

Klamath Tribes; We're Still Here

Presentation by,
Gabriann Hall for
Deschutes Land Trust,
Nature Nights



DESCHUTES
LAND
TRUST

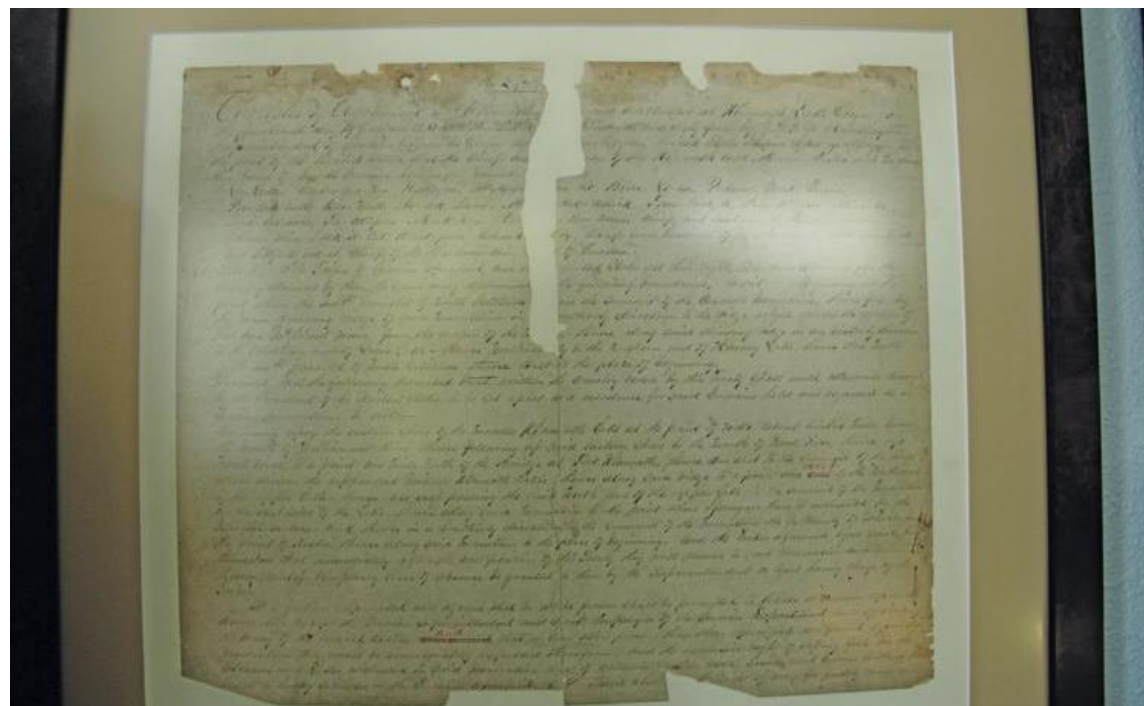
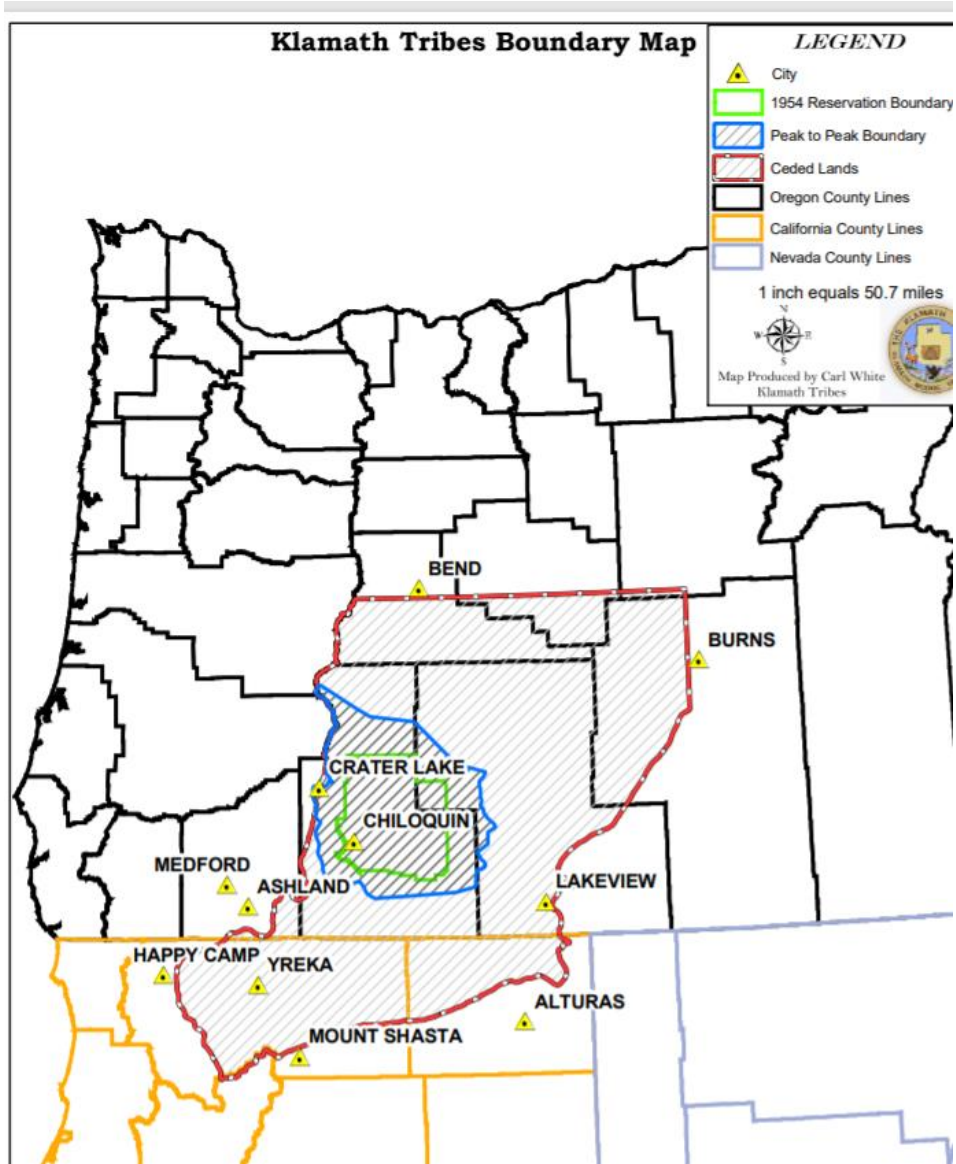


