U.S. and Pawnee Relationship

Kappler, Charles J.

http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/vol2/toc.htm#P

This site has a listing of the treaties signed between the United States government and Native American tribes, including the Pawnee. Each treaty includes its purpose, conditions, and signatories.

Dunlay, Thomas W.


This book deals with the use of Native American scouts in the U.S. after the Civil War. Most of it is spent discussing topics such as the attitudes towards the scouts in the army, why they were used, and what tribes contributed men to the effort. However, between pages 147 and 165 there is a section dealing specifically with the Pawnee Scouts.

Grinnell, George Bird


This book is a collection of Pawnee folk tales and hero stories written down in the late-19th century. From pages 323 to 335, there is a section dedicated to the Pawnee scouts and their commanding officer Frank North. This section is written more as hero story than as a historical narrative with a focus on the escapades of the unit and Frank North. The major fault in this piece is the propensity for the author to spend time praising the commanding officer instead of giving fuller attention to the actual Pawnee scouts.

Van de Logt, Mark


This is a much more recently written book specifically about the Pawnee scouts. The initial chapter deals with the brief history and warrior culture of the tribe up until the mid-19th century. The succeeding chapters, however, focus predominately on the campaigns that the scouts participated in. The author takes a largely objective position as means to understand the motives and cultures of all those who were affected by these conflicts. He does an excellent job of creating a clear picture and laying out the events and developments of the Pawnee scouts’ service in the United States Army.

Pawnee Objects in Collections

Murie, James R.


Both parts of James Murie’s ethnography on Pawnee religion are useful. Although the majority of these books is spent detailing the various ceremonies and songs traditionally used by the tribe, there are two important points that can be gleaned out. The first is that interspersed throughout the ceremonial descriptions are mentions of the types of ceremonial, and even a few household, items that can be found in our collections. While the items themselves are not described at length, the reader can see how they were used before coming into the Museum’s possession. The second, and probably more important, point is that the books go into great detail about the sacred bundles. Although they are no longer accessible to the public, these books provide details on their use, when they were used, and what items were contained in them.

Weltfish, Gene


This book is primarily an ethnography with a focus on the hunting seasons. However, between 361 and 408 there is an extensive discussion on various tools and items used by the Pawnee. Unlike the previous entry, this description is more concerned with secular, rather than ceremonial, items and breaks down the chapters based on the material used for construction. In each chapter the author discusses the method of construction and use of several types of items found in our collection, as well as a number of sketches. Although it is only a small section in the book it still provides helpful information.

Culin, Stewart


This book is very informative in regards to Native American games. Within in each chapter the author breaks up the information based on linguistic stock, allowing the reader to track down tribal specific information quickly. This information, especially in the case of the Pawnee, proves to be quite useful for a number of reasons. One is that the author provides a listing of all the items for each game that have been collected by museums. This allows the reader to get a sense of the variation in symbolism in the games. Secondly, he provides sketches of many of the items which complement the aforementioned listings. Finally, and most importantly, for many of the games he provides eyewitness accounts by ethnographers and travelers which give the readers an idea of how each of these is actually played. Near the end of the book, there is also a section dedicated to games of European origin that have been adopted by various tribes. Overall, this is an excellent source of information on this subject.

Paterek, Josephine


This book details the clothing worn by many Native American tribes, including the Pawnee. The author usually begins each chapter with a brief history of each tribe. They then break down each chapter into sections focusing on specific categories of clothing, such as normal attire or types of armor worn in battle. Each section usually involves a description of the types of clothing worn, the context in which these clothes are used, and the materials used to make each piece. When necessary it is specified which types of clothing were worn by females and which were worn by males. Each tribe also has at least accompanying picture which gives a visual sense of the styles found in their clothing. Although each chapter is not overly long, they do provide useful information about the clothing worn by the Pawnee and other tribes.
Parks, Douglas R.


