



Clatsop Community College

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Volume 13 No 4

*Dec, 2014, Jan,
Feb 2015*

President's Message:

There have been some changes on your board of directors. Meg Weaver has decided to resign her post as Treasurer of Encore because of health problems. Our Vice-president, Frank Spence, has agreed to assume the duties of treasurer on a temporary basis. I am requesting that a volunteer come forward to assume the Treasurer's duties. Meg will continue her roll as coordinator of the science exchange discussion group. Thanks to Meg for her service as Treasurer.

I will be out of town through the end of the first week in December. In my absence Frank will also assume the roll of president of Encore. So if you decide to volunteer to be Treasurer, you should contact Frank. His email address is frspence@bellsouth.net. Frank will gladly answer questions about the job of Treasurer.

The Curriculum Committee has issued the list of courses scheduled for Winter term; they look compelling and the full listing is enclosed with this newsletter.

Theodore "Tod" Lundy
todlundy@gmail.com



THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE OREGON COAST (A Class Review)

ENCORE offered a four-week class on the Indigenous Peoples of the Oregon Coast during October, 2014 led by Erhard Gross. Erhard had decided that if fewer than 4 people came to the class, it would be cancelled. However he was gratified to see 31 people show up for the first class. The Council Chambers of Astoria City Hall were packed almost to capacity each session by attentive attendees, who found that not only was Erhard passionate about his subject, but that he had researched it thoroughly.

The Chinook People, who occupied the coast on both sides of the Columbia River, extending as far inland as the present site of The Dalles were the first we studied. (Cont'd bottom of P 3)



ENCORE Holiday Bash

Mark your calendar for ENCORE's annual holiday social. The event this year will feature Sydney Stevens – local historian, author and storyteller, a descendant of the early founders of Oysterville, Washington. Mrs. Stevens will offer lore of life and festive occasions as celebrated by the early settlers of this village that once was the county seat of Pacific County. In addition, we will be presented with a special visitor from the North Pole and a sing-a-long with holiday music led by Kit Ketcham. Music accompaniment will be provided by the North Coast Ukulele Strummers.

The Holiday Bash will be held at the Riverview Buffet in Astoria on Thursday, December 11, 2014, 2:00 – 4:30 pm. The price will be \$10.00 per person for ENCORE members and guests. Plan to begin your holiday season with this enjoyable event! **Return your RSVP & check payable to ENCORE in the envelope accompanying your mailed invitation (Westerbergs, 376 S Denver Ave, Astoria OR 97103) by Monday December 8, 2014**



FROM A VERY NEW ENCORE MEMBER:

JOINING THE "ENCORE" GROUP

While in Japan, I used to gather with small groups of different experiences and creeds. Among the people I met there and became good friends with was one person of almost the same age of my father.

He was graduated in one of the best universities of Japan, spoke English and French, his wife was a relative of the late Empress, met personally to Hitler when he was a diplomat, became a disciple of Shinsui Itoh, a well known Japanese artist, was known as a leading collector of Asian butterflies and owned an advertising agency.

He was a wealthy man; he was quite modest, wearing always a simple IVY cloth, preferred using public transportation rather than cars, although his employees were using the cars his company had for them, and he liked to drink "Sake" in inexpensive but good bars. To talk with him was really

an enjoyable and unforgettable after 5 pastime.

Through a person endowed with a rich sense of curiosity, able to talk on a wide diversity of topics, and stuck on refined hobbies like him, we have been easily moved by his contagious enthusiasm.

Although the goal was too high, I wished to be like him when becoming a septuagenarian. No way, but I realized that it is better to have an unreachable goal rather than living in idleness.

During my first year in Astoria, I have been writing my memoirs, and brushing up my English with a series of essays about Japan, as a future reference for my grandsons. This year, I started another series of essays on other aspects, which also I have almost finished, for the time being.

