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## Courts Uphold 1836 Ottawa-Chippewa Treaty Terms

EDITOR'S NOTE: Bruce Green is an attorney with the Native American Rights Fund; he has been lead counsel for Indian fishermen throughout the fishing litigation.

By: BRUCE R. GREENE

BOULDER, CO.—After many years of litigation in state and federal courts, it is now clear that the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians signatory to the treaty of March 28, 1836, also known as the treaty of Washington, reserved rights to fish for commercial and subsistence purposes in large portions of Lakes Michigan and Superior and a smaller portion of Lake Huron. The history of the protracted litigation is complex; a short

summary follows.

In 1973, the United States filed suit against the State of Michigan in United States District Court seeking a declaration that the Bay Mills Indian Community had certain treaty rights to fish in the Great Lakes. This lawsuit was assigned to Judge Noel J. Fox. After hearing numerous preliminary motions and detailed briefing and oral argument, the Court of Appeals upheld Judge Fox on all issues pertaining to treaty interpretation. However, the Sixth Circuit disagreed with Judge Fox regarding the state's authority to regulate tribal members. Unlike Judge Fox, who determined that the state lacked any authority to regulate, the Sixth Circuit determined that the state could regulate, but only if it met strict substantive and procedural standards.

Substantively, the state had to show that the regulations that it wanted to apply to the treaty fishers was designed to achieve a legitimate conservation goal or purpose. Second, the state had to show that its regulation was the least restrictive alternative available to it with respect to the impact on treaty fishing. Third, the state had to show that its regulation did not discriminate against Indian fishermen.

Procedurally, the state first had to show that without its proposed regulation, immediate and irreparable harm would result to the fish resource and second, that tribal self-regulation was not addressing the problem the state sought to cure through its proposed regulations.



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GRAND ENTRY AT Hannahville Pow Wow held June 26, 27, 1982.

## Yellow Thunder Camp Fulfills Dream Of Lakota-Dakota Peoples

RAPID CITY, S.D. — The Yellow Thunder Camp which was established on April 4, 1981 stands as the realization of a dream for the Lakota and Dakota peoples. The camp is situated on 10 acres of national park land in the Black Hills or Paha Sapa near Rapid City, South Dakota.

The 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie guaranteed the Black Hills to the Lakota and Dakota peoples forever but the government forced them out in 1877 after gold was discovered there. The government offered the tribes \$105 million for the land that it stole and they are now in the process of trying to make the tribes take the money. That money is now in a trust fund because the Indian Nations say their spiritual and cultural lands are not for sale.

Through a series of legal actions their camp has remained on the site and several structures have been built on the land. On March 2, 1982 legislation was introduced into the House of Representatives. This legislation would withdraw 800 acres from the public domain and give the Yellow

Thunder Camp a permit to remain on the site for ten years. House bill HR5664 is sponsored by Representatives Shirley Chisholm (D-NY), Jim Weaver (D-OR) and Toby Moffet (D-CT).

The 1978 Indian Freedom of Religion Act guarantees Native peoples the access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects and the freedom to worship through ceremonies and traditional rites. There is no question that the Black Hills are the center of traditional Lakota spirituality. To prevent Lakota occupancy in this area is to interfere with the peoples right to practice their religion. It is a question of whether the United States government will continue a practice of cultural genocide on the Lakota and Dakota people.

The Yellow Thunder Camp is headed by William Means, Nick Melnhardt of American Friends Service Committee and Jan Hammill, of American Indians Against Desecration. They hope to establish Yellow Thunder as a model community in terms of self-sufficiency and traditional Indian

values. With plans for 80 quasi-buried homes using passive solar features and 3 geodesic domes as spiritual and educational facilities, the camp holds much promise.

But all of this promise is shadowed by dark clouds: William Janklow, governor of (Continued on page 9)



BEE PETERS, TINGIT, from Laramie, MI addresses the crowd explaining what the women's session of the spiritual conference was about and for. More photos inside.

(R) DANCERS PARTICIPATE in inter-tribal at Keweenaw Bay Spiritual Conference and Pow Wow held July 22-25, 1982. More photos inside.

—from Wall St. Journal  
July 28, 1982

## Future Of Great Lakes Focus Of Mackinac Island Conference

By Jeff Dickson

MACKINAC ISLAND, MI — On Mackinac Island, men have been meeting to decide upon the future of the Great Lakes. During the 11th and 12th of June, governors, representatives, and interested parties met from the Great Lakes states and Canadian provinces as well as the federal government. The underlying reason for this meeting was to make some dollars off the resources embodied within the Great Lakes. The theme used for this two day event summed up these men's own perceptions of the water — "Enjoy it and employ it." There may be nothing wrong with this theme as long as they do not exploit it and export it.

Eight resolutions were adopted, echoing the concerns of these individuals, about the draining off of the Great Lakes water basin. Terms such as "Great Lakes Water O.P.E.C." were used. Although the representatives of this conference postured themselves as being sternly against piping water out of the Great Lakes, the very fact

that a conference such as this has taken place is scary in itself.

So while Native people have been fighting to retain their guaranteed right to fish on the Great Lakes, the federal and state governments have been looking at another aspect of these bodies of water: aspects that could have serious ramifications. Throughout the fishing rights battle there have been interested onlookers such as south-western governors and now Secretary of the Interior, James G. Watt. But these people have no concern for Native peoples or the fish, they have been interested because of the water and the resources lying beneath.

The concept of selling water is not a new one. This idea has been talked about as long as the fishing rights battle has gone on. Meetings such as this one have taken place before; these meetings were not to be heard by the public. Few people even in Native communities had perceived this to be a viable threat in the past. But some people are now waking up to the fact that this is no game.

The south-western section of the country

has been growing drier with each passing year. This is basically due to the overdevelopment of the region: heavy industry, mining, improper agricultural methods, and a general shift of the population from north to south. Now in the 1980's the "sun belt" states are facing serious water shortages.

For all practical purposes, the Southwest has been short of water for many years. Only through on-going water diversion projects have these states been able to support their heavy industry and improper agricultural methods.

Even though people have been steadily moving to the southwest from the northern states, the population density there is still less than most all other regions of the country. So why do they need so much water? One reason is that the south-western states had very little water to begin with. But the primary reason for water shortages is the overuse and misuse of land.

An example of land-misuse is uranium (Continued on page 5)

## New Indian Authority Closes Little Bay De Noc To Fishing

Following an unprecedented request by Upper Peninsula sport-fishing groups, the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority agreed to close a portion of Little Bay De Noc.

The closing was effective midnight July 23, 1982.

The Management Authority was created in 1981 by the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Bay Mills Indian Community and Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians to address conservation issues and enact treaty fishing regulations.

The closing was recommended by tribal biologist William Eger after consulting Michigan Department of Natural Resources biologists.

Indian leaders had met last week with

representatives of a coalition of area sportfishing groups, and all parties to the meeting expressed a concern for the area's fishery.

That meeting represents a thawing of relations between Indian communities and sportfishermen in an area that has been the scene of vandalism and some vigilante activity directed against treaty fishermen.

Management Authority Chairman Joseph Lamsden said, "We believe that water pollution is impairing natural reproduction of the walleye stock in this area, and heavy sportfishing is stressing planted stocks. We do not believe that the present level of harvest should be maintained, and we are therefore closing the area to treaty

fishing."

Indian leaders stressed their continued concern for the fishery resource which they insist has been more heavily fished by non-Indians. They note the closure of the area to treaty fishing is one indication of that concern, in marked contrast to allegations by the state's Department of Natural Resources that treaty fishers have been pursuing their fish harvest with no regard for the resource.

Threatened violence in the area was not a factor in the decision, according to Lamsden, who maintains that tribal concerns and sportfisher concerns are not mutually exclusive.

## New Tax Status Okayed For Indian Reservations

Indian tribes should be treated as states, the administration agrees.

IRS rulings based on strict readings of the law deny tribal councils the status of governments. But now the Treasury and the Interior Department support a bill, entered by Sen. Wallop (R., Wyo.), to treat tribes and their subdivisions as "exercise substantial government functions", the same as state and local governments for tax purposes.

This would make interest on tribal industrial development bonds and other obligations tax-exempt, under certain terms.

The bill would have these further effects: Tribal taxes and charitable gifts to tribes would be deductible. Donations to candidates for tribal office would be eligible for the political-gift credit. Tribal governments would be exempt from various excise taxes. Certain employees of tribal governments could exclude from income the governments' contributions to annuities.

The Treasury's William McKee told a Senate Finance subcommittee the change should be made to apply the law "fairly and equitably."



# 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 THEIR FULL NAMES AND ADDRESSES. WE WILL HONOR REQUESTS TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS.

## Reorganization Act Affects Indian Heirs

WASHINGTON D.C. -- There has been a substantial change in a Federal law which affects lands on all Indian Reservations subject to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The change specifically broadens the category of individuals who may be named as devisees or beneficiaries in the Last Will and Testament of, and Indian who owns an interest in such lands.

Specifically, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 464 formerly read that provisions in a will must be made to a member of such tribe having jurisdiction over the land devised or to the heirs of such member.

These latter words were construed by the Department of the Interior to mean that only persons who could inherit according to State Law from the person making the will were eligible to take such property when such heirs were not members of the tribe having jurisdiction over the land.

For example, if the Testator (testatrix) (the person making the will) left land to his daughter's child, but the child was not a member of the tribe having jurisdiction over the land, then grandchild (or grandchild) would be ineligible to take the property if the decedent's daughter was still living, and the will as to that provision would have to be disapproved.

The new law changes the language of U.S.C. Sec. 464 from "heirs of such member" to "or any heir or lineal descendant (e.g. grandchildren or great-grandchildren) of such member or any other Indian person for whom the Secretary of the Interior determines that the United States may hold land in trust." Thus, most any Indian person is now eligible to take such property under an Indian's will. It is expected that fewer wills or devises will be disapproved because of the former technicality.

It is highly recommended that all Indian persons who made out their Last Will and Testament before 1981 consult with the Realty Office of the Indian Agency with which they are affiliated to determine if the change in the law will benefit them by broadening the category of eligible devisees.

In other words, those Indian testators/trix who have been previously influenced by the limitation imposed by the old law in designating persons in their previous prepared will, should now consult with the Realty Office of the Agency or the Bureau of Indian Affairs as to the necessity for a new will being prepared.

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## Native Vets Organize In Oklahoma

Recently the Vietnam Era Veterans Inter-Tribal Association was formed in Oklahoma and has spread throughout the states and is now recognized as a National Association with representatives from 33 tribes, an all Indian Veterans organization. The reason for establishing this association is (1) to promote Vietnam Veterans in a positive image, (2) gain the respect and honor due these Veterans, (3) to remember those brothers who paid the supreme sacrifice, (4) provide a vehicle for Native Veterans to express their warrior status, (5) provide a means with which we can help ourselves with such problems as alcohol and drug problems, etc. and (6) to give Indian Veterans a voice in Veteran affairs. Guidelines for membership in the Vietnam Era Veterans Inter-Tribal Association include those recognized tribal members who served in the Republic of Vietnam and is restricted to men only as we regard ourselves as a traditional warrior society or clan. Type of discharge is of no concern.

A women's auxiliary for mothers, wives, daughters, grandmas, aunts, girlfriends, and women veterans who wish to support our organization is established. Activities include an annual Vietnam Veterans powwow, a gourd dance clan, a color/honor guard, and a monthly newsletter.

For more information contact John Law or Harold Barse, 4111 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 10, Okla. City, OK 73105.



## Unity Urged

As we continue our endeavors to make the educational areas of Michigan more responsive and meaningful for Third World People, one significant issue continues to be most pronounced--that of unity. Our strength is in our oneness--oneness is our Native American-Hispanic-Black-Asian-American togetherness. (Manifesto)

## When Writing Those In Congress . . .

The impact of writing a thoughtful letter to your senator or representative on civil liberties concerns should never be underestimated. You don't need to be an expert on an issue. Thoughtfully expressing your views as a concerned citizen and constituent can be very effective. Even a handful of letters can win the support of a senator or representative wavering on crucial legislation. Here are a few tips on writing effective letters.

1. The proper address is:  
 Honorable \_\_\_\_\_ Senator \_\_\_\_\_  
 U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate  
 Washington, D.C. 20515 or Washington, D.C. 20510
2. Identify a bill number or particular issue about which you are writing. Thousands of bills are introduced each year. Be specific by using the bill number (e.g. S 1992) or the bill's popular name (e.g. Voting Rights Act, or Human Life Bill).
3. Be brief, preferably one page. Never write more than two pages. Write legibly.
4. Give reasons for your position. Don't just say "vote against S. 158" or "oppose the human life bill." Explain why it should be opposed. Using the *Alert*, highlight 2-3 main arguments.
5. Make your letter open ended. Ask for the legislator's specific position in addition to urging particular actions. Ask for a commitment.
6. Personalize your letters. Write for yourself rather than as a member of the ACLU or any other organization. Let your representative know if you are aware of his/her position on the issue about which you are writing. Stress how legislation would affect people in your state or district. Share personal experiences or observations. Do not be rude or argumentative. Always be polite, but firm.

