

Dr. Svingen, looked at the information and they determined that about a 1,054 burial items would, in fact, be returned. Since that time, however, I have heard and seen letters, memos, conversations from the Historical Society, stating that 10,000 or more or all of the burial goods may, in fact, be returned, and I have always wondered how we could not get to a conclusion or a consensus as to what should or should not be returned because according to LB 340 the articles or the records must specifically state, must specifically state in the record, that the burial good was a part of a specific bone in order for it to be returned. If, for example, a burial good was found within a grave, but it was not within the records specifically related to a specific bone, then the burial good would not be returned. And it is a relatively simple thing to do to go and look at the exact records as they are meticulously, or in some cases, not as meticulously kept. An example would be anything before I think the A.T. Hill expedition, anything regarding to that, they did not specify anything to a particular bone, so anything during that time would not go back because there is no record to prove it at that point. The Pawnee looked at all of the records and say about 1,054. The Historical Society says they disagree, there may be 9,000 or 10,000 or such, so I guess what I was thinking on LB 340 is there must be a way, and there has to be a way in not only to solve any dispute we have about what actually goes, but, obviously, there is going to be future disputes as well. We need to have some type of mechanism in place so that we can solve the disputes. What I have in my amendment was simply on my own working with other people once the idea was conceived, in fact the idea was conceived during a trip I made to the Historical Society, of which the Historical Society showed us many of the items, burial goods, that would be returned, only for us to find out that those, indeed, would not be returned once we got into the specifics of where the burial good is found and the particular records, again, thanks to Dr. Svingen, who was with us at the time. The amendment simply states the following; that if there is an item of dispute, both sides must exchange information as to why it is or should not be in dispute and they must get together and talk about this, and, again, we are talking about records. You merely look at the records, the written record of the archaeologist who says, specifically, this is the location and where the burial good was found, and it is going to be a relatively simple matter to decide whether or not it specifically is tied to a specific bone according to the record. If for some reason, both sides, after a period of time that is in the amendment, cannot, still cannot