

**Courtney completes FBI National Academy Program**



Warm Springs Chief of Police, Donald Courtney

Two hundred and sixty-eight law enforcement officers graduated March 24, 2000 from the FBI National Academy Program at D.A.R. Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. Among them was Warm Springs tribal member and Chief of Police, Donald Courtney. The 200th Session of the National Academy consisted of men and women from 49 states, the District of Columbia, 22 international countries, three military organizations, and three Federal civilian organizations.

Internationally known for its academic excellence, the National Academy Program, held at the FBI Academy, offers 11 weeks of advanced investigative, management, and fitness training for selected officers having a proven record as a professional within his or her agency. On the average, these officers have 18 years of law enforcement experience, and usually return to their agencies to serve in executive level positions.

Attorney General Janet Reno, Former DEA Administrator Thomas A. Constantine and FBI Director Louis J. Freeh were principle speakers at the ceremony.

Training for the program is provided by FBI Academy instructional staff, Special Agents, and other staff members holding advanced degrees, many of whom are recognized internationally in their field of expertise.

Since 1972, National Academy students have been able to earn undergraduate and graduate credits from the University of many courses offered.

The graduating officers were represented by the class spokesperson, Lieutenant Brian E. Lockerby, Great Falls, Montana, Police Department. A total of 33,184 graduates now represent the FBI National Academy since it began in July 1935. Of this number, more than 20,400 are still active in law enforcement.

**On Patrol**



**by Don Courtney**  
**Assault sends one to Hospital:**

Details are still sketchy that sent Willard Poitra to the hospital following an assault early Saturday morning near his home. The case still under investigation.

**Officers training:**

In most recent training, officers of the department attended several training sessions sponsored by the Victims of Crime Services program that will certainly improve services being provided by both departments.

Thanks goes out to Marie and her program for providing these continued opportunities.

**Community Policing Update:**

Members of the Community Policing Division continue to have community members evaluate services following a reported burglary, theft, malicious mischief, or an auto theft case. Early indications still show about an 85-90% positive or favorable comments. Thanks again to those who have responded to our inquiries.

Other activities have involved participation in the Warm Springs Elementary Science/Math family night. Children learned about fingerprinting and photography.

The county's vision goggles were also available for kids to experience the effects of intoxication. The teachers however had more interest in the goggles than the children.

Work crew details are continuing throughout this month as Spring clean-up efforts continue.

**McGruff Speaks:**

Howdy folks, yes it's been quite a while since my last article I did, however, made an appearance most recently at our Early Childhood Education Center's, Week of the Child celebration. Special thanks goes out to Sue Matters for our continued invitation.

Thanks also to Lt. Miller and his Community Policing Division for organizing and participating with my special little people both at ECE and the Elementary school.

Speaking of the little people, with the new seat belt law in effect, please take special time to tend to the children in making sure they are buckled properly.

**College scholarships are numerous**

A conservative estimate of college costs for a full-time student runs from \$10,000-\$30,000; high cost colleges can run from \$40,000-\$100,000! Most parents and students think that scholarships are only for the students with excellent grades, low-income families, or the athletically inclined. A small example of the numerous scholarships available to students include: Handicapped Student Scholarships, Members of a Church Scholarships, Scholarships for "C" Students, Veteran Children's Scholarships, Scholarships for Minorities and much, much more.

Through the majority of scholarships are from the Federal Government and are merit and/or need based, billions of dollars are available to students from private sector scholarships. Much of private sector financial aid goes unused because the parents and students do not know how or where to apply.

There are organizations that have

spent hundreds of hours in research locating scholarship sources. The U.S. Commission for Scholastic Assistance-College Bound is such an organization and supplies the public with over 700 different private scholarship sources. The scholarship list include the scholarship names, addresses, application deadlines, summaries about the scholarships and the amount the scholarship will pay your child.

Many scholarships pay the entire tuition, others can be applied towards tuition, living expenses, and/or other fees. Most scholarships can be used at junior colleges, career and vocational schools, 4 year colleges, graduate schools, medical and law schools.

