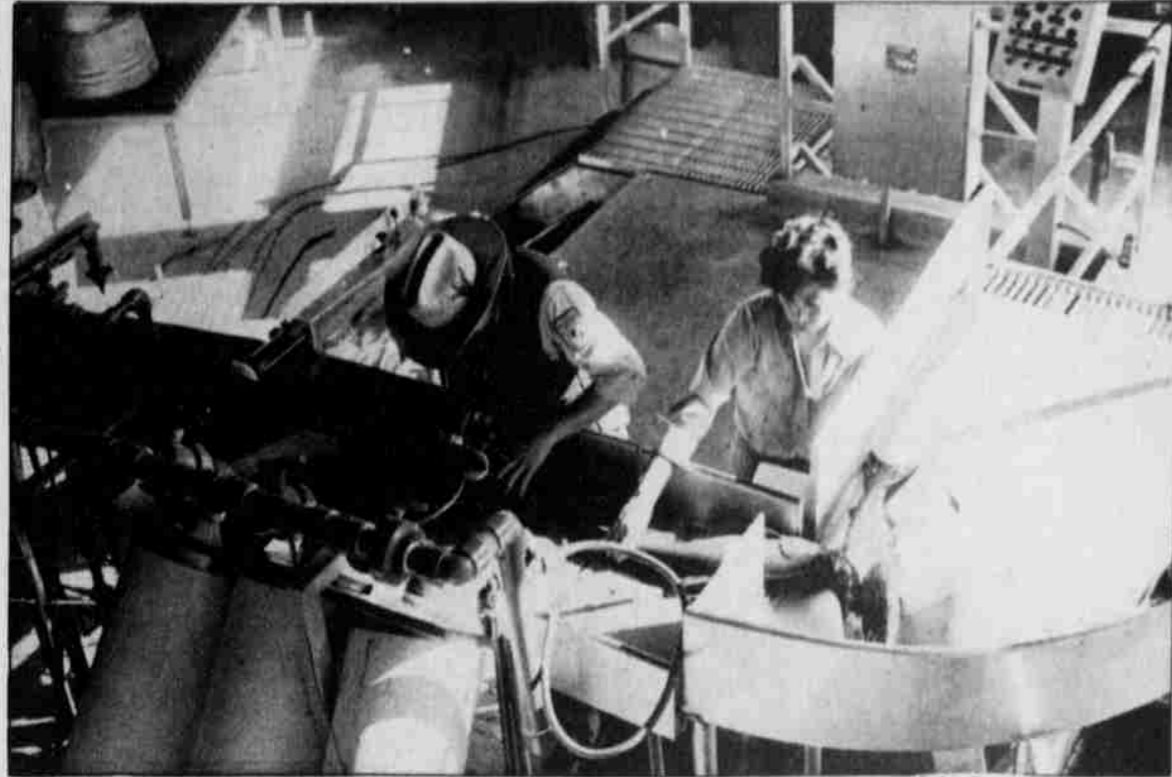


# Poor quality feed results in low return

Poor quality fish food in 1982 has resulted in a low spring chinook return at the Warm Springs Fish Hatchery.

A good return, according to hatchery manager Gary White should total between two-tenths and five-

tenths of one percent. The return at the Warm Springs hatchery this year is less than one-tenth of one percent.



Warm Springs fish hatchery manager Gary White and Mavis Shaw inject adult fish with erythromycin to reduce infection by kidney disease.

Smolts were not able to recover sufficiently from a low nutritional feed that was sent to the hatchery before they were released. It is suspected that many smolts failed to survive the first two weeks in the mainstem of the Warm Springs River.

Ninety percent of the run had returned by July 10 with a total of 1903 wild and hatchery fish counted. Of that number hatchery stock included 156 adult and 108 jacks (two-year-olds). To operate at full capacity approximately 1,000 hatchery adults should be returning, says White.

In 1985 the ratio of returning hatchery adults to wild was two to one. This year ninety percent of the returns are wild.

Approximately 1.5 million eggs must be taken from returning adults to keep the hatchery in full production. Tribal Council has approved the taking of enough native spring chinook up to 630 to help fulfill hatchery needs.

White anticipates next year's run to reach 1,000 to 1,500 returning spring chinook.

# Court rejects "salmon scam" appeals

The U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear the appeals of 13 Indian fishermen convicted in 1983 of federal charges of illegal fishing on the Columbia River. Nine of the defendants are facing terms of up to five years in federal prisons. The fishermen were arrested in 1982 and tried in 1983 after the 14-month long "salmon scam" operation which involved Oregon and Washington state and federal police law enforcement agencies.

