



January, 1988

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska Newsletter

Dear Iowa Tribal Member;

Time again for the first edition of the newsletter for 1988.

1987 was a good and prosperous year for the Iowa Tribe. We are hoping that 1988 will be even better.

Enclosed within this edition, you will find articles in the newsletter, we thought may interest you.

If any of you have articles or announcements for the newsletter, we would appreciate you sending them to us. We would be glad to publish them.

The next edition will be mailed out the last of April or the first part of May.

Sincerely,
IOWA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Leon Campbell, CHAIRMAN
John R. Kreitzer, VICE CHAIRMAN
Aquila Tilton, SECRETARY
George Ogden Sr., TREASURER
Harvey Frederick, MEMBER

IOWA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

We would like for you to meet the Iowa Executive Committee.

From left to right is: George Ogden Sr., Treasurer; John R. Kreitzer, Vice Chairman; Leon Campbell, Chairman, Aquila Tilton, Secretary; and Harvey Frederick, Member

The Iowa Executive Committee would like to wish each of you the best of the New Year!

JIM WHITECLOUD

The above picture was taken of Jim WhiteCloud standing by the monument, which was constructed and dedicated in memory of Chief WhiteCloud.

Also, in the background is the old homesite of Chief WhiteCloud that was rebuilt, as a Reservation landmark.

Jim WhiteCloud, whose home was in Tulsa, Oklahoma, past away November 10, 1987. He was a son of Dan and Mary WhiteCloud, and a brother of Bo WhiteCloud.

Jim visited the Iowa Reservation nearly every summer and enjoyed visiting with his old friends and relatives. Jim was a Grandson of old Chief Jim WhiteCloud. Mary Louise WhiteCloud Rhodd was his Aunt.

IOWA TRIBE OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA
CEREMONIAL HONOR GUARD



The above picture was taken at the Tesson Cemetary, located on the Reservation, during the ceremonies on Memorial Day of 1987.

The picture shows eight of the men who participate in the Honor Guard. There are a total of twenty-one men who make up this group.

From left to right: Arnold Jensen, Keith Richey, Ace Cheeek, Don Robidoux, Emil Campbell, Ray Robidoux - standing in front is: John R. Kreitzer, and hidden behind John is Doug Booe.

Larry Waggoner is the Commander, John R. Kreitzer is the Vice Commander.

RODEO CONTRACT SIGNED

The Contract for the Third Annual Rodeo was signed this past month. James Sears Rodeo Company will again, be the Stock Contractor.

The Rodeo is scheduled to be held June 3rd & 4th of this year.

We are planning another good Rodeo for this year, hoping for a bigger turn out than last year. See you then!

Plans are being made now to start the advertising campaign.

GEORGE OGDEN SR. HONORED

George W. Ogden Sr., Tribal Treasurer, was honored at the Annual Christmas Party and Awards Banquet, which was held at Camp Rulo,

George received a very nice plaque in appreciation for his 22 years of serving on the Iowa Executive Committee. Congratulations George!!!

Keith Simmonds and Claudia Bachman were chosen by their fellow employees to receive the Employee of the Year Award.

Several employees received awards for 5 year and over service to the Tribe.

WELCOME BACK

We would like to welcome Harold Rhodd and Patty Rhodd back to the area. Patty and Harold have been living in Arizona and have moved into the Sac & Fox Housing Development in Reserve, Kansas.

We understand they are glad to be back in the Reservation area with old friends and relatives. We are glad to have them here.

CEREMONIAL HONOR GUARD

The Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska Ceremonial Honor Guard is now fully equipped with all their necessary equipment.

For those of you who have not seen these group of Veterans and Military men in any of their ceremonial presentations you have missed something.

This group have made an impression both on the Reservation and in the local communities. They are a very sincere and professional organization. They are a National recognized group made up of Iowa Tribal members, spouses of Tribal members, and other Indians. They are recognized as a branch of the Native American Veterans Association, and are a very impressive group of people.

Their aim is not to put on any shows, but to be very sincere as to what they represent, and are doing a terrific job in doing so.

