

Continued from page 1

Water code enforced

minimum stream flow of 51 cfs on Mill Creek (reference point below Potters Pond) are not being met. This minimum flow was established to allow for Spring chinook salmon passage and spawning into the upper Mill Creek system. This minimum flow for the last half of August and through mid October was established under the adopted Water Management Plan.

"The current flow (August 22) is at 34 cfs and tribal fisheries biologists and technicians have recommended that the 10 cfs taken out of the creek by the Mill Creek Irrigation System be

turned off to allow for increased flow into the stream. This action has been confirmed by Tribal Council today (August 26).

Based on the above recommendations and the Water Management Plan, we will be closing the head gate on the main diversion August 30. We will keep in touch with the Water Master to see when we can again divert water into the irrigation system.

"In the meantime, we will use this opportunity to do the reconstruction work on the diversions as was indicated in our February meeting.

Buff elementary supplies

The Supply list for Buff Elementary includes the following items: one box 16-24 small crayons, number two pencils, pink pearl eraser, one four ounce

bottle of Elmer's glue, one 12 inch ruler, one blue or black ball point pen, one red pen or pencil, college rule (3/8 inch) notebook paper.

Leukemia virus fatal to cats



by Donna Behrend

Having just lost two cats to an illness for which I could do nothing, I strongly suggest that you have your cat tested for and vaccinated against the highly contagious feline leukemia virus infection. Doing so when the cat is at least 12 weeks old may save you heartache and save your cat from needless suffering. A recently developed vac-

ination, "Leukocell," unavailable before late 1984, may determine the length of your cat's life.

According to veterinarian literature, this disease was unknown 20 years ago. Now, however, it is considered a leading cause of pet cat deaths. Persistently infected cats rarely live more than three years. With the disease come other complications such as anemia, pneumonia and lymphosarcoma, which is always fatal. The list of associated illnesses goes on and on.

The disease is found primarily in saliva, but is also found in urine and feces of infected cats. Usually the virus is passed through licking, biting and sneezing. The virus is not hardy, surviving only two or three minutes in their and only two or three days in a moist environment other than living cells.

Food bowls and litter pans can also be a source of infection.

Young cats, less than 12 weeks of age, and older, stressed or sick cats are most susceptible to the disease. Cats that live in multiple-cat households or are allowed to roam outdoors may become infected.

It is difficult to diagnose a cat with the disease. The symptoms vary, ranging anywhere from depression, fever, loss of appetite and swollen glands. However, blood tests have been developed that enable a veterinarian to test a cat. The test cost about \$20.

If the cat tests positive, it does not necessarily mean the cat will die. If the cat is healthy, there is a 40 percent chance that it will reject the virus and recover from the infection. About 30 percent of cats that test positive develop recurring infections. Persistent

infections inevitably result in death. Another 30 percent of cats neither reject the virus nor develop a persistent infection. These are called "latent carriers." These cats are a source of infection for other cats. It does no good to vaccinate cats that test positive.

If a cat tests negative for the disease, it does not necessarily mean that cat won't become infected in the future. However, for the protection of the cat, it is best to vaccinate. Vaccinations are \$15 for the first shot and \$10 each for the subsequent two. The second shot should be given about three weeks after the first and the booster should be given three to four months after the second shot. The cat should receive a booster shot every year thereafter.

Steelhead Trout Protection Act "dead"

"The bill is dead—unofficially," says tribal lobbyist Mark Phillips of Senate Bill 954. Hearings heard in July showed opposition to the bill by all but one witness. Opposing it were representatives from the Department of Interior, the Department of Justice, various tribes and environmental concerns.

Introduced April 18, 1985 to the U.S. Congress by Washington State Senator Slade Gorton, Senate Bill S. 954 "provides for additional protection of steelhead trout as a game fish."

"The Steelhead Trout Protection Act," states that steelhead trout constitute a valuable and popular recreational fishery resource which citizens of the State of Washington wish decommercialized.

It is further stated in the bill, "United States Federal Court decisions affecting the Pacific Northwest which have interpreted certain treaties with Indian tribes to allow Indian fishermen to harvest and market steelhead trout commercially, have had significant and adverse effects on sport fishing on the economies of the affected states, and on the ability of the effected states to manage steelhead trout effectively and uniformly; and the right to license sportsmen to fish for steelhead trout on Indian lands may well be more valuable to Indian tribes than is a commercial fishery for steelhead trout. It is the purpose of the Act to decommercialize the taking, possession, transportation or sale of steelhead trout, in accordance with the desires of the citizens of the State of Washington, as expressed in the statewide vote of approval of Washington State Initiative 456 on November 6, 1984.

