

# Great Lakes Treaty Council Established

By Paul DeMain

**BAD RIVER RESERVE, WIS.** - The third Indian treaty conference to be held in the Great Lakes region in the last seven months has led to the formation of a grassroots treaty council composed of official tribal delegates, survival school and urban Indian program participants, traditionalist and elders and in general one of the broadest cross sections of regional Indians to meet and do business.

The business at hand was Indian treaties and over 350 participants and delegates gathered for four days of activities on the Bad River Ojibwa Indian reservation in northern Wisconsin from October 9th through the 12th. The conference, hosted by Bad River Tribal members and endorsed in resolution by their governing council included a survival camp for elders and youth at nearby Waverly Beach on Lake Superior.

The Bad River Tribal Council charged in their resolution that "efforts to erode treaty rights have been gaining more support in Congress and in the courts of the United States." The resolution continued by stating that Indian Nations were only beginning to utilize international forums to present their grievances to

when the United States broke treaty agreements.

In June of this year, international delegates met on the White Earth Ojibwa reserve in northern Minnesota to hold commission meetings on subjects ranging from Political Prisoners to Environmental questions. The conference was sponsored by the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) a Non-Governmental Organization of the United Nations.

Documents developed at that conference composed of over 98 traditional Indian governments in South and North America called for the formation of a regional treaty council and the selection of delegates to represent the Great Lakes area at all IITC activities.

Participants met July 24-26 at Cross Village, Michigan to discuss documents developed at the June gathering and to refine them to represent a regional point of view. Out of that conference delegates

Vernon Bellecourt, Secretary-Treasurer of the White Earth Ojibwa Tribal Council and Joe Genia, representative of the Ottawa Tribal Council of Michigan attended the International United Nations Non-Governmental Organization Conference on Indigenous Peoples and Land in Geneva, Switzerland September 15-18th.

In a press statement issued by the Great Lakes Treaty Council on October 12th, executive council members explained that the organization was formed to "uphold and protect our existing treaties and stop the continued rip-off of Indian land, water and other natural resources." The press statement was issued in front of the Great Lakes Agency office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs following a "Run For Survival" by students of several survival schools in the region.

The run was sponsored to commemorate a 1977 proclamation by the United Nations setting aside October 12th, traditionally Columbus Day in the United States, as an International Day of Solidarity with Indigenous Peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The Bureau offices were closed for Columbus Day and Clyde Bellecourt, Director of the Heart of The Earth Survival School, Minneapolis chided that "they could seal the building today and Indians wouldn't know that they had existed."

Bellecourt went on to say that Indians of the region and continent were concerned over recent events in the United States. "We want to put an end to the polluting and raping of our resources, the erosion of our jurisdiction and the adverse rulings by racist courts," said Bellecourt.

Mae Bender, a member of the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe residing at Bad River expressed a desire to spread the word concerning treaties to fellow Indians and non-Indians alike. Said Bender, "its time we let people know that our treaties are broken and that they will stay broken until we stand up together and demand that they be recognized."

A member of the Menominee Nation, Apasannahwat of Keshena pointed out what he saw as a continued policy of gradually diminishing Indian sovereign rights. "We have a Supreme Court that is taking away the remnants of power that tribes once had, states applying the recent Montana case to every single issue that involves Indian jurisdiction over non-Indians within Indian territory. Pretty soon we won't have anything left and then the U.S. will say 'look you didn't object to these decisions, you've accepted it, now you don't have rights or powers left'. Then they'll probably even question if you still remain a tribe or an Indian."

"From 1977 to 1981, we have made tremendous strides in documenting treaty and human rights violations by the United States for presentation to world organizations," said Apasannahwat. He added that Indians were tired of going to the fox and

asking him to watch our chickens. We have found ourselves a wolf that's going to keep an eye on that fox," he said.

Joe Genia, Great Lakes delegate seemed to agree with him concerning progress at the international level. "The world is only now becoming aware of the problems facing Indians," said Genia. "We are coming out of the stereotyped 1800's Indian of Hollywood at the world level."

According to Genia, "the world representatives are seeing that we are still alive, that the Indian battles of yesteryears are still being waged but now on paper and with pens." Genia said that delegates had presented documentation to show that the United States was mandating more and more regulations on Indian people and ignoring their sovereignty in violation of treaty rights.

The present treaty council is composed of 72 executive council members representing tribal delegates, Indian organizations, and survival school participants. The executive council has selected seven helpers to a steering committee with another being selected by an elders council. The steering committee of helpers is responsible for assisting in the discussion and implementation of the wishes of the elders and executive council.

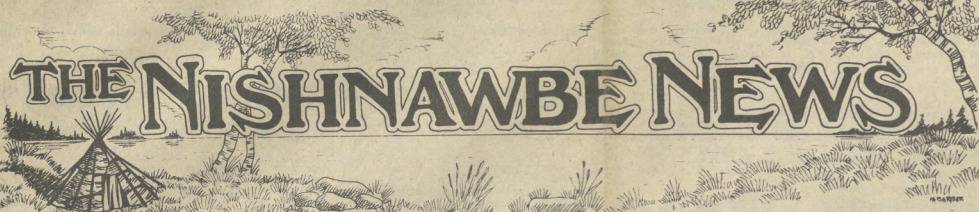
It is expected that the regional treaty council will grow as other organizations and tribes begin to participate. Each tribal organization is allowed two adult and one youth representative on the council.

Said Clyde Bellecourt on the council, "we are not another National Tribal Chairmen's Association or a National Congress of American Indians." "We are a grass roots organization and the people will support us because they are waiting for the grass roots leadership to step forward and fight for their rights."

An alliance with regional environmental groups as one development of the council is foreseen. Included in a listing of regional concerns of priority aside from regular treaty disagreements included Reagan nuclear development policy and degradation of water quality due to potential mining in the region.

According to Genia, "its the environmentalist that understand that we and all other peoples have an inherent right to live a healthy lifestyle free of chemicals and pollutants that was given to us by the creator."

Genia added to that by saying "a century ago our grandfathers were fighting to preserve something of us. Its now our responsibility to start fighting to preserve something for our descendants."



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GROUND BREAKING FOR SCE, INC. WOOD PRODUCTS - ISABELLA RESERVATION, MT. PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

(Left to right) Walter Jennings, P.E., Tribal Project Manager observes Saginaw Chipweva Tribal Chairman Peter D. Otto and Contractor Gary Gust, Gast Construction.

break, Cedar Springs, MI, using shovels to break ground for the \$347,800 wood products building. Cliff Little Elk, El Thomas (4th from left) and Little Bear,

Dorson Strong, provided the Indian ground blessing. The building completed late March, 1982.

## Smith Addresses Education Meet

**PORTLAND, OR.** - Cuts in federal funding for Indian education programs cannot be allowed to affect the quality of education being provided to young people, Kenneth L. Smith, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said today.

Addressing the National Indian Education Association conference in Portland, Oregon, Smith said budget reductions are coming and Indian education would have to shoulder its share.

"But it is my hope and belief that diminished federal funding does not mean the quality of the education we provide our children must also suffer," he said. "Good education primarily depends on people. Money helps, but people who care make the difference."

Smith told the educators that forthcoming budget cuts would be "deep and substantial" and added that some programs must be sacrificed in order to save others more central to the mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"Expensive post-secondary specialty schools, such as the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque, may have to be closed," Smith said. "Boarding schools may be consolidated as those with small student populations are shut down."

However, he said he felt confident that Indian education could meet the challenge of the 1980s by continuing the progress

established in the past decade. "The progress of the American Indian community in education in the 1970s was fantastic," he said. "The most obvious evidence of this can be found on college and university campuses where more than 40,000 Indians are now enrolled. It is up to us to continue the work that has begun so well."

Smith said specific objectives in BIA education programs would include the reduction of overhead and administrative costs, the reduction of the ratio of administrative personnel to teachers, and a paring back of bureaucratic layers even further than already accomplished.

"Above all, I want to work to build up tribal governments so they can more effectively and avidly direct the education programs for their people," he said.

The Assistant Secretary said that since taking office he has stressed the point that the federal government's role is auxiliary and that tribal governments have the primary responsibility for the social and economic well-being of Indians on reservations.

"I think it is very important that the Indian community accepts and recognizes this primary responsibility for the educa-

tion of Indian children" he said. "The federal government has an important helping role, and the states also have a clear responsibility, but the Indian community must make the decisions, provide the leadership, and shape the education their children receive."

