Native American Rights Fund
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Volume 2, No. 2 March-September 1973

IN PURSUIT OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Newark Earthworks

All laws, whether common or statutory, are only as effective as the men who administer and enforce them. The most idealistic judicial ruling or piece of legislation can be emasculated in today's complex society by a single irresponsible bureaucrat. The lives of American Indians, more than any other race or group of citizens, are ruled by law. It is for this reason that their existence is disproportionately dependent on the power or influence of individual men. If these men are effective and honest individuals, they can have an enormously beneficial effect on Indian lives. If they are "obdurate and intrasigent" they can wreak an equal or greater amount of havoc.

The search for effective and honest men, and for the obdurate, intransigent ones, is a time consuming and exhausting process because more often than not such men are faceless. Only in rare instances can they be credited with or held directly accountable for their actions. Many of those that have had a destructive influence over Indians have long since died or moved out of government service. Each of their successors has disclaimed any responsibility for continuing to emulate his predecessors. Only the most concentrated and tireless legal advocacy has been able to break through this irresponsible isolation.

Since its inception in June 1970, the Native American Rights Fund has provided legal representation to more than 60 tribes and Indian organizations and hundreds of individual Native Americans. Without exception in each case or matter the pursuit of accountability has been involved. The trail has led to past and present presidents, to legislators, to more than a dozen Secretaries of the Department of Interior, to countless civil service and Bureau of Indian Affairs officials, to prison wardens, to corporate presidents, to tribal lawyers and solicitor generals, to innumerable judges and the Supreme Court as well, to school board officials and superintendents of education, to state highway patrol officers and fish and game authorities, to minor state and federal revenue officials, to anthropologists and hydrologists, to state and federal contractors, to auditors, surveyors, teachers and health officials, to foundations and finally to millions of individual American citizens. There have been effective, as well as ineffective representatives of all of the above. The character differences in these men and the multitude of methods with which they wield power and influence have led the Native American Rights Fund and its clients into some complex, interesting and treacherous arenas.

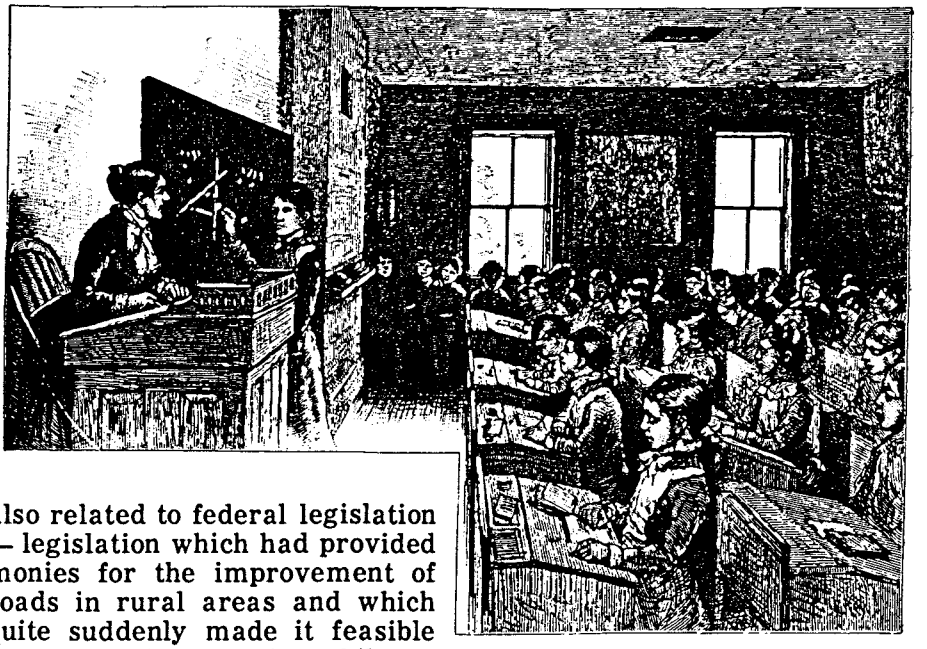
INEQUITY THAT CANNOT BE ERASED IN OUR LIFETIME —

Joe Natonabah v. Board of Education

There are two major and progressive pieces of federal legislation which benefit Indian school children — the Johnson-O'Malley Act and Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. For almost a decade in the Gallup-McKinley County School District in New Mexico, individual men at local, state and federal levels have been emasculating these pieces of legislation by misspending monies appropriated for the benefit of Indian students. In addition, for years District Administrators have channeled most of the general funds of the district toward schools attended by non-Indian children. These men, however inadvertently, have acted according to one single guideline: discrimination as to race.

The Gallup-McKinley School District was formed in 1958 when two sets of county schools were consolidated with those of the City of Gallup. At that time there were very few Indian children enrolled in the schools of either district because ninety percent of the Indian children who lived in the area attended day or boarding schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

When the Gallup and McKinley School Districts were consolidated, encompassing an area of approximately 5,000 square miles, at least a few local, state and federal officials were aware of the potential for a significant increase in the Indian enrollment. The increase could be projected because of two factors. The first related to the fact that one of the purposes of the Johnson-O'Malley Act was to encourage local school districts to assume the responsibility for the education of Indian children so that the BIA could move Indian children out of boarding situations and into public schools. The second factor



also related to federal legislation — legislation which had provided monies for the improvement of roads in rural areas and which quite suddenly made it feasible for many of the Indian children living in the District to make a daily commute from their homes to public schools, rather than being sent away to day or boarding schools for weeks, often months at a time.

As predicted, the Indian enrollment in the District did increase, and the BIA turned over to the District its educational facilities in the area and Indian students whose parents lived or worked on the reservation began to qualify the District for Public Law 815 funds, i.e., Impact Aid. These are federal monies meant to replace revenue lost by the District due to the tax exempt status of the Indian land. Beginning in 1964, because of the presence of Indian students in the District schools, the local school board began to obtain Johnson-O'Malley Funds. By 1967 the District was also receiving Title I funds as a school district with a high concentration of low-income children — 99% of whom were Indian. The end result was that the District was receiving revenues for every Indian child enrolled in its schools that twice exceeded the revenues brought in by non-Indian children. The District's revenues, however, were not spent in these proportions.

"An Even Chance"

The pursuit of accountability in the Gallup-McKinley School District did not really begin until 1967. It was then that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) started a companion program, the National Office for the Rights of the Indigent (NORI). Together these two programs began a review of the federal financial assistance programs to school districts with concentrations of American Indian children. The NAACP and NORI people gathered documents and interviewed state and local officials in 60 school districts in eight states. They talked with BIA personnel, Office of Education planners and hundreds of Indian parents. The final result was a pamphlet called **An Even Chance**. It turned out to be the genesis of **Natonabah v. Board of Education.**

An Even Chance stated that of all of the districts included in the study's survey, "the Gallup-McKinley County School District provides the clearest example of inequalities between schools." An elementary school in the middle income area of the town of Gallup with low Indian enrollment has "a split level, carpeted music room; a carpeted library; uncrowded and well-equipped classrooms; a gymnasium and a separate cafeteria . . . plenty of showers, toilets, and drinking fountains . . . a paved courtyard . . . and closed-circuit TV." Five miles away in a school with 97% Navajo enrollment "the school is a barrack-like structure surrounded by mounds of sand that drift in through cracks in doors and windows. . . ." The District has two high schools — one predominantly Indian and built with P.L. 815 funds three years ago. It was "inadequate and overcrowded when it opened." Six classrooms surrounding the high school were described as "wooden shacks, . . . built just after World War II and in such a state of disrepair that during the winter, it is not uncommon for teachers to find an inch of snow on the classroom floor."

The publication of An Even Chance evoked an immediate response from the State of New Mexico through which Johnson-O'Malley and Title I funds to the Gallup-McKinley District had been funneled. The State conducted an on-site investigation and published their report, "The Response to An Even Chance," which concluded that some problems described in An Even Chance did exist in the District and made "certain recommendations concerning them to the District."

Just as An Even Chance precipitated a response from the State it solidified the feelings of the Navajo parents in the District. They turned to Dinebeiina Nahiilna Be Agaditahe (DNA), the Navajo Legal Services program for legal assistance and Natonabah v. Board of Education was filed in the U.S. District Court on May 21, 1971. The suit sought to enjoin local officials to enforce the legislative regulations enacted for the benefit of disadvantaged children.

Soon after the case was brought the Harvard Center for Law and Education, which had prepared much of the Statistical data for An Even Chance, was asked to act as co-counsel with the DNA attorneys. As the litigation proceeded, substantial abuses in the administration of the Johnson-O'Malley program and indications of a systematic pattern and practice of racial discrimination against Indian children were substantiated. Accordingly, the scope of Natonabah v. Board of Education was broadened and Charles F. Wilkinson of the Fund also joined the litigation team as lead counsel. Data analysts and certified public accountants were retained to assist in the difficult task of accounting for the District's expenditures and procedures for allocating revenues.

The case went to trial in July, 1972. Another school year had passed and Navajo parents were now charging the District and other defendants with having been denied equal protection as a race due to discrimination in almost every area of fiscal and other resource management. An enormous number of attorney man-hours were spent conducting, discovering and preparing evidence, which the plaintiffs offered as exhibits and evidence at the week long trial. In an unusual procedure, the Department of Justice, which had been defending the Department of Interior and HEW in the suit, filed a brief supporting the Navajos' claims of racial discrimination.

Seven months after the trial, on February 8, 1973, Judge Howard C. Bratton ruled in favor of the Navajo and Zuni plaintiffs. In a 40-page opinion, Judge Bratton ruled that a "serious inequality" existed in the District between the schools in the City of Gallup and those in the areas near the reservation. He found that teachers' salaries were higher in Gallup, and that the District has "consistently followed a pattern of resource allocation that discriminates against the Indian students."

Judge Bratton also ruled that the District illegally spent Title I and JOM funds by using the monies to support the "general" needs of the district, rather than applying the funds to the special needs of Indian students. In all, the violations totaled more than $2 million.

Judge Bratton ordered all of the illegal expenditures to be stopped, and the District was ordered to submit a proposed plan to eliminate discrimination.

The issues of accountability in Natonabah v. Board of Education are enormously complex. In the cast of characters playing effective and obdurate men, it is almost impossible to distinguish one kind of man from the other. It is equally difficult to recognize and separate the real abuses from the marginal problems and therefore to determine just what effective action can be taken to change the situation. For Navajo and Zuni parents, the men and their accountability are lost in a barrage of unfamiliar terms and unknown standards like: operational revenues, supplanting, review and monitoring procedures, comparability reports, attendance services, media centers, minimum state standards, and indispensable parties. And in the midst of this search for accountability still another generation or two of Indian children will have passed through the District's schools.

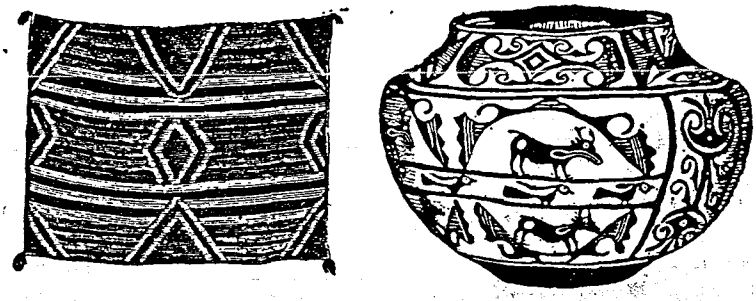
ANOTHER CHANCE

Since the lawsuit was filed there have been massive changes in State procedures for JOM and Title I programs and some changes in the District. In its March order the court had required the District to submit a plan to end the discrimination within 120 days, but the District found it necessary to request an extention of time. When the District's plan was finally reviewed by the Court in September, 1973, Judge Bratton rejected it. The school board now has been given another chance — until January 1, 1974.

Even if the Gallup-McKinley School District were to end discrimination immediately, the inequities would not be erased for many years and probably never for those Indian children who have already passed through the District's schools. However, Natonabah is the first legal tool of its kind and if used effectively by other Indian parents it can be a vital force in any effort to erase the inequities in Indian education.

