

What is in store for those living in the Old Fishing village at Celilo Falls when the Dalles Dam ^{Completed} ~~is finished~~ ^(a long step in building) in 1957, ~~which will build~~ a greater Northwest? Will they be tossed out onto the highway ^{that cuts} ~~to thumb~~ through the old and new village? ~~a ride with some kind hearted motorist who chances by?~~

Of course not!

~~And~~ How are their problems being solved as a new era of hydroelectric power comes to ~~the~~ Washington, ~~and~~ Oregon? ^{and Idaho?}

Already some of the ~~old~~ villagers are moving down toward The Dalles, near the Deufert ~~canned~~ fish and fruit cannery, ^{seeking} ~~to obtain~~ preferred sites on land ~~that~~ that will not be flooded.

~~Moreover~~ Moreover, planning for the future was undertaken with that of the river development, although admittedly appropriations for this work have not always been made with the ~~same~~ precision that construction funds were voted by Congress.

^{buildings} The ~~houses and other property~~ in the Old Village will ~~be~~ appraised by the ~~the~~ real estate department of the Corps of Army Engineers, and the occupants will be allowed 25 per cent of ^{the} ~~that~~ value to enable them to move to a location of their own choosing. ~~They are citizens with full rights, so the place where they will go is left to their own decision.~~ But no new village will be built ~~for them.~~ ^{The} ~~the~~ government has tried

~~that~~ and it has not been satisfactory.

The long paternal arm of the United States ^{that} has been extended to the villagers and their tribesman--an arm that was weak ~~on occasion~~ in earlier days-- is slowly being withdrawn through decontrol legislation. ^{that}

~~This legislation~~ has nothing to do with ~~the~~ ^{the} river development. ~~The~~ ^{become law} effects of the ~~if they~~ ^{are passed} are The termination or withdrawal bills, in no way connected with the work of the Army Engineers ~~and~~ ^{The effects of this termination legislation} ~~their effects~~ ^{essentially} will ~~soon~~ extend

~~inland~~ to the reservations ~~not only in the Northwest but~~ over the ^(administration) entire nation. Not all the tribes wish freedom from government ~~control~~.

Some ~~of these~~ ^{of these} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~of these~~ ^{of these} leaders, like the heads of the Yakima nation feel that the people are not yet ready to go on their own, ~~and~~ ^{believe}

They ~~have the feeling~~ that the Indian land holdings, which once included all the nation, ~~and~~ ^{then} dropped to around ~~155 million~~ ^{155 million} acres 80 years ago and then to 49 million ~~10~~ ¹⁰ years ago will be gradually wiped out through ~~throwing~~ ^(the placement of) Indian land ~~into~~ ^{on} tax rolls.

~~and~~ The story of the decline of land holdings ~~and~~ would confirm ~~that~~ ^{their beliefs}

^{thus} The problem of the ~~great~~ ^{great} fishery at Celilo is interlocked ^{are thus} by ~~circumstance with~~ and ~~with the situation because of~~ the dam construction program ~~and not~~ interlocked by circumstance with the ~~the~~ reservation termination bills x

In working on the Problem,

~~To begin with~~ The ~~Army~~ Corps of Army Engineers acknowledged the rights of the Indians under the Treaty of 1855.

They also acknowledged that the fishery would be flooded by The Dalles Dam, and that fishing, as the old people knew it, would become extinct although ~~adequate~~ precautions such as fishways and creation of propagation areas are being carried out in the dam construction, and in other far reaching federal and state programs.

~~An view of the ~~degraded~~ deterioration of the loss to the Indians,~~
Then,
means were created to compensate the people ~~money for this being budgeted~~
~~in the construction funds. And this is one of the sideplays of the big~~
~~happenings along the river. It was done in a ~~degraded~~ systematic manner.~~

After extensive research the Engineers and the Oregon State Fish Commission ~~arrived~~ arrived at a valuation for the fishery. The figure was estimated at \$700,000 a year, *(and was)* ~~being~~ based on a catch of 2,800,000 pounds of salmon annually. The years 1947 to 1951, ~~as~~ admittedly a period of good financial times, were used ^{for} ~~as~~ a five-year average.