Testimony of Harold Culpus on behalf of The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs regarding senate bill 954 follows:

"Senator Gorton and members of the Committee, my name is Harold Culpus. I am chairman of the Warm Springs Fish and Wildlife Committee and am speaking today on behalf of the Confederated Tribes of the

Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon in opposition to Senate Bill 954, the so-called Steelhead Trout Protection Act.

"Senate Bill 954 is the same bill that was introduced in 1981. We opposed the 1981 bill and we oppose this bill. As is often the case, the name of this bill has nothing to do with its purpose. The Steelhead Trout Protection Act does not protect steelhead. Instead, it reallocates a portion of the steelhead harvest from treaty Indian fishermen to non-Indian sportsmen. The bill accomplishes that by abrogating treaty Indian fishing rights for steelhead.

"The Warm Springs Tribes hold off-reservation fishing rights reserved in the 1855 Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon. We are, therefore, one of the several dozen Pacific Northwest tribes whose treaty rights would be abrogated if this legislation becomes law.

"It is the firm and unwavering belief of the Warm Springs people that there is not now, never has been and never will be any justification for unilateral abrogation by the United States Congress of all or any part of our 1855 Treaty. The Treaty is the foundation of our existence. It is our guarantee of survival as a separate and sovereign people. Accordingly, we will do everything in our power and use every resource available to us to defeat legislation aimed at revoking the bargain struck between the Warm Springs people and the United States Government in 1855.

"In short, the Warm Springs Tribe opposes SB 954, first and foremost because it would destroy a right we have held as a people since time immemorial and which we reserved for our use in perpetuity in the Treaty of 1855. There can be no defensible justification for such a taking, and certainly the Steelhead Trout Protection Act offers none. For that reason alone SB 954 must be defeated.

"Another reason this bill should be defeated is that it is totally unnecessary. The bill claims to "protect" steelhead, yet the undisputed biological data show that steelhead are receiving all the protection they

need. How else do you account for the fact that the steelhead runs into the upper Columbia River and its tributaries have reached record-breaking levels in the last several years, and are expected to get even bigger? These runs are getting larger even though the fish must pass through the mainstem treaty Indian commercial gillnet fishery and non-Indian sports fisheries and tribal subsistence fisheries both on the mainstem and on the tributaries. With steelhead runs into the upper Columbia River the size we are now seeing, it is obvious that Columbia River steelhead do not need SB 954 to insure their continued existence. The fish are doing quite nicely without it.

"In our 1981 testimony, we pointed out the success the Warm Springs Tribe has had in co-managing the very important Deschutes River summer steelhead run with the State of Oregon. We pointed out in 1981 that the non-Indian sports catch of Deschutes River steelhead during most of the period between 1970 and 1980 was the largest in Oregon, ahead of more than ninety (90) other steelhead producing streams.

"Since 1981, the Deschutes River summer steelhead run has grown even larger. The 1983 steelhead run was believed to be the largest on record. It is important to note that this record-breaking run reached the Deschutes River after passing through the mainstem Columbia River treaty Indian commercial gillnet fishery which, in 1983, was fishing without the eight inch mesh restriction for the first time since the mid-1970's. Obviously, dropping the eight inch mesh restrictions, which increased the commercial take of steelhead, had no adverse effect on the Deschutes River steelhead run. The 1984 run was slightly lower than 1983, largely because of fewer Idaho-origin strays entering the Deschutes River. This year's run is expected to be similar to the 1984 and 1983 runs.

