

A person is seen from behind, standing on a mountain trail. They are looking out over a vast landscape at dawn or dusk. The sky is a mix of dark blue and orange, with a soft glow on the horizon. In the distance, there are rolling mountains and a large body of water, possibly a lake or a wide river. The person is wearing a dark jacket and has a backpack on. The overall mood is contemplative and serene.

# TERMINATION & RESTORATION PART II

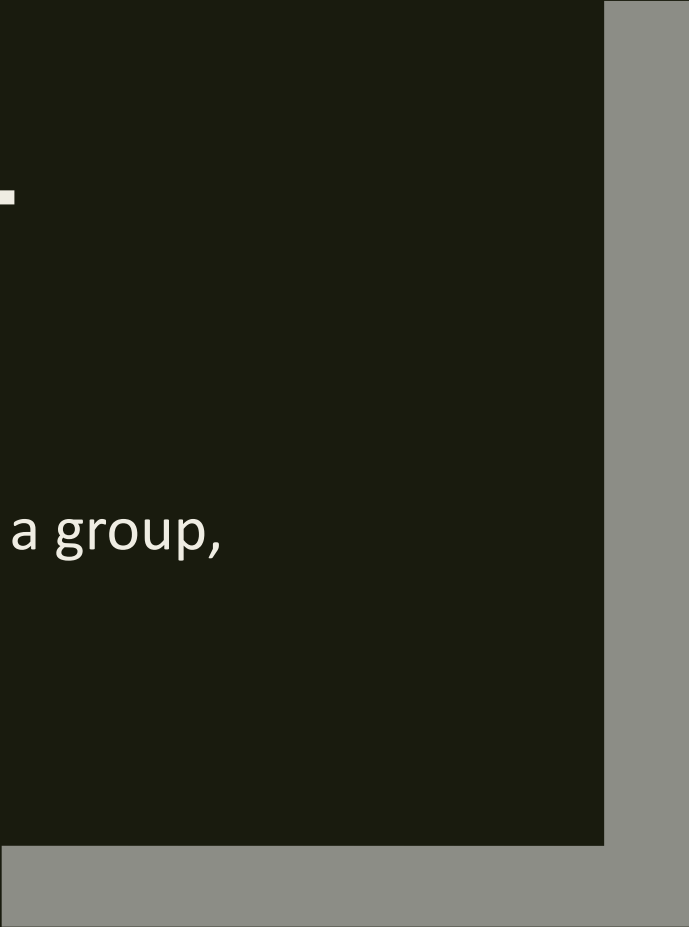
Tribal History/Shared History

Klamath Tribes



# ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What is it that defines your connection to a group,  
and can this be taken away?




# GUIDING QUESTIONS

Have you ever been forced to make a choice when both options available to you are bad?



How do you know you're making the best choice?



How does it feel to have no good choice?

# Learning Objectives

Review

Students will review the firsthand stories of tribal members and how Termination impacted them at an individual and community level.

Analyze

Students will be able to analyze the information tribal members had when deciding if they should withdraw or remain part of a private trust.

Understand

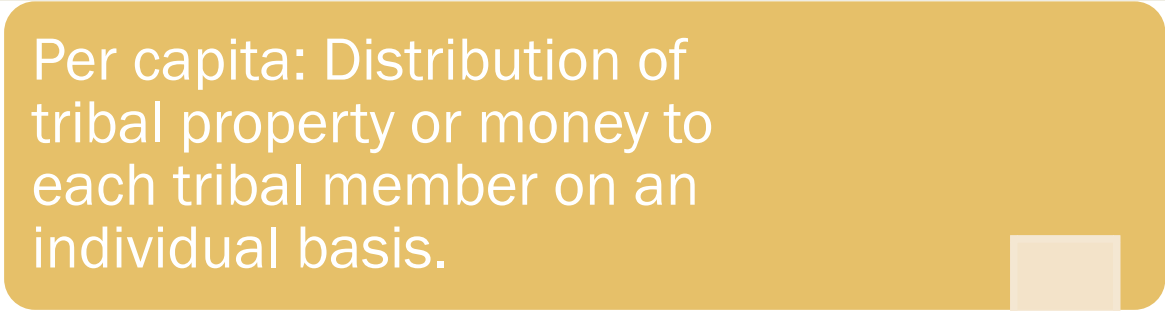
Students will understand the complex process of the Termination of the Klamath Tribes.