(Cont'd top of P 3)

(Cont'd from P 2) JOINING THE "ENCORE" GROUP

When I was thinking what to do next, I had the opportunity to know the existence of ENCORE. I have been pleased to join a couple of classes, which gave me the chance to expand my curiosity even more into new things.

The class on Indigenous Peoples of the Oregon Coast let me expand my interest in the history of Siletz, Sioux and others tribes. The Friday Book Group introduced me to other historical subjects, like the American foreign policy, the Chicago Boys, the New American Militarism, the Neoliberalism, the Global Capitalism, and other things, which books are already piled on the side of my desk. I really do not know when I will finish reading them, but it will certainly be fun for the rainy winter of Astoria.

The retirement education system of ENCORE is an idea without equal for seniors willing to have an interesting life in their third age.

Submitted by Shigemi Tajiri

(Cont'd from P. 1) THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE OREGON COAST

When Captain Robert Grey made contact with them in 1799, they already possessed articles of clothing and tools, showing that they had been trading with earlier Europeans.

The Chinook lived on the coast in the warm months, relying on seafood for sustenance; in the winter they retreated inland to their great plank houses, which were fashioned from long planks split from living cedar trees. They were great traders and developed a polyglot language known as "Chinook Jargon" with which to communicate with the various tribes and peoples they encountered. In 2001 they received official governmental recognition as a tribe, but this was rescinded by the next administration. They still continue to seek reinstatement

Next, we studied the Clatsop people, whose range extended south to Tillamook. They held in common the reliance on cedar bark and wood for their clothing, hats and baskets; and their 'Salish' language. They had no written language until the 1820s, when American bible societies studied and

wrote their language in an attempt to communicate with them. Lewis and Clark mentioned making contact with them in January 1806.

Between 1824 and 1829 smallpox was introduced and ravaged the tribes, who had no natural immunity; by 1849 only 200 members survived. In 1856, the Clatsop, Tillamook and 25 other coastal tribes were removed by the government to the Siletz Reservation, disregarding the fact that many of the tribes were ancestral enemies with a broad variety of languages and little way of communicating with each other. (Cont'd on P
Tribal numbers decreased quickly, along with the loss of individual languages.

In the Clatsop/Tillamook beliefs, their time is divided into three segments; First, "The time of the Thunderbird and the Whale", which coincides with the 1700 earthquake and tsunami. Second, "The time of the South Wind" which covered the reestablishing of the earthquake zone for hunting and fishing; and Third "The Present". (Cont'd to P. 4)

(Cont'd from P. 3) THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE OREGON COAST

Studied next was the formation of the Siletz Confederated Tribes, based in Siletz, and comprised of over 26 individual tribes from all along the coast, as far south as Grants Pass and Brookings. The prime reason for the removal was that the tribes were 'in the way' of white settlers seeking farm land, and later gold, which was discovered in the Rogue River. Failing their obedience to the removal order, the tribes were threatened with being moved to eastern Oregon, beyond the Cascade Range. Many died on the harsh walk from the south, or of illness and starvation once they reached Siletz. "Hunting" of tribal members was sanctioned and many were shot.

In 1850, Congress created the Donation Land Act, for white settlers, and 2.6 million acres of former tribal lands were made available for them on which to stake claims.

In 1955 the US government terminated recognition of most tribes, thereby negating the necessity of honoring any treaties previously made, and the provision of any benefits. Later, tribes began the slow process of reclaiming recognition of tribal status. It is unfortunate that tribes who achieved recognition are not in favor of those still seeking that status, for fear their own benefits will be lessened. The Chinook struggle is a clear example of this.

The southern-most tribes, including the Coos, Siuslaw and Lower Umpqua were next in our studies. Given a reservation of remaining land is a mere 6 acres. The 720

square miles, they yielded to outside pressure to sell individual parcels until their government resold the ceded land, including traditional village sites, to white settlers, at a considerable profit. Tribes used to seasonal subsistence living on estuaries for salmon and bivalves, and camas hillsides in spring, were unable to maintain their hunter/gatherer way of life, yet had no means to adapt to the white farming model. They starved. In 5 years, a verified 8000 year old culture disappeared.