> "The cumulative impact of the evidence mandates the conclusion that, in the Gallup-McKinley County School District, the Indian children truly have not been given an even chance."
>
> Judge Howard J. Bratton

Charles F. Wilkinson, supervising attorney for the Fund's Indian Education Legal Support Project, has been lead counsel in this case; co-counsel are Richard B. Collins of DNA and Daniel Rosenfelt of the Harvard Center for Law and Education. Don Juneau and Alan Stay, both formerly with DNA, also made important initial contributions to the case. To date more than $20,000 of Fund resources has been spent in this litigation; and monitoring the District's plan for ending discrimination, once it is approved by the court, will probably be required for many years to come.



Navaho blanket, Zuni water jug

HOW INDIAN PARENTS CAN USE NATONABAH

Lawyers will never be the best answer to education problems. In the long run, Indian children will receive their right to a decent education only through cooperation between parents and local school authorities. Natonabah does, however, show that the law can help if cooperation breaks down on the local level.

1. The Natonabah opinion shows that courts will act to correct JOM violations. Before Natonabah, many people thought that courts would not deal with a school district's handling of JOM funds. If you believe that there are significant JOM violations in your district, you should bring the violations to the attention of your JOM parent advisory committee and of your local principal and superintendent. If the local school officials will not correct the violations, you should consider contacting a lawyer. A lawyer may be able to persuade the district to correct the violations or, if necessary, he may be able to bring a lawsuit against the school district.

2. Natonabah also shows that Title I violations can be corrected by the court. As with JOM, you should see a lawyer if you believe that there are significant Title I violations in your schools and if local school officials will not act.

3. Title I violations can often be corrected more easily than JOM violations. The federal machinery for correcting local Title I violations is often fairly effective. The government has corrected many illegal actions in districts across the country on the basis of complaints filed by lawyers or individual citizens. If you have any complaint about Title I, you should set out your complaint in writing and send it to the following person:

Commissioner of the Office
of Education
Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20027

As in the case with many complaints to federal agencies, action may not be taken. Nevertheless, complaints of Title I violations have been fairly effective in forcing reform of illegal Title I practices.

4. In Natonabah, the judge found that the Indian schools in the Gallup-McKinley District were physically inferior to the non-Indian schools. The court held that it was a constitutional violation for the Indian schools to have poorer buildings and equipment. There are many districts in this country which have some schools th are mostly non-Indian. In many suc districts, the schools attended by Indians are in worse physical condition than the schools attended by non-Indians. If this is a serious problem in your district, you might consider seeing a lawyer. If such conditions do exist, Natonabah stands for the proposition that the district must construct new schools or make additions to existing schools in order to correct inferior facilities and over-crowding.

5. Another Federal office which has been effective in the past is the office of Civil Rights in HEW. This office has worked hard to require the Gallup-McKinley District to develop an acceptable plan to end discrimination in Natonabah. The office is interested in combating discrimination against Indian students and is likely to be receptive to requests from Indian parents. You can write or call as follows:

Martin H. Gerry
Assistant Director
Special Programs,
Office of Civil Rights
Education and Welfare
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20020

6. Copies of An Even Chance can be obtained from the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019.

Pawnee Tradition- A Final Appeal

Norman New Rider v. Board of Education of Independent School District No. 1, Pawnee County, Oklahoma

On Monday, April 24, 1972, three seventh grade male Indian students were expelled from the public junior high school in Pawnee, Oklahoma. They were suspended because they were wearing their hair braided in the traditional Pawnee fashion. Two days later parents of the children requested Fund attorneys to attend a school board meeting scheduled for that evening. Charles Wilkinson and Yvonne Knight flew to Oklahoma and appeared before the board but they refused to reinstate the students.

Within 72 hours the Fund filed suit on behalf of the children and their parents in Federal District Court in Tulsa. At that time a motion for a temporary restraining order was also made in order to prevent the school board from keeping the Pawnee children out of school. The motion was heard and granted at once.

Soon thereafter, the case experienced several unusual events. The federal judge reversed himself on the merits of the case, ruling against the students after a one day hearing on the motion for injunctive relief. Dr. Gene Weltfish of New York, the leading anthropologist of the Pawnee Indians, testified on behalf of the students.

The final ruling of the trial court came in late August, 1972, and the order left the original suspension of the three students in effect. Because of this, and the fact that school would soon reopen, it was important to attempt to reinstate the students in school during the pendency of the appeal. The judge who tried the case denied a motion for injunction pending appeal, and a single judge of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals did the same. However, a three-judge panel of the Tenth Circuit granted the injunction pending appeal.

Finally in May, 1973, after months of briefing and appeal work, the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against the students by affirming the decision of the trial court. Another school year was ending and within a few months a third one would be commencing. A timely petition for rehearing en banc was denied on June 20, 1973. On July 6, 1973, the Court of Appeals agreed to postpone the effective date of its decision and also ordered that the injunction pending appeal that had been previously granted to the students be continued in force for 60 days from that date. That gave Fund attorneys until November 6, 1973, to make an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. In September the Fund filed a petition for a writ of certiorari and is now awaiting word as to whether the Supreme Court will hear the case or not.

Pawnee

New Rider v. Board of Education, has ramifications beyond the mere reinstatement of the three Pawnee Indian students. The case arises in the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals which has decided that "long hair" claims by white students are not cognizable in federal courts. If New Rider is successful, the case will stand for the proposition that under the U.S. Constitution Indian custom and religion is entitled to full recognition.

The suit, moreover, has served as a rallying point for the Indian people of the town of Pawnee. The strong stands taken by the Indian people in the community will most probably result in important reforms in Pawnee. **New Rider v. Board of Education** represents the tip of the iceberg which is racial discrimination against Pawnee Indians in Oklahoma and points out how difficult and expensive the search can be for an accountable forum.

Fund attorney Yvonne Knight has carried the primary responsibility for this case. Charles F. Wilkinson, of the Fund, and Susan K. Griffiths, Of Counsel to the Fund, have also assisted.

THE WAR OF GHOSTS CONTINUED, 1973-?

The Pyramid Lake Paiutes' Struggle for Accountability

The Pyramid Lake Tribe of Paiute Indians has been struggling to preserve its most essential asset, Pyramid Lake, since 1902. The first 70 years of battle (1902-1972), fought against mostly faceless enemies, was described in the November-December 1972 issue of Announcements. At that time, the Pyramid Lake Paiutes had just won a major victory in their multi-faceted battle to prevent further destruction of their lake. Judge Gerhard Gesell of the United States District Court in Washington, D.C., had issued an opinion on November 8, 1972, which held that the actions of the Secretary of Interior in diverting excess water away from Pyramid Lake had been ". . . . an abuse of discretion and not in accordance with law . . . .".

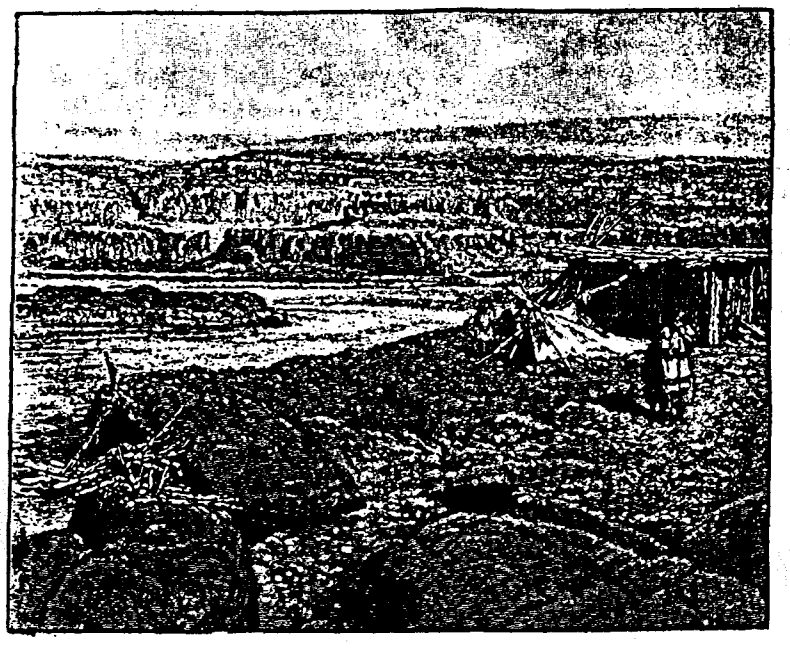
The Gesell order had the practical effect of providing the Paiutes with a substantial weapon to force their trustee to prevent any further deterioration of Pyramid Lake. The Court found that the Secretary of Interior's regulations violated his fiduciary obligations to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe by diverting excessive amounts of Truckee River water away from Pyramid Lake for use in irrigating the Newlands Reclamation Project, and that he had done so without any legal justification.

The Paiutes argued, and the Court agreed, that the Secretary had permitted an unnecessarily large amount of water to be diverted for use at the Newlands Project before it reached the Lake and further that the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District (TCID), which the government had contracted with to manage the water facilities, had permitted much of the water to be wasted. The amount of water that the Newlands Project was entitled to was supposedly controlled by regulations promulgated by the Secretary and published annually in the Federal Register.The Secretary of Interior was therefore ordered to submit proposed new regulations with new diversion amounts to the Court by January 1, 1973.

The regulations which the Secretary submitted to the Court were an improvement over his previous ones, but they were not adequate to halt the destruction of the Lake. Fund attorneys on behalf of the Tribe objected to the Secretary's new regulations and Judge Gesell agreed that they did not comply with the Secretary's legal and fiduciary obligations. Since the water year for TCID was already underway and time was critical, the Court asked that the Paiutes themselves prepare the regulations for the Court's consideration.

Fund Attorneys, working with the Tribe and expert hydrologists, drew up new regulations which, among other things, reduced the allocation of water to the Newlands Project to 288,000 acre-feet per year. The Project had historically been receiving 406,000 acre feet per year and the Secretary's previous regulations had proposed lowering that allocation first to 378,000 acre-feet and then to 358,000 acre-feet. The regulations drafted by the Paiutes also contained strict sanctions in the event of non-compliance by TCID, required the installation of measuring devices, and the implementation of new management practices designed to make the Newlands Project more efficient.

Finally, on February 20, [illegible] the Court adopted the Tri[illegible] regulations with minor modifications and ordered the Secretary to publish, implement and enforce them. Because the



water year had already begun, and because many of the measures contained in the new approved regulations would require some time to implement, Judge Gesell authorized the Secretary to permit the Newlands Project to divert up to 350,000 acre-feet of water during tne remainder of 1973. However, the court ordered, as the Paiutes had requested, that beginning with the 1974 water year the allocation for Newlands could not exceed 288,000 acre-feet. The Secretary complied with the Court's order by publishing the new approved regulations on March 8, 1973. Although the Tribe was fearful that the trustee Secretary would continue to impede the Court's decision by filing an appeal, no appeal was filed.

From March through September of this year the Tribe has watched anxiously as the TCID operators of the Newlands Project paid little heed to the long sought regulations, often times acting in deliberate defiance of them. Finally, in late September, after giving TCID every possible opportunity to comply, the Secretary exercised the sternest sanction available to him under the law. He notified the Board of Directors of TCID that the United States was terminating its 1926 contract with TCID which provided that TCID could operate, manage and control all of the district's canals, dams and structures built and owned by the United States, including the Truckee Diversion Dam and the Truckee Canal which carry the Truckee River water away from Pyramid Lake to the Newlands Project. By terminating the 1926 contract, the Secretary gave notice that the federal government would retake control and possession of the facilities by the end of October, 1974.

TCID has publicly threatened to take legal action, but so far nothing has happened. The Paiutes could benefit enormously by these recent events, because once the allocation to the Newlands Project is actually reduced to 288,000 acre-feet, Pyramid Lake should receive sufficient inflow to maintain its present level and to halt the dangerous increase in the Lake's salinity. The Secretary's termination of the 1926 contract may also mean that the Tribe's trustee will be able to more effectively fulfill its trust responsibility since the facilities will no longer be physically controlled by TCID which has been one of the Tribe's major adversaries throughout the War of Ghosts.

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Promised Victories and Real Setbacks

The federal government is still promising victories in the restoration and preservation of the Pyramid Lake fishery. In June, 1973, the Tribe received a $600,000 grant from the Office of the Economic Opportunity which will enable the Paiutes to establish their own fish hatchery on the shores of Pyramid Lake. The Lummi Tribe of the State of Washington, which has achieved success with its aquaculture project in Puget Sound, will assist the Tribe in this project. At the same time, the Bureau of Reclamation is finally proceeding with the construction of Marble Bluff Dam and fishway which has its origins in a plan contemplated before World War II. This project, if completed, will enable the Lake's remaining cutthroat trout and cui-ui to reach their spawning grounds in the Truckee River so that a natural fishery can be restored.

