

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation



*A snapshot of our history, our
government and our current activities*

Indian Country over the years

Native American Online

Native American Online is a free, web-based resource for Native Americans and others interested in Native American history, culture, and current events. The site provides a comprehensive database of information on Native American tribes, languages, and traditions. It also features a forum where users can share their experiences and knowledge.

Reservations

There are approximately 275 reservations in the United States, each with its own unique history and culture. Reservations are lands set aside for Native American tribes, often in remote areas. They provide a place for tribes to live and practice their traditions, but they also face many challenges, including poverty and social issues.

Tribes

There are over 500 Native American tribes in the United States, each with its own language, customs, and way of life. Some tribes are still active, while others have become extinct. Tribes are organized into different regions, such as the Pacific Northwest, the Great Plains, and the Southeast.

Navajo Nation

The Navajo Nation is one of the largest and most successful Native American tribes in the United States. They live on the Navajo Nation Reservation in the southwestern United States. The Navajo are known for their art, music, and traditional way of life.

Alaska

Alaska is home to over 100 Native American tribes, many of whom have a long history of living in the state. The tribes in Alaska face many challenges, including poverty and social issues. However, they are working to preserve their traditions and way of life.

Oklahoma Native Lands

Oklahoma is home to many Native American tribes, including the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw. These tribes were forced to move to Oklahoma in the 1830s. Today, they live on reservations in Oklahoma and continue to practice their traditions.

Hawaii

Hawaii is home to many Native American tribes, including the Hawaiian people. The Hawaiian people have a rich history and culture, and they are working to preserve their traditions and way of life.



1492 Arrival of Columbus
Columbus discovered the Americas in 1492, marking the beginning of European colonization.



1800 Natives Forced Inland
The Lewis and Clark expedition (1791-1806) opened the West to settlement, leading to the forced relocation of Native Americans.



1830 "Indian Country"
The Indian Removal Act of 1830 authorized the federal government to relocate Native Americans to Indian Territory.



1860 Immigrant Stampede
The discovery of gold in California led to a massive influx of immigrants, displacing Native Americans.



1900 Vanquished Natives
The Dawes Act of 1887 and the General Allotment Act of 1897 divided tribal lands into individual allotments, leading to the loss of land.



2100 Native Lands?
The future of Native lands is uncertain, with ongoing debates about sovereignty and land rights.

Chronology

- 1492 Christopher Columbus discovers the Americas
- 1500 Spanish conquistadors begin to conquer the Americas
- 1542 The first English colony is established in Virginia
- 1565 Spanish establish St. Augustine, the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the U.S.
- 1607 The first permanent English colony is established in Jamestown, Virginia
- 1609 The Pilgrims arrive in Plymouth, Massachusetts
- 1620 The first African slave is brought to North America
- 1630 The first Native American slave is brought to North America
- 1675 King Philip's War, the last major conflict between Native Americans and Europeans in the Northeast
- 1703 The first Native American slave is brought to the West Indies
- 1733 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1763 The Seven Years' War ends, and the British gain control of the eastern United States
- 1776 The United States is declared independent
- 1789 The Bill of Rights is adopted
- 1791 The Northwest Ordinance is passed, establishing the Northwest Territory
- 1793 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1800 The Lewis and Clark expedition begins
- 1803 The Louisiana Purchase is completed
- 1804 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1806 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1812 The War of 1812 ends, and the British evacuate the United States
- 1819 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1820 The Missouri Compromise is passed
- 1821 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1823 The Johnson v. M'Intosh decision is issued, recognizing tribal sovereignty
- 1825 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1830 The Indian Removal Act is passed
- 1835 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1836 The Texas Revolution ends
- 1837 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1839 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1840 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1842 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1846 The Mexican-American War ends
- 1848 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1849 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1850 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1854 The Kansas-Nebraska Act is passed
- 1856 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1858 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1860 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1862 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1863 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1864 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1865 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1866 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1867 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1868 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1869 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1870 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1871 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States
- 1872 The first Native American slave is brought to the United States



Native American Online
www.nativeamericanonline.com

Native American RESERVATIONS

Map Legend

- Indian Recognized Reservations
- State Recognized Tribes

NOTE: The Government website was updated in 2004. Please check the website for the most current information.