Describe

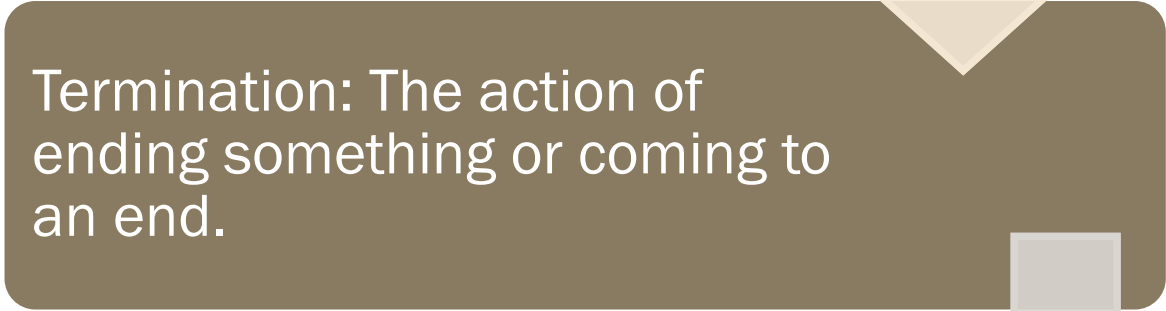
Students will be able to describe the impacts of Termination and Restoration on the Klamath Tribes.

# Vocabulary

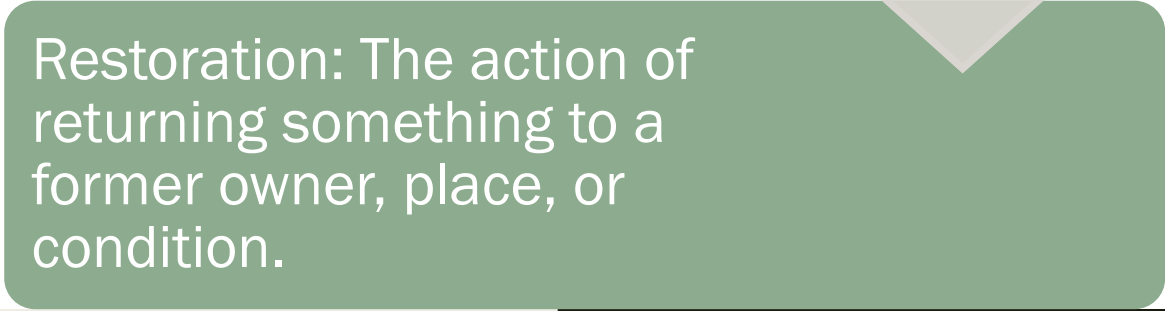
Per capita: Distribution of tribal property or money to each tribal member on an individual basis.



Termination: The action of ending something or coming to an end.



Restoration: The action of returning something to a former owner, place, or condition.



# Goals of Termination

## End

- End Indian tribes' status as sovereign (power to govern themselves) nations.

## Stop

- Stop federal supervision and trust responsibilities for Indian Tribes.

## Assimilate

- Assimilate Native Americans (make them like everyone else).

# Warm Up:

If you were given the choice of \$25,000 handed to you today or the chance to invest that money for 10 years and have it become \$100,000 what choice would you choose and why?



# The road to Restoration

The Federal Government realized that Termination was not in the best interest of Native people. Economically, mentally, and socially, the tribal members suffered.

However, the government was slow to correct the situation. In 1974 in the case *Kimball v. Callahan* the Federal Court ruled that the Klamath Tribes had retained their Treaty Rights to hunt, fish and gather. They were also to be consulted in land management decisions when those decisions affected Treaty Rights.







