

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005SPEECH OF
HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4568) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, as the House considers our fiscal year 2005 appropriations measure for the Department of the Interior, I rise to draw the House's attention to Haskell Indian Nations University, which is located in Lawrence, Kansas, within my congressional district.

Funded through the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, Haskell was authorized by Congress, in partial fulfillment of treaty and trust obligations, to provide higher education to federally recognized tribal members. Haskell seeks to achieve this goal through the provision of tuition-free education, culturally sensitive curricula, innovative services and a commitment to academic excellence. Haskell

has a program participation agreement with the U.S. Department of Education for eligible students to receive Pell Grants and other federal aid, such as direct student loans. This land grant institution is an intertribal university serving approximately 1,000 students representing 160 tribes from 30 states.

Unfortunately, however, federal support for Haskell has not kept pace with its obligations. Since 1993, Haskell's overall funding allocation has risen by only 27 percent, while the institution has made the transition from a junior college to a 4-year university, with its first baccalaureate degrees granted in 1997.

This table depicts Haskell's funding history over the past 10 years:

EXPENDITURES (TOTAL OBLIGATIONS) AT END OF FISCAL YEAR

Fiscal year	Allocation	Total	Personnel	Program
1993	\$7,167,553	\$7,180,049.45	\$5,943,985.00	\$1,236,064.45
1994	7,306,000	6,955,104.47	6,011,310.13	943,794.34
1995	7,511,380	7,537,328.30	5,866,751.23	1,670,577.07
1996	7,506,000	7,509,996.36	6,125,067.59	1,384,928.77
1997	7,924,500	7,889,782.31	6,276,850.36	1,612,931.95
1998	8,107,000	8,183,821.97	6,305,264.51	1,878,557.46
1999	8,267,000	8,195,109.40	6,877,615.69	1,317,493.71
2000	8,611,000	8,718,986.20	7,472,113.79	1,246,872.41
2001	8,776,649	8,756,727.25	7,748,714.10	1,008,013.15
2002	9,050,100	8,797,514.95	7,679,254.41	1,118,260.54
2003	9,141,100	9,017,657.02	7,887,447.54	1,130,209.48

Mr. Chairman, while Congress traditionally has not provided line item allocations of funds for institutions administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I hope that a review of these statistics will bring to the attention of the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget the need to significantly enhance Haskell's funding levels in the upcoming fiscal year.

Haskell has a unique and compelling history. Twenty-two American Indian children entered the doors of a new school in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1884 to begin an educational program that focused on agricultural education in grades one through five. Today, Haskell continues to serve the educational needs of American Indian and Alaska Native people from across the United States. For more than 117 years, American Indians and Alaska Natives have been sending their children to Haskell, and Haskell has responded by offering innovative curricula oriented toward American Indian/Alaska Native cultures.

The doors to Haskell officially opened under the name of the United States Indian Industrial Training School. Enrollment quickly increased from its original 22 to over 400 students within one semester's time. The early trades for boys included tailoring, wagon making, blacksmithing, harness making, painting, shoe making, and farming. Girls studied cooking, sewing and homemaking. Most of the students' food was produced on the Haskell farm, and students were expected to participate in various industrial duties.

Ten years passed before the school expanded its academic training beyond the elementary grades. A "normal school" was added because teachers were needed in the students' home communities. The commercial department, the predecessor of the business department, opened in 1895 with five typewriters. It is believed that the first touch-typing class in Kansas was taught at Haskell.

By 1927, high school classes were accredited by the state of Kansas, and Haskell began offering post high school courses in a variety of areas. Part of Haskell's attraction was not only its post high school curriculum

but also its success in athletics. Haskell football teams in the early 1900's to the 1930's are legendary. And even after the 1930s, when the emphasis on football began to decrease, athletics remained a high priority to Haskell students and alumni. Today, Haskell continues to pay tribute to great athletes by serving as the home of the American Indian Athletic Hall of Fame.

Industrial training became an important part of the curriculum in the early 1930s, and by 1935 Haskell began to evolve into a post high school, vocational-technical institution. Gradually, the secondary program was phased out, and the last high school class graduated in 1965.

In 1970, Haskell began offering a junior college curriculum and became Haskell Indian Junior College. In 1992 the National Haskell Board of Regents recommended a new name to reflect its vision for Haskell as a national center for Indian education, research, and cultural preservation. In 1993, the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior approved the change, and Haskell became "Haskell Indian Nations University."

Mr. Chairman, today, Haskell has an average enrollment of over 1,000 students each semester. Students represent federally recognized tribes from across the United States and are as culturally diverse as imaginable. Students select programs that will prepare them to enter baccalaureate programs in elementary teacher education, American Indian studies, business administration, and environmental science; to transfer to another baccalaureate degree-granting institution; or to enter directly into employment. Haskell continues to integrate American Indian/Alaska Native culture into all its curricula. This focus of the curriculum, besides its intertribal constituency and federal support through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, makes Haskell unique and provides exciting challenges which the Federal Government must assist them further in meeting in the years ahead.

CORRECTING PREVIOUS
STATEMENT ON GOLDEN TEMPLE**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month I made a statement congratulating the Council of Khalistan on its commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the massacre of Sikhs at the Golden Temple in June 1984. At that time, I intended to insert the Council of Khalistan's flyer into the RECORD. I even said that I was including it in the RECORD. Somehow, it did not get included. Therefore, I would like to place it in the RECORD at this time.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GOLDEN TEMPLE
MASSACRE, JUNE 3-6, 1984SIKHS MUST HAVE FREEDOM IN SOVEREIGN
HOMELAND

"If the Indian government attacks the Golden Temple, it will lay the foundation stone of Khalistan."—Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

From June 3 throughout 6, 1984, the Indian government brutally invaded the Golden Temple and 150 other Gurdwaras around Punjab. Over 20,000 people were killed in these attacks, including such Sikh leaders as Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who was the strongest spokesman for Sikh rights and Sikh freedom. More than 100 young boys, ages 8 to 13, were taken outside into the courtyard and asked whether they supported Khalistan, the independent Sikh homeland. When they answered with the Sikh religious incantation "Bole So Nihal," they were summarily shot to death. The Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh scripture, handwritten in the time of the ten Sikh Gurus, was shot full of bullet holes by the Indian military. Sant Bhindranwale warned that if the Indian government invaded the Golden Temple, it would "lay the foundation stone for Khalistan" and it did.

HOW CAN THIS HAPPEN IN A DEMOCRACY?

"The Indian government, all the time they boast that they are democratic, that they are secular. They have nothing to do with a