Smith did point out, however, that the federal government would not abdicate its responsibility for providing education to Indian young people.

"There is a long history of federal law that specifically sets out the responsibility of the U.S. government for Indian education," he said. "I do not intend to abridge those laws or diminish that responsibility."

Smith said in spite of the fact that he was not a professional educator, he had a strong commitment to Indian education.

"I am not a professional educator, but I am a professional manager, and good management is needed in schools as well as in factories and offices," Smith said. "I am convinced we can improve the use of our educational resources through improved management."

"Even with reductions in federal funding, we can - and we will - have improved schools and education programs for Indian students," he added.

By Richard LaCourse

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** - A draft bill prepared by Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., entitled the "Water Rights Coordination Act of 1981," would subject federal and tribal reserved water rights to the coordination and regulatory powers of states and require quantification of unexercised Indian reserved water rights within an eight-year period.

The Gorton draft bill has been given restricted circulation through the congressional delegations and state governments of the western states, and two western senators-Sens. James McClure, R-Id., and Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo.-are being eyed by Gorton to become the prime sponsor of the water coordination bill.

McClure is chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and Wallop is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Land and Reserved Water.

Mary Ann McGettigan environmental specialist for Gorton's senatorial office here, told THE CERT REPORT, which obtained a draft of the bill: "It is our hope it will be introduced during this session. There may be changes in the bill before introduction." And of Gorton's approaches

to McClure and Wallop she said: "both of these individuals have indicated some interest but we have no commitment yet. The senator does not want to be the prime sponsor...There are other senators equally interested in the problem. When a senator is the chairman of a committee, the bill would get more serious consideration."

Added McGettigan: "We sent draft copies of the bill to most of the senators from the western states. We've also sent them to individuals in state government for review and comment."

Indian water rights specialists William H. Veeder and Daniel Rosenfelt, both of the nation's capital, immediately denounced the Gorton bill in specific terms (see below).

**PROVISIONS:** The Gorton bill "confirms the powers of the several states to establish and regulate rights to the use of water regardless of the location within the boundaries of a state." It establishes judicial procedures for the adjudication of the reserved water rights and provides avenues for holders of water rights to be compensated through court action, and provides procedures for establishing any new reserved rights in a precise fashion with public notice and opportunity for the public to comment.

(The 1981 bill, meanwhile, is similar in purpose and scope to the "Reserved Water

Rights Adjudication and Coordination Act," prepared by Gorton and his staff in 1978 while Gorton was attorney general for the state of Washington. McGettigan-who was an assistant attorney general under Gorton in Olympia, Wash.-said Washington state Atty. Gen. Charles B. Roe Jr. was also principal author of the 1981 version. "He did most of the work and we fine tuned it with him," said McGettigan.)

The Gorton water bill requires that the Indian reserved right not exercised for any reason prior to the date of the passage of the Gorton bill must be exercised within eight years of that time. These rights, however, cannot conflict with any existing previously exercised junior priority water right based on state law and cannot conflict with any water planning and allocation policies or plans of a state.

Any reserved Indian water right or claim not exercised within the eight year period "is thereafter unexercisable and extinguished," according to the Gorton draft bill. The tribes are authorized to request "compensation for termination of the right" through the U.S. District Court in whose jurisdiction their reservations are located and must be filed within the following two years.

Failure by tribes to file legal actions in a timely fashion "shall constitute a voluntary

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## Budget Cuts Here To Stay-Payton

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** - The message was quite clear as Washington officials met with Bureau Central and Area Office Directors, October 27-29. The message: "Budget cuts are here and programs will be affected. The good will be weighed along with the bad with the priority of reducing the budget."

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs (Operations) Ken Payton told the group that changes in the BIA organization will probably be necessary, but services to the tribes will be retained. The decisions as to what will happen will need to be made in the next two to three months by Assistant Secretary Ken Smith.

Smith indicated that in the decision-making process, tribal consultation would occur and input/recommendations would be requested from the field installations. He also indicated that certain programs may have to be eliminated to save the good programs; more contracting of Agency functions would result before considering the contracting of Area Office functions, and tribal economic programs need to be developed at the reservations level.

The Assistant Secretary stated, "The Bureau of Indian Affairs needs a new target - we need a new roadmap. We need your input (office directors) in the decision-making process."

The office directors received draft copies of proposed plans to consolidate administrative and programmatic functions in the Bureau, primarily concentrating on these capabilities maintained in the field structure. Al Nordwall, Director, Office of Administration, requested responses to

these plans from the field within ten days. The office directors also heard from Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Policy) Roy Sampsel; BIA Budget Chief Ralph

Sabers; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Budget, and Administration Bill Bettenberg; Departmental Budget Director Joe Correll; and each BIA Central Office director.



On Dec. 5, 1981, Charles and Harriet Shesawin of Sault Ste. Marie held a basket pictured here with Dr. John X. Jamnisch, NNU President. For additional photos, see page 4.



# The Nishnawbe News

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR AND GUEST EDITORIALS DO NOT REFLECT THE OPINION OF THE NISHNAWBE NEWS. ANYONE WHO WISHES TO MAY SUBMIT A LETTER TO THE EDITOR. ALL LETTERS MUST BE SIGNED WITH RETURN ADDRESSES. WE WILL HONOR REQUESTS TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** My name is Vickie Johnrow and I'm the new Editor of Nishnawbe News. Jim St. Arnold and Mary Al Barber have left us to devote more time to studies and I would like to take this opportunity to thank both for their fine work. I say farewell to them with great sadness, especially Jim who patiently taught me journalism. You will always be in my thoughts, Little Brother.

As the new Editor, I plan on adding a few new features to the paper. First of all, there will be an editorial by me or someone else in each issue. It will be called "From The Editor's Desk" and will be strictly the opinion of the writer and not always that of the entire Nishnawbe News staff.

Secondly, we'll be expanding the "Light of the North" column. It will be called "Jake's World" and will have not only the language but art work, poetry, thoughts on life, and news from Jake and our other brothers in confinement.

Thirdly, I'd like to start a section called "On The Res..." It would give a brief view of what's happening on the different reservations in our reading area. This one will take a few issues to develop, so keep watching.

Last of all, we will be doing a feature called "Meet Nishnawbe News." It will be about the students who put out this paper.

If any of you have any thoughts or suggestions, please drop us a line. For now, from all of us to all of you...hope this is the best year yet!!

Walk in peace,  
 Vickie

## Nishnawbe News Gets Grant

**MARQUETTE, Mich.** -- The Inter-Christian Funding Committee for Indian Affairs of Alpena has awarded a grant of \$1,000 to the Nishnawbe News, a newspaper for American Indians of the Great Lakes region of the United States and Canada.

Published by Indian students at Northern Michigan University, the paper also has circulation nationwide.

The Alpena-based organization represents United Presbyterian, American Lutheran, Episcopal (Women's) and United Church of Christ-Congregational churches.

Nishnawbe News is seeking support from individuals and organizations to help meet increasing publication costs. It also receives financing through subscriptions and from Northern Michigan University. The paper is published quarterly.

## Two Newspapers Lose Funding

**Washington, D.C.** -- Two Indian newspapers, *The Native Nevadan* and *The Rawhide Press*, announced in their November issues the loss of federal subsidy funds and the consequent beginning of a paid subscription policy.

*The Native Nevadan*, published by the state's inter-tribal council, will be charging \$10 a year "effective immediately."

Editor Arline Fisher said, "If a sufficient number of paying subscribers -- probably close to 5,000 -- are not committed by February 1, the paper will fail."

Established in 1964, the paper has a current circulation of about 6,000. Fisher described the paper as "the only source for comprehensive Indian news in the state."

*The Rawhide Press*, published by the Spokane Tribe of Washington, announced a new editor as well as a new subscription policy. Barbara Reutlinger, who started with the paper in 1972 is retiring November 20. She is being succeeded by Mary Wynne a Pawnee Indian who joined the staff this spring.

In a farewell editorial, Reutlinger commented on the growth of the Indian press. "Ten years ago there was just a sprinkling of Indian publications, mostly newsletters. Many of them stooped to 'yellow journalism'; biased articles that carried only one point of view and 'stretched' the facts. Most of them died. Today there are hundreds of professional Indian publications, plus radio and television stations broadcasting Indian news on a regular basis. Not only are tribal people better informed than ever before, but the general population is hearing the real Indian story -- at last."