~~And don't think that ~~so~~~~ ^{is} Salmon fishing ~~isn't~~ is a big business.

The 1940 Columbia River commercial catch of chinook, silver, steelhead, sockeye and chum ~~was~~ *(amounted to)* 19,658,381 pounds *of which* the Indian take for commercial sales was figured at 2,113,377 pounds. The year 1941 was an especially good year and the catch at Celilo amounted to

an estimated 4,628,000 pounds of which 27 per cent was retained for subsistence, ~~showing how it was possible for the people to feed themselves.~~

The ~~average determined for the~~ compensation, ~~figured at~~ \$700,000, ~~was~~ ^{capitalized} at 3 per cent to arrive at a figure of \$23 1/2, ~~the total loss, to the Indians.~~

Two and one-half ~~years~~ years ago the Engineers approached the various tribes. Those were the confederated Yakima Nation, ~~made~~ the Umatillas ~~and~~ the Warm Springs and the Nez Percés. The Warm Springs were made up of the seven Middle Oregon Tribes with whom Joel Palmer negotiated ~~with~~ in 1855, and who subsequently relinquished their fishery rights in the Huntington Treaty of 1865.

The Umatillas consisted of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas. They and the Yakimas ~~also~~ signed separate treaties on June 9, 1855 ~~at~~ with Gov. Isaac I. Stevens at the Council of Walla Walla in 1855. Fourteen tribes were named in the Treaty with the Yakimas and ~~there~~ ^{their} original areas of occupancy ~~bordered~~ were not then and since then have not ^{all} been clearly defined. ^{These individual tribes} ~~They~~ were the Yakima, Palouse, Pisquouse, Wenatchapam, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-ay-was, Skinpah, ~~Wenatchapam~~ ^Wish-ham, Shyiks, Ochechotes, Kah-milt-pah and the Se-ap-cat, ^{Some of them were} ~~being~~ river dwellers and fishermen.

Of the various ^{Confederated} tribes, the Yakimas claimed the greatest share of fishing rights at Celilo Falls. ^{Furthermore in later years} ~~Eventually~~ individual Indians claimed certain fishing stations and the all-Indian ~~reserving~~ Celilo ^Fishing Committee recognized these rights. ^{also} ~~Besides~~ There were certain places recognized as tribal fisheries, ^{possessing} ~~also shared by~~ all ~~ancestral~~ rights at Celilo.

To get the settlement under way the Engineers proposed that the tribes appoint committees to confer on the fishing loss and determine the various shares of money that had been budgeted. The objective was to compensate the tribes, thus providing some security and allowing them to look toward a regular income. ^{the Indians were} ~~This was to~~ in return ~~there was to~~ ^{relinquish their} ~~be a relinquishment of~~ rights to the area that would be covered by the ~~Bellies~~ Dam pool. ~~Subsequent provision was made~~

^{by Congressional} [Subsequent provision was made for the ~~benefit of the~~ scores of ^{People} ~~people from various~~ river dwelling ~~bands~~ who were members of none of the recognized tribes, the so-called Mid-Columbias or Celilos, ~~who~~ ~~were~~ led by the aging Wyam chief, Kuni or Tommy Thompson. ~~These occupants~~ ~~are now recognized as~~ ~~occupants of the~~ ~~34-acre~~ ~~New Village~~ The compensation for the ~~yet~~ ~~un~~organized occupants of the 34-acre New Village is on the basis of \$3,750 per capita as a straight

settlement.

~~There has been no settlement for all the ~~and~~ involved recognized~~

~~Gribes.~~ [Sums of approximately \$4 million each were negotiated with

the Umatillas ^{and} Warm Springs ^(+Ribes) and good faith payments of \$200,000 ^{have been} ~~were~~ deposited to their credit.

~~made. The good faith was further shown in dealings with the Warm Springs~~

~~people. One because that nation sold its fisheries rights to the government~~

~~some years ago.~~

One million dollars was budgeted for the Nez Perces, providing

those people could establish a ^a ~~valid~~ ~~claim~~ ~~coordinating~~

Idaho People have

But recently the ~~Nez Perces have~~ proclaimed that they intend to

^{obtaining} ~~to demand a larger amount, by legal action if necessary.~~

resort to legal action to obtain a larger sum, and the Yakimas do not acknowledge that the N.P. are entitled to even the million ~~dollars~~ dollars.

