

# Boarding school experiences 'good and bad'

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the federal government—often working with Christian missionaries—established many Indian boarding schools.

A main objective of these early schools was the assimilation of Native American children into the Euro-American culture. As the Museum at Warm Springs exhibit *Resilience* explains:

"The schools were part of a plan devised by well-intentioned eastern reformers Herbert Welsh and Henry Pancoast, who also helped to establish organizations such as the Board of Indian Commissioners, the Boston Indian Citizenship Association, and the Women's National Indian Association."

The narrative continues: "The reformers assumed it was necessary to 'civilize' Indian people and make them accept the white man's beliefs and value systems."

The Bureau of Indian Affairs—at the time under the U.S. War Department—established additional off-reservation



An old flag of the Confederated Tribes that flew at the boarding school, with students pictures.

boarding schools based on the assimilation model. Some of the early schools were harsh in their treatment of the students, suppressing the Native culture. As *Resilience* recounts, a motto of the Carlisle Indian School, for instance, was: "Kill the Indian. Save the

man."

The *Resilience* history section continues: "By 1900 there were 20,000 children in Indian boarding schools, and by 1925 that number had more than tripled. The Native children that were voluntarily or forcibly removed from their homes, families and communities this time were taken to schools far away, where they

were punished for speaking their Native languages, and banned from acting in any way that might be seen to represent traditional or cultural practice."

In one of the personal accounts at the exhibit Orthelia Patt recalls: "I experienced loneliness for my family, my parents and grandparents. My braids were cut—I was issued government cloths—flowered dress with matching bloomers. We weren't allowed to speak our language. Our diets changed. None of the traditional foods were served. I attend the federal government boarding school at Warm springs in 1948. I was five years old..."

Lee Tom was one of the last to attend Warm Springs boarding school in 1959. He later attended Madras High School and Chilocco Indian School. About his time at the Warm Springs board school, Mr. Tom says:

"Warm Springs was a military style school. I didn't like it. I liked being at home. We had to go to boarding school because we lived far away and had to be at school every day. Chores—everyone had a detail to do. They would put wool army blankets on feet to shine the floors. I used to sweep the stairs, dust and clean win-

dows.

"If you spoke your language, the matrons would wash your mouth out with borax or Ivory soap."

Willard Tewee, Suaikt: "My experience in boarding school was good and bad, it's life. I learned personal hygiene, housekeeping. Discipline has its place in everything a person does...."

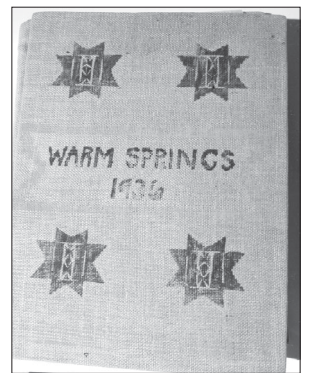
"My brother and I were sent to Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma because of truancy. We would rather chase horses that go to school. My and dad would have been jailed for not sending us to school. I still love horses."

Later decades brought changes, such a special program for Navajo Nation students, and changes in policy to attract Pacific Northwest students, and particularly those from Alaska.

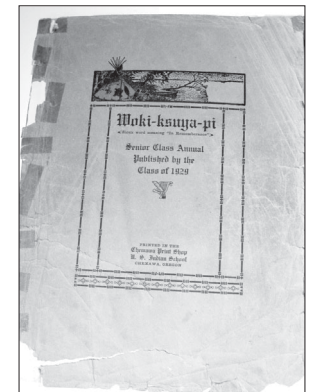
In the late 1970s, Chemawa moved to a new campus on adjacent land, with most of the original brick buildings destroyed after the shift. Today, Chemawa remains as one of two Indian boarding schools in the United States. It is the oldest continuously operated boarding school in the U.S.

All of this history and more is told in the Museum at Warm Springs' *Resilience*:

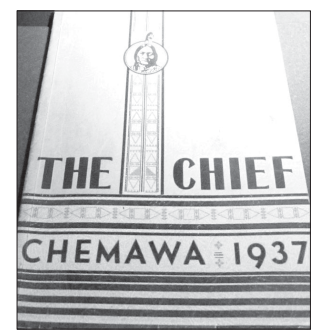
*The Indian Boarding School Experience of Warm Springs and Beyond.*



Warm Springs 1936 cloth yearbook.



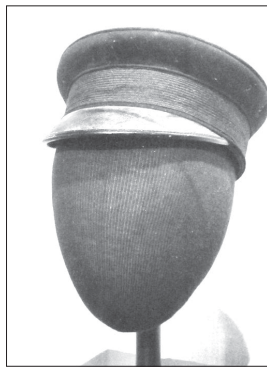
Chemawa Seniors Yearbook, 1929.



Chemawa Seniors Yearbook, Class of 1937.



Student's sewing machine from the Warm Springs boarding school.



Child's military-style boarding school cap.



Boarding school marching band.

All photos courtesy the Museum at Warm Springs

## Regarding the Warm Springs WTP 2018 - Simnasho Schoolie 2018 - Sidwalter 2018 Reports

(From page 3)

• Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

### Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system.

We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

• Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included).

- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

### Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water

supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

## Warm Springs WTP 2018 Report

### Regarding the Warm Springs WTP2 2018 report:

#### Source water assessment and its availability

Yes, Contact your water system.

#### Where does my water come from?

The Warm Springs Community Water System is supplied by surface water from the Deschutes River in Jefferson County, approximately 2.5 miles downstream from Highway 26 crossing. The river water is treated with conventional filtration in a water treatment plant that is designed for a maximum production of 4.3 million gallons per day.

#### Description of Water Treatment Process:

Your water is treated in a

"treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community. • Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

#### Significant Deficiencies

**Water Treatment Plant:** The primary coagulant Aluminum Chlorohydrate (ACH) is not being optimized for the treatment process and the operators do not jar test so there is no accurate measure to indicate the correct dosage of ACH.

#### Tee Wees Storage

**Tank:** Hatch needs a gasket; Roof top vent has rusted through into the WST with holes and the vent needs 24-Mesh screen to prevent insect entrance.

#### Kah-Ne-Ta Storage

**Tank:** Hatch needs a gasket;

#### Southeast Storage

**Tank:** Overflow lacks proper 24-mesh screen covering opening of pipe; Hatch needs a gasket; Roof top vent has rusted through into the WST with holes.

#### West Hills West Storage

**Tank:** Overflow lacks proper 24-mesh screen covering pipe opening; Top hatch needs a gasket; 24-mesh screen is torn on vent and a hole in the roof structure was found.

#### West Hills East Storage

**Tank:** This storage tank is the oldest on the water system. The roof access ladder is unsafe due to not having a ladder cage; The overflow lacks proper 24-mesh screen covering opening of pipe; Unable to access top of water tank to inspect items listed.

#### Greely West Storage

**Tank:** Top hatch needs a gasket; Overflow lacks proper 24-mesh screen covering opening of pipe; Unable to access top of water tank to inspect items listed; Overflow has flapper valve that does not fully seal.

#### Water Treatment Plant:

Ventilation in the main service pump room is lacking and require the operators to

run portable fans and opening the doors; Sedimentation basin needs settled solids removed. Turbidimeters are out of calibration.

Filter IFE Turbidimeter sampling pump is non-operable.

River intake air scour system inoperative. Gasket blown on screen in river reducing effectiveness of air scour cleaning.

CFE Turbidimeter sampling delay needs to be reduced.

Out of Service Concrete WST needs to be physically disconnected from distribution system.

#### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Warm Springs Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Report continues on 10