Three men, David Sohapp, Sr. and David Sohapp, Jr. of Cook's Landing, Washington and Bruce Jim of Warm Springs each face five years in prison and five years probation. They were convicted of commercial transaction involving illegally caught fish.

Wilbur Slockish, Jr., James Wolfe and Douglas Palmer, also convicted of illegal sale of fish, were each sentenced to three years imprisonment. Leroy Yocash was sentenced to two years in prison and Matt McConville received a one-year term.

Wilma Alexander, Duane Winishut, Robert Root and Susie Slockish each received five years probation.

Brad Buvinger, project administra-

tor of the Columbia River Defense Project, said he anticipated motions would be filed in U.S. District Court in Washington requesting that the sentences be reduced. Buvinger also added that the Defense Project will be assisting the families of those individuals to be incarcerated. Buvinger also stated that the Defense Project will continue to fight the sentence as long as anybody has a sentence hanging over their head.

The salmon scam operation, said Buvinger, was based on the premise that Indian poaching was having a significant impact on the survival of salmon in the Columbia River fishery. But, studies have since indicated flouride emissions from an aluminum smelter near Goldendale, Washington, were causing the fish to change their spawning habits so that they spawned between the dams, said Buvinger.

The U.S. Attorney's office in Seattle expects that those persons facing prison should be receiving a notice of their designated federal prison from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons very soon. They also expect the nine sentenced to be surrendering very soon.



Darrell Calica helps spring chinook through a bath to help combat fungal diseases.



Returns of hatchery reared adult spring chinook at the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery totaled 156 this year.

# CRITFC cites violators

The following is a list of citations given out by law enforcement officers who patrol the Columbia River area. The citations pertain to violations of the laws regulating commercial fishing.

Those cited in the month of June by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission were:

**June 3, 1986**—Janice Marie Rood from Portland was cited at the Cascade Locks in-lieu site for fishing without tribal identification.

**June 3, 1986**—Randolph Charles Boise of Warm Springs was cited at the Bridge of the Gods near the Cascade Locks for having no tribal identification.

**June 26, 1986**—Lawrence Raymond Hunt of Toppenish was cited at the Stevenson Co-Ply Mill for having no tribal identification on his gillnet.

Hunt was given a second citation later that day for the same offense.

**June 6, 1986**—Carl Thomas Settler of White Salmon was cited at Memaloose, Washington, for having no tribal identification on his gillnet. He was cited again later that day at Kolberg Rock, Oregon, for the same offense.

**June 26, 1986**—Mark L. Goudy of The Dalles was cited near The Dalles Boat Basin for having no tribal identification on his net. Later that day he was cited again for the same offense. His second citation was issued in an area west of Dallesport, Washington.

**June 26, 1986**—Kenneth Holt Hoptowit of The Dalles was cited at Steelhead Point on the Washington side for having no tribal identification on his net. He was also cited for fishing without tribal identification.

**June 27, 1986**—Shirley H. Iman of Dallesport was cited at Avery Landing for having no tribal identification on her gillnet. Later that same day she was given another citation for the same offense. Also on the 27th, Iman was given a third citation in the area west of Wishram Bridge on the Oregon side for having no tribal I.D. on her gillnet.

Those cited in the month of June by the Patrol Division of Washington Department of Fisheries were:

**June 5, 1986**—Calvin W. Charley

Continued on page 4

# Campaign stresses value of dead trees

The Deschutes National Forest is reserving places for Wildlife in the timberlands of central Oregon, and those forest managers want everyone to know about it.

This summer, the U.S. Forest Service, in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Washington Department of Game, is launching a public information campaign to promote the value of standing dead trees, or snags, as wildlife habitat.

Biologist estimate that almost 100 species of birds and mammals in the Northwest depend directly on snags for shelter, food and a place to raise their young.

Now these trees are under siege. Not by loggers—the Forest Service has a program to identify and preserve these trees during commercial timber harvests. The attack comes from individual woodcutters seeking a winter supply of fuel for their woodstoves.

Ed Styskel, wildlife biologist for the Deschutes National Forest in Bend, feels the problem is due primarily to a lack of understanding on the part of woodcutters. "These people are looking for wood they can burn. A tree that has been dead for a while is a prime target. They just don't know how valuable that

same tree is for wildlife." The Forest Service and the state wildlife agencies are seeking to correct that misunderstanding before it is too late.

A catchy graphic drawing of some birds and other animals looking out for the hole in a broken-topped tree named the "Animal Inn" asks people to remember "There's Life in Dead Trees." The animals also hold a "Do Not Disturb" sign.