The Tribe suffered a major setback in June, 1973, when the Supreme Court decided not to hear the case of **United States v. States of Nevada and California** in which the United States sought finally to adjudicate the Tribe's water rights. The Paiutes had hoped that the Supreme Court would exercise its original jurisdiction to resolve the dispute once and for all and thus save the Tribe and the government the delays and expense of litigation

that starts in the lower courts and eventually winds up in the Supreme Court anyway. The Supreme Court determined that it was not well adapted to the trial court function and that the case should proceed in the lower federal courts in Nevada and, if necessary, California. The Department of Justice has committed itself to filing a virtually identical lawsuit in the federal district court in Reno in the near future and the Fund will continue to represent the Paiutes in this litigation. However, it is now almost certain that a final adjudication of the Paiutes' rights to the waters of the Truckee is many, many years away.

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A Possible New Weapon for the Paiutes

The cost of suit against the Secretary of Interior, as trustee, exceeded the Tribe's total income. Therefore, this spring, after Judge Gesell had ordered the Secretary to put the regulations prepared by the Tribe into effect, Fund attorneys and the Tribe's local counsel filed a motion asking the Court to make an award to the Paiutes for attorney fees and other litigation expenses, including the fees paid to the Tribe's expert witnesses. In late June, Judge Gesell granted the Tribe's motion and ordered the Secretary of Interior to pay the Tribe more than $100,000 in attorneys' fees and other expenses incurred in the litigation, including about $20,000 for the cost of expert witnesses.

This is the first Indian trust case in which a court has authorized the award of such fees and expenses against the government. Judge Gesell held that this exception to the general rule was justified because of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe's impoverished condition, the "obdurate and intransigent manner" in which the government (as trustee) litigated the case, and the fact that the Paiutes would not have had to expend their meager resources on legal expenses if the Secretary had acted in accordance with his trust responsibility in the first place. Further, the litigation benefited not only the Tribe but the public as well, and there are several statutes which indicate the strong Congressional policy of insuring effective representation for tribes in cases like the Paiutes' when the United States as trustee was either unwilling or unable to do so.

As the Paiutes expected, the trustee Secretary has appealed this phase of the case and it will be several years before the Tribe will know for certain whether or not its tribal revenues will be returned. However, if Judge Gesell's fee decision is affirmed on appeal, Indian tribes across the country will find it much easier to take the Secretary of Interior to court when the Secretary acts in violation of his trust obligation and illegally deprives the tribe of its property. If the trustee Secretary rather than the tribe must bear the expense of such litigation he may not be so quick to repudiate his trust responsibilities as he did for so long in this case. Further, tribes like the Paiutes can better afford to use the courts to protect their resources before they are taken or destroyed, rather than having to wait until after the fact to file a claim.

The Paiutes themselves had long sought a means to halt the destruction of their lake, but because water rights adjudication is always lengthy and costly, they had been unable to take effective offensive action until they could draw at least partially on the resources of the Native American Rights Fund. Even then, whe they were only paying the cost of local counsel, the suit diminished the Tribe's economic resources.

The litigation in the Nevada Federal Court and the likely subsequent appeal will continue to drain Tribal resources for another decade. It is for this reason that the assistance NARF must provide to the Paiutes in the next several years is especially critical. It is clear even now that the Fund and the Paiutes will need new resources in the War of Ghosts for some time to come.

The Pyramid Lake Paiutes have been represented in **Pyramid Lake Tribe of Indians v. Morton** (Civil Action No. 2506-70) by Fund attorneys Robert S. Pelcyger and L. Graeme Bell III. Robert D. Stitser is the Tribe's local Nevada counsel. Reid Peyton Chambers, formerly of Counsel to the Fund, also assisted.

The Cocopah—A Critical Ambiguity

..It may be hard for us to understand why these Indians cling so tenaciously to their lands and traditional tribal way of life. The record does not leave the impression that the lands of their reservation are the most fertile, the landscape the most beautiful, or their homes the most splendid specimens of architecture. But this is their home —their ancestral home. There, they, their children, and their forebears were born. They, too, have their memories and their loves. Some things are worth more than money and the costs of a new enterprise... Great nations, like great men, should keep their word.

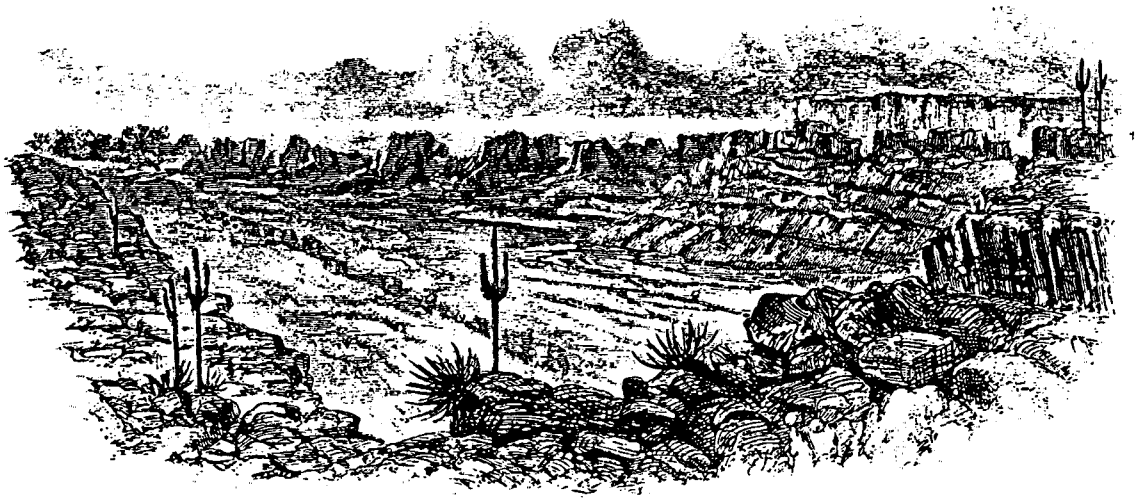
Justice Hugo Black

In 1769, when the Spanish padres began to colonize what is now Arizona, there were over 3,000 Cocopah Indians living where the raging Colorado River collided with the great tidal bores of the Gulf of California. During the hot summer months the Cocopah lived in brush arbors and in the winter in wattled huts. There was little game to be found in the forbidding country of the Colorado delta and without irrigated farming they could not have existed in their homeland.

Today the remaining Cocopah live near the same area on a tiny reservation south of Yuma, Arizona. The reservation was established in 1917 after many years of struggle to achieve recognition by the United States government. At the time of recognition the western boundary of the reservation was considered to be the Colorado River. This enabled the Cocopah to continue to derive their livelihood from planting crops along the banks of the river just as their ancestors had.

Gradually, as the Colorado River was tamed, its course shifted slowly westward. Even though there was less and poorer quality water available to the Cocopahs, the shift had the beneficial effect of slowly adding about 1000 acres to the reservation, part of which the tribe used for additional subsistence farming.

Then it was discovered that the Executive Order of 1917 establishing the reservatio contained a critical ambiguity. was susceptible of two interpretations. One was that the



COLORADO RIVER AT THE COCOPAH RESERVATION

western boundary extended to a section line — the other that it extended to the Colorado River. The difference was 1000 acres of precious riverfront land.

In 1955, the Interior Department, the Cocopah's most immediate trustee, ruled without giving notice to the Cocopah that the accreted lands were not part of the reservation. Instead, the acres were granted to the Bureau of Land Management for the "public domain". The Cocopah were cut off from the river and a large portion of their irrigable land.

In October 1970, just a few months after the Native American Rights Fund was established, one of the Fund's first suits was brought on behalf of the Cocopah Tribe. The suit, filed in Federal District Court in Arizona, sought a review by the court of the Department of Interior's action. The federal government's initial motion to have the Cocopah's case dismissed was denied. At the same time Fund attorneys — realizing that the outcome of litigation is always uncertain and that it too often takes years to complete —began efforts to convince Interior, as trustee, to reverse its previous decision and to restore the accreted land to the Cocopahs.

Even though there were no longer any major federal interests that were vigorously opposing the Cocopah's claim, it took more than two years of effort to get the Department of Interior to respond.

In December 1972, the Solicitor of the Interior Department issued a new opinion holding that the boundaries of the reservation did extend to the banks of the Colorado River. The effect is that, after almost twenty years, the size of the reservation has been doubled and the Cocopahs once again have access to the river that has enabled them to gain substenance from their lands.

Ironically, in spite of Solicitor's Opinion, the federal government refused to agree to a judgment in favor of the Cocopahs in the lawsuit. Accordingly, Fund attorneys moved for summary judgment which was granted by the Arizona Federal Court on September 24, 1973. A final judgment will be entered when the specific legal description of the accreted land is completed.

The Interior Department's decision to reverse itself is a hopeful instance of the trustee fulfilling its fidicuary responsibilities and therefore lessening the amount of energy and expense that every tribe must constantly be prepared to expend in protecting Indian resources. Still it took seventeen years of patience on the part of the Cocopahs and three years of legal and administrative advocacy to return to them what should have been theirs from the beginning.

Fund attorneys, Charles F. Wilkinson and Robert S. Pelcyger have represented the Cocopahs in this suit. Joe P. Sparks of Phoenix has acted as local *pro bono* counsel.

Presidential Accountability
The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe v. Casper W. Weinberger

In early 1972, the unavoidable conclusion of years of studies and "concern" evidenced by literally hundreds of thousands of pages of documentation, was that the American education system had been a gross failure for Indians. The Indian Education Act (Public Law 92-318), which was passed by Congress in the spring of 1972, came as a breath of fresh air — one of the few breakthroughs in the field of Indian education. President Nixon signed the bill into law on June 23, 1972. Four months later Congress made a special, supplemental appropriation for early implementation of the Act because of the great need to avoid delay. Congress was concerned that, if anything, it had waited too long to bring aid to Indian children. Once again, the President indicated that he approved of the new policies by signing the $18 million special appropriation.

Under the new Act, funds were called for to provide local school districts with monies to develop and carry out programs specially designed to meet the needs of Native American students. And most importantly Indian tribes and organizations were also eligible for grants for improving their educational opportunities for Indian children. Preference was to be given to applicants for grants who were Indian educational agencies or institutions. There was also a provision for grants for adult education for Indians, again with priority to Indian institutions. An office of Indian education was to be established with a Deputy Commissioner for Indian Education and a National Advisory Council on Indian Education consisting of fifteen Native Americans appointed by the President.

Shortly after the special appropriation for the Indian Education Act was signed into law, it became evident that the apparent approval by the administration of the Act's goals had been subjugated to the administration's quest for economy in government. The funds were not spent and were not going to be spent because the administration had requested recission of the special appropriation. Not spending the appropriation would mean, of course, that the Act could not be implemented for the next school year, that there would be no National Advisory Council on Indian Education and that there would be no Deputy Commissioner for Indian Education with a staff addressing the special education problems of Native Americans.

Believing that the administration's decision not to spend the $18 million just because the President had requested Congress to rescind it to be illegal, a number of Indian tribes, school boards and Indian education organizations interested in Indian education represented by the Fund filed a law suit naming President Nixon, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Commissioner of Education as defendants. The lawsuit, filed on January 31, 1973, asked the court to order the President to appoint the National Advisory Council on Indian Education and to order the appropriate officials within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to implement t[illegible] Indian Education Act. The s[illegible] alleged that the failure of the

administration to spend the appropriation was in effect overruling the will of Congress that the purposes of the Indian Education Act should be carried out and that it should be done immediately.

The government resisted including the President as a defendant in the suit strongly and moved to dismiss him from the suit. Ultimately, after reviewing briefs and holding a special hearing, Judge June Green of the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C., issued an order that the President would not be dismissed and he was served with a summons and complaint. The National Advisory Council on Indian Education was then appointed.

In May, 1973, the Indians prepared to ask the Court to order the government to issue regulations for making grants under the Indian Education Act and to take other measures necessary to carry out its purposes. On the eve of the hearing on the request, the government filed an affidavit of the Acting Commissioner of Education saying that it would take steps at once to implement the Act. Not satisfied with this promise of the Administration, the plaintiffs pressed forward with the injunction hearing.