General Info on the Reservations	
ALABAMA Muscogean Confederacy Muscogean Confederacy Muscogean Confederacy	ARIZONA Tohono O'odham Tohono O'odham Tohono O'odham
CALIFORNIA Miwok Miwok Miwok	COLORADO Arapaho Arapaho Arapaho
FLORIDA Seminole Seminole Seminole	GEORGIA Cherokee Cherokee Cherokee
IDAHO Shoshone Shoshone Shoshone	KANSAS Kiowa Kiowa Kiowa
ILLINOIS Miami Miami Miami	INDIANA Miami Miami Miami
MISSISSIPPI Choctaw Choctaw Choctaw	MISSOURI Osage Osage Osage
NEBRASKA Omaha Omaha Omaha	NEVADA Paiute Paiute Paiute
NEW YORK Seneca Seneca Seneca	OHIO Miami Miami Miami
TEXAS Comanche Comanche Comanche	UTAH Navajo Navajo Navajo
VIRGINIA Powhatan Powhatan Powhatan	WISCONSIN Menominee Menominee Menominee
WASHINGTON Duwamish Duwamish Duwamish	WEST VIRGINIA Shawnee Shawnee Shawnee
WYOMING Cheyenne Cheyenne Cheyenne	MISSOURI Osage Osage Osage

An Imposition of Will Incursion with No Proposals

The Indian Experience

Time Immemorial - 1491
1492–1828 Colonial Period
1828–1887 Removal,
Reservations, and Treaty
Period
1887–1934 Allotment and
Assimilation Period
1934–1945 Indian
Reorganization Period
1945–1968 Termination
Period
1968–Present Self
Determination Period



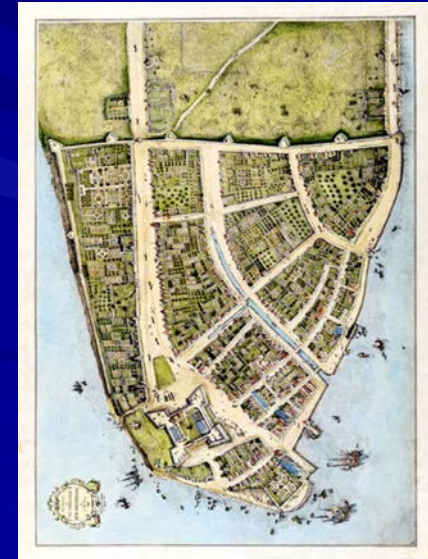
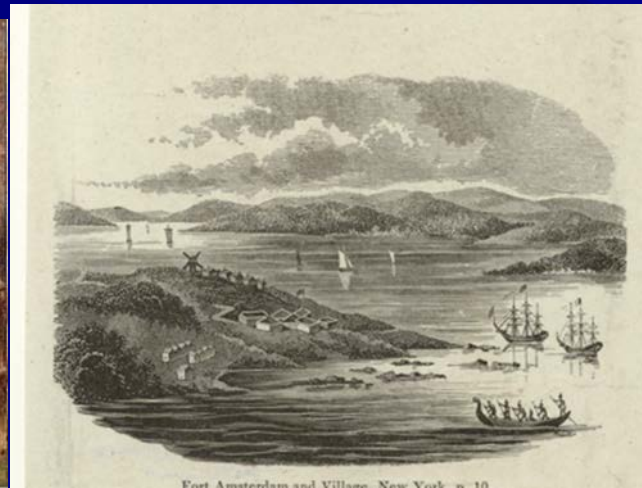
Pre – 1492 / Pre-Columbian Period

- Tribes control and possess over 2 billion acres
- Native People lived in well organized complex societies with their own forms of government
- Most Native People believe we have always been here. We didn't cross any land bridge or set out on canoes from Asia.
- We are seasonal travelers not nomadic.
- Current Western science hypothesizes that Native People have inhabited the America's for at least 30,000 years.



1492 – 1828 Colonial Period

- European colonies create a dominant presence on East Coast of N. America.
- Colonies occupy Native lands under doctrine of discovery – they negotiate and sign treaties for land.
- Louisiana Purchase – rights to negotiate for land rights.
- Lewis & Clark Expedition – Doctrine of Discovery
- Colonial governments and eventually the U.S. recognize tribes as sovereigns and work through diplomatic relations to resolve issues.



