

# Indians on Federal Red Tape

# INDIANS IS OVER

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## Curious Solution for Problems is Entangling Tangle of Responsibilities

... to the present of Wisconsin Indians, as well as Indians in other states, to a John W. Barnes, Green Bay, Wis., engineer. The answer is not surprising, but here:

"The only possible real solution is the federal government, in the long run, to assume more responsibility for its own welfare rather than try to free him from the responsibility of general supervision. It is not fair to burden those who are to be free with a full, open-ended responsibility, rather than to free him as we have for the last 75 years as a ward of the government," Barnes said.

... Barnes made his claim in his speech at the Washington Office on about today over radio broadcasts to the 84th congressional district.

The poor living conditions of the Indian should be a lesson to the American nation, Barnes said. **Cost Apparent Paradox**

Is it not a paradox that those who have conserved decency and length the problem of the Indians should profess that they be more for government security than more, while at the same time the burning domestic political question is whether or not the federal government shall provide more so-called security, making more and more citizens more and more dependent upon general order-payers for their own existence? Barnes declared.

The federal government employs 12,000 persons to care for the American Indian, he continued, saying there is one person for every 20 Indians. He said there are 10,000 American Indians, and the different statutes regarding them, or one law on every 80 Indians.

"The Indians, through no fault of their own, are a virtual prisoner in an unbroken coil tape of confusion, contradiction, conflicting red tape regulations, being actual animals under the name of government citizenship. These very lands, which we have reserved for the Indians, in accordance with treaties, is not being put to productive use because of the vast complexity of their citizenship," Barnes on Wisc. Idea.

... Barnes said, "I hope the Indian, through neglect, were probably neglected because the legislators believed the Indians 'were too ignorant, too lazy, or too helpless to

be trusted with their own destiny, that they would literally starve unless their welfare was guaranteed by a so-called benevolent government.

"That is the argument that the slave-holders used in violently objecting to the emancipation of the Negroes. They said that they knew what was best for the people. Yet, we gave the Negro his freedom, and with it the responsibility to provide for himself, at one fell swoop. We have only to note the great progress this race has made in America since that day, compare it with the retrogression of the American Indian, and see the magic of this precious thing we call 'freedom.'"

... period represented the town of Hohorf, and Attorney T. P. Silverwood, jointly with Attorney Stodd, represented the town of Oneida.

**GRANTS NEW WRIT**  
MILWAUKEE - (AP) - Federal Judge F. A. Geiger, today granted a writ of habeas corpus to Gideon Tolmoff, 37, Beloit, who is fighting deportation.

The writ is returnable at 10 a. m. Thursday, Oct. 22.

Immigration authorities charge Tolmoff once entered the United States illegally.

The defendant's lawyer contended before the court that Tolmoff was not given a fair hearing at the immigration office here.

**HORSE SITS DOWN**  
BEAVER DAM, Wis., - (AP) - Robert Nait, plowing in a field near here, was surprised beyond measure when one of his team of horses, while passing a wide tree stump about two feet high actually sat down on it and refused to move until after a short rest.

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Press Gazette

# Proud Oneidas Want Credit for U.S. Independence Help, Not Mo...

ONEIDA, Wis., Dec. 1 (Special) - With typical dignified and rounded oratory, leaders of the Oneida Indian tribe in Wisconsin Saturday demanded continuation of the 157 year old treaty between the U.S. government and the tribe.

The treaty was signed in 1794 to prove the appreciation the infant U.S. felt for the help given by the Oneidas in the war for independence against England.

The meeting at the parish hall was a session of the tribal council, called to consider a proposal of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs to terminate payments under the treaty by payment of a lump sum which would amount to \$80,000 for the 3,572 Oneidas in Wisconsin.

But Oneida after Oneida got up to express opposition to this proposal and in all instances the opposition was based on the desire of the Oneidas to have documentary credit of the contribution they made in the growth of this country. They were not interested in money. Finally they decided to put off any action. The proposal will be considered again at a date to be set.

Andrew Beachtree of Oneida, presided at the session. He is

66 and a graduate of Carlisle. "This treaty is a monument to our old people," Beachtree told 70 Indians, who attended the meeting along with three officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, A. W. Dixon, Minneapolis, E. J. Riley, Ashland, and C. W. Ringey, Green Bay.

Oscar Arcandquette, of 1230 N. 13th St., Milwaukee, pleaded for more time to consider the government proposal, though he indicated his opposition. He said only three of the 300 Oneidas in Milwaukee knew of the proposal.

Charles Hill of Oneida, son of a James Oneida physician, moved for rejection of the proposal. He argued that the treaty as it stands recognizes the contribution of the Oneidas to the U.S. "We did just as much as Lafayette for the revolution and maybe more," he said. "But when American troops arrived in France in the first World War," General Pershing said: "Lafayette, we are here."

Mamie Smith of Oneida, secretary of the tribal council, said: "This treaty is the unique to set off with a lump sum of money. It shows the Oneidas helped put the United States on its feet. I have great heart for this treaty,"

The U.S. officials said that the proposal would require the tribe to give up its land, which was worked on for economy measure.

Terms of the treaty under which were to get \$1,000 a year from the U.S. when the tribe followed 25 members Williams from New York to Wisconsin in the 1830's. The tribe was split up and the Oneidas remained in Wisconsin. The tribe divided payments for Oneidas remaining in Wisconsin would be paid to the tribe.

The \$1,000 a year was paid by the Wisconsin government about 50 years ago. The Indian Affairs department government stopped the payments by about 1900. Much money was sent since \$1,500's a year.

Agent Riley said that of Indian Affairs officials is being considered. The experience of the Oneidas these individuals, general. He pointed out that the government's proposal to make out the tribe to make out the tribe for the past 100 years. He said, "I have great heart for this treaty,"