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—speaking of

OURSELVES

Ni-Mah-Mi-Kwa-Zoo-Min

VOLUME VII, NUMBER 8

JULY, 1981

CASS LAKE, MINNESOTA 56633

Traditional Pow Wow at Mille Lacs scheduled August 15-16

Mille Lacs' new Reservation Government Center will be dedicated formally on Saturday, August 15. Invitations for the event are going out soon, according to Arthur Gahbow, Chairman of the Mille Lacs Reservation Business Committee.

Measuring 60 by 90 feet and providing room for 20 offices -- all the offices of the reservation -- the new building is located just off old Highway 169, the Scenic Drive, on the

historic site of Mille Lacs' old school, which many of the reservation residents attended at one time or another.

The new building is making provision for another educational institution to be entirely housed under one roof. The Mille Lacs Training Center building, in which the reservation business offices had been

located since its dedication in the late 1960s, now will be taken over entirely by the Mille Lacs Nay Ah Shing School. Head Start classes will continue to be held in that building, Gahbow pointed out.

The new steel building is faced with cedar siding. It was erected in record time, groundbreaking having taken

place in late May. The Mille Lacs Construction Company provided the work crew under Tom Feierabend. The new building will go into service the end of August.

The dedication ceremonies will be held in connection with Mille Lacs traditional Pow Wow, being held on August 15-16.

In Duluth Indian Housing Program

Duluth will have an Indian housing program, it is being confirmed by Les Henson, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Housing Division Director.

"The forthcoming approval of the program proposal by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency will assist 20 Duluth Indian families in obtaining their own homes," Henson said.

There are currently 1,407 Indians living in Duluth, with 350 families.

The no interest down payment loan of 5 per cent of the mortgage amount is proposed to be loaned to conventional loan recipients from the state-designated Duluth Urban Indian Housing funds.

The Duluth Urban Indian Housing Advisory Committee and the reservation each member represents is as follows: Diana Mangan, White Earth; Don Bibeau, Leech Lake; Fred McDougall, Nett Lake; Mike Himango, Fond du Lac; Vicky Verkenhes, Mille Lacs, and Nora Hakala, Grand Portage.

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Housing Board members are Darrell Wadena, White Earth; Alfred Pemberton, Leech Lake; Daniel Morrison, Sr., Bois Forte; Herman Wise, Fond du Lac; Leonard Sam, Mille Lacs, and James Hendrickson, Grand Portage.

The housing loans shall be for a term of 30 years or less. Housing Assistance Payment Loans shall bear no interest.

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Housing Board members are Darrell Wadena, White Earth; Alfred Pemberton, Leech Lake; Daniel Morrison, Sr., Bois Forte; Herman Wise, Fond du Lac; Leonard Sam, Mille Lacs, and James Hendrickson, Grand Portage.

Loans can be made only to those persons and families as covered under the Minnesota Statutes -- Section 462A.07 (Subd. 14) -- whose adjusted gross income does not exceed \$17,500 or such higher adjusted gross income limit as may from time to time be established by the state agency in its rules for the Single Family Home Mortgage Program.

NOTICES

August 15 is the "dead deadline" for all MCT Higher Education scholarship applications, it is reminded by Larry P. Aitken, MCT Scholarships Coordinator. All materials for financial analysis must be in hand, otherwise the student will not be eligible again until next quarter or next semester, Aitken cautions.

Those eligible, however, must first have a conventional mortgage, which will be financed through a bond sale, Henson pointed out.

The MCT A.V.T.I. program is accepting no applications at present. "There are over 400 applications on file," according to Harvey Roy, program coordinator. "We are able to pick up less than half that number," he pointed out, adding that those already attending vocational institutions, however, are funded to continue to completion. "We have had no word as yet about our funding level for FY82," he added.

The conventional loans shall not exceed \$41,500, with the maximum downpayment loans not to exceed five per cent of the maximum loan limit. The maximum housing assistance loans shall not exceed \$100 per month and shall not exceed 360 monthly installments. As the monthly payments are made, the revolving monies will create new loan availabilities.

If the home owner lives, and owns, his home for a 30-year period, the loans will convert to a grant. Payment will not become due. However, if the house is sold or lost, the housing financing will be reimbursable, Henson said.



This was the scene in May on the site of Mille Lacs Reservation's old school when ground was broken for the new government center. Shown here, left to right, are Tom Feierabend, Henry Davis, Leonard Sam, Doug Sam, Joe Burns, Arthur Gahbow with

the shovel, Margie Anderson, George LaFave and Carl Reed. Gahbow is Chairman of the Mille Lacs Reservation Business Committee, Doug Sam is R.B.C. Secretary-Treasurer, while Marjorie Anderson, Leonard Sam, and George LaFave are council members.

Feierabend directed the Mille Lacs Construction Company work crew, Joe Burns represented the sub-contractor, and Carl Reed, the architectural firm. Henry Davis is Mille Lacs' Executive Director.



LAURA THEROUX
Laura Longie Theroux has transferred from the Accounting Department to the Local Business Development in The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. On June 6, she was appointed Acting Credit Officer.

At 22, Laura has served as a Junior Accountant for the Tribe -- and very strict, which is the stuff of which good Credit Officers are made, according to Les Henson, Division Director of Housing and Economic Development.

Laura was born in Minneapolis, attended junior high at St. Phillip's, Bemidji, and was graduated from Elk River High School in 1977. An honor roll student at Elk River, she took part in gymnastics as a senior. She has also had eight years of dance training.

Her first post-high school job was as a sand blaster with a general contractor, a career that washed out after four months due to a lack of work. During her short stint, however, she worked on the Bald Eagle Center and the Bemidji Courthouse.

After two years' accounting training at Bemidji A.V.T.I., she accepted her first job with the Tribe in June, 1979.

Her long-range goal is to become a lawyer and toward that end, she is currently pursuing an undergraduate degree in Accounting/Business Administration at Bemidji State University.

She is a Cree-Chippewa.

Cities' police practices criticized

A long history of police-community conflict with the minorities of Minneapolis and St. Paul has produced two studies on police practices in the Twin Cities, the latest released in

July, 1981, the earlier one in 1965.

Data was collected by the United States Commission on Civil Rights with an Advisory Committee assisting. Indian

members of the Advisory Committee are Ruth Myers, a Grand Portage enrollee, and Larry P. Aitken, Leech Lake enrollee. Robert Dodor, staff member of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board, also serves on the advisory body.

To ensure that the 1981 report will not suffer the same fate as that of 1965 -- of being

Third Inter-Tribal Council set

The Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan, Inc. -- comprised of Bay Mills, Keeweenaw Bay, Isabella, and Hannahville Reservations -- in cooperation with the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewas are hosting the third Four-State Intertribal Assembly, scheduled for September 22-23 in Marquette, MI.

federal, state, and local governments.

"This is the first time in 150 years -- perhaps the first time in history -- for the tribes of the Great Lakes area to sign a pact such as the Accord," it was pointed out by Darrell Wadena, President of The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

The Ramada Inn will be site of the meetings.

Leaders of 29 tribes of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan will congregate again, for the third time since January, to act on matters of mutual concern and to take further steps toward implementing the Four-State Accord. The Accord was initiated at the group's second meeting in May in Duluth. It formally binds the tribes of the four-state area to work in unison when needed in relations with

The Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council sponsored the first gathering of the tribes in Eau Claire, WI, in January. The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe was in charge of arrangements for the second meeting in May.

George V. Goodwin, Executive Director of The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, is a member of the steering committee which meets next week to formulate a final agenda.

Leaders in the four states represent an enrolled Indian population in excess of 100,000 Indians.

Health program enters field

Gaining early experience in the Indian health field will be a group of Indian students in the Arrowhead Traveling Screening Clinic, a new late summer project funded by the State Department of Health, which combines service, career exploration and recruitment.

back on how those persons served feel about being assisted by Indian health personnel, Diver said.

Testing blood pressure, hearing, and vision, and for diabetes will be conducted. Dates and places are as follows--

The participants will be serving the Indian people on the reservations of north-eastern Minnesota, according to Bob Diver, program director, who is associated with Indian health career programs of the University of Minnesota-Duluth.

An important aspect of the program will be seeking feed-

- August 3-4 - Grand Portage
- August 6-7 - International Falls at the American Indian Center
- August 10-11 - Nett Lake at the Government Center
- August 13-14 - Warroad

(Continued on page 6)

CALENDAR

- August 7 - Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board, Grand Portage Lodge and Conference Center
- August 8-9 - RENDEZ-VOUS DAYS, Grand Portage
- August 14 - MCT Housing Subcommittee Meeting, Mille Lacs Reservation
- August 15-16 - Traditional Pow Wow, Mille Lacs Reservation [no contests, strictly traditional]
- August 19-20 - MCT Tribal Executive Committee, Mille Lacs Government Center



A budding author at seven, Trudie Clapp has written and has had published her autobiography, "Trudie." She is the daughter of Barbara Raygor, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Senior Business Development Specialist in the Tribe's Minneapolis office, and of Gary Clapp, who works for Northwestern Bell in the Cities. The autobiography was written under the direction of Gloria L. Kumagal in the Women's Education Equity Act Program, with photos by Michael Wong. Trudie's stepfather, Rick Raygor, is a

Minneapolis school teacher. The work points to the close-knit character of this extended family, and the good times that are had at home, at school, and at play. Of school, Trudie writes: I like [second grade] because the teachers are nice. If you do something wrong, they don't get mad... Last year, Julie's teacher gave the kids a "popcorn party when they were good. I can hardly wait until I have her for fourth grade," Trudie writes. Julie is Trudie's older sister, and Jessica is her younger sister. "I wish I was older," Trudie confesses. "I want to be eight years old. That's because I want my birthday to come. I think I'm getting roller skates with indoor-outdoor wheels..."

"At our house, we have a showcase," she explains. "There are all kinds of Indian things that we are proud of. I am glad to be a Chippewa Indian girl."

To keep The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe advised of your current address, will Tribal members please send notice of any change of residence to the Tribal Office, Box 217, Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633. Current addresses are needed to keep you informed as to claims, program opportunities, and job announcements.

'Speaking of OURSELVES' of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is published monthly at MCT Headquarters in the Leech Lake Reservation Neighborhood Facility Center in Cass Lake, Minnesota. The address is Box 217, Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633, and the telephone number is 218/335-2252, Extension 132. The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is responsible only for the material included in 'Speaking of OURSELVES.' Information carried by the member Reservation newspapers is an expression solely of those newspapers, respectively, and not of The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

PRESIDENT..... Darrell Wadena
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR..... George V. Goodwin
 EDITOR..... Betty Blue

EDUCATION

Recognition for their work in allied fields as well as in their professional callings has come to Richard Tanner, MCT Education Division Director, and June Frees, MCT Head Start Director.

A certificate of achievement was awarded Tanner from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association for his contribution and participation in the 8th National Conference on Juvenile Justice, "bringing about further understanding the effort to protect our communities and strengthen our families," according to the citation. The recognition was made in Atlanta, GA, at the organizations' annual meeting.

Tanner has been Leech Lake Reservation judge of the Conservation Court since 1974. He is currently involved in developing a code affecting juveniles, protecting the rights of children in regard to neglect and adoption. "The code will preserve the best in maintaining the lifestyle of the Anishnabe -- the people," Tanner said.

Frees was recognized for her ten years' outstanding service to Indian Head Start programs under the Indian and Prigrant Programs Division, according to the citation made at the First National Indian Head Start Conference held in May in Los Angeles, CA.

Also recognized there were Norma Thompson, Director of the Mille Lacs Reservation Head Start Program, and Judy Roy, Director of the Head Start Program for the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians.

"Curriculum for Indian Education" is the subject of a workshop being coordinated by The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and being sponsored by the Minnesota Bilingual Education Program and the University of Minnesota-Duluth, according to Donald Day, MCT Bilingual/Bicultural Program Coordinator.

The workshop will take place August 17-21 at UMD, and will feature as resource persons Rick Grezyck, Sally Hunter, and Don Appleby, community developers.

Timber Sale Set-Aside Program

A 30-day review period of the Timber Sale Set-Aside Program for small business firms was initiated on July 15, 1981, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. The review is planned to identify areas where the program may need strengthening and, if necessary, to develop procedural changes to make it more effective and responsive. The data base developed for the review includes timber sale information from 1973 through 1980 concerning the Size/Class of timber sale purchasers, timber sale characteristics, and other aspects of the Timber Sale Set-Aside Program.

The Timber Sale Set-Aside Program Review data base will be available for public inspection from July 15 to August 14 at the Supervisor's Office on the Chippewa National Forest, the Forest Service and the Small Business Administration will welcome information which will improve the accuracy of this data base. Any



The Summer of '81 is bound to loom large in the memories of the George V. Goodwins, shown here with daughter, Dana, who was crowned Miss Cass Lake during the annual July Water Carnival. A to-be

Junior in Cass Lake High School and at sweet 16, Dana is interested in "everything" -- Drama Club, German Club, cheerleading, dancing, music -- especially singing, boys, basketball, volleyball, track --

she's the track team manager and throws the discus, is five feet eight and a half, and volunteers as a tutorial aide. Her possible vocational interest lies, she says, in architecture.

2415 LAND CLAIMS

In updating work of the 2415 Indian Land Claims Program being conducted by The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Lenee Ross, project coordinator, has pointed out that 25 per cent of all allotments made to Tribal members on all six of the member Reservations have been researched.

There are 12,100 allotment files which have been developed since March, 1979, when the program became operational. From the summer of 1978 until March, mechanics for the conduct of the program were set up.

"We started with three researchers," Ross said. "By the summer of 79 we had grown to a staff of ten, and by 1980 there were 17 working the program. This summer there are 19." The growth of staff is due to "reving up to meet deadlines," Ross said. All claims must be submitted to the Solicitor by March, 1982, so that office has time in which to complete the work which must be fully updated by December, 1982.

Still to be done are 1) Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts to be researched, 2)

a large number of physical inspections to be made, and 3) the current status of tribal tracts must be researched, as for example in regard to trespass on MCT and/or band land.

The Department of Justice to date has filed no claims on behalf of heirs, Ross said, proceeding on the basis of seeking legislative remedies, Ross said. Three hundred claims -- all from White Earth -- have been submitted. Claims from other member Reservations are still to be processed, he added.

A meaningful outgrowth from the program is the development of oral histories. Allottees testimony is being taped as evidentiary material to help fill in the gap left with only evidence from the viewpoint of the government, of third parties involved, and from that of prominent Indians. This information could form the nucleus of historical materials for a tribal archive, Ross pointed out.

The 2415 claims program is still seeking interviews with people who may have claims in regard to their present holdings or properties relinquished in the past. Inquiry may be made in the 2415 Indian Claims Program office at tribal headquarters in Cass Lake or by phoning 218/335-2252, Extension 170.



