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THE TOMAHAWK.

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"Truth before Favor."

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to secure the welfare of the
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GUS H. BEAULIEU,

Founder.

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Earth, Minn., as mail matter of the
second class.

New Regulations Govern- ing the Enrollment of Pupils in Government Indian Schools.

The rules of the Indian School
Service have recently been amend-
ed restricting the enrollment of
pupils in Government Indian
schools to Indians who are under
federal supervision.

For the information of all con-
cerned there is published below
the full text of the amendments to
the Indian School Rules and Office
circular relative thereto.

Department of the Interior
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington
July 29, 1919.

To all Superintendents:

The Rules of the Indian School
Service approved July 14, 1919,
are hereby amended by adding
thereto, following paragraph 9,
page 4, the following provisions:

9 a. There shall not be enrolled
in Government non-reservation
schools any Indian children who
are not under Federal supervision,
without prior authority from the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

9 b. There shall not be enrolled
in any Indian reservation
boarding or day schools any In-
dian children not under Federal
supervision, except such as are
entitled to share in the benefits of
treaty or trust funds from which
the school is maintained, without
prior authority from the Com-
missioner of Indian Affairs.

9 c. Except as to reservation
schools supported from tribal
funds or under specific treaty stip-
ulations, Indian pupils who have
ample financial resources or whose
parents have such resources suffi-
cient for the payment of all or part
of the expense of the pupil's edu-
cation, whether or not the parents
are wards of the Government,
shall be required to pay their
transportation, and all or part of
the actual cost of their support
and education, not to exceed \$200
a year, or at the rate of \$20 a
month for a fraction of a year.
Superintendents will enforce this
regulation.

9 d. All pupils above the sixth
grade entering a vocational school
shall be enrolled for four years or
for a sufficient term to complete
the vocational course provided by
the school.

ly meritorious cases the Superin-
tendent shall grant not to exceed
30 days leave.

Acknowledge receipt of this
leaflet and paste it opposite page
4 of the Indian School Rules.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

Approved: July 30, 1919.

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

Office Circular.

To all Superintendents:

The accompanying amendments
to the School Rules restricting en-
rollment of pupils to those who are
under Federal supervision demand
more than passing notice. For sev-
eral years attempts have been made
to eliminate from the Indian schools
pupils whose parents are citizens,
particularly those possessing only
a small degree of Indian blood. Not
withstanding past efforts in this re-
spect, there are still enrolled in
many of our Indian schools a large
number of near-whites. In many
cases, these pupils live in towns or
in communities where there are at
least average public school facilities.
The justification usually given for
the enrollment of such pupils in
Government Indian schools is that
they wish to have the benefits of
the vocational training offered or
that the parents are poor and in
need of assistance. Superintendents
frequently accept such explanation
as satisfactory, provided the appli-
cant possess as much as one-fourth
Indian blood. Superintendents of
non-reservation schools contend
that they must rely on the state-
ments made by the reservation
superintendents as to eligibility of
the pupil, but sometimes pupils are
first enrolled and the justification
for their enrollment supplied at a
later date. This is particularly true
as respects the enrollment of pupils
who are not living under the juris-
diction of a superintendent or
agency. Greater care must be ex-
ercised in this matter in the future
than has been practiced in the past.

In order to carry out the require-
ments of these rules, there must be
the closest cooperation between the
superintendents of reservation and
non-reservation schools. Reservation
superintendents should not ap-
prove applications of pupils unless
they have definite information re-
garding them and have satisfied
themselves that without Govern-
ment assistance the pupils would be
deprived of school privileges. It is
not a sufficient justification that a
child would be better off in a Gov-
ernment school or that it would be
desirable for such child to have
vocational training, but the ques-
tion should be "Does the Indian
boy or girl have the same school
privileges in the community in
which he or she lives that other
children enjoy?" If they do there
can be no real justification for the
enrollment of such boy or girl in a
Government school, except possi-
bly in rare instances where other
factors enter which might justify
waiving the rules. Furthermore,
where the Indian children are en-
titled under State law to attend its
public schools, it should be first
ascertained whether there are good
and sufficient reasons for their not
so attending before they are re-
ceived in a Government school.

In all such cases the application
should be first forwarded to my
office, accompanied by a full state-
ment of the facts, and the appli-
cant should not be admitted to the
school until the approved applica-
tion has been returned to you. It
may be necessary to make excep-
tion for full-bloods or in case of
some special classes of Indians who
are technically non-wards and citi-
zens, but who are, nevertheless,
practically under governmental
supervision, as for instance, the

Eastern Cherokees of North Caro-
lina, or the Choctaws of Mississip-
pi.