Image from Klamath Tribes



Klamath Tribes Treaty of 1864





Law of the Land

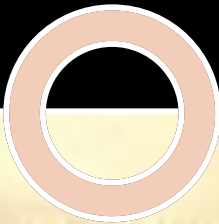
- *Treaty of Klamath Lake 1864*

TREATIES- ARTICLE I:
The exclusive right of hunting and taking fish in the streams and lakes, included in said reservation, and of gathering edible roots, seeds, and berries within its limits, is hereby secured to the Indians.





Klamath Marsh



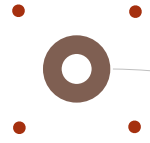
Staple first
food of the
Klamath
people



Report of U. S. National Museum, 1902.—Coville.

PLATE 2.





Wokas Becksa

**Grinding wokas over
a tule mat.**



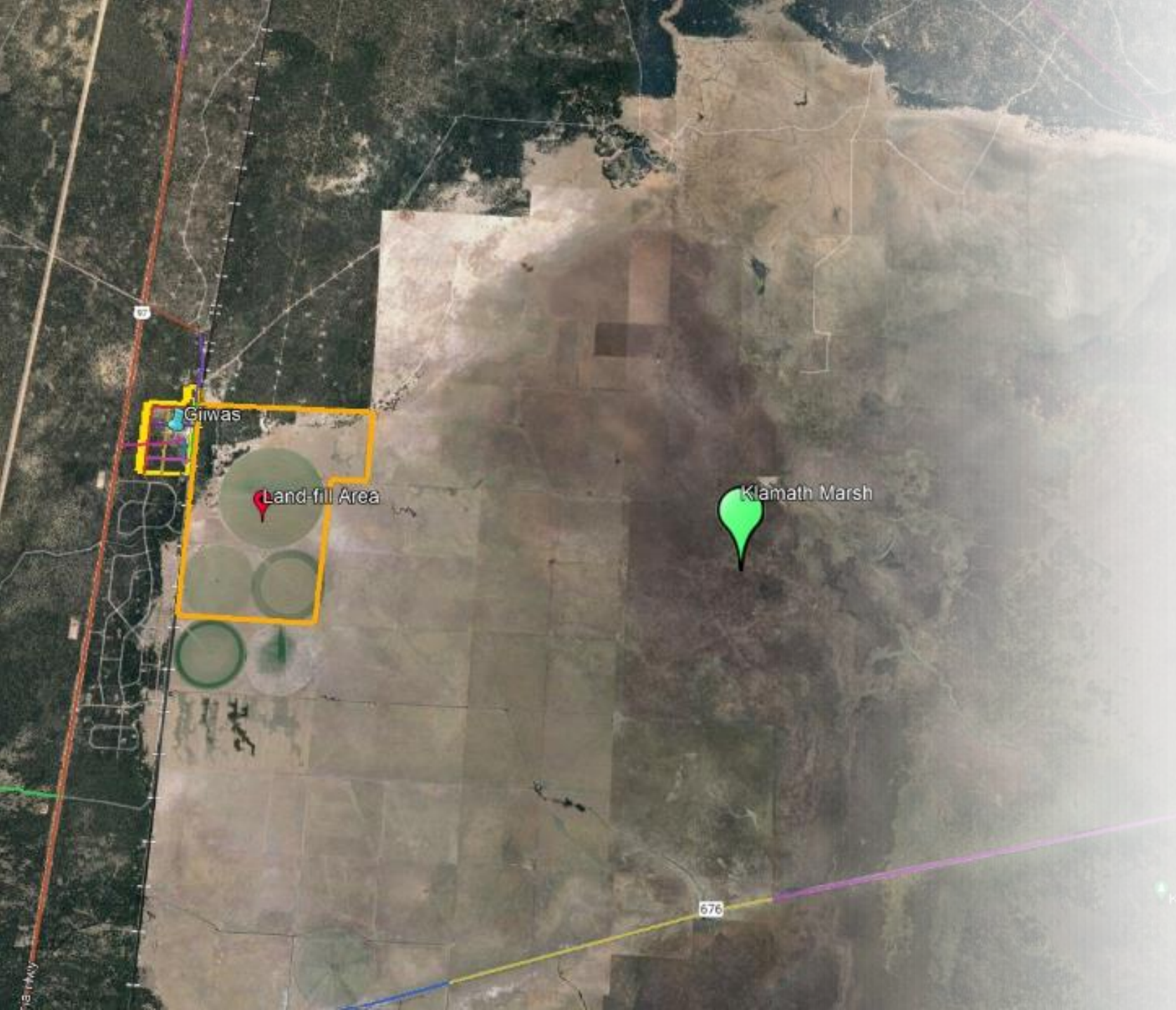


TEN THOUSAND ACRES OF WOKAS.

FOR EXPLANATION OF PLATE SEE PAGE 739.



Photo by Dennis Frates / Alamy Stock Photo



Proposed Klamath Marsh Landfill

- Proposed 806 acre landfill next to the Klamath Marsh.



Termination

**Julius Albert
King, Secretary
of the Interior
signing the
Termination Act.**

It was called the Termination Policy. The termination of the tribes, ending the US Government's recognition of the tribes, trusteeship over Indian Reservations and exclusion of state law applicability. All to accelerate assimilation.