This book provides a wealth of knowledge about Native American tribes. Each tribe has a detailed write up with the major sections dealing with the history of each tribe from first contact until the present. Within each of these sections the author discusses the development of the culture of these tribes during this history. The only real part that focuses specifically on items like those in our collections is the subsection titled technology. While the author does not go over in great length all of the objects that the Pawnee manufactured, he does talk in some detail about objects not mentioned in any of the previous entries. Like Ceremonies of the Pawnee, most of the useful information about items will be related to contextual uses referred to in the greater write ups on the history of the Pawnee. The author also includes photographs to complement the text.

National Park Service


This is the website for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). This is the Act which criminalizes the looting of Native American graves, how archaeological sites connected to current tribes are treated, and what happens to Native American objects in museum collections. The front page provides up-to-date information in regards to NAGPRA. At the top are links to pages that have compiled resources pertinent to the parties affected by the Act. On the right side are links to more in depth information for the benefit of the general public. For instance there is a link to Frequently Asked Questions, a glossary of terms, and the civil penalties for violating the Act. Finally, under the Laws and Regulations link there is a PDF download of the Act itself.

Hanford and the Yakama Tribe

Brown, Valerie


This article delves into the possible issues facing the cleanup at Hanford. For one, several different processes were used to create uranium and plutonium, meaning different methods of disposal are needed depending on the tank. Secondly, if transporting of the waste isn’t done right there could be serious consequences, including a nuclear reaction. While those in charge of clean up are confident of success, many others remain critical of the whole operation.

Cary, Annette


This article deals with some of the transparency issues surrounding the cleanup efforts. Even as recent as August 9 there hadn’t been an official plan from the Department of Energy. It also mentions that the amount of information on the project has been restricted to the public and even those employed to do the works. Problems that have faced the cleanup crews thus far are briefly discussed as well.
The Associated Press


This article goes more in depth into one of the problems that have arisen concerning cleanup efforts. According to the reports, back in February 6 of the tanks holding nuclear waste were found to be leaking. It is noted in the article that while this is a serious issue, there is no immediate risk to public health due to the amount of time it will take for the waste to reach groundwater. Much of the article is also spent providing information on the types of tanks that were used to hold the waste as well as information on the cleanup.

Williams, Marla


This article looks at the fish hatchery efforts of the Yakama. The focus here is on a hatchery located in one of the former cooling ponds of a reactor at the Hanford site. It delves into the importance of fish to the Yakama and the problem of dwindling salmon numbers in the Columbia River. For instance, the hatchery salmon have a much more difficult time surviving in the river than wild populations. Criticism from environmentalists over the hatcheries and the Yakama response to this is also featured. Lastly, the partnership between the tribe and the Department of Energy is also discussed.

Ridolfi, Inc.


This report was drawn up in consultation with the Yakama tribe. The primary purpose of this is to voice the concerns of the tribe about the cleanup as well as allow them to become more involved in such efforts. The report is broken down into four sections. The first gives a background on the tribe, their use of the area, the Hanford Site, and how the potential risks were determined. The second section reviews the ethnographic methods used to obtain data and information from members of the tribe. The third section details how the Yakama utilize the area near Hanford and the potential ways in which members could become exposed to radiation. The last section describes how the data that has been compiled could be used by the Department of Energy for risk assessment projects. It also describes data that were not researched here, but could be in any future reports.

Department of Energy


This index on the Department of Energy’s Hanford website links to documents that involve or concern the Yakama tribe. The documents are comments, reviews, or actions taken by the tribe in regards to the site.
Alvarez, Robert

This short article is by a former advisor in the Department of Energy. His main concern here is the slow efforts taken to clean up the Hanford site. The author raises questions about the potential health problems that could arise from the waste at the Hanford site. He cites two previous studies, done by the CDC and EPA, which warn of these problems. He also mentions a report by the U.S. Geological Survey which details the effects of contaminated water on the salmon populations of the Columbia River. Finally, the efforts of the Yakama to get the government to act on this problem are briefly discussed.