1828 – 1887 Removal, Reservations, and Treaty Period

- Due to burgeoning population on East Coast many tribes are forced to migrate Westward.
- US government aggressively moves to relocate tribes to reservations.
- In general, reservations were established by treaties. Tribes trade large tracts of land for continued right of self governance under the protection of the US.
- Land Stewardship vs. Land Ownership
- Indian Law



1887 – 1934 Allotment and Assimilation Period – Tribes Reserve 138 million acres

- General Allotment Act (Dawes Act) dictates the forced conversion of community held tribal lands into small parcels for individual tribal member ownership
- Due to this act over 100 million acres were taken from tribes and given to non-Indian settlers as “surplus” – most given without compensation to Tribal members.
- And additional 10 million acres was lost from individual Tribal members due to foreclosures, taxation, and outright greed.

INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST
IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE GRAZING AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

In 1910 the Department of the Interior has been forced to sell to the public:

Colorado	5,212.22	17.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	\$69.14
Idaho	17,813.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,884.50	31.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	15.33
Montana	11,294.00	9.88	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,842.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,000.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,810.32	9.52	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1910 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 350,000 ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "DEERLAND FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

ALABAMA: Birmingham, Montgomery
 ARIZONA: Phoenix, Tucson
 ARKANSAS: Little Rock
 CALIFORNIA: San Francisco, Los Angeles
 COLORADO: Denver
 CONNECTICUT: Hartford
 DELAWARE: Dover
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington
 FLORIDA: Jacksonville, Tallahassee
 GEORGIA: Atlanta
 ILLINOIS: Chicago
 INDIANA: Indianapolis
 IOWA: Des Moines
 KANSAS: Topeka
 KENTUCKY: Louisville
 LOUISIANA: New Orleans
 MAINE: Portland
 MARYLAND: Baltimore
 MASSACHUSETTS: Boston
 MICHIGAN: Lansing
 MINNESOTA: Minneapolis
 MISSISSIPPI: Jackson
 MISSOURI: St. Louis
 MONTANA: Helena
 NEBRASKA: Omaha
 NEVADA: Carson City
 NEW HAMPSHIRE: Concord
 NEW JERSEY: Trenton
 NEW YORK: Albany
 NORTH CAROLINA: Raleigh
 NORTH DAKOTA: Bismarck
 OHIO: Columbus
 OKLAHOMA: Oklahoma City
 OREGON: Portland
 PENNSYLVANIA: Harrisburg
 RHODE ISLAND: Providence
 SOUTH CAROLINA: Columbia
 SOUTH DAKOTA: Pierre
 TENNESSEE: Nashville
 TEXAS: Austin
 VERMONT: Montpelier
 VIRGINIA: Richmond
 WASHINGTON: Olympia
 WEST VIRGINIA: Charleston
 WISCONSIN: Madison
 WYOMING: Cheyenne

WALTER L. FISHER, ROBERT G. VALENTINE, S. W. WATSON

Advertisement for the government sale of "ceded Indian land" - such practices led to the death, reduction, of Indian culture.

1934 – 1950 Indian Reorganization Period

- Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 ends the discredited policy of allotment.
- The Act supports Tribes reclaiming their lands and developing / reconstituting Tribal governments.
- Federal Government develops programs and projects to rehabilitate Indian economic life.
- The forced American values and governance structure often damage traditional values and governance.



1950 – 1968 Termination Period

- During the 1950's Congress legislates that federal recognition and assistance to more than 100 tribes should be terminated.
- Public Law 280 (passed in 1953) imposed state criminal and civil jurisdiction over tribes in CA, MN, NE, OR, and WS.
- Termination created economic disasters for most Tribes, resulting in over 5 million acres of natural resource land being lost to the federal govt or private sales.
- Federal Policy emphasized the physical relocation of tribal members from reservations to urban areas.



1968 – Present Self Determination Period

- Tribal government involvements with Congress and federal courts ends termination era and prompted the development of a policy of self determination and self governance.
- Policies like the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 emerged that favored tribal control over their own destinies.
- With control over their lands once again Tribes make great strides in reversing economic hardships and revive their unique life ways and languages.