~~claim a larger amount. and while it has not been established that the~~
~~Nez Perce actually fished at Celilo in ancient days, several enrolled~~
~~with that tribe have used fishing stations there at least during the~~
~~past five or 10 years.~~

The remaining \$13,600,000 ^{det.} of the originally ~~figured~~ \$23 1/2 million,
was offered to the Yakimas. Those people, represented by 4,000
enrolled men, ~~women and children have rejected the offer, reaffirming~~
that they possessed ^{nearly all} ~~most of~~ the fishing rights. ^{They} ~~The~~ negotiations ~~are~~ ^{are}
~~continuing~~ ^{although} while neither the Engineers nor tribesmen discuss ~~these~~
negotiations, by mutual agreement, the happenings are a matter of the
prolonged, step-by-step record. And the one thing is ~~too~~ obvious, the
sooner that agreements are reached, the more readily ~~will~~ the
Indians have the opportunity of working out their owned future, based
on actual knowledge ^{of anticipated income} ~~of the income to expect~~ ^{also then} ~~and the sooner can those~~
^{tied up with the complex} ~~now diverting their attention to the negotiations~~ ^{can} ~~turn to the other~~
^{things yet to be done along} ~~hundred and one chores necessary up and down the river.~~

~~It is also becoming clear that~~ Should ~~the~~ negotiations fail, the
~~and the~~ matter could be turned over to the courts ^{for} ~~in~~ lawsuits ~~that~~
~~could only result in extended and costly litigation.~~ ^{It is} remembered
^{two years ago,} that the Yakimas determined in council to demand a larger settlement,

and failing in that ~~to go into court~~ ^{announced they would go to court}

Should ~~an~~ a settlement be reached

~~the amount of the settlement would be determined~~

~~When the amount is determined,~~ the money would be deposited to the

credit of the ~~consolidated~~ tribe in the Treasury of the United States.

It would not be ladled out individually, where at some ^{personal} whim it could be

squandered. That is not a restraint of the individual right of the

Indian, but in conformance with the ~~Treaty~~ Treaty which recognized the

fishery as a tribal asset. ~~Old Uncle Sammy may get careless at times~~

~~even with money and drop heaps of it a long way from home and on~~

~~foreign soil. And he has no unblemished record because of old-time~~

~~notorious dealings which short changed the American Indian. But he~~

is still trying to do right and especially under the ^{New} ~~consolidated~~ program

of dealing with Indians.

~~Money~~ Compensation money

The ~~second~~ ~~proposed~~ settlement sum once deposited in the

Treasury and capitalized at 3 per cent to equal the estimated ~~actual~~ annual

loss of \$700,000 ^{large} ~~annually~~, is a ~~sizeable~~ amount. But it is not all

^{that} ~~for~~ the Yakima Nation whose timber and other resources are being

would have to ~~depend~~ rely upon

developed, ~~into paying propositions~~. Not all of the 4,000 enrolled

Yakimas are fishermen, nor are they all cattlemen, horse raisers, hop

growers, grain men, ~~or~~ tradesmen or farm laborers.

The money, being tribal money as ~~the fishery was tribal property~~

would be dispensed through Congressional action that would release it to the Department of the Interior which in turn would make it available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. ~~Economically~~ Then it would become

(in the manner of a democracy,
available to the individuals as per capita payments at the wish of the

But don't be mislead by his figures and big talk,
Tribal Council, through the wishes of the nation as a whole. The sum

disputed computed,
total of all the revenues, ~~split~~ into so many shares ~~however~~ ^{is} nothing more than a large -sized bonus--stock dividends to so speak--the

~~and rightfull inheritance~~ *In this manner*
result of efficient management of ~~the~~ ^{inherited} resources, ~~and the~~ ^{the}

he government, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is endeavoring in

to
~~every manner to further~~ develop these resources and thus enable the

Besides,
people to raise their standard of living. The people have the opportunity

of gainful employment ^{to} ~~to~~ help push their earnings into a higher

income bracket, bringing it closer to that of other citizens, *of very low income brackets, which it now is.*

~~exists.~~ To do this ^{a new} ~~in the~~ era of business management ^{has entered} ~~enters~~

this requires
into the picture and ~~calls for~~ level-headed thinking by not only the

government counselors but the Indian leaders, ~~and every year of delay~~

~~and the~~ withholds the achievement of the higher standard that

is being sought.

one
There is a ~~major~~ reason

One reason ~~for~~ ^a for the skepticism of the people is justified

for ~~the~~ caution exists on the bases of his management in the past.

beyond any doubt. It is the fact that some Indians were promised payments

acting quickly.

that presents the people
~~(the part of)~~ *And justification*

~~without~~ without discrimination.