Pitzke, Marc

This article looks at the Hanford problem in the wake of the incident at Fukushima. One of the main points of focus is on the health problems, both among humans and animals, which arose during the 1960s. For instance, one resident of a nearby town mapped all of the cases of diseases or complications involving infants or children. The article also gives a brief history of the site as a plutonium production plant. Then the extent of the radiation is discussed, such as people affected by iodine-131 that was blown downwind from the plant. Lastly, the cleanup efforts are briefly described and concerns are raised over one of the reactors, which is still active.

Cary, Annette

This article is detailing a project to collect interviews with people who were involved with the Manhattan Project in New Mexico and Washington. The project covers a wide range of people, from a Nez Perce elder to a physicist who worked at Hanford. Not only is the project meant to document the work that went on, it also delves into how outsiders, such as the Yakama tribe, were affected by the project.

Cary, Annette

This article talks about the concerns that some have brought before the U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board about the cleanup process. The main concern is that not all of the serious waste is going to be vitrified. In particular, the Department of Energy has no plans to do anything about the irradiated soil. An alternate method of disposal is also discussed. The proposal is to dump the radioactive waste in a deep geological repository.


This last article is the decision on a lawsuit over the health effects of the Hanford site. The first section of the decision details both the occupational history of the Hanford site and history of lawsuits. The next
section details the various defenses the defendants used to respond to the lawsuit. For instance, one argument was that even if the production was dangerous, the defendants should be exempt since they were engaging in work that was a public duty. The next section delves into whether any of the lawsuits fell outside of the statute of limitations. The fourth section details issues brought up concerning several pieces of evidence. The fifth section details the trial of an individual plaintiff over the thyroid problems they have suffered as a result of exposure to Hanford radiation. The final section gives a summary of the decisions made on each lawsuit.

**Nuclear Development in the Southwest**

Environmental Protection Agency


This is the EPA site dedicated to the cleanup efforts concerning the uranium exposure in the Navajo Nation. The front page gives some brief information on uranium mining on the reservation, but most of the information gives an overview of what the EPA has done to try and deal with this issue. PDFs of all reports since clean up began are provided free of charge. There are also tabs providing specific information on issues such as where abandoned mines and contaminated water sources are. Finally, detailed power points about the progress presented to the Navajo Nation.

Brugge, Doug and Rob Goble


This is a journal article written about uranium mining among the Navajo. The initial two sections deal with the history of uranium mining and health complications associated with it. The next section describes the condition of the tribe when mining began followed by descriptions of early studies researching the link between uranium and health problems. The article then details early efforts to address these hazards and discounts the alternative of tobacco being the source of the problem. Finally, the author details the efforts and challenges to passing legislation that would provide compensation to those compromised by uranium mining.

Kane, Jenny


This article is reporting that a mining company wants to begin new efforts to extract uranium ore from Navajo land. The first section of the article details the previous history of uranium mining in the Navajo Nation. It then moves into the complications that companies currently face over mining on tribal lands and details a new method of extraction that would be less hazardous. Finally, the cleanup effort and the reason why uranium mining in that region is so desirable are briefly touched on.
Iverson, Peter


This book largely documents the history of the Navajo from the early to mid-20th century. There are three short sections that do cover the uranium mining on the reservation. These can be found on pages 78-79, 160-161, and 224. The first section details the process that first allowed mining companies onto the land. The second section describes some of the opposition among the Navajo over the mining as well as the response of one supporter of the industry. Finally, the last section speculates about the future of mining as a profitable industry for the Navajo.

Seegmiller, Janet Burton


This article deals with the effects of atmospheric nuclear tests, especially in regards to Iron County, Utah. The initial section talks about the original concerns that residents had about the tests and the subsequent assurances by the Atomic Energy Commission that they were perfectly safe from harm. It then details the effects these tests had on Iron County, not only in terms of the residents’ health, but also in terms of the health of farm animals and crops. Specific examples are given to highlight just how serious the problem was. The final section details the legal battles over compensation and the ultimate passing of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

University of Nevada Las Vegas


This site has a wealth of information on the nuclear testing that was undertaken in Nevada. Run by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas the project is meant to document and share the first hand experiences of the tests and subsequent effects on various communities. The first tab provides a chronology of tests, giving the name of each bomb and the year it was detonated in. The second tab links to lists of people interviewed for the project who are divided up based on their relationship to the testing. Each individual has the audio and a PDF transcription of their interview. The last tab also some video interviews grouped into specific groups. These groups deal with how interviewees view the land that was tested on in relation to themselves and society.