Termination in Oregon

Overall, 109 Indian tribes were Terminated; 62 of those tribes were in Oregon.

- These were tribes in Western Oregon and the Klamath Tribes

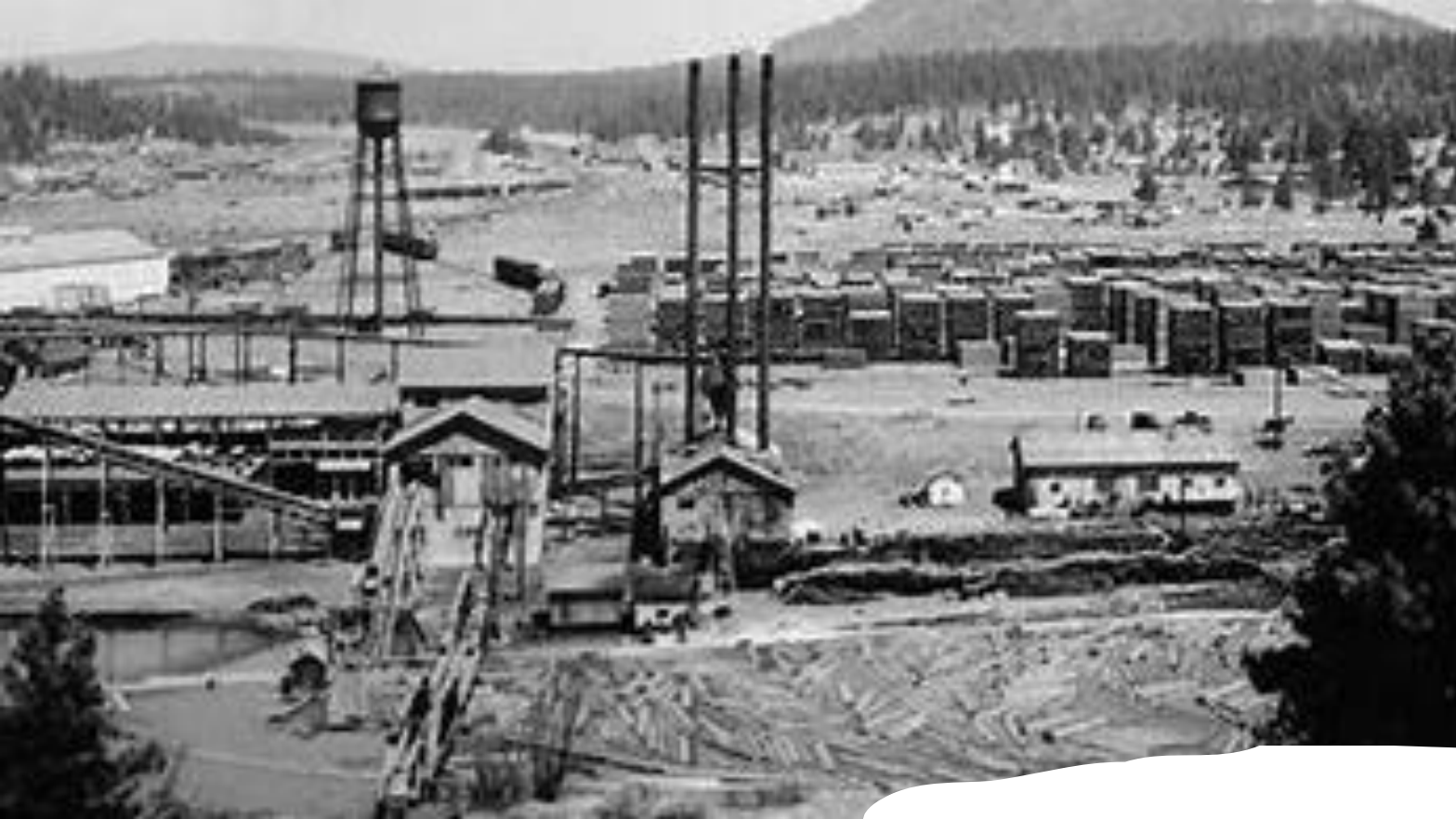




Timber & Termination

Since 1913 the Klamath's logged on a sustained-yield basis.

- **Annual tribal revenue from timber alone was \$2.5 million**
- **The Klamath Basin drew 40% of its economic wealth from timber on the reservation.**



Chiloquin Pre Termination

Money & Land

- Tribal assets \$16,290,000
- Adjusted for inflation \$204,262,904.56
- Indian Agent B.G. Courtright
“These Indians do not cost the United States government a cent...they get no sort of government dole.”

Klamath Indians Draw Spotlight As Probe Nears

BY WALLACE TURNER

Staff Writer, The Oregonian

Additional Pictures on Page 1, Section 2

KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION, Aug. 9
(Special)—More than 1500 members of the Klamath Indian tribe will watch with varying emotions the moves and counter-moves made before a subcommittee of the United States senate public lands committee, which will meet here Monday; August 18.

Job of the subcommittee will be to hear testimony on senate bill 1222 of the first session of the 80th congress, a bill which, if enacted, would order liquidation of the assets of one of the most wealthy Indian reservations in the United States.



OREGON

MORE THAN
20 MILLION ACRES
OF TRADITIONAL TERRITORY

CALIFORNIA

“The land is sacred..the land is our mother, the rivers our blood. Take our land away and we die. That is, the Indian in us dies.”

–Mary Brave Bird, Brule` Lakota



**“Termination
will be
devastation for
the
Klamath
People.”
- Stanford
Report**

Pre termination

- Less than 1% of the population lived below the poverty line.
- Tribal member income was 93% of that of non-Natives.