# Restoration!!!

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

Restored Federal recognition along with all Federal rights, privileges, services, and benefits to the members of the Klamath Tribe.

Provided that the Tribe's constitution and bylaws shall remain in effect and that nothing in this Act shall affect the power of the Tribe's General Council to act pursuant to such constitution and bylaws.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or water rights of the Tribe.

# What does restoration mean?



After years of political efforts, legislation restoring tribal rights to members of the Klamath Tribes finally became a reality in 1986. Restoration means the tribes are eligible for programs and benefits provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and federally recognized. Beyond that restorations means a little something different to each individual tribal member.

Taylor Tupper-

<https://youtu.be/KAAZ5o59AVE>

George Lopez -

<https://youtu.be/c4ulelxNqPM>

Jared Hall -

<https://youtu.be/4DFWZCHibbw>

Frank Summers -

<https://youtu.be/MRuba2tCL1E>

Rose Treetop

<https://youtu.be/T5c4YkyaX9U>

# Termination timeline

## Public Law 587

Called for the termination of the Klamath Tribes.

August 13, 1954

## Stanford Research Report

Findings were that the tribe **was not** ready for termination.

1956

## Pay out to withdrawn members

\$43,000 payment made to withdrawn members

April 1, 1961

## Restoration

- H.R. 3554 Klamath Indian Tribes Restoration Act
- Restored federal recognition of Klamath Tribes

August 27, 1986

1954 - 1957

## 3-year timeline to make a decision

Choose to be a withdrawn member or remaining member.