Lippman, Thomas W.


This article discusses the effects of the nuclear testing on some of those who lived downwind from the site. Unlike previous entries, this one does not really focus too much on the history of the Nevada Test Site. Instead it focuses on individuals and the people who lived for a decade unaware of the hazards surrounding them. The first third of the article gives the specific example of someone in Utah who lived a healthy and normal life, yet still died of cancer at the age of 28. The article then goes on to discuss the anger of many of those who lived downwind. They feel that the compensation provided by the government is inadequate considering the pain that was knowingly inflicted upon them. Lastly, those efforts of the government to provide support and the requirements to receive compensation are touched on.
Kuletz, Valerie K.


This book analyzes the relationship between the nuclear science industry and communities centered in the Southwest, in particular Native American tribes. One point that is discussed is the conflict between the industries exploitation of the land and these tribes’ conception and connection to this area. For instance, the industry viewed Southern Nevada and a desolate and isolated area while several tribes viewed an integral part of their traditional subsistence patterns. The second point is that Native American tribes are often overlooked in the discussions of nuclear waste and testing in the Southwest. As an example, in one section the author discusses how in all of the talk about downwinders, Native Americans are rarely mentioned as having been physically affected by the detonations at the Nevada Test Site. Overall, this is a book that can provide critical information on an overlooked issue in this country.

United States Department of Justice


This is the website for the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. The initial section of the page details who is eligible to receive compensation under this act and provides contact information. The next section provides a description of why the act was passed, what the purpose of the Act is, and what types of compensation are available to those affected by radiation. Then a listing of the affected areas covered and the Act’s relationship to other programs and pieces of legislation is discussed. Finally, the site provides links to pertinent documents and updates that affect the status of the Act.

Klauk, Erin


This site is a useful database on uranium mining among the Navajo and on the Navajo Nation in general. On the front page there is a short introduction about the mining followed by a list of page links. Each page is dedicated to a particular topic, such as geology or the environmental impact of uranium mining, pertinent to the Navajo tribe, Navajo Nation, or uranium mining. Once a page is clicked on, the reader is presented with a discussion about that page’s specific topic. The most useful portion, however, is at the bottom of each page where the author provides links to articles or other websites. These links generally give more thorough discussions about issues central to uranium mining than what the author can provide on their site. Overall, this is a source is most useful as a connecting hub to the diverse sites dedicated to the effects of uranium mining on the Navajo.

Fehner, Terrence R. and F.G. Gosling


This article details the development of the Nevada Test Site. Although the focus is not on the nuclear tests themselves, it does provide an insight into how the nuclear program came about and how so many people could be put in harm’s way. The first section explores the earlier history of the area, from Native American presence, through to the founding of Las Vegas, and finally to the site’s use for non-nuclear weapons testing. The article notes the prevailing view that the area the test site is in was desolate and
largely uninhabited. The second section discusses the history of nuclear physics from the initial
discoveries of the neutron and fission until the harnessing of nuclear energy after World War II. The third
section details the debate over where nuclear tests should be undertaken, whether on an island in the
Pacific or in the Continental United States. One of the factors in the decision making process that is
discussed is the pressure that the Cold War put on the U.S. The next section then goes into the efforts to
acquire land for the Nevada Test Site from the Air Force and the subsequent release of information about
the planned tests to the public. The fifth section discusses the preparations made for the tests, the first on-
site detonations, and various reactions to the tests. Finally, the last section discusses the legacy of the
Nevada Test Site, from its permanent use as a weapons test site to acknowledging the negative
consequences these tests had on the surrounding environment and populace. Overall, this is an excellent
article that helps provide context and background to the nuclear tests that affected many people in the
Southwest.