Years ago the Organization of North American Indian Students (ONAIS) at Northern Michigan University started their meetings with a pipe ceremony. This is strong medicine and many beneficial "happenings" evolved.

There were Awareness Days with high attendance. There was a POW WOW right on campus and entertains the likes of Buffy St. Marie and Floyd Westerner were here. The Nishnawbe News was established and developed by highly motivated individuals. I believe the strength behind this motivation (aside from individual initiative) was the spirit of the pipe.



## Letters To The Editor

### Seeks Correspondence

Dear Editor,  
 I am a resident here at Jackson and have been incarcerated for eight years. I go to the Parole Board this year. I am 28 years old, American. I was ushered into a life of crime through my environment and have borne the retribution of an angry tutor for eight years now, I'm not complaining, but stating facts.

I am a self-styled writer and devote letter writer. I am interested in having a correspondence request published in your paper, (a letter request). Is this at all possible? I need correspondence with the outside before my release.

Respectfully Yours,  
 Mr. Antoine Evans #138570  
 P.O. Box E  
 Jackson, MI 49204

## Ben Franklin Said It

"Savages we call them because their manners differ from ours, which they think the perfection of civility; they think the same of theirs. Having few artificial wants, they have abundance of leisure for improvement of conversation. Our laborious manner of life, compared with theirs, they esteem slavish and base; and the learning on which we value ourselves they regard as frivolous and useless. Having frequent occasions to hold councils, they have acquired great order and decency in conducting them. The old man sits in the foremost ranks, the warriors in the next, and the women and children in the hindmost. The business of the women is to take exact notice of what passes, imprint it in their memories (for they have no writing) and communicate it to their children. They are the records of the council, and they preserve the tradition of the stipulations in treaties a hundred years back; which when we compare with our writings, we always find exact."

...Benjamin Franklin, in 1784

## Book Published On Indian Law

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA -- The most influential book written on the subject of Indian law has been published this year. Felix S. Cohen's *Handbook of Federal Indian Law* is the most comprehensive treatment of this "complex" field.

This new edition, originally published in 1942 under the Department of Interior, is the result of six years of writing and editing by a staff of Indian Law experts.

Recently, questions have arisen in the field in Indian law not anticipated in earlier editions and cases. Particular attention is paid to developing issues such as land and water rights, tribal independence, government service to Indians, the equal protection principle, and the extent of tribal powers.

Detailed in the updated *Handbook* are: the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946, the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, and the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

Felix S. Cohen's *Handbook of Federal Indian Law* is published by The Michie Company, P.O. Box 7587, Charlottesville, VA 22906. Price: \$80.00.



This spirit still remains here at Northern Michigan University. It hasn't been utilized in recent years.

As a student at Northern last year, I was struck by the lack of activities for Indians on campus. I spoke with other students who agreed. We had no Awareness Week to speak of. ONAIS was rumored to have internal conflicts and as well as the Nishnawbe News. The News nearly folded.

Recently a woman from New York wrote and asked whatever happened to Indigenous People's activism. "Whatever happened to Red Power, after Alcatraz and Wounded Knee II, Fish-ins, etc.?" she said. I know they haven't disappeared. The spirit is still there and many people are active.

On July 9, John Mohawk, editor Akwesasne Notes, Phillip Deer, Muskego/Cree elder members of the Emergency Association of Great Lakes Educators, Elders, and Eminent people (EAGLE), and others met at Sault Ste. Marie to discuss Native self-sufficiency and survival of Native communities within the Great Lakes area. I unfortunately missed this because of personal reasons.

The meeting was one of a series of "teach ins" hosted by two organizations: Emergency Association of Great Lakes Educators, Elders, and Eminent people (E.A.G.L.E.) and Students Organized for Anishnawbe Rights (S.O.A.R.). The local SOAR organizer is Jeff Dickinson, Ojibwe-Sault Ste. Marie. There are still motivated individuals out there.

The key to activism and protection of our Aboriginal rights is communication with all peoples (it has been for time immemorial on this continent). It is why at this time I would ask that everyone contribute their ideas, writing ability, art, poetry and money to this paper. At present there is no funding for student labor on the Nishnawbe News this coming year.

I would also ask that anyone that has been slighted in any way by the Nishnawbe News in the past accept heartfelt apologies. Especially this offer is sent to patient subscribers still awaiting their papers. Staff changes and the money situation rendered a spring issue of the paper impossible.

In conclusion, I speak an offering to the wind that an elder come and begin the pipe ceremony before our meetings and bring us together here at Northern - Neen Son Dow.

John W. Adams

## Ojibwa Speaks On Fishing

First the white man wanted our land and they took it! Next the white man wanted us out of his way, so he moved us to do desolate reservations. When our people tried to leave the reservations the white man's army hunted us down and in most cases shot us. Later in history the white man discovered that beneath our lands lay a vast amount of minerals. So again the white man tried to re-locate us into the cities where it was hoped we would lose our identity to inter-marriages and alcohol. We survived all that the white man hit us with, we survived when they starved us, moved us, gave us diseases that we never suffered from (until the invasion of the white man). It is in our nature to survive.

Treaties were the white man's way of stealing our land in what they believed to be an honest manner. Treaties were the first form of the credit card, the white man has let his account go unpaid. Treaties eased the white man's guilt. Many treaties containing many empty promises made to our ancestors, the only promise they kept was taking our land from us. It is the white man's way to take what was never his in the first place. He has corrupted and used the natural resources leaving the land, the earth (our mother), barren.

We have always paid the consequences for the white man's greed. Through the lives of our ancestors, alcoholism, drugs, unemployment, we have paid for the white man's sins with the blood of our people. Nothing that we hold to be sacred is respected by the white man.

Our burial grounds have fallen prey to archeologists, a term given to the educated sanctioning of defilement of our ancestors graves. We have been sedated too long to all that has been done to our people.

Here in Michigan our people are paying dearly for exercising these empty promises contained in treaties that were made under the constitution; the white man holds so dearly as being the American way of justice. What I want to know is why then don't they honor their debt to our people? Of course I don't have to ask, because the answer is clearly hidden under the disguise of "conservation", that is greed the white man has allowed him to justify his racism, and the attacks upon our brothers, just ask Albert Farley Jr., he will tell you how he was attacked, and his property damaged, his life threatened, by a group of narrow minded, red necks, who thrive on violent vigilante behavior.

Albert Farley is not alone, the LeBlanc brothers at Bay Mills have come to know the wrath of the red neck sportsmen, as well as members of Keweenaw Bay reservation. Violent attacks on our people are happening everywhere, it is nothing new to us, history is full of documented incidents of this type. The only problem we have is that the government will not actively take steps to protect us, and if we try to protect ourselves then the white man's law works against us. It is true that the Nishnawbe is indeed the white man's new nigger.

What can we do? Damn good question. Perhaps try to avoid the people who cause us problems, but then that is just running from the situation, besides running only makes a person tired! The court system takes forever, just look at how long it has taken the federal government to start to settle any of the treaties, besides, the white man is looking for a way this very minute as you read this article to over turn Judge Fox's decision in our behalf. The situation sounds hopeless. Not really, it is going to take a lot of talking and organizing on our part to protect our rights.

Start writing to your state and federal legislators demanding that they do something before one of our brothers get killed. This is an election year for the governor, lets find out which candidate is closest in our favor and back him.

Lets lobby until Lansing is sick of seeing us. If we do nothing then we can blame anyone but ourselves for the outcome? We account for less than one half of one percent of the total population of Michigan, we are the minority, we must stand for our rights, we owe it to our children, to our ancestors, and to the ones who first died for our cause. Let us band together not as individual tribes, but as one people. We must help ourselves, let us do it in the memory of one of our great leaders; Waunette Dominic.

JOHN LABEAU - Ojibwa, Keweenaw Bay.

## Wisconsin Considers Cutting Tribes' Cigarette Taxes

MADISON, WIS -- A special, reduced state tax on cigarettes sold on Indian lands could settle a dispute between Wisconsin tribes and the State Revenue Department.

The department has estimated that it loses \$3 million or more each year because cigarettes are sold untaxed on reservations or other property owned by Indians.

A fourth bargaining session between department and tribal representatives in Wausau earlier this week focused on a compromise that would allow Indians to levy a tax of \$1.50 per carton and keep part of it to finance tribal programs.

Assistant Revenue Secretary Todd Berry said the \$1.50 tax would be \$1 a carton less than the state tax on cigarettes sold by non-Indians.

The two sides differed on how much of the \$1.50 would go to reservation programs - tribal representatives suggested \$1, the department suggested 50 cents.

Under the plan, cigarettes sold in tribal shops could bear a special state tax stamp or a tribal stamp. Non-Indian dealers would not be allowed to sell cigarettes bearing the stamp.

Berry said the cigarette sales benefit

Indian tribes, providing employment, experience in operating businesses, money for tribal programs and capital that can be used in starting other business ventures.

How much the proposed tax, if applied, would cut in Indian cigarette sales is hard to gauge, Berry said.

He said, however, that by giving up a part of their price break, Indians would gain "an end to the legal hassling" by the Revenue Department.

The department, on the other hand, would give up some of the potential revenue from the cigarette sales but would save the expense of assigning agents to collect taxes from customers outside tribal smoke shops.

Any agreement would have to be approved by the next Legislature and governor, Berry said.

Last April, Gov. Dreyfus used a partial veto to delete an attempt to tax sales of cigarettes by Indians to non-Indians to reservation lands.

Aides said Dreyfus wanted the matter resolved through negotiations with the state's tribes.

# Cultural Awareness Stressed In Title IV-A



THIS CHILD RECEIVES a multi-media approach to cultural awareness at Flint Title IV-A.

## Flint Indian Students Culturally Alive, Well

By John W. Adams

FLINT, MI—Indian students in the Flint area are miles from a reservation and are inundated with the bustle of city life; yet they are culturally alive and well.

The School District, City of Flint, funded the Indian Education Program in August, 1980. The Program provides special educational and culturally-related academic needs to Indian students in the Flint public schools.

The project is divided into four major components. They are:

1. American Indian Total Cultural Studies
2. Home/School Services
3. Project Administration
4. Parent Involvement

In grades kindergarten through third, children learn about housing and foods, clothing and customs, music, legends and education of Great Lakes Indian tribes.

They learn the names of foods, articles of clothing, greetings, family members and animals in the Ojibwe language. The students also learn about Woodland Indian art in these first three years.

Later, fourth grade through sixth, learning focuses on the family roles (structure and responsibility), the government, economic systems and Indian leaders of the Great Lakes tribes. The medicine, religion and inter-tribal relations of the Great Lakes tribes are also taught.

Woodland Indian art is studied on a continuing basis in the program.

The high school Indian students have at least four cultural activities planned during each project year.

These activities include more Ojibwe language, Indian foods, moccasin making, environmental and survival skills workshops. Career explorations and arts/crafts workshops are also offered.

Recreational activities have included lacrosse and snowsnake (winter game involving the sliding of sticks across the snow). Snowsnake has survived as an on-going activity. Students make their own snowsnake and learn the rules of the game.

Each year monies are set aside for the



MARY GIBSON, FLINT Title IV-A Program Officer, and Nancy Shomlin inspect some craft work. There are many craft objects and much art work for children to see at Mrs. Gibson's office.

Flint Indian Student Organization. The students learn leadership skills, participate in cultural events, and elect representatives to the Parent Committee. "Adults could learn some things by the way the students conduct their meetings," said Program Officer, Mary Gibson.

The student organization is planned, organized and implemented by the secondary students of the Indian program. Christine Reed, home/school coordinator, acts as advisor.

Home/school services of the project include student counseling, assessment of needs, and referral services. Liason services for students and their families are provided. Also, home/school services help students obtain tribal certification.

Parent involvement includes regular meetings of the Parent Committee, district-wide activities for students and their families, and parent inservice on project



Kelly Dees Gets Award



CHILDREN BUSY SILKSCREENING at one of the many crafts sessions at Indian Camp.



(R) HAZEL HALVERSON and Co-ordinator Pat Bawden at Indian Camp. Hazel designed by Kirk Johnson-5th grader at assists with the Title IV-A basketweaving. Fisher Elementary School, Marquette, MI.



SHELDON WILLIAMS BEAMS as he receives an award at Indian Camp held at Bay Cliff Health Camp (near Big Bay, MI) June 7, 8, 9, 1982. Indian Camp is sponsored by the Title IV-A program Marquette, MI.

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Indians Suffer Most:

# U.S. Organizations Involved In Guatemala History

**GUATEMALA** -- When the Spanish invaders arrived in Central America, the area now known as southern Mexico and Guatemala was inhabited by Mayan people. Those in Guatemala are of four predominant groups -- Cakchiquels, Mamcs, Quiches and Kekchis.

As is now well known, the Mayan civilization was more advanced than Europe's -- the government was well-structured and democratic, and the people were advanced in agriculture, architecture, astronomy, medicine and arts.

As people of peace, they did not have a developed military to combat the inhumanity of the Spanish. The city of Chi Guymarcas Quiches took place on the banks of the River Tonala. Later came the massacre of Xetulil. The massacre of Chural of 3,000 men, women and children. The massacre at the banks of the River Olinquepe in February, 1524.