The subscription rate for the *Rawhide Press* is \$10 for tribal members and \$12 for non members.

## Oklahoma Vets Form Group

**OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.** -- Oklahoma Indians who served in the armed forces in Vietnam have formed the Vietnam Era Inter-Tribal Association, believed to be the first organization of its kind.

According to spokesman Harold Barse the group boasts 52 members from 16 tribes and is in the process of recruiting new members.

Barse told the *Muskogee Nation News* plans for the group include an annual pow-wow, a newsletter for association members, a Vietnam veterans color guard, an inter-tribal gourd clan, an all-Indian Vietnam veterans art show and association-sponsored sports teams.

Vietnam veterans interested in learning more about the association may contact Barse at the Vet Center, 4111 North Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105, or call (405) 521-9308.

## Munising Class Requests Papers

**MUNISING** -- Twenty students of Munising's Indian Education Class receives a copy of the "Nishnawbe News" every semester.

Dorothy Hopp, the instructor, assigns each student specific articles according to the student's interest or they select their own. After reading the article, the students provide an explanation about the article and a discussion follows after the explanation.

The students learn from other students about most of the articles in the newspaper without feeling overburdened with reading. It seems to motivate the students quite well to get a good explanation of their particular articles.

Many of the students in the Indian Education class request copies to take home to continue their reading and to share with the members of their family.

## For Sale

From Negaunee, go south on M-35. Then go 7 miles south of Palmer on M-35. Turn east on County Road M.H. At "Y" in road, turn left. House is on left approximately 3/4 mile from M-35. Short term financing is available. 11 percent annual percentage rate.

Do a little and save a lot. Low down payment and low interest rate makes you an owner instead of a renter. Excellent opportunity. Nice three bedroom house. We can furnish materials to complete. Immediate possession. See it and then contact the Real Estate Department, toll free at 1-800-328-3380, 4700 Nathan Lane, P.O. Box 41310, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55442. M-F, 8-5 CST or call Mr. Hamilton at 906-428-4105.

## McCullough Dies At 39

**MARQUETTE** -- The death of Capt. Jake James McCullough on Dec. 5 was a sad loss for the Indians of the Hannahville Indian Reservation where Jake had served as Chief of Police.

Capt. McCullough died at the Marquette General Hospital as a result of an on-duty traffic accident which had occurred Nov. 7 in Escanaba.

The funeral was held on Dec. 8 at the Hannahville Tribal Center and seventy-eight police officers and numerous other friends and relatives attended.

McCullough was born April 19, 1943 in Whitney and lived in Hannahville most of his life. He served in the Army from 1960-1963 and graduated from the U.S.

Indian Police Academy in Brigham City, Utah in 1974. Not only did he serve as Chief of Police at the Hannahville Reservation, he had also acted as deputy sheriff for Menominee County.

Mr. McCullough is survived by his wife, Mary Lou; one son, Lloyd; three daughters, Isabelle, Betty and Lisa, all at home; two brothers, Jerome and William of

Wilson, and two sisters, Mrs. Alice Wandahsega of Wilson and Mrs. Floyd (Joyce) Rhoad of Powers. Both parents preceded him in death.

## Canadian Tribe Invests in Movie

**ALBERTA, CAN.** -- An oil-rich tribe of Canadian Indians is investing \$8 million in a movie about Billy Mills, the Ojigala Sioux Indian who won the gold medal in the 10,000 meter run in the 1964 Olympics.

The Ermine Skin band of Alberta, Canada made the announcement of the planned movie in Los Angeles.

The band's chief and medicine man, Maurice Wolfe, said that the band came to know about Mills through his Indian Youth Leadership Program and that making a movie about him "seemed like it would be a good thing."

Mills, who is now in the insurance business in Sacramento, California, is much involved in working with young people from poor backgrounds. In his youth leadership programs he tells about his own struggles to be successful in the Olympics and in life.

The film is being produced by Ira Englander, a documentary maker.

Production is scheduled to begin in January of 1982 in Canada.

## Interior Dept. Opposed to Trout Act

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** -- The Interior Department went on record as being strongly opposed to the enactment of S. 874, the Steadhead Trout Protection Act.

With Senator Slade Gorton of Washington, the sponsor of the bill, chairing most of the hearing, Deputy Assistant Secretary Roy Sampsel testified that "we cannot support the abrogation of treaty rights, the overriding of federal court decisions, or the invalidation of present co-management agreements and other efforts between the tribes and state and federal governments so that steelhead trout may be protected solely for the sports fishermen."

Obviously upset by the opposition to his bill, Senator Gorton pressed Sampsel with questions about who represented the non-Indian interests in the preparation of his testimony and who it represented.

Does it represent the views of Secretary Watt?  
 Yes, said Sampsel.  
 Does it represent the Administration position?  
 Yes, again said Sampsel.

Was this the viewpoint of the department, only in its capacity as trustee for the Indians?  
 Yes.

No, Sampsel said this time. The department's testimony, Sampsel explained, was prepared jointly by the office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, office of the Solicitor and the Fish and Wildlife Service. It was cleared and approved by the office of the Secretary and the President's Office of Management and Budget.

The hearing was held by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs. Senator Gorton is a member of that committee. Sampsel's testimony included this statement: "Surely the provision of some additional fish to recreational users does not warrant the breaking of treaties solemnly executed by the United States."

## From The Editor's Desk

One of the most frustrating and angering things for most of us is that people don't seem to "see" past the fat. Inside every big (50 lbs. over weight or more) person is a tiny, beautiful, articulate, precious individual who lives inside a cold, dark, and empty place. You look out through the eyes and scream, "I'm in here, look at me!" But all most people ever see is the fat. You get angry because you are beautiful, smart and worth knowing but they don't want to look closer or see inside, so you try to fill up that big, empty place inside with food. Sometimes you get sick from eating so much and you even start hating yourself. You're not hungry, just empty and often times it's too late when you realize the difference.

I just "love" the people who say "I just don't like the way you are, then lose weight," or the doctor who's never been any wider than the thin side of a 2" x 4", who says "It won't be easy and I won't give you much help but I know if you really want to, you can do it!" ROAD APPLIES! It's worse than being an addict needing a fix. Food is legal, readily available, cheap (no matter how much we scream about the price) and the doctor who's never been any wider than the thin side of a 2" x 4", who says "It won't be easy and I won't give you much help but I know if you really want to, you can do it!" ROAD APPLIES! It's worse than being an addict needing a fix. Food is legal, readily available, cheap (no matter how much we scream about the price) and the doctor who's never been any wider than the thin side of a 2" x 4", who says "It won't be easy and I won't give you much help but I know if you really want to, you can do it!" ROAD APPLIES! It's worse than being an addict needing a fix. 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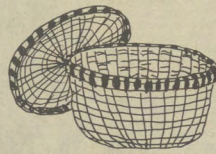




# Shedawins Hold Basket Weaving Seminar At NMU



Hazel Halverson, Little Bear Johndrow and Dr. Jamrich visiting during seminar

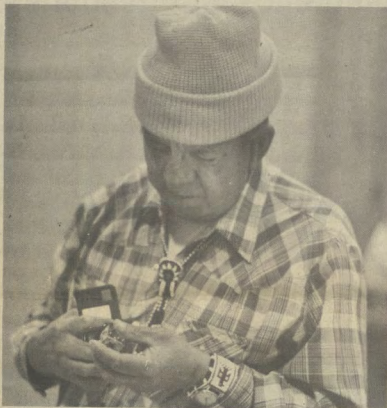
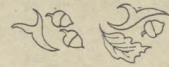
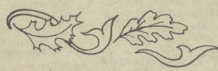


The Shedawins during lecture

On December 5, 1981, Harriet and Charlie Shedawin, noted basket weavers from Sault Ste. Marie, MI, visited Northern Michigan University and presented a basket weaving seminar.

The program was sponsored by the American Indian Program, the Organization Of North American Indian Students (O.N.A.I.S.), both of N.M.U., and the Title IV-J.O.M. program of the Marquette School District.

The seminar lasted all day Saturday and was concluded with a Pot Luck dinner at Whitman Elementary School on the west side of Northern's campus. Those in attendance included, Dr. John Jamrich (Pres. of N.M.U.), many students of Northern Michigan University, and students and parents of the Marquette School District.