On May 8, 1973, the Court entered an order in the case, which had been consolidated by this time with a similar case brought by the Coalition of Indian Controled School Boards and others, setting up a timetable for the government to implement the Act and requiring it to report back to the court on June 15, 1973, as to the progress made. News of the victory in obtaining the release of the $18 million spread quickly throughout the country and applications began to roll in.

The report of the government to the Court on June 15 showed that very few applications had actually been approved for funding as of that date although hundreds had been received. Neither the plaintiffs nor the court were satisfied with this fact since the funds would be lost after June 30. The court then ordered the government to again report back to it on its progress before June 30, and, after comparatively minor delays, all of the $18 million appropriation was obligated before the deadline.

The National Advisory Council on Indian Education is now functioning and considering recommendations for the post of Commissioner of Indian Education. Hundreds of grants have been made under the authority of the Indian Education Act and, hopefully, beneficial effects of the Act will be felt by Indian students during this school year.

This litigation was financed through a special grant from the American Indian Civil Liberties Trust to the Native American Rights Fund which represented the plaintiffs. Trustees of the ACLT are Robert B. Jim (Yakima), Francis McKinley (Navajo) and Arthur T. Manning (Shoshone).

Plaintiffs in the lawsuit included the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Oglala Sioux Tribe, the Tuscarora Indian Nation, the Metlakatla Indian Community, the Seneca Nation of Indians, the Nez Perce Tribe, the North Slope Borough School District, the Reservation School District of the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians, the California Indian Education Association, the National Indian Training and Research Center, and the Coalition of Eastern Native Americans.

Thomas W. Fredericks, L. Graeme Bell, and David H. Getches acted on behalf of the Native American Rights Fund.

A Tangle of Appropriations

National Tribal Chairmen's Association and the Arctic Slope Native Association

v.

Caspar Weinberger, et al.

In the United States the average life expectancy is 70.8 years. The average life expectancy for American Indians is 47 years.

On August 19, 1972, Congress enacted Public Law 92-369 which was the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for 1973. The Act was approved by President Nixon on the same day and it was important to Indians because it included supplemental funding for the Fiscal Year 1973 for the Indian Health Service in the amount of $6,208,000.

The monies were for the following purposes:

$1,000,000 — Additional funding for the Contract Health Care Program.

$1,550,000 — Implementation of three additional pilot urban health projects.

$ 400,000 — Six additional positions and support costs for eye care.

$ 350,000 — Additional treatment of Otitis Media.

$ 247,000 — Fifty additional community health representatives.

$ 605,000 — Dental services in the Aberdeen and Billings areas and in Alaska.

$ 456,000 — Health clinics in Alaskan villages.

$ 300,000 — Health care communications in Alaska.

$ 450,000 — Indian mental health program.

$ 350,000 — Additional service health services in Belcourt, North Dakota.

$ 500,000 — Additional positions for ambulatory care clinics.

Title III of the Act also limited the availability of these monies to Fiscal Year 1973 and consequently funds not expended or obligated by June 30, 1973 would lapse.

In President Nixon's budget request to Congress for Fiscal Year 1974, he requested that of the $6,208,000, a total $4,708,000 be rescinded by Congress and the remaining $1,500,000 be reprogrammed for Indian health manpower training. Congress did reprogram the $1,500,000 as President Nixon requested, but the remainder of the original appropriation remained in effect. Both the House and Senate Appropriation Committees, after reviewing the new request, specifically directed that the remaining $4,708,000 be spent by the end of the fiscal year.

Several months passed without any administrative action, and so on June 8, 1973, (less than 30 days before the end of the fiscal year) the Fund went to court on behalf of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association and the Arctic Slope Native Association. The suit asked the court to order the administration to release all the funds appropriated and to obligate or expend them by June 30, 1973.

On June 14, 1973, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare released to the Indian Health Service the remaining $4,708,000 for obligation and expenditure. This action was communicated to the Court by an affidavit of Dr. Emery A. Johnson, the Director of the Indian Health Service, and was received by Fund attorneys immediately prior to their first Court appearance on this matter on June 20, 1973. At the conclusion of that Court appearance, the Judge issued an Order which scheduled a second hearing on the matter on June 27, 1973 when the government was to report on what, if any, monies had been obligated. At the June 27, 1973 hearing, the administration submitted another affidavit to the Court, indicating that all of the funds except for $2,734,000 had been obligated or expended and that the amount unobligated was reserved to meet the cost of pay increases granted during fiscal year 1973.

However, pending at this time before Congress was the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, which would appropriate an additional $2,734,000 for the Indian Health Service to cover these increased pay costs and, consequently, if the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act became law, the $2,734,000 would then be available for expenditure in terms of the original intent of Congress.

Medicine Chief

The Indian Health Service said it was prepared to obligate these funds in a matter of hours upon the President's signing the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973. Attorneys for the administration assured the Court and the Fund that if any problems developed after the signing of this Act regarding the obligation of the funds, they would contact NARF immediately. The Judge offered to sign an Order, if necessary, on Saturday, June 30, 1973, requiring the Indian Health Service to spend whatever funds were at that point unobligated. Fund attorneys never received a phone call from the administration's lawyers.

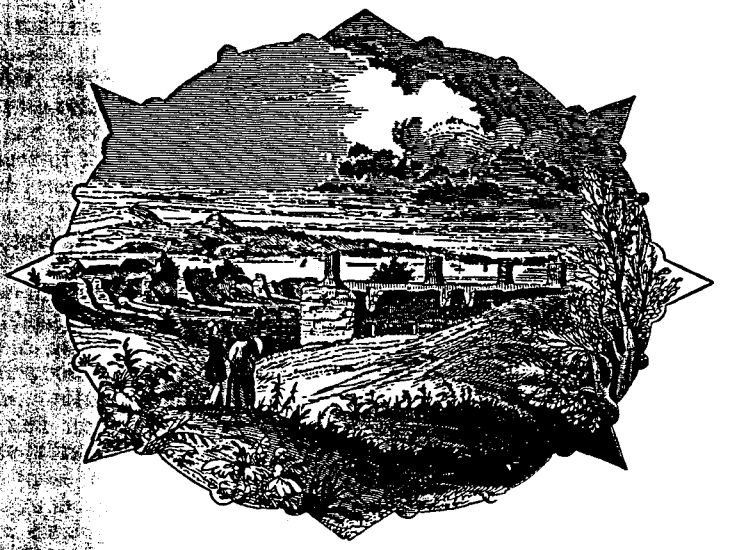
At this point, the legal situation became much more complex. The President vetoed the first version of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 because

it contained language restricting the bombing of Cambodia. Congress subsequently passed, on June 29, 1973 another bill, entitled the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, which also appropriated $2,734,000 for the Indian Health Service. Sadly, though, the President neglected to sign this bill until July 1, 1973 and by that time, the Indian Health Service's obligational authority for the expenditure of 1973 appropriations had expired. Consequently, the $2,734,000 could not be spent.

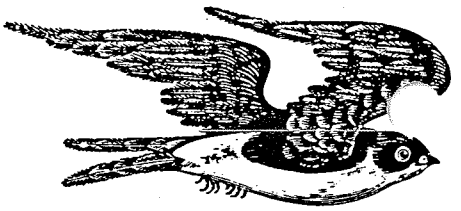
The Indian Health Service was only one of the many agencies affected by the President's signing the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, on July 1, 1973, and as a result of this confused situation, the Administration requested Congress to authorize the later obligation of the funds which were caught by this technical quirk.

On August 15, 1973, the President signed Public Law 93-97, the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1974. This Act included a rider allowing the expenditure of the funds appropriated by the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act that were not available because of the President's late signing. As a result of this, the $2,734,000 was available for obligation and expenditure. Of course, this litigation was still pending, and Fund attorneys, consequently, asked the administration's counsel to inform them prior to the date on which the obligational authority for these funds would expire as to the status of this block of money. On Monday, September 3, 1973, defendants' counsel phoned NARF and read the affidavit of Dr. John Todd, which stated that as of the 31st day of August, 1973, the Indian Health Service had obligated the entire $2,734,000.

Fund attorneys L. Graeme Bell and David H. Getches represented the National Tribal Chairmen's Association and the Arctic Slope Native Association in this matter.



Crown Point



The National Indian Law Library

In the fall of 1969, when the first substantive meetings and correspondence relating to the development of the Native American Rights Fund took place, the Indian representatives, Ford Foundation personnel, and lawyers involved in the planning process were faced with two conflicting problems. One was the immediate and blatant need for highly skilled and aggressive legal representation of Native American people. The other was the unavailability, or in many areas, the total absence of lawyers with the requisite Indian law expertise.

The fact that there was no person or institution aware of all of the law affecting Indians had been particularly detrimental to the restoration of Indian rights. The efforts of those few attorneys involved in the field have been uncoordinated and the results, often even the existence, of Indian litigation have not been generally known to others working in the field. In addition, the standard commercial reporting system which has been applied to Indian law was, and still is, archaic. It uses fewer than 40 major subject headings to cover a field of law well-known as a morass of statutes, treaties and solicitor's opinions. Even published or reported decisions are relatively inaccessible and therefore not readily applicable to appropriate cases.

Early in 1971, David Getches, the Fund's Founding Director, met with Eli Evans of the Carnegie Corporation of New York about the Fund's need for assistance in Indian legal coordination effort. On May 23, 1972, Alan Pifer, President of the Carnegie Corporation, announced a $119,000 grant providing monies for the first three years of the operation of the Library. Today, the National Indian Law Library acts as a clearinghouse — collecting, cataloguing and making available information on Indian litigation and related issues.

How To Use The Library

In an effort to make the Library's collection more accessible to tribes and lawyers in the field, NILL has prepared a comprehensive Subject Index to Indian law and has published a catalogue of the Library's holdings using this index as the key to the collection. The index, developed over a two year period, contains approximately 400 subject headings, employing a key word and phrases system. This system is perhaps the easiest to work with, especially for lawyers new to the specialized field of Indian Law.

The NILL Catalogue, Volume I, 1973-1974 is divided into three parts. Part I contains the Library's current holdings arranged by subject matter. Where the holding is a case, a brief description of the litigation is provided. Part II of the Catalogue lists the holdings numerically by acquisition number and indicates the specific documents in each file. Part III contains a plaintiff-defendant listing and an author-title listing.

Since the Library adds new materials to its collection every day, the holdings listed on the following pages are intended as an update to the Catalogue. New acquisitions will be published in Announcements and cumulated annually in subsequent editions of the Catalogue.

Most NILL materials are available upon request. There is a $.03 per page reproduction charge which is waived for tribes and Indian legal services organizations. NILL is unable to supply copies of materials for which copyright permission has not been granted.

If possible, requests for holdings should be made with reference to the acquisition number and, because holdings contain many issues of Indian law, users should specify the issues for which information is being sought. Doing so enables the Library staff to check the NILL in-house card catalogue for any new materials which may have been added to the collection since publication of the Catalogue or Announcements. This results in more precise responses to requests for information, eliminates unnecessary reproduction and mailing costs and enables the Library to quickly fill an order with the most relevant information. Library users should note that the NILL in-house card catalogue provides access to the Library's holdings by tribe, state and defendant-plaintiff. Requests for materials by these categories may be made.

Recent NILL Acquisitions

The holdings listed on the following pages according to subject matter have been acquired since the publication of the NILL Catalogue, Volume I, 1973-1974. The Catalogue may be ordered from the Library for $10.00 per copy. Catalogue orders and requests for Library holdings should be addressed to:

Native American Rights Fund
National Indian Law Library
1506 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80302
Telephone 303 447-8760

CASES

The line directly below the title gives the state, court(s), tribes(s) and date(s) when applicable. The court, except where shown as a Federal Court, tribal court or administrative agency, is a court of the state indicated at the beginning of the line. The courts listed are not meant to be a history of the case, but only refer to the documents in the library files. The date is that of the earliest document in the case of ou[illegible]s. The date preceded by the letter "[illegible]n-dicates the date on which the case was settled or decided. If no date preceded by the letter "d." is shown, then the case is undecided, on appeal in another court, or the decision is unreported and we have no record of it. If only a date preceded by the letter "d." is shown, then all of the litigation in our file occurred during the year of the decision. The symbol (C. ——) indicates a connected or consolidated case.

