

CRITFC NEWS—

Idaho loses decision in court

Portland—In a one-line decision Monday morning, federal district judge Edward Leavy denied Idaho's motion to stop Columbia River tribal harvest of 3,300 ceremonial and subsistence spring chinook. Leavy will issue a longer opinion mid-week.

"The judge's decision confirms that contentions by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) and the Idaho Attorney General regarding mainstem Columbia Fisheries are unfounded," said Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission Executive Director S. Timothy Wapato.

Alleging that the tribe and Oregon and Washington had made a secret deal to allow the tribal harvest, Idaho last week asked the federal court to issue a restraining order. Idaho officials

that the subsistence and ceremonial harvest would jeopardize the spring chinook run returning to Idaho streams and hatcheries.

Biologists for Oregon and the Tribes testified at a lengthy Portland hearing on Friday that tribal harvest of 3,300 spring chinook did not pose a conservation problem and that the 1985 spring chinook run would be about 20,000 or more than in recent past years. The estimated 1985 return of these upriver spring chinook—those that pass Bonneville Dam on their way to upstream spawning areas—is 70,000 to 90,000.

In terms of culture and religion, spring chinook are the most important for Columbia River tribes. Only ceremonial and subsistence fishing for spring chinook has taken place in recent years because there haven't been

enough for a commercial harvest. Over the past eight years, the annual subsistence and ceremonial catch of spring chinook has averaged about 2,900.

Today's decision vindicates the four treaty tribes' and Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission's statement of facts surrounding circumstances surrounding fisheries management in the Columbia River basin," Wapato said. The tribes are the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakima.

Idaho officials have also been alleging that Columbia River tribes overharvested steelhead on the mainstem Columbia in 1984 and therefore caused a poor 1984-85 steelhead return to the Salmon River in southeastern Idaho. CRITFC used IDFG's own documents to show that most Salmon River in southeastern Idaho. CRITFC used IDFG's own documents to show that most Salmon River steelhead released in 1983 that would have returned in 1984-85 were infected with IHN virus and died before they reached Lower Granit, the first dam on their downstream migration.

Despite full knowledge of the problem, IDFG not only failed to inform fish managers and the public about the disease and its decimating effect, but led Idaho sportsmen and sport-related businesses to expect a steelhead bonanza in 1984-85. Scapegoating the tribes for the Salmon River failure is an apparent IDFG effort to avoid its own responsibility and escape the anger of a disappointed Idaho constituency.

"The tribe and CRITFC hope that IDFG will now put its efforts toward long-range improvement of Columbia Basin fisheries, which can only be achieved through cooperative co-management with the tribes and the states of Oregon and Washington. We repeat our longstanding invitation that Idaho participate affirmatively in that mutual cause," Wapato concluded.



Enjoy the Sun

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Leno-Baker

Headstart classes were able to move some of their activities outdoor recently to enjoy the warm weather. One such activity was playing in the sand box.

Energy questions answered

Q. I keep hearing that it's bad to burn green wood in my wood stove or fireplace. What is green wood and why shouldn't I burn it?

A. Green wood isn't the color green. It's wood that was recently cut and hasn't had time to dry out.

Green wood has more moisture in it than seasoned wood that has been properly air dried. Therefore, much of the potential energy (heat) from the wood is used to boil and evaporate this excess moisture in the wood. Thus you get less heat from green wood than from seasoned wood.

The excess moisture in green wood lowers the combustion temperature. This lowered temperature causes incomplete combustion, which causes more air pollution. Another drawback to green wood is that excess moisture dilutes combustible gases and carries them up the

chimney where they condense and form creosote.

Q. Since insulating my floor I have had problems with the pipes freezing in my crawl space, even though they insulated. Is it safe to close off the vents to my crawl space to prevent it from getting so cold?

A. You can safely close off the vents in winter, provided you protect the crawl space from sources of moisture. Foundations allow moisture that may be in crawl spaces to escape to the outside.

Cold winter air doesn't hold much moisture, so where you live there's little danger of moisture from the air condensing in the warmer crawl space. A vapor barrier on the warm side of the underfloor insulation will prevent moist air from inside the house from migrating through the floor to the crawl space. To prevent moisture migration from the ground, lay polyethylene

plastic over the ground.

Even with these devices in place, check the crawl space periodically during the winter for signs of moisture. If you close foundation vents over the winter, be sure you remember to open them again in April to prevent structural dry rot.

People who live in warmer, wetter parts of the state would be wise not to close their vents. And on the south coast, for example, insulated water pipes probably never will freeze even if the house is unheated all winter.

Q. In a recent column you told a reader that it is best to orient a sunspace within 30 degrees of true south. Is true south different from the direction that a compass points?

A. Yes, it is. A compass points to magnetic south, but the sun operates according to true south. To determine whether you have a good site for a solar device,

you need to adjust for the difference.

In most of Oregon, true south is actually 20 degrees east of magnetic south. In many communities, the streets offer a clue. The north-south streets are generally oriented to the "true" rather than the "magnetic."