We are very proud of this organization of men.

FIRE TRUCK & STATION

Bid packets for the Fire Truck and Fire Station have been mailed out to prospective bidders. Bid opening has been set for January 19, 1988 at the Tribal Office.

Construction should begin in early Spring as soon as weather permits.

We already have a list of 10 people who wants to serve on the Volunteer Fire Department.

In case some of you who didn't know, the Tribe applied for a Community Development Block Grant for a Fire Station and Fire Truck, and Fire Fighting Equipment.

We were very fortunate to have scored enough points to receive the grant. The total grant amount was \$200,000.00.

With the new housing and the added business we now have, this was a badly needed project.

GRANDVIEW OIL COMPANY

Business at the Service Station has steadily been increasing. In March, the station will be open for 1 year.

We are currently selling about 9,000 to 10,000 gallons of fuel a week. We had to put a part time person to help on Bingo nights and on Sundays.

We have added twenty feet on the building to accomodate tire repair and storage. We have also added another pump to allow us to handle the customers more promptly.

TRIBAL LAND BASE EXPANSION

WRIGHT FARM

We are in the process of closing out the purchase of 120 acres of land known as "Wright Place". The land joins other property owned by the Tribe on the Reservation. The purchase price of the 120 acres is \$55,000. The property bought with the last of funds from the twenty percent portion of the Tribe's judgement funds awarded in Docket 135 in the amount of \$41,971.40.

The balance is being financed by the Tribe with the use of interest money received on the Certificates of Deposits of Bingo Enterprise. The interest money will be reimbursed by payment from the proceeds from the farm.

NANOMANTUBE FARM

On June 1, 1982 we purchased 80 acres of farm land known as "Nanomantube Place" for \$61,500.

We received a Farmers Home Administration loan in the amount of \$61,500 at 7% interest to be paid back by annual installments of \$4614.00 from the proceeds of the farm.

As of December 2, 1987 the amounts owed on the principle was \$59,846.18. The Executive Committee decided to reduce the principle by making additional payments. \$20,000 was paid January 1988. We plan to pay this farm off with Bingo Enterprise moeny to be paid back from annual payments from the proceeds of the farm.

United Tribes, located at 140 E. 8th Street in Horton, Kansas, are operating and Emergency Food Bank Program and a Clothes Closet.

FOOD BANK

The Food Bank serves ANYONE in EMERGENCY SITUATIONS within Brown, Doniphan, and Jackson Counties in Kansas: and Richardson County in Nebraska.

Donations of non-perishable foods are needed. Foods such as: canned meats, fish, beef stew, chili, spaghetti, soups, peanut butter, canned fruit, canned juice, canned vegetables, spaghetti sauce, tomato sauce, etc.

Dry products such as: pastas, rice, oats, flour, sugar, baking powder, dry beans, dry mile, instant potatoes, crackers, salt, pepper, shortening, syrup, and diabetic products are needed.

CLOTHES CLOSET

United Tribes currently has clothes available for those in need.

Donations of clothing, shoes, blankets, sheets, etc. are needed.

There are no guidelines and no forms to fill out. The clothes are free, however, we will accept cash donations which then goes back into the Emergency Food Bank.

For further information about either the Food Bank or Clothes Closet, contact the United Tribes Office at: Phone # 913-486-2802, and ask for:

Freda White Bull
Randy Fee
Ida Nadeau
Frances Ramirez
Jo Ann Studie

1990 CENSUS

It is important that all Tribal members claim American Indian on the 1990 census forms as their nationality.

A large number of American Indians were counted as "White" in the 1980 census. This caused a large reduction in dollars for Indian programs locally and nation wide for the last 10 years.

The reasons for the Indian people not being counted as American Indian in the 1980 census was that most of them marked as their nationality both "White" and "American Indian". The computer picked up "White" because it was first and you can only claim one nationality. You can only claim one tribe.