1005 —————— *Acquisition Number*
Wisconsin v. Richard Gurnoe.
Wisc., Cir. Ct., Sup. Ct., Chippewa, 1970. d. 1972
State *Courts* *Tribe* *Dates*

ARTICLES, STUDIES, HEARINGS, ETC.

The first line is the title of the holding. Below it is indicated the nature of the item and the publication, organization or institution involved. If the item is an article, the volume and page number are given. The third line is the author, if applicable, and the date of the item. The last li[illegible]n-dicates the number of pages in the h[illegible]g and where it may be obtained other than from NILL.

ABORIGINAL TITLE

001815
"Indian Treaties and Related Disputes."
Article, Faculty of Law Review (Canada), 27:52.
McInnes, R.W., August, 1969.
21 pgs.

001822
"Aboriginal Rights in Canada and the United States."
Article, Osgoode Hall Law Journal (Canada), 9:119.
Mickenberg, Neil H., August, 1971.
19 pgs.

ABORIGINAL TITLE: CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES

001704
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation v. United States of America.
Ore., Ind. Cl. Comm., Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, 1959.
Tribe claims that it received unconscionable consideration for lands ceded by 1855 Treaty and that other lands, not ceded, were taken by government without compensation.

001706
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont. v. United States.
Mont., Ind. Cl. Comm., Conf. Salish and Kootenai, 1959.
Tribal Confederation's asserted value of lands lost and its capacity to sue in its own right on behalf of constituent tribes are challenged by government.

001707
Southern Paiute Nation v. United States.
Utah, Ariz., Ind. Cl. Comm., Southern Paiute, 1963.
Tribes seek compensation for loss of aboriginal title taken by United States without treaty or other agreement.

001709
Quileute Tribe v. United States.
Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Quileute, 1956.
Tribe claims additional compensation for lands ceded to government for unconscionable consideration by 1855 treaty.

001710
Quinaielt Tribe, et al. v. United States.
Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Quinaielt, 1958.
Government challenges claim of aboriginal title based on exclusive use with contention that use was non-exclusive and that petitioner is not legal successor to claim being made.

001712
Spokane Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Wash., Ct. Cl., Ind. Cl. Comm., Spokane, 1962.
Appeal of ruling limiting tribe to representative capacity in its claim for lands lost, limiting area held by aboriginal title to less than evidence showed and petition for attorney's fees.

001713
Coeur D'Alene Tribe v. United States.
Idaho, Ind. Cl. Comm., Coeur d'Alene, 1955.
Tribe alleges that unconscionably low value was assigned to lands it ceded to government by 1887 Agreement and thus seeks additional compensation therefor.

001753
"Indians — United States Must Compensate for Appropriation of Lands Occupied by Tribes Under Original Indian Title (United States v. Alcea Band of Tillamooks, 67 Sup. Ct. 167)."
Article-case note, Harvard Law Review, 60:465.
Anonymous, Fall, 1947.
2 pgs.

001775
"Indians — Claim For Lands Taken by the United States Based on Original Possession (United States v. Alcea Band of Tillamooks, 67 Sup. Ct. 167)."
Article-case note, Nebraska Law Review, 26:455.
Guenzel, Robert C., March, 1947.
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001830
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians v. United States.
N.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, 1954.
In claim based on unconscionable consideration for 1892 land cession, defendant asserts that unrecognized aboriginal title is not compensable under Indian Claims Commission Act.

ABORIGINAL TITLE: EXTINGUISHMENT

001744
"Indian Law — Occupancy Rights of Indians in Mexican Cession Area — What Constitutes Extinguishment of Occupancy Rights (United States as Guardian of the Indians of the Tribe of Hualapai (Walapai) in the State of Arizona v. Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co., 62 Sup. Ct. 248)."
Article-case note, The George Washington Law Review, 10:753.
B., M.K.M., April, 1942.
3 pgs.

001749
"The Indian Remnant in New England."
Article, The Green Bag, 13:399,558.
Varney, George J., 1901.
10 pgs.

001759
"English Institutions and the American Indian."
Study, Johns Hopkins University Studies, 12:467.
James, James Alton, 1894.
26 pgs.

001774
"Original Indian Title."
Article, Minnesota Law Review, 32:28.
Cohen, Felix S., December, 1947.
16 pgs.

001817
"Les droits des Indiens sur le territoire du Quebec."
Article, Le Cahiers de Droit (Canada), 10:415.
Brun, Henri, 1969.
24 pgs.

001836
"Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-203): History and Analysis."
Study, Congressional Research Service.
Jones, Richard S., 1972.
100 pgs.

ABORIGINAL TITLE: RECOGNITION OF

001704
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation v. United States of America.
Ore., Ind. Cl. Comm., Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, 1959.
Tribe claims that it received unconscionable consideration for lands ceded by 1855 Treaty and that other lands, not ceded, were taken by government without compensation.

001706
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont. v. United States.
Mont., Ind. Cl. Comm., Conf. Salish and Kootenai, 1959.
Tribal Confederation's asserted value of lands lost and its capacity to sue in its own right on behalf of constituent tribes are challenged by government.

001713
Coeur D'Alene Tribe v. United States.
Idaho, Ind. Cl. Comm., Coeur d'Alene, 1955.
Tribe alleges that unconscionably low value was assigned to lands it ceded to government by 1887 Agreement and thus seeks additional compensation therefor.

001717
"Land Titles In the Pueblo Indian Country."
Article, American Bar Association Journal, 10:36.
Seymour, Flora Warren, 1924.
6 pgs.

001718
"Indian Law and Needed Reforms."
Article, American Bar Association Journal, 12:37.
Wise, Jennings C., 1926.
4 pgs.

001817
"Les droits des Indiens sur le territoire du Quebec."
Article, Le Cahiers de Droit (Canada), 10:415.
Brun, Henri, 1969.
24 pgs.

001829
Crow Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Okla., Ind. Cl. Comm., Crow, 1956.
Government asserts that claim based on unconscionable consideration clause for lands ceded in 1868 Treaty is res judicata and denies that government had recognized Indian title to lands at issue.

001830
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians v. United States.
N.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, 1954.
In claim based on unconscionable consideration for 1892 land cession, defendant asserts that unrecognized aboriginal title is not compensable under Indian Claims Commission Act.

001836
"Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-203): History and Analysis."
Study, Congressional Research Service.
Jones, Richard S., 1972.
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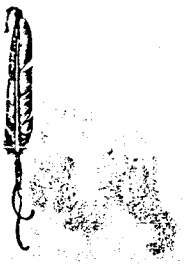
001847
Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Yankton Sioux Tribe v. United States.
N.D., S.D., Minn., Ind. Cl. Comm., Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Yankton Sioux Tribe.
In claim for loss of lands allegedly held by recognized title, tribe seeks to overcome procedural defenses and prove that Commission erroneously fixed boundary to tribes' territory.



001849
Yankton Sioux Tribe v. United States.
S.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Yankton, 1968.
Government challenges assertion that tribe held aboriginal and recognized title to lands for which tribe seeks compensation.

001850
Yankton Sioux Tribe, Sioux Tribe of Indians, et al. v. United States.
N.D., S.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Yankton Sioux, Sioux Tribe, 1967.
Yankton band asserts that other Sioux claimants were not party to Fort Laramie Treaty and thus are not entitled to participate in claim that lands were ceded to government for unconscionable consideration.

ABORIGINAL TITLE: USE AND OCCUPANCY

001704
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation v. United States of America.
Ore., Ind. Cl. Comm., Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, 1959.
Tribe claims that it received unconscionable consideration for lands ceded by 1855 Treaty and that other lands, not ceded, were taken by government without compensation.

001705
Thompson, Clyde F., et al. v. United States.
Cal., Ind. Cl. Comm., Indians of Calif., 1950.
California Indians seek to prove status as successors in interest to aboriginal title in lands taken by United States.

001706
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont. v. United States.
Mont., Ind. Cl. Comm., Conf. Salish and Kootenai, 1959.
Tribal Confederation's asserted value of lands lost and its capacity to sue in its own right on behalf of constituent tribes are challenged by government.

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Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Quinaielt, 1958.
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Spokane Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Wash., Ct. Cl., Ind. Cl. Comm., Spokane, 1962.
Appeal of ruling limiting tribe to representative capacity in its claim for lands lost, limiting area held by aboriginal title to less than evidence showed and petition for attorney's fees.

001714
Upper Skagit Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Upper Skagit Tribe, 1959.
Tribe offers evidence that it aboriginally used and occupied lands ceded to government for allegedly unconscionable consideration.

001749
"The Indian Remnant in New England."
Article, The Green Bag, 13:399,558.
Varney, George J., 1901.
10 pgs.

001759
"English Institutions and the American Indian."
Study, Johns Hopkins University Studies, 12:467.
James, James Alton, 1894.
26 pgs.

001817
"Les droits des Indiens sur le territoire du Quebec."
Article, Le Cahiers de Droit (Canada), 10:415.
Brun, Henri, 1969.
24 pgs.

001827
Snoqualmie Tribe v. United States.
Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Snoqualmie, Skykomish, 1959.
Petitioner tribe asserts that it and another tribe comprised a single entity at time lands were ceded to government for unconscionable consideration and thus claims relief on behalf of both in an amended petition.

001831
Lower Pend D'Oreille or Kalispel Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Lower Pend D'Oreille or Kalispel, 1957.
In claim based on aboriginal title, tribe seeks approval of contingent fee contract for payment of expert witnessess, without which tribe could not present its case.

001836
"Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-203): History and Analysis."
Study, Congressional Research Service.
Jones, Richard S., 1972.
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001845
Kootenai Tribe v. United States.
Idaho, Ind. Cl. Comm., Kootenai, 1956.
Tribe seeks recovery for value of land owned under aboriginal title and taken by U.S. without compensation.

001849
Yankton Sioux Tribe v. United States.
S.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Yankton, 1968.
Government challenges assertion that tribe held aboriginal and recognized title to lands for which tribe seeks compensation.

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001716
Committee on Law and Courts For the Indians.
Report, American Bar Association, 423.
Hitchcock, Henry; Hornblower, W.B.; Thayer, James B., August, 1892.
3 pgs.

001721
"A People Without Law."
Article, Alantic Monthly, 68:540,676.
Thayer, James Bradley, October, November, 1891.
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001723
"The Legal Status of the California Indian."
Article, California Law Review, 14:83,157.
Goodrich, Chauncey Shafter, January - March, 1926.
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"In Governing the Indian, Use the Indian."
Article, Case and Comment, 23:722.
Oskison, John M., February, 1917.
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001727
"The Indian — Case and Comment."
Article, Case and Comment, 23:712.
Dixon, Joseph K., February, 1917.
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"Turning the Indian Loose."
Article, Case and Comment, 23:739.
Brosius, S.M., February, 1917.
3 pgs.

001732
"Uncle Sam — The Great White Father."
Article, Case and Comment, 23:703.
Jacob, Harvey D., February, 1917.
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001734
"Chief Justice Marshall and the American Indian."
Article, Case and Comment, 23:842.
Shinn, Preston A., 1917.
2 pgs.

001736
"Indian Eloquence In a Judicial Forum."
Article, Central Law Journal, 82:64.
Willis, John W., 1916.
3 pgs.

001741
"The Indians in 1887."
Article, Forum, 3:254.
Sumner, W.G., 1887.
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001748
"The Spanish Origin of Indian Rights in the Law of the United States."
Article, The Georgetown Law Journal, 31:1.
Cohen, Felix S., November, 1942.
11 pgs.

001750
"Indians And the Law."
Article, Harvard Law Review, 2:167.
Abbott, Austin, 1888.
7 pgs.

001754
"The Federal Senate As A Fifth Wheel."
Editorial, Illinois Law Review, 24:89.
Wigmore, John H., 1930.
5 pgs.

001755
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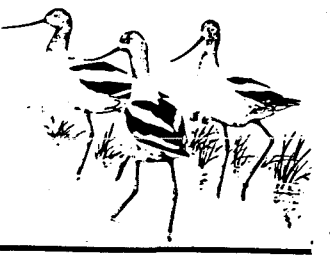

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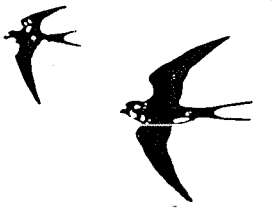

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"Federal Government Health, Education and Welfare Programs of Assistance to American Indians Residing on Federal Reservations."
Study, Congressional Research Service.
Langone, Stephen A., 1970.
253 pgs.

