

Fishing Rights Moves Into New Phase

Controversy over the commercial fishing industry and the rights of American Indians has been in the news many times during the past year. Recently, the controversy again made headlines when the courts ruled in favor of the Chippewa Indians.

In east central Michigan, the Bay Mills Indian Community has been the center of the conflict between the Indians who claim their tribal rights have been neglected by the government and those who claim Indians are taking advantage of alleged rights.

According to the March 1976 census, the population of the Bay Mills Indian Community was approximately 300 people, with the median age being 20. Of this number 115 or 38 per cent were less than 14 years old; 68 or 23 per cent were 15 to 24 years old; 68 or 23 per cent were 25 to 44 years old; and 45 or 15 per cent were 45 or older.

Membership in the Bay Mills Indian Community is estimated to be 500. Of these, 300 are community residents; 50

live nearby, and 150 live elsewhere, primarily in Michigan cities.

Geographically, the Bay Mills Indian Community contains 2189 acres or about three square miles. Most of this area, about 1581 acres, is located on Whitefish Bay of Lake Superior, five miles northwest of Brimley, Michigan, or 20 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie. The site is accessible via Lake Shore Drive out of Brimley.

An additional 608 acres of the Community are located on Sugar Island east of Sault Ste. Marie and is situated at the southern end of the island's West Shore Drive. Very few members of the tribe live here because of its remoteness from the rest of the community and winter transportation problems.

Brimley, where this writer taught and coached during the late 1940s has long been a center of commercial fishing. Bay Mills fisherman Wayne Weston, whose sons were among this writer's student-athletes, bought his first state commercial fishing license in 1921, (the year this writer was born), a comment to The Pilot, Weston said,

"Commercial fishing has been a continuous economic activity of Bay Mills Indians for many centuries, and I could talk for days about the last 75 to 100 years."

Wenton noted, "Indians in the late 1800s and early 1900s could not obtain the money needed to buy equipment for an independent full-time operation. Consequently, during the peak fishing months of summer and fall, most Indians were employed full-time by the many commercial fishing firms owned by white persons."

Recalling the names of these firms, Weston said, "Well, in the late 1800s there were the Booth and Endress families. In the 1900s there were the Pomeroy's at Tahquamenon, Simon Johnson and the Ladds at Bay Mills, and Bill Milligan in Brimley."

During the 1920s Tom Brown bought out the Endress firm, while the Ladds and Milligan continued to operate through the 1930s. The Endress family of Grand Marais retained their oil business, which is still run by Ora Endress.

In later years, Tom Brown was the major employer, with his fishing business headquartered at Whitefish Point.

"Despite the employment offered by the Brown Fisheries," Weston continued, "most Indians could not subsist on their meager earnings from seasonal work, and many engaged in their own small-scale operations during the less lucrative months of winter and spring. Because most could not afford to buy state fishing licenses, much of the fishing occurred at night, even into the late 1960s and early 1970s."

This dual role for Indians—that Weston described—continued through the 1960s, as white commercial firms dominated Lake Superior and most Indians still were unable to secure financing for equipment.

"Slowly, however," Weston said, "a few Indians were able to move into a small-scale full-time operation. There were a few such fishermen as early as 1910 and 1920. During the 1920s and 1930s a store owner at the Bay Mills Mission often bought nets for Indians to

use, and the store owner and Indians then split the catches of fish."

"During the 1950s and 1960s," added Weston, "there were about five or 10 Bay Mills Indians engaged in full-time commercial fishing, and these were legitimate operations because they were conducted under state commercial licenses."

The Bay Mills Community Chairman said, "Although our elders kept talking about a treaty that guaranteed our right to fish without state regulations, we just scoffed at them. We didn't believe we had any treaty rights. We thought we had to abide by state law, so the major fishermen who could afford licenses went out and got them." Throughout this long period the commercial fishing took place in Whitefish Bay and in waters to the north and west of Whitefish Point. Herring was the major fish sought, though trout, whitefish, and chubs also were taken. As early as the late 1800s there were a few tugboats in use, but rowboats and, eventually, small motorboats predominated. Pound nets

and gill nets were the methods for catching fish, yet trout often were caught on long lines of hooks baited with herring.

Albert LeBlanc points out that, insofar as Bay Mills fishermen are concerned, two recurring problems had to be confronted during the century prior to 1971.

Most Indians could not obtain the financing, such as needed bank loans, to set up their own full-time operations, and commercial fishing was not an adequate source of income for a small-scale, full-time operator. "Thus, hiring on with the white firms," he said, "was an economic necessity (as was the supplemental part-time fishing), especially since there were few employment opportunities in the area."

In 1924, Congress enacted a law which "declared Indians to be citizens of the United States and of the states they inhabited." This law, known as the Indian Citizenship Act, consisted of several paragraphs containing complex and/or ambiguous language.