~~himself~~ helping do this

He is ~~doing this~~ through such things ^{as} ~~and~~ providing scholarships,

paid for out of ~~some~~ tribal ~~resources~~ ^{earnings} now that this system has been set up

it would be possible for groups or organizations to add other incentives. But ^{to}

It does however open the door for individual scholarships from many

~~And now that liquor is legal for him, he is showing that he can~~

Possible sources

~~Handle it and not let it control rule him, as it does so many white~~

~~man. That is a problem he must solve himself.~~

~~To show him he had equal rights~~ ^{anyone else} everyone else

He was given the same ^{right} ~~right~~ as ~~everyone~~ when liquor was legalized in 1953

~~for him.~~ ^{far seeing}

The Yakimas however banned ^{intoxicants} ~~it~~ from the reservation by local

option. ~~and so on and so forth~~ The leaders, ~~talked about it in their council~~ and

~~and so on and so forth~~ warned the people not to abuse the privilege

or it would affect ^{their} ~~the~~ well being of the people. ~~To do so they would~~

~~And they are proud that fewer of their people have~~ ^{succumbed} ~~abused~~ to addiction

~~the privilege~~ than in the slum ~~fringes~~ ^{some} ~~fringes~~ and the shoddy areas of ~~neighboring~~ cities.

^{timbering} ~~To~~ further aid the people, ~~in their rehabilitation~~ ^{through} ~~and~~ ^{under} ~~projects are being developed~~ ~~and~~ expert guidance

of agriculturists and horticulturists ~~are provided them~~ ^{Claims of}

^{stemming from} ~~asserted losses, based on old injustices,~~ are being pursued, even though

in some cases over-zealously.

^{older people are} ~~He~~ has the benefit of ~~developing~~ youth projects and ~~is~~ receiving the

by the time, ~~the people are a proud race~~

~~Definite~~ opportunity of a more direct contact with ~~the~~ Bureau ~~advisers.~~ ^{Administrators}

~~without~~ ^{without} ~~altering~~ ^{altering} ~~the day dreaming.~~

This has been done under a new administration so his representations to expedite ^{quick} his requests and give them ~~more rapid~~ attention ~~can be expedited~~ and his needs may receive more rapid attention. Long

~~along with~~ swaths of red tape ~~and~~ dilly-dallying have been removed, ~~in this new~~ ^{all} ~~scheme of things.~~ ~~And all this has been done~~ without utopian day dreaming.

~~Moreover~~ The United States government, through its Immigration Service,

is lending a strong hand ^{in the} where farm labor fields, ~~are concerned~~, by acting

relentless move to sweep the illegal Mexican "wetbacks" ^{out of the} ~~back across~~ Country. ~~In some areas it has been found that~~ ^{to the south} ~~the border.~~ ^{and} When this has been accomplished, ~~and the door~~ ^{loosened} ~~tightened~~ holes battered by legislation,

~~to never again be relaxed~~, the thousands that have ~~had~~ infiltrated into

the harvest areas will be removed from competition ^{badly} for the jobs the

red man needs ~~to help rehabilitate himself.~~ Organized labor has finally

became aware of the situation and taxpayers, ~~and~~ ~~concerned~~ vexed by

the constant expenditure necessary to remove the illegal workers, are

~~expressing~~ ^{expressing}

~~demands~~ demands for more stringent action.