Charlie and his obstinate camera



Char Shelafae, Betty Shirtz (camera), Judy Dees, Hazel Halverson and Pat Bodin watch as Harriet cleans a strip of black ash.



Dr. Jamrich asking Harriet "how to"



Carol Babcock and Robert Matson relaxing between sessions



Sarah Shillingar examining one of Harriet's baskets



# Jake's World

By Jake Osawwawneke



## Oh Help Me, Oh, Gitchi Manitou

Help me, oh, Gitchi Manitou up above at the beginning of the day to try to understand the white man in their own particular way.

Teach me of the long lost years when our people spoke their native tongue take away the hidden fears for the future of our young.

Help me, oh, Gitchi Manitou, to ease the pains of bitterness make dull the sharpness of my tongue, teach me love again.

Teach me of thy wisdom. Guide me through the night. Give me strength and courage to do things right.

Help me, oh, Gitchi Manitou, for my eyes are filled with tears. Our forests have been emptied of the moose, deer, the elk, and the plains emptied of the Sacred buffalo that once wandered there.

Teach me of their way of life I'll tell not them of mine, for my identity to me is mine and only mine.

Help me, oh, Gitchi Manitou, while I look around. Soon I will be ready for our Happy Hunting ground.

by: Penny Wells  
a Canadian Nishnawbe



## Know Your Language

Ojibwa - Ottawa	English
Oon-je	For the sake of
Ne-sah-ke	Foot of a hill
Ka-ke-bah-de-ze	Fool
Noo-pe-nuh-ke	Follow
Uh-wun	Fog
Bee-ta-we-doon	Foam
O-ne-tah-wun-daan	Fond of
Ge-nuh-u-mah-ga-muh-gud	Forbidden
O-pis-ke-ta-naun	Fold
Poo-nan-dum	Forgive
Ne-gaun-ah-je-mo	Fortell, Prophecy
Me-tig-wuh-ke	Forest, Woods
Che-bwah nah-wuh-quag	Forenoon
Nah-gah-ne-aid	Foreman
Pah-nuh-kub-e-gun	Fork (table fork)
E-zhe-nah-goo-ze-win	Form (to shape)
O-zhe-ge	Formed (made)
Me-kau-so	Found
Te-ba-nin-de-ze	Free
Te-ba-nin-de-zoo-win	Freedom
Ke-tuh-geen-gwa	Freckled
Pe-zhe-gwah-de-ze-win	Formation
Nee-gaun-e-nuh-ka	Forward
Puh-kuh-ah-qua	Fowl
Meno-mah-goo-ze	Fragrant
Oosh-ke	Fresh, young
Kush-kud-din	Freeze, fit to freeze over
Nish-kau-jin-gwa	Frown
Shoo-me-wah-de-ze-win	Fun
Ken-suh-ge-je-naak	Tickle
Oom-boo-me-goo	Fur
Me-sun	Fuel
O-sah-suh-koo-quu-naun	Fry
Mee-ne-win	Fruit
Nee-je-ke-wa	Friend
Pin-se-hau-je-gun	Funnel
Pee-way	Fur
Shoo-wan-du-moo-win	Drunken
Ke-bah-kwuh-e-de-we-gum-mig	Jail
Wa-quee	Gang (together)
Muh-wan-so	Gather
Gi-hoo-ian-gin	Game (Animals)
Pa-kah	Gently
Ke-te-gau-nans	Garden
Me-ge-wa-win	Gift
Ahneen-e-nuh-gin-dag	How much is it
Uh-ne-sha-go	Humbug
Wah-wi-no	Howl
Ahneen-me-nik	How many
Ahneen-suh-je	How soon
Ahneen-dus-sing	How often
Ahneen-me-nik bwah	How long
Ahneen-a-pee-chang	How far
Wah-woo-noo-win	Howling
Ke-oo-sa	Hunt
Pah-pah-pin-wa	Humorous, funny
Puh-kuh-da	Hungry
Me-quum	Ice
Uh-pesh-e-moon	Mattress
Ahneen-e-zhe-ne-se-to-tuh-ming	What does it mean
Nuh-nuh-hee-he-ga	Mend
Mush-ke-ke	Medicine
Muh-set-ab-goo-ze	Moan
Wa-ne-bik	Moment
Pa-pa-sho	Near together
Nin-dis	Navel
Mu-je-eth-wa-be-ze	Naughty
Wuh-sis-win	Nest
Uh-sub	Net
Me-gooah-kah-je-uh-yah	Nervous
Nah-be-kuh-wah-gun	Never
Kah-wee-kah	Necklace
O-nesh-she-win, or O-ne-she-shin	Nice
Poo-sah-sa	Nice
Wah-suh-gung	Penetrate (into)
O-pwah-gun	Pepper
	Pipe



## A Wise Old Indian Man

A wise old Indian man and his grandson sit alone on the bank of a great river, and they watch the cool water as it flows slowly by.

And he talks to his grandson and he tells him of how this land used to be years ago, and as he talks a tear comes into his wise old eyes.

He tells his grandson of the years long ago, when he would hunt and fish, and watch the young Indian children play, of a time when all the Indian people were free to live the Indian way.

He tells his grandson of the deer and bear and of the great eagle that would fly so high, of how the Indian people lived long ago until the white man came with all his promises and lies.

He tells his grandson how the white man came and took all the Indian land away, and of how he put the Indian people on reservations where many still live today.

But he tells his grandson he must always be proud, and to walk with his head held high, and to teach his grandson some day of the Indian way and keep their heritage alive.

By MATT SEGER  
Kincheloe AFB, MI





# MEET NISHNAWBE NEWS



BARB & KEN BRYAN

Barb is from L'Anse and is 19. She graduated from L'Anse High School in 1980 and has attended Northern Michigan University for the past 2 years. Her major is Communication Disorders and wishes to go into Audiology. Barb is a member of the Keweenaw Bay Reservation, where she has lived all her life. Barb is the Circulation Manager for our paper and also works on secretarial duties.

Ken is from Akron, Ohio and is 20. He is employed with Burger Chef of Marquette. Ken is an Associate Staff member of the Nishnawbe News (which means he does all the "yukki" jobs none of us like to do) and is one of our most valuable resources. Barb and Ken were married in July of 1981 and are living on the campus of Northern Michigan University.



KEN MESHIGAUD

Ken is from Hannahville and is 23. He graduated from Bark River Harris High School in 1977 and is in his first year at Northern Michigan University. His major is Art & Design and wishes to go into Graphics. Ken is a member of the Hannahville Reservation, and is our top Graphic and Layout person for the Nishnawbe News.



ROBERT MATSON

Robert is from Munising and is 18. He graduated from Munising High School in 1981 and is also in his first year at Northern Michigan University. His major is Mass Communications and wishes to go into Drama, Theater and Arts. Robert is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe in Sault Ste. Marie, and is the Associate Editor for the Nishnawbe News.

## American Indian Institute Established

East Lansing, Mich.—A new institute charged with providing expertise and educational opportunities to Michigan's 40,000 Native Americans has been established at Michigan State University.

The Native American Institute, which includes staff from each of the three major tribal groups of Michigan—Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatami—is a part of the Urban Affairs Programs at MSU.

Groundwork for the institute's program was initiated early this year with funds provided to MSU from the State of Michigan.

Jack Bain, the coordinator for training and service, said that most initial projects will be aimed at improving the climate for developing successful Native American businesses in Michigan through training and public policy research.

Projects for this winter include a training program in business development, a Native American Trade Fair, and targeted technical assistance projects.

"We don't have the resources to respond to requests from all Indian businesses," says George Cornell, who is coordinating economic development projects. "We hope to increase our capability soon."

## Keweenaw Elections

By Barbara Bryan

Eleven candidates were running for the four tribal council seats slated to be filled in at the Annual Council Election on Saturday, December 26. The incumbents are Tribal Council Chairman Fred Dakota, Helene Welsh, H. James St. Arnold and Clyde Swartz.

Dakota's opposition came from very close quarters. His former wife Dolly Dakota and his executive secretary, Georgianna Emery, were among the four candidates challenging him and Welsh for the two L'Anse district seats on the council. Also running were Gerald Emery and Isadore Mitegan. Swartz and St. Arnold, who represent the Baraga district, faced opposition from Mary Kauppila, Gloria Shafae and Charles Loonsfoot. This year's election was seen as another challenge to Dakota's 10-year reign as tribal council chairman.

