president's order creating the National Commission on Indian Business Development provide for a government-wide Indian procurement target of \$1 billion within five years, to be achieved through cumulative increments of \$200 million per year, starting in fiscal year 1985;

*The Buy-Indian Acts be amended to extend to any types of federal procurement;

*The Buy-Indian Act regulations be revised to include as eligible any Indian business either majority Indian-owned, with Indian management control or with two-thirds or more Indian employment;

Wills are important

Many people strive diligently to accumulate and preserve property during their lifetime. A surprisingly large number of people, however, die without making wills and therefore, without making provision for future security of their families or the conservation and protection of their property. Consequently, they forfeit the many important advantages that a will can provide.

In the absence of a will, which provides specific instruction for its distribution, the property of a deceased person will go by law to those designated in the statutes of descent and distribution, which vary from state to state. If the law is going to distribute the property to the landowner's satisfaction that is all that is necessary. However, it is an inflexible method and merely provides a

basic pattern for the distribution of property where the owner has neglected to make a valid will. In many instances, the owner desires a different distribution, and that can only be accomplished by a properly drawn will.

Many of us are familiar with the problems which are created when an Indian owner of trust or restricted land or inherited interests dies intestate (without a will.) As many as fifteen or twenty or more new owners may be added to the ownership cards where the decedent died without a wife or children and the estate descended to his collateral heirs. In this way, title is further fractionated, control is drastically weakened, and frequently, the property becomes less desirable.

The making of a will does nor will not, of itself, eliminate the heirship dilemma. However, it is an effective tool for controlling the problem and at the same time, it offers a way to carry out the true wishes of the landowner.

Court appearance noted

Minnie L. Barnett, Petitioner VS

Timothy G. Barnett, Respondent
Summons—Case No. D031-85

To: Timothy G. Barnett

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 9 a.m. on March 22, 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.

You must appear to present your argument or the other side will automatically win. The petitioner, Minnie

L. Barnett, would then be given all that the petitioner has asked for in the petition for dissolution.

The petitioner will be present at the hearing. If you desire to personally argue your side of the case, you may have a legal aide, spokesperson or attorney with you. If you cannot be present, but want to be represented, you may have a legal aide, spokesperson or attorney appear on your behalf at your expense.

If you have any questions, you should seek legal advice immediately.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1985.

Judge of the Warm Springs Tribal Court

Community Center Calendar

March 1-2	12 & under boys, girls basketball tourney
March 11	Li'l Miss Warm Springs jackpot bingo, 6:30 pm
March 14	Gardening program, 7:00 p.m.
March 22	Kid's party, 2:00 p.m. Dance, 8:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.
March 23-24	Sixteen and under basketball tourney
March 25	Little boys, girls basketball fundraising bingo, 6:30 p.m.
March 26	Foosball tournament, 3:00 p.m. Easter basketmaking, bring own baskets, 12 noon
March 28	Pool tournament, 3:00 p.m.
March 29	Dance, 8:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.
March 30	Easter program
March 30-31	Eighteen and under basketball tournament

Church Services

St. Williams Catholic Church
Warm Springs
Matthew Crotty, Father
Confession prior to Mass
Sunday Mass begins at 8:30 a.m.

Reorganized Church of
Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints
Elder, Clint Jacks
Tel.: 475-6616
Worship - 10:00 a.m.

Warm Springs
United Presbyterian Church

Tel.: 553-1237
Sunday Worship - 10:00 a.m.
Communion and Healing: Thursday, 7:00 p.m.

Warm Springs
Full Gospel Church
Orin Johnson, Pastor
Sunday School - 10:00 a.m.
Worship Services - 11:00 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service - 7:30 p.m.
Bible Study - Wednesday - 7:30 p.m.
Young People's Service, Friday - 7:30 p.m.

Warm Springs Baptist Church
Allen Elston, Pastor
Tel.: 553-1267
Sunday School - 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship - 10:00 a.m.
Bible Study: Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.