We need all Tribal members to be counted as American Indian on the 1990 Census. Data from the 1990 census will determine how a variety of Federal, State, and Local funds are distributed in the community for school, health, housing, and other programs. A complete count of the American Indians is essential to ensure that their government officials, community, and national leaders have accurate data in which to plan for the growth and well being of American Indians

The Iowa, Sac and Fox Presbyterian Mission

Education of the Indians Was Attempted in the Era Before Statehood in Doniphan County

The mission building was completed in 1846. It was originally more than double the length of the portion still standing. The left section was razed.

One of the earliest structures in Kansas which is still standing is just east of Highland in Doniphan County. It is the Iowa, Sac and Fox Presbyterian Mission, and it dates to 1846.

The Mission was the first permanent white settlement in the county. It was established by Samuel M. Irvin and his wife in 1837. They remained involved with the project until 1864.

A treaty executed at Fort Leavenworth in 1836 established reserves for the Iowa, Sac and Fox tribes in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska just across the Missouri River.

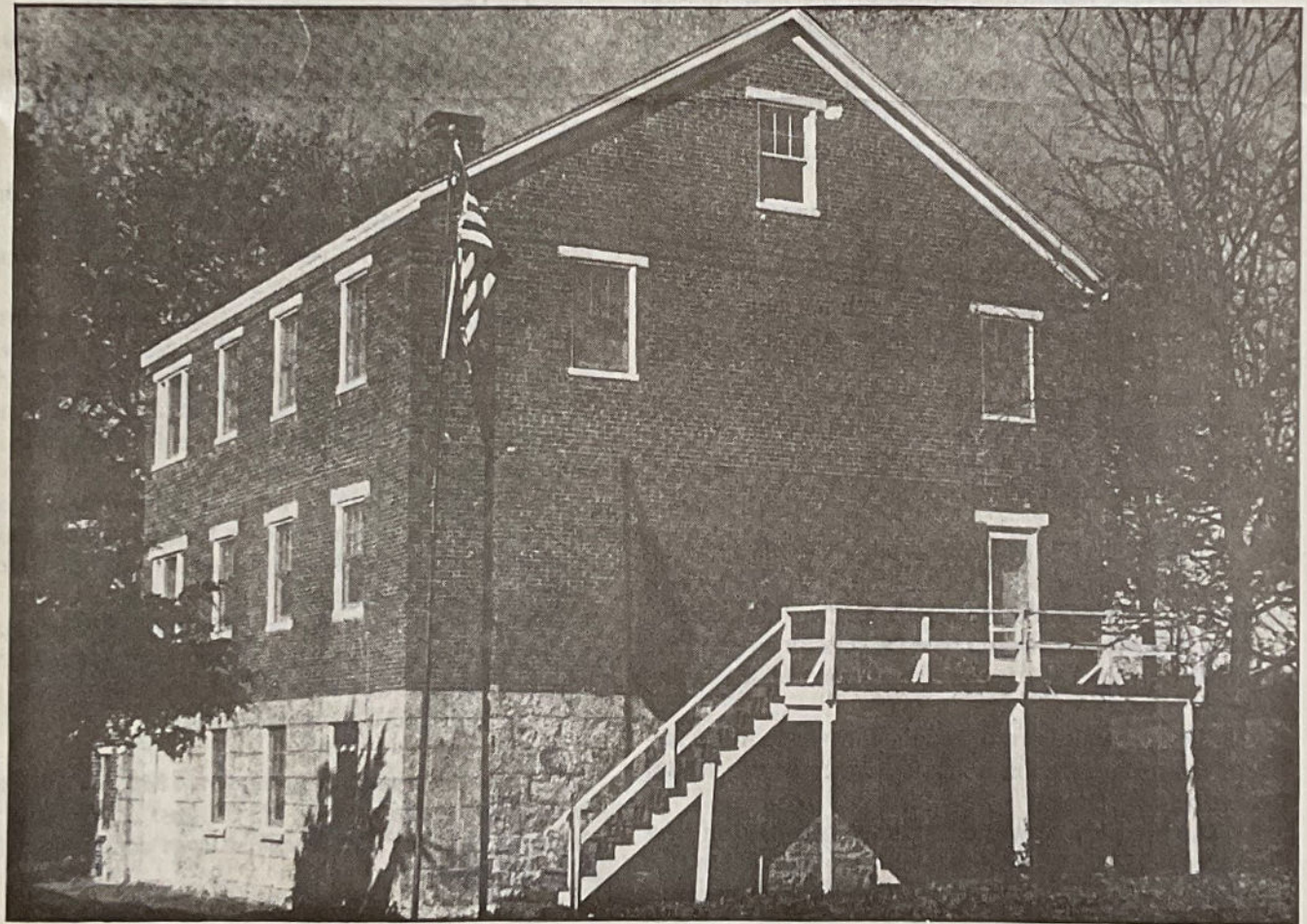
The mission was established to educate the young Indians. The first mission building was a one-story log structure covered with clapboards. It was a little distant from the Indian settlement and separated from it by a stream.