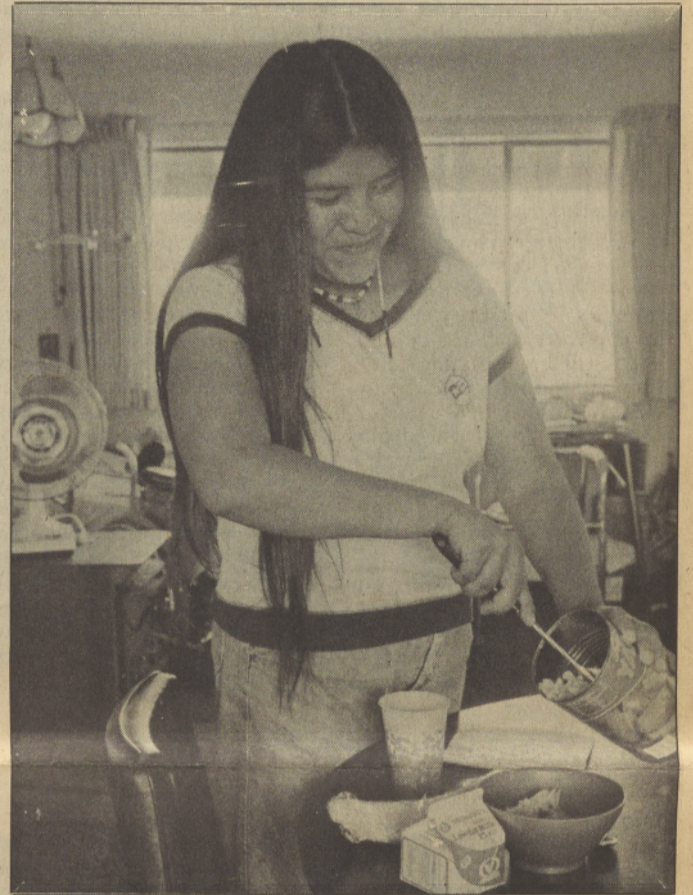
"The Deschutes River steelhead resource, which is in the best shape of historic times, should be made even stronger by two new enhancement pro-

jects. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in cooperation with the Warm Springs Tribe is planning projects to introduce summer steelhead stocks into previously unseeded areas of the White River and Trout Creek, two tributaries of the Deschutes River. If these projects go forward as expected, 3,000 to 4,000 steelhead spawners will be added to the Deschutes River run.

"The current success and excellent future of the Deschutes River steelhead run is a result of close cooperation between the Warm Springs Tribe and the State of Oregon. The major production of Deschutes River steelhead occurs on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. The wild fish spawn in the Warm Springs River, Shitike Creek and the Deschutes River bordering the Reservation. The hatchery fish come from the Round Butte Hatchery on the Deschutes River where it forms the Reservation's eastern boundary. The Tribe and the State also share the harvest of Deschutes River Steelhead. In recent years, tribal members and non-Indian sportsmen on the Deschutes have harvested roughly equal shares of the steelhead resource. Even the, the non-Indian sports catch is one of the largest in Oregon.

"I point out the success we have had with cooperative Tribal-State management on the Deschutes River for two reasons. First, by working together instead of fighting one another, the Tribe and the State have built one of the largest and most successful treaty and non-treaty steelhead fisheries in the Pacific Northwest. Second, our experience with the State in co-managing the steelhead resource for the benefit of both treaty and non-treaty fishermen shows that the two groups do not always have to be in conflict.

"The Warm Springs Tribe firmly believes that if all parties interested in protecting and preserving the steelhead resource work together to restore the habitat and enhance the resource, there will be plenty of fish for everyone. Senator Gorton and Committee members, if you agree with this approach, which we believe is the only sensible approach, you will let this bill die here and now so that we can get on with the important business of coordinating our efforts to protect and enhance the steelhead resource."



Mildred Kirk delivers meals to the homes of senior citizens requesting the service. For more information call the Senior Citizens Center at 553-1161, ext. 313.

Police run slated

The fourth annual Salem Police Run will be held on Sunday, October 20 at 11:00 a.m. The run consists of a 10K race and 2 mile "Shelley Sonderman Memorial" fun run.

Entry fee is \$8.00 with a T-shirt and \$5.00 without, up to the day of the race. Race packets can be picked up on Friday, October 18 and Saturday, October 19 at Phidippides Running Store, 445 High Street S.E., 399-7057, or on the day of the race at 9:30 a.m. at Minto Island Park.

There will be 12 age classes consisting of: 9 and under; 10-14; 15-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-54; 55-59 and 60 and over. Awards will be given to first place men and women in 11 ages brackets, ribbons to second and third in all brackets and awards to first place team in each category.

Team competitions are open to Master 40 and plus; Open; Collegiate Track Teams and High School Track Teams.

