Titile VII — Indian, Native Hawaiian, And Alaska Native Education

SEC. 7101. STATEMENT OF POLICY.
It is the policy of the United States to fulfill the Federal Government’s unique and continuing trust relationship with and responsibility to the Indian people for the education of Indian children. The Federal Government will continue to work with local educational agencies, Indian tribes and organizations, postsecondary institutions, and other entities toward the goal of ensuring that programs that serve Indian children are of the highest quality and provide for not only the basic elementary and secondary educational needs, but also the unique educational and culturally related academic needs of these children.

Chinook Nation Children have taken part in Title VII Indian Education since it was first enacted in 1972.

South Bend students to display Indian artwork

Chauncey Davis Elementary’s Indian Education students in grades four through six participated in a Native American formline art project.

The students learned about Northwest Coastal art and they were also introduced to the old Chinook Jargon.

The project was completed under the direction of Charles Funk, artist; Kristi Huber, sixth grade teacher at Chauncey; and Gary Johnson, Indian Education Director for the South Bend School District.

The five paintings included:
- Thunderbird (ba ness or madra): The grandfather to the Chinook Nation is a symbol of all the great things of the coast culture.
- Wolf (ilaa): The Wolf is a protector of the coast culture.
- Seal (vi): The Seal is a symbol of love and peace.
- Raven (naa): The Raven is a symbol of healing and peace.
- Otter (ya): The Otter is a symbol of the river culture.

The five paintings are highly prized and are often used in ceremonies.