FEDERAL BENEFITS, ENTITLEMENT TO

001835
"Federal Government Health, Education and Welfare Programs of Assistance to American Indians Residing on Federal Reservations."
Study, Congressional Research Service.
Langone, Stephen A., 1970.
253 pgs.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

001835
"Federal Government Health, Education and Welfare Programs of Assistance to American Indians Residing on Federal Reservations."
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HEALTH AND SAFETY: HEALTH SERVICES

001732
"Uncle Sam — The Great White Father."
Article, Case and Comment, 23:703.
Jacob, Harvey D., February, 1917.
4 pgs.

HOUSING

001835
"Federal Government Health, Education and Welfare Programs of Assistance to American Indians Residing on Federal Reservations."
Study, Congressional Research Service.
Langone, Stephen A., 1970.
253 pgs.

HUNTING, FISHING: ABORIGINAL

001710
Quinaielt Tribe, et al. v. United States.
Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Quinaielt, 1958.
Government challenges claim of aboriginal title based on exclusive use with contention that use was non-exclusive and that petitioner is not legal successor to claim being made.

HUNTING, FISHING: FEDERAL CONTROL

001810
"Indian Hunting and Fishing Rights."
Paper, Law of Native Peoples of Canada (Canada).
Sanders, D.E., 1972.
23 pgs.

001815
"Indian Treaties and Related Disputes."
Article, Faculty of Law Review (Canada), 27:52.
McInnes, R.W., August, 1969.
21 pgs.

001821
"Regulatory Offenses — Game Laws — Whether Applicable to Indians and Eskimos — Section 87 of the Indian Act — Aboriginal Rights Under Treaties and Under the Proclamation of 1763."
Article-case note, Osgoode Hall Law Journal (Canada), 5:113.
Bucknall, Brian, 1967.
6 pgs.

001825
"Indian Hunting Rights: Constitutional Considerations and the Role of Indian Treaties in British Columbia."
Article, University of British Columbia Law Review (Canada), 2:401.
Lysyk, K., March, 1966.
11 pgs.

HUNTING, FISHING: OFF-RESERVATION

001797
"Rights of Indians to Hunt and Fish in the State of Washington Without a Hunting or Fishing License."
Opinion, State of Washington Department of Game.
Biggs, John A., 1949.
3 pgs.

001833
Menominee Tribe of Indians, et al. v. United States.
Wisc., Ct. Cl., U.S. Sup. Ct., Menominee, 1966, d. 1968.
Tribe asserts that hunting and fishing rights provided for by treaty were not abrogated by termination legislation.

HUNTING, FISHING: RESERVATIONS

001810
"Indian Hunting and Fishing Rights."
Paper, Law of Native Peoples of Canada (Canada).
Sanders, D.E., 1972.
23 pgs.

HUNTING, FISHING: STATE CONTROL

001833
Menominee Tribe of Indians, et al. v. United States.
Wisc., Ct. Cl., U.S. Sup. Ct., Menominee, 1966, d. 1968.
Tribe asserts that hunting and fishing rights provided for by treaty were not abrogated by termination legislation.

001839
Oregon v. Bojorcas, Robert Vernon.
Ore., Ct. App., Klamath Tribe, 1973.
Appeal of Klamath Indians' convictions for violation of state hunting and fishing regulations in which Indians claim that termination of Klamath Tribe did not abrogate treaty hunting and fishing rights.

HUNTING, FISHING: TREATIES

001797
"Rights of Indians to Hunt and Fish in the State of Washington Without a Hunting or Fishing License."
Opinion, State of Washington Department of Game.
Biggs, John A., 1949.
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001810
"Indian Hunting and Fishing Rights."
Paper, Law of Native Peoples of Canada (Canada).
Sanders, D.E., 1972.
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001812
"Indian Rights to Hunt For Food."
Article, Canadian Bar Journal (Canada), 6:223.
Jakeman, A.H., June, 1963.
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001818
"Michael Sikyea v. Her Majesty the Queen." (1964) S.C.R. 642.
Article-case note, McGill Law Journal (Canada), 11:168.
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Article, University of British Columbia Law Review (Canada), 2:401.
Lysyk, K., March, 1966.
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Menominee Tribe of Indians, et al. v. United States.
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Tribe asserts that hunting and fishing rights provided for by treaty were not abrogated by termination legislation.

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Oregon v. Bojorcas, Robert Vernon.
Ore., Ct. App., Klamath Tribe, 1973.
Appeal of Klamath Indians' convictions for violation of state hunting and fishing regulations in which Indians claim that termination of Klamath Tribe did not abrogate treaty hunting and fishing rights.

INCOMPETENT INDIAN

001784
"Indians — Incompetency — Quasi Contractual Claim for Necessaries as Within Statute Invalidating 'Contracts For Debt' Not Approved by the Secretary of the Interior (Williams v. Taylor, (Okla.) 121 Pac. (2d) 1044)."
Article-case note, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 13:144.
Gurley, John H., May 30, 1942.
3 pgs.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION: AMENDED PLEADINGS AND MOTIONS

001827
Snoqualmie Tribe v. United States.
Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Snoqualmie, Skykomish, 1959.
Petitioner tribe asserts that it and another tribe comprised a single entity at time lands were ceded to government for unconscionable consideration and thus claims relief on behalf of both in an amended petition.

001845
Kootenai Tribe v. United States.
Idaho, Ind. Cl. Comm., Kootenai, 1956.
Tribe seeks recovery for value of land owned under aboriginal title and taken by U.S. without compensation.

001847
Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Yankton Sioux Tribe v. United States.
N.D., S.D., Minn., Ind. Cl. Comm., Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Yankton Sioux Tribe.
In claim for loss of lands allegedly held by recognized title, tribe seeks to overcome procedural defenses and prove that Commission erroneously fixed boundary to tribes' territory.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION: CAUSES OF ACTION

001829
Crow Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Okla., Ind. Cl. Comm., Crow, 1956.
Government asserts that claim based on unconscionable consderation clause for lands ceded in 1868 Treaty is res judicata and denies that government had recognized Indian title to lands at issue.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION: CLAIMS WITHIN JURISDICTION OF

001703
Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians v. United States.
Ore., Ct. Cl., Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, 1965.
Terminated tribe seeks Court of Claims jurisdiction over claim for accounting and money judgment against government based on mismanagement of tribal trust funds.

001745
"Section 2 of the Indian Claims Commission Act."
Editorial Note, The George Washington Law Review, 15:388.
Selander, Kenneth J., June, 1947.
19 pgs.

001830
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians v. United States.
N.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, 1954.
In claim based on unconscionable consideration for 1892 land cession, defendant asserts that unrecognized aboriginal title is not compensable under Indian Claims Commission Act.

001847
Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Yankton Sioux Tribe v. United States.
N.D., S.D., Minn., Ind. Cl. Comm., Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Yankton Sioux Tribe.
In claim for loss of lands allegedly held by recognized title, tribe seeks to overcome procedural defenses and prove that Commission erroneously fixed boundary to tribes' territory.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION: DAMAGES, RELIEF, OFFSETS AND INTEREST

001745
"Section 2 of the Indian Claims Commission Act."
Editorial Note, The George Washington Law Review, 15:388.
Selander, Kenneth J., June, 1947.
19 pgs.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION: EVIDENTIARY PROBLEMS

001709
Quileute Tribe v. United States.
Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Quileute, 1956.
Tribe claims additional compensation for lands ceded to government for unconscionable consideration by 1855 treaty.

001712
Spokane Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Wash., Ct. Cl., Ind. Cl. Comm., Spokane, 1962.
Appeal of ruling limiting tribe to representative capacity in its claim for lands lost, limiting area held by aboriginal title to less than evidence showed and petition for attorney's fees.

001847
Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Yankton Sioux Tribe v. United States.
N.D., S.D., Minn., Ind. Cl. Comm., Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Yankton Sioux Tribe.
In claim for loss of lands allegedly held by recognized title, tribe seeks to overcome procedural defenses and prove that Commission erroneously fixed boundary to tribes' territory.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION: INTENT OF CONGRESS IN CREATING

001828
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, et al. v. United States.
Minn., Ct. Cl., Minnesota Chippewa, 1962.
Appeal from Indian Claims Commission decision that tribe could maintain claim as representative of descendants of parties to treaty rather than on behalf of tribal entities which ceded lands in treaty and which now comprise appellant tribe.

001830
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians v. United States.
N.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, 1954.
In claim based on unconscionable consideration for 1892 land cession, defendant asserts that unrecognized aboriginal title is not compensable under Indian Claims Commission Act.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION: STRUCTURE OF COMMISSION

001815
"Indian Treaties and Related Disputes."
Article, Faculty of Law Review (Canada), 27:52.
McInnes, R.W., August, 1969.
21 pgs.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION: VALUATION

001706
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont. v. United States.
Mont., Ind. Cl. Comm., Conf. Salish and Kootenai, 1959.
Tribal Confederation's asserted value of lands lost and its capacity to sue in its own right on behalf of constituent tribes are challenged by government.

001708
Nez Perce Tribe v. United States.
Idaho, Ind. Cl. Comm., Nez Perce, 1958.
Tribe seeks additional compensation for reservation lands ceded by 1863 treaty to defendant for unconscionable consideration.

001713
Coeur D'Alene Tribe v. United States.
Idaho, Ind. Cl. Comm., Coeur d'Alene, 1955.
Tribe alleges that unconscionably low value was assigned to lands it ceded to government by 1887 Agreement and thus seeks additional compensation therefor.

001829
Crow Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Okla., Ind. Cl. Comm., Crow, 1956.
Government asserts that claim based on unconscionable consideration clause for lands ceded in 1868 Treaty is res judicata and denies that government had recognized Indian title to lands at issue.

001832
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation v. United States.
N.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Arikara, Gros Ventre, Mandan, 1958.
Tribe claims just compensation for loss of portions of Fort Berthold Reservation resulting from series of Congressional Acts.

001842
Western Shoshone Identifiable Group v. United States.
Nev., Calif., Ind. Cl. Comm., Western Shoshone Identifiable Group., 1968.
Tribe presents evidence of value in claim for loss of aboriginally held lands.

INDIAN COUNTRY: JURISDICTION, GENERALLY

001716
Committee on Law and Courts For the Indians.
Report, American Bar Association, 423.
Hitchcock, Henry; Hornblower, W.B.; Thayer, James B., August, 1892.
3 pgs.

001721
"A People Without Law."
Article, Alantic Montly, 68:540, 676.
Thayer, James Bradley, October, November, 1891.
12 pgs.

001737
"Nationals Without A Nation: The New York State Tribal Indians."
Article, Columbia Law Review, 22:97.
Pound, Cuthbert W., February, 1922.
4 pgs.

001756
"Legal Status of American Indian and His Property."
Article, Iowa Law Bulletin, 7:232.
Knoepfler, Karl J., 1922.
9 pgs.

001808
"The Position of the American Indian in the Law of the United States."
Article, Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation (England), 3d series, 16:307.
Rice, W.G., Jr., November, 1934.
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001820
"Some Aspects of the Legal Status of Canadian Indians."
Article, Osgoode Hall Law Journal (Canada), 3:36.
Staats, Howard E., April, 1964.
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INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT

001742
"Principles of the Indian Law and the Act of June 18, 1934."
Article, The George Washington Law Review, 3:279.
Krieger, Heinrich, March, 1935.
16 pgs.

001799
"United States Indian Administration As a Laboratory of Ethnic Relations."
Article, Social Research, 12:265.
Collier, John, 1945.
20 pgs.

001809
"The United States of America's New Departure in Dealing with its Native Indian Population."
Article-Case Note, Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation (England), 3rd series, 18:129.
Brown, Ray A., Fall, 1936.
3 pgs.

IRRIGATION

001702
"Winters Doctrine Rights In Connection With the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project — New Mexico."
Memo, BIA.
Veeder, William H., 1965.
5 pgs.

IRRIGATION: ASSESSABILITY OF CHARGES AND LIENS

001838
Aguilar, Ida Banks v. United States of America.
Cal., S.D. Cal., Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, Pala Indian Reservation, 1973.
Allottee challenges removal of trust restrictions on her property which resulted in imposition of state taxes and irrigation construction liens.

