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**Macro Analysis Of “American Horse”**

This macro analysis is based on the "American Horse" narrative by Louise Erdrich. Renick's essay sheds light on the ongoing oppression of Native Americans. Throughout history, Native Americans have been subjected to social, political, and economic oppression. The narrative of Louise Erdrich and Renick's essay demonstrates how governmental and nongovernmental bodies have participated in violating Native Americans' freedom to reproduce and raise their own children.

Renick's article provides statistical evidence to support this claim. According to Renick, "between 25 and 35 percent of all American Indian children had been placed in adoptive homes, foster homes, or institutions." Furthermore, 90 percent of these children were growing up in non-Indian households, resulting in many of them losing contact with their biological families. The narrative "American Horse" aligns with these findings as Albertine, the main heroine, fights to keep her child out of foster care.

Additionally, Renick's essay highlights the appalling and sad practice of sterilizing Native American women without their consent by federal health services. This practice not only limits their ability to conceive and grow a family but also symbolizes the deep-seated history of systematic marginalization and bias towards people of color, such as Native Americans, in the United States.

Within Erdrich's narrative, Albertine's determination to protect her child is evident. She expresses her deep anguish and resistance towards the authorities, stating, "I wouldn't give her up, no matter what they did to me" (Erdrich, "American Horse"). This quote emphasizes Albertine's unwavering commitment to keeping her child by her side, highlighting the strength and resilience of Native American mothers who faced the threat of separation from their children. It further reinforces the central theme of the narrative, which centers around the struggles and sacrifices made by Native Americans to protect their families from unjust actions of the legal system.

**Micro Analysis Of “AmericanHorse”**

In her short story "American Horse," Louise Erdrich vividly depicts the struggles of a mother fighting to keep her child away from authorities, showcasing the violation of Native Americans' rights by the legal system. One powerful example is when the police forcefully enter Albertine's home without warning or warrant, disregarding the law. She challenges their actions, saying, "You can't just come in here, shooting and everything, and arrest anybody you want!" (Erdrich, "American Horse"). This quote showcases Albertine's resistance to the unjust actions of the authorities and her assertion of her rights. It highlights the power dynamics at play and the violation of the family's sense of safety and security within their own home. They even go as far as shooting and killing her pet dog before arresting her uncle. Such actions have a profound impact on the mental and emotional well-being of the family, causing fear and distress. It is evident that their suffering stems from social judgments based on their race and social class, deeply intertwined with their Native American heritage.

Within the context of the BIBE model, this interaction exemplifies the imbalance of power dynamics. The police officers assume the Agent Rank roles as representatives of institutions that support institutional biases against citizens. Conversely, Albertine and her family members take on the Target Rank roles as the marginalized group experiencing oppression and suffering.

Furthermore, Erdrich's story sheds light on the role of Agents and Targets in the broader societal context. Harmony, recognizing the potential consequences of disrespect towards Native Americans, understands the need to protect them or resort to more violent actions. Due to Albertine's Native American heritage, she becomes a target of prejudice and discrimination. However, individuals like Brackett, who hold a higher socioeconomic status, might also be considered Agents. This dynamic highlights how Agents, representing organizations or officials, intentionally draw negative attention to Native Americans if they feel it is not their duty to assist during relevant circumstances.

In conclusion, Erdrich's "American Horse" and Renick's essay provide valuable insights into the ongoing oppression faced by Native Americans. The narrative effectively portrays the violation of their reproductive and parenting rights, while the essay sheds light on broader issues of sterilization and systemic marginalization. By exploring these macro and micro analyses, we can better understand the complex challenges faced by Native American communities and work towards addressing systemic inequalities.