For information on obtaining these scholarship lists, send a self-addressed, stamped business size, #10, envelope to: The U.S. Commission for Scholastic Assistance, PO Box 668, O'Fallon, IL 62269.

**Deadline approaching fast**

**Dear Tribal Member Artist,**  
Reminder! Deadline for Tribal Member Art Exhibit.

This is to inform you that errors in the letter you received on the Tribal Member Art Exhibit. Please make note and change these dates.

1. The exhibit will open and the reception will be June 5, 2000 6 to 8 p.m.

2. The exhibit will run from June 5, 2000 through September 3, 2000. All entries will be committed for the entire exhibit time (no exceptions).

3. There were two different dates for the application deadline, please scratch both May 22 and May 26 in their places put May 12, 2000 5:00 p.m. May 11 and May 12 will be set aside for Tribal Artists to drop their entries off at The Museum at Warm Springs. We will also accept them anytime in May, before those dates.

We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused anyone and thank you for making note of these corrections.

If you have any questions or need additional applications, call Jewell at The Museum 553-3331.

**In Memory of Donna Behrend**

*The Spilyay Tymoo held a Memorial Open House to remember a member of the family who had passed on April 15, 1999. She will always be remembered by the staff for her dedication and joy of writing. Her humor and her smile are greatly missed by all who knew her.*



Donna Jackson Behrend  
July 21, 1951-April 15, 1999

**Computers offered to students**

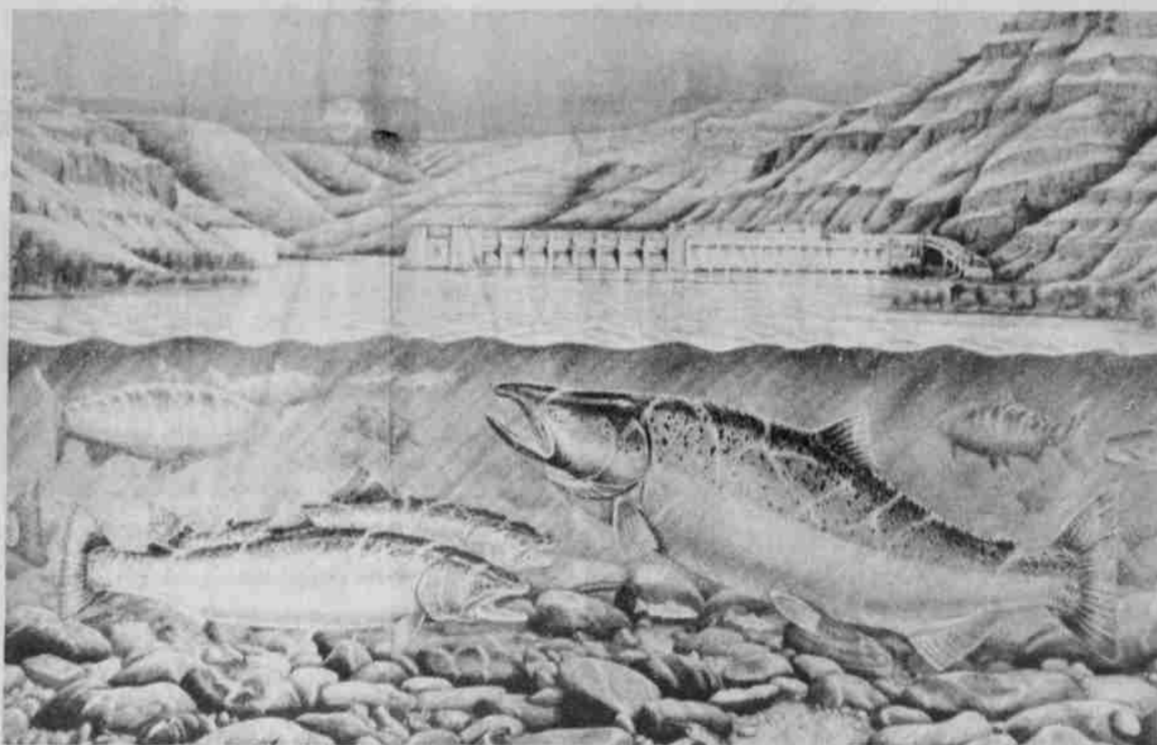
The Office of Information Systems and Essential Education departments developed a joint project to distribute refurbished computers to tribal member high school students. In 1999 computers were replaced throughout the organization for Y2K readiness. There are approximately 200 computers available after the hardware needs of the tribal organization were met. Funds were raised for refurbishment, which included installing software and cleaning hard drives. The software installed includes Windows 95 and Microsoft Office (Word, Excel & PowerPoint). Contributions to refurbish these computers were made by Human Services Branch, Information Systems Branch, Warm Springs Forest Products, Warm Springs Power Enterprise and Indian Head Casino. Students will receive a computer, monitor, mouse and keyboard. There is not cost for the computer, however a printer and modem for Internet access are not

