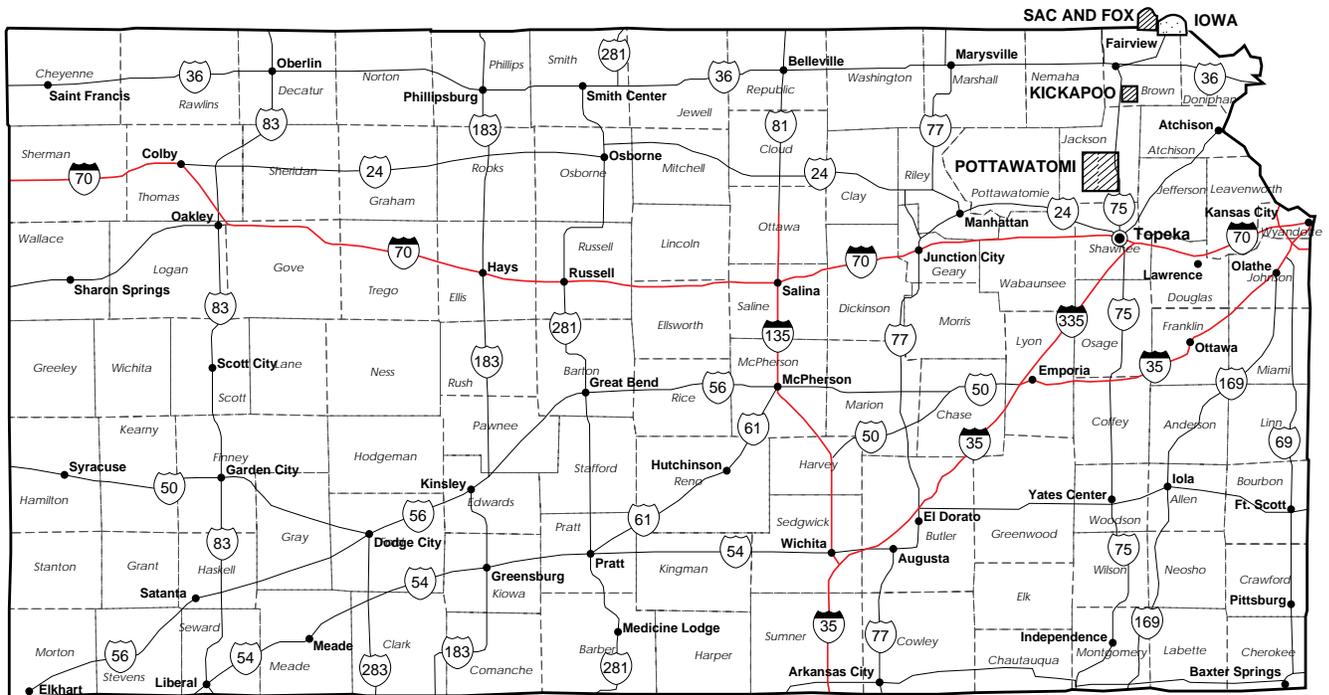


KANSAS



Iowa Reservation

Federal reservation
Richardson County, Nebraska & Brown County, Kansas

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska

Route 1, Box 58A
White Cloud, KS 66094
(913) 595-3258
Fax: 595-6610

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Total area | 1,618.7 acres |
| High school graduate or higher | 81.4% |
| Per capita income | \$6,336 |
| Total labor force | 147 |
| Unemployment rate | 22.0% |
| Total reservation population | 327 |
| Tribal enrollment | 2,147 |

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Iowa Tribe's Reservation straddles two states. The 2,100-acre reservation is located in northeastern Kansas in Brown and Doniplan counties and in the southeastern corner of Nebraska in Richardson County. In Kansas the Tribe owns 947.63 acres, and 181.01 acres of individual allotments. In Nebraska it owns 280 acres of tribal lands and 210.06 acres of individual allotments.

Tribal headquarters are located three miles east of Horton, Kansas, on State Highway 36.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Iowa Indians speak Chiwere, a Siouan language. They are closely related to the Winnebago, Ojibwa, and Missouri Tribes, whose combined aboriginal lands were located on the Mississippi River along the Upper Iowa River. In the mid-1700s, the Iowa peoples moved into the area along the Mississippi between the Iowa and Des Moines Rivers. The Iowa Nation signed numerous treaties with the United States, often in association with neighboring tribes, including the Sac and Fox of Missouri Tribe. The treaties of 1816,

1824, 1825, 1830, 1836, 1837, 1838, were all treaties of land cession. The original Iowa Reservation was established by Treaty of 1836, only to be reduced by the treaties of May 17, 1854 and March 6, 1861. The 1854 treaty ceded a portion of the reservation for the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indian Tribe. Both of these tribes ceded the majority of their adjoining reservation to the United States in 1861. Around the end of the Civil War, the Iowa Tribe was separated into two divisions; one group moved to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) and became the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma. The Iowa Reservation was allotted in 1885 and in 1887 with surplus lands sold in the 1890s. The remaining lands, which approximated 1,500 acres in the late 1980s, have been increased under the tribe's program of land acquisitions. In 1995, the BIA indicated that there were 1,618.7 acres of Iowa tribal lands in trust status.