The Nishnawbe News



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News Briefs

Abourezk Won't Run

Senator James G. Abourezk, Democrat from South Dakota and advocate of Indian rights, has announced that he will not seek reelection to a second six-year term in the Senate. Abourezk, who has served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs and of the American Indian Policy Review Commission, said he has no further plans to seek public office but will devote himself to his family and to private law practice. He described his decision to retire from public life as "a personal decision" to allow time to fulfill his responsibilities to his family. The

Senator said life on the Hill is personally draining and that he "never intended to remain in public life indefinitely." It is said that Abourezk's championing of Indian rights has caused much criticism from non-Indian constituents and that their lack of support could have been a factor in his decision. The news of that decision has been the cause of concern to Indian groups, who have contacted the Senator to work toward Indian rights and legislation favoring Indian causes. Reprinted from United Indian Planners Association (UIPA News)



Spring is here! Across the Great Lakes area many traditional Indians are making preparations for their yearly sugar bush. Pictured here is the sugar bush of Ed Pine, taken last spring. (See related story on page 5)

Indians Should Run Own Affairs—Carter

The following statement by President Jimmy Carter was sent to the Northwest Affiliated Tribes meeting earlier this fall, prior to the election. We at the Nishnawbe News clipped this article from the Bahvide Press because we thought our readers might find his campaign promises of interest. Keep them handy in case they don't take the form of action later. Then you can remind him.

"As the Democratic Candidate for President, I recognize the unique relationship between the federal government and Native Americans and I believe that to the greatest extent possible, programs for Indian tribes should be designed, implemented, and managed by Indian tribes. Indian people should be able to make their own decisions regarding budget priorities, the operation of their schools, the best use of their land, water and mineral resources and the direction of their economic development. Self-government must be made in the Tribal Council room and not in Washington, D.C.

The following administration of Indian programs and recommend changes to cut overhead cost and to assure that Indian needs are fully served, and it will develop plans for full participation by Indian tribes in the operation of their programs.

I will review and revise, if necessary, the federal laws relation to the American Indians, and the functions and purposes of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The judging of the merit of my review will be a strengthened reaffirmation of our legal and moral trust responsibility to the American Indians, and a strong, personal respect for the dignity of each of our First Americans.

Finally, I will not take unilateral action on any issue regarding Indian Affairs or Indian programs without full consultation with tribal representatives. Ours will be government of participation, of action, of program involvement, and of true self-government."

Sincerely,
Jimmy Carter

Fishing Rights Bill Eyed

Congressman Lloyd Meeds, former chairman of the House Indian Affairs Subcommittee, announced January 4 that he is proposing legislation aimed at dealing with the "serious impact of the 1974 Boldt (Indian) fishing-rights decision on the people and the economy of the Pacific Northwest." The Washington Congressman's bill would set up a commission to make recommendations to Congress on steps necessary to solve the problems flowing from the Boldt ruling. Meeds, who barely won re-election, will not be serving on any House committees or subcommittees dealing directly with Indian affairs.

Indian Sterilization Program Revealed

A congressional investigation revealed recently that more than 3,400 American Indians, mostly women, were sterilized by the government's Indian Health Service over a three-year period.

The investigation was conducted by the General Accounting Office at the request of Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.), who said he had received numerous complaints that Indian women were being sterilized as a birth-control procedure without their consent or knowledge.

Of the 3,406 sterilizations performed, 3,001 involved women of child-bearing age, between 15 and 44. For the same period, 142 male sterilizations were reported. It also said that 30 per cent of the sterilizations were done outside IHS facilities and were performed by doctors or in facilities which had contracted with IHS for payment.

The report also said that 36 women under the age of 21 were sterilized during this period despite a court-ordered moratorium on sterilizing persons under the age of 21 which went into effect in July of 1973.

Consent forms for many of the operations were found in the medical files, but GAO investigators found the patients were not adequately informed of their ritual.

IHS did not conform "with the U.S. district court order, requiring that a patient be orally informed, that no federal benefits can be withdrawn or withheld if they decide not to be sterilized," GAO investigators declared.

Abourezk said that "given the small American Indian population, the 3,400 Indian sterilization figure would be comparable to sterilizing 452,999 non-Indian women in the U.S."

The use of American Indians as guinea pigs by the Indian Health Service was also found by the GAO. Fifty-six medical experiment projects using Indians as subjects were reviewed. The investigators found 24 projects involving "a medical practice procedure

and/or drug dosage which was not considered usual or customary."

Most of the experiments, the report stated, did involve diseases having a high incidence in Indians, but also found some experiments "painful and hazardous" to the patients.

One study of cardiovascular diseases, involved removing blood from the patient. "The patient is later given blood proteins and a radioactive element intravenously. Reinjecting the patient's blood would produce a allergic reaction," the report said.