included and should be purchased by the household to maximize the computers capability.

Eligibility requirements are: tribal member, enrolled in high school, household does not have a computer (running Windows 95 or newer), and recipient household agrees to keep computer for no less than 12 months. Distribution will begin with seniors, juniors and sophomores on April 26th and 27th at the Garment Factory from 2 to 6 p.m. Distribution to the freshmen class will be announced at a later date. Due to the number of students exceeding the number of computers available, a lottery will be held for the class in which computers run out. The student's parent or legal guardian "must" accompany the student to sign for and pick their computer from the Garment Factory building.

Qualifying households who would like a refurbished Tribal computer should contact the ECC office at (541) 553-3240 to request a computer prior to April 26th.

**Tribal fortunes linked to salmon—past, present and future**



Resurrection—Restoring wild salmon & steelhead to the Snake River.

*This article was submitted by Terry Courtney. It is reprinted from the Salmon Wrapper and written by David Wise.*

"Nowadays, everybody seems to be born in the hospital," says Terry Courtney, who was born on the Warm Springs Reservation in Central Oregon in 1936.

"I started off my life right beside a barn about 80 feet from a little creek where I grew up fishing all my life."

When Courtney was born, the life of the Warm Springs Tribe was organized around fishing—especially fishing the once plentiful runs of wild salmon the Columbia and Snake rivers.

But, like the salmon, Courtney and the Warm Springs Tribes have seen better days. Salmon have dwindled to a fraction of the runs he saw—and tribal customs tied to the salmon have struggled to survive as well.

Dams built on the Columbia and Snake rivers have contributed to dramatic declines of Columbia basin salmon—and many of the tribes have seen their livelihood decline with them.

Nearly 150 years ago, the Columbia Basin tribes signed an agreement with the U.S. Government that was designed to protect their way of life by protecting their rights to salmon.

But, because there are so few salmon left to harvest, the tribes contend the treaty is being violated. Their claim, however, is falling on deaf ears. Meanwhile, fewer and fewer salmon return each year, and the Columbia Basin tribes lose more of their grasp on their traditional way of life.

**The Treaty**  
In the early 1800s, conflict arose around the Northwest when white

settlers moved into the Pacific Northwest and forced Native Americans off of their land. For the Columbia Basin tribes whose lives were centered on the runs of salmon, dislocation away from the river was threat to their survival.

"Salmon was the backbone of our trade," says Courtney. "It was what we would establish as our monetary system, and when the settlers and immigrants came into the area, they started wanting the best of the land, and there was a lot of conflict."

As more and more settlers poured into the region, the Columbia River tribes were forced to make decisions about how to protect their way of life. "All the Indians along the Columbia River took a vote, and at first, a lot of them were irate and wanted to fight the settlers to the death, because it wasn't worth living without the river," says Courtney.

But the tribal elders, who could see the numbers of Europeans settlers growing, decided on a compromise that they felt would guarantee the survival of their people. This meant protecting their right to salmon at all costs.

The result was the 1855-56 agreement between the U.S. Government and four Columbia Basin Indian tribes—Warm Springs, Nez Perce, Umatilla and Yakama—that guaranteed the Indians the right to fish the Columbia in perpetuity. In exchange for 10 million acres of land, the tribes received the "right of taking fish" at their usual and accustomed fishing sites. In practical terms, the treaty entitled the tribes to half of the harvestable surplus of fish on the Columbia River, and allowed the Indians to maintain the fishing sites that they had used for generations.

