

his services in providing for the injured and his family. Since such an offense is against the tribe as well, we sometimes exact an additional penalty for the tribe in the form of community work. Is not this better than merely exacting a fine or imposing a jail sentence? We think so.

If our pueblos were focal points of social disorder, crime, and violence it would mean that our traditional system of social control was no longer effective, and we would perhaps be more receptive to the innovations proposed in S. 1843—but such is not the case. The crime rate per 1,000 population in our pueblos is 54—it is 51 per 1,000 in urban United States (1966). Our rate is less than one-third the rate for all Indians under the Albuquerque area office (177 per 1,000). These statistics, we believe, reflect the fact that we are doing almost as well as urban America at a very small fraction of the cost—in fact, if we had the funds with which to provide police protection and social services of the type provided in most American cities our crime rate would be far below the present level and, we are convinced, far below urban levels.

It is our urgent request that S. 1843 be amended to exclude the pueblos of New Mexico from the provisions of titles I and II. Or, if the Congress is unwilling to make such exclusion, we urge that the provisions of the subject titles I and II be applicable only to those tribes and pueblos which consent to their application in a referendum called for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior.

Protection of the rights of individual citizens is part of the American system of government, and we as Pueblo Indians are in full agreement with our national objectives. But there is more than one way of attaining that goal; we have a traditional way that has proven effective since long before the white man came to these shores, and we wish to continue its use within our own communities.

We believe that the American system includes the right of its people to be different from the majority if they so desire, provided that being different does not violate the rights of their fellow citizens. We conform willingly to National, State, and municipal rules and procedures outside our pueblos; we ask only that we be permitted to follow our own procedures within our extended pueblo families. They are part of our private lives as Indians.

In closing, I wish merely to add that we of the Pueblos of New Mexico heartily subscribe to the provisions of titles III, IV, V, and VI of S. 1843 and particularly title III. We believe that the proposed amendment to Public Law 280 to require Indian consent before a State may take over criminal and/or civil jurisdiction is long overdue and recommend its adoption at an early date. When adopted, this will serve to erase some of the fears the Indian people now have.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, Mr. Montoya, you desire to have the resolutions which are attached to this statement made a part of the record?

Mr. MONTOKA. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless there is objection, that will be done.

(The resolutions accompanying Mr. Montoya's prepared statement follow:)