JUDGMENT FUNDS: DISTRIBUTION

001712
Spokane Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Wash., Ct. Cl., Ind. Cl. Comm., Spokane, 1962.
Appeal of ruling limiting tribe to representative capacity in its claim for lands lost, limiting area held by aboriginal title to less than evidence showed and petition for attorney's fees.

JURISDICTION, FEDERAL COURT

001786
"Memorandum on Caesar v. Burgess."
Article, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 16:602.
Trice, Albert W., April 28, 1945.
6 pgs.

JURISDICTION, FEDERAL COURT: FEDERAL QUESTION, GENERALLY (28 U.S.C. § 1331)

001711
Quinault Tribe v. Gallager, A.M.
Wash., 9th Cir., U.S. Sup. Ct., Quinault, 1965, d. 1967.
Indians contend that Washington's assumption of PL 280 jurisdiction did not comply with statute requiring amendment to state constitution.

JURISDICTION, FEDERAL COURT: FEDERAL QUESTION, TRIBES (28 U.S.C. § 1362)

001711
Quinault Tribe v. Gallager, A.M.
Wash., 9th Cir., U.S. Sup. Ct., Quinault, 1965, d. 1967.
Indians contend that Washington's assumption of PL 280 jurisdiction did not comply with statute requiring amendment to state constitution.

JURISDICTION, FEDERAL COURT: MANDAMUS (28 U.S.C. § 1651)

001831
Lower Pend D'Oreille or Kalispel Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Wash., Ind. Cl. Comm., Lower Pend D'Oreille or Kalispel, 1957.
In claim based on aboriginal title, tribe seeks approval of contingent fee contract for payment of expert witnessess, without which tribe could not present its case.

LANDS

001836
"Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-203): History and Analysis."
Study, Congressional Research Service.
Jones, Richard S., 1972.
100 pgs.

LIQUOR

001776
" 'I Cut His Throat.' "
Article, The Nevada State Bar Journal, 11:23.
Badt, Milton B., January, 1946.
4 pgs.

001824
"Indians, Eskimos and the Law."
Article, Saskatchewan Law Review (Canada), 33:19.
Schmeiser, Douglas A., Spring, 1968.
12 pgs.

MINERAL RIGHTS: VALUATION

001713
Coeur D'Alene Tribe v. United States.
Idaho, Ind. Cl. Comm., Coeur d'Alene, 1955.
Tribe alleges that unconscionably low value was assigned to lands it ceded to government by 1887 Agreement and thus seeks additional compensation therefor.

001842
Western Shoshone Identifiable Group v. United States.
Nev., Calif., Ind. Cl. Comm., Western Shoshone Identifiable Group, 1968.
Tribe presents evidence of value in claim for loss of aboriginally held lands.

PROBATE: ALLOTMENTS

001728
"Probating Indian Estates."
Article, Case and Comment, 23:727.
Reeves, John R.T., February, 1917.
2 pgs.

001780
"Indians — Original Indian Title — Ascertainment of Heirs of Deceased Allottees."
Article-comment, North Dakota Bar Briefs, 24:108.
Butterwick, John D., April, 1948.
3 pgs.

001782
"The Authority of County Judges to Approve Deeds of Full-Blood Indian Heirs to Inherited Lands."
Article, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 12:46.
Busby, Orel, January 25, 1941.
4 pgs.

PUBLIC DOMAIN: SURPLUS LANDS

001846
Garrison, Andy v. Morton, Rogers C.B.
Cal., N.D. Cal., Paiute, 1973.
Class action in which Indian seeks order compelling Interior and BIA officials to accept as trust land a surplus military base adjacent to reservation for use as housing by tribe.

PROBATE: DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION

001743
"Administrative Law — Wills of Restricted Indians — Power of Secretary of the Interior Over Restricted and Trust Property of Indians (Hanson v. Hoffman, 113 F. (2d) 78)."
Article-case note, The George Washington Law Review, 9:351.
W., R. E., January, 1941.
2 pgs.

001752
"Conflict of Laws — Legitimation — Effect of Indian Tribal Law (Green v. Wilson (Okla.) 240 Pac. 1051)."
Article-case note, Harvard Law Review, 39:895.
Anonymous, May, 1926.
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001758
"Ownership and Inheritance In an American Indian Tribe."
Article, Iowa Law Review, 24:304.
Beaglehole, Ernest, January, 1935.
7 pgs.

PROBATE: FEDERAL REGULATIONS

001728
"Probating Indian Estates."
Article, Case and Comment, 23:727.
Reeves, John R.T., February, 1917.
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001743
"Administrative Law — Wills of Restricted Indians — Power of Secretary of the Interior Over Restricted and Trust Property of Indians (Hanson v. Hoffman, 113 F. (2d) 78)."
Article-case note, The George Washington Law Review, 9:351.
W., R. E., January, 1941.
2 pgs.

001747
"Wills — Indians — Restrictions Upon Disposition (Cornelius v. Frank (Okla.) 48 Pac. (2d) 1064)."
Article-case note, Georgetown Law Journal, 24:497.
January, 1936.
2 pgs.

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"The Authority of County Judges to Approve Deeds of Full-Blood Indian Heirs to Inherited Lands."
Article, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 12:46.
Busby, Orel, January 25, 1941.
4 pgs.

001786
"Memorandum on Caesar v. Burgess."
Article, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 16:602.
Trice, Albert W., April 28, 1945.
6 pgs.

PROBATE: STATE INHERITANCE LAWS

001778
"Indians — Jurisdiction of State Laws (Woodin v. Seeley, 252 N.Y. Supp. 818)."
Article-case note, New York University Law Quarterly Review, 9:498.
June, 1932.
2 pgs.

PUBLIC DOMAIN: SURPLUS LANDS

001846
Garrison, Andy v. Morton, Rogers C.B.
Cal., N.D. Cal., Paiute, 1973.
Class action in which Indian seeks order compelling Interior and BIA officials to accept as trust land a surplus military base adjacent to reservation for use as housing by tribe.

PUBLIC LAW 280

001711
Quinault Tribe v. Gallager, A.M.
Wash., 9th Cir., U.S. Sup. Ct., Quinault, 1965, d. 1967.
Indians contend that Washington's assumption of PL 280 jurisdiction did not comply with statute requiring amendment to state constitution.

RESERVATIONS: BOUNDARIES

001704
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation v. United States of America.
Ore., Ind. Cl. Comm., Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, 1959.
Tribe claims that it received unconscionable consideration for lands ceded by 1855 Treaty and that other lands, not ceded, were taken by government without compensation.

001708
Nez Perce Tribe v. United States.
Idaho, Ind. Cl. Comm., Nez Perce, 1958.
Tribe seeks additional compensation for reservation lands ceded by 1863 treaty to defendant for unconscionable consideration.

RESERVATIONS: CREATION

001759
"English Institutions and the American Indian."
Study, Johns Hopkins University Studies, 12:467.
James, James Alton, 1894.
26 pgs.

RIGHTS OF WAY AND EASEMENTS: CREATION OF

001796
"Criminal Jurisdiction Over Non-Trust Lands Within the Limits of Indian Reservations."
Article, Willamette Law Journal, 9:288.
La Fontaine, Frank S., 1973.
23 pgs.

001848
Robb, Ralph v. United States Army Engineer District.
N.D., D.N.D., 1973.
Action by non-Indian to secure access across Indian land to public and private reservation areas after Indian blocked an alleged easement thereto.

RIGHTS OF WAY AND EASEMENTS: HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

001848
Robb, Ralph v. United States Army Engineer District.
N.D., D.N.D., 1973.
Action by non-Indian to secure access across Indian land to public and private reservation areas after Indian blocked an alleged easement thereto.

SOVEREIGNTY: CONFLICT OF LAWS

001752
"Conflict of Laws — Legitimation — Effect of Indian Tribal Law (Green v. Wilson (Okla.) 240 Pac. 1051)."
Article-case note, Harvard Law Review, 39:895.
Anonymous, May, 1926.
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STATE BENEFITS, ENTITLEMENT OF INDIANS

001802
"The Status of the Catawba Indian."
Article, U.S.C. Selden Society Year Book, 5:67.
Doster, Robert and Gasque, J.A., June, 1941.
3 pgs.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AND LACHES

001771
"Taxation — Indian Allotments Exempt From State Inheritance Tax (Childers v. Beaver, Sup. Ct. Adv. Ops. 202)."
Article-case note, Michigan Law Review, 24:865.
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TAXATION: IMMUNITY, EXEMPTION

001723
"The Legal Status of the California Indian."
Article, California Law Review, 14:83, 157.
Goodrich, Chauncey Shafter, January-March, 1926.
26 pgs.

001738
"State Inheritance Taxes on Indians; A Critique of Oklahoma Tax Commission v. United States."
Article, Columbia Law Review, 44:836.
Powell, Thomas Reed, November, 1944.
14 pgs.

001746
"Taxation — Indians — Taxation on Income Received From Sale of Mineral Resources (Leah v. State Treasurer of Oklahoma, (Okla.) 49 Pac. (2d) 570)."
Article-case note, Georgetown Law Journal, 24:486.
January, 1936.
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001773
"The Taxation of Indian Property."
Article, Minnesota Law Review, 15:182.
Brown, Robert C., 1931.
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001789
"Ad Valorem Taxation of Land Affecting the Five Civilized Tribes."
Article, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 18:94.
Sharum, Albert E., January 25, 1947.
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001805
"Constitutional Law — Ore Extracted From Indian Land Not Taxable by State (Jaybird Mining Co. v. Weir, 46 Sup. Ct. 592)."
Article-case note, Yale Law Journal, 36:142.
Anonymous, November, 1926.
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001807
"State Taxation of Indians' Royalties From Lease of Tax-Exempt Tribal Resources."
Article, Yale Law Journal, 45:726.
Anonymous, February, 1936.
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001841
Warren Trading Post Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission.
Ariz., U.S. Sup. Ct., Navajo, d. 1965.
Arizona tax on non-Indian trader doing business on reservation held to be invalid infringement on federal authority over Indian affairs.

001844
Dodge, Thomas H., Supt. of the Osage Indian Agency, on behalf of John Coshehe, Jr., Maurice F. Hamilton and wife, and Arita Jump v. United States.
Okla., Ct. Cl., Osage, 1965.
Non-competent Osages seek refund of federal income taxes paid on their mineral headrights by agency superintendent.

TAXATION: INCOME, FEDERAL

001844
Dodge, Thomas H., Supt. of the Osage Indian Agency, on behalf of John Coshehe, Jr., Maurice F. Hamilton and wife, and Arita Jump v. United States.
Okla., Ct. Cl., Osage, 1965.
Non-competent Osages seek refund of federal income taxes paid on their mineral headrights by agency superintendent.

TAXATION: INCOME, STATE

001746
"Taxation — Indians — Taxation on Income Received From Sale of Mineral Resources (Leah v. State Treasurer of Oklahoma, (Okla.) 49 Pac. (2d) 570)."
Article-case note, Georgetown Law Journal, 24:486.
January, 1936.
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TAXATION: SALES

001841
Warren Trading Post Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission.
Ariz., U.S. Sup. Ct., Navajo, d. 1965.
Arizona tax on non-Indian trader doing business on-reservation held to be invalid infringement on federal authority over Indian affairs.

TERMINATION

001701
Freedom With Reservation: The Menominee Struggle to Save Their Land and People.
Book, On Shelf.
Shames, Deborah, coordinating editor, 1972.
116 pgs.

TERMINATION: DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

001703
Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians v. United States.
Ore., Ct. Cl., Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, 1965.
Terminated tribe seeks Court of Claims jurisdiction over claim for accounting and money judgment against government based on mismanagement of tribal trust funds.

TERMINATION: RESERVATIONS

001703
Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians v. United States.
Ore., Ct. Cl., Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, 1965.
Terminated tribe seeks Court of Claims jurisdiction over claim for accounting and money judgment against government based on mismanagement of tribal trust funds.

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Menominee Tribe of Indians, et al. v. United States.
Wisc., Ct. Cl., U.S. Sup. Ct., Menominee, 1966, d. 1968.
Tribe asserts that hunting and fishing rights provided for by treaty were not abrogated by termination legislation.