After Termination

- Tribal poverty level were 3x that of non-Indian neighbors,
- 40% of deaths alcohol-related,
-27% dead by 25
-52% dead by 40

Kimball v Callahan

- Members of the Klamath Indian Tribe are entitled to the rights, privileges and immunities afforded under the Treaty of 1864, to hunt, trap and fish within their ancestral Klamath Indian Reservation as it existed at the time of termination in 1954, free from Oregon State game and fish regulations.
September 10, 1976
- These rights extended to the descendants of persons on the final tribal roll.





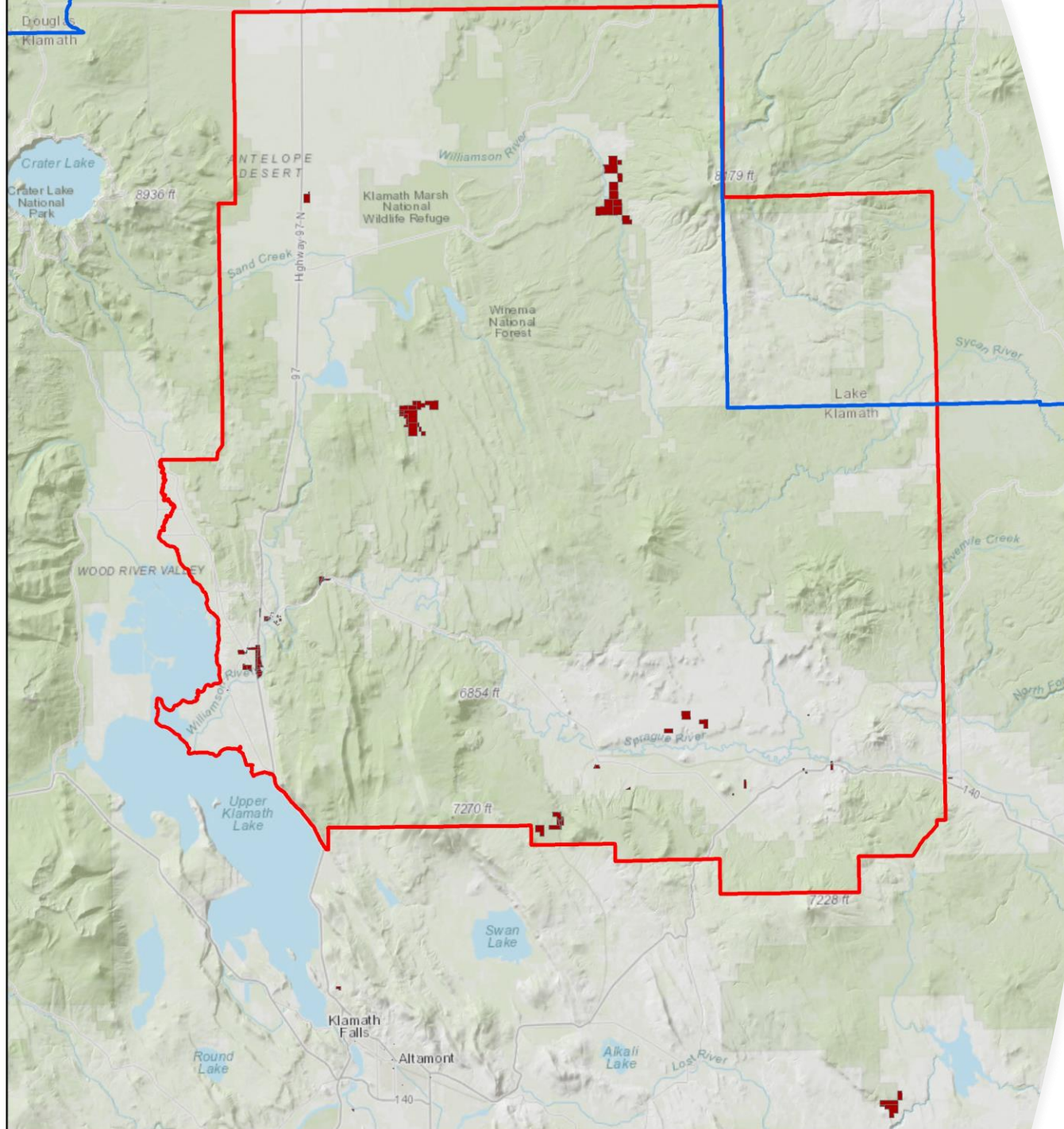
Klamath Restoration Act H.R. 3554,
August 27, 1986

Image from Klamath Tribes

Restoration

Political
Economic
Physical, Emotion & Mental
Land Back





Klamath Tribes current land holdings.

- **Total Land Owned by the Klamath Tribes – 5,236.15**
- **.0002618 of original land base**
- **.0099355 of pre termination land base**



DUE TO TERMINATION & RESTORATION, THE KLAMATH TRIBES HAVE AN EARNED APPRECIATION FOR THE PRESENT. WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED STRENGTH AND RESILIENCE AS A PEOPLE AND LEARNED FROM THE PAST. TODAY WE USE DIRECT ACTION COMBINED WITH CULTURAL TRADITION AND TREATY RIGHTS TO WORK TOWARDS A BRIGHTER FUTURE.



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Klamath Tribes reject damages compensation offer for Swan Lake Hydro Project

KENNETH SMITH Special to the Herald and News Oct 2, 2023

The Klamath Tribes voted overwhelmingly Saturday to reject the Copenhagen Investment Partnership's latest offer to compensate the Tribes for the destruction of one of their most sacred sites for the soon-to-be-built Swan Lake Rim Hydropower Project.



The company's latest offer was worth more than \$40 million and included \$22 million for land acquisition, \$10 million for a tribal museum, \$5 million for a sober living facility, \$2 million for education, and promised to employ tribal members in union wage jobs. The offer was rejected by a vote of 77-8, with eight abstentions.