The mission itself was on Iowa land while the agency building was on the Sac and Fox reserve.

In 1844 the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions authorized construction of a permanent building which was completed in 1846.

It was three stories high with a belfry that made the total height 52 feet. It was 106 feet long by 37 feet wide.

(Continued on page 12-D)



Iowa, Sac and Fox Mission

(Continued from page 12-A)

The first story was walled with native stone and the upper two with brick manufactured on the grounds.

Shingles, doors, windows, and finished lumber were sent from Pittsburgh while other building materials were obtained in the area. The cost of the building—\$8,000—was met by a \$6,000 appropriation from the tribal annuities and \$2,000 from the mission board.

The work of the missionaries was difficult. Irvin wrote that the Iowa "were a wild, warlike, roving people." They depended mainly on the hunt for subsistence, with war as a chief pastime.

The women did what farming was done while the men danced, raided neighboring tribes or consumed alcohol.

Col. Alfred Cumming, Indian superintendent in St. Louis, noted in 1856 that though the Iowa had grown less addicted to the use of "ardent spirits," the Sac and Fox "have uniformly refused the services of the missionary and the farmer, and continue to inhabit bark huts, constructed in the rude style of their fathers."

Log houses built for them by the government were abandoned and sold for firewood. Livestock disappeared into the cooking pot or was traded for whiskey.

Education of the young Indians was conducted under severe handicaps. Although the new mission was designed to accommodate 100 scholars, there were seldom more than 40 there at the same time.

The Sac often refused to send their children, and the Iowa were reluctant. In addition, frequent tribal hunts and mistrust combined to keep attendance small and erratic.

Lessons were taught in the Iowa language and in English, a method made possible by the arrival in 1843 of a printing press. The press was operated by Irvin and the Rev. William Hamilton, both self-taught printers. They published a hymnal and several grammars in Iowa.

Studies included spelling, arithmetic, and geography, but emphasis was placed on industrial and domestic arts. Religion was an integral part of the missionary effort but few Indians became converts.

IN THE LATE 1840s and again in the 1850s, activities at the Mission were further handicapped by outbreaks of cholera and smallpox among the Indians. Many emigrants traveling past the mission on the Oregon-California Trail were also victims of these diseases.

The epidemics prompted the Indians to move farther from the mission and attendance at the school dropped even lower.

The pressure of white settlement resulted in new treaties in 1854. The reservations were reduced in size and the Indians withdrew the financial assistance of



Kansas State Historical Society photo

Samuel Irvin and his family. The Rev. and Mrs. Irvin established the mission.

their annuities because of distance and non-attendance.

As a result, Irvin proposed and the Mission board agreed that the mission be changed to the Orphan Indian Institute. This, too, was unsuccessful and was closed in 1866.

Meanwhile, Irvin had become involved in the new town of Highland. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Highland, which he helped organize in 1843.

IRVIN WAS ALSO INVOLVED in the operation of Highland Presbyterian Academy, established in 1856 and chartered two years later as Highland University. It still operates today as a junior college.

After 1863 the Mission was inactive and in April, 1868, the building was sold. The west portion was razed, with the intention of using some of the material for construction of Highland University, but little apparently found its way into this project. The remainder of the building was left intact.