In the end, the Indians traded their and for the guarantee of salmon in

perpetuity. "That agreement was designed to protect what kept our people alive," says Courtney.

**Salmon and Tribal Life**

Salmon was the fabric of life for the Columbia Basin tribes.

Obviously, the fish was important for nutrition and physical survival. But, salmon also provided a commodity that could be traded for and used to acquire other goods. It was a social activity that brought different tribes together, and pushed different tribes apart. It had spiritual purpose. It was tradition.

"We used everything of the salmon," he says, "we caught it, dried it, at it fresh. We ate the meats, at the heads dried or cooked. Even the guts and entrails were taken and put into a huge pot and boiled, and that was fed to our dogs. Nothing went to waste."

Every year while growing up, Courtney and his family would travel 120 miles from the Warm Springs reservation to Celilo Falls on the Columbia River. The Falls, historically the most popular tribal fishing spot on the Columbia, served as economic and social center and attracted many of the Northwest tribes from far away.

For a three week period each fall, many of the tribes would catch enough salmon to feed them for an entire year.

"For many of those in the tribe," says Courtney, "about 80 percent of their diet was salmon-related. During those three weeks, they would eat the salmon fresh and they would cut the salmon up and file it, and dry it into strips for keeping for a long time."

The annual gathering at Celilo Falls also brought three weeks of heavy trading and bartering. Trading was an important component in the lives of the Indians, who relied heavily on the goods that different

tribes from around the Northwest would bring to the gathering.

"It was a big trading center, what I would call one of the greatest malls in the Northwest at that time," recalls Courtney. "Most of the tribes would bring what they specialized in. The tribes to the South brought deer and antlers and arrowheads. People from the coast brought in their shells and cedar baskets. Tribes from the interior of Canada brought wolf and moose and caribou. And salmon was always a high value."

**The Rise of the Dams**

As large dams were erected on the Columbia in the first half of the 20th century, runs of salmon began to decline. So too did tribal access to many of their usual and accustomed fishing spots.

In 1957, the Dalles Dam was built on the lower Columbia River, only miles from Celilo Falls. Following the construction of this monstrous dam, Celilo Falls was buried under a reservoir, bringing an immediate end to the cultural, social and religious gatherings that had taken place there. This was only a shadow of what was to come.

Between 1962 and 1975, four dams on the Lower Snake River—Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose and Lower Granite—were also constructed. With the introduction of these four dams came dramatic declines of wild salmon. Since that time runs of wild Snake River salmon, which had been significant portion of the tribal fish caught on the Columbia, have declined by 90 percent.

Columbia Basin tribal fisheries saw their lifeblood taken from them. Regardless of their guaranteed right to fish, the tribes had fewer and fewer salmon, and had fewer and fewer places to catch them.

"Salmon was our backbone," says Courtney. "Today, the fishery is almost gone. The water has changed completely." Last year's total run of salmon on the Columbia was the same number that would regularly come in a single day only 30 years ago, he said.

The decline of salmon has left a deep mark on the tribal communities of the Columbia Basin. Courtney explains that since the salmon decline, salmon-related tribal jobs have dwindled. Unemployment levels on the reservation climb from 30 percent in the summer to as high as 70 percent in the winter.

"Without the fish to help us offset the unemployment, our people don't have the capabilities or money to travel to get jobs off of the reservation. Basically, our people are left out of getting any kind of a good job."

As unemployment has climbed, other problems on the reservation have intensified.

Indian teenagers are dropping out of school. Families have trouble budgeting with their reduced incomes. Health problems on the reservation are increasing, with

Continued on page 12

**Spilyay Tymoo**

**Publisher:** Sidney Miller  
**Managing Editor:** Selena T. Boise  
**Reporter/Photographer:** Bob Medina  
**Reporter/Photographer:** Lenora Starr  
**Reporter/Photographer:** Taw James "TJ" Foltz  
**Secretary:** Tina Aguilar  
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