

Katchia hosts *Awakening* screening

LaRonn Katchia premiered his student film *Awakening* at the Hollywood Theater, along with nine other Portland Art Institute students, earlier this month.

More than 500 people filled the theater to support the Art Institute seniors, who walked in graduation the next day after a portfolio presentation of their body of work.

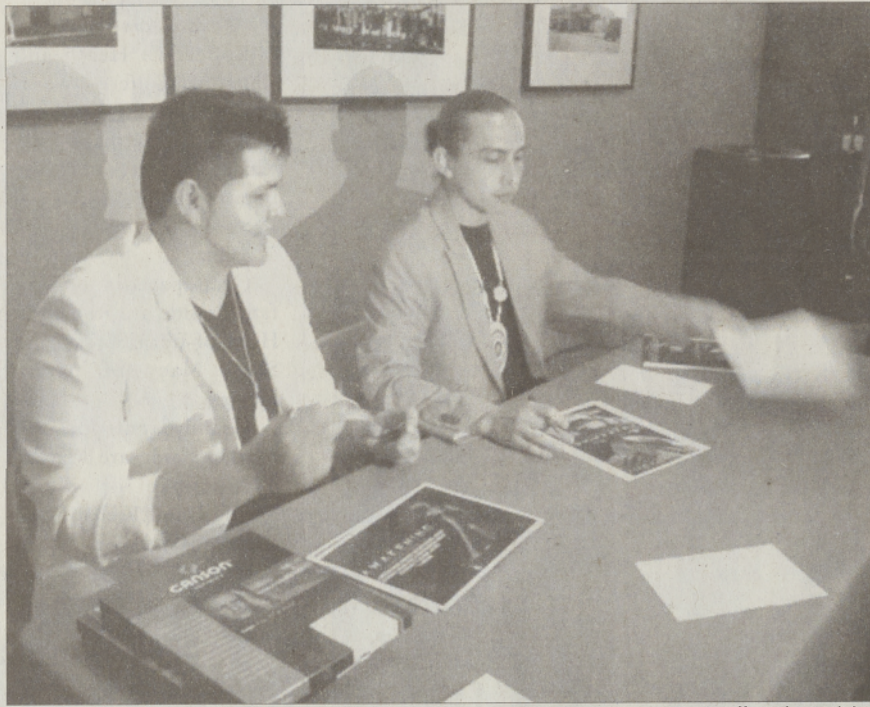
Katchia's short film stars Foster Kalama, Solomon Trimble, and Louise Katchia. The film is about a Native American teen who is sent to a Shaman by his grandmother in hopes of restoring his faith in his culture.

"This film is important to me because I feel my culture, along with many cultures, are drifting away due to technology," Katchia said. "Elders of tribes are passing away, and with them goes the knowledge of our sacred ways."

Louise Katchia plays the angry grandmother. She had a special technique for achieving the look that the director was working for. "I put someone else in my mind and thought about a time they made me very angry," Louise said. "I got that look on my face and turned to my grandson, and it worked! I can't say enough of how proud I am of his accomplishments, and to be a part of one of them."

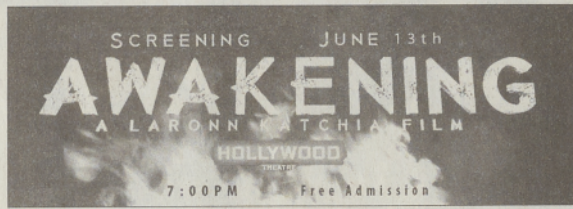
LaRonn Katchia, a member of the Confederated Tribes, is working on having a film screening in Madras; so stay tuned for future announcements.

— Yvonne Iverson



Above: LaRonn Katchia and Solomon Trimble sign movie posters prior to the showing.

Below: LaRonn and his family gather for a photo on the stage after the big movie premier.



Training opportunities

Warm Springs Job Creation and Development has several training opportunities available for employees.

Next week they will have a Leadership Skills Training "Dealing with Difficult People for Leaders" on July 10 from 9 a.m. to noon at the Credit Building.

And, there will be an Intermediate Excel 2010 class that will begin on June 9 from 9 a.m. to noon at the COCC Madras Campus.

Transportation is provided. Call 553-3324 to register for classes or to find out about other upcoming training.

On the Treaty of 1855

"I did not grant the Indians anything. They possessed the right to fish for thousands of years. The treaties of 1855 simply reserved to the Indians the rights which they already possessed. They traded title to most of the land in the Northwest in return of their fishing rights. The tribes negotiated long and hard not to be dispossessed of those rights. No one can claim the Indians got the best of the bargain. It is beyond me to understand why anyone would say it is not fair to the non-Indians, because it honors the solemn promise of the United States of America."