In 1941 the remaining portion of the building became the property of the state. In 1963 the Kansas State Historical Society was designated as administrator. The property is now operated as a state museum.

The museum contains three floors of artifacts relating to life at the mission. Other items relating to pioneer Kansas in general can be found, such as furniture, clothing, tools and Indian arrowheads.

The Iowa, Sac and Fox Presbyterian Mission is located on Highway K-136, just off US 36, east of Highland in Doniphan County. The museum is open daily, except for major holidays.



University of
Nebraska
Lincoln

Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife
101 Plant Industry
East Campus
Lincoln, NE 68583-0814
(402) 472-2944



December 9, 1987

George Ogden, Sr.
Rt. 1
Horton, Kansas 66439

Dear George:

Congratulations! The white ash you own in Richardson Co., NE is the largest known tree of its species in Nebraska. Your tree and its measurements will be entered in the Champion Tree Register.

Enclosed is a certificate recognizing you as the owner of a champion tree. I hope you will display it with pride.

Thank you for your interest in the Champion Tree Program and in the trees of Nebraska.

Sincerely,

Michael Kuhns

Michael Kuhns
Champion Tree Coordinator
and Extension Forester

MK:ldg

xc: County Extension Agent
Extension Forester

Enclosure

Nebraska State Champion Tree

University of Nebraska
Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Department of Forestry, Fisheries & Wildlife — Nebraska Forest Service

This is to recognize that

The largest known WHITE ASH (FRAXINUS AMERICANA) in the
state of Nebraska as of NOVEMBER, 1987 is located on the land of
GEORGE OGDEN SR. IN RICHARDSON COUNTY
(LOCATION)
It is 71' tall, has a girth of 6'1" and a crown spread of 45'
It was nominated by JERRY E. BUCY OF FALLS CITY

Jay Allen
GOVERNOR STATE OF NEBRASKA

Stacy Jensen
STATE FORESTER AND HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES, & WILDLIFE-IANR



HHS NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, December 4, 1987

Public Health Service
Frank Sis--(301) 443-3377

HHS Secretary Otis R. Bowen, M.D., today announced that the Indian Health Service will be elevated to become the seventh agency of the Public Health Service.

"Raising the status of the Indian Health Service from a bureau to an agency signals our commitment to improving the health of American Indians and Alaska Natives," Secretary Bowen said. "By allowing a higher level of tribal involvement in health care issues, we are carrying out President Reagan's 1983 Indian Policy Statement."

The Indian Health Service provides health care to about one million American Indians and Alaska Natives in 34 states. Until the reorganization becomes effective, IHS remains part of the Health Resources and Services Administration.

The IHS comprehensive delivery system consists of programs managed and operated by IHS and various tribes. IHS has more than 11,000 employees and operates 45 hospitals, 72 health centers and more than 250 smaller stations and satellite clinics. The annual budget for IHS is approximately \$1 billion. The tribal system, operated through contractual arrangements with IHS, includes 6 hospitals, 69 health centers and more than 250 smaller stations and satellite clinics.

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HHS NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOR RELEASE
Thursday, October 1, 1987

Public Health Service
Frank Sis--(301) 443-3377

The Department of Health and Human Services has issued new rules governing eligibility for health services provided by the Indian Health Service.

The rules are intended to set limits on the eligible service population and enable the IHS to direct its services to those who qualify for IHS care. The rules also will enable the IHS to allocate resources among beneficiary groups based upon clearly defined local service populations. The more precise eligibility requirements, applicable to both direct and contract health services, are expected to enhance coordination of patient care in IHS and non-IHS facilities.

Under the final rules, an eligible person must be of Indian or Alaska Native descent and be a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe and reside within a designated health service delivery area. The tribal membership requirement would be waived for Indian children 18 years of age and younger who have at least one natural parent who is a member of a tribe and otherwise eligible for IHS services. A former resident of a designated health service delivery area who is otherwise eligible also may receive services from IHS and IHS-funded facilities in any health service delivery area but not from contract health care providers.