Here's how you can make the adjustment using a compass. The north arrow is usually red. The other end points south. Face in the general direction of south. Move your body and line up the north arrow so that it points directly through your body to the north magnetic pole. You'll be facing magnetic south. Turn your body to the east until the north arrow points to 20 degrees. You are now facing true south.

Oregon State University Extension energy agents and specialists will answer energy questions to Energy Answers, OSU, Corvallis, Oregon 97331. Include your name, address, and phone number. The OSU Extension Energy program is conducted in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Energy with funding from Bonneville Power Administration and the U.S. Department of Energy.



Geo Quiz

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Miller

Location of the Geo-Quiz from the last issue of Spilyay Tymoo remains unknown. If you can correctly identify its whereabouts call 553-1644 or 553-1161, ext. 274 Tuesday April 30 after 8:00 a.m.

COCC returns funds to taxpayers

The proposed \$9.7 million 1985-86 operating budget for Central Oregon Community College received a final look by Board members at their meeting April 10.

The proposed budget is 17 percent greater than the current year's \$8.3 million budget and within the six percent tax base approved by law without voter approval.

President Fred Boyle presented a program of expenditures that would allow the college to return funds to local taxpayers. Based on these recommendations, Directors took the first step in returning funds to taxpayers as proposed earlier this year.

\$100,000 will be "returned" by not levying that portion of taxes needed to retire COCC's general obligation bonds. This amounts to about 4½ cents per \$1,000 of true cash value.

The Board approved reserving \$100,000 until the sales tax issue is resolved and also allocated \$100,000 for instructional equipment for the Applied Science Division. Major curriculum changes have been made in

the vocational-technical area to meet training needs of business and industry.

The budget will be approved on May 8, with the public hearing and adoption set for June 12.

Howlak Tichum

Jackson Mitchell

Jackson Mitchell, 34, enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs died April 22 in a car accident north of Maupin, Oregon at the intersection of highways 197 and 216.

Mitchell was a lifelong resident of Warm Springs. He attended schools in the Warm Springs area. He worked at Warm Springs Forest Products Industry as a planer chain puller. He had worked over eight years at the mill. During his younger years he was active as a wardancer. He was a member of the Mitchell drum.

Mitchell is survived by his parents, Art and Bernice Mitchell; five brothers, Isaac, Tony, Rodney, Robinson and Eric Mitchell, four sisters, Gloria Rhoades, Nadine Calica, Elfreda and Tonya Mitchell; a stepbrother Terry Tafoya of Seattle, Washington and a step-sister Linda David.

Tribal dressing ceremonies were held at the Agency Longhouse Wednesday, April 23 with Nelson Wallulatum officiating. Tribal overnight ceremonies followed at the Agency Longhouse. Burial was Thursday, April 24 with sunrise ceremonies at 5 a.m. at the Dry Creek Cemetery.

Melvin Bennally

Lance Corporal Melvin Bennally, Jr., 22, was born December 1, 1962 in Shiprock, New Mexico, to Melvin and Flora T. (Osborne) Bennally, Sr. He died in August, 1984. His body was discovered in an irrigation ditch on March 30.

He moved to the Fort Hall area with his parents as a young boy, receiving his grade school education in Blackfoot; his junior high school in Aloha, Oregon. He graduated from Highland High School in 1981. On May 29, 1981 he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, completed his boot camp training at San Diego, California; received his radio operator course and Electronics Communication training at Twentynine Palms, California. He was then transferred to Korea; then to Okinawa and Japan, returning to the United States where he received his honorable discharge. At the time of his death he was in the United States Marine Corps Reserve in the Special Communications Division.

Bennally was active in the Fort Hall Boxing Club; enjoyed baseball; basketball and horse back riding and assisted his uncle in round-up work.

He was a member of the Fort Hall Episcopal Mission Church.

He is survived by his mother, Flora T. Osborne; four sisters, Mrs. Neville (Andrea) Dunn; Louida Bennally; Tina Bennally; and Patricia Guzman; two brothers, Hank Palmer of Warm Springs, Oregon and Clarence Bennally, Sr. His grandmother, Mary (Scott) Bennally; several uncles, aunts, nieces and nephews. He was preceded in death by his father, two brothers and a sister.

Funeral services were Tuesday, April 9 at the Fort Hall Episcopal Mission House, on Mission Road, with Richard Mendez, officiating.

Burial was in the family plot in the Gibson Cemetery, with military ritualistic services conducted by Pocatello Chapter No. 3, Disabled American Veterans, Clifton Gollighugh, Commander.



Pretending with pantomime

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Students practice pantomime under instruction of Central Oregon Mime Troup members during assembly at Warm Springs Elementary. Pictured (left to right) Phoebe LaRose, Erica Fuller and Wayne Gilbert.

Church Services

Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha
Warm Springs
Reverend Leo F. Weckerle
Confession prior to Mass
Sunday Mass begins at 8:30 a.m.

Warm Springs Presbyterian Church
James P. McGugin, Interim Pastor
Tel.: 553-1237
Sunday Worship and Church School 10:00 a.m.
(Lord's Supper—First Sunday)

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.

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.

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