The Klamath Tribes have aggressively opposed the project since they first learned about it in 2011. In a 2016



Klamath Lake south Howards Bay, May 2023
Klamath Project Supply Update **READ FOR FREE**

An aerial photograph of a mangrove wetland. A winding waterway flows through dense green mangrove vegetation. In the lower right, a large, bright white area indicates a colony of birds. The background shows a flat landscape under a clear sky with a thin white contrail.

HEAL THE LAND

HEAL THE PEOPLE



**TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE
BLENDED WITH MODERN
APPROACH**



No Treatment

Thinning + Prescribed Fire

Thinning Only

Ambodat Restoration Team works to 'Heal th

By Michelle Ochoa
Klamath Tribes News

For many years, the waterways, springs, and lakes of the Klamath Tribes' homelands and treaty territory have been degraded by land-owner practices that are proving unsustainable, such as free-range cattle grazing, undersized culverts, and inappropriately designed

diversion structures. Unfortunately, it has resulted in a direct and negative impact on the lands and on local fisheries. The once lush wetlands of the marshy region are drying up, and fish populations suffer to the degree that sacred and historical sustenance fish species, the c'wamm and koptu suckers are nearing extinction, and streams and rivers that were once fish-bearing are going dry.

In order to try to protect these and other species, the watersheds, and our ecosystem, very important and valuable work is being done by a Klamath tribal member crew consisting of seven tribal members and led by Ambodat Water Rights Specialist Brad Parrish. "We've put a lot of focus on trying to restore the functioning of the basin ecosystem,

realizing that our
extinct because
of our watersh



The Klamath Tribes Ambodat Restoration crew at a work site. From Left to Right: Jesse Samp-
Head, Brad Parrish, Gustavo Miller, Anthony Navarro, Elwood Miller, Shay Dupris,
Michelle Ochoa



Restoration through reciprocity.

including 3.8 miles of stream
fencing.



Honorable Harvest



Following in the footsteps of those who came before us.

Image from Wahoo Films



Image from Wahoo Films



Where do the big berries grow?

Old Indian tricks.

Image from Wahoo Films



Image from Wahoo Films



Sacrifice

What does maintaining first foods and allyship with Native tribes look like?



Stewardship without a land base.

- Conflicting value systems
- Traditional knowledge and practices often not recognized.
- Multiple agency partnerships.

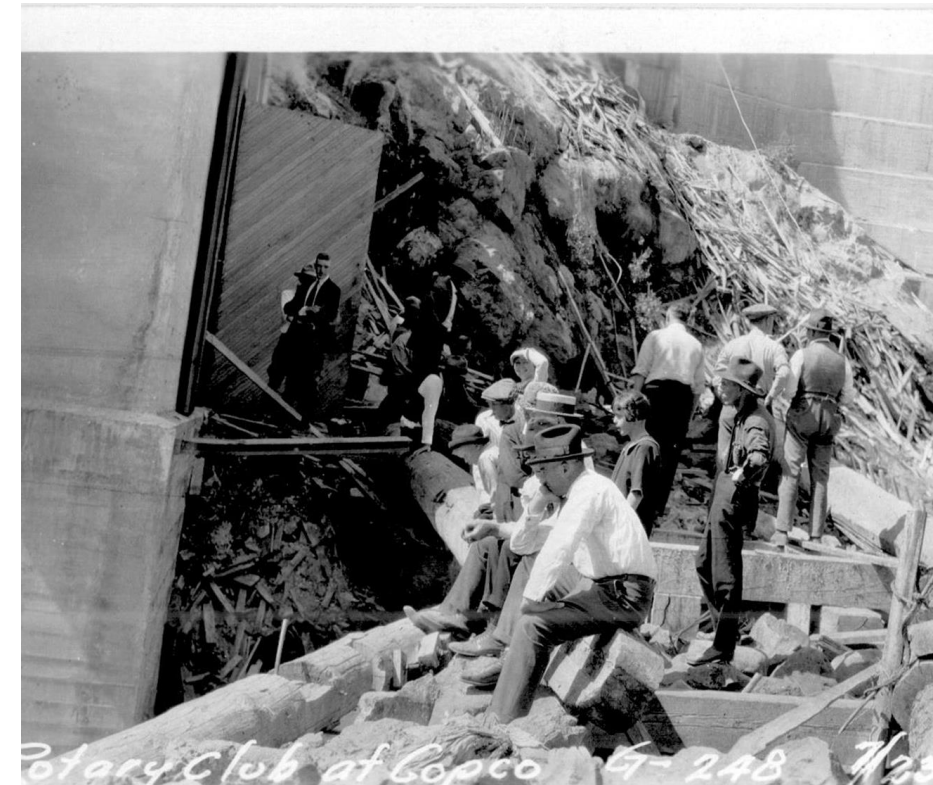
Construction of Dams

7 dams placed on the Klamath River between 1903 and 1962.



“Along with it is the problem (of) whether the need for electricity ranks higher in the law than a food supply for the Indians.”

June 1921, *Klamath Evening Herald*



Copco Dam on July 23, 1922. Photo courtesy of the Klamath County Museum

The largest river restoration project in history.