A month later, Pedro de Alvarado ordered that the leaders of the Quiches be burned alive. The city of Chi Guymarcas was razed. There was the massacre of Tzutujiles on the banks of Lake Atitlan. One night, the invaders entered Tzucintan and knifed all the inhabitants.

The list goes on. The massacre of Cuscatlan in May, 1534. The massacre of Cakchiquels in Chi Xot (now called Comalapa) in 1540 and the hanging of the Cakchiquel leader, Chuuy Tzinquin. In

1541, Chichal and Nimba Quichun, leaders, were also hanged.

Despite the heroic resistance of the Mayans, their lands were plundered. They were subjugated to laws which institutionalized slavery, and a different religion and culture were imposed on them. Spanish domination was total -- military, economic, political, ideological. Further, the population was dramatically reduced as the result of Spanish cruelty and disease. Those who survived were destined for a life of exploitation, discrimination, oppression and persecution. The lust for wealth had no limits. The sufferer was tremendous.

The lands were divided up among the Spanish powerful. Along with the lands was granted not only the production of the land and mines, but also the work of the men, women and children who lived on those lands. They were branded with hot irons, and brought and sold. In Mexico, an Indian slave was worth 40 pesos. But in Guatemala, two pesos could buy a human life.

But subjugation was not enough. Their libraries were burned -- soldiers helped up scientific and religious works for bonfires which lasted for weeks.

During the 300 years of the colonial period, the Spaniards imposed measures of control and segregation which served to further increase the fragmentation of the indigenous population. "Indian towns" were created, into which the population was collected, each with its distinctive dress. With the forced labor of the Mayans, the colonial cities were built and the roads constructed.

To justify this system of oppression, an ideology was developed that characterized the Indians as inferior beings, full of defects, and incapable of governing themselves, beings that could not enjoy the same right as civilized people, "men of reason."

The Indian culture came to be regarded as contemptible (excepting those portions which brought in tourist revenues). Those Mayans who managed to escape their identity and become "Ladinos" adopted the ideology with vigor. The only thing poorer than a poor Ladino was a poor Indian.

In 1821, "Nueva Espana" became "liberated" from Spain when progressives, inspired by the ideals of the French revolution and European liberal philosophy, fought for reform. A new country to be called "Mexico" was to come into existence. However, Nueva Espana had been organized into divisions called "captaincies," and each could decide if it was to become a part of the new Mexico, or form an independent country. Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica decided to go their own separate ways. Guatemala was undecided, however, as a referendum was taken among the colonists, resulting in a near 50-50 split.

At that time, what is now the state of Chiapas in Mexico was a part of the state of Guatemala. So, it was decided that the Guatemalan territory would be split -- those who wished to be a part of Mexico would go with Chiapas, and those who wished independence would have what today is Guatemala.

But all of this was not the end -- the people of Guatemala experienced nothing more than a change of guard. The offspring of the invaders had achieved independence, but for the Indian people, and other poor people of Guatemala, independence still has not arrived.

Throughout the history of Guatemala, attempts to achieve power -- independence, liberal reform, revolution, counter-revolution -- none has questioned the system. The Indians, and in large measure the guerrilla groups, are the only ones to be conscious of this.

With the growth of agricultural enter-

prises, the process of monopolizing large extensions of land accelerated. Ownership became concentrated in a few families.

The coffee industry was developed in Guatemala in the 1840s to replace the failing cochineal and indigo dye production. In this transition a "liberal" regime came to power which was closely allied with certain wealthy families. In 1871, General Justo Rufino Barrios took office, distributing some land to the poor and establishing a modest system of public education. He died in 1885 in a war to reunite the Central American nations.

The landowners reassumed power. New repressive laws guaranteed a ready cheap labor supply. Village common-land was confiscated, as was church land. These tracts were sold to coffee planters at a low price.

Until now, Indian villages in the mountains had occupied land the colonizers hadn't needed. But coffee grew at high altitudes, and this made the mountain villages targets of the big group of European-style aristocratic landowners. Rafael Carrera, cruel and ignorant, ruled for over 20 years in the 1800s.

From 1896 to 1920, President Manuel Estrada Cabrera maintained his office against all opposition.

In 1931, the autocratic General Jorge Ubico took over for a 14-year reign. He was noted for his paternalistic conservatism and his love for pomp and circumstance. As his regime continued, the ruling class failed to notice the emergence of a new power -- a middle class. Their system was developed to keep the poor and rural Indians and campesinos under control. However, the urban class had been listening to promises of democracy over short-wave radios as World War II developed. They were restless with the inequalities they were encountering in Guatemala.

Franklin Roosevelt's advocacy of labor appealed to them, and the New Deal encouraged their longing for a government devoted to the public good. Mexico, too, was advancing under President Lazaro Cardenas, who was pushing programs of agrarian reform and nationalization of oil resources.

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Rockefeller wanted to induce Latin American nations to accept loans from the U.S. in order to promote economic development conducive to U.S. interests, and at the same time to increase financial dependency to the U.S. Ubico was very conservative, and wouldn't accept the bait. He was willing, however, to allow the U.S. to send FBI agents to Guatemala to confiscate property of Germans, and to intern them in wartime detention camps. Several thousand U.S. troops were also stationed in Guatemala.

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To fight them off, the liberals who wanted to continue with Arevalo's reforms after this term of office looked for a candidate who could not be called anti-Communist, the other hero of the October Revolution, Defense Minister Jacobo Arbenz. The struggle came to a head in July, 1949, when Arana was assassinated by "unknown armed men." A three-day

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# Claims In Two States Jeopardized

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- On June 22nd, the House Interior Committee held hearings on a bill to extinguish Indian claims to lands in New York and South Carolina.

The "Ancient Eastern Indian Land Claims Settlement Act" would remove any ongoing Indian land cases then in court; it would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to judge the credibility of these claims; it would extinguish 100 percent of the value of the land claims and 95 percent of monetary values; and it would permit only certain claims for set monetary damages to go to the U.S. Court of Claims.

The legislation, H.R. 5494 and its companion Senate bill, S. 2084, were introduced on February 9th by a handful of eastern lawmakers, including Senators Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and Representative Gary Lee (R-N.Y.).

The legislation was initiated by Lee, who represents a district which includes much of the Cayuga Nation land claim in New York. The Cayuga claim was the subject of congressional legislation in 1980, but was killed on the House floor by Lee and over the objections of Interior Committee Chairman Morris Udall (D-Az.), who chairs that panel today.

The Cayuga claim, forced into court by failure of the settlement legislation, is one that would now be forced out of court by this bill. In addition, NARF cases filed on behalf of the Oneida Nation of Wisconsin, the Thames Band of Oneidas in Canada, and the Catawba Tribe of South Carolina also would be devastated by enactment of this legislation.

As originally drafted, the Lee bill would have retroactively ratified illegal land transactions between Indians and all Eastern states, and barred all federal district courts from hearing Indian land cases.

In a July 29, 1981 letter to David Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and a former House colleague, Lee wrote:

"Per our conversation last evening, I have enclosed for your review a detailed conceptual framework of legislation to permanently resolve the Indian land claims problems. I am extremely pleased with your decision to endorse the concept of this legislative approach, and look forward to working with you over the August recess to finalize an effective, least-cost solution."

When word of these close dealings between Lee and the Administration leaked out, the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, on January 6, 1982, called

upon Congress to "reject this repugnant approach," stating that the bill "contemplates a massive and unconstitutional taking of present valid Indian titles to certain lands without due process of law...and would ratify and approve earlier thefts of Indian lands in those states which are the subject of several active court cases and negotiations."

Prior to its introduction, more than 10 versions of the legislation were written with the assistance of Interior, Justice and OMB drafters. As states contacted by Lee declined the opportunity to be named in the legislation, the final draft narrowed the scope to claims in Connecticut, New York and South Carolina.

Then, on February 8th, one day before the Lee-D'Amato press conference to announce the introduction of the legislation, Connecticut Governor William O'Neill wrote to congressional leaders and to other sponsors of the legislation, stating that Connecticut's name should be removed from the bill: "Historically, Connecticut has strongly supported the ability of the tribes within our State to rebuild their reservations into self-sufficient and equally viable communities. This legislation seems contradictory to our State's policy toward the Indian people."

This bill raises serious Constitutional concerns which could only lead to further litigation." The legislation was introduced the following day without reference to Connecticut.

As introduced, the legislation purports to "establish a fair and consistent national policy for the resolution of claims based upon a purported lack of congressional approval of ancient Indian land transfers, and to clear the title of land subject to such claims."

However, responding to the bill's introduction, Susan Harjo, NARF Legislative Liaison, stated: "There is a national Indian policy in place as 'ancient' and as modern as the Constitution, and that policy respects the rights of all people, including Indian people. This bill proposes an inconsistent policy approach that would deny to Indians, because they are Indians, access to the American system of justice. The bill would add years of litigation and would vastly increase the cost of settling these claims according to present law and policies."

The legislation here proposes a return to a 1940s Indian Claims Commission (ICC) approach to claims against the United States. With the establishment of the ICC, Congress provided a forum essentially for reparations in cases where title questions

have been settled. The awards generally were distributed on a per capita basis without addressing the real social and economic needs of the Indian people and their tribal governments.

Subsequently, Congress has settled Indian land title claims per mutual consent agreements in the states of Alaska (1971), Rhode Island (1978) and Maine (1980). The present Indian claims to lands in the East are based upon state and private takings of their lands in violation of the Indian Non-Intercourse Act (25 U.S.C.), and upon aboriginal land title claims.

The Non-Intercourse Act provides that any conveyance involving interest in any Indian property that was not approved by the federal government is invalid. Shortly after passage of the first of the trade and intercourse acts in 1790, President George Washington interpreted the Act to the Seneca Nation as "the security for the remainder of your lands...The General Government will never consent to your being defrauded, but it will protect you in all your just rights...in the future, you cannot be defrauded of your lands."

"Despite this early promise," said Arlinda Lockner, NARF attorney for the Oneidas, "the Oneidas have only recently gotten into the justice system. After more than 150 years of unsuccessful efforts through political channels to obtain redress for loss of their homelands, the Oneidas exhibited the ultimate faith in the American system by placing their claims in the hands of the federal judiciary. The federal court determined that Oneida lands were, indeed, illegally taken by the State of New York. Now that the Oneidas are finally receiving the protection for their lands promised in federal laws and treaties, Congress would tell the Oneidas that justice is not available to Indian tribes in American courts."

Most eastern Indian claims are in various stages of litigation and negotiation. The claim of the Chitamacha Tribe of Louisiana is the subject of a mutual consent agreement pending in Congress, and other land claims are about to be introduced for a legislative resolution. The Narragansett Tribe settled its land claim through the Rhode Island Settlement Act of 1978 and the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 resolved the claims of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, and the Houlton Band of Malisee Indians. Both settlement acts provided for lands and development funds for the lands, while clearing title to all disputed property.

In a May 6, 1982 letter to the White House, J. Hartley Nicholas, Governor of

the Passamaquoddy Tribe's Pleasant Point Reservation, characterized the legislation as "repellent to the fair minded and unworthy of support," adding that the Administration's support of H.R. 5494 would be "inconsistent with the President's policy commitments to Indian people...and would send a clear signal to Indian people that the Administration did not intend to deal fairly with Indian rights issues." In another letter to House Interior Chairman Udall, Governor Nicholas pointed to the Maine Indian Land Claims Settlement Act: "It was a long struggle, but the courts, the State of Maine, Congress and the President finally settled the issue with justice prevailed."

We, therefore, especially feel that other Indian tribes with valid claims should be afforded the same opportunity under the same procedures and conditions."

In 1977, when a bill similar to the Lee proposal would have extinguished the Maine Indian claims, Harvard Law School Professor Archibald Cox called the approach one that would "disgrace the Nation."

Such action would carry a simple but shameful message: "When the law gives Indians a substantial claim to land taken by whitemen which the regular courts of Justice may sustain, the whitemen would change the rules rather than permit a decision according to existing law. A broader message would be inferred: Indians cannot obtain justice even in the whitemen's courts."

Editors Note: The Nishnawbe News is grateful for NARF and their Announcements. This article is from the spring 1982 issue.

Nishnawbe News has a copy of this bill for interested parties. Write: Nishnawbe News, 4 Lee Hall - NMLU, Marquette, MI 49855.



## Housing Units Planned

MANISTIQUE, MI -- A 38-unit low-income housing project is planned by the Sault Ste. Marie Indian tribe, with construction slated to start by Sept. 30.

The federally-aided project will give first preference to tribe members and other Indians, but applications for the housing are now being accepted from anyone meeting the income guidelines, according to George Nolan, director of housing for the Sault Ste. Marie.

The housing project will be located on a 40-acre parcel of land owned by the tribe on the corner of the Manistique River Road and Fackley Road east of the city. Nolan said the project has not yet been bid upon, but that there are no major obstacles to prevent groundbreaking on schedule.

"We are going to build some housing," Nolan said when asked if the project was scheduled to be built. "We're in the development stage right now. Construction should start by Sept. 30," he said. The project could be completed by sometime in 1983.