Saturday from 12:00 until 6:00 p.m. Indian members of the Keweenaw Bay Reservation were asked to vote for whom they wanted to fill the 1982 council seats. Voting was held in the Multi-Purpose Building in Zeba and the Ojibwa Senior Citizens Building in Baraga. Here are the results for the 1982 year.

- L'Anse - Fred Dakota
- Helene Welsh
- Baraga - Jim St. Arnold
- Charles Loonsfoot

The Nishnawbe News would like to congratulate the continuing council members and welcomes Charles Loonsfoot, the new council member. As a member of the Keweenaw Bay Reservation, I congratulate you all on a fine win!

## Radio Series To Be Produced

A new radio series, designed to present Indian history, culture, folklore and other information to increase awareness about the past and present of Woodland Indians in this country, went into production December 1 at Wisconsin Public Radio.

The 65 two-minute-long programs focus on Woodland Indians of the western Great Lakes, whose history is not well known by the general public. WOODLAND AMERICA modules will present historical material as well as contemporary concerns of the Woodland Indians in Wisconsin today: Chippewa, Winnebago, Stockbridge-Munsee, Oneida, Brotherton, Potawatomi and Menominee. Topics include Indian EDUCATION, FEDERAL Indian policy, stereotypes in the media and in school and the pressures surrounding being a minority in the United States today.

Each program in the series will be based on historical and anthropological research, interviews with Indian leaders, field interviews and musical recordings. Several different Indian voices will narrate the series, helping to reflect the diversity and richness of Woodland tribal cultures.

Project director is Prof. Truman Lowe, who is coordinator of the Native American Studies Program at the UW-Madison.

Advisory committee members are Ada Deer, a lecturer in the Native American Studies Dept., and Prof. Catharine McClellan, Anthropology Dept., both UW-Madison, and Prof. David Wrona, UW-Stevens Point. Janice Sheppard is in charge of research.

Executive producer for WOODLAND AMERICA is Linda Clander, Vicki Norn is senior producer and Madeline Uraneck is writer/director.

WOODLAND AMERICA is made possible by a grant from the Wisconsin Humanities Committee.

This winter the institute also plans to release a report on public policy alternatives for encouragement of Native American economic development, according to Bill Cross, the institute's coordinator for research and development.

Ed Whitepigeon, the institute's labor specialist, points to the worsening economic situation as reason for developing strategies to increase income and jobs for Michigan Native Americans.

"Native Americans in our urban areas will be hit disproportionately by job losses," says Whitepigeon, who is compiling data on Native American employment in Michigan. He notes that past studies indicate that Native American unemployment is high in Michigan and nationally.

According to the 1980 census, Michigan ranks 10th among the 50 states in Native American population and is second only to North Carolina among states east of the Mississippi. Michigan has eight reservation communities, though the large majority of Native American Indians live off reservations.

Robert L. Green, dean of Urban Affairs Programs, pledges to make the institute a site where Native American students can gain experience to educate them in ways to help the Indian community.

The institute has been established on a two-year temporary basis by MSU.

## Jensen Named Solicitor

By Barbara Bryan

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Interior Secretary James Watt has announced the appointment of Lawrence Jensen, a Salt Lake City lawyer, as Associate Solicitor for Indian Affairs in the Interior Department.

As a member of the law firm of Jones, Waldo, Holbrooke and McDonough, Jensen has handled matters relating to oil and gas and natural resources as well as tax and corporate issues, but has not been involved in any tribal-related litigation.

Jensen told the CERT Report that his studies in law did not include any examination of the body of Indian law. "I have been purely a litigator, almost exclusively to date," he said.

Born in Salt Lake City in 1950, Jensen attended Yale University and the University of Utah, receiving his degree in American history in 1973. He earned his law degree at the Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah in 1976. From 1976 to 1979 he worked in Washington, D.C., as a trial attorney in the Civil Division of the Justice Department.

Jensen's division of Indian Affairs in the Solicitor's office includes 20 attorneys and nine support staff.

## Call For 'All-Indian' Country

New pleas for the creation of an all-Indian county in northeastern Arizona are resurfacing, the BIA Tribal Newsletter from the Phoenix Area reports. The activity seems to have been triggered by a recent election in which Navajo Reservation voters in Apache County, who pay no property taxes, turned out in heavy numbers to approve a \$3 million bond package for the purchase of new equipment and vehicles. The Arizona Republic editorialized, "what's happening in Apache and Navajo counties is the opposite of what this country stands for—reservation Indians have representation without taxation." The editorial noted that the reservation Indians can readily "be enthusiastic about a bond issue? After all, it won't cost them a dime." The Newsletter reported that "irate taxpayers in Apache County are forming new groups to express their displeasure with the situation... and are encouraging property owners not to pay their taxes. It seems likely that the all-Indian county proposal will once again become a hot issue in the Arizona legislature when lawmakers return to their chambers in Phoenix."

## Indian Education Conference Set In Rhinelander

RHINELANDER, Wis. -- Wisconsin Indian Indians, government representatives and state education system administrators will gather at a three-day Wisconsin Indian Education Conference here Jan. 22-24 in an effort to develop closer working relationships between the public educational system and tribal governments.

The conference, which will be held at Nicolet Junior College and at James Williams Junior High School, will focus on major topics of concern that have been established by membership of the American Indian Language and Culture Association (AILCEB).

Issues range from development of educational philosophy to budget cuts, instructional equipment, teaching methodology, parental involvement and the integration of Indian culture in the curriculum.

Dr. Rick St. Germaine, president of the

Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council and of the AILCEB, will open the fifth annual conference at 9 a.m. Friday, introducing keynote speaker Dr. Earl Barlow, director of education for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Other speakers will include Dr. Herbert Grover, state superintendent of schools; Dr. Frank Ryan, director of Indian education for the U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Congressman David Obey; State Representative Sharon Metz; and Dr. Robert E. Powless, president of Mount Senario College, Ladysmith.

In addition to work sessions and addresses, conference activities will include a banquet, craft fair, talent show, Indian education display booth, and a special honors pow wow at which awards will be presented to the Wisconsin American Indian educator, parent, elder and student of the year.

## Smith Says To Negotiate

Oakland, Ca.—Interior Assistant Secretary Ken Smith told participants in an Indian water rights symposium November 10 that he thought most tribes "can get greater benefits through negotiation of their water claims" rather than through litigation.

Smith said he would not push tribes into unwanted negotiations, but noted that litigation is expensive, takes years -- and sometimes results in "paper water" that can't be used.

"I think the negotiated settlements, generally, have a better chance of producing real, wet water for a reservation," Smith said.

The symposium in Oakland, California was sponsored by the American Indian Lawyer Training Program, Inc. Participants included tribal chairmen as well as lawyers and others involved in tribal water rights issues.

Smith said that prompt settlement and quantification of Indian water rights seemed advantageous to the tribes, because of the growing economic and political pressure from non-Indian uses for scarce water.

Smith said he supported government provision of attorneys' fees to insure adequate protection of tribal water rights. He also endorsed the position "that water regulation, like land use regulation, is an appropriate function of tribal government."

Smith said he favored the approval of tribal water codes "with the adoption of appropriate safeguards for the non-Indian resident water users on the reservation." Stating that he was working to have this position accepted by the Department, he added "I must advise you that the Solicitor does not concur."

Smith told the group that to be an effective advocate for Indian causes within the Administration, "I have to be a member of the team. This means I can fight as hard as I am able in staff sessions and in the internal councils of the Administration -- but when the President or the Secretary makes a decision, then I have to support it and implement it."

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**Bingo!**

## Keweenaw Bay Indian Community

**1 - \$1000.00 Jackpot**  
**2 - \$ 500.00 Jackpots**  
**17 - \$ 100.00 Games**  
**1 - Progressive Game**  
 (\$100.00 added each night.)

**5 - Extra Games**

Every Tuesday and Thursday Nights  
 Zeba Community Hall, L'Anse, Michigan

Doors open at 5:45 p.m.  
 Early Bird Bingo Starts - 6:45 p.m.  
 Playing by packets only (12-card packets good for 20 games  
 \$20.00 for each Packet - 25 games will be played  
 - No Checks Accepted -  
 Refreshments served - No Alcoholic Beverages - No Children



# ON THE RES...

## Keweenaw Bay

By Barbara Bryan

On Saturday, Dec. 19, 1981, a Christmas party was held at the American Legion Building in Baraga, MI. A dinner and dance were scheduled and Santa was there to greet the children with candy and toys. Also, on Sunday, Dec. 20th, a Christmas party was held for the Senior Citizens of Baraga County at the Ojibwa Senior Citizens Center in Baraga. A get together was arranged, gifts were exchanged among the elders of the community, and ice cream and cake were served.