The Largest Dam Removal Project in U.S. History Begins Final Stretch, Welcoming Salmon Home

After being impeded by dams for more than a century, the Klamath River will be restored to its historic channel this year



Christian Thorsberg

Daily Correspondent

January 22, 2024



Iron Gate Dam in Hornbrook, California, on the Klamath River Brian van der Brue / Los Angeles Times via Getty Images

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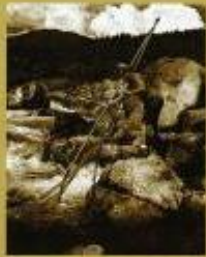
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THE KLAMATH: MAP OF THREATENED RIVER



fishing in the 1900s



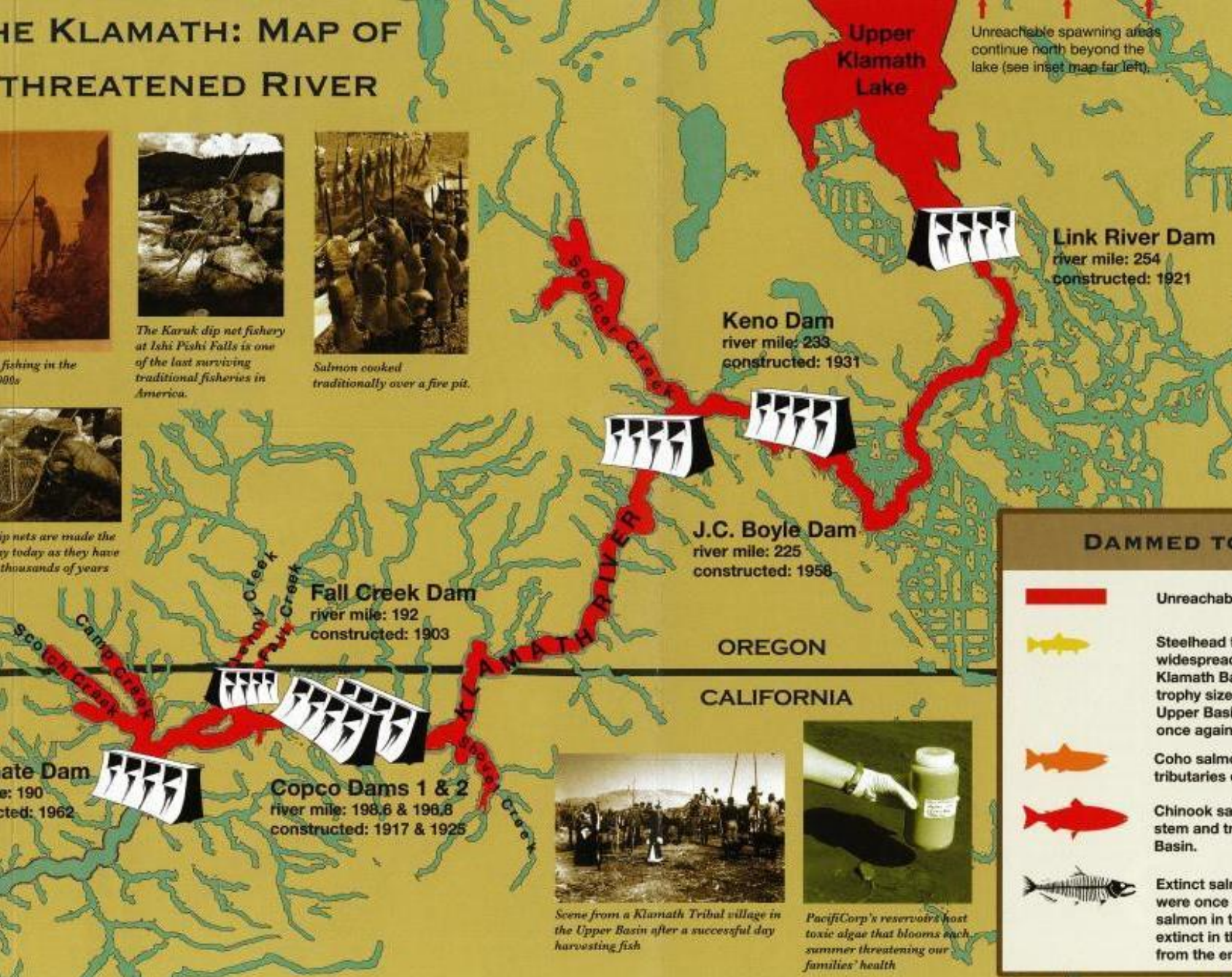
The Karuk dip net fishery at Ishi Pishi Falls is one of the last surviving traditional fisheries in America.



Salmon cooked traditionally over a fire pit.



Dip nets are made the way today as they have thousands of years



Unreachable spawning areas continue north beyond the lake (see inset map far left).

Link River Dam
river mile: 254
constructed: 1921

Keno Dam
river mile: 233
constructed: 1931

J.C. Boyle Dam
river mile: 225
constructed: 1958

Fall Creek Dam
river mile: 192
constructed: 1903

Copco Dams 1 & 2
river mile: 198.6 & 196.8
constructed: 1917 & 1925

DAMMED TO

- Unreachable
- Steelhead trout widespread in Klamath Basin trophy sized Upper Basin once again
- Coho salmon tributaries of
- Chinook salmon stem and tributary Basin.
- Extinct salmon were once the salmon in the basin from the entire



Scene from a Klamath Tribal village in the Upper Basin after a successful day harvesting fish