More than two years, Dr. Connie Uri, a Native physician, exposed such practices in the Oklahoma City Hospital.

Uri was dubbed a "malcontent, a militant, and a troublemaker," by many non-Indians as well as by some Indians.

The report recommended that IHS standardize and revise its consent forms as well as strengthen procedures for approving and monitoring research projects.

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Keweenaw Bay To Get Grant

BARAGA—The Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center was notified recently that they would receive some \$24,000 in Public works money from the Economic Development Agency.

The funds will be used to construct a Senior Citizens center that will replace a small room in the Tribal Center presently used.

Initial paperwork has been done by Archie Knapp, Jr., who served as the E.D.A. Developer at the center.

Tribal spokesmen said that construction must start 60 days after final notification, which is still to be received. The time period is for the party to qualify for the money.

The new center for the Ojibwa Senior Citizens will include a dining area, classrooms, lounge, kitchen, nurses station and examination area.

Indian National Bank Grows

Charles V. Swallow, President of the American Indian National Bank in Washington, D.C., told a Daily Oklahoman reporter that he thinks the bank should become one of the 200 largest banks in the country. Swallow said that the bank wants to issue a new stock offering that many tribes now "want a piece of the action." The bank's assets grew by more than \$6 million from June to September of 1976 and the bank's first regional office has been opened in Albuquerque.

Medical School Planned

Efforts are being made to establish an Indian school of medicine in Phoenix in time to begin accepting students as early as 1978. Dr. Jasper MacPhail, a cardiovascular surgeon, is working to arrange training programs with Phoenix area hospitals. Affiliation with Northern Arizona University was arranged by Dr. Taylor McKenzie, the first Navajo to become a medical doctor. Dr. McKenzie began planning the proposed medical school in 1973. The Navajo Tribe has pledged support for the project, but most of the funding is expected to come from the Federal Government.

Minnesota Sued Over Treaty

The right of Red Lake Indians to fish, hunt, trap and gather wild rice in an area of about one million acres, formerly part of the tribe's reservation, is being asserted in a suit filed on behalf of the Interior Department against the State of Minnesota. The suit declares that the Indians have treaty rights which are beyond the authority of the State's game laws. Members of the tribe have been arrested in the past year for alleged violations of the game laws.

Indian Education

122 Michigans School Districts Qualify For \$2.5 Million Aid

Some 122 of Michigan's 587 local school districts have qualified for a total of \$2.5 million in federal funds to underwrite Indian Education programs for the 1976-77 school year, the State Board of Education announced.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction John W. Porter said the Indian Education Fund for next year total nearly twice the \$1.3 million received by Michigan school districts during 1975-76.

More than 13,400 pupils of Native American descent are expected to take part in Indian Education programs

122 Michigans School Districts Qualify For \$2.5 Million Aid

during 1976-77, a significant increase from the 1,383 pupils who participated in Indian Education programs in 1975-76. Dr. Porter said.

The State Superintendent said the increase in the number of pupils taking part in Indian Education programs is attributable in part to increasingly success in identifying eligible students.

Dr. Porter said Indian Education programs will serve nearly 90 per cent of the approximately 21,800 Native American pupils enrolled in Michigan schools this school year.

Michigan leads the nation in the

122 Michigans School Districts Qualify For \$2.5 Million Aid

percentage of eligible school districts that are setting up Indian education programs, with nearly 65 per cent—122 of 188 of eligible districts—taking part. Dr. Porter said. The State Superintendent said Indian Education programs are intended to provide supplementary programs to the pupils' regular school work.

Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Genesee, Kent, Grand Traverse, Emmet, Chippewa and Isabella are among Michigan counties that have significant Native American populations, Dr. Porter said.

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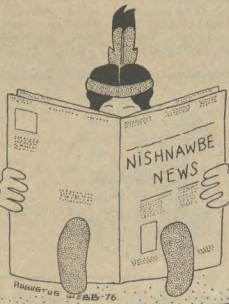
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"NOW THERE'S SOME GREAT READING!"

Career Day Planned In April

A Career Day for 9th and 10th grade Indian students in Michigan has been scheduled for Thursday, April 28. The event will take place at Saginaw Valley College in University Center, Michigan. Career Day offers the students the opportunity to look at careers available to them after high school and/or post secondary education so they may plan their high school curriculum towards their goals.

The project will be put together utilizing films, displays, career counseling, healthy recreation, and entertainment all geared to participating age groups. Representatives of various careers will serve as role models. Mr. Bill LeBlanc will have a presentation on the comparison of modern day medicine and traditional Native American medicine.

From Oklahoma, Mr. Roy Lee Rogers, Economic Developer, will provide entertainment featuring some TV about Native American con-

temporary issues. LeBlanc and Rogers will also serve as career role models. The Commission on Indian Affairs has volunteered to coordinate the Career Day program and several industries have shown interest in sharing the cost.