The 38 units of housing to be built locally are part of a \$6 million program by the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, including Sault Ste. Marie and Wetmore.

According to Nolan, plans for the housing call for 36 buildings, each containing one unit, with the exception of two

duplexes each containing two units designed for elderly residents.

In addition to the duplexes, Nolan said, the plans call for six two-bedroom houses, 18 three-bedroom and 12 four-bedroom.

The tribe recently advertised for local residents to apply for admission to the project, according to income guidelines. Those guidelines range from a maximum income of \$9,650 for a single person to \$17,250 for a family of eight or more. Right now, Nolan said, "We will take applications from everybody, but the screening will be done according to our guidelines," which include giving preference to tribe members and other Indians.

In addition to the income guides, applicants cannot have assets worth more than \$10,000, with that limit increased to \$35,000 for elderly applicants.

Applications for the housing are available by writing Martha Miller, Sault Ste. Marie Tribal Offices, P.O. Box 432, Manistique, or by calling 341-6993.

Although Nolan said that no applications had yet been received by the tribe, he expressed confidence that the housing units could be filled easily. He said a scientifically-conducted market survey of 10 percent of the 953 voting members of the Sault Ste. Marie in the eastern U.P. district showed plenty of interest in the low-cost housing.

"The study did show a need," Nolan

said. "The indications were this type of housing would be filled."

Showing a need for the housing was a major step in obtaining funding for the project, according to Nolan. That funding is awarded by the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development based on the need demonstrated through such market analyses, he said.

"It's basically done on a competitive basis. If you show a need, you are awarded so many units," Nolan said.

"Our market analysis indicates we will have no trouble filling it with (tribe) members, but if we do, we would (bring) other in," he said.

Nolan did not know exactly what the rent charged for the various housing units would be, but said the charge would be in accordance with federal guidelines. "We would have some leeway in our guides but they would be very close to those already established," he said.

The local housing project was originally planned to be smaller, around 15 units, Nolan said, but was expanded when plans for a housing project at St. Ignace fell through when the site there proved unsuitable.

(Reprinted from the June 3, 1982 issue of the Manistique Pioneer-Tribune.)

## BIA Reorganizes To Cut Costs

By John W. Adams

Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) administrative structure was announced in May. In telephone interviews Elmer Sevilla, executive director National Tribal Chairmen's Association (N.T.C.A.), Phillip Martin, president N.T.C.A., and Darrell Wadena, tribal chairman of White Earth Reservation-Minnesota were opposed to the reorganization.

The reorganization consolidates the BIA's 12 area offices into five regional service centers located at Albuquerque, NM; Anadarko, OK; Aberdeen, SD; Phoenix, AZ; and Portland, OR. The reorganization will create a \$16 million annual savings.

In addition, special program offices at Juneau, AL and Window Rock, AZ, will serve the state of Alaska and the Navajo Reservation. These offices will report directly to the BIA central office in

Washington, DC. There will be field offices, reporting to the Aberdeen Center, at Billings, MT, and Minneapolis, MN.

The reorganization also reduces the BIA's area education offices from 12 to five regional centers, plus two special program offices.

"What authority will the Minneapolis area field office have?" questioned Wadena. "It will be another level of bureaucracy. At present we have no alternative but to be opposed," he said.

Initial objections were because there was no input by the tribes and no period of comment, according to Darrell Wadena, tribal chairman of White Earth Reservation.

N.T.C.A. President, Phillip Martin said, "Our feeling has been negative from the start." United South and Eastern Tribes negotiated and got all we hope to get from Washington.

"We don't understand the purpose; it won't be beneficial to tribal groups," said Martin.

When the reorganization was first proposed, N.T.C.A. spoke with Ken Smith, assistant secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, and asked to have consultation several times, said Elmer Sevilla, executive director N.T.C.A.

"The tribes wanted to see what would happen in spite of opposition. It was an administrative decision and things went ahead," said Sevilla. Relaying of opposition to congressional people is the next step, according to Sevilla. "We're positive service's will diminish. Ken Smith is ignoring this," continued Sevilla. If the reorganization continues as presently planned the N.T.C.A. may ask for Smith's resignation; the organization is not in the various tribes best interest, according to Sevilla.

(Continued on page 10)

(Continued from page 1)

mining. Both President Reagan and Secretary Watt are staunch supporters of uranium mining. They maintain this attitude even after a survey that was conducted in 1980 for the Council on Environmental Quality of the United States government determined categorically that people felt that nuclear energy was the least desirable form of energy development for the future. Yet Reagan and Watt want to concentrate effort on this destructive form of energy, while taking monies away from other energy projects such as solar.

The fact is, mining in itself uses great quantities of water and uranium mining is by far the worst. It takes virtually thousands of gallons of water to process the raw form of uranium and once used, the water is contaminated. The Navajo's know this for many of them have died, drinking this contaminated water.

What makes the piping out of Great Lakes water so ironic is that it would not be used for the preservation of life, but in actuality just the opposite. True the Southwest is relatively dry, but no one as of yet has died of thirst. Through proper conservation there would be enough water for survival. What Great Lakes water primarily be used for is the industrial

raping of the earth. Large water diversion projects are taking place: rivers that once flowed north have been diverted southward. Current plans are to tap into northern water-sheds and drain them off also.

To stick our heads in the sand and say that it can't happen here, is foolishness. One of the things that did come out of the Mackinac Island conference was that plans have already been thoroughly examined, in reference to the draining off of the Great Lakes water. One such plan was to take water from western Lake Superior and pipe it to South Dakota and Colorado. There was even a complete cost breakdown on this plan.

A further reality in this situation is that there are people like Watt, who have in the past proven their anti-environment positions and are now in government jobs, where they can further exploit the Earth. Men like Watt make the threat to the Great Lakes even more so.

Governor William Milliken of Michigan probably best summed up the needs of Great Lakes people when he said, "Water should remain in the Great Lakes in order to bring industry into the area and provide jobs for Michigan people." But this leads

up to a further problem: The Great Lakes have been contaminated to a certain degree, at least to the point where none of the Great Lakes water is safe to drink out-of-hand. If heavy industry were to come in and mis-use the area, water would become further contaminated. Although reports maintain that the lakes have been cleaning up over the last several years, if Reagan continues with his anti-environment policies, the lakes may once again deteriorate.

Basically however, there is still a large body of fresh water here. And now that the northwestern Canada and other sections of this country have been tapped, eyes are focusing on the Great Lakes region. Yes it can happen here. For two-hundred years the government has bought and sold land and it will have no qualms about the selling of the water in the Great Lakes.

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## Many Attend Keweenaw Pow Wow

### Regional Pow Wow Schedule

#### POW WOW TRAIL

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July 15-18  
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Tribe  
Ninth Annual Honor the Earth Homecoming  
Traditional Pow Wow  
Contact Number: (715) 634-8934

Walpole Island, Ontario  
July 16-18  
Walpole Island Pow Wow  
High Banks Park, Hwy. 40  
Ferry Service from Algonac, MI  
Contact Number (519) 627-1481

Baraga, Michigan  
July 22-23  
Spiritual Traditional Conference  
Ojibwa Indian Park, U.S. 41  
Contact Person: Ted Holappa  
(906) 353-6623

Baraga, Michigan  
July 23-25  
Fourth Annual Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa  
Tribe Pow Wow  
Ojibwa Indian Park U.S. 41  
Contact Number: Tribal Center (906)  
353-6623

Oshweken, Ontario  
July 23-25  
Grand River Pow Wow  
Six Nations Indian Reserve  
Contact Person: Jim Sky (519) 445-2472

Harbor Springs, Michigan  
July 31 - August 1  
Ottawa Indian Stadium  
Contact: Tri-County Indian Center (616)  
347-5392

Peterborough, Ontario  
July 31 - August 8  
World Indigenous Theatre Festival  
Trent University Pow Wow,  
Performances and Workshops  
Contact Number: (416) 977-2512

Manitoulin Island, Ontario  
August 6-8  
Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve  
Pow Wow  
Pow Wow Grounds  
Contact Person: Paul Williams (705)  
859-3142

Mendon, Michigan  
August 13-15  
Mendon Pow Wow at Function Junction  
Campgrounds  
Corner of M-60 and M-66  
Contact Person: John Bush (616) 792-9193

Peshawbestown, Michigan  
August 14-15  
Grand Traverse Band Ottawa/Chippewa  
Pow Wow and Indian Health Fair  
Contact Numbers: Pow Wow (616)  
271-3520  
Darlene Chippewa (Health Fair) (616)  
271-3442

Munsey, Ontario  
August 21-22  
Chippewa of the Thames Pow Wow  
Chippewa Ball Park, R.R. 1  
Contact Person: Eldon French (519)  
264-1528

Brimley, Michigan  
August 21-22  
Bay Mills Ojibwa Tribe Pow Wow  
Contact Number: Tribal Office (906)  
248-3241

Crow Agency Montana  
Third week of August  
Crow Fair  
Contact Number: (406) 692-4341

Moravian, Ontario  
September 4-5  
Moravian Pow Wow  
Contact Number: (519) 692-4341

Grand Rapids, Michigan  
September 11-12  
Grand Valley American Indian Lodge  
21st Annual Pow Wow Riverside Park  
Contact Person: Joe John (616) 458-3569

Bismark, North Dakota  
September 10-11  
United Tribes Annual All Nations Pow  
Wow  
Contact Number: (701) 255-3283

Saginaw, Michigan  
September 22-24  
Third Annual Circle of Life Conference  
Saginaw Sheraton Inn  
Contact Persons: Vicki Miller, Rick Sutor  
at Saginaw Inter-Tribal (517) 792-4610

St. Ignace, Michigan  
September 24-26  
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa  
St. Ignace Pow Wow  
Father Marquette Park  
Contact Person: Darlene Baluger (906)  
643-8696

Newport, Wisconsin  
November 11  
Veterans Day Pow Wow  
Contact Number: (715) 634-8934

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Norman, OK  
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United Scholarship Service  
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Denver, CO 80218  
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Albuquerque, NM 87106

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University of New Mexico  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

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250 West 57th St.  
New York, NY 10019

# Indian Land Target For Toxic Waste

By DANIEL BOMBERRY

HOUSTON, TX -- Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) of Houston, Texas, one of the largest waste disposal firms in the U.S., has launched a national campaign to locate toxic chemical disposal sites on Indian land.

BFI is currently negotiating with the Fort Mojave reservation on the Colorado River, at the convergence of California, Arizona, and Nevada borders, to locate a "chemical waste facility".

BFI also has contacted the Chemehuevi and Hualapai in Arizona, the Duckwater Shoshone in Nevada, reservations in Southern Utah, the Cherokee in North Carolina, possibly the Winnebago of Nebraska, and others that we have been unable to document. They also attempted to locate a site in Muscogee territory in Oklahoma.

## HOW AND WHY DID BFI CONTACT INDIAN TRIBES FOR TOXIC WASTE DISPOSAL?

BFI felt that the effects of the federal cutbacks on tribal economies would make tribes more receptive to toxic waste dumps, according to Victor Johnson, an employee of the Houston engineering firm, Harding-Lawson Associates.

This firm, hired by BFI to do preliminary site analysis at Cherokee, North Carolina, has also conducted testing for a proposed site on the Fort Mojave reservation. Johnson made such statements in a July 28, 1981, meeting with Cherokee Tribal officials. In addition to the devastated tribal economies, tribes have available land, and are able to give consent for such uses. He went on to explain how BFI determined which tribes to contact.

BFI made a presentation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs' economic development office in Washington, D.C. The BIA, in turn, referred BFI to the Cherokee Reservation, through the economic development specialist with the BIA at Cherokee.

A meeting was subsequently scheduled with tribal officials from Cherokee and representatives from BFI.

BFI officials also visited the Syracuse, N.Y., and Albuquerque, N.M., offices of the BIA, searching for potential reservation sites. Apparently, BFI is particularly interested in the Southwest, since many tribal officials remember receiving letters of inquiry and, in some cases, slick BFI promotional materials.

Although BFI has operations in California, Phoenix and Salt Lake City, it has no toxic waste disposal sites west of the Rocky Mountains. Western reservations are, therefore, prime targets.

At Cherokee, North Carolina, preliminary analysis had been done and negotiations were proceeding without knowledge of the general tribal membership or the surrounding white community.

There was an apparent effort by real estate interests in this tourist mecca, next to the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, to keep a lid on the issue during the prime real estate selling season. Persistent efforts by Barry Wood, former editor of the *Cherokee Scout*, finally broke the story in early September 1981.

Local government officials were amazed to find that there was little they could do to stop such a site, due to the sovereign powers of the tribe.

There was, however, such a public outcry from the tribal members and non-Indians from surrounding communities that the tribe broke off negotiations with BFI. According to the Cherokee tribal attorney, it is now a dead issue.

The Chemehuevi Tribe was approached by BFI in mid 1980, according to Connie Hoover, Secretary-Treasurer of the tribe. The Chemehuevi are located on the California-Arizona border, downstream from the proposed site at Fort Mojave. A representative of BFI sent a slick brochure and letter explaining their need for a site.