(OVER)

The rules provide a one-year ~~transition~~ period to enable persons eligible but not enrolled as tribal members to seek tribal membership. Additional provisions are made for those under IHS care on the last day of the transition period or who have chronic degenerative conditions.

Deleted from the final rules are two provisions that appeared in a notice of proposed rulemaking published June 10, 1986: a requirement that eligible persons be of one-quarter or more American Indian or Alaska Native ancestry and a proposal to make non-tribal Indians eligible for services if they are of at least one-half Indian descent.

The new rules were prepared after a 150-day comment period during which IHS convened more than 120 public meetings around the country and received more than 11,000 comments.

Under prior rules published in 1956, health services were provided to persons of Indian descent who "belong to the Indian community served" by the local IHS health facility and program. No established degree of Indian ancestry (blood quantum) was required, and the term "Indian community" was not defined. To be eligible for contract health services (services purchased from non-IHS hospitals and providers), a person was required to be eligible for direct care from the IHS, reside within a designated contract health service delivery area and either be a member of the local tribe or, if not a member, reside on that tribe's reservation or have close social and economic ties with the tribe.

The new rules were published in the Federal Register Sept. 16 and will take effect six months after this date.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PRESS RELEASE

"Nominations Sought for Indian Gifted and Talented Program"

The American Indian Research & Development, Inc., of Norman, Oklahoma is sponsoring its third summer program for Gifted and Talented American Indian students, "Explorations In Creativity III" (EIC III) . EIC has provided differentiated educational services to over 225 Gifted and Talented American Indian and Alaska Native students. EIC students have had the opportunity to participate in programs of excellence which challenge them to develop their leadership skills, enhance their critical thinking skills and to explore their creativity. This year's two week residential program will be held June 12-25, 1988 on the campus of Riverside Indian School in Anadarko, Oklahoma.

Explorations In Creativity (EIC) was selected this year as an exemplary project by the U.S. Education Department, Indian Education Programs Office and was showcased at the 19th Annual National Indian Education Association Conference in Bismark, ND in October 1987.

EIC III is designed to accomodate 125 Indian gifted and talented students from across the nation who will be in grades 8-11 in the fall of 1988. It will utilize a holistic educational approach which will include courses in twelve (12) major areas: Mathematics, Ethno-Science, Computer Education, Contemporary Indian Affairs/Tribal Government, Creative Writing, Indian Theatre, Indian Art, Video Production, Instrumental Music, Athletics, Indian History, and American Indian Arts & Humanities.

Students will select a major and attend it 4 hours a day, with two hours a day in a minor followed by two elective courses. Students will participate in field trips and demonstrations and will interact with Indian role models on a formal and informal basis. Leadership Training, Tribal-Cultural Activities, Counseling, Recreation, Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving activities are integral parts of EIC.

AIRD, Inc. is a non-profit, Indian-owned corporation established in 1982 which, over the past five years, has: 1) developed an American Indian Gifted and Talented Assessment Model, 2) conducted two summer programs, and 3) conducted one year of weekend Gifted and Talented programs. AIRD, Inc. is currently establishing a national American Indian Gifted and Talented Resource Center and providing in-service training on Gifted and Talented education for Indian students.

AIRD, Inc. is calling for American Indian and Alaska Native student nominations for EIC III. To be eligible, students should exhibit high ability or potential in one or more of the following: academics, creativity, leadership, tribal cultural understanding, or visual, performing or literary arts. Nominations will be accepted until February 12, 1988. Anyone knowing of outstanding American Indian and Alaska Native students should send the students' names and addresses to AIRD, Inc. as soon as possible. Anyone seeking additional information should contact AIRD, Inc. by calling (405) 364-0656 or writing AIRD, Inc. at 1634 Halley Drive, Bldg. #801, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Indian Health Service

Address Reply To:
 Service Unit Director
 PHS Indian Hospital / Clinic
 PO Box 190
 Holton, Kansas 66436

Refer To:

December 10, 1987

IOWA TRIBAL OFFICE
 Leon Campbell, Chairman
 Rt. 1 Box 58A
 White Cloud, Kansas 66094

Dear Chairman:

This is in follow up on our previous conversations (and meetings) regarding the new eligibility ruling.