—Judge Robert J. Belloni, U. S. vs. Oregon, 1979

Around Indian Country

Yakima County, tribe sign unique arrest agreement

YAKIMA, Wash. (AP) — The Yakima County sheriff and the Yakama Nation have signed an agreement concerning arrests on tribal lands, ending decades of disputes on the 1.2 million-acre reservation.

The agreement signed by tribal and county officials says deputies must contact tribal police before executing warrants on tribal members on tribal land, and be willing to allow a tribal police officer to be present during the arrest.

The memorandum also requires deputies to book tribal members into Yakama tribal jail until a formal extradition is filed to transfer a defendant to county custody.

"I feel ecstatic about this," Tribal Council Chairman Harry Smiskin said Friday telephone. "It's going to help defuse a lot of injustice that has occurred. It's going to help defuse a lot of racial tension between non-Indians and Indians on the reserva-

tion, and it's going to save the county a heck of a lot of money."

The Yakama Nation signed a treaty in 1855 with the federal government, in which the 10,000-member tribe retained authority to govern itself. It has its own police department and jail.

But in 1953, Congress enacted Public Law 280, which allowed several states to take over criminal and much civil authority of tribal members on their own reservations.

Yakama tribal authorities have retained much criminal authority over its members on the reservation, but are now petitioning to have the rest, including civil authority over its people, returned.

Stew Graham, chief of detectives with the sheriff's office, said procedures for arresting and jailing tribal members have always been difficult in past agreements.

"This one seems to be the most workable," Graham said.

Fire season opens on reservation

Fire agencies earlier this month declared the opening of fire season on the reservation. All regulations governing any timber industry or other outside activities will be enforced. As the fire danger risk increases, more strict regulations will be implemented.

As the fire danger increases, during the declared season, restrictions will follow the regulations covered by the National Fire Danger Rating System, Industrial Fire Precaution Levels, and the Warm Springs Mobilization and Dispatch Plan.

The reservation was declared in Industrial Fire Pre-

caution Level I. The levels are enforced as follows:

Level I — Closed season: Fire precaution requirements are in effect. A Fire Watch/Security is required at this and all higher levels unless otherwise waived.

Level II — Partial Hootowl: The following may operate only between the hours of 8 p.m. and 1 p.m. local time:

Power saws except at loading sites; cable yarding; blasting; and welding or cutting of metal.

Level III — Partial Shutdown: The following are prohibited except as indicated:

Cable yarding—except that gravity operated logging systems employing non-motorized carriages may operate between 8 p.m. and 1 p.m. when all blocks and moving lines are suspended 10 feet about the ground except the line between the carriage and the chokers.

Power saws—except power saws may be used at loading sites and on tractor/skidder operations between the hours of 8 p.m. and 1 p.m. local time.

In addition, the following are permitted to operate between the hours of 8 p.m. and 1 p.m. local time:

Tractor, skidder, feller-

buncher, forwader, or shovel logging operations where tractors, skidders or other equipment with a blade capable of constructing firelines are immediately available to quickly reach and effectively attack a fire start.

Mechanized loading or hauling of any product or material. Blasting, welding or cutting of metal. Any other spark emitting operation not specifically mentioned.

Level IV—General shutdown: All operations are prohibited.

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Colvilles open \$51 million fish hatchery

BRIDGEPORT, Wash. (AP) — A new fish hatchery that will release nearly 3 million salmon to the wild each year was dedicated last week in rural north-central Washington. This was the first hatchery designed and built under new scientific recommendations intended to boost fish survival rates in the Pacific Northwest.

The \$51 million hatchery near Chief Joseph Dam will help to rebuild naturally occurring spawning salmon runs in areas where they were damaged by the construction and operation of Columbia River hydropower dams and allow for the reintroduction of one species — spring chinook — in the Okanogan River, where they were extirpated decades ago.

In turn, the hatchery will

boost opportunities for salmon harvests for members of the Colville Confederated Tribes, who retain fishing rights in the region but have seen the supply of fish dwindle with construction of the dams, and for sport fishing.


"This will restore a population of fish so that the tribe can increase harvest, supplying them with more fish and getting it back into their diet in a meaningful way," said Pat Phillips, the tribes' hatchery manager.

There are more than 400 dams in the Columbia River Basin, which stretches south from the river's headwaters in Canada across Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, blocking passage for Pacific salmon and other anadromous fish that mature in the

ocean and return to their native rivers and streams to spawn.

Fish ladders have been added to dams to try to improve survival rates, but they are not available at all dams. On the Columbia itself, fish passage ends at Chief Joseph Dam just south of the Colville reservation.

The hatchery's goal is to release 2.9 million fish annually — 2 million summer chinook and 900,000 spring chinook. All will be marked as hatchery fish and be subject to harvest in the Columbia River and in the Pacific Ocean. In 2009, a scientific review panel released recommendations after a multi-year review, mandated by Congress, to improve hatchery operations throughout the Pacific Northwest.



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