According to John Bailey, Commission on Indian Affairs, Career Day participants must provide their own transportation. Lunch will be provided by the program sponsors.

It will be necessary for Title IV, Part A, Parent Committees to seek permission from their Local Educational Agencies and make a decision which students will attend so that the coordinating staff will know how many plan to attend. The deadline for submitting registration material to the Commission is March 15.

For further information on Career Day contact John Bailey, at 203 Baker Olin Complex, 3423 North Logan, Lansing, MI 48914, phone: 517-373-0654.

Newspaper Aide Booklet Published

The NISHNAWBE NEWS staff has published a booklet designed to assist groups and organizations interested in publishing a newspaper.

WADOKASOD* briefly describes how to put a newspaper together and covers related information on circulation, headings, staff meetings and layout. A list of leading American Indian newspapers and a glossary of terms is also included.

WADOKASOD is available to all In-

dian groups and organizations by mailing requests to: NISHNAWBE NEWS, 141 University Center, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855.

Please enclose the order form below and 50¢ to cover postage and handling costs.

We hope WADOKASOD will be of service to you.

*Oshkosh Press Publishing, Oshkosh, Wis.

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Fishing Rights, Cont.

The first paragraph of the Act states that "the granting of such citizenship shall not impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property." This language, LeBlanc believes, suggests that property rights (and perhaps other rights) that existed before 1924 are still valid.

Other paragraphs of the Act indicate that because Indians are citizens they are to be treated the same as all other citizens.

These two conflicting themes have been interpreted by United States courts, and two rules of law have evolved.

- 1) If Indians, in treaties with the United States, reserved for themselves the right to fish, the fishing right is deemed to be tribal community property because, in a sense, it is the fish that are the substance of the right to fish. Thus, because fishing rights are a tribal property, the 1924 Act may not "impair or otherwise affect" that right.
- 2) In 1968 the U.S. Supreme Court expressly stated that the 1924 Act did not alter or abolish pre-existing fishing rights: "The right to fish... may, of course, not be qualified by the State even though all Indians born in the United States are now citizens of the United States."

Thus there is a clear rule of law that Indians' treaty-based fishing rights were not terminated by the 1924 Act, and even though Indians are now citizens of the states, the states may not regulate treaty-protected fishing activities.

In 1971 the Michigan Supreme Court, in *People vs. Jendryak*, ruled that L'Anse Indians, by virtue of the Treaty of 1854, have a right to fish in Keweenaw Bay of Lake Superior and that the State of Michigan may not regulate those fishing activities.

As a result of those 1968 and 1971 court decisions, Bay Mills Indians took a new interest in their Treaty of 1836. They decided that if, too, gave them the right to fish without state regulation. Consequently, Bay Mills fishermen started fishing commercially without regard for state fishing rules. One member of the community, Albert B. LeBlanc, openly challenged the state regulations in order to create a test case leading to some sort of final and conclusive court decision about the 1936 treaty, especially with regard to the waters of Whitefish Bay adjacent to the Bay Mills reservation lands.

In 1973 another court case was initiated when the United States filed suit against the state of Michigan and the Department of Natural Resources. This suit was more comprehensive than the Albert B. LeBlanc case because it encompassed the various parts of the Great Lakes involved in the 1836 Treaty and because it also included the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewas.

On Monday, December 27, 1976, the Michigan Supreme Court upheld the right of a Chippewa Indian tribe to fish most Great Lakes waters free from state regulation, under terms of the 1836 Treaty.

The Detroit Free Press, in reporting the decision, stated, "The court in a 4-3 ruling, said the fishing rights covering most of the Great Lakes, the waters awarded to the Indians under the treaty were not relinquished under an 1855 Treaty."

However, the Michigan Supreme Court also said the state has some limited authority to regulate Indian fishermen if rules are necessary to preserve various fish species.

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources has banned all fishing with gill nets, which kill all fish that swim into them.

The DNR has ordered commercial fishermen to use nets that keep fish "alive so that sport fish can be returned to the waters."

The decision of the state's Supreme Court has reversed one illegal fishing conviction of Albert LeBlanc of the Bay Mills Indian Community. LeBlanc had been arrested in 1971 in Whitefish Bay, where he was fishing without a state license and with an illegal gill net. Although the court overturned his conviction of fishing without a license, it said the gill net conviction would be valid if a lower court finds the ban is necessary to protect certain species.

Dr. Howard Tanner, Director of the Department of Natural Resources of the State of Michigan, has expressed fear that in favor of the Indian fishing rights might result in violence erupting between the white and Indian commercial fishermen.

Assistant Michigan Attorney General Stewart H. Freeman noted that the DNR will attempt to prohibit Indians from using gill nets under the limited authority left to the DNR under the December 27th ruling of the Michigan Supreme Court.