On hand to cheer when Dr. James D. Morgan received his degree as a Doctor of Medicine from Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA, in June was his mother, Mary Morgan, of Cass Lake. Mary is shown here hanging on for dear life to the new doctor's diploma, a copy of which is being framed and hung at Mary's house. Dr. Morgan worked at the Indian Health Service Public Health Hospital in Cass Lake last winter, and is presently in practice at a Staten Island hospital, New York.



16th ANNUAL MILLE LACS RESERVATION POW WOW

August 15 - 16

New Government Center Grounds
(SITE OF OLD SCHOOL JUST OFF OLD HWY 169, SCENIC DRIVE)

—TRADITIONAL—

Several Ceremonial Drums participating

NO CONTESTS

CONCESSION STANDS
ON AND OFF Pow Wow grounds
Contact: Beatrice Mitchell
or Betty Samm
532-3358

More information on
TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES
Contact: Art Gahbow
532-3291

CAMPSITES
AVAILABLE

Dedication of
NEW GOVERNMENT CENTER
August 15, 1981

GOLF TOURNAMENT
August 15
Fort Mille Lacs Country Club
Contact: Henry Davis
532-3291

NO BOOZE
NO DRUGS

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCIDENTS



It's happy birthday for Grand Portage logs

On August 26, 1981, Minnesota's only log cabin school at Grand Portage will celebrate its 42nd birthday. The following article from THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA BULLETIN [No. 11, September 23, 1939] describes the festivities which occurred when the school was dedicated.

GRAND PORTAGE SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY BUILDING DEDICATION

On Saturday, August 26, 1939, the formal dedication of the newly constructed log school and community building occurred at Grand Portage, with very impressive ceremonies, speeches, and exhibits.

In the forenoon, exhibits were placed on display in booths that had been erected on the east side of the community building. These exhibits represented the work done by the various grades in the school, 4-H Club exhibits of the Grand Portage club members and handicraft, clothing and garden projects, a general garden exhibit, and a commercial display of handicraft. They were very good and indicated that considerable progress has been made in 4-H clubwork and in Indian arts and crafts.

At noon, the Grand Portage women served a delicious lake trout dinner to the guests and tourist. The 4-H Club girls in their club uniforms assisted the residents in serving the dinner. Following the dinner hour, M.P. Burns, acting superintendent of the Consolidated Chippewa Agency, acted as toast

master and the program began to take shape. Speakers included representatives from the state, regional, and district WPA (Works Progress Administration) offices; from the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Chippewa Tribal Executive Committee, the State Department of Education, Cook County Education Department, and the Cook County Historical Society. The program was impressive and really dedicated the school and community buildings to community service.

The Tri-County Historical Society took the program over following the dedication ceremony. The climax of the evening came when a movie was shown. This movie took the people through Grand Portage several years back; it was enjoyed by the entire group. Conservation was stressed throughout the evening performance. An estimated audience of approximately 250 people were present. WPA, CC-ID (Conservation Corps - Indian Division) (United States Department of Interior and most of all, the village of Grand Portage, should be commended for their fine spirit of cooperation which they so graciously demonstrated during this week.

The Grand Portage Community now has one of the most beautiful and modern two-room school and community buildings in Minnesota. The log work of these buildings is outstanding and should be mentioned as two of the most outstanding log structures in the United States. These buildings are complete with all of the accessories, including electric lights, water under pressure, steam heat, inside toilets, library, auditorium, and offices. The buildings are on a stone foundation with roofs of cedar shakes.

The school and community buildings are located on a high bench overlooking Grand Portage Bay, and back in the rear by the beautiful wooded hills and mountains of Grand Portage.

by W. Roger Buffalohead
Research Associate
Minnesota State Historical Society



News and Notes

The premier issue of NATIONS, published by Nations Communications, contained several interesting articles on contemporary Indian affairs. In an article on the Micmac Nation, the reply of Alex Denny, the Micmac leader, to Canadian bureaucrats who asked him what Indian self-determination meant, is priceless. Denny's answer was: "Goodyby!"

THE REDMAN, an illustrated magazine published by the Carlisle School earlier in this century, contains many items on Minnesota Indians who attended Carlisle... carries reprints of articles dealing with Minnesota Indian subjects. In the September, 1913, issue, for instance, there is a brief note on Edward L. Rogers, who attended Carlisle and graduated from the University of Minnesota law school in 1905. According to the article, in 1913 Rogers was selected President of the Minnesota Chippewa Council, organized during the same

year to promote band interest. According to the article, Rogers was going to carry out the following purposes of this organization:

Adjudicate all the claims of the Chippewas against the United States, promote agriculture and industry among the Indians; work toward the abolition of federal control of the Indian, and to have them placed under state supervision; to get paid for accrued interest on tribal funds; and to place the Reds on the same footing as the Whites, making them self-supporting and independent.

Vol. VI, No. 1, September, 1913

If you have wondered why many Indian children and youths are not interested in history, wonder no more! A recent news release from the University of Minnesota entitled, "Why is history dull?" provides this explanation:

Students and teachers in America have never thought of history as an important part of school. The standard history curriculum hasn't changed since 1896.

Curiously enough, Indians have been saying this to the university and the public schools for years. I someone finally getting the message?

Veep wins funds for Wenstrom at friendraiser

[The following article is used with permission of the writer, who was the first American Indian to serve as Editor of the Northern Student, Bemidji State University, before taking a job with the GRANT COUNTY HERALD, Elbow Lake.]

by Paul Boswell

Walter F. Mondale, former Vice President and one of the major contenders for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, attended a fundraiser on Saturday honoring Gene Wenstrom, former state representative, held at the Sheldon Tyberg farm approximately two miles north of Elbow Lake.

More than 300 people attended the informal benefit lunch and program, which was covered by three area television stations. Tickets sold for \$25 and there was a donation table for those who wished to contribute more.

According to Jon Stafsholt, 7th District DFL Chair, the debt which resulted in Wenstrom's 1980 bid for Congress was successfully eliminated by the strength of the fundraiser turnout. The amount raised by ticket prices alone was in excess of \$10,000.

Other prominent Minnesota Democrats that attended the event were: Attorney General Warren Spannaus, declared candidate for governor; Senator Skip Humphrey; Secretary of State Joan Anderson Growe; DFL Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe; DFL House Majority Leader Willis Eken; Tom Berg, announced candidate for attorney general in 1982; and Mark Dayton, candidate for the U.S. Senate.

According to Stafsholt, the fundraiser was Mondale's first political engagement since being released from the protection of the secret service.

Calling Wenstrom "one of the finest, young public figures I've ever met in my life," Mondale delivered a brief speech that touched on his political defeat, Wenstrom's loyal supporters, and the outlook for both of their campaigns.

"The first time Humphrey ran for office, he lost, too," said Mondale. "Sometimes you learn more in defeat than in victory," he said. "I've learned a lot more than I was planning to learn last November 4th." Jokingly, he said, "I regret to say it builds character." Mondale had encouraging words for Wenstrom. "Gene has a good future ahead of him," he said. "We don't want



Former Vice-President Walter Mondale turned out to help raise funds for the past congressional campaign of Gene Wenstrom, with whom he is shown here.

him to drop his aspirations for public life. The 7th District needs him. Minnesota needs him. The nation needs him."

Praising Wenstrom's supporters, Mondale said, "Can you imagine getting a crowd out to pay off a campaign debt? You can get a crowd sometimes to pay for a campaign that might win. You can get a bigger crowd to raise money for a campaign that's certainly going to win. But to get a crowd out to pay for the bills of a past campaign is the finest tribute any person could possibly earn."

"We're not here only to pay yesterday's bills," Mondale continued. "We're here to get started on tomorrow and the future of this state and this country."

Mondale received loud applause when he commented on the state of the national school lunch program after Ronald Reagan: "Are we so poor that we can't afford to give our kids a decent meal when they go to school?"

Minnesota, said Mondale, is "recognized above all" for "compassion and caring." In Mondale's opinion, Minnesota must be a leader for a political

turn-about.

"In these next few weeks and months and years," he said, "I ask you to join me and join the others and let's fight until we restore the leadership of the government of this country to people who are practical but also care."

Like Wenstrom, Mondale had harsh words for the president: "What's proposed to be done is never, in my opinion, been tried before. They're proposing the most massive tax cut tilted toward the very rich in the history of our country. Billions and billions of dollars. And even though we have a deficit, they're proposing the most dramatic increase in defense spending ever seen almost in wartime let alone peacetime. It's something like a trillion-and-a-half dollars over the next four or five years."

"This will guarantee us," Mondale continued, "some of the deepest federal debts this nation has ever seen." He added, "They are not, folks, fiscally prudent."

As for future campaigns for Walter Mondale, he said, "I am not yet saying publicly what I'm going to do over the next couple of years, but you know me well enough to know that I haven't quit yet."

The former vice president was grateful for the past support of his homestate Democrats:

"You helped keep me alive politically for over twenty years. Election Night in November of 1980 wasn't much fun for us. But there's one thing that I'll remember for as long as I live; there's one thing that I'm proud of above all. And that is even though we were defeated on November 4th, the state of Minnesota voted again for Walter Mondale."

Gwekaanimad

KAWE-TV, Channel 9
Northern Minnesota Public Television, Inc.
Bemidji, Minnesota

"Sacred Hoop of Life" August 1, 6:30 p.m.

Indian leaders speak out from the annual conference of the International Treaty Council meeting at White Earth, Minnesota.

"To Keep a Heritage Alive" August 8, 6:30 p.m.

Something happened to the Oneidas of Wisconsin around the turn of the century which caused them to almost lose their heritage: a whole generation was sent to boarding school, which nearly wiped out the use of the Oneida language and customs.

Today the Oneida tongue is being taught by Oneidas to Oneida children in order that the young may understand it and keep their heritage. Heritage components are seen as language, artifacts and mementos, a religious code and moral ethic, a respect for the elders, and a way of regarding the land.

"The Learning Path" August 15, 6:30 p.m.

Recent feeling on the part of Indian groups say that the non-Indian's educational system may not be the best answer for Indians, because it is unresponsive to many Indian needs. Two ways of making the system responsive are explored: 1) Within the system, working for change through parent committees; students trying extra hard, and supplementing education in the Indian home; 2) Outside the system, providing alternate schools for Indian children. The approaches combine in a confrontation with the Green Bay Curriculum Committee over the introduction of an Indian history and culture course in the city's high schools.

"Land is Life" August 22, 6:30 p.m.

A history of the Oneidas' trouble with land is shown. Program covers their trip to Wisconsin from New York, the allotting of their lands and subsequent loss of most of their land. Oneidas wishing to come back to the reservation have difficulty doing so because there is not enough good land to build on. Oneidas are trying to 1) get back lands they have lost and 2) improve and work on lands they currently control. The federal government helps a bit, but often hinders these processes. In the last few years, the Oneida nation has become more aggressive about pursuing land for its members.

—NOW OPEN—

TEE PEE GAME ROOM

On Main Street, Cass Lake

POOL • FOOSBALL • PINBALL • STAR WARS

POP • CANDY • CHIPS

11:00 am - 10: pm

Monday - Saturday



Anishinabe DEE-BAH-GEE-MO-WIN

Pull out section

VOLUME III, NUMBER 4

JULY, 1981

WHITE EARTH, MINNESOTA 56591

Midway Home opens

Midway Home opened its doors for business on July 20. Midway Home is located east of Mahnomon on Highway 200, halfway between Mahnomon and Mahkove Corner.

The home will serve as a shelter for young people on a temporary basis. The young people served, all ages up to 18 years, will be those who have been removed or those who have temporarily removed themselves from their homes.

Besides short term foster care, the staff will provide counseling which begins on intake.

Staff includes Marilyn Braman, lead counselor, and Steve Autrey, Sheila Bushette, Julie Vettleson and Rock Keezer, who are counselors.

The Midway Home is a former farm house which was severely vandalized. The renovation job was done by the White Earth Reservation Business Committee. The crews responsible for the extensive renovation were Jim Wark's carpenter crew, Alton Johnson's electricians and Gary Hoban's plumbers.

The home is governed by a Board of Directors headed by Rev. Bill Freeman. Project Director is Jerry Rawley of the Education Division.

Pine Point gets reprieve

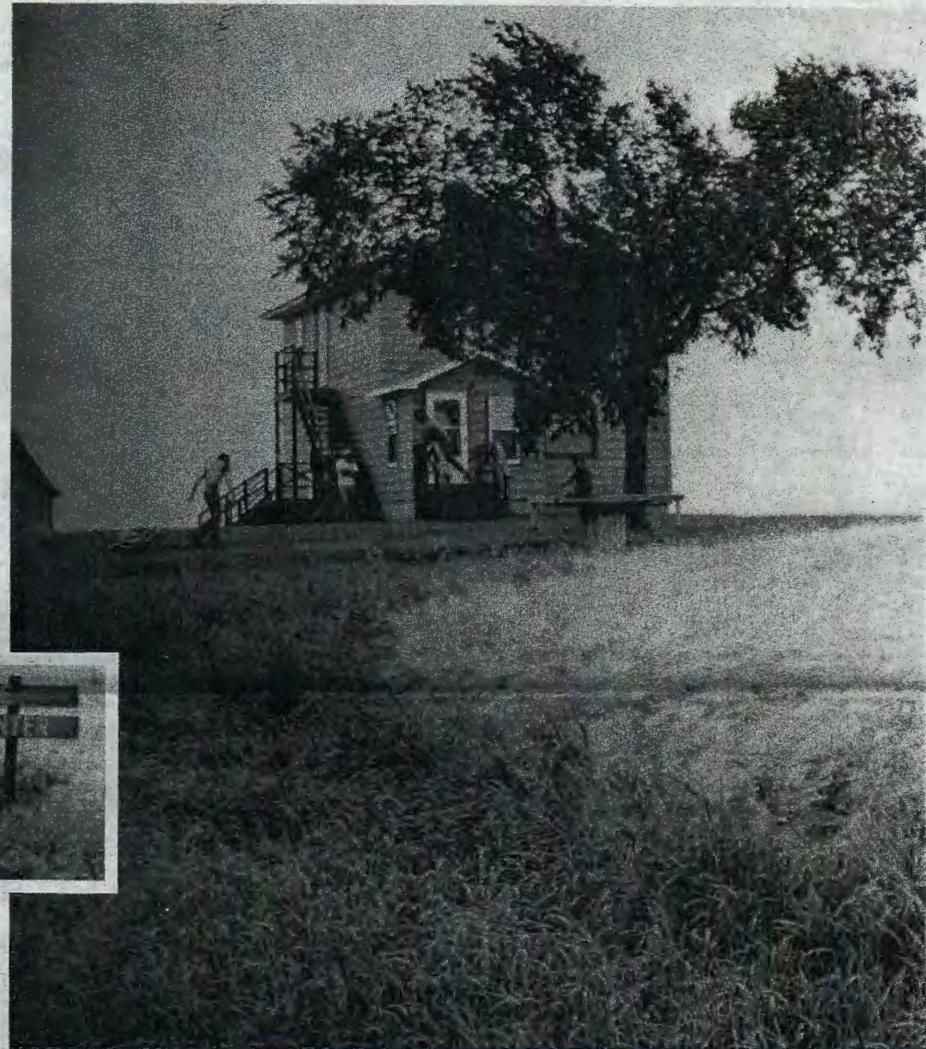
In May, the House and Senate Conference Committee of the Minnesota State Legislature compromised and decided that Pine Point School would continue to operate. The "care and management" of the school was placed in the hands of the White Earth Reservation Business Committee. The compromise also provided for mandatory attendance at Pine Point by the residents of that small district.

The compromise was necessary after the Senate voted to continue the school for two more years, while the House supported a bill to discontinue state money for the school. The compromise also called for a referendum vote by the people that was held on June 24.

The referendum question voted on was "Shall care/management and operation of Pine Point Experimental School be transferred from the Indian Education Committee to the White Earth Reservation Business Committee with all the kindergarten through eighth grade residents of the former Independent School District 25 (Pine Point) required to attend the Experimental School?" The referendum vote was 85 yes, 5 no.

Pine Point Experimental School has been in operation since 1970. In 1973, the school was given special status by the State Legislature, and received state money. Director of the school has been Jerry Buckanaga, a Moorhead State University graduate. Buckanaga also attended Harvard University.

The many details of administrative matters are being worked out. The Reservation Business Committee feels the responsibility to provide a quality education and keep the welfare of the student foremost in the minds with any future decisions.



Dr. Emery A. Johnson announces retirement

REGARDS AND BEST WISHES...

Dr. Emery A. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon General, announced his resignation effective September 1, 1981. Dr. Johnson was Indian Health Service Director since 1969.

Dr. Johnson is remembered by many who had need for the White Earth Hospital in the mid-1950s. White Earth was his first assignment as a medical officer with the Public Health Service in 1955. Since that time, Dr. Johnson has kept in touch with White Earth.

Chairman Darrell Wadena and Service Unit Director, Franklin Heisler, wish the best to one who has been "a good friend" to the Indian people and also extend the invitation for Dr. Emery Johnson "to visit White Earth at any time."

Washington, DC--Dr. Emery A. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon General, announced today that he is retiring from his position as Director of the Indian Health Service (IHS), effective September 1, 1981.

Dr. Johnson, who was appointed to the post of IHS Director in 1969, cited personal reasons for his decision, noting that "twelve years as Director of the Indian Health Service is long enough for me personally and long enough for the program."

Dr. Edward N. Brandt, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Health, stated that he had regretfully accepted Dr. Johnson's request to retire from active duty. Brandt credited Dr. Johnson with the significant improvement in the health status of Native Americans over the past decade, and said that Johnson "has left a legacy that we will be hard put to replace."

American Indian infant mortality rates and other health indicators have improved dramatically under Dr. Johnson's leadership of IHS, Brandt said.

Jake Whitecrow, Executive Director of the National Indian Health Board (NIHB) expressed his regret over Dr. Johnson's decision. "Dr. Johnson has been a

driving force in the improvement of the Health status of American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Community is going to miss him very much," Whitecrow said.

According to Brandt, a nationwide search for the best qualified replacement will be initiated after consultation with tribal leadership. Brandt said he seeks "a physician with a solid background in clinical and community medicine, proven management skills, and an ability to work with tribal governments."

Dr. Johnson joined the Indian Health Service as a medical officer in 1955, and served in several medical and administrative capacities before being appointed IHS director in 1969. Johnson has received numerous awards during his career, including the PHS Distinguished Service Medal; the Award of Merit from the Association of American Indian Physicians; the Award for Outstanding Leadership from the National Tribal Chairmen's Association; and the Rockefeller Public Service Award.



Jewel Leske wins drawing

The White Earth Head Start Program participated in the Senior Citizen Arts and Crafts Fair with a display of Head Start children's pictures and Native American posters and legends.

The National Farmers Union Green Thumb workers, Flossie Warren and Nora Clukey crocheted articles for the

Head Start Parent activity fund and were in charge of the booth at the fair.

The crocheted articles were awarded in drawings to the following winners: Jewel Leske, first prize afghan and matching pillows; Ladonna Anderson, second prize, a sofa pillow; Alice Heisler, third prize, a centerpiece; Margaret Carrabou, fourth prize, a note holder.

Health News



The Veterans of Foreign Wars post of Detroit Lakes recently presented the Indian Health Service facility with a new flag. Lowell Bellanger, an active member of the post, and Franklin Heisler are shown receiving the flag.

Reservation Health Advisory

The Health Advisory Board is made up of residents of the White Earth Reservation functioning under power, authority, and jurisdiction as granted by the Reservation Business Committee.

The purpose of the Board is to assure that quality health services be provided to the White Earth Reservation members in

a socially and culturally acceptable manner. Also, to secure to ourselves and our descendants the right and benefits to which we are, or may subsequently become, entitled under the laws of the United States of America and of the state in which we reside; to enlighten and give the public a better understanding of

Board and Care Center opens

Effective July 1, 1981, the White Earth Board and Care Center, White Earth, MN operated by the White Earth Chemical Dependency Program officially opened.

Funded by a \$17,500.00 Start-up Grant obtained from Minnesota DPW, a double wide trailer was completely renovated to accommodate up to six residents. The facility was established to provide a home for the chronic alcoholic, who often have detached themselves completely from families. It is our hope that through a homelike atmosphere and positive peer pressure, the alcoholic will regain some self worth and be able to lead a more dignified life style during the retirement years.

Residents are generally 60 years of age and older; however other age groups will be considered. Residents are alcoholic and have some mental or physical disability. Referrals come from social services, treatment facilities, families, counselors, and on occasion, courts.

On admission, all residents will be screened by our detox R.N. to determine special needs. A manager is employed to assist residents with problems and transportation to doctors, dentists, etc.

The Board and Care Center is not a treatment program, rather we rely on peer pressure and role modeling to bring about positive changes in life style.

Crafts, cards, T.V. and other activities are encouraged. Family and friends are welcome to visit. Rules are minimal, however **No Drugs or Alcohol** are allowed on the premises. If a resident does manage to drink, he must go through detoxification before returning to the center.

Cost at the center is \$425.00 per month, paid by means of Social Security, SSI or other pension, with the balance contributed by the host county.

For more information regarding admission please contact:

Jane Tibbetts, Coordinator or Carol Fabre, Program Administrator White Earth Chemical Dependency Program Box 275 White Earth, MN 56591 Phone: (218) 983-3201

Marge Dalve completes training with OTAT

Marge Dalve recently completed five weeks of training with OTAT (Office of Technical Assistance and Training) at Brigham City, UT. OTAT is a BIA operation which offers a variety of courses and training for Bureau people and employees of tribal governments. Marge completed the courses in Indian Trust Property and Indian Land Leasing. These courses will assist Marge in the operation of the White Earth Land Office. The Land Office deals with reservation residents' leases of tribal or trust land.

Marge has been with the land office for one year, when she began as CEP enrollee. Since then, she has been instrumental in establishing the systems of operations of the land office.

OTAT set up summer sessions to accommodate participants and their families. The July OTAT Highlights publication states that 270 participants arrived with 242 children. The parents attend classes, while children are cared for in a nursery facility or in the Rascals program. The Rascals program provides activities such as classes, outings. Some of the outings included trips to the Salt Lake City zoo, the Great Salt Lake, Brigham Bird Refuge, and Donny and Marie Osmond Studios. Family recreation was also provided with excursions or camping trips on weekends, as well as movies for evening entertainment.

OTAT felt that the summer program was a "blend of two needed elements: one, a specific training situation for Indian people; and two, the ability to keep the family unit intact while obtaining training."



Marge Dalve, White Earth, is seen in the front row, left, seated next to Nancy Cobe, of the Minnesota Agency, BIA, Cass Lake. Also of the Minnesota Agency is Don LeGarde, back row, far right. Esther Nahgahnuh, Fond du Lac, is seen third from left.



WILLIAM J. HANKS
Health Systems Administrator

William J. Hanks, our Health Systems Administrator, started his employment with the Indian Health Service in March, 1969, at the Bemidji Area Office. In January, 1972, Mr. Hanks transferred to the Indian Health Service, Aberdeen Area Office, Personnel Management Branch. In May, 1974, Mr. Hanks returned to the IHS, Bemidji Program Area Office, where he started duties as Area Employee Development and Personnel Management Specialist for the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Mr. Hanks transferred to the IHS White Earth Health Center in June, 1981, as Health Systems Administrator. Mr. Hanks is an enrolled member of the White Earth Reservation. Before entering on duty with Indian Health Service, Mr. Hanks was employed with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons in Sandstone, MN, and served three years with the U.S. Army in South Korea.



TED BENGTSON D.D.S.
Dental Officer

Dr. Ted Bengtson is our newest dentist at our clinic and looks forward to working with us. He transferred to our facility from the Lac du Flambeau Reservation in northern Wisconsin and entered on duty July 6, 1981. He also worked at the Cass Lake Hospital for several months before his Lac du Flambeau assignment. Dr. Bengtson attended elementary and high school in Bemidji, MN, and dental school at the University of Minnesota. He considers northern Minnesota as home and currently resides in Detroit Lakes with his wife.



LORNA LORD
COSTEP Nurse

An opportunity for on-site training as a community health nurse was Lorna Lord's main goal when she arrived in White Earth on June 11. Lorna is currently working with Esther Haring, under a government program entitled COSTEP (Commissioned Officer Student Training and Extern Program). This program offers nursing students on-site training at various Public Health Service locations throughout the United States during summer and winter breaks from college. Besides the COSTEP requirements, Lorna has also taken advantage of her college breaks to earn extra credits by working on an OCEL (Off Campus Experiential Learning) program.

In December and January, 1979, Lorna was in Hyden, KY, where she worked as a volunteer aide at Mary Breckenridge Hospital. This hospital/clinic in the Appalachian range is centered in a coal mining center. The pace was quite a bit slower than she was used to and many

times she was advised to slow down. As an example, one elderly gentleman patient said, "Now, Missy, you just slow down here. What you can't do today, you can do tomorrow."

The summer of 1980 it was off to the PHS Indian Hospital in Kotzebue, Alaska. This remote village could only be reached by boat or air. Kotzebue is located within the Arctic Circle, 600 air miles from Anchorage. The remoteness of the facility led to exposure to many different types of nursing, rather than specialty areas. The sunshine all day and night was one thing she had to get used to. Walks on the beach at midnight were a common thing. Once the residents found out she was not a tourist, they soon became her friends. This warmth and acceptance made the learning experience one of her most rewarding.

In December and January, 1980, Lorna was in White River, AZ, where she worked with Apache Indians at the PHS Hospital. Again, the experience was varied, but sophisticated facilities were nearby, so many of the more critical patients were sent out to other hospitals.

The current White Earth assignment ends August 15 when Lorna returns to school. Many of the people she met during the summer will provide a background for future classes, as she will be doing community health nursing during the last semester of school.

The cleanliness of the White Earth Reservation really impresses her. The other areas she has been were not nearly as clean. Acceptance from the White Earth people seemed to come much faster than from those in other areas also. As one resident from Waubun questioned her about her ancestry, he assured her she must be part Chippewa. Because of this feeling of acceptance, Lorna felt right at home and would consider returning to the area for permanent work.

Immediate plans include a return to Alverno College for the last semester of school. After graduation, work in an Indian Health facility is preferred. Eventually, she hopes to return to school for her Masters Degree and become a family nurse practitioner.

Public Health Service

General Clinic

White Earth: 983-3221	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 8 a.m. - 12 noon 12:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
	Wednesday 12:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Ponsford: 573-3930	Monday 9 a.m. - 12 noon 12:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
	Thursday 8 a.m. - 12 noon 12:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Naytahwaush: 935-5341	Tuesday and Friday 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Maternal/Child Health Clinics

White Earth: Second-fourth Thursdays
Ponsford: Third Thursdays
Naytahwaush: Third Fridays

general staff, department and director's meetings and inservice training sessions.

The clinic is run on the appointment system with the exception of an emergency which will be seen immediately. For appointments call the clinic in your area.

The Dental Clinic works on the same days and hours as the General Clinic and are also on the appointment system.

Our Wednesday mornings are utilized for

If for any reason you cannot keep your medical/dental appointment, please call and cancel. This gives us the opportunity to put someone else in your slot which helps reduce waiting time and our backlog of patients.

Board

atters and problems of health affecting Indian people to enhance and promote education and understanding of the members of the White Earth Chippewa Indians in matter pertaining to health and care, to provide for the efficient and adequate provision of Indian Health services, facilities and opportunities and otherwise to promote the common welfare and health of the Chippewa Indians.

The Board meets the first Friday of every month at 1:30 p.m. in the conference room of the clinic in White Earth. Please contact the representative in your area if you have any questions regarding the health programs on this reservation.

Health Advisory Board Members

- Regular:
- Chairperson: Elaine Vizenor, White Earth, MN 56591, 8-983-3565
- Secretary: Heidi Smith, Ponsford, MN 56575, 8-573-3010
- Ernie Buckanaga, Ponsford, MN 56575
- Ilma Klinka, White Earth, MN 56651, 8-668-2656
- Maury Goodwin, Naytahwaush, MN 56566, 8-935-5459
- Gene Brisbois, White Earth, MN 56651, 8-668-2354

- Mary Jane Murray, White Earth, MN 56591, 8-694-2690
- Alternate members:
- Ernie Murray, White Earth, MN 56621, 8-694-2690
- Rayford Foster, White Earth, MN 56591
- Anthia Lofthus, White Earth, MN 56589

SSI reporting information

The importance of proper reporting by people in the North Dakota and Minnesota area who receive supplemental security income (SSI) payments cannot be overemphasized.

Proper reporting can mean the people getting SSI will not have to repay incorrectly paid money, or payments may be increased.

The important thing to remember is to make reports promptly when they are due. People getting SSI payments must report immediately:

- If they move or change their address.
- If there is a change in the household—whether anyone moves into or out of the home.
- If there is a change in the way household expenses are shared.
- If someone starts to help pay their bills.
- If they leave the United States for 30 days or more.
- If they enter or leave an institution.

- If they marry or a marriage ends.
- Any change in earnings whether such income goes up or goes down.
- Any change in pension checks, unemployment benefits, or workers' compensation.
- If they obtain or sell any personal property or real estate.
- If they have more than \$,500 (\$2,250 for a couple) in any type of bank or savings account. (All accounts, joint as well as individual accounts, must be reported).
- Any change in a blind or disabled person's condition.
- If a person cannot manage funds. Reports can be made by mail, phone, or in person.

Persons living in Minnesota may obtain general information regarding social security over the phone by calling the Social Security (Minnesota) toll-free number 1-800-462-5360 between 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. They may also file applications for benefits over the phone by calling the Fargo District Office, phone number 701-237-5771

329 dogs and cats shot at rabies clinic

A total of 329 dogs and cats were vaccinated against rabies at the recent rabies clinics that were held throughout the Reservation. The numbers of animals receiving this protection in each community are listed below:

- White Earth - 136
- Naytahwaush - 78
- Pine Point - 64
- Rice Lake - 25
- Elbow Lake - 16

Thanks to the caring people who had their pets vaccinated, we can hopefully see a reduction in the number of rabid animals that can transmit this deadly disease to humans.

In Detroit Lakes so far this year, about 25 people have had to get shots to prevent them from dying of rabies. One family of 6 had a cat that bit or scratched every family member, and they all required shots after it was discovered that the cat had rabies. One man was licked by a

rabid cow and had to have shots. Shots were also given to a child who was bottle feeding a rabid lamb.

All persons who see sick looking animals, both tame and wild, should report them immediately to the Office of Environmental Health, Conservation Office, or the Sheriff's Department.

Many people have questioned the necessity of quarantining an animal after it has bitten someone if it has had a rabies vaccination. These animals must still be kept tied up and under observation for 10 days because the vaccine IS NOT 100% EFFECTIVE. A few animals are still able to get rabies even after the shots. People who are bitten by any kind of animal are urged to contact the White Earth Clinic.

ANISHINABE DEE BAH GEE MO WIN of the White Earth Reservation Business Committee is published monthly at RBC headquarters, Humanities Center, White Earth, Minnesota 56591. The publication seeks to keep its readers informed on Reservation issues, concerns, activities, Contributions of art work, news items, Letters to the Editor, recipes, jokes, whatever, are welcome and can be mailed to the Editor. There are no subscription rates though monetary contributions are acceptable. We reserve the right to edit material.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Darrell Wadena | Chairman |
| Vernon Bellecourt | Secretary-Treasurer |
| Alfred Fox | District I |
| Brent Gish | District II |
| Warren [Dude] Warren | District III |
| Ann LaVoy | Editor |

Seventeen eagles born

A record-setting 17 bald eagles were born on Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge northeast of Detroit Lakes this spring according to a recently run aerial survey.

Refuge staff were pleasantly surprised by the eagle production tally for the eight active eagle nests according to refuge Outdoor Recreation Planner Don Hultman.

"A pair of eagles normally lay an average of two eggs, but natural accidents, parent inexperience, diseases and storms often claim some eggs or

young. To average just over two young per nest is tremendous," Hultman said.

Hultman added that Tamarac's eagles have been full of surprises this year. "Our aerial count in March showed a record seven active nests, but yet another nest was discovered by refuge staff in May," he said.

Most of the young eagles are about six to eight weeks old, but will not leave the nest for at least another month.

Last year, eight young eagles were born on Tamarac out of six active nests located, Hultman said.



WIC Schedule

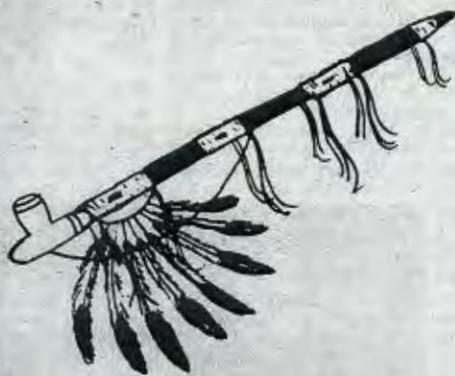
August 1981

If you are pregnant or have a child under the age of five, the W.I.C. Program may be able to assist you. Phone (218) 983-3285, or 1-800-492-4818, or visit a clinic in your area. No person shall be subjected to any discrimination under the W.I.C. Program because of color, national origin, handicap, age, race, creed, political belief or sex.

Mon. - 3	Detroit Lakes A - I	Holy Rosary Center	9:30 - 12:00
Tues. - 4	White Earth A - B	White Earth	8:00 - 12:00 - 12:30 - 3:30
Wed. - 5	White Earth C - G	White Earth	8:00 - 12:00 - 12:30 - 3:30
Thurs. - 6	Bagley A - M	Bagley Courthouse	10:00 - 12:00 - 1:00 - 2:00
Fri. - 7	Bagley N - Z	Bagley Courthouse	10:00 - 12:00 - 1:00 - 2:00
Mon. - 10	Naytahwaush A - K	Community Center	9:30 - 12:00
Tues. - 11	White Earth H - K	White Earth	8:00 - 12:00 - 12:30 - 3:30
Wed. - 12	Mahnomen A - M	Mahnomen Courthouse	10:00 - 12:00 - 1:00 - 2:00
Thurs. - 13	White Earth L - P	White Earth	8:00 - 12:00 - 12:30 - 3:30
Fri. - 14	Mahnomen N - Z	Mahnomen Courthouse	10:00 - 12:00 - 1:00 - 2:00
Mon. - 17	Detroit Lakes J - Z	Holy Rosary Center	9:30 - 12:00
Tues. - 18	Fosston A - Z	Civic Center	10:00 - 12:00 - 1:00 - 2:00
Wed. - 19	Rice Lake A - Z	Community Center	9:30 - 12:00
Thurs. - 20	Ponsford A - G	Neighborhood Center	9:30 - 12:00
Fri. - 21	White Earth	Office	8:00 - 4:30
Mon. - 24	Ponsford H - Z	Neighborhood Center	9:30 - 12:00
Tues. - 25	White Earth Q - S	White Earth	8:00 - 12:00 - 12:30 - 3:30
Wed. - 26	Naytahwaush I - Z	Community Center	9:30 - 12:00
Thurs. - 27	White Earth T - Z	White Earth	8:00 - 12:00 - 12:30 - 3:30
Fri. - 28	White Earth	Office	8:00 - 4:30
Mon. - 31	White Earth	Office	8:00 - 4:30

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Diesel Truck Mechanics (18 mo.)
Sign Lettering & Design (9 mo.)
Motorcycle Technology (9 mo.)
Snowmobiles & Outdoor Technology (9 mo.)
Marine Engines (12 mo.)
Electrical Co-Generation (Total Energy) (9 mo.)
Welding (9 mo.)

Business

Accounting I & II (9-18 mo.)
Secretarial/Clerical (9 mo.)
Medical Secretary (9 mo.)

Distributive Education

Small Business Management (9 mo.)
Fashion & Men's Wear Merchandising (16½ mo.)
Professional Sales (10½ mo.)

Agriculture

Agricultural Technology (11 mo.)

Health

Practical Nursing (10½ mo.)

Technical

Architectural Drafting (18 mo.)
Mechanical Drafting (18 mo.)

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Sophia Jacobson, shown here in traditional Chippewa dress, was graduated this spring with a Bachelors Degree in Educational Planning, from Metropolitan State University, St. Paul. She has been hired to teach business courses at the American Indian OIC in Minneapolis. Sophia is a White Earth enrollee.

(Continued from page 1)

shelved and ignored -- the committee members together with the State Department of Human Rights are involved in establishing an ongoing process for community input toward making changes recommended by the report.

The joint committee will conduct a mobilization workshop on August 21 at Earl Brown Center on the University of Minnesota campus. A Task Force will include five members appointed by the State Department of Human Rights and four members to be elected at large.

Both the 1965 report and the later findings cited the lack of community input into the establishment of policy and in the review of police practices. Lacking monitoring activities, there is currently no "satisfactory answer to the question 'who polices the police' in Minneapolis and St. Paul," the report stated.

Findings showed that citizens in Minneapolis distrust the police and believe that their communities suffer

SPORTS SCOREBOARD

by Henry Harper
Sports Editor, OURSELVES

The National Indian Men's Slow Pitch Softball Tournament will be held August 20-23 in Yakima, WA. This will be a 36-team, double elimination tournament with trophies for the first six places. The Sportsman's Hide-A-Way (Anishinabe) of Cass Lake will be

entering this tournament...

The Inger Indians softball team will be sponsoring a slow-pitch tournament in conjunction with that community's Pow Wow. Trophies for first, second, third and fourth. Entry fee has been set at \$60 and two red-stitched balls. Ernest Garbow is tournament director...

The Sportsman's Hide-A-

HUMAN SERVICES

The Advisory Committee to the Minnesota Indian Area Agency on Aging will meet in the Tribal Chambers August 4 to review organizational activities. There will be grant summaries on congregate meals, home delivered meals, and social services to the elderly. There will be a discussion on the McKnight Foundation grant to the White Earth Reservation to complement that reservation's congregate housing project.

Susan Granowski, ombudsman, will discuss long-term care facility program including a presentation on nursing home services. The Cass County Coordinator on Aging, Carol Hodne, will give a

presentation to the Council on advocacy for the elderly.

The Leech Lake Advisory Council is in touch with contact persons in service agencies for a meeting in the tribal chambers on August 13, with Indian Health Service, Leech Lake elderly services and county health programs collaborating in an effort to mobilize services.

Bob Aitken, MCT Director of the Human Services Division, will appear on a television program, "People and Causes," to be aired Saturday, August 15, 4 p.m., over KTCA-TV, Channel 2, in the twin Cities. The program will be rebroadcast on Tuesday, August 18, at 3 p.m., on Channel 2.

greater abuse at the hands of the police than their non-minority counterparts.

In St. Paul, the report indicated, tensions between members of minority communities and the police persist and minorities there also perceive that the St. Paul Police Department discriminates against members of their communities, with a consequent high level of distrust among minorities of St. Paul police officers. Myers sat on the hearings affecting St. Paul.

The Chicago Civil Rights staff prepared the findings with the concurrence of the advisory committee, Myers explained. The report was two years in completing.

rence McKenzie, White Earth, a student at the University of Minnesota-Morris Branch; Mary White, White Earth, studying at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities; Tony Hollen, Nett Lake, a student at the College of St. Scholastica; Veronica Smith, Fond du Lac, a student at Denfield High School, Duluth; Angela Hutchinson, Red Cliff band, Antonia Watterson, Lower Sioux, Candy Cameron, Bad River, and Ruth Foldesi, Fond du Lac, all students at Central High School Duluth.

Old Indian Saying
Rassling the ENP Coffee Urn Division

Those taking part are: Law-

Way women's softball team is sponsoring a women's slow-pitch tournament in Cass Lake August 8-9. Cash expense awards for first, second and third plus trophies for the most valuable player and the all star team. Contact Marty Northbird at 335-2207, ext 418, for entry...

Sportsman's Hide-A-Way of Cass Lake won the men's division and Rez of Cass Lake won the women's division of the Annual Mi-Gwitch Mah-nomen Days Slow-Pitch Tournament held in Deer River and Ball Club July 18-19. Bob's Stucco of Minneapolis was runnerup with Onigum third in the men's division. Steve Cash of Onigum won the Most Valuable Player award. Pizza House of Deer River was runnerup and Sportsman's,

third in the women's division. Val Chase of the Rezteam was voted Most Valuable Player...

The Sportsman's Hide-A-Way men's team will sponsor a men's slow-pitch tourney in Bemidji August 15-16. There will be cash expense awards for first, second, and third places. Contact Erv Sargent for entry at 335-2252, extension 231...

Dates for the State Indian Slow-pitch tourney have been set for September 5-6. Probable site will be Deer River for

the men and Ball Club for the women...

The Annual Indian Open Golf Tournament will be held in Walker August 8-9. Contact John Day at 335-2252 for entry and information. Ball Club will be the site of the Leech Lake Reservation Picnic and Summer Olympics. Contact Jiri Michaud at 335-2207 for more info...

Softball Goodies

Sportsman's Hide-A-Way of Cass Lake won the LaPorte Invitational Men's slow-pitch tournament last month in LaPorte. Rez of Cass Lake won the women's tourney. The men's tourney was a 16-team affair with other local teams playing, including the Anishinabe Old Timers, Onigum Nighthawks, and the Cass Lake Giants...

Old Indian Saying
Franklin Avenue Division

Roger Head: If the folks from Cambodia get together with the Chippewas, will the next generation then be Chiphmongos?

A Head Start workshop on administration will be held on August 17 at the Minneapolis Policy Council Plaza, for Directors, Policy Council chairmen and grantee representatives of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Sessions on the new Head Start regulations and on the Head Start validation handbook will be conducted by Wendell Adkins, Alexandria, VA. This is in line with the new direction for Head Start in which "accountability is all, which is as it should be," according to June Frees, MCT Head Start Director.



Meet Bryan -- looking so much like his mother, Linda Bucknaga, he could be the proverbial clone. Bryan was welcomed by Linda and proud papa, Pat Johnson, about three months ago. An alumna of the MCT publications office, Linda currently works as a secretary in the Minnesota Agency, BIA, Housing Department. Pat Johnson studies at Bemidji State University when not working in construction on his home reservation at Red Lake.

If not what the well-dressed snakehunter wears, the costume at least garbs the well-guarded. When a garter snake 10-feet long -- well, at least, one-foot long -- recently took up residence in the domicile of Dee Fairbanks and family, it resisted all blandishments to move, folkloric or technocratic. In spite of the fact that salt was sprinkled in a ring all around the outside the house, the snake refused to leave. Finally one day, when the timer on Dee's oven buzzed, the vibration apparently struck some primitive chord in the visitor and, dislodged, it emerged from hiding. This gave Bob Wakanabo, Sr., time to come over and rescue everyone, including the snake, which by this time was snugly cornered in a chair.

Josie Simons: I always need a man in the morning...

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PRESIDENT

Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Title: Temporary Full Time Child Development Associate
Trainer with The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe's Head Start Training and Technical Assistance Program.

Location: Cass Lake, Minnesota
Salary: \$9,000 per annum
Term: (October 1, 1981 - May 28, 1982) 8 Month Contract
 To be negotiated

Opening Date: June 15, 1981
Closing Date: July 15, 1981
Job Description: As Child Development Associate (CDA) trainer to coordinate and implement a child development associate training program for Indian Head Start grantees in Minnesota. 2. Provide direct training services to CDA candidates on site at the reservation program. 3. Participate and organize the assessment and credentialing of candidates. 4. Coordinate college courses for participating candidates. 5. Provide seminars in Early Childhood Education.

Qualifications: 1. College Degree in Early Childhood Education. 2. Background in program development and implementation of Early Childhood Education Program. 3. Experience in the pre-school or Head Start classroom. 4. Ability and competencies as a trainer. 5. Freedom to travel extensively and must have valid drivers license.

Where To Apply: Send or Deliver Resume and Credentials to:
 Linda Johnston, Personnel Director
 The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
 P.O. Box 217
 Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633

Job Title: Announcer/Board Operator/Production Assistant
 WOJB-FM - 2 positions available

Posting date: - June, 1981
Closing date: -
Salary: \$9,000 per annum

Duties: Announces radio programs to audience. Memorizes scripts, reads, or ad libs station identifications, introduces and closes radio programs, announces station breaks, and public service announcements. Handles board operations and cues from NPR network sources. Reads news briefs and ashes and general weather announcements. Some sports reporting. May rewrite news bulletins, interview guests live and on tape. Will perform production functions such as adhering actualities and sound effects, editing tape, producing research, and packaging produced tapes for distribution. May take on additional responsibilities as skills increase.

Qualifications: Must be CETA eligible and must be an enrolled member of Lac Courte Oreilles Band. Must have above-average communications skills of reading, writing, and speaking. Must be high school graduate or have G.E.D. equivalency. Must have strong demonstrated interest in broadcasting and production work and have a strong work history of commitment to project and actuality. Must supply references and demonstrate a commitment to continued learning on the higher educational level.

Resume: Send application to Robert R. Albee, Care of WOJB-FM, Lac Courte Oreille, Route 2, Hayward, WI 54843. Include demonstration cassette showing skills of reading, writing, and speaking. THIS POSITION FUNDED UNDER LAC COURTE OREILLES MANPOWER PROGRAM.

Job Title: Music Director, WOJB-FM
Posting Date: 8 June, 1981
Application Deadline: -
Salary: \$10,000 per annum, if properly qualified

Duties: Oversee musical selection and presentations for all musical programming on WOJB-FM; training of station music programmers and hosts, host musical programs and supervise air shifts, maintain relationships with record company representatives and trade publications; maintain record library and filing systems, including record selection, ordering, auditions, prepare music information or station program guide, assist development director with on-air fundraising.

Qualifications: Minimum of two years' experience in broadcasting with experience in programming of recorded and live music, knowledge of the musical spectrum including country and western, bluegrass, folk, rock, jazz, and oldies, must have ability to program blends of musical types and have excellent on-air presentation, must be able

to train volunteer and staff programmers and understand methods of evaluation of programs, must have formal training in music and in broadcasting and be willing to complete B.A. degree in this field. Strong preference given to enrolled member of Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. Must be CETA eligible.

Resumes: Please send resumes to Robert R. Albee, WOJB-FM Lac Courte Oreilles, Route 2, Hayward, WI 54843. Include demonstration cassette. THIS POSITION FUNDED UNDER LAC COURTE OREILLES MANPOWER PROGRAM

Job Title: Administrative Assistant, WOJB-FM
Posting date: 8 June, 1981

Application Deadline: -
Salary: \$9,000 per annum

Duties and responsibilities: Assist station manager, development director, and business manager in carrying out management responsibilities of WOJB-FM, coordinates scheduling of meetings and visitors to station, oversees correspondence and completion of reports and grants, as well as all paperwork incoming and outgoing from WOJB-FM, supervises handling of all business filing, printing, duplication, mailing, and information routing, maintains professional office management system and supervises volunteers and intern assistants in handling office procedure, must be CETA eligible.

Qualifications: Must have high school diploma or G.E.D. equivalence, must have above average communications skills, office experience highly desired, typing 40 wpm, filing skills, must have basic bookkeeping skills, valid drivers license, have a history of reliability and punctuality

Resumes: Please send to Robert R. Albee, WOJB-FM Lac Courte Oreilles, Route 2, Hayward, Wisconsin 54843. Include references and school transcripts. THIS POSITION FUNDED UNDER LAC COURTE OREILLES MANPOWER PROGRAM.

NOTICE

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD AT WHITE EARTH

A meeting concerning the Solid Waste disposal problems on the White Earth Reservation will be held at the White Earth Humanities Center on Wednesday, August 12, at 7 p.m.

A Solid Waste Ordinance, recently approved for adoption, by the White Earth Reservation Business Committee will be one of the main topics of discussion.

The Solid Waste Ordinance which was submitted to the RBC by Reservation Biologist Dwight Wilcox, is similar to the Mahanomen County Solid Waste Ordinance, and will be implemented to regulate unauthorized open dumping on the reservation.

Wilcox has been working part time on a solid waste ordinance disposal project for the past 2 years, but has been limited to any major action due to insufficient funding.

Recently, however, with the aid of a grant from Indian Health Service and money allocated by the R.B.C., a solid waste officer has been obtained to assist Wilcox and to enforce the reservation solid waste ordinance.

Short term goals for the project include the closing of all unauthorized open dumps and improving existing conditions on the reservation's 3 main permitted open sites.

NOTICE

WANTED: Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) contractors to bid on the following construction project:

Pine River, Minnesota

Phase I - Wastewater Treatment Facilities and Collection System

Phase II - Wastewater Treatment Facilities

EPA PROJECT NO. C27-0990-02

Separate sealed bids (for each Phase) will be received by Pine River Area Sanitary District at the office of the Pine

River Area Sanitary District located in the Pine River City Hall until 10:00 A.M. CDST on September 1, 1981.

Major Items of Work:

Phase I - Approximately 10,700 lin. feet of 8" sanitary sewer; 42 manholes; six (6) lift stations; 2,500 lin. ft. of 4" force main; 600 lin. ft. of 3" force main; 400 lin. ft. of 2" force main; two (2) soil absorption treatment facilities including concrete tanks, 7,000 lin. ft. of trench construction, fencing, and appurtenances; and existing sanitary sewer rehabilitation.

Phase II - New lift station; new control building including office, laboratory, sludge dewatering, primary treatment, static screen, grit removal, pumps and piping and solar heating; existing clarifier rehabilitation; new 4-state rotating biological contactor; new sludge holding tanks; existing digester modifications; new sludge composting facilities; outdoor piping; demolition; and site work.

The contract documents may be examined at the following locations:

- 1) Consulting Engineers Diversified, Inc., 7708 Lakeland Avenue North, (P.O. Box J), Osseo, Minnesota 55369
- 2) Pine River Area Sanitary District, Pine River City Hall P.O. Box 345, Pine River, Minnesota 56474
- 3) Minneapolis Builders Exchange, 1123 Glenwood Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55405

Copies of the contract documents may be obtained at the office of Consulting Engineers Diversified, Inc., 7708 Lakeland Avenue North, Osseo, Minnesota 55369.

Any contract or contracts awarded under this invitation for bids are expected to be funded in part by a grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procurement will be subject to regulations contained in 40 CFR 35.936, 35.938, and 35.939 and the EPA policy and goal regarding the increased use of Minority Business Enterprise (MBE). The policy as well as the cited regulations are contained in the specifications. The MBE goal for this contract is 10 per cent.

Bidders will be required to comply with the President's Executive Order No. 11246, as amended. The requirements for bidders and contractors under this order are explained in the Specifications and in 41 CFR 60-4.

NOTICE

THE JULY 10, 1981 RULING OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS UPHOLDS INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS

Section (1) of the Order states:

1. The treaty-guaranteed fishing rights preserved to the Indians in the 1836 Treaty, including the aboriginal rights to engage in gill net fishing, continue to the present day as federally created and federally protected rights. The protection of those rights is the solemn obligation of the federal government, and no principle of federalism requires the federal government to defer to the states in connection with the protection of those rights. The responsibility of the federal government to protect Indian treaty rights from encroachment by state and local governments is an ancient and well-established responsibility of the national government.

2. The right of the Indians to engage in gill net fishing is not absolute, however. It is subject to rule of reason. In the absence of federal regulation, that right is subject to the type of state regulation outlined by the Michigan Supreme Court in *People v. LeBlanc*, 248 N.W.2d 199 (1976), a decision which we believe accurately states the rule of reason and the principles of federal law applicable to this case. As provided in *LeBlanc*, any such state regulations restricting Indian fishing rights under the 1836 treaty, including gill net fishing, (a) must be a necessary conservation measure, (b) must be the least restrictive alternative method available for preserving fisheries in the Great Lakes from irreparable harm, and (c) must not discriminately harm Indian fishing or favor other classes of fishermen.

The Court ruled that if Indian fishing is not likely to cause irreparable harm, the state may not regulate it. The state bears the burden to show evidence of irreparable harm and in the absence of clear evidence, the state may not restrict Indian treaty fishing, including gill net fishing.

The Appeals Court declined to approve the state's

emergency regulations. Self-regulation will be enforced by the tribes following the comprehensive rules regarding gill net fishing previously enacted by the Secretary of the Interior. It is improper under the supremacy clause of the United States Constitution for state courts to make orders inconsistent with federal courts.

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs is actively pursuing a resolution of the fishing issue through a legislative initiative which would bring the respective interested parties together to negotiate a settlement. This initiative is outlined in House Concurrent Resolution 348.

PROGRAM DIRECTOR/AREA AGENCY ON AGING:

Opening for Area Agency on Aging Project Director with Region 5 Regional Development Commission. Duties include long-range planning activities for the elderly of Region 5 and overall administration of budget totaling nearly \$700,000. Planning activities include maintaining and updating a three-year activity plan and monitoring and evaluating a regionwide congregate and home-delivered meal program. Other activities include: compiling quarterly activity and financial expenditure reports, staffing an advisory committee, administration of direct service grants to service agencies, performing audit resolutions, supervising support personnel. Desirable qualifications would be a degree in business administration with experience and knowledge in the field of gerontology. Writing and speaking skills are essential to maintain contact with local media and local agencies and organizations. Salary range is expected to be in mid to high teens depending on experience. Send letters of inquiry and resume to David Loch, Executive Director, Region 5 Regional Development Commission, 611 Iowa Avenue, Staples, MN 56479, 218/894-3233.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT/AGING PROGRAM:

Immediate opening. Position involves: monitoring and maintaining financial records for federal grants, arranging committee meetings and taking minutes, compiling agency newsletter, corresponding with state and county agencies, interpreting regulations and providing technical assistance to grantees. Requirements are: two years post-secondary training with experience in secretarial and accounting procedures, good oral, written, and organizational skills. Send resume to David Loch, Executive Director, Region 5 Regional Development Commission, 611 Iowa Avenue, Staples, MN 56479, 218/894-3233.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CERTIFICATED POSITION, SUPERVISOR, AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION

Primary Function: Coordinate the improvement of instruction in matters related to the education of American Indian students in harmony with the recommendations of the American Indian Education Commission and the American Indian community; advocates on behalf of Indian students, their parents and Indian teachers; serves as a consultant to the Los Angeles City School District Board of Education; coordinates the development of curriculum which relate to American Indian culture; coordinates the development of curricula which relate to American Indian culture, recommends in-service education programs; attends district meetings; and coordinates the daily work of the American Indian Education Commission.

Salary: Assignment is for 12 calendar months (13 payroll periods) on schedule 38 of the Master Salary Schedule. For 1980-81, rates per payroll period on this five-step schedule are as follows: \$2435 - \$2573 - \$2716 - \$2873 - \$3032.

Application Procedure: Applications may be secured from the American Indian Education Commission, Room 3-100, 450 North Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90012. [Telephone: 213-625-6375]. Completed applications must be returned to this office no later than 5:00 p.m. on August 24, 1981. Applications sent through U.S. Mail must bear postmark on or before that date. It should be noted that any travel required in connection with this examination is at the expense of the candidate.

Examination Procedure: All qualified candidates will have their Training and Experience evaluated by a selection committee of the American Indian Education Commission. Personal qualification interviews will then be scheduled for the most successful candidates before that same selection committee. A ranked eligible list will be compiled. This list will expire two years from the date of establishment.

Filing Deadline: The deadline date has been extended until Monday, August 24, 1981.

SEED BEADS

- 11° chalk 30 colors - 1 hank 1.40 each
- also: 10 hanks 1.20 each
- 12° 3 cut lustre 40 hanks 1.00 each
- 14° 3 cut metallic lustre

"nymo" thread thin needles

endion station crafts
 208 1/2 west superior st.
 duluth, minnesota 55802

Le Roy's Minnows are guaranteed to catch fish... or die trying!

Largest bait dealer on the Reservation

MINNOWS OF ALL KINDS & SIZES
 NITE CRAWLERS - WORMS - TACKLE - ICE
 LICENSES - WILD RICE - CONFECTIONS

LeRoy's Minnows

LeRoy and Betty Sills, Props.
 LOCATED AT THE JUNCTION OF HIGHWAYS 1 & 371

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Cliff Skinaway, Owner
 Route 3 McGregor, Minn 55760
 (218)426-3497
 (McGregor)

All types of concrete work.
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 Specializing in poured walls. (Simplex Form System) A fast, and economical way to do basements or garages, with the added feature of being strongly reinforced and will last a lifetime.
 Quality workmanship,
 Indian owned and operated.
 Free estimates. Reasonable rates



The next time you remember baking
upside down cake with your Auntie Margaret,
call your Auntie Margaret.

Dial direct and save.





The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

P.O. BOX 217 — CASS LAKE, MINNESOTA 56633 335-2252

May 18, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL

Martin Blackwell

President Ronald W. Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On May 12-13, 1981, in Duluth, Minnesota, the duly elected chairmen of 29 tribes in the states of Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin joined to formally establish a four-state inter-tribal assembly. This was an historic occasion, bringing these diverse groups together with a common purpose for the first time in 150 years. Those leaders present represented 85,274 enrolled Indians of the four-state area.

When these same leaders met earlier this year with a view to formally organizing, the question arose of whether to support or reject the nomination of Secretary James Watt to the United States Department of the Interior. At that time no action was taken. The consensus was that Secretary-designate Watt had not yet had time to take any decisive action affecting American Indians. Since then, however, the tribes of the Upper Midwest--as elsewhere--have had opportunity to observe the Secretary's arrogance regarding Indian concerns.

On this most recent occasion, therefore, the assembly voted unanimously in favor for the removal of James Watt as Secretary of the Interior. The resolution to this effect is attached.

Therefore, Mr. President, we respectfully request the immediate resignation of Secretary of the Interior James Watt.

Sincerely,

George V. Goodwin
For the Steering Committee
Four State Inter-Tribal Assembly

GVG:ls
Enclosure

cc: James Watt
National Tribal Chairmen's Association
National Congress of American Indians
(continued on page two)

President Ronald W. Reagan
May 18, 1981
Page Two

cc: National Education Association
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Democratic National Committee
Alaska Federation of Natives
Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission
Confederated Umatilla Tribes
Sierra Club
Clean Air - Clean Water
Friends of the Boundary Waters
Minnesota Audubon Society
St. Cloud (MN) Area Environmental Council
Minnesota Environmental Citizens Control Association (MECCA)
Minnesota Conservation Federation
Isaac Walton League
Save Lake Superior
Voyageurs National Park Association
National Wildlife Federation
Nature Conservancy
Colville Confederated Tribes
Colorado River Indian Tribes
United Sioux Tribes of North Dakota
United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota
The Papago Tribe of Arizona
Spokane Tribal Business Council
The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

WHEREAS, the elected Tribal Chairmen of the following federally recognized Tribes:

Bay Mills Indian Community
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (not present)
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa
Hannahville Indian Community
Bois Forte Band of Chippewas (not present)
Fond du Lac Band of Chippewas
Grand Portage Band of Chippewas
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewas
Leech Lake Band of Chippewas
Upper Sioux Indian Community
Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota
White Earth Band of Chippewas
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Indians
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Indians
Sokaogon Chippewa Community Mole Lake Band
Forest County Potawatomi Community
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
Oneida Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin
Wisconsin Winnebago Indian Tribe
Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa (not present)

constituting an Inter-Tribal Assembly in Duluth, Minnesota on the 12th and 13th of May, 1981; and

WHEREAS, the said Tribal Leaders discussed issues of mutual concern which addressed the common welfare; and

WHEREAS, having arrived at a common position on the questions considered; and

RESOLUTION 1

WHEREAS, Secretary of the Interior James Watt has evidenced a total disregard of his duties as Secretary in regard to the government-to-government relationship between the United States and the Tribes, in that he has refused to meet with tribal officials over matters of mutual concern, and

WHEREAS, he is representing the interests of major corporations and not considering the interests of either tribal governments or citizens of the United States, and

WHEREAS, he has let his personal philosophy interfere with the performance of his duties, as evidenced by his statements on national wilderness preservation before the House Interior Committee.

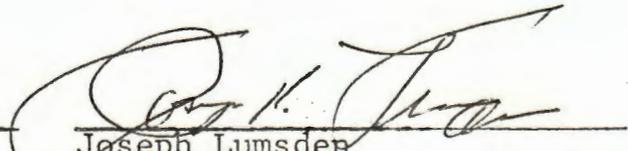
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Four State Inter-Tribal Assembly supports and concurs with action requested by the tribal officials in Washington, D.C. on the 6th and 7th of May, 1981, in that President Reagan should:

1. Demand the immediate resignation of Secretary of the Interior James Watt.
2. Order his staff and the appropriate officials of the Departments of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to immediately meet with the Nations and their staffs at the expense of the Department of the Interior to discuss the FY 1981 and FY 1982 federal budgets and that the Indian Nations' proposed funding priorities and comments be transmitted directly to the President's Office and the Congress.

INTER-TRIBAL ASSEMBLY CERTIFICATION

I, Norbert Hill, Recording Secretary, do hereby certify that the following resolutions were duly presented and passed at the Four State Inter-Tribal Assembly, held in Duluth, Minnesota, representing twenty-six (26) Indian Tribes located in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa, held on May 12 and 13, 1981.

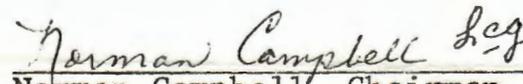

Norbert Hill
Assembly Recording Secretary


Joseph Lumsden
Assembly Presiding Officer

Co-Facilitators


Darrell Wadena, President
The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe


Rick St. Germaine, President
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council


Norman Campbell, Chairman
Minnesota Sioux Tribes

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

TO:

Morton

YOU WERE CALLED BY— YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

Jan Carpenter
Sen. Durenberger's office

PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. *725-* CODE/EXT. FTS

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

re letter from Daniel Wadena
Chippewa Tribe - to E.H.D.
on July 24 -

612-725-6111

What is our response?

RECEIVED BY

M

DATE

8/17

TIME

2:PM

63-109

☆ U.S. G.P.O. 1981-341-529/26

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*File
Chippewa Tribe*

August 31, 1981

Darrell Wadena
President
The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
P.O. Box 217
Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633

Dear President Wadena:

I am responding to your letter of July 24th to Mrs. Dole.

The function of the Office of Public Liaison is to facilitate communication between the White House and groups in our society. Ours is not a policy office. That is, we do not determine where the government will spend tax money, who will be appointed to federal positions, or what the Administration position will be on proposed legislation.

We have hosted or arranged many meetings of Indian leaders with policy leaders. Enclosed is a transcript of a major White House briefing on some issues of interest to Indian leaders. If we can assist you in establishing two way communication with Administration policy leaders, please let us know how we can help.

Sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell

Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the
President for Public Liaison

*Talked with Jan 8/31
& read her this letter
she will call Ken Smith*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JUL 27 1964

FROM: GAY W. SHANAHAN

TO: *Deana Rozano*
M. Blochwell

Incoming mail forwarded for your handling
and disposition.

Advise if action required by EHD or RC.



The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

JUL 27 1981

P.O. BOX 217 — CASS LAKE, MINNESOTA 56633 335-2252

July 24, 1981

Mrs. Elizabeth Dole
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Dole:

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Executive Committee, which represents 34,000 enrolled members of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, has become very concerned about the Administration's disregard for continued consultation with the Indian leadership of this country.

Along with other Indian Tribes throughout the United States, we feel that the lack of consultation is becoming a serious issue. The lack of concern by the White House and recent appointees who have control over Indian policy is contrary to President Reagan's campaign commitments. Consultation with the Indian leadership is not a partisan issue, but is an element of sound domestic policy.

I have enclosed a resolution reflecting our concern.

Sincerely,

THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE

Darrell Wadena
President

DW/lis

cc: Senator Dave Durenberger
Senator Rudy Boschwitz
Representative Arlan Stangeland
Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt
National Tribal Chairmen's Association
National Congress of American Indians
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Kenneth Smith
Morton Blackwell, Special Assistant to the President

RESOLUTION

LACK OF CONSULTATION BY REAGAN APPOINTEES
ON MAJOR INDIAN ISSUES

- WHEREAS, Indian tribes possess powers of self-government by virtue of inherent sovereignty rather than any grant of such powers from the federal government, and
- WHEREAS, historically, the United States Government has acknowledged such inherent powers of the tribes and has negotiated and consulted with tribal government officials on policy matters affecting the social and economic well-being of Indian tribes and their members, and
- WHEREAS, the contemporary tribal leadership not only expects but demands that the federal government continue such policy of open consultation with the leadership on all matters affecting the tribes, and
- WHEREAS, Candidate Reagan, in response to a query on September 26, 1980, on how his administration would consult with Indian tribes on major issues affecting Indian tribes and governments, clearly stated that he would maintain a policy of consulting with tribes and their leaders in the development of federal Indian policy and about appointments to federal government positions affecting Indians and tribal governments, and
- WHEREAS, the incumbent Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs and staff have recently made unilateral decisions regarding the Area Director's position, Minneapolis BIA Area Office, without any form of consultation with the leadership of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe or the tribes in the four-state area, and
- WHEREAS, the incumbent Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs and staff have reportedly made a unilateral decision to close the Indian Technical Assistance Center Denver, Colorado, effective October 1, 1981, without consulting the leadership in this area and elsewhere throughout Indian Country.
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this blatant disregard and ignoring of tribal leadership by the incumbent Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs and his staff be brought to the attention of Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt with a request that the Secretary direct the Assistant Secretary to take immediate steps to develop open consultation with tribal leadership throughout the country on all substantive issues and matters affecting Indian tribes and their members.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Congress of American Indians and the National Tribal Chairmen's Association take steps to bring this blatant disregard of the tribal leadership to the attention of proper officials at the White House as well as Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly presented and acted upon by a vote of 11 for, 0 against, 0 silent, at a regular meeting of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Executive Committee, a quorum present, held on July 22 & 23, 1981, at Grand Portage, Minnesota.

Darrell Wadena

Darrell Wadena, President
THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE

Daniel Morrison Sr

Daniel Morrison, Sr., Secretary
THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE



The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
P. O. BOX 217 — CASS LAKE, MINNESOTA 56633



Mrs. Elizabeth Dole
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

P.O. BOX 217 — CASS LAKE, MINNESOTA 56633 335-2252

July 24, 1981

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Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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I have enclosed a resolution reflecting our concern.

Sincerely,

THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE

Darrell Wadena

Darrell Wadena
President

DW/lS

cc: Senator Dave Durenberger
Senator Rudy Boschwitz
Representative Arlan Stangeland
Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt
National Tribal Chairmen's Association
National Congress of American Indians
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Kenneth Smith
✓ Morton Blackwell, Special Assistant to the President

ORRIN G. HATCH
UTAH

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United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES:
JUDICIARY
LABOR AND HUMAN
RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
BUDGET
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY
ASSESSMENT

July 21, 1981

*file
Chippewa*

Mr. Ken Smith
Assistant Secretary
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20245

Dear Ken:

We are writing to request that immediate and definitive action finally be taken by the BIA and the Department of the Interior to resolve once and for all the Adelaide Clark case. It is our understanding that the Department of the Interior must request that the Department of Justice reopen the Clark family 2415 claim (file #50-53-405-R027) in order for the Department of Justice to give this case full consideration.

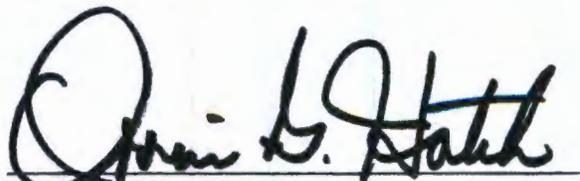
The attached documentation appears to support the proposition that the Clark case deserves further consideration. Therefore, we recommend that the Department of the Interior ask the Department of Justice to give full and impartial consideration of this case. We respectfully suggest this course of action in the interest of fairness and complete objectivity.

The Clark family has indicated that it is prepared to deal with all issues both reasonably and expeditiously. Many of us have been aware of this case for a long time. We hope it will soon be resolved in a way that will reflect full consideration, balanced analysis, and quintessential fairness whether the claims of the Clark family for just compensation are accepted or rejected. Justice demands a prompt and complete resolution.

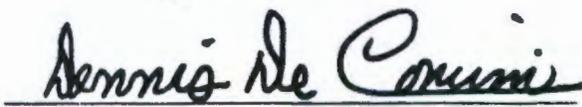
Respectfully yours,



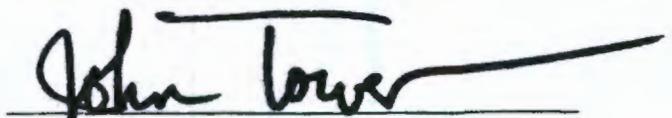
Senator Jake Garn



Senator Orrin G. Hatch

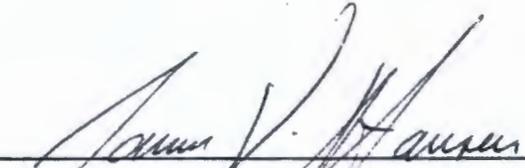


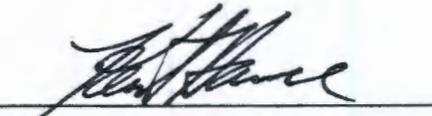
Senator Dennis DeConcini



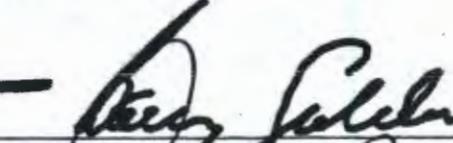
Senator John Tower

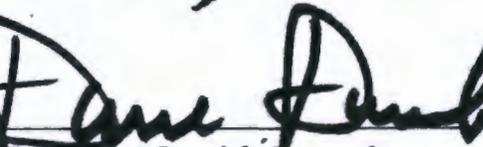
Mr. Ken Smith
Page 2
July 21, 1981

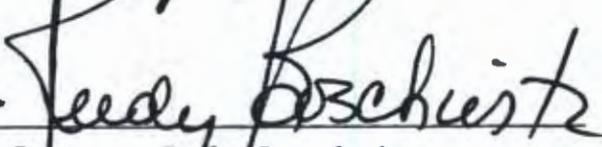

Congressman James V. Hansen


Congressman Kent Hance


Congressman Dan Marriott


Senator Barry Goldwater


Senator David Durenberger


Senator Rudy Boschwitz

OGH:yw

Enclosures

cc: Morton Blackwell
Ann Fairbanks
Max Friedersdorf
Rick Williamson
Boyd Clark
Nedene Wardle
Lois M. Clark Leaf
Norman D. Clark

Red Cliff Band

Of Lake Superior

Chippewa Nation" *File*

The Hub Of The



Chippewa Nation"

RED CLIFF TRIBAL COUNCIL

Box 529
BAYFIELD, WISCONSIN
(715) 779-5805

March 2, 1981

The President
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

While I have always attempted to keep our Congressional Delegation apprised of the Red Cliff Tribe's goals, philosophies and current economic and health status, and feel they have good insights to the problems and needs of my people, I don't know if the present Administration possesses those same insights and would like to share with you some of my concerns and, with your indulgence, seek answers to questions that are causing a great deal of fear and apprehension in this small, impoverished, rural community. (I can only speak for the Red Cliff Tribe, but I think you'll find similar conditions and questions exist with many other Indian tribes across the country.)

I'll preface my comments by saying I recognize the information I have is incomplete, based mostly on news media reports and rumor. I have fears that are real, though, whether they're founded or unfounded and they've grown daily as report is piled on report. I hope I'm overreacting and you will be able to point out any errors in my determinations. If I'm wrong, I'll thank God and apologize for questioning this Administration's judgement.

To begin with, our economy today is anchored by dependency on the government. This dependency has 200-year-old roots; it was not a condition sought by our forefathers and it's not a condition we wish to perpetuate. It exists, because, as recorded in the National Archives, it was the stated plan and policy of the federal government; a plan and policy systematically developed as a means to control Indians and their land. It's reasonable to assume a plan created by the most powerful government in the history of the world was at least partially successful.

I dislike bringing up historical fact because it always appears to be an attack on the conscience. It's not. I'm much too concerned about the future to dwell on the past. I bring it up only as a means to identify our problems and the causes for them. I'm not blaming anyone. As a matter of fact, for instance, I'm convinced a naive Senator Dawes thought he was actually helping Indian people when he introduced his Severalty Act, or Allotment Act, in 1887 and subsequently brought Indian Nations to the brink of extinction and led us to our present state of affairs. Other mistakes have been made out of ignor-

make life as uncomplicated as possible.

