

Boarding schools: Exhibit details experiences and memories

(Continued from page 1)

The result is a thorough and absorbing presentation, warranting repeated visits.

The introductory section outlines the history of boarding schools in the Warm Springs and the U.S. Following are personal accounts by students who experienced boarding school first-hand. Many of the accounts are similar to Libby's: Many of the memories are nostalgic, recalled with fondness.

Buckie Teeman Holliday: *I attended the Warm Springs Boarding School in 1943. I was 10 years old. I liked it—I never had a problem or got into any trouble. Monday, Wednesday and Fridays we were able to take showers. My favorite thing was working in the kitchen. Josie McCorkle was the main cook. She knew what to do.*

We all had chores. I used to get up at 4:30 every



All photos courtesy the Museum at Warm Springs.

Warm Springs boarding school sports team.

morning. I would make my bed and go help cook. I used to help at the laundry mat. Velma Holliday and Harriette Miller worked there. They were nice people. I'd help fold all the clothes and help deliver the clothes back to the dorms.

Some of the people I went to school with were Annabelle Queahpama, Verna Queahpama, Josie Meanus, Millie Colwash, Delphine Scott, Pauline Johnson, Norval Tufti and Maxine Switzler. I didn't mind the school—just obey the



Warm Springs girls boarding school class.

laws.

The Chemawa Indian School near Salem is the oldest Indian boarding school in the nation. Some of the facts as detailed in *Resilience*.

Peak enrollment at Chemawa took place in 1926, with almost 1,000 students.

Eleventh and twelfth grades were added to the curriculum, and all grades below sixth were dropped. In 1927, Chemawa became a full accredited high school.

The school was threatened with closure in the early 1930s, as the government sought economies during the

Great Depression. Interested journalists and Oregon's delegation to the U.S. Congress lobbied with the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs to keep it open, and it continued with 300 students.

Lawney Reyes, who attended the school in 1940-42, devotes two chapters of his memoir—*White Grizzly Bear's Legging: Learning to be Indian*—to his experiences there. He wrote that his consciousness of being 'Indian' was largely formed through his conversations with other students. He also wrote:

I did not experience any harsh restraint against Indian culture or tradition at Chemawa. Generations of Indians before me had already felt the full force of that practice.

(This article continues in the next Spilyay.)

Summer season ceremonial fishing finished in June.

Albert Kalama Sr. and his crew fished out of Wyeth; and William Slockish fished out of Lyle, Wash. In the photo at right, Albert Sr. and Albert Jr. pull the boat out with the fish and nets on board. And below: Albert Kalama Sr. handing fish to Albert Jr. at the tailgate, and Jasper Smith is loading fish into the totes. Stanley Simtustus Sr. is recording data, while Bruce Jim Sr. and Raymond Tsumpti are monitors. The crew is at the Wyeth treaty fishing access site upstream of Cascade Locks.



Mark Manion photos/W.S.BNR



Reintroduced Deschutes Chinook buck the trend

Disappointing returns of spring Chinook salmon are the norm across the Columbia River basin this year, including returns at the adult fish trap just below the Pelton Round Butte Hydroelectric Project that are the lowest in years.

But there's a twist: Despite the poor returns, biologists at the Pelton trap report this is shaping up as one of the best years so far for returns of reintroduced spring Chinook that originated in the Deschutes River basin above the hydro project.

"This is exciting," said Megan Hill, Portland General Electric biologist who leads the fisheries and water quality team at the hydro project.

"With the odds stacked against the fish this year due to ocean and river conditions outside the basin, the fact we're seeing relatively strong upper basin returns is likely directly related to improvements we made in juvenile downstream fish passage two years ago."

The Confederated Tribes and PGE are the co-owners of the hydro project. The tribes and PGE are working with dozens of partner organizations and agencies in the Deschutes Basin to reintroduce salmon and steelhead

runs that were cut off when Pelton and Round Butte dams were built in the 1950s and '60s.

Given the long lifecycle of these migratory fish, it can take from two to four years for changes made to help the fish to show results.

It's a long-term project, and runs cannot be expected to be self-sustaining for decades to come.

While more than a million juvenile fish have successfully passed downstream since the tribes and PGE completed a new fish passage system at the dams in 2010, adult returns have been slower to recover than initially hoped, with a combined annual total ranging from 72 to 620 Chinook, sockeye and steelhead.

The strongest individual run occurred in 2016, when 536 upper basin sockeye returned to the project.