The discovery of gold ignited the 'Rogue River Wars' in which no tribal members participated, but their men were shot "In defence of white settlers" by the army. Women and children were taken prisoner and herded to Alsea, where they were held until 1875. 50% of them died.

In modern times, recognized tribes have turned to the owning and running of casinos as a prime source of revenue. It enables them to provide health care, education and housing, especially for the children and elders. Unrecognized tribes still lack any of these benefits.

Erhard also touched on general Indian history, including language and culture of Plains Tribes. Little Big Horn in 1876 and Wounded Knee in 1890 were discussed at length. Everybody ended the series with a greater understanding of the history and culture of and the injustices to the Indigenous tribes, both on the Oregon Coast, and across the rest of the country.

Submitted by Rose Power

See related articles on P. 7 & P. 8

YOUNG AT HEART
Slightly older
in other places.

www.cafepress.com/GeezerShop

SUMMER FUN!

The North Picnic Shelter at Cullaby Lake Park was the center of activity on the afternoon of August 22 for the annual ENCORE picnic. More than 50 members and guests enjoyed a sumptuous lunch – hotdogs and buns provided by the Membership Committee were accompanied by delicious salads, baked beans, and other side dishes provided by those who came. Numerous appealing desserts rounded out the food offerings. Thanks go to all attendees for helping to make the meal most memorable!

In addition to eating, we all were treated to music from the North Coast Ukulele Strummers and a sing-a-long led by Kit Ketcham. Afterward, Erhard and Elfi Gross conducted Bingo games for those who wished to play. Among the winners were several new members of ENCORE and guests who asked about membership while at the picnic.



KIT & NC UKULELE STRUMMERS



GARY WEBB, RODGER GOBLE & MARLENE COLENDICH



THE MCGONIGLES & THE BALCOMBS

The air was charged with “BINGO!”, mixed with the clang of horseshoes for the group who challenged one another to a friendly game at the nearby horseshoe pit and the clank of bocce balls from a well played competition between 2 couples.

The location, the cooperative weather, and the friendly crowd all made for a very fine afternoon. Thanks go to the Membership Committee and its chairperson, Rollie Lindstrom, for organizing this fine event, to Kit and the Ukulele players for the musical entertainment, to Erhard and Elfi for the Bingo, and to all who were there for lively conversation and laughter.

Submitted by Art Lindstrom
Photos by Kay Limbird

ATTEND LUNCH BUNCH FOR FUN, FELLOWSHIP, AND LEARNING

September's Lunch Bunch met at Guido & Vito's Italian Restaurant on September 2 to celebrate Constitution Day. We learned some of the history of the U.S. Constitution first sent to the original 13 states for ratification on September 17, 1787 and the history behind the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights ratified in December, 1791.

We also celebrated the joy of grandchildren and Grandparents' Day, September 7. Doug and Cecilia Balcomb won the prize for the most grandchildren, 13, and Aletha Westerberg has the second most at 11! (Cont'd on P 6)

(Cont'd from P 5) LUNCH BUNCH

Attending this event were members Cecilia Balcomb, Doug Balcomb, Lorri Bradley, Nellie Hutchison, Frances Kaspar, Kit Ketcham, Reta Leithner, Lynne Ryan, Hazel Sealy, Bernie Thomas, Charlotte Thringer and Aletha Westerberg. We were joined by guests Chris Gonzalez, Sherry Payne and Sally Smith. Submitted by Lynne Ryan

The November 4th Lunch Bunch was held at Himani, the Indian Cuisine restaurant in Astoria. Those attending were Reta Leithner, Jennie Ulbricht, Hazel Sealy, Bernie Thomas, Kit Ketcham, Judith Schlecter, Nellie Hutchison, Yvonne Wright, June Walters, Gail Sunderland, Marlene Colendich, Shigemi Tajiri, and Sue Zerangue. June Walters was a guest, although it should be mentioned she was a former member and one of the founders of ENCORE.