**SLIMNASTICS**, the great way to help lose inches, and join the new "movement" in Baraga County. This fun exercise is held every Sunday night at the Ojibwa Senior Citizens Building in Baraga from 7:30 - 8:30 p.m.

Every Monday night is **Weight Watcher's**. A great way to lose those excess pounds. Weigh in is at 6:00-7:00 p.m. and the meeting starts at 7:00 p.m. Speaker is Janet Fredrickson from Houghton.

50 new homes will be built in L'Anse and Baraga, thanks to the H.U.D. program. The homes will be divided equally on both sides. Anyone with low-income is eligible. For more information about the new homes, contact the Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center at (906) 353-6623.

On July 24, 1981, at the 2nd Annual Keweenaw Bay Pow-Wow, two lucky girls from the Keweenaw Bay Reservation were crowned Miss Indian Princess and Junior Princesses. Toni Minton, L'Anse, was crowned Miss Indian Princess 1981, and Jean Emery also of L'Anse, was crowned Miss Junior Princess. The girls were judged on their performance of traditional or fancy women's dance, culture, knowledge of their heritage and dress. If you would like to compete for the 1982 Miss Indian Princess or Junior Princess at the 3rd Annual Keweenaw Bay Pow-Wow in July, or know of anyone interested in competing, call the Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center at (906) 353-6623.

Are you interested in buying beautiful Indian beadwork, clothing or crafts? The Ojibwa Senior Citizens in Baraga have a wide selection of items for sale which would make beautiful gifts. These items are made by the people who work at the building or those in the community wishing to sell their crafts. If you would like to know more about these Indian arts and crafts, please call the Ojibwa Senior Citizens Building at (906) 353-6906. Now in progress next to the Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center in Baraga, a new conservation building is being built. The 30 X 42 X 15 foot building will be used in storage for boats, snowmachines, items which have been confiscated by the Police Dept. and other large pieces of machinery owned by the Tribal Center. The building is being built under a conservation contract with the Menard Agricultural Company of Wausau, WI.

The Baraga Nutrition Program which is at the Ojibwa Senior Citizens Building in Baraga, is a nice place to get a good hot meal. The program is offered M-F from 11:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. and is open to the public. Anyone 55 or over are welcomed free, and persons under the age of 55 are asked to pay \$2.30 per person. A carry-out and pick-up service is provided for those unable to get to the building. For more information, please contact Ann Denomic at (906) 353-6906.

Every Saturday night play Bingo from 6:45 p.m. - 7 at the Ojibwa Senior Citizens Building in Baraga. Early bird games begin at 6:45 and regular Bingo begins following the Early Bird games.

Play **BIG BUCKS BINGO** every Tuesday and Thursday nights starting at 7:00 p.m. at the new Multi-Purpose Building in Zeba. Every Tuesday and Thursday night over \$4,000 in cash is won by some lucky people. Some of the games include: 1-\$1,000 game, and 1-\$500 games, and for every regular bingo \$100 is given to the winner. A huge pot of \$2,000 is well on its way to being won by some lucky person. To win, you must fill your inside or outside corners in the exact number requested by the caller. So far there has not been a winner for the \$2,000. Every time there is no winner, the pot goes up \$100 more. Admission is \$25 for the entire entry packet and extra cards are 3-\$1.00. Some of the L'Anse and Baraga winners are as follows:

- Sam Blaker - \$1,000
- Barbara Mantilla - \$2,000
- Russell Spruce - \$1,000 & \$500
- Beverly Minton - \$1,000
- Lawrence Loonsfoot - \$1,000
- Beatrice Mitchell - \$1,000
- Pat Maki - \$500
- Richard Shelafae - \$800
- Georgianna Emery - \$500
- Sarah Edwards - \$500 & \$500

For more information on BIG BUCKS BINGO contact the Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center at (906) 353-6623.

## Sault Ste. Marie Tribe

By Salena Nolan

On Dec. 19, a Christmas party was held at the Tribal Center for the children and once again George Nolan played Santa for the kids.

On Dec. 31, a New Year's Eve party was held also at the Tribal Center which included a dinner, dance and all beverages, and if you could survive long enough, breakfast was served at 4:00 a.m.

During the winter months there will be a weight and blood pressure clinic once a week and twice a week beading classes will be held in both Sault Ste. Marie and St. Ignace. The beading class is being offered by Johnson O'Malley, (Title IV) program. For more information call the Education Office at (906) 635-0135.

For entertainment of the children and young people, the Sault Tribe is making a large skating rink by the Tribal Center on Shunk Road. A heated building will be provided for warming up and changing ice skates.

## This Space Could Be Yours

Nishnawbe News is looking for interested people to act as correspondents for On The Res. If you're interested, write c/o Editor, Nishnawbe News, 4 Lee Hall, Marquette, MI 49855.



# Survey

The Nishnawbe News staff would like to take a few minutes of your time to fill out this survey. We are trying to decide what changes, if any, need to be made so that we can bring you more of what you, as the reader, need and want. We need your input!

Thank you  
The Nishnawbe News Staff

1. What would you like to see more of: Poetry Legends Recipes News?
 

Yes	No
-----	----
2. Have you had any trouble receiving your copy of the Nishnawbe News?
 

Yes	No
-----	----
3. Have you ever contacted the Nishnawbe News staff about a problem?
 

Yes	No
-----	----
- A. If yes was the problem successfully resolved? Yes No
- B. Was the staff helpful and courteous? Yes No
- C. Any comments on the staffs performance.
4. What do you like best about the Nishnawbe News?
 

Least?
5. How did you first hear about the Nishnawbe News?
6. Would you like to see the Nishnawbe News use a larger size print?
7. Do you use the Nishnawbe News more for personal reading or for business purposes?

# Lac Courte Oreilles Appeals Decision

By Paul DeMain

Reserve, Wisconsin - The Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe backed up by Wisconsin's ten other tribes will appeal a decision that U.S. Federal District Judge James Doyle Sr., made preventing the tribe from exercising conservation control over non-members hunting and fishing on the inland navigable waters of their reservation in Sawyer county.

Both Chairman Gordon Fry and Secretary-Treasurer of the tribe, Attorney James Schlender recently concurred that the LCO Tribal Governing Board had decided to appeal the decision after having studied the decision by Doyle and discussed its contents with tribal attorneys and the leaders of 10 other Wisconsin tribes.

According to Schlender, "The Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe will be putting together a legal team composed of both tribal attorneys at LCO, the Leventhal Law Office of Minneapolis and lawyers from the Denver, Colorado based Native American Rights Fund." "In addition," said Schlender, "Wisconsin Judicare, at the request of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council and Wisconsin's 10 other tribes, will file for "Friend of the Court" status and present testimony in behalf of themselves and the LCO Tribe."

Five other tribal bands of the Lake Superior Chippewa were parties to the 1854 Treaty with the United States Government which established their reservation in Northern Wisconsin. All eleven Wisconsin tribes have lakes and rivers

within their exterior boundaries which have been impacted in some way by the decision.

Doyle entered his decision on October 23rd, 1981 enjoining the LCO Governing Board, "their successors in office, their agents and employees from enforcing or attempting to enforce against any non-member of the LCO Band on any navigable water lying within the outer boundaries of the LCO Reservation...the provisions of Section VIII of the Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, and Riceing Code of the LCO Band, which was implemented on or about May 24, 1976."

Doyle also ruled that the State of Wisconsin owned the water beds within the reservation and therefore had "exclusive jurisdiction to regulate hunting and fishing activities by non-members."

At least one Governing Board member pointed out that Doyle had not included in his opinion of facts the listings for several smaller streams, creeks and spring holes where non-members had formerly fished under tribal license. "We may put our fishing permits out for sale again after all," he said.

Secretary-Treasurer Schlender also said that despite of the order, non-members found hunting or fishing from the shoreline may face tribal action including citation if found on tribal land. "We feel that the general public just doesn't have the right to come within the reservation," said Schlender, "and utilize the resources that tribal members rely upon as part of their

subsistence without the tribe having something to say about it." Schlender added that the Doyle decision had not effected the tribes ban on non-member hunting on reservation land.