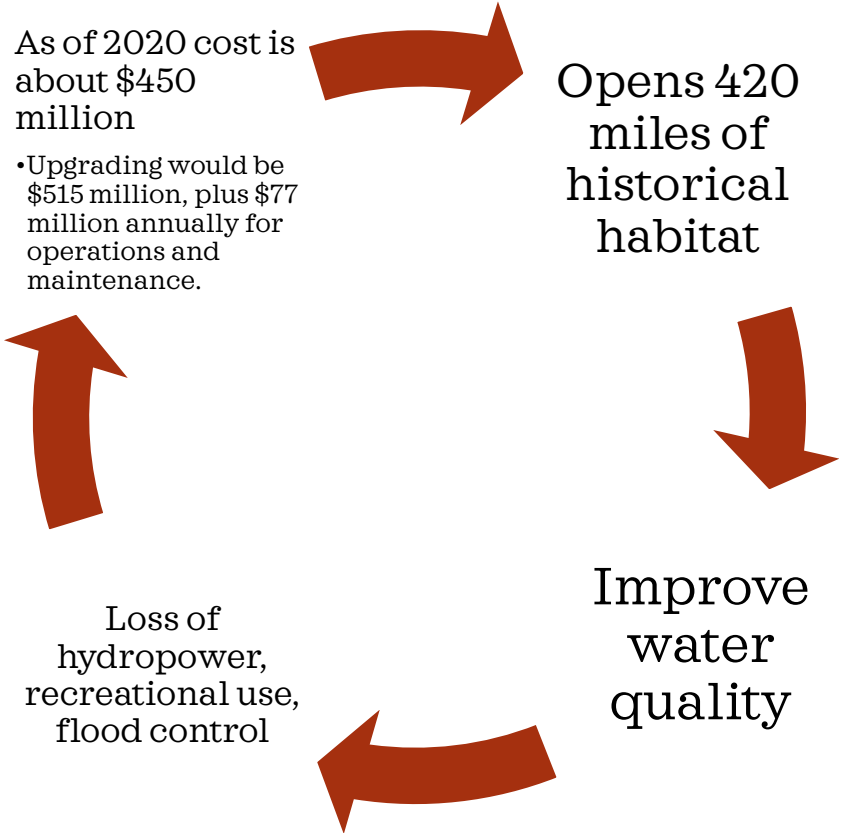


PacifiCorp's reservoirs host toxic algae that blooms each summer threatening our families' health

Klamath Project

- 4 tribes (Klamath, Hoopa, Karuk, Yurok)
- 2 states, 7 counties
- 6 national wildlife refuges
- 3 fish on Endangered species list, 1 on threatened list
- 7 dams (1918-1962)
- 4 dams slated for removal
 - Irongate, Copco 1, Copco 2, J.C. Boyle

What does the dam removal do?



“My dream is not only to bring the salmon back, but to bring back a way of life.” - Karuk Tribal Chairman Russell “Buster” Attebery



**Is the
habitat the
salmon
will be
returning
to worthy
of them?**



*Klamath boy & women with
salmon circa 1930.*

Klamath Basin irrigators, tribes sign conservation agreement, Interior pledges \$72M



By Erik Neumann (Jefferson Public Radio)
Feb. 14, 2024 2:03 p.m.



EE JUILLERAT
for the Herald and News

A historic agreement by the U.S. Department of the Interior with the Klamath Water Users Association, Klamath Tribes, Yurok Tribe and Karuk Tribe was announced Wednesday. During a news conference with an Interior department official in Washington, D.C., the department announced the agreement. The agreement was announced Wednesday. Officials said more than \$72 million in new investments, including funding from President Biden's Investing in America agenda, will be made in a news release. The agreement was announced Wednesday.

ecosystems and water reliability in the region for generations to come," U.S. Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland said in a news release. "Over the next few months, the immediate investments will benefit communities and the Klamath Basin to align agricultural practices with ecosystem

Landmark agreement

Department of Interior announces deal between Klamath Basin tribes, water users; \$72M in federal investments



The Karuk Tribe is in the process of restoring Beaver Creek as a natural, healthy ecosystem to improve the survival of endangered salmon.

and abundant populations of migratory bird and fish species that are unique to this Basin. With new resources from President Biden's Investing in America agenda, we're able to make the immediate investments that will benefit communities and the Klamath Basin to align agricultural practices with ecosystem

the Interior Department also announced the Klamath Basin Drought Resilience Keystone Initiative, which it said will "support a wide range of restoration activities that will help recover listed species, create new habitat for fish and birds, and rethink the way water moves across the Klamath Basin to align agricultural practices with ecosystem

MOLLY O'BRIEN/HERALD AND NEWS

function." The initiative is one of nine key conservation areas the Department is "focusing resources through a new restoration and resilience framework, and comes at a critical time as the removal of four dams on the Klamath River is underway."

Wednesday's announcements are not directly related to removal of the four Klamath River dams but stem from ongoing collaboration efforts among the various groups, officials said.

According to the agency, the newly signed Memorandum of Understanding "commits the parties to working together to identify, recommend and support projects that advance shared Klamath Basin restoration goals, including improving water and irrigation stability and reliability; strengthening ecosystem resilience; protecting fish populations; and advancing drought resilience."

Restoration Underway.



Chiloquin High School Indigenous People's Day Celebration

Image from Klamath County School District Facebook

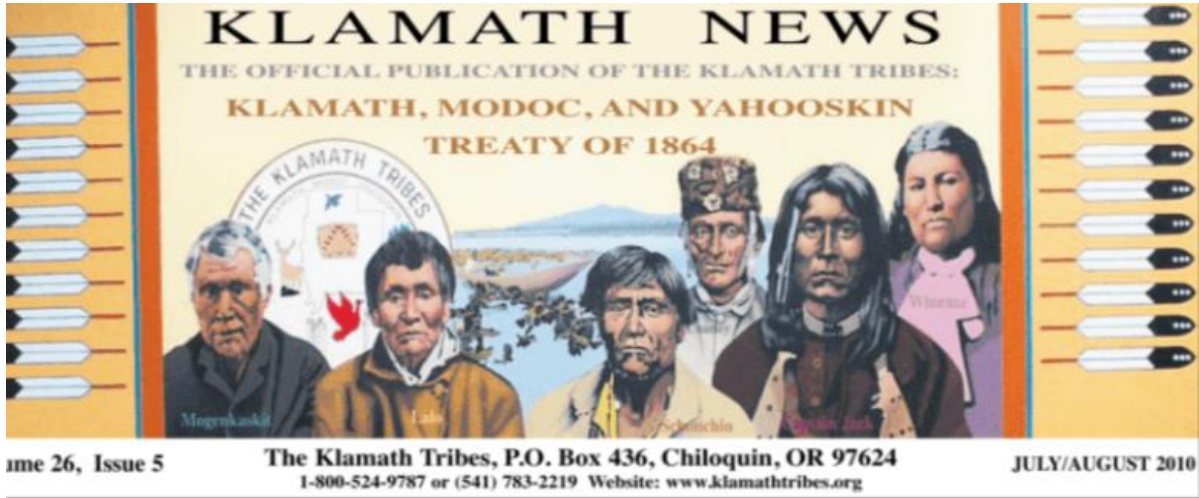


**“We do not
inherit the earth
from our
ancestors.
We borrow it
from our
grandchildren.”**

-Native American Proverb

Klamath Tries & Ed Drew Photography





Volume 26, Issue 5 The Klamath Tribes, P.O. Box 436, Chiloquin, OR 97624 JULY/AUGUST 2010
 1-800-524-9787 or (541) 783-2219 Website: www.klamathtribes.org

Dam Removal Efforts continue on the Klamath River

NEPA Decision will impact generations to come...