Stories of Thanksgiving were shared by several members and all enjoyed hearing them. It was hard to decide which story was the best since all were good so Reta presented the prize to Shigemi who was the male attendee. December's Lunch Bunch is traditionally held at Fultano,s in Astoria, 620 Olney Avenue. This year it is Tuesday, December 2nd, 12:30 PM. Submitted by Jennie Ulbricht

IN MEMORIAM
ENCORE member
BEVERLY JOHNSON

A TASTE OF GERMANY ON THE COLUMBIA

This fall the Membership Committee decided to celebrate Oktoberfest in Astoria rather than trek all the way to Mt. Angel as we did in 2013. But, where to hold such an event? While it seemed to be an unusual choice – we approached Carrie at the Riverview Buffet. The location on the Columbia River offers such a wonderful view; the room we have to ourselves is a perfect size; and the attentive staff is a real asset.



Elfi Gross spent time with Carrie and her staff preparing a menu of bratwurst on a bun with sauerkraut and potato salad and apple pie for dessert. Elfi even supervised the cooking and other preparations. The 9th of October proved to be a wonderful Oktoberfest event. The food was delicious! And those who wished to had German beer or German wine!

About 30 members and guests ate heartily while being serenaded by accordionist Jorgen Madsen and an accompanying guitarist. Erhard Gross spoke about the "History of Oktoberfest" and we learned that it originated as a harvest celebration usually held in September. The largest Oktoberfest now is in Munich where it lasts for at least a week – a lot of beer and bratwursts consumed there! The Membership Committee recognized about 10 new or nearly new members to ENCORE and we all had a good time with lively conversation. Special thanks go to Elfi, Erhard, and Carrie. Submitted by Art Limbird

CLASS REVIEW – FRIDAY BOOK GROUP

Soviet Fates and Lost Alternatives: From Stalinism to the New Cold War by Stephen F. Cohen was the book chosen for Dr. Steve Berk's Friday Book Group. Dr. Berk's classes are always certain to be stimulating and informative. This class was based on the in depth explanation of Russian history given in Mr. Cohen's book presented by Dr. Berk. Posing questions about the history of Russia and then giving multiple possible answers is the format for the way the topics are presented. Each alternative is discussed for the several possible ways history could have been changed with different choices by Russia and its leaders. It was very interesting to discuss how there has been much misinformation and misunderstanding concerning Russia in the United States. That is true especially more so now than at any time since the Cold War period. The history of Russia and the many strong leaders and reformers including Stalin, Yeltsin, Gorbachev and Bukharin, have all contributed to the resulting current politics of Putin in present day Russia. Steve Berk points out that our main stream media gives us at best a superficial and biased view of what has happened and is now happening in Russia.

Submitted by Marjie Spence

MY JOURNEY WITH AQUANATICS

Some time ago I received a call from my sister-in-law about a class that Clatsop Community College was offering. The class was an exercising class for people with arthritis. The class was entitled Aquanastics. I have had arthritis most of my life. Knowing that exercises on land, so to speak, were difficult for me, she said this one was in a pool.

Well, I was nervous regarding this water thing as I do not swim, but we signed up for the class. Lo and behold I loved the class immediately. The exercises were very low impact on the joints. I found this totally amazing and my joints loved it. The exercises

are varied to help your whole body move with more fluidity.

I have enjoyed Kathleen Hudson's class each spring and fall. Last year KOA offered the use of their pool to Seniors during the winter months and I have taken advantage of their generosity. What a wonderful opportunity to keep doing everything I have learned in Kathleen's class. I highly recommend this class to anyone who has trouble moving those older bones and joints.