April 1, 1958

## Final Tribal Vote

- 1,440 Withdrawn members
- 473 Remaining members

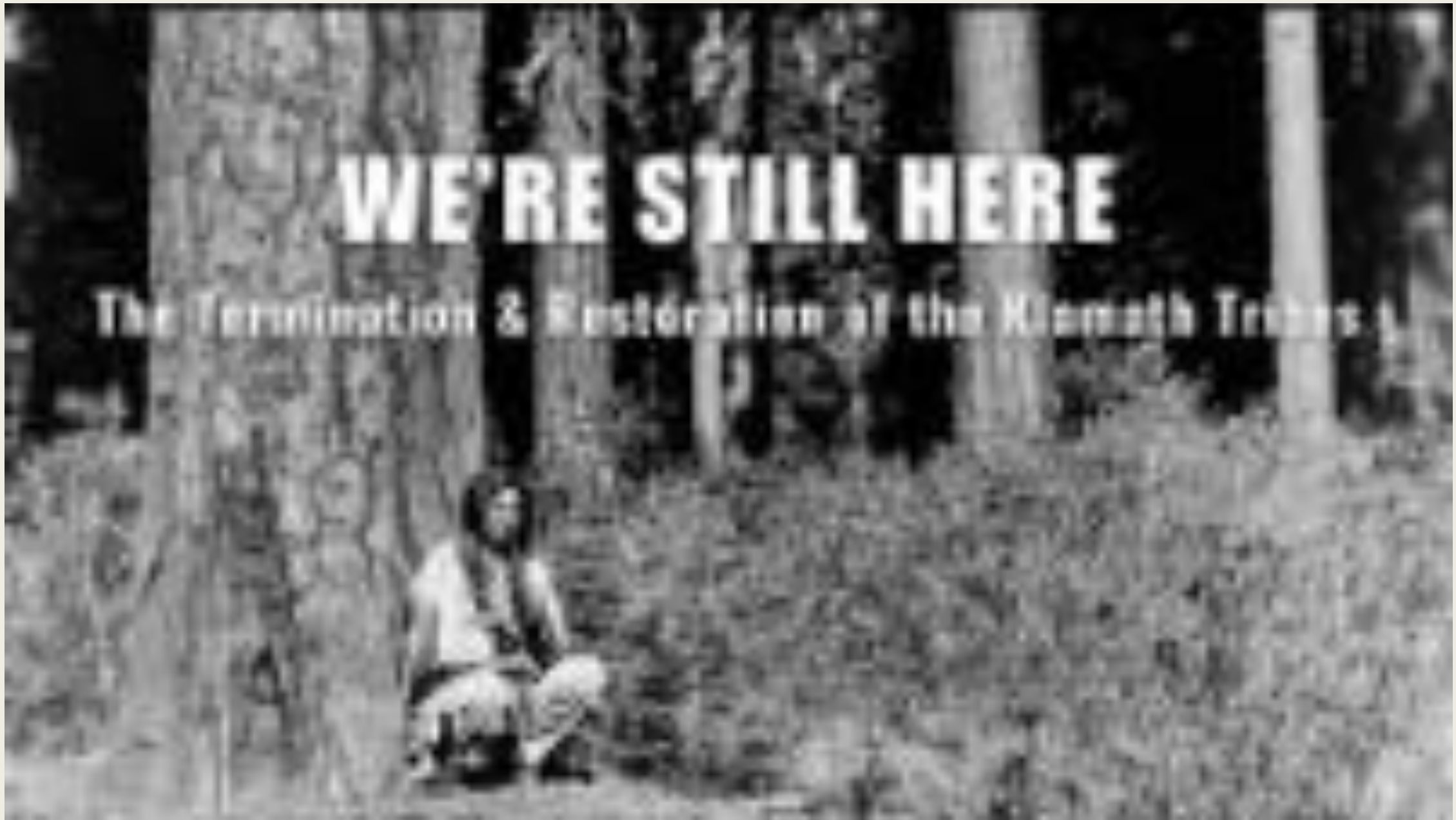
1971

## US Bank Trust Dissolved

- Remaining members dissolve trust and liquidated assets.
- Remaining members received \$273,000.



THE KLAMATH TRIBES LOST OVER  
1,800,000 ACRES OF LAND, AND  
ALMOST 2,000 INDIANS LOST THEIR  
TRIBAL AFFILIATION.



5 minutes video <https://youtu.be/A8Ey27lh86E>

# Misconceptions

The Klamath Tribes General Council did **NOT** want to be terminated (they voted against it twice).

The Klamath Tribes were **NOT** paid twice for their land.

- *The withdrawn members were paid April 1, 1961.*
- *When the trust was terminated the remaining members were paid in 1971 & 1973.*
- Additional payments were paid out as settlement and litigations progressed.

The Klamath Tribes were **NOT** paid a fair market value for their timber.

The only asset assessed and “paid out” was the value of the timber not the value of the mineral resources and the land the timber was on.

Not all the timber was included in the assessment of the assets only the Ponderosa Pine, the tribe was never paid for the other timber.

Many tribes when restored received back their reservations- the Klamath did not.

# What the return of the Klamath's land would mean

“The Klamath seek return of these lands primarily for the purpose of healing the land and its resources and restoring them to some semblance of the abundance they once reflected. They also seek to restore the spiritual integrity of the land. The culmination of "restoration" in its full sense is the healing of the land, its related resources, and the people, both Indian and non-Indian.”



## Conclusion

In total, 109 Indian tribes were dissolved in the 1950s due to Termination; 62 of those tribes were in Oregon.

- These were tribes in Western Oregon and the Klamath Tribes

In 1975, the federal government recognized the failure of its termination policy and passed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and later, the Tribal Self-Governance Act.





## How are the Klamath Tribes today?

- The Klamath Tribes are fully restored and an active political nation, using their sovereignty and culture to guide the next generation into a successful future.
- The tribe has over 5,600 enrolled members many of whom still call the Klamath basin home.
- To learn more on what is going on with the tribes you can visit their webpage at [The Klamath Tribes – Klamath Modoc Yahooskin](#)



AFTER HAVING TERMINATION FORCED UPON THEM, THEN FIGHTING THE LONG BATTLE FOR RESTORATION, THE KLAMATH TRIBES EMERGED STRONGER. THEY VALUE THEIR CONNECTIONS TO ONE ANOTHER AND HAVE DEMONSTRATED STRENGTH AND RESILIENCE AS A PEOPLE. THEY LEARNED FROM THE PAST. TODAY THEY USE DIRECT ACTION COMBINED WITH CULTURAL TRADITION AND GUARANTEES ESTABLISHED THROUGH TREATY RIGHTS TO WORK TOWARDS A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR ALL.