A separate suit concerning Indian fishing rights is before the U.S. District Court in Grand Rapids. In that suit, the federal government is suing the state, asking the court to prohibit the state from regulating Indian fishing in any way. Whatever the outcome of this latter suit, the Indian fishing rights story will continue to furnish leisure reading for our readers—especially those downstate or outstate! It will make good debate material for the armchair philosophers—especially now that the Beaver Basin controversy has just about been solved. From the Grand Marais Pilot.

Letters to the Editor

Indian Rights

Dear Editor,

Consider the rights of the Indians of Fort McDowell Reservation, located 20 miles east of Phoenix. These Indians live in a beautiful valley, the prettiest spot in the whole area.

The Indians have been told that they must leave their homes, that they will be relocated, that their land is needed to make room for a dam and reservoir, part of the Central Arizona Project. The Indians are told that the project is needed because Arizona is short on water.

But on the very boundary of their reservation is the "new community" Fountain Hills with a projected population of 70,000 where the government has allowed the white man to construct the world's highest fountain which now rises 560 feet (5 feet higher than the Washington Monument) from an island base in a 30-acre artificial lake and will tower over a mile-long street with a series of 100 other fountains, waterfalls and pools.

What kind of double standard is this? What about the rights of the Indians? Why must it always be a relocation program for them?

Why must we add another distasteful chapter to our history books on how U.S. expansion has ruthlessly destroyed the American Indian way of life, taken his land, and smashed his culture?

NOTE—Some of the American Indians of the Fort McDowell Reservation in Arizona were recently seen on nationwide television to tell how the U.S. government (Bureau of Reclamation) wants to take their land. Individuals are urged to write to President Jimmy Carter, he writes to hear from you.)

Committee to Save Fort McDowell Reservation—Scottsdale, Arizona.

Wounded Knee Support

Dear Friends:

I am writing this letter on behalf of the Native American Solidarity Committee (NASC). NASC is a recognized student organization at Michigan State University and is the local chapter of a national organization which has more than 25 chapters across the United States.

We are a group of students and non-students, from different backgrounds and of varying ages, working in solidarity with Native American people in their struggle for sovereignty, independence and a more humane way of life. We do this by various methods.

NASC serves as a source and information center that provides information vital to a clearer understanding of the relationship between Native Americans and larger society.

We are involved in several projects in order to disseminate this information and to better educate the community about Native People throughout the continent and to add to a clarity of the issues and problems.

In order to accomplish this task we set up literature tables in the Union Building and the International Center; we distribute two newspapers and various brochures and leaflets; we write articles and submit press releases to the State News, the Lansing Star, and the Michigan Free Press; we speak in classes using a 37 minute slide show developed by the national office; we also schedule this slide show for presentation to the whole university community as well as to some off-campus schools and churches; and we sponsor movies and speakers, and colleagues.

Thank you,
Wounded Knee Support
Committee-NASC
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Justice For All

Dear Editor:

I have written or have been sometimes unconditioned places like prison, and learned the truth.

I wish the staff of Nishnawbe News print the words in your paper. Thank you.

"Justice of Just Us?"

A crooked prosecutor, a money hungry judge, the cops of justice rusted, balance scales busted, while the truth confined can't budge.

Crooked, scheming lawyers, full of deceit and gale, hide their evil deeds behind an innocent smile.

Judges filled with ignorance, ruled by fear and fright, convict the innocent, denying constitutional rights.

Perjured testimony, manufactured evidence, lying, cheating and distorting the truth.

Lies, slander and gossip, overruling common sense. At witness without scruples, tells a rehearsed lie, not knowing or caring that the innocent may die.

Men playing God, refuse the obvious truth of courts without mercy, eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.

Slavery cultured and imposed by courtroom infamy, remains unexposed by those who dare not see. Massive prison walls conceal their victims plight. Stifling pleas and calls of those locked out of sight.

Shall tyranny rule our nation, and freedoms banner fall?

Not if we practice liberty and justice for all.

Richard Grant
"Omaha"
Nebraska

Health Representative

Dear Nishnawbe News Staff:

Recently I was appointed as the new State Community Health Representative for Leelanau, Grand Traverse and Benzie Counties. If any Indians of these areas have any health problems please contact me at 205 Third St., Northport, Mich. 49670, or call 616 386-5294.

Thank you
Lou Scott



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MICHIGAN NEWS

Keewenaw Ojibwas Use Radio, TV In Efforts To Save Language



INVITATION FROM PRESIDENT CARTER—Fred Hatch, a life-long member of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, proudly displays an invitation he received from President Carter to attend the Presidential Inauguration Day ceremonies in Washington, D.C. Photo by Dave Camp

Sault Chippewas Seek \$300,000 Grant

The Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians is applying for \$300,000 in Community Development funds for rehabilitation of member housing in the seven eastern counties of the U.P.

