

2020 Buick Encore -14,484 miles -\$24,995 #17762A















miles -

\$16,995

#27452A

Chrysler

Town &

Country

114,176

\$13,995

#17649B

miles

2014





2015

Jeep

miles -

2008

GMC

Acadia -

91,408

miles -

\$13,995

#18756B

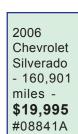
\$12,995

#67650C











Around Indian Country

Wash. court undoes piece of racist past

Apparently, it takes a while to clear residual bigotry from a state's laws and precedents. This month, the Washington Supreme Court took the final step in overturning a century-old racist decision.

The case involved Alec Towessnute, a member of the Yakama Nation. In 1915, he was arrested for fishing in the Yakima River miles away from any tribal lands. A lower court exonerated him because a treaty between the Yakama and the federal government guaranteed fishing rights where he was.

Prosecutors appealed, and the Supreme Court concluded that there was no native sovereignty, treaties weren't binding, and any rights to the land and fisheries came from white settlers.

"The premise of Indian sovereignty we reject. The treaty is not to be interpreted in that light. At no time did our ancestors in getting title to this continent ever regard the aborigines as other than mere occupants, and incompetent occupants, of the soil," the court wrote in its shockingly bigoted decision. "Only that title was esteemed which came from white men."

In 2014, the Legislature

passed a law that gave Native American defendants and their heirs the right to have convictions overturned if they were exercising their treaty fishing rights. Many did, but Towessnute's heirs hit a snag. Though his name was on the Supreme Court case, no one could find records of his actual conviction.

So the Supreme Court intervened last year. It issued an order repudiating that old decision and clearing Towessnute. This month, it elevated that order to an opinion of the court. Now the legal precedent in Washington is once again what it should be.

Whale of a controversy for treaty tribe

In exchange for ceding thousands of acres of land to the U.S. government in 1855, the Makah, of coastal Washington state, secured the right to continue hunting whales under the Treaty of Neah Bay.

That treaty established the Makah as the only U.S. Native American nation with a whaling right clearly specified in its treaty—though the tribe voluntarily stopped hunting in the 1920s, when the gray whale population dwindled dangerously due to overzealous commercial whaling.

By the 1940s, only a few hundred eastern Pacific gray whales swam in the Pacific Northwest.

The whales have since rebounded to a healthy population, numbering around 26,000 today. Which is why the Makah sought an exemption to the federal ban on whaling.

The Makah are arguing that this right is already guaranteed.



The 2021 fire season officially opened last week. The limited precipitation across the region this spring has affected down woody fuel moisture content, as well as the condition of live vegetation fuels and their susceptibility to fire ignition and spread.

Conditions are unseasonably dry and at an increased risk of fire spread. The start of fire season, May 15, is historically early. Typically weather and fuels in the Central Oregon region begin to warm and dry in late May or early June, with fire season usually beginning in mid-June. However the lack of spring rains this year and the rapid loss of snowpack in the higher elevations has moved this timeframe forward by several weeks.







*Total amount of cash & prizes in April & May. See Players' Club for details. Management reserves all rights.