GOVERNMENT

The Iowa Tribe is organized and chartered under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Its constitution and bylaws were adopted on November 6, 1978. The Executive Committee is the governing body of the tribe. It consists of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and one member; each serves a three-year term.

ECONOMY AGRICULTURE

The Iowa Tribe's economy is primarily agricultural based. According to one source, the Iowa Tribe owns and operates a farm and a dairy herd. In addition, it operates the Flaky Mills, a grain processing plant, and the Ioway Nation Grain Company, a grain elevator, both located in Craig, Missouri.

GAMING

The Iowa Tribal Bingo is a tribal enterprise. The bingo includes a restaurant.

SERVICES

There is a gas station and tire shop, and a fire station.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Missouri River runs through the reservation, making for hunting and fishing opportunities with permission from the tribe, if one is not a member. Small game include turkey, whitetail deer, rabbits, quail, and pheasants. The All Encampment Pow Wow, an inter-tribal event, takes place annually in September. The Chief White Cloud Rodeo is also held annually in June.

Kickapoo Reservation

Federal reservation
Kickapoo
Brown County, KS
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas
P.O. Box 271
Horton, KS 66349
(913) 486-2131
Fax: 486-2801

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Total area | 4,879.03 acres |
| Tribally owned | 1671.96 acres |
| Other | 1 acre |
| High school graduate or higher | 71.7% |
| Per capita income | \$4,831 |
| Total labor force | 350 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.6% |
| Total reservation population | 478 |
| Tribal enrollment | 326 |

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Kickapoo Reservation is located in the far northeastern part of Kansas, along the Delaware River on State Highway 75. This 4,879-acre reservation is checkerboarded with non-Indian lands as a result of allotments that began as early as the 1830s. Tribal headquarters are located about six miles west of Horton, Kansas.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Linguistically the Kickapoo are related to the Sac and Fox Tribes. In the early 1700s the Kickapoo were pushed out of the St. Lawrence River Valley into Wisconsin. By the 1800s they were occupying southern Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1809 and 1819 they ceded their lands in Illinois to the United States and relocated to Missouri. White encroachment on their Missouri lands found them petitioning the government for lands in Kansas in the 1830s. In 1852, a large group of Kickapoo moved to Mexico and have become known as the Mexican Kickapoo. By 1873 many Kickapoo had returned to the United States, to Oklahoma and the Kansas Reservation; others remained in Chichucha, Mexico. The original reservation consisted of 19,200 acres. It was allotted to 237 tribal members. Kickapoo lands in Missouri were ceded to the United States for 768,000 acres in northeastern Kansas in 1832. In 1854 another 618,00 acres were ceded to the United States. In the Treaty of June 28, 1862 Kickapoo lands were allotted to 351 individuals creating a checkerboard area.

GOVERNMENT

The Kickapoo Tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Their constitution and bylaws were adopted. February 1937. The governing body consists of a tribal council of seven members. The council elects officers from its membership. The Kickapoo Government has a tribal court, law enforcement department, and an administrative department.

ECONOMY

The economy is agriculturally based, in that revenues are derived from the leasing of agricultural lands and from a tribal farming operation. This farm raises crops such as wheat, corn, soybeans, and milo. The largest employers on the reservation are the tribal government and the schools.

SERVICES

The Kickapoo Trading Post, owned by the tribe, is also a gas station/convenience store. A tire shop is nearby.

GAMING

The Kickapoo Tribe plans to open a casino before the end of 1995.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Annual Kickapoo Pow Wow takes place the third weekend in July. Fishing and camping are available at the nearby Delaware River; the tribal headquarters should be contacted for fee schedules.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribal community has a tribal administrative building, a community center, youth center, and a Health clinic. Students (K-12) attend the tribal contract school. The water and sewer system is owned by the tribe. Electricity is provided by the Brown Achison Electric Company. Propane is supplied locally. United Telephone from Kansas City is the telephone company servicing the reservation. Federal Express and UPS offer one-day delivery.