Attorney Larry Leventhal of Minneapolis discussed what he thought were major errors in the Doyle decision. Said Leventhal, "Doyle based his decision on the recent Montana Crow Indian case, traditionally a non-fishing tribe where the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Montana had title to the riverbeds." "In this particular case Doyle could not see the difference between title and control."

According to Leventhal, Doyle found that the position that the LCO Tribe had argued was to be fact again and again, including findings number 62 and 63 which said that at the time of negotiating the

Treaty of 1854 the Indians had "continued their semi-nomadic traditional culture of hunting and fishing in their traditional grounds" and that, "they did fish for subsistence and home use in the lakes."

"Treaties are the supreme law of the land and are to be construed as the Indians would have understood them at the time," said Leventhal. "What Doyle said was that the federal governments reluctance to convey title and ownership over navigable waters to anybody but states overrides the presumption, and the general understanding by Indians in 1854 that they would have at least the control over the waters and resources within their reservations that they used as a means for survival."

# Announcements

## THE AMERICAN INDIAN THEATER COMPANY OF OKLAHOMA

Announces

### AITC'S THIRD ANNUAL PLAYWRITING CONTEST

Plays will be accepted for each of the following categories:

- DRAMA
- COMEDY

#### Contest Guidelines:

1. Plays must deal with an Indian theme
2. Plays must run at least 90 minutes
3. Plays must be unproduced and optioned to AITCO
4. Three copies of each script must be submitted. Scripts must adhere to established play format, including author's name, address, and phone number.
5. Final selection of winners will be determined by a panel of judges.

6. A prize of \$250 will be awarded to the winner in each category, along with possible production of the play.

\* \* \*

Entries will be accepted from JANUARY 1st-MARCH 31st, 1982. Winners will be announced MAY 1st, 1982.

Should AITCO decide to produce the winning scripts, no royalties will be paid; after production, full rights will revert to the author(s).

All scripts will be considered for production, and Indian authors, especially, are encouraged to participate.

#### SEND SCRIPTS TO:

American Indian Theater of  
Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 2140  
Tulsa, OK 74114

There will be a mid-winter Pow-wow at Bay de Noc Community College on February 13, 14 & 15. Competition will be held for all those interested in fancy and traditional dancing. Crafts and refreshments will be sold. For registration fee information please contact Bay de Noc Community College.

\* \* \*

Sister Mary Cornelius Deken, C.S.J., is in Marquette working in conjunction with Father John Haskell, in a Ministry of Presence, for the Indian Community of Marquette County. She lives at 1100 Cleveland Street and her home is open to anyone who wishes to call on her. If you are interested in contacting her, you may call 226-9036. Sister Deken is home most evenings.



# The Back Page

## Wood Products Plant To Be Constructed

A 1,000 year old Mississippian Period house was symbolically used by Tribal Elders Chief Little Elk (Ed Thomas) and Little Bear (Dorson Strong) October 7, 1981, at the Isabella Indian Reservation, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, for the construction of the wood products plant.

Representatives from the public and private sectors as well as Indian organizations were present for this historic event.

The manufacturing area of the building is 12,000 square feet with an additional 1,320 square feet of space for offices will be located on Tribal land. The building will be of pre-engineered metal construction. Primary production saw line will be the Panda Saw System from the E.Z. Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Pa. The plant is expected to be completed by spring 1982 and will initially employ ten persons.

The construction contract of \$347,800 was awarded to Gust Construction Company, Cedar Springs, Michigan.

The facility was designed by Wakely Associates of Mt. Pleasant.

The plant will manufacture industrial pallets, transportation bulkheads and storage barns. Custom wood working services

will be available.

In 1978, grants were approved by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) for \$495,000 and \$50,000 from the State of Michigan Governor's Discretionary Fund.

Construction was delayed until two EDA conditions were met. The first condition required the Tribe to prepare a market feasibility study of the proposed plant to determine its success. The second condition, and the most time consuming, was the securing of the working capital for plant operations. Both conditions have been met.

The business has been incorporated by the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe as a tribal enterprise to be known as SCE, Inc. with a separate board of directors and a plant manager. These officials will be selected from among tribal members and the non-Indian community and will be subject to Tribal Council approval.

A wood products business operated on the Reservation from 1976 to 1978. From this experience, the Tribe decided to work toward obtaining a facility designed especially for this business.

## Navajo Head Urges Tribal Confederation

Oakland, Ca. Navajo Chairman Peter MacDonald urged tribal representatives at an Indian water rights symposium to form a national confederation to protect their water rights.

At a meeting held in Oakland, California November 8-10, MacDonald told representatives of more than 50 tribes, "If we are going to get serious, we'd better start pooling our water rights first on a state-by-state basis, then as part of a national confederation."

MacDonald also stressed the need for tribes to develop uses for their water. "We either use the water, or we lose it," he said.

"I challenge you all to find a way to enable us to use the water now, right now, legally -- or at least not illegally -- so that we can stake out for now a level of actual use that approximates what our people will need 20 years from now. We don't have 20 years to work our way up to that level of use."

A report in the Arizona Republic on MacDonald's talk noted that "many reservations have lacked the resources to develop the water flowing through, or adjacent to, their lands. Some of these waters have been developed by non-Indians, who claim a right to use them."



## Thayer Gets Regional Post

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA - Gordon C. Thayer, Chairman of the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe was recently elected Minneapolis Area Vice-President of the National Congress of American Indians at the thirty-eighth national convention held this year in Anchorage, Alaska.

As part of his new responsibilities, Thayer will be working with twenty five tribes in the Great Lakes region to strengthen their involvement with the other Indian tribes throughout the United States. "We want to link up with all Indian tribes to present a united stand as we face the impact of recent budget cuts and far-reaching legal decisions which affect tribes' sovereignty," Thayer said. He added "this is a critical time in which tribes must stand together on basic issues related to survival." "New initiatives must be made in the area of economic self-determination offset the staggering unemployment rate which Indian people face as current administration policies take effect." Thayer will hold this post for two years.

The National Congress of American Indians was founded in 1944 and is the oldest national organization whose purpose is to protect and promote the well-being of American Indians. More than 150 tribes throughout the United States are members of NCAI.

## YMCA Names Rainbow Project Asst. Director

The State YMCA of Michigan is proud to announce the hiring of David Trout Staddon as the Assistant Director of the Rainbow Project.

David worked for the past two years as a program director for the Rainbow Project Clubs located in Dayton, Ohio. While at the Oakwood YMCA, he was in charge of the youth leadership programs. He was very successful in developing youth clubs.

David, an Ottawa whose mother came from Canada, is 30 years of age, married with no children. David attended Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio. David has a BA in Social Science and a minor in English. David works well with youth and adults and we are happy to have him aboard. We are looking forward to the development of Rainbow Youth Clubs all over the state.



DAVID TROUT STADDON

## Rainbow Project Has Camp

The week of January 18th through 22nd, 24 adult leaders throughout the state of Michigan are gathering at Camp Haywood-Went-Ha for an Adult Training Workshop. The purpose of the workshop is to advise and train these concerned adults how to organize and run clubs for American Indian youth and families. In addition, they will learn how to affiliate these Clubs with the State of Michigan YMCA's Rainbow Project.

Topics included in this workshop will be how to set a Club up, Club organization, purpose, policy, and how to maintain Rainbow Clubs in each of their respective areas.

Having recognized the need for organized recreational activity for Indian youth, the State YMCA of Michigan, in conjunction with the Kellogg Foundation has begun this project to serve the needs of Indian youth and families. Each Rainbow Club is to be formed and will have activities

at the local level, but will be affiliated on a state level with the Rainbow Project. Clubs won't be confined to only local activities, however, some statewide function will also be happening, giving members a chance to travel, meet other Rainbow club members, and find out what other Clubs are doing. Some of these activities will include youth leadership seminars, rallies, social events, family camp-outs, and a newsletter for all active Clubs in Michigan.

These Clubs will also serve as a framework through which Indian youth can bring out and practice their leadership skills in learning how to conduct meetings, as well as providing some volunteer services to their respective Indian communities and families.

Sound interesting? Contact the Rainbow Project, State YMCA of Michigan, 210 1/2 E. Broadway, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, 48858, for further information.