Submitted by Terri Coulombe

FIELD TRIP OF CLASS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE OREGON COAST

Seventeen people went on the field trip that completed this class. We left on Sunday, October 26, with our group divided among 3 rented vans driven by members of the class. We returned October 27th.

We convoyed down Highway 101, pausing at Tillamook for a rest break; then continued on to Lincoln City where we had lunch. Next we drove south to Newport to the Hatfield Marine Science center. As well as learning the kinds of sea life that would have been available as a food source for the coastal tribes (ranging from fish and clams to large marine mammals) we also learned a great deal about tides, salinity, tsunami effects and general ocean health. It was a very worthwhile visit.

Returning to Lincoln City, we checked into our reserved rooms, and were on our own for the evening. Monday we were up early and on the way down Hwy 101, then inland to the small town of Siletz, to the headquarters of the Confederated Tribes. Situated on a well-kept wooded hillside, it encompasses a Gathering Ground for annual Pow-wows, as well as a modern community center, where meetings are held, and elders receive meals. A smaller building houses tribal artifacts and will eventually become a museum and cultural center. (Cont'd on P. 8)

(Cont'd from P. 7)



We were met by Sharla Robinson, a member of the tribe, who told us of her own experiences growing up in the lower Willamette Valley, and her eventual return to Siletz. She spoke of her personal passion to return the tribal members to health by going back to traditional foods gathered by their ancestors, and her hope that gathering grounds for these plants be set aside for the tribe's use. She readily answered all of our questions, and spoke with feeling on the reduction of their lands - once a great portion of the coast had been ceded to the tribes, but it was slowly eroded away until

only a small part remains. We left with a greater understanding of what the tribes have dealt with, and continue to deal with.

Each van was left to make its own way home. Ours made a stop at the local gift shop; then headed back up the coast in bright sunshine, pausing for a soup and sandwich lunch in Tillamook. We made it back with minutes to spare, to turn in the vans, at the end of a very worthwhile two-day trip.

Our thanks go to Erhard and Elfi Gross for an excellent class, Art Limbird for arranging the trip, our drivers Erhard, Art and Rodger, and Astoria City Hall for the use of our classroom. It was an amazing experience.

Submitted by Rose Power

(Comments heard about the trip:

from Hazel Sealy: "The planning on this trip has been superb!"

and from Rose Power : "This has been an absolute orgy of self-indulgence!"

NEW CLASSES ADDED TO FAVORITES FOR WINTER TERM

Class Title	Instructor/Facilitator
Beginning Pottery	Recia Parcher
Pick Your Decade	Bernie Thomas
History of the Bible/New & Different Look	Rodger Goble
Philosophy of Art	Seth Tichenor
Memoir Writing	Donna Wright

AND A HEAD'S UP FOR SPRING TERM: Erhard Gross will be teaching a class on literary criticism. The genre chosen is the autobiography of Maya Angelou: *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.

Editor's note: This issue has a great deal of writing about the Indigenous Peoples – but it seems appropriate to include it all since this was a focus of one of our very well attended classes and field trip.

Indians at Odds

By Erhard Gross

Several years ago my wife and I visited Tamástlikt Cultural Institute near Pendleton OR. One of its officers bemoaned the attitude of some of the tribal members by saying: Before White man, Indian tribes fought each other. When Whites came, we fought them together. Now that Whites are no longer our enemies, we fight each other again. That is the gist of the article in The Daily Astorian (Chinook, Clatsop-Nehalem tribes at odds, Oct. 9, 2014).

Frankly, I was a little surprised that the Chinook did not initially put more emphasis on the fact that historically the Clatsop tribe was in fact of the same people: both spoke Chinookan. One would have to assume that some of the Clatsop believe that they have a better chance for federal recognition by going with the Tillamook-Nehalem. In other words, it may be a marriage of convenience. (Cont'd on P. 9)

(Cont'd from P. 8)

Why? The coastal tribes of Oregon were generally reported to be quite peaceful toward their neighbors and white people. Lewis and Clark reported that Tillamook Chief Kilchis didn't like Chief Coboway of the Clatsop but was hospitable toward white visitors. However, from the Clatsop in the north to the Chetco on the south coast of Oregon, every indigenous tribe was Century, white man's diseases had decimated tribal populations. That was just the beginning. Placing considerable pressure on the natives' areas, the Oregon Trail disgorged thousands of emigrants who needed land.