The request to HUD (Housing and Urban Development) will ask funds for rehabilitation of individual homes in Chippewa, Mackinac, Luce, Marquette, Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties.

Selected for the program if the grant is approved, tribal attorney Daniel Green said, will be areas with high unemployment and poor housing.

"We see this as augmenting our plans

to provide housing for persons whose homes are not capable of rehabilitation. If we get this rehab money, it can help those persons who don't want to move to rental housing on the reservation but prefer to fix up their own homes."

The tribe is also seeking \$100,000 for a small community center at St. Ignace, Green said.

It is difficult to estimate what the tribe's chances are of getting the grants, Green said, since the program is very competitive and only around 10 per cent of the grant requests are funded.

ways, and tribal language and traditions had to wait their turn for attention," Schutte said. "Since very few older Indian people in the area still speak the Baraga dialect, time is important in preserving and passing on their knowledge to future generations."

Lessons in Ojibwa are taped at the Copper Country Intermediate Six-Scan TV Studio. They are transmitted via telephone to WGGL-FM at Michigan Tech and sent by cable TV on one stereo signal to the Baraga and L'Anse Public Schools. Teachers in the classroom help students follow up with language practice. Senior citizens study and renew their knowledge of the language in the Ojibwa Community College.

Schutte hopes that once the language is learned, communication with other Ojibwa speakers in a wide area of the United States and Canada will be possible.

"The interest is very strong," he said. "Only a month after the program's start this fall, the first lesson was ready for taping—a good example of the new determination and expertise of today's Indians."

Housing Plans Are Outlined

ST. IGNACE—No objection to an Indian reservation housing development in the city, as long as it conforms with present zoning regulations, developed at a city planning commission meeting in St. Ignace.

Bernard Bouschor, chairman of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, outlined tribal plans for 20 units of housing at an unspecified spot within the city.

Bouschor said the site selection process is underway, but no decisions have been reached. It is also uncertain if the housing will be rental or home ownership, he said, pending outcome of a survey of needs among tribal members in the area.

Bouschor discussed some of the problems which have developed with a 60-unit reservation plan in the Sault, where the city is opposing the housing. The St. Ignace planning commission took the stand that its function is planning and if the reservation is legal and conforms to zoning regulations and the city master plan, it has no objections.

Bouschor was told that the only reason he might need to reappear before the planning commission would be if the property finally chosen would need a variance or some clearance from zoning.

It was suggested that he talk with City Manager Jack Goll about the tribe's plans.

Appearing with Bouschor were Joe Lambert of St. Ignace, a member of the tribe's board of directors and Lynn Closs, tribal outreach worker for Mackinac County.

Edward McNamara Jr., was elected as the new head of the planning commission, succeeding Ralph Warra who is stepping down after three years in that office. Fern Barrette was named vice-chairperson, with Neil Hill as secretary.

Parley Held At LSSC

Sault Ste. Marie, MI—Lake Superior State College was the site for the U.P. Top of Michigan Compensatory Education Conference held here March 6-8. Indian education leaders, Title IV, Part A Parent Committees, students and various other Indian groups were in attendance.

The conference began with an evening traditional Indian feast featuring baked fish, venison, wild rice, fried bread, and other delicables followed by an address by Dr. Lloyd Elm, Vice President of the National Indian Education Association. The evening was rounded off with a powwow, courtesy of Consolidated Bawling Ojibwa Inc.

The next two days involved several small group presentations with many educational representatives throughout Michigan. There were also book and educational exhibits available.

Keynote speakers included Dr. Gene Paslow, Michigan Compensatory Education Director; Mr. Mike Micketnac, Department of Social Services; Dr. John Osborne, Director of Michigan Department of Education; Dr. Charles William, Michigan Education Association; and Dr. Harry Groulx, Menominee Public Schools Superintendent.

The featured speaker was Dr. John Furbay, author, radio commentator, world traveler and an interpreter of the forces that shape the world courtesy of General Motors.

Indian Educators Recognized

The Michigan State Board of Education recently awarded certificates of appreciation to members of the Keewenaw Bay Educational Committee, Inc.

According to a Tribal Center news release, the eight adults were applauded for outstanding service to education. They were recognized for contributing significant personal effort to increase the educational opportunities for Indian youth and adults in the State of Michigan.

Reportedly, the following people have given freely of their time and efforts to better the education of Native American children in Baraga, L'Anse and Watersmeet school districts. Those receiving certificates included Helene C. Welsh, Florence Uusialo, Margaret Ross, Frederick Shalloo, Barbara Mantila, Rosemary Haataja and Frederick Sakon.

The Tribal Center also announced Tuesday the results of a Dec. 29, 1976 election for new members to the Keewenaw Bay Education Committee, Inc.