The tribal planning office reviewed the material and recommended the tribe not to pursue the issue.

The tribe immediately dropped the proposal Mrs. Hoover stated, "BFI appeared to know how bad our financial

condition was. We have a loan from the federal government which has put us in a severe financial bind. BFI indicated we could ask for a million a year or more, which is pretty attractive to a small tribe like ours. But the health of the people is more important and we turned them down."

The Chemehuevi are on record opposing the proposed disposal site at Fort Mojave due to its "potential dangers to all the residents of the Chemehuevi Reservation as well as the residents along the Colorado River."

They have requested assistance from the U.S. Justice Department and the Indian Health Service to fight this potential threat to their land, water, and people.

The Duckwater Shoshone Tribal Chairman, Jerry Millet, remembers a request from BFI for a chemical facility on their land in Nevada. BFI's letter stated that they needed a site for a "chemical residual management facility", a euphemism for toxic waste dump. The tribe did not act on the request. The Hualapai tribe in Arizona rejected a similar request due to the potentially hazardous nature of the project.

## WHO IS BROWNING-FERRIS AND WHAT IS THEIR RECORD?

Browning-Ferris Industries, is one of the largest in the business, operating in 35 states and six foreign countries. Begun in 1967 as a one-truck refuse disposal firm in a suburb of Houston, it has grown rapidly, primarily through acquisitions into a giant of the industry. Its Chemical Services Division is the fastest growing division in the company.

According to one major investment firm, chemical waste management promises to be a lucrative field, with good investment potential. Public opposition to the siting of new disposal facilities is, however, a threat to this bright profit picture.

Tom Webster, a spokesperson for BFI stated, regarding the Fort Mojave proposal, "We are not going to hide from anyone. We don't want to be bad neighbors or be accused of being bad neighbors."

Nearby residents of existing BFI chemical waste facilities in other parts of the country, however, have accused BFI of being a bad neighbor, and have sued BFI to back up their accusations.

BFI has been involved in questionable activities throughout the country. A Texas incident is probably most damaging to BFI's credibility in toxic waste management.

In Corrigan, Texas, BFI was accused of mixing nitrobenzene and cyanide with waste oil, which was then given away and used as road oil in several east Texas subdivisions and county roads during 1978.

Gene Davis, then manager of Nederland, Texas, waste management processing facilities, told a Texas newspaper that the facility distributed an estimated half a million gallons of contaminated road oil annually, until the practice was discontinued in December 1979.

Davis said the oil was derived from waste, often skimmed off water and settling ponds, and given free of charge to those who requested it.

Nitrobenzene and cyanide are extremely toxic chemicals which can cause death, if ingested, even in small quantities. The allegation of improper handling of these substances was originally brought to the attention of the Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR) on November 2, 1978, by Melvin Grizzard, formerly employed as a chemist at BFI's Nederland facilities.

Mr. Grizzard had registered a complaint with the Jefferson County pollution control department. They forwarded the information by telephone to TDWR, that cyanide waste stored in tanks at the BFI facility had been mixed with road oil and had been shipped by BFI to the Corrigan and Woodville area. (Less than 30 miles from the Alabama and Coushatta Indian Reservation.)

TDWR personnel investigated the complaint the following day. After a cursory review of the BFI logbook which recorded the inflow and outflow of chemicals from the facility, and some discussion with their employees, TDWR concluded that the allegations were not substantiated. TDWR claimed the records balanced. Subsequent

investigation by congressional committee staff pointed out a 30,000 gallon discrepancy between the amount of nitrobenzene and cyanide received from Dupont Chemical and that which was shipped out for disposal in Class I sites.

No further action was taken by TDWR until a newspaper investigation uncovered the serious problem in April, 1979.

The *Port Arthur (Texas) News* was investigating the lack of follow up by state agencies of citizen's complaints of pollution problems.

The paper came across Mr. Grizzard's complaint and conducted a lengthy interview with him. He repeated his story and was dismayed by the lack of action by state officials. He told the paper that the chemicals were mixed into the road oil as a means of cheap disposal.

He would not participate in the operation; as a result, he resigned under pressure on November 1, 1979.

Financial calculations by congressional staff showed, indeed, it would be much more profitable to dispose of toxic chemicals as free road oil than in proper Class I sites.

The *Port Arthur News* found the oil had been used in the Riley Village subdivision in Corrigan, Texas. Reporters went to the subdivision and were greeted by an overwhelming stench that smelled like shoe polish.

This smell is characteristic of aniline, an oily liquid obtained from nitrobenzene. Residents of the subdivision complained of the oil. Both reporters complained of severe headaches and dizziness after their brief exposure to the smell.

The reporter took samples from the road and ditches, which they had analyzed by the Director of Environmental Sciences at Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas. The testing found fairly high concentrations of nitrobenzene and traces of cyanide. Further testing by the newspaper revealed nitrobenzene in concentrations of 56 ppm. More extensive testings found nitrobenzene concentrations ranging from barely detectable traces to 21,000 ppm.

According to a government health report, the lowest reported lethal doses of "oral" nitrobenzene at 200 ppm in any

human and 750 ppm in a dog; very toxic stuff.

The newspaper's stories prompted the TDWR to re-open the investigation of Mr. Grizzard's complaint. BFI also began an internal investigation. The Environmental Protection Agency also became involved.

The newspaper accounts also fueled public concern about the issue which resulted in a congressional investigation of the matter.

The combined investigation of TDWR and BFI found nitrobenzene-laced oil had been delivered to BFI to 16 sites in east Texas for use as road oil. The Texas Water Commission issued an emergency order on May 9, 1979, for the removal of all toxic substances from the affected areas. The removal began seven months after Mr. Grizzard's original complaint.

A congressional subcommittee conducted hearings in Houston, Texas on June 18, 1979, concerning the road oil incident. At this hearing Mr. Howard Hoover Jr., Vice-President, Secretary and General Council of Browning-Ferris Industries stated "It is important at the onset to acknowledge that, without reservation, Browning-Ferris Industries Chemical Services, Incorporated, fully accepts the responsibility for the serious, unfortunate incident, whereby the processing of certain nitrobenzene waste streams at the company's Nederland, Texas facility resulted in the contamination of certain quantities of waste oil that were delivered to developers and others who used the material as road oil on certain roads in east Texas."

BFI has maintained that it was an unfortunate but accidental incident. Work with your tribal council to insure the tribe has all the facts concerning toxic waste disposal before making a decision. All tribal members should be fully aware to the potential hazards to their health and their land. Land used for disposal site may have to be written off for thousands of years.



# Doctor Cites Dangers Of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

*Editors Note: Dr. Ralph Dru (Cheyenne) is an AAAP member who has been very active in the field of Mental Health. We would like to thank the Daily Oklahoman for permission to reprint the article in its entirety.*

A glass of fruit punch at a holiday cocktail party may seem harmless enough, but it could be the turning point of a lifetime if the drink contains alcohol and the drinker is a pregnant woman or a mother who breastfeeds her baby.

Research shows that as little as one ounce of alcohol taken by a pregnant woman can cause a baby to be born with symptoms of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome—the third leading cause in birth defects associated with mental retardation, behind Down's Syndrome, said Dr. Ralph L. Dru of the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health.

It's a misconception that pregnant women who drink alcohol excessively are the only ones who can give birth to a fetal alcohol baby," Dru said. "The safe level of alcohol for these women is no alcohol."

In a recent workshop, Dru described the physical and mental malformations associated with FAS to representatives of community health agencies, hospitals, youth services, Indian tribes and alcohol and drug treatment centers.

Social worker Jan Kueteman, a prevention, training and education coordinator for the department, said the workshop's purpose is to teach the various groups how they can contribute to the campaign of informing women about FAS, which is a pattern of specific defects including growth deficiency, mental retardation, facial abnormalities and behavioral problems.

Dru pointed out that of the three leading birth defects, FAS is the only one that is 100 percent preventable.

He explained that because alcohol passes through the mother's blood to the placenta,

the unborn child takes a drink every time the pregnant woman does.

"And when the breastfeeding mother drinks alcohol, the alcohol is transferred through her milk directly into the infant."

Babies born to mothers with alcohol in their bloodstreams will have the same withdrawal symptoms the mother has, implying a dependency of alcohol, Dru said. These symptoms are tremors, seizures, hallucinations and delirium.

Often the baby's ears are set down lower and tilted backwards. Inside the ear where there is usually an indented space, there are two parallel cartilages like a railroad track," Dru said.

Since most of the damage caused by FAS is permanent, Dru said the best treatment is prevention. By reaching out to women of child-bearing age, and educating them along with their doctors, schools, and prenatal care centers, the number of FAS babies can be reduced.

"I've known mothers who've said if they had known about Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, they never would have drunk while pregnant," Dru said.

In a plea to colleagues to help prevent FAS, Dru said women should be informed of FAS when they visit prenatal care centers.

"The obstetrician or nurse should always ask a pregnant woman about her alcohol history," he said. "Her history could be the first clue during delivery of a baby having symptoms of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome."

Because some babies may have one or two FAS symptoms rather than the actual syndrome, Dru said a morphologist, who is a specialized pediatrician, can be consulted in diagnosing the baby's condition.

Although there is no way to know whether a baby has FAS before he is born there are

clues.

During the woman's first trimester, when risks of alcohol damage are highest, a doctor can calculate the expected birth date by taking an internal measurement. If the baby is underdeveloped from having FAS, the calculated figure will conflict with the figure estimated according to the mother's last menstrual period, he said.

Most of the women who give birth to a fetal alcohol baby will already have had another baby with FAS," he said.

With the aid of slides, the doctor compared the brain to a FAS baby on one of a normal child.

"A fetal alcohol baby will have a smaller brain with fewer wrinkles or convolutions. The brain is destroyed," he said.

"The head circumference will measure below the third percentile, indicating a lack of normal brain growth. When the head is measured, the brain is measured."

The smaller brain is more common to a FAS baby whose mother drank alcohol during her first trimester—when the unborn child's brain is developing, he said.

"The I.Q. of these babies ranges from 23 to 100, with an average around 63."

The baby's weight and length also are affected. Usually, he said, a FAS baby at birth weighs about 3 or 4 pounds, while the average weight of a normal baby is 6 to 8 pounds. Dru cited reports of FAS children having postnatal growth deficiency in size as well as having poor coordination, a delay of intellectual development and underdeveloped or abnormal cardiac systems, limbs and genitals.

Facial characteristics include overgrowth of hair on the baby's face, small slit eyes set wide apart, broad nasal bridge sunken in, flattened corner of mid-face, cleft palate, hairlip and flattened philtrum (the groove above the upper lip and below the nose).

From: *Daily Oklahoman*

# CIA, United Fruit Company Intervene In Guatemala Government

Publicist John Clements specialized in appeals to the right with hastily-assembled documents "proving" Soviet intrusion in Guatemala with unsubstantiated assertions and gross exaggerations. Much of Clements' false data later found its way into a State Department White Paper on "International Communism in Guatemala."

Meanwhile the CIA proceeded with its military plan. U.S. pilots would fly in the exile forces. U.S. Navy ships and submarines, and a battalion of airborne Marines would be on standby. C-47 transports, the Puerto Rican National Guard, and 15 helicopters were also on alert. The special operations base was set up in Louisiana. The operation would cost at least \$20 million in 1954 dollars.

And all of this would be kept secret from the American people.

CIA staff studied the records of every member of the Guatemalan officer corps. A CIA operative disguised as a coffee buyer was sent to persuade with bribes likely candidates to revolt.

Howard Hunt prepared recorded radio "terror roadcasts," articles, pamphlets, leaflets, in Spanish, for release in Guatemala at strategic moments. A crew of broadcasters was trained in psychological warfare. Arms were flown to the Panama Canal Zone for distribution to the mercenary camps.

Other CIA units gathered Soviet-marked weapons to be planted in Guatemala to reinforce American charges that the Russians had infiltrated the Guatemalan government. Airplanes were sold and resold to CIA front organizations to disguise their true owners, and were then sent to Nicaragua and Honduras for use in the overthrow.

The U.S. began to develop the diplomatic role in the plot by receiving John Peurifoy to be Ambassador to Guatemala. He was then Ambassador to Greece, where he had been nicknamed "The Butcher" for his role in the bloody war in which he rammed together a right-wing government acceptable to the U.S.

Peurifoy was to be part of a team of U.S. ambassadors who would be in all Central American countries, working together to ensure the success of the CIA plot.

All the CIA needed now was a Guatemalan to lead the mercenary forces and be the figurehead of the new government. One of those contacted for the job was General Ydigoras Fuentes, loser to Arbenz in 1954, and now in exile in El Salvador. He turned down the job because the CIA told him he would have to pay the U.S. Government the entire cost of the operation.

The United Fruit Company had its own nominee, but he became ill and suggested as his substitute Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas.