New Regulations for Indian Health Service eligibility were published September 16, 1987. This Final Rule addresses tribal membership, residency, transition provisions, fee-for service care, and beneficiary identification cards.

Tribal Membership: An eligible person must be a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe.

According to the regulations, proof of tribal membership is the responsibility of the individual and can be demonstrated in two ways; either through documentation that the individual meets the requirements of membership as prescribed by the tribe, or by certification of tribal enrollment from the BIA. An exception to the tribal membership requirement is provided for minor Indian children not enrolled in a tribe, who meet all other criteria and have at least one natural parent that is a tribal member and eligible for care. This exception does not apply to non-Indian adopted, foster, or step-children of eligible Indians. As is currently the case, services would be provided to non-Indian women pregnant with an eligible Indian's child, but; only for the period of her pregnancy through post-partum. Care could also be provided to non-Indian members of an eligible Indian's household if it is determined that such services are necessary to control infectious disease or a public health hazard. The rule states that those Indian people who are eligible for tribal membership, but who do not wish to exercise their membership eligibility for whatever personal reasons they may have, are free to make this choice. (In making this choice) they will also be choosing to be ineligible for IHS services.

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Residency: An eligible person must reside within a designated Health Service Delivery Area.

In identifying the Health Service Delivery Areas, IHS will initially use the criteria established for existing "Contract Health Service Delivery Areas". Tribes may petition for redesignation of their service area boundaries, which will require submission of relevant data as well as consultation with all tribes affected by such a change. As defined in the regulations, residents include those persons "living in a locality with the intent to make it a fixed and permanent home"; students who are temporarily absent from the Health Service Delivery Area during full time attendance at school; persons who are temporarily absent from the Health Service Delivery Area for purposes of travel or employment; Indian children placed in foster care outside the Health Service Delivery Area by court order, who were residents of the Health Service Delivery Area at the time of the order.

Transition Provisions: The eligibility requirements become effective March 16, 1980, with an outlined transition period.

The rule will take effect six months after publication to permit time for education and administrative steps necessary for implementation. After implementation there will be a second six month grace period for those who would lose their eligibility under the new regulations, providing they had used the Indian Health Service within three years prior to the implementation date. Patients undergoing treatment may continue to receive care until their condition is stabilized and other medical assistance can be found. Patients under treatment for chronic degenerative conditions may receive additional treatment from IHS for no longer than one year beyond the point where it is otherwise safe to transfer treatment to other providers. Patients will be offered assistance in locating other health care providers and medical assistance programs.

Fee for Service Care: The Indian Health Service may provide direct services at it's facilities on a fee-for service basis:

- a. for emergencies
- b. to Public Health Service and other federal beneficiaries, if it does not interfere with or restrict the provision of services to Indian beneficiaries, and
- c. to non-beneficiaries residing within the HSDA under policies approved by the local tribe/s, and as in "b" does not restrict the provision of services to Indians.

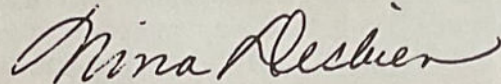
Beneficiary Identification Cards: The Indian Health Service will issue Beneficiary Identification Cards as evidence of eligibility.

The issuance of Beneficiary Identification Cards will enable the IHS to have a more accurate knowledge of beneficiary populations and make it easier to identify beneficiaries and to expedite the provision of services in the various clinical settings. Persons requesting Beneficiary Identification Cards must submit or have on file evidence satisfactory to the Indian Health Service of Tribal membership and residence within a Health Service Delivery Area.

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These eligibility requirements are applicable to both direct and contract health services. If you have any questions please call me at (913) 364-2176.

Sincerely,



Nina Desbien
Facility Director
USPHS Indian Health Service
Holton, Kansas 66436

Attachment: 42 CFR 36, Indian Health Service; Final Rule

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
R.R. 1, Box 58A
White Cloud, Kansas 66094