The U.S. federal policy of Manifest Destiny as implemented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs required the first superintendent of the BIA in Oregon to remove all Indians from their historic lands to a reservation to be established east of the Cascades. Since virtually all coastal peoples refused to go there, the BIA established the Coastal Reservation we now know by the name of Siletz Indian Reservation. And the U.S. Army marched the Indians from their home grounds to the Siletz, the Chetco from the area of modern Brookings, the Coquille from Bandon, the Lower Coos, Siuslaw and Umpqua from Coos Bay/North Bend and many of the others, totaling more than two dozen tribes, to the Siletz.

Some of the tribes moved voluntarily after accepting payment for their homeland. The Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua ceded approximately 460,000 acres to the government for 2.5 cents per acre and promises of food, blankets, financial aid and healthcare. Some tribes resisted leaving but were forcibly removed. Some tribes signed treaties. But some of the treaties never made it through the U.S. Senate. Not a single treaty was honored by Washington.

Life on the reservation was debilitating. The physical centers of family life, the plank houses, had been left behind. Squalor, famine and disease prevailed among the 27 tribes that were confined to the reservation. Some of them had been historic enemies. Disharmony was exacerbated by the fact that no fewer than 10 major languages, some with strong dialectal variations, were spoken among these tribes. The result of this linguistic diversity was a gradual loss of their cultural identity. Where the Chinookan peoples along the coast (mainly north of the Columbia) and other tribes along the river and into Sahaptin-speaking areas used Chinook Wawa to communicate, the tribes at Siletz gradually veered toward rudimentary English as their *lingua franca*. Within five or six generations, most native speakers of various Chinookan, Athabaskan, Salishan, Penutian and Hokan language families were gone. The indigenous peoples of the Oregon Coast were uprooted and cast adrift in a sea of government red tape, regimentation and uncertainty. The psychological scars left on the individual were deep and have not fully healed to this day.

By the 1950s, the federal government shifted strategy toward its Indian wards. The tribal conglomerations were now "terminated." On average, an Indian family received 80 acres and lost all material government assistance. One must keep in mind that most reservation land was of marginal value – the land white settlers didn't want because it was unproductive or located in climatic areas that disallowed agriculture. Many sold their allotment for a pittance and spent the proceeds. Soon the professed government policy of integration of the reservation population into White culture proved to be a big failure.

Now the federal policy shifted toward recognition of confederations. The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz were the first tribe in Oregon and the second in the U.S. to be so recognized. On October 17, 1984, President Reagan restored the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw to federal recognition. Some of the confederations have become successful in establishing a profitable business base for their members. Some have built casinos, purchased forest land and recreational facilities. Most have established medical services for members on and off the reservations. But the wounds are deep. (Cont'd on P. 10)

(Cont’d from P. 9)

Many of the tribes were at odds with each other in pre-contact days. When whites swarmed across and took their lands, the indigenous peoples faced overwhelming odds posed by the intruders and their protectors, the U.S. Army. If now Indians with historic tribal identities are seeking to associate themselves with more successful neighboring tribes, new odds and friction can be created. No blood is shed; now the struggle is for economic survival.

We had arranged for a representative of the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz to speak to the members of ENCORE’s course on the Indigenous Peoples of the Oregon Coast. The affable and knowledgeable young lady, Sharla Robinson, who was assigned to speak to us about tribal history and current issues professed to be an enrolled member with only one sixteenth part Indian blood, but she could not hide the deep scars she bore from generations of abuse of her forefathers. Odds are that the healing process will take many more generations.

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