Native American Boarding Schools

BrokenClaw

18, 2013.

This site has a contemporary reflection on Native American education. In particular the focus is on
“Gravy U,” formally known as the Pawnee Industrial School. Most of the page is spent talking about the
spaces in which Pawnee children once were educated and formed new identities. The descriptions are
often interspersed with memories of the school from the author’s father, who had attended the school
when it was still open. The feelings of the father, who has fond memories of this period, underline some of
the complex emotions associated with previous attempts at educating Native Americans. The author ends
the article by noting the schools current use as part of the campus of the tribally run Pawnee Nation
College.

Marr, Carolyn J.

Assimilation Through Education: Indian Boarding Schools in the Pacific Northwest.

This site is partly useful for knowledge about the boarding schools, particularly in the Pacific Northwest.
The first section goes through how the boarding schools started and what their goals were. There is also
a brief description of the development of the system in the Northwest. The second section briefly describes
the development of mission schooling in the Northwest, with particular focus on the Tulalip Indian
School. After a section about Federal boarding schools there is a lengthy discussion of one type of
schedule implemented at these schools. This section also talks about what exactly pupils were being
educated in. The fifth section reflects on the negatives and positives of the system as well as providing
some reflections by people who had attended a boarding school. Finally, there is sample schedule of the
routine that students would have to go through each day.

Bear, Charla

2008 American Indian Boarding Schools Haunt Many.

This NPR story focuses much more on the effects of the methods of education and punishment in the
boarding schools. The first describes the philosophy and founding of the boarding schools as well as the
psychological effects it had on parents of children forced to attend them. The article then goes on to
discuss the efforts to assimilate native children and using the experience of one former pupil as an
example of the result. Next is discussed the content of the curriculum and the types of punishment handed
out to students who expressed their culture. The fourth section details how the past affect contemporary
Native education. In particular, they talk about how Sherman Indian High School is under threat of
closer because of its previous role as a boarding school. Lastly, there are sections containing quotes from
those involved in the system or in positions of authority which note the inefficiencies and racist ideologies
behind the boarding school system.

King, Marsha

2008 Tribes Confront Painful Legacy of Indian Boarding Schools.
http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2004161238_boardingschool03m.html, accessed September 18,
2013.

This article is more a look at the effects of the boarding school system. Although the first and third
sections do give some history, the majority is spent exploring the memories and influence the schools had
on those who attended. In particular it examines how the discipline and isolation from families is a
possible source for a number of the social problems facing Native American individuals. One example
that is discussed in detail is a family that has discovered that the plague of harsh child discipline was
probably the result of the experience that the grandmother had at a boarding school. The last sections
talk about the process that a number of Native Americans are going through to heal the wounds from this
period.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Office.

These reports are a very useful source for understanding the assimilation process in the United States.
Compiled between the 1870s and the 1930s, these reports are written by those who were either in charge
of or involved with the administration of Native American tribes and reservations. One of the most
frequently discussed topics in these reports is the efforts to educate and civilize those living on the
reservations. One of the good things about these reports is that they specify which reservation each report
comes from. This gives the reader a broad view of the development of Native American education across
the country during the boarding school period. Secondly, those who wrote these reports did not really
temper their views of Native Americans and the purpose of their education. This gives the reader a clear
understanding of just what the United States wanted to accomplish with the boarding schools.

Public Broadcasting System

2006 Indian Country Diaries: Indian Boarding Schools.

This webpage provides a history of the Federal efforts to educate Native Americans. The initial section
details the anxiety after the Civil War over what to do with the Native Americans and the decision to use
education as a means to assimilate them. It then goes into the first attempt, and failure, at this with the
day schools as well as the conception of the boarding schools by Richard Pratt. The third section
discusses the success of the first boarding school and the subsequent spread of this system to the West.
Then the site goes into the negative experiences pupils who attended these schools experienced and
statistics regarding the amount Native Americans who went through the system. Finally, positive
experiences that some pupils had are also discussed to underscore the varied role Federal education had in the conception of Native American identity. There is also a link to a map which shows where all of the boarding schools were located.