^{adds}

It ~~all sums~~ up to something like this: The Indian has been down-

^{for} trodden so long that he has a long way to be ~~be~~ pulled to the top

~~and~~ ^{helping arm} he still needs a good strong ~~arm to help~~ ^{to the job.}

^{assure that he had equal rights} To ~~help him achieve his full rights~~, Congress ^{by an act on June 2, 1924} made every Indian

^{This endowed} a citizen, ~~endowing~~ him with full access to the most ~~positions~~

responsible for improving, and preserving the same

~~When the 8,750-foot-long Dalles Dam is planted firmly in the Big Eddy of the Columbia River at a cost of \$350 million, the wreckage of the Old Fishing Village, now scattered along the Oregon shore like so many heaps of bleaching bones, will vanish.~~

Yet even now, a little more than three years before the river is blocked and the flooding commences, almost unbelievable things are happening along a 25 -mile stretch of the river. The foundation for work left by nature is being refashioned by men during the building of the world's third largest hydroelectric multipurpose dam, 70 air line miles from Yakima. The man -created changes are forerunners of an almost unbelievable development.

All this is geared to help rear the Northwest's new baby, the Atomic Age. And regardless of the progress made in development of atomic power for peacetime purposes, there's much to be done by the new baby when it grows.

The basic feeding formula ~~axxxthe~~ includes the visible ~~skxxxxxx~~ components of hydroelectric power, navigation, flood control and irrigation plus a slight flavoring of recreational facilities. Add ^{ss} a generous amount of confidence and enterprise and the formula is complete excepting for the invisible ingredient of human understanding.

~~No one will venture more than a rough guess estimate of the cost required to bring about such changes as relocating railroads, moving small towns, altering the course of highways and acquiring land for many miles along both sides of the river.~~

The major construction, The Dalles Dam commenced in the spring of 1952 will be completed, if on schedule, in November, 1957. This latest born young giant of the new age is located at the head of the 10-year-old Bonneville Dam slackwater pool, 192 1/2 miles from the Columbia River's broad mouth and three miles east of The Dalles, county seat of Wasco

County, Ore. When it comes into production to turn its output of power into the Bonneville distribution system to help feed electric energy into areas of short supply, new towns or recently established industrial plants, it will commence returning benefits figured at the value of \$24 million annually.

Such far reaching alterations along the river cannot be accomplished without funds, consequently something in the neighborhood of \$2 \$----- million will be required in addition to dam construction costs.

Twenty-four miles of ~~xxxxxxx~~ Union Pacific Railway in Oregon, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ 20 miles of ~~xxxx~~ Highway 30, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ must be relocated; 20 miles of U.S. Highway 30, also in Oregon, will be replaced and 15 miles of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway in Washington is to be changed in this astounding undertaking.

What is happening to the ancient salmon fishing village at Celilo is an example of the man-labor necessary to convert the raw resources into benefits .

On a smaller scale, minute in comparison with the project, a man acquires undeveloped land and spends a lifetime and thousands of dollars reclaiming the soil to make it produce. Or he invests in a business and depends upon a percentage of passersby to make his trade flourish. In the river development a partnership is at work to give him water and power for his land or people for his trade.

At Celilo, the old Wyam of prehistoric days, not only will the wreckage of the fishing shacks in the Old Village disappear, but the Union Pacific Railway tracks which run through the village, so close to the big river, must be moved. The Portland Short Line, running to ~~xxxx~~ Bend, Ore., is above the impending high water. Highway 30 or the scenic Columbia River Highway, passing through the area, will be shifted to the security of higher and dry ground. Multiply these

by other essential changes extending 25 miles along the river and you gain a small idea of what is happening.

However as extensive as the changes appear, they may be considered only incidentals to an accomplishment synchronized to the development of a greater industrial Northwest~~x~~ having more populace cities, wider and greener irrigated fields and a higher standard of life. Consequently the entire nation, as well as the region, will benefit. This will come about through the elimination of the wastage of unspent energy that has poured ~~xxxxxxx~~ out to the Pacific for so many years in the immense volume of water coursing down the Columbia. The dams, such as The Dalles, the completed Grand Coulee, Bonneville and McNary; the nearly completed Chief Joseph Dam, far upstream, are joining to accomplish this wonder of transformation. But don't stop there if the major goal is to be achieved.