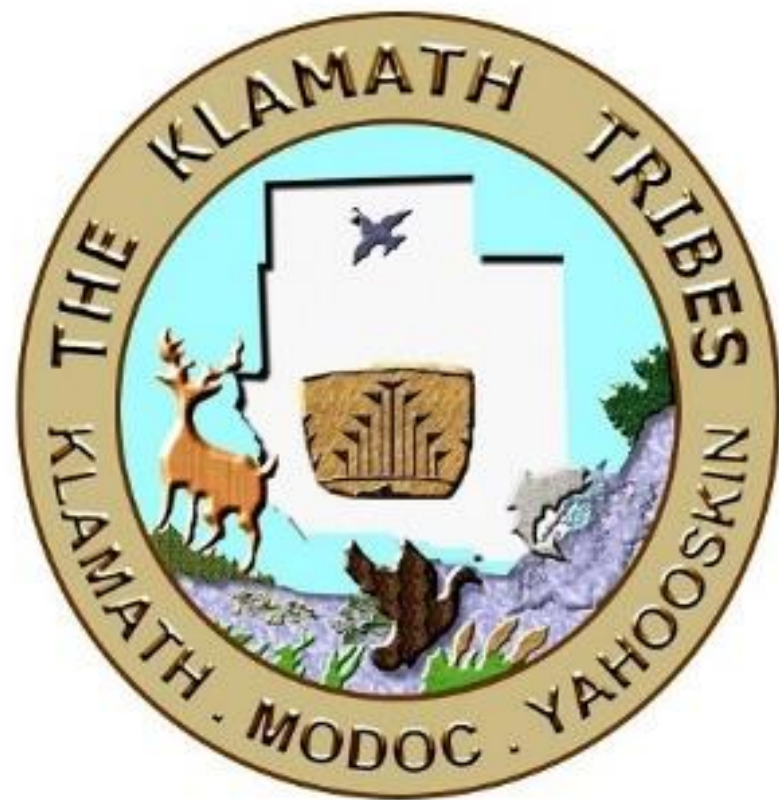


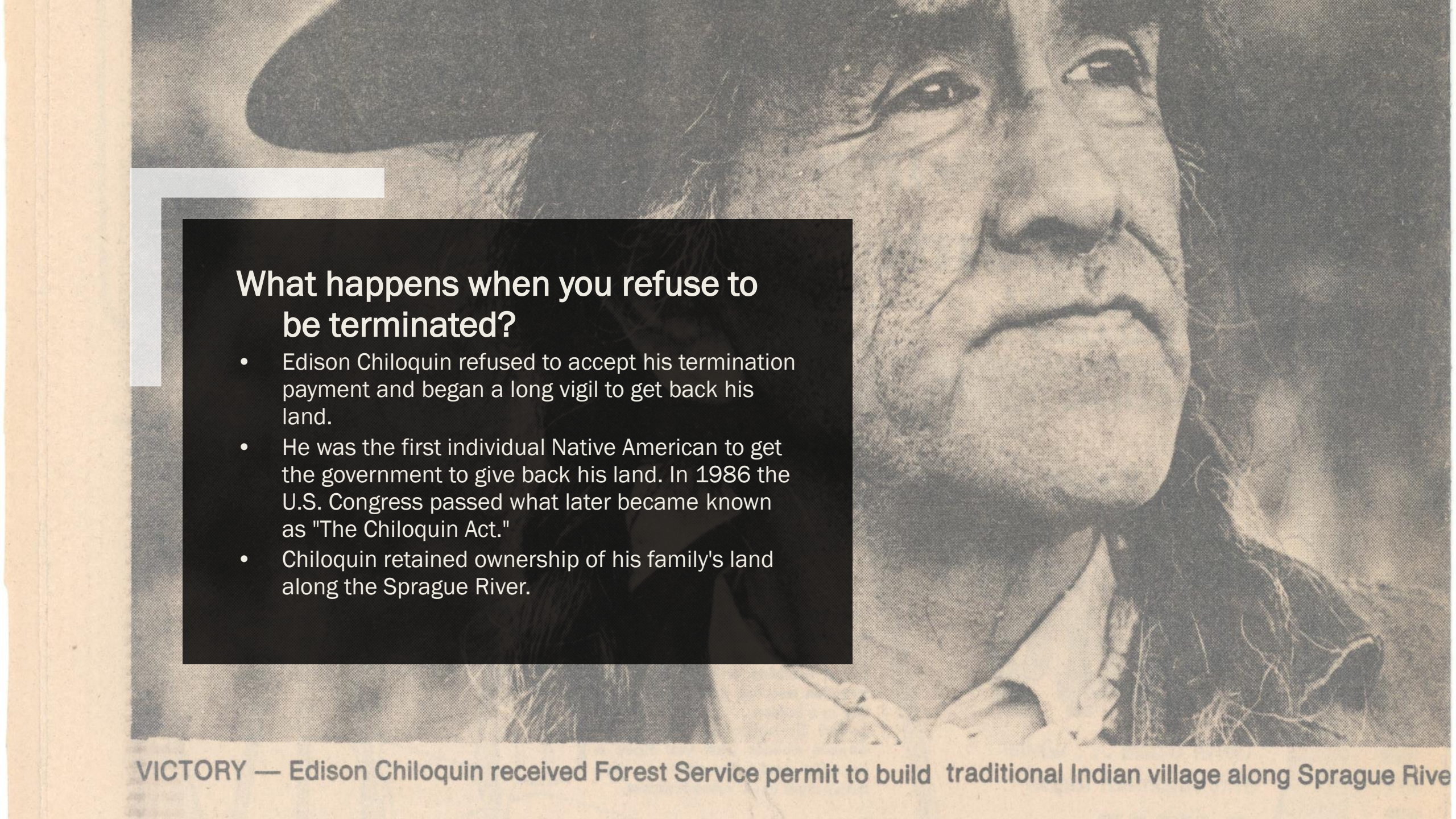
## **The Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Mission Statement.**

“The mission of the Klamath Tribes is to protect, preserve and enhance the spiritual, cultural and physical values and resources of the Klamath, Modoc and Yahooskin Peoples by maintaining the customs and heritage of our ancestors. To establish comprehensive unity by fostering the enhancement of spiritual and cultural values through a government whose function is to protect the human and cultural resources, treaty rights, and to provide for the development and delivery of social and economic opportunities for our People through effective leadership.”

# Additional Resources

- This is a primary resource completed at the time of Klamath termination. This type of documentary was in its infancy, but it provides great perspective from the people who were experiencing termination firsthand both Klamath Indians and community members of Chiloquin and Klamath Falls. [Crisis in the Klamath Basin \(documentary film\) \(oregonencyclopedia.org\)](https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/termination_and_restoration/#.Yf00aZrMK5d) (35 minutes)
- CBS In The News: Klamath Indians – 1986 (2 min.) [https://youtu.be/2Z\\_tLo-fbNA](https://youtu.be/2Z_tLo-fbNA)
- <https://youtu.be/HxZ8tfZLRY> Klamath Tribal Chairman, Don Gentry (2 minutes)
- [https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/termination\\_and\\_restoration/#.Yf00aZrMK5d](https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/termination_and_restoration/#.Yf00aZrMK5d)
- [Klamath Termination: Water, Timber and Sovereign Rights – QUARTUX \(ndnhistoryresearch.com\)](https://www.ndnhistoryresearch.com/)





## What happens when you refuse to be terminated?

- Edison Chiloquin refused to accept his termination payment and began a long vigil to get back his land.
- He was the first individual Native American to get the government to give back his land. In 1986 the U.S. Congress passed what later became known as "The Chiloquin Act."
- Chiloquin retained ownership of his family's land along the Sprague River.

**VICTORY** — Edison Chiloquin received Forest Service permit to build traditional Indian village along Sprague River