Castillo Armas was picked, as *Time* later noted, "because he was a stupid man." The CIA concurred in its own appraisal: "He didn't know what he was doing." Castillo Armas had earlier been trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Government obtained secret documents acknowledging the plot, and the complexity of Somoza to provide training and air bases. Even though the documents were published in the Guatemalan press, the CIA wasn't the least bit upset, and simply continued as though nothing had happened. The U.S. State Department labelled the charges as "ridiculous and untrue" "It is the policy of the U.S. not to intervene in the internal affairs of other nations," a State Department official said blithely.

*Time* countered the Guatemalan charges by saying the copies were hatched in Moscow, that the Western Hemisphere's Red problem child.

The U.S. quickly launched its counter-offensive, speaking internationally of the "Kremlin-controlled government in Central America." The U.S. Information Service prepared radio spots in Latin American newspapers, anonymously labelling Guatemalan officials as Communists, and calling government policies "Communist-inspired." The object was to create a consensus of all the Hemisphere against Guatemala.

John Peurifoy told *Time*, "We cannot permit a Soviet Republic to be established between Texas and the Panama Canal." Meanwhile, Peurifoy was using his secret cash fund to buy information, plant rumors, create intrigues.

Even the influence of the Catholic hierarchy was pulled in. A CIA official asked New York's Francis Cardinal Spellman to arrange a Vatican contact between Guatemalan Archbishop Mariano Rosell Arleano and a CIA agent so the Archbishop could support CIA plans. Later, a pastoral letter was read in all Guatemalan churches speaking against the presence of Communism in the country, and demanding that the people of Guatemala rise up against this enemy. The CIA then dropped reprints of the letter into the streets.

Whenever a newspaper correspondent contradicted the official CIA line, pressures were put on by the highest levels of the Eisenhower White House to cause the reporter to receive a change of assignment.

In Guatemala, the government was increasingly nervous. Since 1948, the U.S. had refused to sell arms to Guatemala, and it had persuaded all its Western allies to follow suit. The embargo was so effective Guatemalan hunters could not buy slugs for their shotguns.

Finally, after so many attempts at a coup, and with evidence that mercenaries were training in Nicaragua and Honduras to attack Guatemala, the government decided to try to buy arms from Czechoslovakia. It got 50 tons of obsolete and non-functional trash in small arms in May, 1954.

Evidence of the Czech shipment was broadcast around the world by the U.S. as proof that Guatemala was Communist.

President Eisenhower told the press conference that the Czech weapons might lead to the establishment of a "Communist dictatorship" in the Americas "to the detriment of all American nations."

Later, John Foster Dulles told newsmen that one purpose of the arms sale could be to create a "Communist bastion" near the Panama Canal (800 miles away).

Other "evidence" was planted by CIA teams. Boxes of rifles with conspicuous Soviet markings were dropped in the Nicaragua coast, and then "discovered" by police, cited by Somoza (who was in on the plot) as proof that the Communists were now trying to take over Nicaragua.

Within Guatemala, CIA crews were sabotaging the railway so the arms trains couldn't reach Guatemala City. The operation, like many of the CIA's dirty tricks in Guatemala, failed miserably.

To pressure Organization of American States members into supporting the U.S. against Guatemala, John Foster Dulles twisted arms, and threatened to withhold aid from non-cooperative nations. A resolution was passed condemning the Communist threat of the Guatemalan government. The state was now set.

In the campaign to create terror in Guatemala, the U.S. Navy dispatched submarines from Key West. Three B-36 intercontinental bombers paid "courtesy call" to Nicaragua, with the pointed reminder that the planes were capable of delivering atomic bombs. Tension increased in Guatemala City as the end of May, 1954, approached.

General Eisenhower announced he was ordering the U.S. Navy to stop "suspicious foreign flag vessels on the high seas of Guatemala to examine cargo." The promised searches, totally contrary to international law, created a furor around the world.

Three days before the CIA invasion was to begin, John Foster Dulles told reporters that there was a "reign of terror" in Guatemala, and that the "great majority of the Guatemalan people have the desire and capability of cleaning their own house."

About this time, the CIA was covertly sponsoring in Mexico a "Congress Against Soviet Intervention in Latin America." The organizer was Howard Hunt. The event ended in a fiasco, however.

The U.S. Information Service was busy distributing throughout Latin America its articles, posters, pamphlets and cartoons. It even made three special movies about "Communism in Guatemala" to be shown in Latin American cities.

Radio stations ran editorial broadcasts criticizing Guatemala. U.S. press officers briefed foreign correspondents. "The program of the truth is very different. The truth to be found in the financial interests of the Fruit Company and the other U.S. monopolies which have invested great amounts of money in Latin America."

The CIA was pleasantly surprised by this turn of events. It had all been so easy. The CIA had made so many errors in the campaigns, it had expected Arbenz to tell the nation of his victory. "We thought we had lost," one CIA agent said.

But just the same, the CIA was ready for this new stage of its operation. It even had an agent on hand to help the new government write its constitution.

The American ambassador named Colonel Diaz with a long list of names of leaders whom he wanted shot within the next 24 hours. But Diaz refused.

Peurifoy considered himself double-crossed. He wanted the CIA operations office in Louisiana, "BOMB!" The same afternoon, a P-47 Thunderbolt piloted by a CIA agent bombed the principal military installation, Fort Matamoros.

Then it bombed the government radio station, and flew back to Honduras. That brought enough military pressure to force Diaz out of control and to put in a junta of officers willing to "negotiate" with Castillo Armas, as the U.S. wished.

The negotiations were difficult, however, and the situation almost broke down to the point where the American-created military government was about to fight an American-created rebel army. But discussions were finally brought to a successful end by the indomitable John Peurifoy, who had been ordered by Secretary of State Dulles to "crack some heads together."

Under the agreement, Castillo Armas was to become part of a junta, and all members of the Guatemalan Communist Party were to be arrested.

Peurifoy, triumphant, returned to Guatemala in his private aircraft, with the entire new Guatemalan Government with him. The greeting delegation exploded in firecrackers which thoughtfully had been provided by the CIA.

Again, it is recommended that the Schlesinger-Kinder book, *Bitter Fruit*, be studied to understand the frightening story of how the American public was lied to and how the banner of anti-Communism was used to protect the interest of an American banana company. Such a study helps immensely in understanding what is happening in Central America today.

The 1954 secret operation by the CIA became the model for U.S. response to revolutionary change in Latin America. The language, arguments, and technique

different locations of where the supposed attack had occurred. Those reporters who did go to see the air raid site could find no damage, and only one unexploded bomb.

In the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge was organizing to prevent any international condemnation of the operation. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the UN, was so upset by the American maneuvering that he talked of resigning his post.

On June 23, the "Liberation Army" arrived at Chiquimula, 25 miles into Guatemalan territory, the farthest it ever actually entered. There it waited while the CIA's psychological campaign was taking effect. The CIA's radio transmitters were announcing major losses for the Guatemalan Army.

Military radio channels were invaded by the CIA, and false responses were given to military commanders. Rumors were spread. Announcements were made about rebel advances, and how rebel forces were swelling by the thousands as they marched on the capital.

American foreign correspondents spent most of their time in the Pan American Hotel, playing cards, and dutifully cabling their stories. The best source of news was U.S. Ambassador John Peurifoy. Based on his accounts, the press informed the American public of the heroic Castillo Armas against the Red Army of Arbenz. No one questioned how the Liberation Army had been armed, who financed the radio broadcasts, and why Nicaragua and Honduras had allowed the training camps to exist.

When a British ship landed at Puerto Barrios, CIA operatives decided to bomb it and dropped a 500-pound load directly into the ship's smokestack. The ship was found to be carrying only coffee and cotton.

Finally, the CIA had to pay 150,000 of London taxpayers' dollars to cover the insured loss.

Finally, the Army officers, totally spooked by the broadest misdirection campaign, decided to take over from Arbenz. But before doing anything, they made advance arrangements with the U.S. Ambassador.

Colonel Carlos Enrique Diaz, the Army Chief of Staff, arrived at the Presidential Palace to tell Arbenz he would have to go, and asked for cooperation in turning over the government to him. Arbenz had little choice but to agree. All that could be accomplished by refusing would be an escalation of fighting, the loss of many lives, and his own downfall, he thought based on the misinformation he had. He gave his final speech to the Guatemalan people - although it was so jammed by the CIA no one heard it.

"In whose name have they carried out these barbaric acts?" he asked. "They have used the pretext of anti-Communism. The truth is very different. The truth to be found in the financial interests of the Fruit Company and the other U.S. monopolies which have invested great amounts of money in Latin America."

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The 1954 secret operation by the CIA became the model for U.S. response to revolutionary change in Latin America. The language, arguments, and technique

of the coup of Arbenz was the same used against Cuba in the early 1960s, Brazil in 1964, the Dominican Republic in 1965, and in Chile in 1973. In fact, it used an ideology and argument much the same as is being used by the Reagan Administration to support the fascist regimes in Guatemala and El Salvador.

## U.P. State Fair Native American Awareness Day

August 19, 1982

U.P. STATE FAIR GROUNDS; ESCANABA, MICHIGAN  
U.P. State Fair Board and the Bay de Noc Indian Culture Association, Cooperating.

SCHEDULE

8:00 A.M.-10:00 A.M.-Set up in Activities tent.

10:00 A.M.-Closing-Trader sales tables, demonstrations, displays.

10:00 A.M.-1 P.M.-CRAFT CONTEST Children's Junior, Senior Divisions, For State Fair Premium Ribbons.

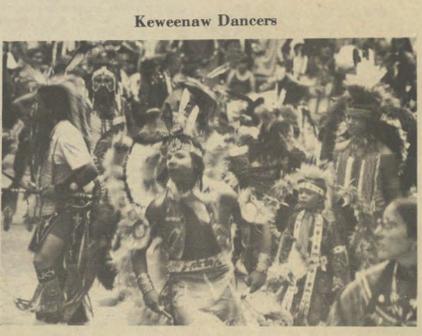
1:30 P.M.-4:00 P.M.-YOUTH POW WOW For youth dancers and singers under 18 years old. Friendship dance, give-away, drum music for youth drums.

7:00 P.M.-11:00 P.M. - INTERTRIBAL DANCING Everyone Welcome.

OPEN DRUM-Bay de Noc Singers, Host Drum.

TRADER AND SALES TABLES:

\$7 per table. First come, first serve in choice of table space. Bring own tables. Set up under large tent. Indian Education displays and other public service organization tables welcome at no cost.



## Toxic Waste

(Continued from page 7)

You cannot accept a company's word that it has a good record and that toxic waste disposal is safe. Taking company-sponsored trips to view their disposal sites is all like taking a Soviet sponsored tour of their psychiatric facilities: Somehow, you would get the whole picture.

You need to talk with citizen's groups or individuals which have been affected by toxic waste disposal sites in their communities. You need to hear all sides of the toxic waste controversy.

You need to understand why non-Indians refuse to allow new disposal sites to be located in their communities. Even Don Fitch, Vice-President of BFI, has stated he wouldn't want to live next door to one. But that is exactly what BFI is asking Indians to do. This pressure to locate new sites means the location of a new site is extremely high to a firm.

Do not be blinded by immediate financial needs to alternative methods of development. Although many will not be as financially lucrative, neither will they be dangerous. Get independent technical counsel to evaluate any disposal scheme put before the tribe. There are public interest scientific organizations willing to help at little or no cost.

Secure competent legal advice.

The history of contracts between tribes and multinational corporations has been a tragedy. Corporations know all the legal tricks and have the best legal advice their money can buy. Finally, check your conscience to see if toxic waste disposal is consistent with your traditional tribal beliefs.

Unlike the general American public, we cannot just pack up and move if we contaminate our remaining lands. We are tied to our particular piece of Mother Earth by our creation stories, and other legends that stretch back into Sacred time. Our responsibilities in our traditional way is to care for our territory, to be good stewards of the land.

Perhaps a toxic waste fund can provide some short-term financial gain, but is it necessary for our long term survival? Are there not other methods of economic development that are not as injurious to our lands and potentially the health of our people? Should we become the garbage dump for an industrialized society that conceals and denies the validity of our ways? These are questions you must decide if our tribe is considering a disposal site.

The wrong answers may return to haunt future generations of your people.

—From *Native Self Sufficiency*.

## Tribes Must Guard Rights

After several years of pretrial discovery, and subsequent amendments to the pertinent pleadings, the geographical scope of the treaty right was expanded from Whitefish Bay in Lake Superior to large portions of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron. In addition, two Indian bands were added as plaintiffs - the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.

After a lengthy trial in 1978, Judge Fox issued an opinion in May 1979, which was more than 100 pages in length.

He determined that when the Indians entered into the treaty of 1836 whereby they ceded to the United States a large portion of the land and water they aboriginally owned, they reserved certain land areas and other rights, one of which was the right to fish for commercial and subsistence purposes, with gill nets, in the Great Lakes.

Judge Fox also determined that the State of Michigan lacked authority to regulate treaty-tribe fishers in the exercise of their rights.

After the Fox decision the state appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, in Cincinnati.

The Sixth Circuit also ruled that the treaty tribes were capable of self-regulation, because they had a substantial group of trained conservation officers, a tribal conservation court staffed by a Judge and prosecutor admitted to the State Bar of Michigan and the tribes were being advised by a tribal biological assessment unit staffed by professional fishery biologists.