There is the Priest Rapids Dam on the great bend of the Columbia 30 air line miles from Yakima, moving slowly toward reality as the first Partnership Plan dam in the new system. Its cost is estimated at \$364 million. And there is the proposed John Day Dam, an estimated \$320 million project, upstream from The Dalles, in the planning stage. Add to these the Ice Harbor and other dams on the Snake River and several smaller projects on tributaries of the Columbia to get a sketchy idea of the comprehensive plan for the fullest utilization of resources.

At one time these dams were only ideas. Then they grew and were transferred onto blueprints by men gifted with far vision. Now at last they are overpowering the reckless, wild force of the river while the hydroelectric turbines, encased in massive shells of concrete, are extracting every possible mite of power. Master headworks are gradually turning the water into irrigation channels where it can drift along into furrowed farm lands spilling life portions as it

trickles across newly-ploughed fields. Slackwater navigation is reclaiming a one-time eminency the river held as the pathway to the opening of the new Northwest empire.

All this, and more, is being done by forcing the river to go to work and pay its own way through returns of earned revenues. And in this new era of power development, private capital and enterprise are being called upon to pay construction costs, with prospects that the government is finally going out of the dam building business excepting to lend a hand as needed, and for the expert guidance of trained men.

All this is something other states must envy, but can never possess, because they have neither the abundance of unharnessed water nor such an immensity of raw land.

However just as a horse lover feels a bit remorseful when he sees a carefree young animal broken to serve, there is a twinge of sadness to see the river tamed. You have that feeling when you stand alongside the Columbia River Highway on the left bank at the Celilo Fishing Village. Yet you realize that after all it is for the best that the rickety old shacks will disappear, finally compelling a new and a cleaner way of life upon the original Celilo occupants, those who have neglected for so long to take advantage of the opportunities of self improvement. For surely there is no place in the United States where such a conglomeration of poor houses exists as in the Old Village.

The Old Village, having served its time, will disappear. So will the circular cataract of plunging water called Celilo Falls.

These will not vanish overnight. Their ~~extinction~~ extinction will be gradual with the rising of the man-made lake created by The Dalles Dam, nine miles down-river. The lake at normal pool elevation will

cover 11,000 acres.

Also having served its purpose, The Dalles-Celilo Canal, ~~xx~~ 8 1/2 miles long that has enabled navigation to circumvent the turbulent long stretch of water from The Dalles ~~tex~~ past Celilo, will disappear. It was completed in 1915 at a cost of \$4,840,000 and replaced the old railway portage line that had helped pass freight ~~thru~~ around the barrier of rough water since 1863. Before then there was an old wagon road portage.

The Dalles-Celilo Canal eliminated the necessity of frequent handling of freight but its draw and ~~wddtd~~ width were not sufficient to accommodate the larger barges and ~~000~~ greater quantities of freight now moving up and down the river.

When the day comes for the Old Village and the canal to pass from the scene, one day in October two years in the future, men will parade rumbling dump trucks to the basaltic lipped channel at the Big Eddy. They will upend the truck beds with their loads of rock until the stream is clogged. It will close the gap in the dam and the restrained river must respond. The slow flooding that will ultimately back water up the confluence of the John Day River with the Columbia will commence.

Celilo Falls will have a longer respite than the decaying village.

One year from next October a contractor's crew will set to work in the Old Village to remove the houses. That date, the latest possible, was set to allow the fishermen to reap not only their spring harvest of chinooks, but to dip net during the fall ~~000~~ run. The result will be that the people can hold one more first foods feast in the New Village long house.

The long house is where Chief Kuni or Tommy Thompson and his Wyampums, like their ancestors, serve as hosts to red men from four Northwestern states and ~~British~~ British Columbia each ~~glittering spring~~ glittering spring when salmon drive up the river to the falls.

The general timetable for passing of the ~~village~~ Old Village and completion of the dam is ~~shaping up~~ ~~as~~ outlined if ~~construction~~ construction appropriations are continued. To do otherwise at this ~~time~~ stage of work would be as wasteful as allowing the unspent power of the river to continue pouring down the long stretches of black-basalt canyons, through occasional fertile ~~fields~~ valleys and spreading desolations of sand, scab land and sagebrush~~as~~.