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Oregon v. Bojorcas, Robert Vernon.
Ore., Ct. App., Klamath Tribe, 1973.
Appeal of Klamath Indians' convictions for violation of state hunting and fishing regulations in which Indians claim that termination of Klamath Tribe did not abrogate treaty hunting and fishing rights.

TERMINATION: TERMINATION TRUSTS

001701
Freedom With Reservation: The Menominee Struggle to Save Their Land and People.
Book, On Shelf.
Shames, Deborah, coordinating editor, 1972.
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TRADERS: FEDERAL AUTHORITY

001841
Warren Trading Post Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission.
Ariz., U.S. Sup. Ct., Navajo, d. 1965.
Arizona tax on non-Indian trader doing business on reservation held to be invalid infringement on federal authority over Indian affairs.

TRADERS: REGULATION

001759
"English Institutions and the American Indian."
Study, Johns Hopkins University Studies, 12:467.
James, James Alton, 1894.
26 pgs.

001837
Roanhorse, Alice v. W.S. Eoff d b a Navajo Shopping Center.
N.M., Dist. Ct., Navajo, 1972.
Indians allege that traders to whom jewelry and crafts were pawned violated Truth-in-Lending Regulations, Uniform Commercial Code, State Indian Trader Act and Unfair Practices Act.

TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS WITH SOVEREIGNS OTHER THAN UNITED STATES

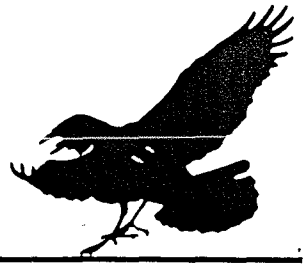
001815
"Indian Treaties and Related Disputes."
Article, Faculty of Law Review (Canada), 27:52.
McInnes, R.W., August, 1969.
21 pgs.

001823
"Canada's Indians: Federal Policy, International and Constitutional Law."
Article, Ottawa Law Review (Canada), 4:101.
Green, L.C., Summer, 1970.
30 pgs.

TREATIES WITH UNITED STATES: ABROGATION

001839
Oregon v. Bojorcas, Robert Vernon.
Ore., Ct. App., Klamath Tribe, 1973.
Appeal of Klamath Indians' convictions for violation of state hunting and fishing regulations in which Indians claim that termination of Klamath Tribe did not abrogate treaty hunting and fishing rights.

TREATIES WITH UNITED STATES: ABROGATION; IMPLIED



001833
Menominee Tribe of Indians, et al. v. United States.
Wisc., Ct. Cl., U.S. Sup. Ct., Menominee, 1966, d. 1968.
Tribe asserts that hunting and fishing rights provided for by treaty were not abrogated by termination legislation.

TREATIES WITH UNITED STATES: CLAIMS AGAINST FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER

001829
Crow Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Okla., Ind., Cl. Comm., Crow, 1956.
Government asserts that claim based on unconscionable consideration clause for lands ceded in 1868 Treaty is res judicata and denies that government had recognized Indian title to lands at issue.

001850
Yankton Sioux Tribe, Sioux Tribe of Indians, et al. v. United States.
N.D., S.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Yankton Sioux, Sioux Tribe, 1967.
Yankton band asserts that other Sioux claimants were not party to Fort Laramie Treaty and thus are not entitled to participate in claim that lands were ceded to government for unconscionable consideration.

TREATIES WITH UNITED STATES: STATUS OF

001748
"The Spanish Origin of Indian Rights in the Law of the United States."
Article, **The Georgetown Law Journal**, 31:1.
Cohen, Felix S., November, 1942.
11 pgs.

001808
"The Position of the American Indian in the Law of the United States."
Article, **Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation** (England), 3d series, 16:307.
Rice, W.G., Jr., November, 1934.
9 pgs.

TRIBAL COURTS

001788
"The Indian and the Law."
Report of address at Tulsa Bar Luncheon, **Oklahoma Bar Association Journal**, 17:82.
Foreman, Grant, January 26, 1946.
10 pgs.

TRIBAL COURTS: APPEAL AND REVIEW

001801
"State Courts in New York May Not Inquire Into Propriety of Indian Court Decisions (Jimerson v. Halftown Estate, 255 NYS 2d. 959)."
Article-case note, **Syracuse Law Review**, 17:87.
Michaels, Lee S., Fall, 1965.
2 pgs.

TRIBAL LAW

001758
"Ownership and Inheritance In an American Indian Tribe."
Article, **Iowa Law Review**, 24:304.
Beaglehole, Ernest, January, 1935.
7 pgs.

TRIBAL MEMBERSHIP: PROPERTY RIGHTS

001703
Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians v. United States.
Ore., Ct. Cl., Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, 1965.
Terminated tribe seeks Court of Claims jurisdiction over claim for accounting and money judgment against government based on mismanagement of tribal trust funds.

001712
Spokane Tribe of Indians v. United States.
Wash., Ct. Cl., Ind. Cl. Comm., Spokane, 1962.
Appeal of ruling limiting tribe to representative capacity in its claim for lands lost, limiting area held by aboriginal title to less than evidence showed and petition for attorney's fees.

001828
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, et al. v. United States.
Minn., Ct. Cl., Minnesota Chippewa, 1962.
Appeal from Indian Claims Commission decision that tribe could maintain claim as representative of descendants of parties to treaty rather than on behalf of tribal entities which ceded lands in treaty and which now comprise appellant tribe.

TRIBAL PROPERTY: LANDS

001758
"Ownership and Inheritance In an American Indian Tribe."
Article, **Iowa Law Review**, 24:304.
Beaglehole, Ernest, January, 1935.
7 pgs.

001806
"The Indian Problem and the Law."
Article, Yale Law Journal, 39:307.
Brown, Ray A., January, 1930.
13 pgs.

TRIBAL PROPERTY: PERSONAL PROPERTY

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"Ownership and Inheritance In an American Indian Tribe."
Article, Iowa Law Review, 24:304.
Beaglehole, Ernest, January, 1935.
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TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY AND POWERS: BASIS FOR

001715
"The Legal Status of the Indians."
Paper and discussion, American Bar Association, 261.
Hownblower, William B., 1891.
17 pgs.

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"The Legal Position of the Indian."
Article, American Law Review, 15:21.
Canfield, George F., 1881.
9 pgs.

001794
"Las Naciones Indias de America y el Derecho Internacional, Anterior a Los Estados Unidos." ("American Indian Nations and International Law, Prior to the United States.")
Article, with synopsis inEnglish,Revista Juridica de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, 30:77.
Higgins, Frank B., 1961.
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TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY AND POWERS: WAIVER

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"State and Federal Jurisdiction in Indian Affairs — Habeas Corpus."
Editorial, Virginia Law Register, 11:619.
Anonymous, February, 1926.
3 pgs.

TRUST AND RESTRICTED LANDS

001717
"Land Titles In the Pueblo Indian Country."
Article, American Bar Association Journal, 10:36.
Seymour, Flora Warren, 1924.
5 pgs.

TRUST AND RESTRICTED LANDS: CONVEYANCE

001751
"Indians — Restrictions Imposed on Land Purchased For Indian by Secretary of the Interior (United States v. Brown, 8 F.2d 564)."
Article-case note, Harvard Law Review, 39:780.
Anonymous, April, 1926.
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001756
"Legal Status of American Indian and His Property."
Article, Iowa Law Bulletin, 7:232.
Knoepfler, Karl J., 1922.
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"Indian Land Titles in Minnesota."
Article, Minnesota Law Review, 2:177.
Cain, Gordon, 1918.
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TRUST AND RESTRICTED LANDS: CONVEYANCE

001783
"Indian Land Titles — Restriction on Alienation of Land Purchased With Mineral Royalties Derived From Allotment — Effective in Favor of Heir — Applicable to Sale on Execution (McCurtain v. Palmer, 121 F(2d) 1009)."
Article-case note, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 13:71.
Floren, Sigfrid E., Jr., February 28, 1942.
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001785
"Harjo v. Johnston, 187 Okla. 561, 104 Pac. (2d) 985 (1940)."
Address to Oklahoma Bar Association, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 15:1540.
Olds, Dwight A., December 30, 1944.
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"Congress Validates Titles to Certain Lands Conveyed by Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes."
Article, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 16:1128.
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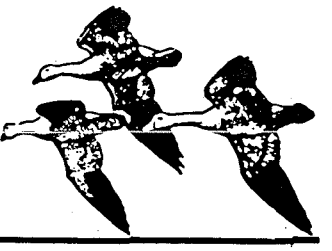

001790
"Analysis of the Act of August 4, 1947 Removing Restrictions From Indian Lands."
Article, Oklahoma Bar Association Journal, 18:1902.
Frye, Roy, December 27, 1947.
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001760
"The Tragic Story of Pueblo Indian Land Titles."
Article, The Journal of the Bar Association of Kansas, 6:158.
Quail, Keith F., November, 1937.
3 pgs.

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"Indian Law and Needed Reforms."
Article, American Bar Association Journal, 12:37.
Wise, Jennings C., 1926.
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"The Legal Position of the Indian."
Article, American Law Review, 15:21.
Canfield, George F., 1881.
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"The Legal Status of the California Indian."
Article, California Law Review, 14:83, 157.
Goodrich, Chauncey Shafter, January-March, 1926.
26 pgs.

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"The Legal Status of Indian Suffrage in the United States."
Article, California Law Review, 19:507.
Houghton, N.D., July, 1931.
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001742
"Principles of the Indian Law and the Act of June 18, 1934."
Article, The George Washington Law Review, 3:279.
Krieger, Heinrich, March, 1935.
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"The Spanish Origin of Indian Rights in the Law of the United States."
Article, The Georgetown Law Journal, 31:1.
Cohen, Felix S., November, 1942.
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001756
"Legal Status of American Indian and His Property."
Article, Iowa Law Bulletin, 7:232.
Knoepfler, Karl J., 1922.
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"The Status of the Catawba Indian."
Article, U.S.C. Selden Society Year Book, 5:67.
Doster, Robert and Gasque, J.A., June, 1941.
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001807
"State Taxation of Indians' Royalties From Lease of Tax-Exempt Tribal Resources."
Article, Yale Law Journal, 45:726.
Anonymous, February, 1936.
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TRUST RELATION: BREACH, CLAIMS AGAINST FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

001703
Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians v. United States.
Ore., Ct. Cl., Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, 1965.
Terminated tribe seeks Court of Claims jurisdiction over claim for accounting and money judgement against government based on mismanagement of tribal trust funds.

001838
Aguilar, Ida Banks v. United States of America.
Cal., S.D. Cal., Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, Pala Indian Reservation, 1973.
Allottee challenges removal of trust restrictions on her property which resulted in imposition of state taxes and irrigation construction liens.

001846
Garrison, Andy v. Morton, Rogers C.B.
Cal., N.D. Cal., Paiute, 1973.
Class action in which Indian seeks order compelling Interior and BIA officials to accept as trust land a surplus military base adjacent to reservation for use as housing by tribe.

UNCONSCIONABLE DEALINGS: CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES

001713
Coeur D'Alene Tribe v. United States.
Idaho, Ind. Cl. Comm., Coeur d'Alene, 1955.
Tribe alleges that unconscionably low value was assigned to lands it ceded to government by 1887 Agreement and thus seeks additional compensation therefor.

001830
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians v. United States.
N.D., Ind. Cl. Comm., Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, 1954.
In claim based on unconscionable consideration for 1892 land cession, defendant asserts that unrecognized aboriginal title is not compensable under Indian Claims Commission Act.

WATER RIGHTS: RESERVED RIGHTS

001702
"Winters Doctrine Rights In Connection With the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project — New Mexico."
Memo, BIA.
Veeder, William H., 1965.
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001795
"Extent of Indian Water Rights on Reservations in the West (Northwestern Bands of Shoshone Indians v. United States, 65 Sup. Ct. 690)."
Article, Rocky Mountain Law Review, 18:427.
Patterson, John, June, 1946.
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Announcements is published bi-monthly by the Native American Rights Fund, Inc., 1506 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado, 80302; Joan L. Carpenter, editor; Charles A. Parton and Martin Red Bear, printing and circulation. Third class postage paid at Boulder, Colorado. Subscription rates: libraries and non-Indian organizations, 1 year, $10.00; Indian tribes, organizations and individuals, no charge. Attorneys and other individuals, by contribution.

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