Two years ago, dam operators made changes to improve smolt survival by collecting and releasing juvenile fish at night, when the fish are most active and less vulnerable to predators.

Last year, just five upper basin spring Chinook made it home, but this year a total of 46 have completed the trip so far and have been re-

leased to spawn in the Deschutes tributaries above the dams. This even though the total return of spring Chinook—including fish that originated at the Round Butte Fish Hatchery—is less than a third the size of last year's total return.

Of the 46 upstream fish that have returned, five have made their way up Whychus Creek, near Sisters, where they have been tracked to locations in restored salmon habitat along the creek that is protected by the Deschutes Land Trust at Willow Springs Preserve and Rimrock Ranch and, just above and below the Land Trust's Camp Polk Meadow Preserve.

This is the largest number of adult fish that have returned to Whychus Creek in any year of the restoration effort so far.

"It's heartening to see that our collaborative efforts with PGE, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, the Deschutes River Conservancy, and the Upper Deschutes Watershed Council are helping protect and improve habitat and water quality for native fish," said Brad Chalfant, executive director of the Deschutes Land Trust.

W.S. Extension offers free pressure canner dial gauge inspection

The Warm Springs OSU Extension Service invites you to test your pressure canner dial gauge, for safely canning foods.

For safe processing of low acid foods such as meat, poultry, fish, game and vegetables, home pressure canner dial gauges must be tested every year to ensure accuracy, or if bumped or dropped.

If the dial is inaccurate by more than two pounds, Oregon State University Extension recommends replacement. Weighted gauges do not need annual testing.

Have your dial gauge tested free at the Warm Springs OSU Extension office, located in the Education building.

Bring your pressure canner dial gauge to the officer during the week. You will be notified when it is ready to pick up.

If you have questions or

need a "same-day" appointment please contact your local OSU Extension office or Glenda Hyde at 541-548-6088.

Home canners should also inspect the gaskets on the pressure canner for wear and tear annually.

Gaskets that are worn, stretched, cracked or hardened should be replaced. Depending on use, replacement might be needed every two to five years.

If worn gaskets are used, the pressure canning process may fail or in some cases, the gasket could "glue" the lid onto the canner.

Replacement gauges and gaskets for pressure canners are usually available at hardware stores or where canning equipment and supplies are sold.

Replacement parts can be ordered from the manufacturer or on-line.

New law helps protect fishing sites from railway oil spills

The Oregon Legislature approved a new law to better prepare Oregon to respond to oil spills from high-hazard trains that carry millions of gallons of crude oil through the state.

The bill had bi-partisan support, passing 56-3 in the House, and 26-1 in the Senate.

The legislation has the support of the Confederated Tribes. The tribal concern in particular was the potential for railway oil spills at fishing sites along

the Columbia River.

An example: In June 2016 an oil train derailed near the town of Mosier, spilling 42,000 gallons of oil and starting a fire that took over 14 hours to put out. Tribal Council members at the time testified on the need for better safety measures.

The new law, passed last week, will require railroad companies transporting large amounts of crude oil through Oregon to develop spill response plans, and submit them to the state

Department of Environmental Quality for review and approval.

The bill also requires a schedule for trainings on spill response; assesses fees to the railroads to pay for spill response and trainings; and requires the rail companies to provide to the DEQ proof of financial ability to pay for oil spill response and cleanup costs.

"The oil train spill response legislation is a big step in the right direction," said Cathy Sampson-Kruse, elder with the Confederated

Tribes of Umatilla.

In 2015, both Washington and California passed laws to better prepare for derailments and spills. At the same time, Oregon's legislature struggled to pass meaningful spill response legislation due to opposition from the major railroads.

As a result, Oregon had the weakest laws on the west coast for oil trains and terminals. The new law helps address the situation.

Fourth: Parade line-up on campus near Family Resource Center

(Continued from page 1)

Don't be surprised if officers ask you to bring your fireworks to one of the designated locations. Fire Management can't cover the whole reservation in case of a fire.

• Properly dispose of fire-

works in water first.

• Clean up after yourselves. *Please don't leave trash behind.*

• Do not allow children to wander near the main fireworks display, which will be sectioned off.

• If you have a fire ex-

tinguisher, consider bringing it with you.

• If you see a wild fire, call 911.

Parade routes will be altered and line up will start at Warm Springs Street near the Family Preservation Center

and the Presbyterian Church.

The safety of our community is a priority for all.

In order to make this happen we need your cooperation and support.

Thank you!
Tribal Management.