One might think that when the day arrives for the Old Village to die, the contractor and his heavy equipment ~~will~~ will pick up the wobbly houses and transplant them to a nearby location beyond the wet reach of the McMary Dam pool. But that will not be done. Nor is there reason to do so.

Above the Columbia River Highway, farther from the river, there already exists the New Village consisting of government-built homes. But the New Village will not be enlarged to absorb the overflow of people caused by the overflow of the river.

Most of the shacks in the Old Village are on private land. ~~They~~ They are occupied under terms of treaties negotiated at Walla Walla and Wasco 99 years ago. But now that the fishery is dying there is no reason that ~~they~~ the shacks should continue to be occupied, and most certainly there is no purpose for the drying sheds, spreading about the premises in such an ungainly manner.

Villages of course are born when some motive draws people to live together. Founded in that manner the villages mature into small towns which expand and become cities if the surroundings are progressive and the life wholesome.

Salmon, and a cross-roads for trading attracted the original occupants to Celilox Falls. But as the salmon disappeared and when trading was made easier, first by use of the horse and then the automobile, the Old Celilo Fishing Village ceased to grow with the Northwest. In fact it commenced to ~~to~~ decay and now it is not only smaller than in ancient days, but according to the people themselves, less wholesome.

There are frequent squabbles over fish and fishing stations in contrast to times when Indians were not as money conscious. And whereas the old social gatherings were carried out with a deep attitude of reverence, there are not so many believers now in the old culture who beseech the Earth Creator to assist them while they thump out the spirit-given songs of their forebears on hand drums. Now the social gatherings sometimes turn into brawls, disgusting even to ones who have not lost their respect for ancient ways and the Earth Creator.

Yet those who criticize have done so guardedly, ~~remembering~~ remembering that the white man, not the Indians first brought liquor to Celilo. The leaders of the people, their head men, realize that the majority of the villagers must suffer ~~more~~ more than their share because of the misdoings of a small number of irresponsibles. That is where the ~~element of~~ invisible element of human understanding comes into preparations for changing things along the river.

Most everyone, and nearly every Indian, knows how important the history of Celilo, so very ancient, has been to the red man. But the later-day history will have more of an impact upon these still remaining at the Old Village and who depended upon the great fishery for their principal subsistence.

Joel Palmer, while superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon negotiated a treaty with the so-called Tribes of Middle Oregon. This was on June 25, 1855. It was ratified four years later and the Warm

Springs Reservation was created.

The signatory chiefs represented the Tigh or Upper Deschutes Band (walled Walla Walla), the Wyams or Lower Deschutes, the Teninos, John Days, the Dalles Band of Wascos or Wascopums and the Dog River Band of Wascos, Dog River being the original name given the Hood River by the white man. An ancestor of Chief Tommy Thompson was one of the signers.

In 1865 J.W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian Affairs negotiated a treaty with the Warm Springs Confederated bands whereby they relinquished their rights to take fish at accustomed places. Celilo was one of those places. The tribesmen agreed to live within the confines of the Warm Springs Reservation, although some people have wondered about the legality of the action and sale of fishing rights for a small guarantee.

Many of the river dwellers or fishermen refused to be confined to the reservation and continued to inhabit their old villages, such as Wyam, on the Oregon shore. This was the same way that the Skinpahs, who were one of the 14 tribes making up the Confederated Yakima Nation, continued to do at their old village of Skin or Cradle Board Place on the Washington shore, across from Wyam.

Now the Wyam village, the white man calls Celilo is made up of a composit of treaty and non-treaty Indians--those who hold legal and those holding only moral rights to the fishery.

In order to ~~rex~~ help remove the eyesore where so many shabby houses were located, the government undertook a \$250,000 village reconstruction program ~~10~~ 10 years ago. The New Village was built but only a part of the people could be coaxed to move. The rest clung to the old shacks close to the river, claiming among other things that freshly caught salmon would not dry on racks in the New Village.

The earnings of those who remained in the Old Village, totalling fishing, farming, farm labor, rentals and other sources, seldom exceeded \$1,000 for each family. The financial condition of those in the New Village was no greater.

There will be some 20 families affected by the flooding of the village that with the New Village has a winter or permanent population of around 200 persons and a peak population at the height of the fishing season in April, May and June, and again in September, of as high as 2,000 persons.