Recently, the Klamath Tribes and many others attended a series of public scoping meetings associated with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process to address removal of the four dams on the Klamath River associated with the Klamath Basin Reclamation Agreement (KBRA) and the Klamath Hydroelectric Reclamation Agreement (KHSA). The public meetings were held in Klamath Falls and Chiloquin, Oregon. The Dams under discussion for removal include: JC Boyle, Copco I, Copco II, and Iron Gate, located along the Klamath River in Oregon-Northern California.

The Environmental Impact Statement will provide the basis for the determination of the Secretary of Department of the Interior regarding removal of four Klamath River dams that block salmon from returning to the Upper Klamath Basin, home of the Klamath Tribes. Three of the four dams were built without the promised provisions, and have since interrupted the Klamath Tribal Treaty of 1864. The Scoping meetings are the initial part of developing the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which will address



Baby Kimbol came with his parents to support Treaty Fishing Rights



How to be an ally or show support:

- Stewardship mindset
- Support local tribes.
- Assist in the restoration of land, records, and artifacts.
- Education classes on Sustainability, Native Studies & History
- COCC Native American Scholarship fund.

Stand with the Klamath Tribes in opposition to Marsh Landfill

- Written comments do by 5 pm on April 23 to ENobel@KlamathCounty.org
- Public hearing on April 23rd Klamath Falls, Oregon. Zoom link <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82361802213?pwd=NUNobVhMUk5CbDgzTFBZaWJLYmdrUT09>



FIRST FOODS

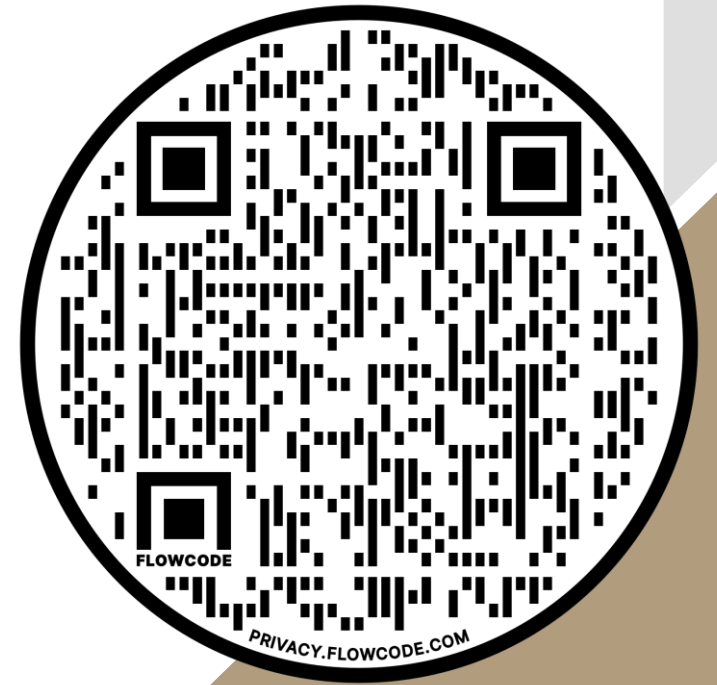
TURTLE ISLAND



Doc series by Wahoo Films



The Ambo Fund





Klamath Tribes; We're Still Here

sepk'eec'a (thank you)

ghall3@cocc.edu

Special thanks to:

- Brad Parrish
- Wahoo Films
- Paul Wilson Photography
- Deschutes Land Trust
- Smokey Miller, Ron Suppah,
Will Hess, Alethea Barlowe,
Garin Riddle
- Jeremiah Rector & Owen
Murphy



Image from Wahoo Films

Sources

- **Largest dam removal in US history could save Yurok tribe's salmon supply** 1 ABCNL <https://youtu.be/QCYYgxTK1OI>
- **Tribal and government leaders celebrate Klamath River dam removal** <https://youtu.be/Q9eiRB0fd8w>
- [A River Between Us | In Order to Save a River you must first Heal a People](#)
- [KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL PROCESS ENTERS HOME STRETCH \(americanrivers.org\)](#)
- [The Indigenous People of the Deschutes River & Central Oregon \(rowadventures.com\)](#)
- [Klamath River Dam Removal and Restoration IF11616 \(congress.gov\)](#)
- [Dam celebration: Pending removal of Klamath River structures feted | News | heraldandnews.com](#)
- [Home - Project Klamath \(heraldandnews.com\)](#)
- [Herald and News | Local news for Klamath, Lake, Mo | Empowering the community.](#)
- [Changing Currents: A tribal vision for water https://youtu.be/m7pVXZY38jU](#)
- [Saving the Klamath Basin's endangered suckers https://youtu.be/HYzRXtkWeSs](#)
- [The Massive Dam Removal on the Klamath May Save Salmon but Can't Solve the West's Water Crisis | Pulitzer Center](#)
- [Restoring Balance: The Klamath River Renewal Project https://youtu.be/Q248MhRH49w?si=OrnDnCoJ7FmTjdTt](#)