In 1976, prior to the initial Judge Fox decision, the Michigan Supreme Court decided the case known as *People v. LeBlanc*. In that case Abe LeBlanc, a member of the Bay Mills Indian Community, had been prosecuted by the state for fishing with a gill net, which was in violation of state law. LeBlanc defended his criminal prosecution by urging that he had a federally protected treaty right to fish with a gill net and that the state, therefore, was without authority to prosecute him for violating state fishing regulations.

The Michigan Supreme Court agreed with LeBlanc, upheld the existence of his treaty right to fish with a gill net, and remanded the case to the state trial court to determine whether the state's prohibition against the use of gill nets was designed to accomplish a legitimate conservation purpose.

At the present time, the decision from the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit governs the activities of the parties. The treaty tribes continue to enjoy not only a treaty right, but the right to regulate its exercise by properly enrolled tribal members.

The tribes also employ approximately twenty conservation officers who enforce tribal regulations against treaty fishers. Violations of the tribal rules and regulations are heard in the Chippewa-Ottawa Conservation Court, located on the Bay Mills Indian Community Reservation in Brimley, Michigan.

Also located there is the tribal biological assessment unit, which advises the tribes regarding proper management of the fishery resource.

Pursuant to the Court of Appeals decision, any changes in tribal treaty fishing regulations must be approved in advance by the United States District Court. Further, if the state seeks to impose any regulations against treaty tribe fishers, it must first obtain approval of the U.S. District Court after meeting the standards described above. Thus far the state has not sought to impose any regulations on treaty fishers.

Although the treaty right has been firmly established and the power of the state and the legacy to regulate fishers has been defined, there remains a variety of management issues which separate the parties. In order to address some of these issues, the tribes, the state and the Interior Department have been meeting. Those meetings began in May, 1981 and have taken place at least once each month for approximately two to three days in such locations as Arbor, Washington, D.C. and on one occasion at the Bay Mills and Sault Ste. Marie Reservations.

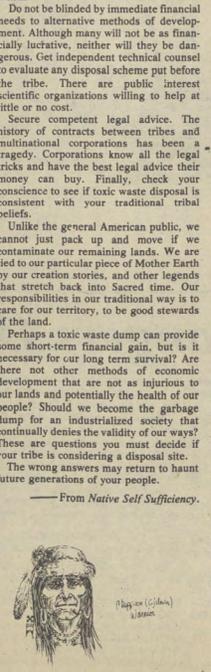
Currently the parties continue to meet and are trying to work out a plan whereby the treaty waters would be divided into various treaty and nontreaty fishing zones. In the treaty zones, only treaty commercial and recreational fishing would be allowed. The concept behind these zones is to set aside important whitefish grounds for treaty fishers, which are away from those areas favored by state licensed recreational fishers.

Because of the potential for violence and loss of property, most parties believe it would be useful to minimize those situations where treaty and nontreaty fishermen are fishing side by side. Under the current plans being discussed the treaty tribes would harvest well over the majority share of the available commercial resource.

With regard to the future, it appears bright for the tribes. To begin with, the tribes now have a firmly established treaty right to fish in the Great Lakes. The Court of Appeals has upheld the Fox decision and the United States Supreme Court declined to hear the case notwithstanding the state's request that it do so. Although it clearly has the power, it seems highly unlikely that Congress would take any action to abrogate the treaty right. In the meantime, the tribes are prospering under self-regulation and the outlook for continued financial support from the Interior Department for tribal regulatory programs appears good. As long as the tribes continue to regulate their members and aggressively punish those who violate the rules, it is likely no court will attempt to intercede and take the right of self-regulation away from the tribes.

The tribes are also exploring the possibility of developing tribally owned fishing operations so that some of the revenues enjoyed from the fishery resource can be used to support tribal government.

Although the tribes must be ever diligent and jealously guard the victories they have won, the outlook for the future is possibly brighter than it has ever been.



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Although the tribes must be ever diligent and jealously guard the victories they have won, the outlook for the future is possibly brighter than it has ever been.



### Flandreau School Remains Open

FLANDREAU, S.D. -- Flandreau Indian School in South Dakota has been removed from a list of off-reservation boarding schools proposed for closure by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced Ken Smith, assistant secretary of the Department of Interior, on May 21, 1982.

Smith said that a review of facts showed that there was still a need for Flandreau, which will be the only off-reservation school left in the central plains service area of the Bureau.

Flandreau had been scheduled to be closed at the end of the 1982-83 school year.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs held hearings in March and April of this year on a proposed plan to close eight off-reservation schools in the next four years.

Flandreau now has an enrollment of about 400 students and a capacity of 550 students. It is expected that some 200 students from other schools closed will attend Flandreau.

### California Indian Fishing Changes

HOOPA VALLEY IND. RES., CA. -- Proposed changes are being published in the Federal Register by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to regulations governing fishing in the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in northern California. Most significant is the ban on gill net fishing during the fall chinook run from 9 a.m. Monday to 5 p.m. Wednesday of each week and allowing "netting" only after 5 p.m. on Thursday and Friday.

A frequent comment made to visiting Roy Sampson, assistant secretary of the Department of Interior, was that Indians on the reservation were not allowed to participate in the writing of the regulations or subsequent changes thereof. The visitation was in December, 1981.

A pamphlet was developed by a committee of Indian fishermen and distributed to the Indian community containing recommended changes, a copy of existing regulations, and a questionnaire soliciting "native" comments.

Responses to the questionnaire indicated that changes needed to be made in the regulations to make them more effective in conserving the fishery resource. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, changes also were needed to alleviate excess burdens on persons governed by the rules.

For information, contact: Wilson Barber, Superintendent, Northern California Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 367, Hoopa, CA 95546, (916) 625-4285.

### Indians Seek Million Dollar Loans

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Elmer Savilla, executive director of the National Tribal Chamber's Association, announced at a press conference April 27 that a group of American Indians are seeking up to \$100 million in low-interest loans from Japanese businessmen. Savilla said that initial contacts with the Japanese about providing economic aid to reservations were encouraging. He said the U.S.-Asia Institute, a private organization, promised to take the proposals to Japan for further discussions.

Interest rates to be charged were to be in the area of 7-8 percent. Savilla said specific proposals ranged in project cost from \$300,000 for a trailer park for the Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma to \$40 million for an electric generating project for the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine.

### Penn State Leader Program

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA. -- "Education for Indians by Indians" is the focus of the Native American Leadership Training Program at Pennsylvania State University.

The program is now accepting applications for admission on the Winter semester. The deadline for admission to the Fall 1983 semester is April, 1983.

Now in its 12th year, the program prepares Native Americans for leadership roles in schools, colleges, universities, tribal organizations and government.

"Because nearly all our graduates return to local Indian communities to serve as education leaders, Penn State's program is not only becoming increasingly well-known, but also is serving an ever widening range of needs," Grayson B. Noley, director of the program and a Choctaw from Oklahoma.

Most graduates are employed as principals, superintendents, and educators in schools and colleges. Others are working on local, tribal and national Indian education affairs such as the Office of Indian Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Penn State's is the longest continually operating program of its kind. Established in 1970, the program is now funded through the Office of Indian Education in the U.S. Department of Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Students in the program are granted tuition, a monthly stipend and additional support money for each dependent. Persons interested in learning more about the program should contact: Dr. Grayson B. Noley, Director, Native American Leadership Training Program, 403 Backley Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 865-1489.

### Title XI Grants Are Available To Indians

CHICAGO, IL. -- Last year, four Indian students were enrolled at the University of Chicago under the University's first federal Title XI (Graduate and Professional Opportunities Fellowship Program) grant for Native American students. The program aims to address the lack of American Indians with advanced academic training.

The Masters of Arts Program in Social Sciences (MAPSS) wants to enhance the development of Title XI students but they are the first to benefit from the University of Chicago's efforts to provide specific funding to attract Native American students.

MAPSS Director, Ralph Austin, said each student received full tuition, fees, and a nine month stipend of \$3,375. The grant pays half the tuition plus stipend for each student. The University pays the remainder. The University is currently applying for next years grant.

### Minority Women's Conference Planned

CHICAGO, IL. -- The Third Annual Minority Women's Employment Conference is scheduled for August 18-20, 1982 at the Americana-Congress, 520 S. Michigan, Chicago, IL.

The objectives of this year's conference are to improve the economic status of all women to serve the needs of target populations and to provide information, resources and leadership for women's employment issues.

Workshop topics include Politics and Women, How to Start Your Own Business; also, Team Building and Networking/Mentors and Negotiating.

For more information contact: Frances Wilkins, U.S. Labor Department, Women's Bureau, 10th Floor, 230 S. Dearborn, Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 353-6985.

### Horses, Burros Need Home

SANTA FE, N.M. -- The Bureau of Land Management, by law, must maintain viable herds of wild horses and burros on public lands in the West. It also must keep their numbers in balance with available forage and water supply.

To carry out the law, in 1973 BLM began removing excess horses and burros and offering them to individuals through an adoption program. By 1976 the Adopt-A-Horse Program had spread nationwide. The only expense to the adopter was a veterinary fee and the cost of transportation if the animal was trucked somewhere to be picked up by the adopter. The cost of rounding up the animals and preparing them for adoption -- an average of about \$325 in 1981 -- was borne by the Federal Government. Some 35,000 horses and burros were placed in foster homes through this system.

In view of today's tight Federal budgets and higher priorities for available funds, it was agreed that BLM should try to make the program more self-supporting. Move in

### Indian Children Conference Scheduled

PHOENIX, AZ. -- The annual National Indian Child Conference (N.I.C.C.) is scheduled for September 12-14, 1982 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Phoenix, Arizona. New techniques for dealing with child abuse and innovations in computer education will be among featured workshops at this year's conference.

Jerry Bread, N.I.C.C. chairman (Oklahoma-Cherokee) expects the conference to be optimistic with positive approaches to Indian concerns.

The sponsoring agency, Save the Children, celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. The National Indian Child Conference will be one of the largest non-governmental non-sectarian Indian assistance organizations in the United States.

Persons interested in presenting workshops or attending the conference may write to: National Indian Child Conference; Save the Children; 5101 Cooper NE Suite 1; Albuquerque, NM 87108, (505) 265-8705.

### Native American Art On Display In Marquette

MARQUETTE, MI. -- "In Harmony with the Earth," a show featuring contemporary and historic arts and crafts of the Chippewa and Potawatomi Indian, will be on display at the Marquette County Historical Society Museum from September 1 to November 30.

Some of the items on display will be bandolier bags, ceremonial objects, arrow shafts, quillwork, beadwork, ribbonwork, pottery, and pieces in contemporary media. Many of the historic pieces are from the museum's extensive collection of Indian artifacts. There will be a catalog published commemorating the exhibit and the participating artists who represent Marquette, L'Anse, Sault Ste. Marie, Hannahville, Lac Vieux Desert and other areas.

For more information call Kaye Hiebel at 226-3571. The Marquette County Historical Society Museum is located at 213 N. Front in Marquette. Hours are 9 a.m. - 12 p.m., 1 - 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

this direction was made this past January when BLM began charging an adoption fee for the animals--\$200 for a horse and \$75 for a burro.

A combination of the winter weather, the general economic situation and the higher fee has reduced the number of applicants for these excess horses and burros. Although several hundred animals have been adopted since the fee was increased, the continued success of the Adopt-A-Horse Program depends on finding additional thousands of qualified applicants. During the next six months, for instance, some 6,000 wild horses and burros must be removed from the public lands. We need to find people who are willing to shelter and train them, and enjoy a fine animal for their investment.

Interested tribes or tribal members who would like to acquire a horse or burro should contact: John Stamer, Chief, Office of Public Affairs; South Federal Building, P.O. Box 1449; Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501; 988-6316.

### Health Scholarships Available

ABERDEEN, S.D. -- A unique organization that uses the proceeds from the sale of American Indian art to fund scholarships for Indian students majoring in health professions has distributed more than \$35,000 to 300 students in the past 23 years.

The Indian Health Employees Scholarship Fund, Inc., a non-profit organization formed in 1958 by employees of the Indian Health Service nationally, is headed by Yvita Picotte (Yankton Sioux) who has volunteered her services to the Fund for 21 years. Picotte and other volunteers purchase Indian art in small percentages and resell it at a crafts store in the Federal Building, Aberdeen, S. Dak., to raise money for the scholarships which vary in amount.

### Financial Assistance To Women Over 30

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S FOUNDATION, Scholarship Department, 2012 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 293-1200.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS. Deadlines: October 1, 1982, and May 1, 1983. Five scholarships of \$100 to \$1,000 are awarded for full-time or part-time programs of study in academic or vocational/paraprofessional office skills training through the following programs: CAREER ADVANCEMENT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

Awarded to women at least 25 years of age and citizens of the U.S. who are studying in

Though the scholarship fund is small, Picotte notes that 20 requests for applications arrive each day and there are few other organizations to which she may refer Indian students in dire need of money for schooling.