Chairman Theodore Holappa was elected to a three year term and Vice Chairman Frederick Shalloo also to a three year term. Secretary Myrtle Tolonen will be serving on the committee for two years as will Treasurer Barbara Mantila was elected as a committee member for two years.

Rosemary Haataja, Gerry Holappa and Albert Brunk, Sr. were all given one year terms. In Dakota, W. Dakota was elected to serve as a committee member for three years.

The Tribal Center announced that Dennis Frederick Shalloo serves as an ex-officio member on the Keewenaw Bay Education Committee, Inc. The appointment was made due to LaPointe's elementary knowledge of education at the elementary, high school, college and adult levels, sources said.

ACTS To Perform At NMU

The American Celebration Theater Series, Inc. (ACTS) will be presenting the production "SONGS OF LIFE—LIVES OF SONG" on the campus of Northern Michigan University, Wednesday, March 23, 1977.

"Songs of Life," a living documentary, are the actual stories and legends of the first Americans presented in a multi-media theater. The production includes three ACTS actors performing an oral anthology of American Indian ritual, thought and history in tandem with an audio-visual commentary.

The script is compiled of material made available to this project from sources including the Smithsonian Institution, the Bureau of American Ethnology, Memoirs of American Folklore Society, anthropological papers of various museums and from several renowned private collections.

The usual segment is composed of original slide photography, specifically commissioned for "Songs" of American locales and national parks. The audio segment is taken from collections of tribal songs and chants of the Library of Congress Archive of American Folksong.

ACTS will perform a one hour production of "Songs" at 8:00 p.m. in Jamrich Hall (IF) Room 102. All are invited to attend and admission is FREE. The event is sponsored by the American Indian Programs and Organization of North American Indian Students (ONAIS).

Hoquios Hospitality

By LEWIS H. MORGAN

One of the most attractive features of Indian society was the spirit of hospitality by which it was pervaded. Perhaps no people ever carried this principle to the same degree of universality, as did the Hoquios. They were not only open to each other, at all hours of the day and of the night, but also the wayfarer and the stranger. Such entertainment as the means afforded was freely spread before him, with words of kindness and of welcome. Not infrequently one of these houses contained from ten to twenty families, all brought together by the nearer ties of relationship, and constituting in effect one family. They carried the principle of "living in community" to its highest degree. When taken in the chase, or raised in the fields, or gathered in its natural state by any member of the united families, enured to the benefit of all, for their sustenance of every description were common.



Dr. Louis W. Ballard, American Indian conductor-composer, will be appearing April 4, on the campus of Northern Michigan University to conduct a Native American Music Workshop.

Native American Music Workshop Hosted By NMU

Dr. Louis W. Ballard, composer-educator and music Curriculum Director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, will conduct a Native American music workshop April 4th on the campus of Northern Michigan University. The workshop will be held in the Breule and Nicollet rooms in the University Center at 7:30 p.m. All interested persons are invited to attend.

Dr. Ballard performed at the Title IV, Part A Indian Education Conferences in Kalamazoo last fall. More recently he conducted Native American music workshops in St. Clair Shores and Grand Rapids which received very favorable reviews.

He has written a wide variety of musical compositions reflecting the culture of the American Indian and the true spirit of American Indian music. Of Cherokee-Quappaw ancestry, he grew up in Miami, Oklahoma.

Dr. Ballard is considered the founding father of Indian Art Music as Dvorak and Smetana, of another time,

contributed to the national musical tradition based on the folk-material of their respective countries.

Ballard says, "Indian music comes from this land, these trees and hills. The Indian drew strength from his daily contact with the forces of nature and his music grew from his search for the essence of a spirit world."

Emphasizing its importance, he tells teachers to put American Indian music into their classrooms. To assist in the effort, Dr. Ballard has compiled and created a complete musical package "American Indian Music for the Classroom."

Ballard's humor, combined with a down-to-earth ability to relate to people has made him a welcome visitor at workshop sessions to schools and conferences throughout Indian country—and the rest of the world as well.

Dr. Ballard is currently with the Institute of American Indian Arts—Santa Fe, New Mexico.

St. Ignace Has Indian Cultural Center

By THERESE MACKIN
Sault Evening News

ST. IGNACE—If you think about your school days, you automatically think of the three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic—right? Here at LaSalle they have added a fourth R—recreation.

There is a whole new world open to the 7-12 grade students today. The students, excused from study hall, may walk a few steps outside to a modular building and watch television, play games, listen to music, or study, if they so desire.

And this is all made possible by a federal grant called Title IV, Indian education. Any student, not only those of Indian descent, who has a study hall may opt for the Indian Cultural Center. Roughly 25 an hour take advantage of the new center. Attendance does have to be regulated, as not all of the students in the study halls can fit into the building.