Prairie Band Potawatomi Reservation

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Federal reservation | |
| Potawatomi Tribe | |
| Jackson County, KS | |
| Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribe of Kansas | |
| Route 2, Box 50A | |
| Mayetta, KS 66509 | |
| (913) 966-2255 | |
| Fax: 966-2144 | |
| Total area | 22,764.09 acres |
| Tribal owned | 2,947.13 acres |
| Individually-owned: | 19,816 acres |
| High school graduate or higher | 62.8% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 02.1% |
| Per capita income | \$4,846 |
| Total labor force | 313 |
| Unemployment rate | 16.0% |
| Total reservation population | 1,079 |
| Tribal enrollment | 4,000 |

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians Reservation is located in northeastern Kansas, about 20 miles north of Topeka and 80 miles northwest of Kansas City. The reservation was established by Executive Order in 1864 after the band had migrated to the region from the southern Great Lakes area in 1847. By 1895, the Dawes Act of 1887 had forced nearly all of the tribal members to accept individual allotments. By the 1960s, only about 20 percent of the tribe's former eleven-by-eleven-mile land base remained in Indian hands, with much of this remainder belonging to absentee Potawatomi who leased their allotments to non-Indians.

By the late 1970s, tribal land holdings totaled only 890 acres, or little more than one percent of the original reservation. Nevertheless, approximately 20 percent of the former reservation had been returned to Indian hands by 1977, though mostly in non-contiguous allotments. Moreover, the tribe has been working on expanding its land base, purchasing 1,500 acres of its former land in 1982, for instance. Today about 60 percent of the reservation area remains in non-Indian hands, with tribal lands arranged in a checkerboard pattern.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Prairie Band of Potawatomi has its roots in the southern Great Lakes region. The band's ancestors were forcibly removed from northern Indiana beginning in 1838. The forced emigration, which eventually brought the band to Jackson County in northeastern Kansas, was dubbed the "Trail of Death" because so many Indians died along the way and were buried in unmarked graves by the roadside.

The tribe fiercely resisted the Dawes Act of 1887 which all but decimated the tribal land base. For the first part of the 20th century, the Potawatomi subsisted on farming, hunting and trapping, wage labor, and the leasing of their lands. The band suffered greatly during the Great Depression and the accompanying drought during the 1930s. During this period, the tribal government acted as little more than an advisory council to the BIA superintendent, while also pursuing land claims against the U.S. Government.

In August of 1953, the tribe was singled out for termination. Due to the intense opposition of the tribal leadership, in solidarity with the neighboring Kansas Kickapoo, the Kansas tribes escaped this fate. This successful opposition set a precedent for continuing tribal activism which, by the early 1970s, saw many of the Prairie Band enmeshed in local and national Indian affairs such as the fight for state approval for hunting and fishing rights. In 1972, in response to the tribe's activism and increasing factionalism, the BIA suspended the band's constitution and placed it under its direct control. In 1976 the band was finally able to adopt a new constitution and seat a new tribal council.

Economic opportunities on the reservation have remained rather limited over the past three decades, with bingo serving as a major tribal enterprise since the late 1980s. Otherwise, land leasing, along with federal and BIA grants and contracts, furnish the bulk of the band's revenues. Culturally, the Prairie Band remains rather traditional, with a significant proportion of the members fluent in the native language and most members participating in either the Drum Religion or the Native American Church.

GOVERNMENT

The band rejected the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. After defeating the government's attempt to terminate them, the membership ratified a modernized constitution in 1961. In 1976, after the end of BIA intervention, the band adopted its new constitution and established a new tribal council. The council is composed of seven members who are elected to staggered four-year terms. Officers include a chairperson and vice-chairperson. The tribe also maintains its own tribal court system.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Tribal lands include approximately 3,000 acres presently under cultivation. Primary crops consist of hay and pasture. Additionally, significant acreage is leased to outside agricultural interests, providing considerable annual revenues. The band is also considering introducing buffalo to some of its pasture lands.

CONSTRUCTION

The band owns some heavy equipment including machinery for earth-moving and excavation. And there is a tribal road maintenance department which currently employs five tribal members.

FISHERIES

There are several small ponds on the reservation which provide good recreational fishing opportunities.

FORESTRY

Reservation lands include a modest amount of timber, none of which is considered viable for commercial development.

GAMING

The band operates the Potawatomi Bingo establishment, a facility which features 13 weekly programs of high-stakes bingo. Aside from the tribal government, this enterprise serves as the largest single employment source on the reservation, presently employing about 56 people and generating healthy annual revenues. The tribe has long had plans for expansion of the facility into a Class III operation. These plans resulted in the 1992 signing of a state gaming compact with the governor, a move which was subsequently voided by the state Supreme Court. At present, the federal suit filed by the band in response to the state's action is still pending.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government is the largest source of employment on the reservation, providing work for over 100 people within its various departments; these include Administration, Childcare, Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation, the tribal road crew, and others.