This logo will appear on brochures, posters and signs along Deschutes National Forest roads and state highways through the forest, according to Styskel. Brochures will be given to people applying for woodcutting permits. Plans also call for distribution of information to chainsaw dealers and repair shops.

"The main purpose is to get this information out to the public-land wood-cutter specifically. But we also want this message to go to the private-land woodcutters who are taking personal-use firewood," he said.

There is a certain urgency to this campaign covering Deschutes County and portions of Jefferson, Klamath and Lake counties. "We can see the writing on the wall. Unless we educate people about the value of these habitats, the trees

will be lost," he said.

Right now there is an abundance of dead or dying lodgepole pine. Most of the trees are victims of the mountain pine beetle, an insect that borrows beneath the exterior bark and ultimately kills the tree, according to Styskel. "In ten years or less, abundant and easily-accessible firewood may not be available. If we can't reserve and keep some of these trees standing for wildlife, then we could have a real shortage of suitable habitats in the future."

Within a ten-mile radius of Bend, that future problem has already arrived. "It's awfully hard to find a dead tree anywhere in that area, or along any of the major access roads," Styskel says.

At the Department of Fish and Wildlife office in Bend, wildlife biologist Greg Robart also sees the problem and welcomes the effort to bring change. "This is probably one of the best things that can happen right now. We are behind it completely."

Robert fears that failure of this push to reduce snag losses could bring a serious look at the current program that allows individuals to cut National Forest timber for personal use. Forest Service officials estimate woodcutters annually remove almost 60,000 cords of wood from the Deschutes forest.

"We are all woodcutters too," says Robart. "I would hate to see that program jeopardized."

Woodcutters who want to help preserve places for wildlife species such as owls, woodpeckers, bluebirds and squirrels need only look for evidence that a tree is indeed a wildlife tree, according to Robart.

The most obvious evidence is a Forest Service sign identifying individual trees as wildlife trees. Other human-produced markers could include a paint mark or a sign closing off a general area to woodcutting.

Natural indicators include broken tree tops, trunk holes or visible nests. The woodcutting permit also lists other trees that are off limits. In fact, the permit already has a notice about the wildlife trees as well. "People either don't read it, or don't understand enough about it to really care. We hope a high visibility program like the "animal Inn" will make people be aware and observant while they are woodcutting," Styskel said.

# Hunting meeting called

The Fish and Wildlife Committee and the Natural Resources department have called a hunting season and regulations meeting. The meeting will be held Monday, July 21 beginning at 7:30 p.m. at the Agency Longhouse.

# Resort chosen as youth conference site

by Lenora Kim Starr

After returning from youth leadership conferences in Provo, Utah; Washington, D.C., and Tacoma, several Warm Springs students became motivated to co-sponsor a Leadership conference with the United National Indian Tribal Youth (UNITY) Inc. at Kah-Nee-Ta July 31, August 1st and 2nd.

"When we got back from Washington, D.C., we didn't want people to think that we went there just for fun. We want them to know that we went there to learn something and that we could put on a workshop ourselves," said Lisa Briseno, chairperson of the conference. Months

upon months of planning is finally leading up to the final project—the conference. The theme is Soar Like an Eagle. The students behind the project are Lisa Briseno, chairperson; Don Hoaglin, co-chairman; Alfredine Smith, secretary treasurer; as well as Jason Palmer, Alvis Smith, III, and Roy Tulee. As well as planning and organizing the conference, these students will be presenting over half of the workshops to other youths with goals to motivate them toward a more positive self-image and to strive for success. The conference has been planned by youth, for youth.

On site registration for the conference begins July 31, at one o'clock and closes at 9 p.m.

Facilitators for the conference include the students themselves, J.R. Cook, with his staff and Miss Indian America XXIII Vivian Juan, Ted Strong and Nina Rowe. Howard Rainer of Provo, Utah will also be presenting his effective communication workshop and Alan Lovese from the Legal Counsel House Committee of Education and Labor of Washington D.C. will also be there.

The first fifty students that sign up with Natalie Smith could possibly have their \$60 registration fee paid for.

For more information contact (503) 553-1161, ext. 262 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or (503) 553-1029 after 5 p.m.



Members of the "Soar Like an Eagle" conference to be held at Kah-Nee-Ta July 31, August 1 and 2 sent out invitations to youth throughout the United States. Left to right are Irene Towe, Shana Johnson, Don Hoaglin, Roy Tulee and Cecil Tulee.