Adams, David Wallace


This book is very useful in understanding the role of Native American education played in this country and its effects on the tribes. The first major section discusses the changing views of the assimilation of Native Americans, ranging from a means of land acquisition to being the instrument of civilization. The second section details the development of the education system as well as the experiences and lives of students at these schools. The third section discusses the varied responses, divided between those who resisted and those who did not, tribes had toward boarding schools. Finally, the last section details the ultimate effects that the education had on the identities of students and the culture of the tribes.

**Ghost Dance Dress Verification**

Mooney, James


This book was, and probably still is, the best source on the Ghost Dance. Written contemporary to the movement, it provides a wealth of information especially in regards to the Plains tribes. The initial sections examine and reflect on previous prophetic movements among Native Americans, such as the Shawnee uprising under Tecumseh during the early-19th century. The next sections are dedicated to the development of the Ghost Dance west of the Rockies until its spread to the Southern Plains. The next section is divided between providing a description of the ceremony and its composition as well as a discussion of similar religious movements among non-native groups. Finally, the last section is dedicated to short ethnographies of prominent Ghost Dance tribes and descriptions of the songs they sung during its performance.

Murie, James R.


This article is useful for understanding Pawnee organizational structure overall. Most of the paper is spent discussing the regalia and ceremonies of the various warrior and doctors societies. However, between pages 630 and 636 there is a lengthy discussion about the Pawnee Ghost Dance. The author covers the origins of the movement among the tribe, the popularity that it gained, and the role the United States had in its development.

Kroeber, Alfred L.


This book by Alfred Kroeber is useful in terms of the material culture of the Ghost Dance among the Arapaho. Although the book is devoted to Arapaho religion overall, it is the final section which is most useful. Here the author provides descriptions and analyzes of various regalia used in the dance, ranging
from headdresses to belts. Furthermore, Kroeber also provides sketches of each of these objects. The reader, then, is given a sense of the symbolism and stylistic customs of the Arapaho Ghost Dance.

Lesser, Alexander


This article takes a look at the cultural effects of the Ghost Dance. The author begins by analyzing James Mooney’s book. Although he does not openly criticize, he implies that a key aspect of the movement was overlooked. This is where the author’s discussion begins, primarily focusing on the Pawnee. He sets the stage by briefly discussing the effects the western expansion of settlers had on Native life. Then he goes into a lengthy description of the traditional religion of the Pawnee and its status around the time of the arrival of the Ghost Dance. Finally, the last section analyzes the effects the Ghost Dance had on traditional ceremonies and religious societies.

Kroeber, Alfred L.


While this book does not deal with the Ghost Dance, it still provides useful information in regards to the dress. The focus is on the men’s societies that took part in some of the religious ceremonies of the Arapaho, in particular the Sun Dance. The author discusses in depth the composition, role in ceremonies, paint schemes, and regalia for these societies during the ceremony. Why this is important is that it helped determine the use of the dress. None of the paint schemes discussed, in particular, matched the dress.

Dorsey, George A.

1903 The Arapaho Sun Dance; The Ceremony of the Offerings Lodge. Chicago: Field Museum Publications.

Like the previous entry, this book has little to do with the Ghost Dance. Here is presented a comprehensive work on the Sun Dance ceremony. The work covered in here is based on two performances, in 1901 and 1902, attended by George A. Dorsey. The book goes into detail about the preparations, rituals, regalia, and symbolism important to the ceremony. There is also a section at the end which goes into greater detail about a few of the rituals, such as the games children play during the ceremony. Of greatest importance, though, are the photos which establish the reuse of Ghost Dance materials in the Sun Dance.

Kavanagh, Thomas W.


This website details the alternative hypothesis for the dress’s use. It is largely composed of text with references to some of the works presented here. There are also photos to complement some of the textual evidence.
Relevant research articles and books by Alaka Wali, co-curator of the exhibit

If you are interested in Alaka Wali’s research that speaks to the issues raised in the exhibit, please see the following:


