

1983 Comprehensive Plan Update for Tribal Court

Service Areas and Responsibilities The Warm Springs Tribal Court asserts jurisdiction over all Indians committing offenses within the Warm Springs Reservation. Non-Indians are judged civilly by the Tribal Court. The many types of cases heard in Tribal Court include: Criminal, Probate, Traffic, Domestic, Civil, Fish and Game, and Juvenile. The functions carried out by the Tribal Court are an important exercise of Tribal Sovereignty. The Warm Springs Tribal Court is responsible for the presiding over and rendering decisions toward responsibility of rehabilitation of, and accountability for negative actions and behaviors of persons that result in appearance before the Tribal Court.

- Accomplishments since 1983**
- Warm Springs Tribal Code Revision
 - Law and Order Committee phased out
 - Juvenile Coordinator Position developed
 - Bailiff/Process Server Position
 - Court of Appeals established (85-86)
 - Court Expansion
 - Probate Department moved to own area, but still under Chief Judge supervision
 - Sex Abuse Code revised
 - Automation of Court System began

- Magistrate Court Pilot Project passed by Tribal Council.
- Increasing Trends PRIVATE**
- Demand for higher technology for court use to better serve the public
- Demand for faster turn around in Court for Juvenile Offenders
- Increasing repeat offenders
- Demand for Elder Abuse Protection Code to be implemented
- Demand for Family Court to be established
- Need for an additional Court Room

Community contest announced
 What's your idea for the Comprehensive Plan theme? What would be worth committing to over the next 10 to 20 years? The theme should show where we want to go, capture the desired spirit of the community and organization, get peoples' attention and provide a motivating force, even in hard times. Submit your ideas by November 1, 1997 to the Planning Department. Winner will receive a free night's lodging at Kah-Nee-Ta Resort

VISION AND GOALS WORKSHEET: Tribal Court

HISTORY/STRENGTHS	PROUDS—Things you are proud of that the Tribes have accomplished since 1983	SORRIES—things you are not proud of	BIGGEST FEAR for our future	FUTURE- what would the desired future look like?
Select two or more Areas of Responsibility				
Probate				
Juvenile Court				
Criminal Court				
Civil Court				
Traffic Court				

WHAT ARE WE GOOD AT? Based on our PROUDS, what are some of the strengths of our community?

SECTION 2—DRAFT VISION AND GOALS

DESCRIBE THE DESIRED FUTURE: Using ideas from your DESIRED FUTURE, what are some of the key words and ideas. If you had a magic wand and could have our community look any way you wanted, how would it look in 20 years? Where would you be, your family, your children? Where would they be working, who will be in leadership, how will people treating each other? What services will the Tribes be providing, what businesses will be here?

HOW DO WE GET THERE? Based on our Community Strengths and our Areas of Responsibility, what can we do to reach the community vision?

If you would like to provide input for the Comprehensive Plan, please return this form to the Tribal Court or the Planning Department. Thank you.

Across the Wire

Painting enclosed in wall in Governor's office

PIERRE, S.D. (AP) — An 87-year-old painting that showed white settlers trampling Indians was enclosed inside a wall in the governor's office after a Sioux woman convinced Gov. Bill Janklow the image hurt her people.

Janklow said Marie Randall, who lives at Wanblee on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, changed his mind about whether the painting should remain on display in the governor's reception room at the Capitol.

"I don't think government should ever go out of its way to hurt people's feelings," Janklow said. "I just thought it was inappropriate for me to hurt this lady's feelings or other people's feelings."

Janklow and Randall appeared together Tuesday at a ceremony held in front of a blank wall where the painting once was displayed. The mural has been preserved inside the wall, and a symbolic Sioux quilt will now hang on that spot.

Several months ago, Randall told Janklow in a telephone call the painting hurt her and that she was worried about how it could damage young Indians' self-esteem.

The 1910 painting by Edwin Blashfield appeared to show white settlers carrying guns and trampling Indians as an angel hovered overhead. Another figure in the mural clutched a Bible.

"That was something I didn't want the younger generation to see," Randall said.

The mural depicted what may have happened at one time, but white people, Indians and everyone else now must work together to build a better future, Randall said.

"I'm very honored and pleased that he had listened as I spoke to him from my heart," she said. "He listened to me with a good heart to do what he did."

Randall said she spoke three times with the governor on the telephone.