The 1985 run is dedicated to the memory of 16 year-old Shelley Rae Sonderman, first place winner of the 1982 run fun, whose life ended tragically in an auto accident this year.

For further information, contact: Captain Mike Runyon, Salem Police Department at (503) 588-6406.

The last day for pre-registration is October 18.

There will be an informal awards ceremony and prize drawings after the race. Refreshments will be provided. Participants are encouraged to bring their families and a "picnic" lunch.

Proceeds will go to the Muscular Dystrophy Association of Oregon.

Bidding open to members

For sale to tribal members only.

1967 Starcraft Jupiter-16' aluminum boat—Starting bid: \$2,000 firm includes: 80HP Johnson Super-Seahorse w/single control 1200# Tee-Nee single axle trailer Partial canvas top.

Starting date for bids: August 19, 1985

Closing date: September 3, 1985

Bid Opening Date: September 4, 1985

Instructions for placing bids: 1. Name and address of bidder, including phone number.

2. Description of item bidding on.

3. Amount of bid. (Bids not meeting minimum starting price are immediately disqualified).

This information is to be placed in a sealed envelope with the description of the bid item noted on the envelope. This may either be mailed or brought into the Property Office located at the Industrial Park (4th blue building). If mailing, please place sealed bid envelope inside a mailing envelope noting "Bid" on the outside of the mailer.

The boat, with trailer and motor, will be sold "As Is". All sales are for "Cash Only."

Individual placing highest bid will be selected. In case of a tie, the earliest bid will be sealed.

No information will be given out as to the number of bids, or who received the sale item. Tribal members processing loans for bids through Credit, must have certification from that office.

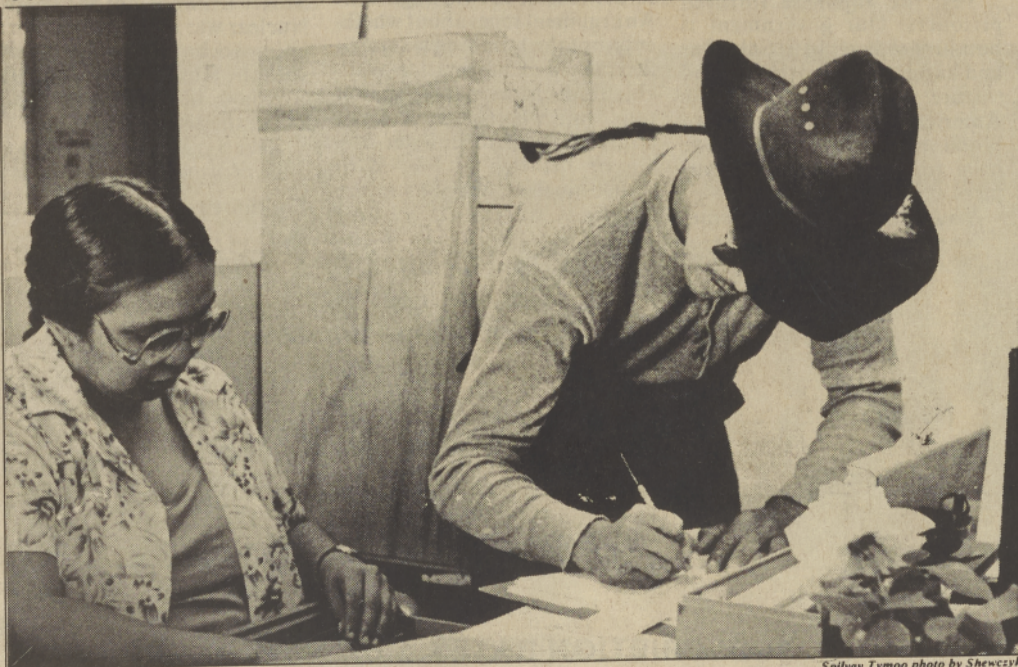
The boat is available for viewing in the warehouse lot at the Industrial Park.

Starting date for general public bids: September 9, 1985

Closing Date: September 23, 1985

Bid Opening Date: September 24, 1985

All sales must be finalized within twenty-four (24) hours of bid acceptance.



Winona Spino issues deer tag to Joe Scott. By August 28, 348 deer tags and 15 bear tags had been issued. Three deer tags have been returned.