The children of Indians who have
received their patents in fee to their
allotments are to be excluded from
enrollment in a Government school
supported from gratuity appropri-
ations unless in a given case the
Indian child should be a Federal
ward, irrespective of the status of
the parents. You are directed to
accept hereafter no Indian pupil
of the classes indicated, and to take
steps to eliminate such pupils from
your present enrollment at the end
of the school year or at the end of
the definite term of enrollment of
each such pupil. If doubt exists as
to the status of any pupil or any
applicant, such case accompanied
by all attendant facts and informa-
tion must be presented to me for a
decision. Responsibility for elimi-
nation from the schools of non-
ward citizen Indian children rests
upon the superintendent. Inspec-
tion officials are hereby instructed
to make, at each school they visit,
careful investigation of the eligi-
bility of the pupils enrolled and re-
port to me all violations of the
school rules and of these instruc-
tions. Superintendents who negli-
gently permit or approve the en-
rollment of ineligible pupils in
Government Indian schools will be
held personally responsible. It
follows, therefore, that the utmost
care must hereafter be exercised,
both by the reservation superin-
tendent and by the non reservation
superintendent, in order effectively
to enforce these rules.

Frequently pupils in the prevo-
cational grades have been trans-
ferred at Government expense to
schools located at a great distance
from their homes when the only
justification for such transfer was
the wish of the pupil or parent, or
the desire of an employe to take a
trip as escort at Government ex-
pense. This practice must be dis-
continued. No pupil will hereafter
be transferred to a distant school
or accepted for enrollment in a non
reservation school until he has
completed the highest grade in the
reservation school, except in cases
where the reservation school is
over crowded, and then as a rule
such pupil should be sent to the
non-reservation school nearest his
home. Specific authority must be
obtained for any deviation from
this rule and only in very special
cases will authority be granted to
pay transportation of pupils in the
prevocational grades to other than
non-reservation schools nearest
their homes.

I wish to again impress upon
superintendents, and particularly
upon reservation superintendents,
the importance of giving special
attention to the matter of requir-
ing Indians who are financially able
to do so to contribute more toward
defraying the expenses of the edu-
cation of their children. Where
parents or pupils have sufficient
incomes of their own, they must
hereafter be required to bear all or
a part of the cost of their educa-
tion. More and more Indians must
be taught and required to rely on
their own resources and to depend
less and less upon the Government.

The purpose of this circular and
the amendments herewith should be
made generally known both to
pupils in schools and to their par-
ents and guardians. I regard this
as an important matter and in di-
rect line with the Declaration of
Policy, promulgated April 17, 1917

In this connection I will further
invite your attention to sections 246
and 247 of existing school rules.
These requirements as to attend-
ance of Indian children in public
schools must be complied with in
all cases where Indian children

have reasonable access thereto and
where such children may be re-
ceived without valid objection from
the public school authorities,
whether or not upon payment of
tuition. As to Indian children not
under Federal supervision, you
should exercise your influence and
give your assistance whenever op-
portunity affords towards the re-
ception of such children by the
State public schools.

An acknowledgement of this
circular and the amendments should
be made at this time, but I wish a
full report on or before October
30, advising me just what steps you
have taken, are taking, and the
effect of these new rules on the
enrollment of pupils in your school,
as well as the results secured in
getting parents and pupils to con-
tribute toward the expense of the
pupils' education and support.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

The above amended regulations
are in line with a new policy of
the Indian Bureau, which aims to
aid only those children whose
parents are poor and cannot afford
to keep their children in public
schools, or those children who
have completed the eighth grade
and have no means to attend pub-
lic institutions.

There is no real necessity for
parents residing in the school
district of White Earth to send
their children to non-reservation
schools. The district school at
White Earth will be able to care
for at least 200 children the com-
ing year, as the school building
formerly used by the boarding
school will be turned over to the
district school, and will be used as

a public school. This building
has four class rooms and one large
assembly hall, has inside toilets
running water, and will be heated
by steam. Ample facilities and
teachers will be provided for all
children, and it is hoped that par-
ents of children residing in the
district will not ask that their
children be taken to non-reserva-
tion schools. By keeping the
children at home and sending them
to the district school, will increase
the attendance, increasing the at-
tendance will increase the amount
of State apportionment, as the
district receives about eight dol-
lars per head from the state. By
increasing the amount of ap-
portionment, by attendance, the
people of the district will decrease
the taxes for school purposes.
Therefore, taking all things into
consideration, it is hoped that all
children of the district will attend
the district school and not request
that they be enrolled in non-reser-
vation Indian schools.

We are in receipt of a copy of
the Rushmore Enterprise, a very
newspaper and clean sheet published
by A. Higley at Rushmore, Nobles
Co., Minn., and in which the
editor mentions a visit to
James Irving, a Sioux Indian, and
editor of the Woodstock, Minn.,
News. Mr. Higley, commenting
on his visit to Editor Irving, says:

"The writer had the pleasure of
meeting Bro. Jas. Irving of the
Woodstock News last Sunday.
This is the first real live Sioux
Indian that we have ever known
of being a regular editor of a
country newspaper. We were
much impressed with the appear-

ance of his office and also with the
interest he manifests in the pro-
fession. Altho red of skin, he is
a full blooded American and as
loyal and true to his country as
any man can be. He is a big
jolly fellow and has a regular
smile for his friends. We are
glad to add him to our list of
friends."

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