The other day The Ashland Press, our local daily newspaper, ran two wire service stories side-by-side on the front page. One told about the Administration going back to the drawing board to find an additional 3 to 6 billion dollars that could be cut from the budget. The other story related the Administration's intent to have 2.18 billion dollars appropriated for Israel. I won't dwell on that, but I do question the determination of priorities.

I won't deny there is waste in many government programs and I believe they should be changed or eliminated. You'll get no argument from me there. But "across-the-board" cutting is just as bad or worse than "across-the-board" funding. You'll sever as many excellent as non-productive programs. That's like cutting off ten peoples' hands because you know one or two might be thieves. I really don't think you've had time to make more than a cursory investigation of all these federal programs and that violates all principles of good administration, to say nothing about the lack of concern that so many hard-working, dedicated people will be thrown into the street, wondering what they did wrong. I know I won't know what to tell them.

We're all aware of the huge bite taken for administrative costs out of money earmarked for Indian tribes--the Bureau of Indian Affairs keeping 91% within the Bureau, for example. If there were an accompanying plan, i.e., direct funding to tribes so huge administrative costs would be eliminated automatically, I could support it, but I've heard of no such plan. You have voiced your commitment to self-determination, but then so does the BIA and until now it's been hollow rhetoric.

The Red Cliff Tribe prides itself in its accountability practices, its ability to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs it operates and make necessary changes (which has sometimes meant elimination), and its ability to design projects or programs so they have the best chance for success.

I also challenge you or your delegate to come to Red Cliff to investigate and evaluate all our tribal operations. I'll recommend to the Tribal Council that we drop any program or project you can find that is not cost-effective. My definition of cost-effectiveness is any expenditure of money that is now saving or has a five-year potential for saving taxpayers more money than is being expended.

You won't find one. For one thing, no one on our staff, including administrative personnel and program directors, earns as much as an average secretary in Washington, D.C., and I'll bet most of our staff work longer and harder. So the initial cost of our tribal operations is low. Then, when we can put people to work by providing jobs, preventing illness and helping them to feel better about themselves and their capabilities, these people become taxpayers instead of tax users. If our alcoholism program, for example, helps just three people with average-size families to substitute earnings from average-paying jobs for income maintenance payments, the alcoholism program shows a \$30,000 annual plus after program expenses are deducted. Sometimes they help three a month effect this change. Education, law enforcement, human and social services, health, employment and all other tribal efforts can be proven to be cost-effective. There's no statistical manipulation involved, just fact.

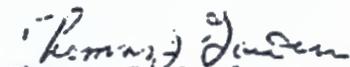
The facts will change dramatically if we can't assist by providing jobs so people can become taxpayers, or if we can't provide adequate care or education to those who need it. I'm proud of what we're doing but it's a "new beginning" for us, also. We're just getting started. Remember, we have a 60% rate of unemployment now and that's terrible. I feel we know what the problems are and have a good plan for alleviating them, but I just can't see how your proposals will do anything but negate our start and intensify our already-severe problems. I wish I were wrong, but am afraid I'm not.

With regard to the other part of your package, I agree there is overregulation in many areas, but I don't like to think the same unstudied red-lining approach used in budget slashing will be applied to regulations. There seems to be a message that this country was founded on free enterprise and less government control, and by returning to that philosophy we'll be returning to some idyllic era. There's nothing idyllic about botulism, pollution, dangerous working conditions or rampant spread of infectuous disease. Underregulation assumes big business is willing to sacrifice profit for employee safety and consumer health, and anyone who believes that has not read any history books. Regulations, as budget items, must be thoroughly studied before they're slashed.

Summing it up, most of my apprehensions can be traced to the almost-panic approach you appear to be taking. Of those people working at Red Cliff, the average annual wage is under \$8,000 per year. Inflation obviously affects our ability to purchase necessities more than it does those in middle or high income brackets, yet we could live with inflation if we know careful, studied efforts to combat it are being made. All of a sudden we're faced with this wham-bam-slice-chop approach. What in the hell happened to that "surgeon's scalpel?" Now I remember. You traded it in for a hatchet. Can you wonder that we have fears about our pending operation?

I pray that you and others in power consider closely some of your rash proposals. Please keep in mind that we are no logner content to exist. We want the opportunity to live, grow, and become important, contributing members of the society. We still have problems that demand resolution. We also have knowledge and ideas to share. Given the opportunity, we can do both, and this country will be the better for it.

Sincerely,


Thomas J. Gordon
Tribal Chairman

cc: Wisconsin Congressional Delegation and other Select Government Officials

TJG/jc

June 29, 1981

File: Chippewa Tribe

Mrs. Nedene C. Wardle
Route 1, Box 52-M
Roosevelt, Utah 84066
(801) 353-4225

Senator Orrin Hatch
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
ATTN: Les Titus

Dear Sir:

We have enclosed for your information a copy of a letter from Mr. Lenee Ross of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe with his request for the re-opening of the Clark family 2415 claim. (File # 50-53-405-R027) The facts in this request are accurate with the exception of the last paragraph on page 1. It states six (6) heirs signed a petition for the sale of the land. Our records show that only five (5) heirs signed; i.e. Eldo signed for minor brother Ned. (Please see copy of Report of Superintendent) We have listed below laws from the Federal Register and Federal Register Supplement confirming federal court decisions concerning previous Indian claims.

Doubtful expressions in Indian treaties must be resolved in favor of the Indians.

Although statutes terminating or limiting Indian treaty rights should not be construed narrowly, the courts cannot ignore the intention of Congress where it is perfectly plain.

The United States on behalf on an Indian nation. Restrictions on the alienation of Indian land, which have their origin either in treaties or in land patents, are not weakened by the passage of time.

Title 25 USCA 177 RS 2116 which forbids the acquisition of Indian lands or of any title claim thereto except by treaty or convention.

In a suit to declare invalid a transfer of a redistricted land patent, the Supreme Court held that laches were inapplicable. A state statute which created a tenancy-at-will was held ineffective where Indian land had been leased in violation of Congressional restrictions. If a transfer of Indian land is void under Federal law see-eg, 25 USC 177 it cannot later be made valid by operation of state law.

The language of Congress could not have been plainer. Although this purchase occurred in 1795, it had no validity then nor does it today. New York's statute of limitations and the doctrines of laches, adverse possession, and bona fide purchaser cannot validate this transaction.

These cases emphasize the supremacy of federal law, which forbade the transfers, over state statutes which would validate them after the fact. The *Narragansett* went further. It noted that the United States, as sovereign, was not subject to these defenses. See *Narragansett, supra*, 418 F.Supp. at 805 and cases cited therein. It reasoned that the Congressional interests in protecting Indian land are the same, whether the United States or the Indians are plaintiffs. Thus, the Indians were permitted to assert the sovereign's interests and the defenses based on the passage of time were held inapplicable. It would be anomalous to permit the government, as trustee for the Indians, to achieve a result more beneficial to the Indians than the Indians could, suing on their own behalf.

Nothing herein shall be deemed to limit the time for bringing an action to establish the title to, or right of possession of, real or personal property.

Where lessee of Indian land advised Indian that patent would not be issued if he were shown to be involved and Indian failed to disclose in application for patent that Indian had been requested to apply for patent in fee and that contract to sell land was in existence, deed from Indian to lessee issued after grant of patent application was voidable for ordinary fraud. 25 U.S.C.A. 348; Treaty with the Crow Indians May 7, 1868, 15 Stat. 649.

25 U.S.C. 348 provides: "And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void..."

In recovering these lands, the Indians assert not merely their own rights of occupancy, but the sovereign claims of the United States as well. State notions of limitations or laches cannot destroy the federal guardianship in the territory. Because of this guardianship the Indians' property "becomes an instrumentality of the government for the accomplishment of a proper government purpose and may not be taken from them by contract, adverse possession, or otherwise, without its consent."

This Act is designed to protect the Indians from their own improvidence and to prevent the unfair or improper disposition of Indian lands.

The cases make plain that limitations, adverse possession, laches, and estoppel cannot bar recovery of Indian lands in a suit to recover protected territory. In *Ewert v. Bluejacket*, 259 U.S.C. 129, 42 S.Ct. 442, 66 L.Ed. 858 (1922), the Supreme Court upheld the claim of individual Indians to allotted lands against defenses of statute of limitations and laches. The Court commented that, "[T]he equitable doctrine of laches cannot properly have application to give vitality to a void deed and to bar the rights of Indian wards in lands subject to statutory restrictions." 259 U.S. at 138, 42 S.Ct. at 444. As the result in *Ewert* indicates, the inapplicability of these affirmative defenses extends to suits by individual Indians and is not solely a product of the sovereign immunity of the United States. The determination is rooted in the language and purpose of federal protective statutes like the Nonintercourse Act.

The broad principle dictates by the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution and the sovereign immunity of the United States that state statutes cannot supersede federally created rights has been applied with especial vigor to the question of Indian title as a result of the federal government's "unique obligation toward the Indians."

"Neither the constitution of the State nor any act of its legislature, however formal or solemn, whatever rights it may confer on those Indians or withhold from them, can withdraw them from the influence of an act of congress which that body has the constitutional right to pass concerning them. Any other doctrine would make the legislation of the State the supreme law of the land, instead of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof."

In *Ewert v. Bluejacket*, 259 U.S. 129, 42 S.Ct. 442, 66 L.Ed.858 (1922), the Supreme Court considered restrictions upon alienation of land held by individual Indians. Like the Nonintercourse Act, the restriction there at issue was designed to protect the Indian "wards of the nation" from improvident disposition of their lands, and, in addition, to prevent federal officials involved in Indian affairs from abusing their official position. *Id.* at 136, 42 S.Ct. 442. Upon a finding that the land in question had been conveyed in violation of the federal statute, the Court concluded that the transfer was void and that neither the state statute of limitations nor the doctrine of laches constituted a valid defense.

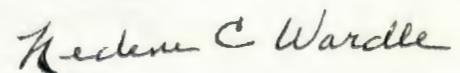
Indeed the contrary conclusion would inevitably result in the defeat of many Indian claims when prosecuted by the individual tribe or Indians which would have been vindicated if brought by the United States on their behalf. The undesirability of this anomalous result is manifest once it is recognized that "the interests sought to be protected by Congress are the same, no matter who the plaintiff made be", *Capitan Grande Band v. Helix Irr. Dist.*, *supra* at 471, and that adequate fulfillment of its trust obligations imposes an "almost staggering burden" on the United States. *Poafpybitty v. Skelly Oil Co.*, *supra* 390 U.S. at 374, 88 S.Ct. 982, 19 L.Ed.2d 1238. In addition, such a conclusion would disserve "Congress' unique [fiduciary] obligation toward the Indians," *Morton v. Mancari*, *supra*, 417 U.S. at 555, 94 S.Ct. at 2485; see *Passamaquoddy*, *supra*, 388 F.Supp. at 660-663, embodied in an extensive statutory scheme which is to "be construed liberally.....and never to the Indians' prejudice.

The court agrees with plaintiffs that it is the intent of Congress rather than the Department of the Interior which is controlling, but it has long been recognized that the Secretary of the Interior is the executive arm of the Government to execute the declared Congressional policy with the Indians.

It is of course clear that there is no statute of limitations, and the doctrine of laches is not applicable.

We are now insisting, and will continue to insist, that our elected officials take an active part in our effort to settle this matter. We are looking forward to a definite commitment from them before Congress adjourns in August.

Sincerely,



Nedene C. Wardle

File
Supervisor
File

We, each and severally, agree that the proceeds arising from the sale of this land may be disposed of in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th

day of June, 1914

W. H. Johnson
Notary Public in and for the State of Nevada

Earl Clark
Clide Clark
Walter Clark Borg

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Are the statements made by the petitioners correct? Yes

2. Have any of the petitioners made on deposit in traditional Indian money? If so, give amount and amount Isabelle Clark - \$12.26 -- Rio Clark - \$11.65 -- Ray Clark - \$11.64

HERI Clark - 11.64 -- Clide Clark - 11.64 -- Red Clark - 11.64

3. What is the character of the land covered by the application? Good grazing land, if cleared can be used for agriculture.

Irrigated _____ acres, irritable _____ acres, timber _____ acres, agricultural _____ acres,

grazing _____ acres

4. What is the approximate value of the land, and if it is offered for sale will it, in your opinion, attract bidders? About \$50.00 per acre - Yes

5. Is there any coal or other valuable mineral in the land or its vicinity; and if so, has the actual, prospective or speculative mineral value been taken into consideration in making the appraisement? None.

6. Is there any valuable timber on the land? If so, state kind and give estimated number of feet and value, and whether such value has been included in appraisement. None

7. Has the land any value for power-site or reservoir purposes; and if so, has such element of value been included in the appraisement? No.

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000

June 11, 1981.

In Reply Refer To:
2415 Claims: 405-R027

Ms. Nedene Clark Wardle
Rural Route 1 Box 52-M
Roosevelt, Utah 84066

Dear Ms. Wardle:

Thank you for your letter of May 28, 1981. We have submitted a letter to the Office of the Field Solicitor requesting that the claim of Adelaide Clark be reopened.

Please find enclosed a copy of the narrative we have sent to the Office of the Field Solicitor in regard to the reopening of Adelaide Clarks 2415 Claim file F-50-53-405-R027.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact this office.

Sincerely yours,

THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE



Lenee D. Ross
Project Director, 2415 Claims

DZ/mg
Enclosure

ALLOTTEE: Adelaide Clark

ALLOTMENT NUMBER: O- FDL 6C

A- _____

ACRES: DESCRIPTION:

DATE OF BIRTH: 1861

DATE OF DEATH: 3/25/07

TRUST PATENT: DATE O- none NUMBER O- _____

A- _____ A- _____

APPLICATION FOR FEE PATENT: YES NO

FEE PATENT: DATE O- none NUMBER O- _____

A- _____ A- _____

RESTRICTED FEE PATENT: DATE 9/26/1893 NUMBER GLO #6

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY: YES NO DATE _____

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY: YES NO x DATE _____

REMARKS:

This is an 1854 Treaty Allotment and claim for fraudulent sale.

This is an 1854 Treaty allotment. Although the Office of the Field Solicitor closed this file as to recovering the undivided interest in March 1980 (F-50-53-405-R027) the letter stated that "nonetheless there may be an action for damages available against a corporate entity which continues to exist to this day" (letter of June 18, 1980). The litigation is not presently pending.

The restricted patent, in conformity with the Treaty of 1854, allotted the land to Adelaide Clark, with the stipulation that said Adelaide Clark, and her heirs shall not sell, lease, or in any matter alienate, said tract, without consent of the President of the United States. (Issued September 26, 1893).

A complaint was filed in United States District Court, District of Minnesota, Eighth Division, December 7, 1978. Until a copy of a letter was received in the Fall of 1975, no one in the family had any knowledge of the land.