The Sioux star quilt features a sunburst of red, orange and yellow hues that symbolizes the sunrise that starts a good day, Randall said. The blue background represents the sky that people hope to see every morning, she said.

The mural, originally titled "Spirit of the People," had long bothered Indians and others. It was covered by order of then-Gov. Dick Kneip in the 1970s, but Janklow opened it to display as part of the restoration of the Capitol during his first stint as governor in the 1980s.

His successor, George Mickelson, had the painting retitled "Only By Realizing Our Mistakes Can We Learn."

The 1994 Legislature passed a law requiring the mural be taken off display.

The Capitol Complex Restoration and Beautification Commission said its first preference would be to keep it on display with a written statement explaining that the state now repudiates old racist attitudes. The commission recommended that if the mural had to be removed from display, the best option would be to cover it with drapes.

Janklow said he decided against using drapes because he wanted to put an end to the controversy.

The state spent \$10,500 to have the Upper Midwest Conservation Association preserve the mural and protect it from damage, the governor said. It has been placed inside a protective cradle, and the spot has been fixed and painted to match the surrounding walls.

Anyone who tears into the wall in the future will find a note explaining what was done, Janklow said.

A friend of Randall's, Nellie Two Bulls, sang a Lakota song to honor the governor. She also gave Janklow a pendant made of bone and shell.

Sitting Bull pipe to be displayed with Crazy Horse mountain carving

RAPID CITY, S.D. (AP) — An Oregon man has given Sitting Bull's pipe and tobacco pouch to a museum at the Crazy Horse mountain carving in the Black Hills.

Rick Mount, of Coburg, Ore., flew to Rapid City Friday night and delivered the artifacts over the weekend.

He said he had been looking for a place where the artifacts would be most appreciated and that the Black Hills is the right place.

"It's also in the country that is sacred to the Native Americans, and we hope to display it in a way that will honor them, and again be the final resting place. This is where it should be," Mount said.

Officials at Crazy Horse said they hope to have the pipe on display by the end of the year.

Workers are turning a granite mountain near Custer into the likeness of Crazy Horse, a Sioux warrior who led the attack on Custer's 7th Cavalry in the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876.

Mount, who is three-quarters Cherokee, was given the 37-inch pipe by an Ohio retiree in 1992 and spent thousands of hours over five years determining its authenticity. He talked with tribal leaders, read books and consulted experts.

The artifacts probably are worth somewhere "in the low six-figures," he said. But they are much more valuable historically and culturally, Mount added.

Sitting Bull was made chief of the Sioux nation 130 years ago and was killed in 1890. Mount said Sitting Bull probably gave the pipe and pouch to an American doctor a few years earlier. The Ohio man got them from the doctor's son in 1946.

Power Planning Council Salmon recovery plan angers tribes

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — A Northwest Power Planning Council review of Indian salmon recovery efforts has angered tribes who say it will damage efforts to restore fish.

But council members say their review of tribal programs is part of a mandate by Congress to rebuild public trust in an expensive but failing effort to restore Northwest runs.

The conflict comes at a critical time. The tribes and the council, which represents Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, are in the midst of an unprecedented effort to create a forum of state, tribal and federal leaders to guide salmon recovery in the Columbia River Basin.

The power council recommends how the Bonneville Power Administration should spend \$127 million a year to aid fish and wildlife hurt by federal dams. The council recommended last month that \$57.6 million in programs be put on hold or eliminated until their effectiveness has been shown.

The tribes manage or help manage \$48.2 million of the affected programs.

Last week, tribal leaders called the recommendation discriminatory and said they are considering legal action.

Council Chairman John Etchart of Montana, has sent a letter to Ted Strong, executive director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, offering to meet with tribal leaders.

But Etchart said he and others had listened carefully to tribal concerns before taking action. He added that programs passing review will be funded with little or no disruption.

"We expended considerable effort to provide for meaningful interaction with the tribes," he wrote. "We assure you we did not target tribal projects."

Strong disagreed, saying the council had broken a legal requirement that it consider the advice of tribes before making decisions. He said leaders of Idaho's Nez Perce and the three other tribes represented by the commission would meet this week to decide whether to bring legal action.



Senator Ron Wyden was in Warm Springs recently to visit with Tribal Council. Wyden expressed interest in many issues currently affecting Indians throughout the United States and asked Council to "educate me" about current concerns.