MINING

During the early 1970s, there was limited natural gas development on tribal lands, though that activity has for the time being discontinued. The potential for renewed development remains possible.

SERVICES

Tribal businesses include three smoke shop/gas stations, a gardening shop, and a hunting preserve.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribal hunting preserve is quite popular amongst the region's hunters. Bingo is also a major attraction for outside visitors. Additionally, the band hosts a number of pow wows and ceremonies each year, some of which are open to outsiders.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 75 (north-south) provides the primary road access to the reservation. Commercial air service is available in both Topeka (20 miles away) and Kansas City (80 miles). Commercial bus service is available in Topeka, while commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly. Commercial and freight rail lines are available in Kansas City. As for water routes, the Little Soldier and Big Soldier Creeks link tribal lands with the Kansas River.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center with meeting rooms, a library, a seniors center, childcare, and a gymnasium. Electricity is provided through Kansas Power & Light, the Brown-Atchison Cooperative, and Kaw Valley Electric Company. Propane service is furnished through a local distributor. Water service is provided through the rural water system, while a system of lagoons provides sewer service. AT&T supplies local telephone service. The tribe runs a Head Start program, while older students attend the Mayetta and Hoyt Public Schools. There is also a college in Topeka attended by tribal members. Finally, health care is provided through the IHS Clinic in Holton, with more serious problems referred to hospitals and doctors in Topeka.

Sac and Fox Reservation

Federal reservation

Sac and Fox

Brown County, KS and Richardson County, NE

Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri

R.R.1, Box 60

Reserve, Kansas 66434

(913) 742-7471

Fax: 742-3785

Total Area 7924 acres

Allotted 80 acres

High School graduate or higher 50.0%

Per capita income \$2774

Total labor force 12

Total reservation population 162

Tribal enrollment 300

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Sac and Fox Reservation is located three miles south of the Nebraska/Kansas border, near the Missouri River, off U.S. Highway 73. Sac and Fox territory stretches across the border into Nebraska, with the western boundary adjoining the Iowa Nation of Kansas and Nebraska Reservation. The reservation was established under treaty in 1861 and originally contained nearly 8,000 acres in 131 allotments. The vast majority (close to 99 percent) of that land has been alienated from Indian ownership since that time, with the remaining Indian lands now scattered throughout the non-Indian community of the region.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Sac and Fox are closely related to the Chippewa and speak an Algonquian-based language. They traditionally lived in villages and subsisted primarily on farming during the growing season and hunting herds of buffalo during other times. The tribe once inhabited regions of New England, then migrated west to the Green Bay area of what is now Wisconsin. There they first encountered European settlers in about 1635 in the form of French trappers and traders. The two tribes (the Sac and the Fox) joined together in a political alliance in 1734. Feeling the pressure of encroachment by settlers, the tribes began moving south and west, fighting a war to preserve tribal lands in Illinois along the way.

By 1842, the Sac and Fox had ceded most of their lands in Iowa for a piece of territory in Kansas. Within 25 years, most of the Kansas land had been forcibly ceded as well, and the tribes moved down into Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). Eventually, a small band of tribe members returned to Iowa and Kansas, taking up land in severalty in 1889 and selling surplus territories to the U.S. government.

Today tribal members rely on agriculture-related pursuits for a large portion of their income, as well as upon government grants and contracts. Remnants of their traditional culture may still be seen in their highly regarded beadwork, silverwork, and weaving.

GOVERNMENT

The Sac and Fox tribal government is administered by a five-member Tribal Council whose members are elected to staggered one-year terms. The tribe adopted its constitution and bylaws in 1937, ratifying its charter that same year. The constitution was written and established under provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture forms the main portion of the tribe's economic base. 450 acres of tribally affiliated lands are currently under lease for farming activities.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Approximately 20 tribal members are employed at the present time through various departments of the tribal government. Federal contracts and grants constitute the primary source of revenue for the Sac and Fox.

SERVICES

The tribe operates the Sac & Fox Tradin' Post—a smokeshop and gas station— along with the Red Earth Cafe. These enterprises employ a total of about eight tribal members.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The state-run Iowa Sac and Fox Mission Museum is popular with visitors, featuring a wide array of tribal artifacts.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 73 runs directly through the reservation, providing the primary road access from the outside. The nearest full-service airports are located in Kansas City and Topeka, while St. Joseph, Missouri (about 40 miles away) offers regional air service. Commercial bus service is available in Hiawatha, nine miles from the reservation. Commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center at its tribal offices in Reserve. Electricity is provided by the regional utility to individual residences. Propane is available through local distributors. Water service is furnished through the rural water system and supplemented by wells. Sewer service is provided through individual septic tanks for each residence. Telephone service is supplied by United Telephone Company. Health care is provided through an Indian Health Service