Federal Indian Policy

- 1633 General Court of Mass. Indian Land Allotment
- 1754 Albany Congress – Unified Colonial Indian Policy
- 1763 King George III Proclamation of Indian Land
- 1778 1st Indian Treaty with U.S. Continental Congress
- 1789 War Department oversees Indian Affairs
- 1790 Trade and Intercourse Act
- 1803 Louisiana Purchase
- 1820 Federal Gov't Authorized to hold Trust funds
- 1824 War Secretary creates BIA
- 1830 Indian Removal Acts – multiple
- 1834 Congress establishes IIM Trusteeship
- 1843 Intercourse Act – restricts Tribal rights
- 1858 Land Donation Acts – multiple
- 1868 Indian Peace Commission negotiates final treaty with Tribes
- 1871 Congress passes act to abolish treaty making with Tribes
- 1885 Major Crimes Act
- 1887 Dawes Act
- 1920 Competency Commission established
- 1921 Snyder Act
- 1924 Indian Citizen Act
- 1924 Indian Health Division established
- 1934 Howard – Wheeler Act – Indian Reorganization
- 1934 Johnson O'Malley Act
- 1936 Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act
- 1936 Alaska Native Welfare Act
- 1946 Indian Claims Commission established
- 1947 BIA formally established
- 1952 PL 83-280
- 1953 Termination Act – HCR 108
- 1954 IHS transferred to BIA
- 1964 Economic Opportunity Act
- 1968 Indian Civil Rights Act
- 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
- 1973 Congress repeals Termination Act
- 1975 PL 93-638 Indian Self Determination / Education Assistance Act
- 1978 Indian Child Welfare Act
- 1988 Indian Gaming Act
- 1994 Indian Trust Reform Act

What is a Treaty?

- Contract between Sovereigns
- United States Constitution authorizes President to enter Treaties on behalf of U.S. subject to Senate confirmation of the treaty
- United States Constitution provides that treaties are “the supreme law of the land.”
- Article VI, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, known as the Supremacy Clause, establishes the U.S. Constitution, U.S. Treaties, and laws made pursuant to the U.S. Constitution, shall be "the supreme law of the land."
- CTUIR entered into Treaty with U.S. in 1855
- CTUIR Treaty confirmed by the Senate in 1859- a few months before Oregon was admitted as a State into the Union

What do treaties contain?

- Indians agreed to relinquish lands (cede lands)
- U.S. promised to create federally protected Reservations for the Tribes (protect Tribal lands, people and resources) - Trust responsibilities
- Indian tribes constitute unique legal entities in the United States

Treaty of 1855

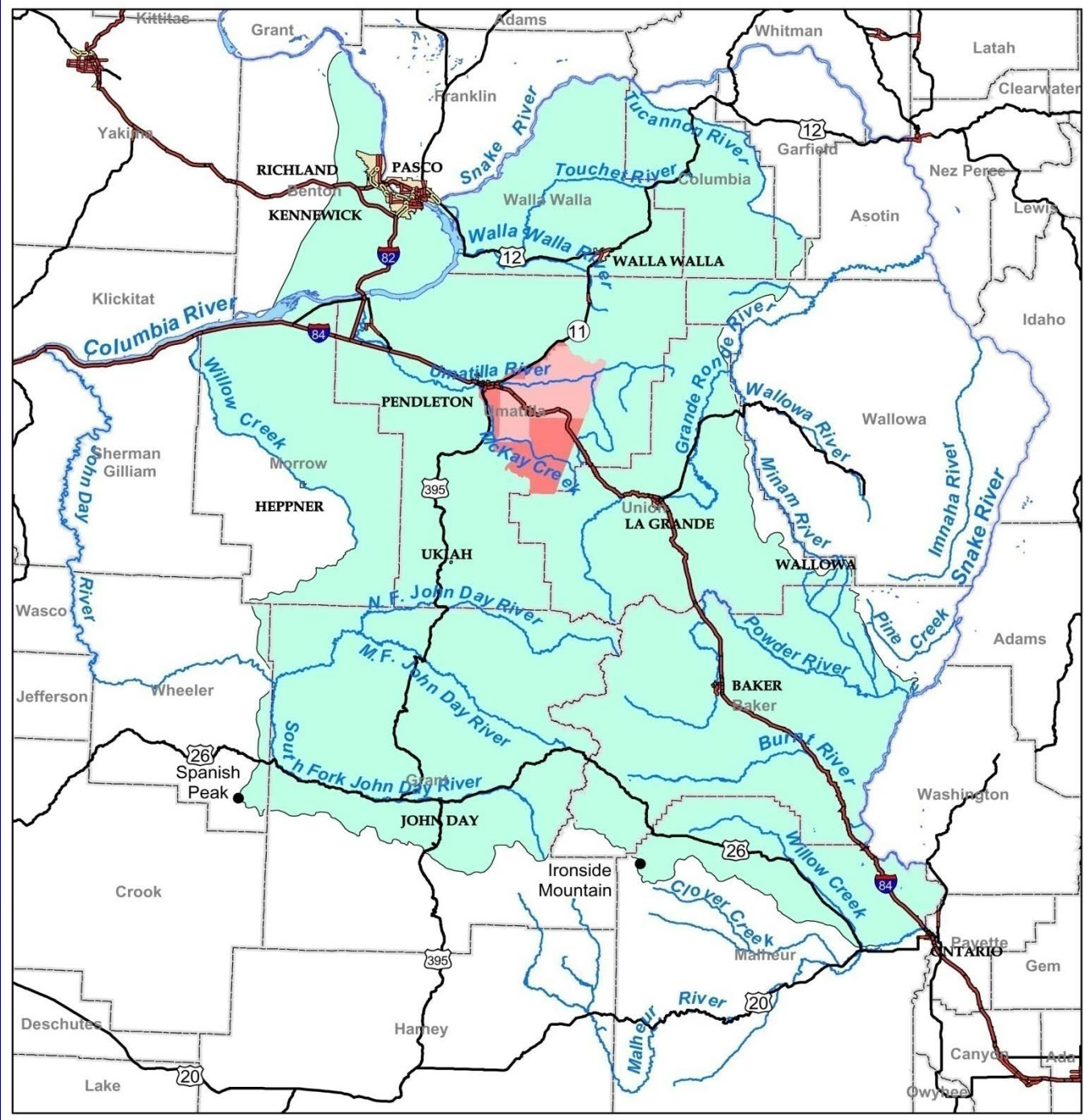
- Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla Tribes were brought together
- Peace treaty, not a war treaty, intended to open land for non-Indian settlers
- 3 Tribes ceded 6.4 million acres
- Reserved 510,000 acres for Umatilla Reservation
- Actual surveyed Reservation totaled 245,000 acres
- Umatilla Res. currently 172,000 acres (due to federal legislation in late 1800s)



Ceded Territory and Rights

- The 1855 Treaty involved a commitment by the United States to establish the Umatilla Indian Reservation as a tribal homeland, to recognize the sovereignty of the CTUIR over our Reservation and to reserve certain off-reservation rights to fish, hunt, gather foods/medicines, pasture livestock across traditional use areas.
- Rights were reserved, NOT given to the Tribes
- Cannons of Construction for Federal Indian Law
 - Interpret as Indians would understand
 - Liberally construe in favor of Indians
 - Ambiguities resolved in favor of Indians

CTUIR Aboriginal Lands



1949 Constitution



- Created our modern form of government
- General Council – voting membership age 18 and older
- Board of Trustees – a 9 member governing body, elected by the General Council every two years

Our Tribal Membership

- Currently 3,047 Tribal Members



30% are children under age 18
15% are elders over age 55

- About half live on or near the Reservation

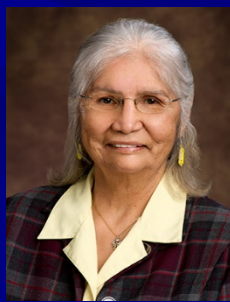


Our Tribal Government Today

- Elected officials – the Board of Trustees – create policy
- Board appoints Tribal members to commissions and committees that monitor issues and make policy recommendations to Board
- Staff implements policies
- \$106 million overall operating budget for tribal governmental functions (does not include our major enterprises)

Board of Trustees

- Governing body of the CTUIR
- 9 members elected every two years: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, 4 Members-at-Large and the Chair of the General Council



Tribal Court

- Exercises criminal jurisdiction for all misdemeanor and felony crimes committed by Indians, as well as over non-Indians who are accused of domestic violence
- Exercises exclusive jurisdiction over claims arising from CTUIR Statutes (zoning, enrollment, fish and wildlife, water codes, etc)
- PL 280 -Share jurisdiction with state courts re: civil causes of action
- Chief Judge: William Johnson, CTUIR member, graduate of the University of Oregon law school and a member of the Oregon State Bar

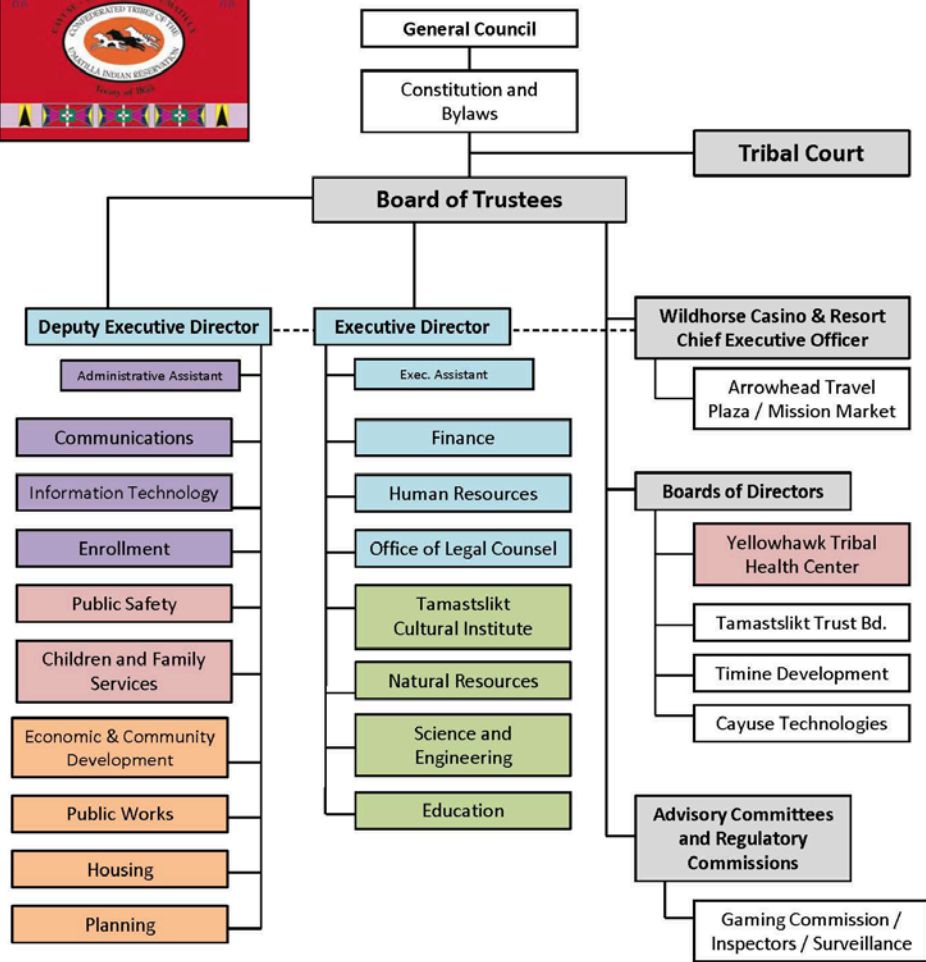
Our Work Force

- 448 employed within Tribal government
- 846 employed at Wildhorse Resort and Casino
- 242 employed at Cayuse Technologies
- 95 employed at Yellowhawk Clinic

- Total Workforce of 1,645
 - 28 % CTUIR Tribal Members
 - 12 % Other Indians
 - 61 % Non-Indians

- Over \$40 million annual payroll

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

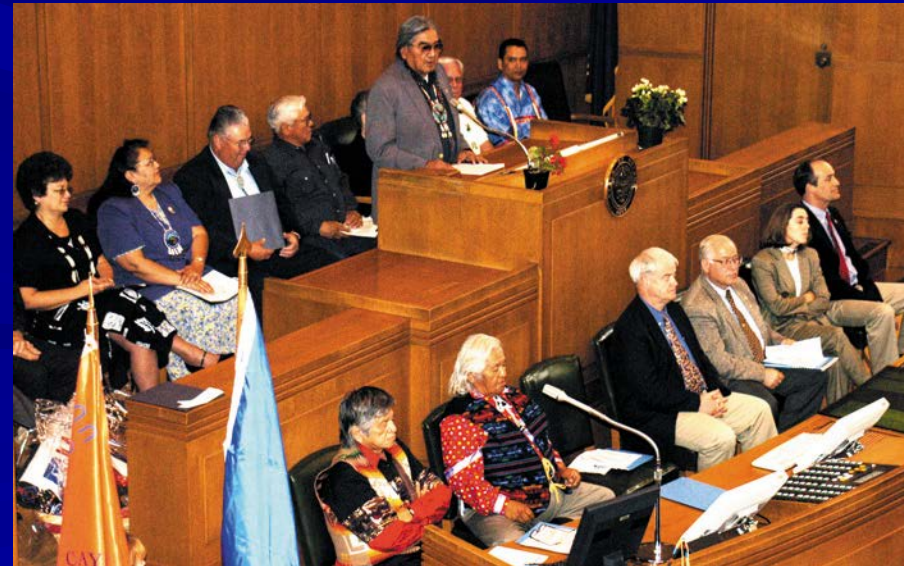


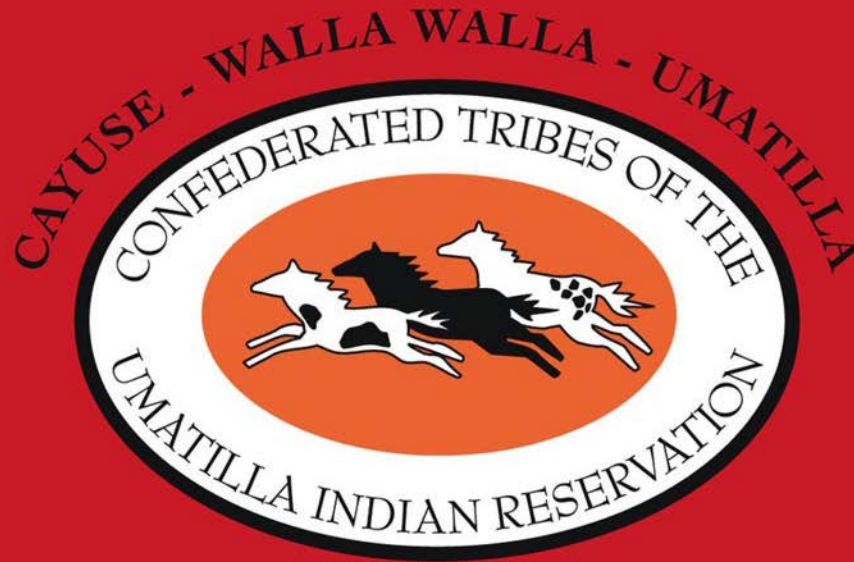
Staff Teams:



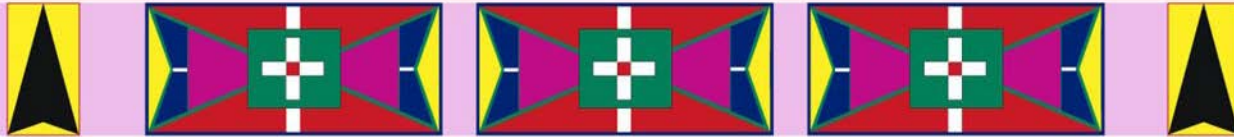
Government To Government

- Emphasis on government to government relationships at all levels (federal, state, tribal, county, city)
- Actively involved in Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services
- Played active role in establishment of Governor's Executive Order (for Oregon agencies to work with Tribes) and subsequent legislation enacting the EO into law
- Active in US Congress, Oregon Legislature, Washington state Legislature





Treaty of 1855



Thank you !