The claim was based on the fact that Ned Clark, an heir, was twelve years old in 1917 and living with foster parents in Utah, when a guardian was appointed by county court, and the land was sold but at no time during Ned's life was he aware that he owned an interest in the land, or have any knowledge of his uncle, Thomas Jackson being appointed guardian, or receive any proceeds from the sale of the land. The sale was to Reliable Investment Company in 1917, of which the successor is Northwest Investment Company. Reliable was situated in Cloquet. On March 2, 1917, Thomas Jackson, as guardian of Ned and Clyde Clark, sold their interests in the land to Reliable, with the assistance of C.W. Cross, Agent.

Ned Clark was included in the approved heirship of November 13, 1915, along with Frank (1/3), Red (2/21), Isabella (2/21), Eldo (2/21), Ray (2/21), Earl (2/21) and Clyde Clark (2/21). Certain other heirs died and Ned Clark (2/21) inherited, in the same probate, a 1/6 interest in the allottee's land.

The six heirs signed a petition for the sale of the land, February 15, 1916. It was approved by Superintendent G.W. Cross and by Acting Chief Clerk of the Office of Indian Affairs, J.H. Dortch, on May 6, 1916.

(continued on following page)

RESEARCHER: Ed Peterson, Jr.

FOND DU LAC

DATE: resubmitted 5/28/81

A deed to the land was executed October 24, 1916, by the adult heirs (not included were minor heirs, Ned and Clyde Clark) and was notarized in the United States of Washington, Minnesota, Nebraska and Montana.

Thomas Jackson was appointed guardian of Ned Clark in Carlton County court. He sold by deed to Reliable Investment Company for the sum of \$816.66 in his capacity as guardian, an undivided 1/3 interest in the property, on March 2, 1917. He was appointed guardian of Ned and Clyde Clark. It was sent to the President for approval April 24, 1917. Order or license to sell was made by the probate court February 19, 1917.

The deed to the allotment of Adelaide Clark, in favor of the Reliable Investment Company, was approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 28, 1917. Both deeds were signed by President Woodrow Wilson, April 28, 1917, but he most likely was not aware of the facts.

W. Leaf wrote attorney Leonard A. Wilson, on July 2, 1917, that the above restricted patent was written in lieu of a fee patent and that no further title could be issued by the Bureau of Land Management.

Facts indicating the fraud are as follows:

1. Reliabel Investment Company was the only bid. The report asks, "in case but one bid was received, why, in your opinion, was there no competition?" Answer: Land selling very slowly. Appraisal rather high also," the next question was, "would a rejection of the sale and a readvertisement of the land be for the best interest of the Indian?" Answer: "Rejection would not be to advantage of heirs." This does not say why and is a quick assumption.
2. Reliable enters into a contract for the sale of the land before approval of the United States. The contract for the land was entered into in 1916 and the approval of the President not requested until 1917.
3. Ned Clark was a minor (12 years old) in 1917, and the land was sold without his knowledge or consent, and a guardian was appointed solely in order to approve the sale of his interests.
4. The petition for sale of Inherited Indian land, 1916, states, "all the heirs are making their home away from the reservation and in all probability will never return to the reservation or get any use of the land." On page 3 this is finalized. "The heirs of this land are making their living away from the reservation and will never come back to make any use of the land." This was an unjustifiable conclusion as to the minor heirs, especially Ned Clark, who did not know about the land, and thus had no opportunity whatsoever to make any decision regarding what he would do with his land.
5. On October 13, 1916, the Chief Clerk wrote Mr. Cross (letter of October 13, 1916); "Under said treaty (referring to the 1854 Treaty) a restricted fee patent was issued on September 26, 1893. In as much as trust patent was not issued to the purchaser, but the sale must be by deed, said deed to be approved by the President in order to convey good title to the purchaser.
6. It also noted that the acceptance of sale had been signed by Earl O. Clark for himself and for his minor brothers, Ned Clark and Clyde Clark. "Even where lands are held under trust patent a brother cannot sign for minor heirs. In such a case the petition and also the acceptance of sale should be signed by the natural guardian who, under the regulations

The 1910 regulations provided that the issuance of a fee patent was discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior, but the heirs had to competent or under a proper and legal guardianship. The rules were to be followed, "in lieu of rules heretofore . approved for the conveyance of lands allotted to members of any tribe of Indians for which trust or other patents have been issued with restrictions upon alienation, and sales were to be made only when it appears to be in the heirs' best interest. Notice was supposed to be given for heirship hearings.

From the 1910 Regulations:

Under IV of the 1910 regulations, minor heirs were to have competent disinterest persons designated by the Secretary as guardian as limits to represent them at heirship hearings.

Under VIII, it states "under no circumstances will the Superintendent or other Officer in charge, or any person connected with an agency or the Indian Service, be permitted to bid or to make or prepare any bid or assist any prospective bidder in preparing his bid. Under (6) it states "The exchange submitted with the bid of the successful bidder shall be immediately deposited by the Superintendent or other Officer in charge to his official credit in a designated depository for individual Indian money.

Under conveyances it states, "Lands sold in accordance with provisions of these regulations, except as above indicated, will be conveyed direct to the purchaser by patent in fee simple from the United States. If the lands are located in Oklahoma, or the issuance of a fee patent is not authorized by law, a warranty deed from the allottee or heirs, approved by the Secretary of Interior, will be given to the purchaser."

Under XI, however a certificate was to be filed stating that the sale was en every way free from fraud or deception.

As a viable private defendant can be found, (Reliable Investment Company reincorporated as Northwest Investment Company), this is resubmitted as a potential \$2415 claim, on the basis of fraud.

Red Cliff Band Of Lake Superior Chippewa
The Hub Of The Chippewa Nation
RED CLIFF TRIBAL COUNCIL
Box 529
BAYFIELD, WISCONSIN
(715) 779-5805

March 2, 1981

The President
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

While I have always attempted to keep our Congressional Delegation apprised of the Red Cliff Tribe's goals, philosophies and current economic and health status, and feel they have good insights to the problems and needs of my people, I don't know if the present Administration possesses those same insights and would like to share with you some of my concerns and, with your indulgence, seek answers to questions that are causing a great deal of fear and apprehension in this small, impoverished, rural community. (I can only speak for the Red Cliff Tribe, but I think you'll find similar conditions and questions exist with many other Indian tribes across the country.)

I'll preface my comments by saying I recognize the information I have is incomplete, based mostly on news media reports and rumor. I have fears that are real, though, whether they're founded or unfounded and they've grown daily as report is piled on report. I hope I'm overreacting and you will be able to point out any errors in my determinations. If I'm wrong, I'll thank God and apologize for questioning this Administration's judgement.

To begin with, our economy today is anchored by dependency on the government. This dependency has 200-year-old roots; it was not a condition sought by our forefathers and it's not a condition we wish to perpetuate. It exists, because, as recorded in the National Archives, it was the stated plan and policy of the federal government; a plan and policy systematically developed as a means to control Indians and their land. It's reasonable to assume a plan created by the most powerful government in the history of the world was at least partially successful.

I dislike bringing up historical fact because it always appears to be an attack on the conscience. It's not. I'm much too concerned about the future to dwell on the past. I bring it up only as a means to identify our problems and the causes for them. I'm not blaming anyone. As a matter of fact, for instance, I'm convinced a naive Senator Dawes thought he was actually helping Indian people when he introduced his Severalty Act, or Allotment Act, in 1887 and subsequently brought Indian Nations to the brink of extinction and led us to our present state of affairs. Other mistakes have been made out of ignorance rather than meanness.

We are trying hard to rid ourselves of the shackles of government subsidization and have long-range strategies for accomplishing this. The task is not easy. The dependency is solidly entrenched and cannot be rooted out quickly, but it can be done with some time and your support. Our plan, basically, is to encourage and assist tribal members in private enterprise and to develop tribally-controlled economic ventures from which profits will be used to provide a full range of health, education, and social and law enforcement services on the reservation. To accomplish this, we've determined social and economic development must be addressed simultaneously and with equal vigor so the tribe will have both a sound economic base and a healthy labor force. I feel it's a viable plan. And so do others we've asked who are allegedly more knowledgeable about economics.

My apprehensions center around the possibility that drastic cuts in necessary financial support right now will bring our efforts to a halt. What then? The small strides we've been making have given us a glimpse of what could be, which includes economic and social self-sufficiency, self-respect, and recognition of Indian people as productive and contributing members of the American society. What will be the effect of the shock my people receive with the realization that that's all they'll have--a glimpse? I don't know. I do know we're past the stage of retiring to our wigwams and saying, "The Great White Father has decided we must go hungry for the good of the Nation. So be it."

I certainly agree runaway inflation is a problem that must be solved, and yours may be a method of solving it, but at what price? With your plan, the inflation rate may slow, but with everyone jobless it won't make any difference what a dollar is worth. I'd rather have today's thirty-six cent dollar than return to 1960, when most of my people were hard-pressed to come up with sixteen cents. A return to the "good old days" for us must be measured in centuries, and if we can't go backward that far, I don't want to go back even a day.

Given your apparent bias toward the use of statistics and comparisons, you may find this fact interesting. Based on population comparisons with the surrounding counties--people living in the same environment with access to the same health services--the Red Cliff Tribe should have 225 members over sixty years of age. We have 72. That means 153 people somehow died prematurely, because of preventable causes. That represents 11.4% of our current population. That also represents malnutrition, alcoholism, diabetes, accidents, suicides and all those other horrors associated with poverty.

I shouldn't admit this, but tears came to my eyes as I watched you and your staff laugh over a hatchet given to you as a symbol of the budget cuts you were making. It symbolized something entirely different to me. I envisioned symbolic beheadings of Indian and other people who have been struggling so hard and so long to climb from the depths of poverty and despair. I saw self-esteem being lopped off just as it was starting to grow. I saw pride being slashed beyond recognition. I saw nothing funny.

I know you promised that the truly needy would be helped, but how? Food, if they can produce proof of malnutrition? Clothing, if they show holes in the bottoms of their only shoes? Heating fuel, if the fuel tank is empty? If that's the way to help needy people, then I have no business being a tribal leader, because I totally disagree. I think the way to help needy people is to give them the opportunity to take themselves out of that needy category. Give them the opportunity to provide for themselves and their families; to

make life as uncomplicated as possible.

The other day The Ashland Press, our local daily newspaper, ran two wire service stories side-by-side on the front page. One told about the Administration going back to the drawing board to find an additional 3 to 6 billion dollars that could be cut from the budget. The other story related the Administration's intent to have 2.18 billion dollars appropriated for Israel. I won't dwell on that, but I do question the determination of priorities.

I won't deny there is waste in many government programs and I believe they should be changed or eliminated. You'll get no argument from me there. But "across-the-board" cutting is just as bad or worse than "across-the-board" funding. You'll sever as many excellent as non-productive programs. That's like cutting off ten peoples' hands because you know one or two might be thieves. I really don't think you've had time to make more than a cursory investigation of all these federal programs and that violates all principles of good administration, to say nothing about the lack of concern that so many hard-working, dedicated people will be thrown into the street, wondering what they did wrong. I know I won't know what to tell them.

We're all aware of the huge bite taken for administrative costs out of money earmarked for Indian tribes--the Bureau of Indian Affairs keeping 91% within the Bureau, for example. If there were an accompanying plan, i.e., direct funding to tribes so huge administrative costs would be eliminated automatically, I could support it, but I've heard of no such plan. You have voiced your commitment to self-determination, but then so does the BIA and until now it's been hollow rhetoric.

The Red Cliff Tribe prides itself in its accountability practices, its ability to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs it operates and make necessary changes (which has sometimes meant elimination), and its ability to design projects or programs so they have the best chance for success.

I also challenge you or your delegate to come to Red Cliff to investigate and evaluate all our tribal operations. I'll recommend to the Tribal Council that we drop any program or project you can find that is not cost-effective. My definition of cost-effectiveness is any expenditure of money that is now saving or has a five-year potential for saving taxpayers more money than is being expended.

You won't find one. For one thing, no one on our staff, including administrative personnel and program directors, earns as much as an average secretary in Washington, D.C., and I'll bet most of our staff work longer and harder. So the initial cost of our tribal operations is low. Then, when we can put people to work by providing jobs, preventing illness and helping them to feel better about themselves and their capabilities, these people become taxpayers instead of tax users. If our alcoholism program, for example, helps just three people with average-size families to substitute earnings from average-paying jobs for income maintenance payments, the alcoholism program shows a \$30,000 annual plus after program expenses are deducted. Sometimes they help three a month effect this change. Education, law enforcement, human and social services, health, employment and all other tribal efforts can be proven to be cost-effective. There's no statistical manipulation involved, just fact.

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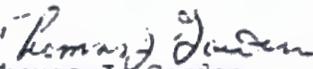
The facts will change dramatically if we can't assist by providing jobs so people can become taxpayers, or if we can't provide adequate care or education to those who need it. I'm proud of what we're doing but it's a "new beginning" for us, also. We're just getting started. Remember, we have a 60% rate of unemployment now and that's terrible. I feel we know what the problems are and have a good plan for alleviating them, but I just can't see how your proposals will do anything but negate our start and intensify our already-severe problems. I wish I were wrong, but am afraid I'm not.

With regard to the other part of your package, I agree there is overregulation in many areas, but I don't like to think the same unstudied red-lining approach used in budget slashing will be applied to regulations. There seems to be a message that this country was founded on free enterprise and less government control, and by returning to that philosophy we'll be returning to some idyllic era. There's nothing idyllic about botulism, pollution, dangerous working conditions or rampant spread of infectious disease. Underregulation assumes big business is willing to sacrifice profit for employee safety and consumer health, and anyone who believes that has not read any history books. Regulations, as budget items, must be thoroughly studied before they're slashed.

Summing it up, most of my apprehensions can be traced to the almost-panic approach you appear to be taking. Of those people working at Red Cliff, the average annual wage is under \$8,000 per year. Inflation obviously affects our ability to purchase necessities more than it does those in middle or high income brackets, yet we could live with inflation if we know careful, studied efforts to combat it are being made. All of a sudden we're faced with this wham-bam-slice-chop approach. What in the hell happened to that "surgeon's scalpel?" Now I remember. You traded it in for a hatchet. Can you wonder that we have fears about our pending operation?

I pray that you and others in power consider closely some of your rash proposals. Please keep in mind that we are no logner content to exist. We want the opportunity to live, grow, and become important, contributing members of the society. We still have problems that demand resolution. We also have knowledge and ideas to share. Given the opportunity, we can do both, and this country will be the better for it.

Sincerely,


Thomas J. Gordon
Tribal Chairman

cc: Wisconsin Congressional Delegation and other Select Government Officials

TJG/jc