Besides volunteering her services to the Fund, Picotte works as Administrative Assistant to the Chief Area Dental Services Branch of IHS located to Aberdeen and is very involved with day-to-day management of a \$4,000,000 budget. Deadline for applications to the Scholarship Fund are January 1, June 1 and October 1. Applications can be obtained by writing IHEA, Federal Bldg., Room 215, 1154th Avenue, S.E., Aberdeen, S. Dak. 57401.

one of the high-growth fields including health services, engineering, and science technology, and the sciences (environmental, life, physical). The applicant must demonstrate need for financial assistance to upgrade skills or complete education for career advancement and be officially accepted into an accredited program of course of study which will be completed within 24 months from January 1 (for the October 1 deadline). CLAIRB. LOVING CARE SCHOLARSHIP. Awarded to women at least 30 years of age with qualifications as above. Application forms are available on July 15 and Sept. 15 at the Federal Building, Aberdeen, S. Dak. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

### Inter-Tribal Council Funding Cuts

SAULT STE. MARIE, MI. -- Federal cuts in spending are hitting hard enough to mean almost a one-third cutback in Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan employees over the past 18 months.

Director Gary Deuman said around 20 of his employees have been terminated because of funding problems, and admits "it will be a few more to go yet" if the picture doesn't change.

The reduction in funding has meant reorganization of programs, with certain ones cut and others pushed to a lower priority status, he said.

The Council, which represents the Bay Mills, Keweenaw Bn., Saginaw Chippewa and Hannahville Indian communities, is federally funded from a variety of sources, including departments of Labor, Indian Health Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs. One of the hardest-hit has been C.E.T.A., the employment and training program, which has been cut heavily and which Deuman fears may not be around next year.

Cuts in energy programs, including funds for fuel assistance for the elderly and indigent and for insulation repairs, are also being felt, he said.

The agency has representatives on the reservations as well as in the Sault, he said.

From: Evening News, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. June 29, 1982.

### State Commission Accepts Lumbee Tribe

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs has accepted the state's Lumbee population as a legitimate Indian tribe, entitling those with at least 25 percent native American blood to free college tuition.

In reaching its decision, the commission essentially accepted the ruling of North Carolina, which treats the Lumbees as a bona fide tribe, although they are not recognized by the federal government.

The tribe can trace its existence to the 1600's, but no treaty was ever signed because no Lumbee land was ever confiscated and no Lumbees were displaced.

Most of the 12,000 Lumbees on the tribal roll live in North Carolina. About 2,000 live in Michigan.

In August 1976, the Michigan Legislature passed the North American Indian Free Tuition Act, but excluded the Lumbees because there were no federal records to document their ancestry.

In October 1980, the Michigan Lumbees filed a class action suit in Macomb County Circuit Court against the state and the state's Commission on Indian Affairs. A consent agreement was reached last April 15, under which the commission agreed to treat the Lumbees as a tribe if the standards used by the tribe to determine its members' lineage were found to be similar to federal standards.

On May 21, the commission ruled for the tribe.

The two Lumbees named plaintiffs in the suit, Charles Chavis, and Flora Locklear Mooney, who had been denied benefits, will each receive \$1,000 in damages.

From: Detroit Free Press, June 7, 1982

### Graduates Honored

BARAGA, MI. -- The Keweenaw Bay Education Committee, Inc. recently held a banquet honoring local Indian graduates from the Baraga, L'Anse, Watersmeet and L'Anse-Baraga Community Schools.

The banquet was held at the Helene C. Welsh Senior Citizen Building in Baraga. The speaker for the evening was Ms. Irma Parrish who is the Director of Education for the Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan.

Ms. Parrish spoke on the problems many Indian education programs are having in budget cuts. She encouraged students and parents to get involved in trying to solve these programs.

Students honored were: Baraga Seniors - Brenda Brunk, Everett Ekdahl, Tim Gerard, Greg Geroux, Robert Mayle, Kathy Mayo, Sheryl McDonald, Roy McIntyre, Suzanne Mielko, John Peterson and John Waters.

L'Anse Seniors - Bradley Bakota, Curt Funke, David Haataja, Christine Heath, Roy Koski, Brian LaBeau, Cheryl Morin, Mary Rantanen, Edward Roth, Richard Roth, Roger Roth, Mark Sherman, Kent Steiner, Jean Swartz, Joanne Swartz, Tony Vek, Dan Verbanec and Suzanne Vuk. Watersmeet Seniors - CLAIRB. LOVING CARE SCHOLARSHIP. Awarded to women at least 30 years of age with qualifications as above. Application forms are available on July 15 and Sept. 15 at the Federal Building, Aberdeen, S. Dak. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

### Oldest College

MUSKOGEE, OK. -- Bacone College, Muskogee, OK; founded in Tahlequah, Indian Territory in 1880, is the oldest college in Oklahoma, and the oldest college in the United States specializing in education for American Indian students.

## NMU Skill Center Assists Jobless

By MICKI LEWIS

MARQUETTE, MI. -- "Times are tough." How many times have you heard that phrase? Meanwhile, you're unemployed and you're faced with two choices, wait and hope to get recalled or find a new job.

The number of people drawing unemployment compensation in Marquette County is expected to jump to 6,000-7,000 by the end of May, according to Robert Leach; manager of the Marquette County branch of the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

"The vast majority don't look for new occupational fields because they expect to get recalled," Leach said. "The experience of the past has been that they returned to the same job."

Leach said a lot of people would like to retrain to increase their job eligibility, but can't afford to.

If eligible, a person can draw unemployment benefits while enrolled in a training program and the requirement to seek work would be waived until the program is completed, he said.

Currently, there are 20 people drawing benefits while enrolled at Northern Michigan University's Vocational Skills Center.

To waive the requirement that you must be seeking employment to receive benefits and accept a job if found a person must convince the employment security commission that the training will enhance their employment capabilities, Leach said.

"It's not an automatic approval," he said. "Only if the chances of being called back to their previous job are bleak and if they are fairly sure the training would lead to permanent employment, would approval be granted."

NMU's Vocational Skills Center is the only facility in the immediate area that offers a certified skill training program, he said. Bay De Noc Community College in Escanaba offers similar programs.

"All of our programs are high employment fields if you are willing to relocate," said Jim Gauthier, head of the skills center's student services department.

"All the programs are services which there will always be a need for," he said. "We recommend you just pick a field which interests you most."

Out of 267 graduates last year, 77 percent found employment, Gauthier said.

Acceptance into the skills center is on a first come basis, he said. There are no requirements such as a high school diploma.

There is a waiting list for welding and cosmetology and the rest are open but almost filled for the fall semester, Gauthier said, adding that they have capacity enrollment generally every semester.

The certificate programs take less than a year to complete and the programs licensed by the state, cosmetology and waste water operations, take a full year, he said.

Tuition is \$37.50 per credit hour this year, which will probably be increased 10 to 15 percent next semester, Gauthier said. Generally, 18 credits per semester are required with 36 total credit hours needed for certification. Programs are offered in the fields of business and food services; climate control and electrical; industrial maintenance, construction and fabrication; transportation and power equipment; cosmetology; and wastewater plant operations.

Although the skills center is not accredited, veterans can qualify for benefits while enrolled, Gauthier said.

There are two other types of financial aid available to help cover tuition costs, according to Robert Peocette, director of financial aids department at NMU.

One is the Pell Grant, which is allocated according to income level and can be applied for through the financial aids office. This year's funds have not been federally budgeted yet, he said. Last year, the maximum an individual could receive was \$1,800.

The second alternative is the Guaranteed Student Loan, which is a low interest loan and can be applied for through local banks.

The skills center recently established a placement program, Gauthier said, adding "Either through us or by an individual's own efforts, if willing to relocate into another area a graduate will find employment."

"We'll provide gas money or a bus fare, tell you where you can get information on jobs available and allow long distance calls to be made from our phones to make arrangements for job interviews," he said.

If retraining is not necessary, another alternative would be to upgrade your existing skill through the adult education classes offered at the public schools.

"All the schools in Marquette County offer a wide range of adult education classes, including typing, shorthand, accounting and auto mechanics," said Boris Martysz, director of Community Education for the Marquette Public Schools.

A class costs \$15 per semester and each class meets once weekly at the Marquette Senior High School, he said.

"The best thing to do is listen for job openings from friends and relatives, check the newspapers and consider accepting a job that pays less if necessary," Leach said.

From Mining Journal, Marquette, MI.

### Reorganization

(Continued from page 5)

As Associated Press story about the reorganization said, "The Indians say they were not consulted about the plans, as required by Federal Interior Department rules."

The story was in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, July 6, and was about the BIA possibly being supported by Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan tribes had they been consulted.

### Yellow Thunder

(Continued from page 1)

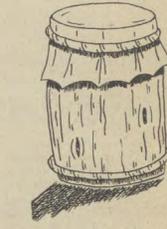
South Dakota, has been quoted in South Dakota papers as saying the state might move in with force against the Yellow Thunder Camp. James Watt, Secretary of the Interior, has not commented directly on the camp but the state's abundance in uranium, coal and possibly oil make it highly valued to energy companies for exploitation.

Many feel that if the government is to act against Yellow Thunder that action will come soon. As the weather warms more Lakota people will go to the camp to stay.

### PBB Potentially Dangerous

ONEIDA, WI. -- Measurable amounts of the chemical PBB (polybrominated biphenyl) were detected in people across lower and upper Michigan five years after the accidental contamination of feed when PBB was substituted for an animal feed additive.

At the time of the accident, evidence of liver damage, impaired immune defenses and nervous system problems were reported. The Camp is still in need of contributions, clothes, tools and medical supplies. These items can be sent to: Yellow Thunder Camp, P.O. Box 9188, Rapid City, South Dakota 57709.



### How?

Once, there was two white men who were going to North Dakota. And the train stopped for a five-minute stop. The two white men got off and they seen an old Indian man. They went over to him and one of the white men said to the other white man, "Ask the Indian what he had for breakfast five years ago." The Indian said, "eggs." At that time, the train had to move. Two years later passed and the two white men got off and they saw the Indian again. They went over to him and said, "How?" The Indian said, "scrambled."

# The Back Page



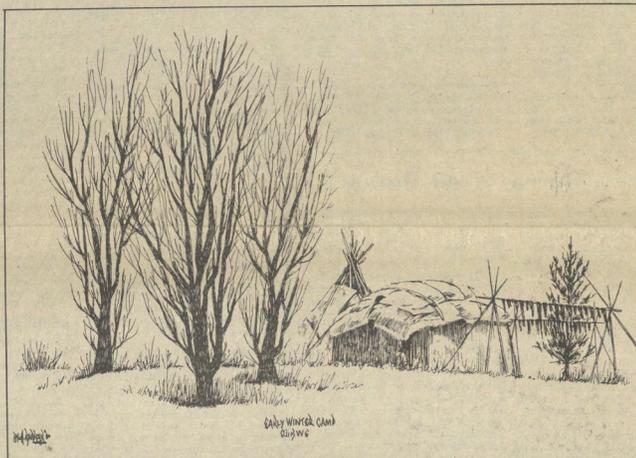
## It Was Still Terror Then

I heard whistling flutes  
 from a history film  
 proud brave men  
 it was still terror then  
 red coats and ribbons  
 ties in their hair  
 the stolid children  
 shot in the arm  
 it was still terror then  
 faded old heroes  
 beside war wounds  
 left  
 tired old ladies  
 weary old eyelids  
 it was still terror then  
 the fierce warriors  
 protecting their children  
 The protocol forgotten  
 a scary old message  
 it was still terror then  
 Now, ISRAEL and Beirut  
 the old grassroot  
 it was still terror then  
 I hope they hear the bombs coming  
 I hope they hear the bombs coming.



## Lovely Lady

As I was walking  
 through the mist filled forest  
 I chanced upon a maiden  
 a lovely lady dressed in silk  
 with a scarf made of mohair  
 Hazel brown were her eyes  
 sleek were her features  
 walking to her left and rear  
 were the forests most beautiful creatures  
 Rabbits, bluebirds, and dafodils  
 followed her gayly dancing  
 singing, playing her fanfare, as it were  
 under her magic spell  
 She looked at me  
 a smile on her face  
 she beckoned for me to follow  
 Lost in search of remembered dreams  
 we walked onto tomorrow.



## If You Go . . .

Blood flowed  
 mouth and eyes  
 streamed  
 with glassy look  
 you lay battered head  
 in my lap  
 My love  
 I didn't realize  
 so strong  
 Don't go  
 the bond remains  
 it is not time  
 But  
 if the hour is calling  
 if the pain is agonizing  
 remember  
 we'll run again-someday  
 for fleeting moments  
 while I'm still here  
 your flitting spirit  
 close  
 to my heart.

## Freedom Calls

Lighthouse fade  
 rain come, drizzle down  
 hollow footsteps  
 echo silent town  
 weary eyes ahead  
 as the river flow  
 sweat precipitates  
 on twisted brow  
 street light shimmers  
 shadow falls  
 lonely stranded figure  
 freedom calls

## Being Me

I would like to be a star  
 I would like to shine  
 I would like to have glory  
 but I also want time  
 Time for myself  
 to teach and to learn  
 time to do the things  
 with which I'm concerned  
 I would like to teach the world  
 what a person should be  
 by just being myself  
 by just being me