## Indian Arts Conference Announced

The UCLA American Indian Studies Center and the Malki Museum will host SHARING A HERITAGE: AMERICAN INDIAN ARTS CONFERENCE, May 28-29, 1982 on the UCLA campus. Two hundred participants are expected to attend talks exploring the historical, anthropological, literary, ethnomusicological and educational aspects of American Indian art forms as they depict the community life of the American Indian. The conference features special exhibits of publications, programs and art work as well as performances by American Indian artists.

The conference will use art as a medium to understand and articulate changes in Indian culture and values. It will cover changes in American Indian art, the preservation and revival of art forms and the ethics of documenting, preserving and sharing Indian culture. The sessions will focus on American Indian art in a holistic framework incorporating the historical, economic, political, psychological and social influences which have affected its development. The speakers are specialists on art forms ranging from the performing to the visual arts as well as various handicrafts.

The keynote speech will be given by Dave Warren (Santa Clara), Director,

Institute of American Indian Art, Santa Fe, NM. Topics and speakers include: "Combining the Old with the New: Contemporary Music," Ed Wapp (Comanche/Potawatomi/Sac & Fox), Composer and Flutist; "The 'Discovery' of Indian Art: Awareness or Choices?" Dr. Thomas Holm (Creek/Cherokee), Historian, University of Arizona; "Update on Indian Music: Contemporary Trends," Dr. Charlotte Heth (Cherokee), Ethnomusicologist, Director, American Indian Studies Center, UCLA; "Reinforcing a Tribal Identity: A Museum in Action," Katherine Sauvel (Cahuilla), Chairperson, Board of Directors, Malki Museum; "Sharing a Heritage: The Impact of a Museum on a Community," Richard Hill (Tuscarora), Museum Director, Native American Center for the Living Arts; "Influences in Indian Painting," Charles Dailey, Curator of Museum, Institute of American Indian Art.

The conference is being funded in part by a grant from the California Council for the Humanities.

For further information on the conference, accommodations and exhibit space, please write or call: Judith Takata, American Indian Studies Center, 3220 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles CA 90024. Phone: (213) 825-7315.

## Oil Tax Case Heard

Washington, D.C. - With 19 oil and gas companies on one side and the Jicarilla Apache Indian Tribe on the other, the United States Supreme Court heard arguments November 4 for and against the tribe's power to tax the companies for oil and gas produced on the reservation. The case is expected to be precedent setting, either establishing or denying the sovereign rights of Indian tribes to impose taxes on their reservations.

The tribe voted in 1976 to impose taxes of 5 cents per thousand cubic feet of natural gas and 29 cents per barrel of oil produced on the reservation.

Tribal attorney Robert Nordhaus argued that since the energy companies benefit from services provided by the tribe on the reservation, they should have to pay the tribe's severance tax on the natural resource produced.

Representing the corporations, lawyer John Cooney asserted the tribe does not have a sovereign status that would allow it to impose such a tax. "The Constitution does not permit Indian tribes to tax non-Indians," he claimed. The oil companies want the High Court to reinstate a federal district judge's ruling that declared the Jicarilla's severance tax to be an excessive burden on business.

"Both the state and the tribe can't tax the oil and gas without there being a multiple burden on commerce," Cooney charged.

A Gulf Oil Corporation representative noted that Sandra O'Connor, the newest Supreme Court Justice will probably "be the deciding vote in the case."

The court was deadlocked on the issue last March after Justice Potter Stewart disqualified himself. O'Connor replaced

## Institute To Feature Michigan Tribes

A new institute charged with providing expertise and educational opportunities to Michigan's 40,000 Native Americans has been established at Michigan State University. The Native American Institute, which includes staff from each of the three major tribal groups of Michigan - Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi - has been housed in Michigan State University's Urban Affairs Program unit.

Groundwork for the Institute's program was initiated early this year with funds provided to MSU from the State of Michigan. Institute coordinator for training and service, Jack M. Bain, said that most initial projects will be aimed at improving the climate for developing successful Native American businesses in Michigan through training and public policy research.

This winter the Institute plans to release a report on public policy alternatives for the encouragement of Native American economic development, according to the Institute's coordinator for research and development, Bill Cross.

Projects for this winter include a training program in business development which will begin with a special seminar for reservation administration on budgeting and business practices at Michigan State University's Kellogg Center on January 8 and 9. Other projects underway include the

planning for a Native American Trade Fair which will make important sources of contracts aware of Indian businesses and identification of Indian businesses in Michigan, both of which may lay the foundation for an Indian business association.

The Native American Institute is also targeting technical assistance on a limited basis.

"We don't have the resources to respond to requests from all Native businesses, right now," says Institute Associate George Cornell, who is coordinating economic development projects. "We hope to increase that capability soon, though."

Cornell has already assisted the Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa in the securing of a \$6,700 grant from the Michigan Council of the Arts which will fund the planning and market analysis for cottage industries to be operated by the Band. Cornell will continue to work with the project leaders Margaret Martell, Rosanna Dasher, and Louise Reznik, to complete the planning of the industries the next year.

Institute staff are also attempting to help some of the state's Indian centers which are faced with severe government funding curtailments. The Lansing and Flint centers are eyeing the establishment of their

own business enterprises as alternative sources of funding to support the centers. The Institute is assisting with the development of business plans.

Institute labor specialist, Ed White-pigeon, points to the worsening economic situation as reason for coming up with strategies which will increase income and jobs for Michigan Natives.

"Natives in our urban areas will be hit disproportionately by job losses," White-pigeon says.

The Michigan Department of Labor has contracted the Institute to complete a number of employment projects including the development of a job bank for Indians which will be co-sponsored by the Institute and the Commission on Indian Affairs.

Robert L. Green, Dean of Urban Affairs Programs, pledges to make the Institute a site where Native students can gain experience that will educate them in ways to help the Indian community.

The Institute has been authorized to continue until September 30, 1983, under an executive action by MSU Provost C.L. Winder on behalf of President M. Cecil Mackey. The action was made possible by a new policy adopted which allows temporary institutes to be established by the President. Similar Institutes have been established in four other states.



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WIND RIVER RESERVE, WY - Charging the Amoco Production Company with repeated violations of federal regulations, the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming have asked the Interior Department to cancel oil-producing leases held by the company on reservation land. The company has 24 producing wells on land leased from the tribes.

Amoco has denied any wrongdoing, though it has admitted making accounting errors that resulted in large underpayments of royalties to the tribes.

In July the company paid the tribes \$763,605 for such underpayments dating back to 1972. The tribes claim that Amoco has not paid royalties on more than 24,000 barrels of oil removed before 1972.

Among other violations, the tribes charge the company with submitting inaccurate production and royalty reports and installing underground piping that could have been used to divert oil from the fields without it having to pass through a meter.

Amoco has operated the wells under two leases since 1962.

The tribes' petition to the Secretary of the Interior asks that the tribes be given "immediate possession of the land and all fixtures necessary to continue production."

Amoco said that it was "the policy of our company never to intentionally violate any of our lease agreements."

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## Wind River Wants End To Oil Lease

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## Water Rights

relinquishment of all claims for compensation for an extinguished unexercised reserved right, and the (U.S.) shall have no further liability to provide compensation..." the bill states. The Gorton draft states that the Justice Department shall have the "discretionary authority, but not the obligation" to seek compensation ruling on behalf of any Indian tribe or individual Indian.

The water bill provides that Indian water rights are "transferable" from one tribal member to another or to other non-Indians. That water right, says the bill, may be used only for the use "originally reserved," when the affected reservation was established.

Where non-Indians are owners of the water right within a reservation, the bill says, the right is "severed from the special trust status" and thereafter subject to "substantive and procedural" state water right law.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a "reconnaissance

## Water Rights

investigation study" to evaluate construction of future water projects designed for the use by tribes, utilizing presently unexercised reserved water rights. The interior report must contain the estimated costs involved and cost-benefit analysis in consultation with the various states. The report must be completed within three years and filed with the president pro tempore of the senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for the public record.

Where Indian reserved water rights conflict with other water rights, the Gorton bill authorizes the Justice Department to provide funds to tribes to retain legal counsel outside the Justice Department itself to represent the tribes in general legal water adjudication proceedings. (The Gorton bill, however stipulates no specific amount of probable monies to be made available to tribes for this outside legal assistance).

Reprinted from The CERT Report

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