I call listening to music, watching television shows, and playing games—recreation, but I discovered that many of the teachers I talked to in the teachers' lounge disagreed with my choice of the word "recreation." They see it as a learning experience. One teacher, Pat Duflo, pointed to a chess set on the table in front of us, and noted that this was a game which required some hard thought. Agreed. Only I failed to see a chess game in the portable unit. There were checkers, however. He also pointed out that some students study as well as "relax." It was also noted that some of the students who go to the center were students who wouldn't study during study hall anyway.

The purpose of the center is to acquaint students of Indian descent with their heritage. At present there are musical records and tapes pertaining to Indian culture, and plans are underway to enlarge on the subject. The center is new this year, and it will take some time to shape it into the program it should be.

Jim Farero, Title IV counselor, has high hopes for the center. He intends to preserve on video-tape the arts and crafts of the area Indians, which will be shown at the center, and he plans to have instructions in the Chippewa language. Presently he is using literature and music as an introduction to the portable unit, he said.

"Hopefully, E-B (The Indian Cultural Center) will bring Indian students together. They have never had togetherness to preserve their heritage."

It is also Farero's job to keep a close watch on the Indian students' progress in their classes. If he sees they are not achieving the grades they should, he attempts to talk them into obtaining help from the aides or the math tutor. According to one of the math instructors, Bob Martin, the new math tutoring program is an excellent addition to the school system. The math teachers and the Title IV math tutor, Bob Surface, work closely together, and it has made a big difference in the students' work.

Surface says he tutors about 30 students a day. If he has the time he will help other students who are not of Indian descent, but the program is just for Indian students.

Counselor Farero's duties are many, but the one I most liked was that of confidante and friend to the students. Someone they can go to for help with school-related problems and personal problems. This is an area which has been badly overlooked in the past here. The system seems to be geared to the teachers, there is no one who takes the part of the students—no one who will go that extra mile just for them. If they would appoint someone like that for the rest of the student body, I'd say things were looking up in our school system.

The Indian education program employs five persons at the high school, and two aides at the elementary schools. This year the program received \$83,416. Some of these funds were spent on lease two portable units. One for the math tutoring program, the other for the Indian Cultural Center.

Close to 800 Indian students are enrolled at the St. Ignace City Schools. Total enrollment is about 1,100. The Indian Education Act provides financial assistance to local educational agencies for the development and implementation of supplementary education programs designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian students.

Gemmil, Bailey Review Report

MARQUETTE—Robert R. Bailey of Marquette recently joined American Indian educators from across the nation who met in Phoenix, Ariz., to review the latest task force report on education by the American Indian Policy Commission, a federally-appointed body.

Bailey, who is director of American Indian Programs at Northern Michigan University, met with representatives from 12 other states at the three-day National Consortium of States to Upgrade Indian Education, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education.

Michigan was represented by Bailey, who is also chairman of the Michigan Indian Education Advisory Council, and Lester Gemmill of Lansing, state coordinator of Indian Education.

Indian Basketball Tourney Set In Marquette

Marquette, Michigan Northern Michigan University will be the site for the upcoming All Indian Basketball Tournaments on March 26, and 27, 1977. All Indian Basketball teams (male or female) from the Great Lakes area are invited to participate. The event is sponsored by the Native American Outreach Project of the State YMCA of Michigan in cooperation with the American Indian Programs at NMU.

During the past few years these tournaments have become increasingly popular. They have involved All Indian teams from Traverse City, Lansing, Alpena, Hannahville, Petoskey, Detroit, Bay Mills, and other towns and reservations in Michigan. Teams from Wisconsin, Ohio, and New York have also competed.

For further information contact: George W. Pamp 429 Euclid

Alma, Michigan 48801
517-463-8235
Robert R. Bailey
American Indian Programs
Northern Michigan University
Marquette, MI 49855
906-272-2145

In conjunction with the tournaments the Organization of North American Indian Students and American Indian Programs of NMU is hosting the Native American Performing Artists (NAPA). NAPA will feature Ed Wapp, Jr.—tubaist, Georgia Wettlin-Larson—vocalist, and David Merrill—guitarist. Both traditional and contemporary music composed by Native Americans will be performed.

The program will be held in the Hedgcock Fieldhouse on the campus of Northern Michigan University at 8:00 p.m., March 26, 1977. All are invited to attend. Admission is free.

ALL INDIAN BASKETBALL TOURNAMENTS
DATE: March 26 & 27, 1977

PLACE: Hedgcock Fieldhouse
Northern Michigan University

TIME: First Round 9:00 a.m. Saturday
Final Round 4:00 p.m. Sunday

ADMISSION FREE

Sponsored by:
Native American Outreach Project
(State YMCA of Michigan)

in cooperation with:
NMU American Indian Programs

NATIONAL NEWS

Indian Affairs Merges With Land Subcommittee

The U.S. Senate is still in the process of reorganization of its subcommittees, but the select committee studying the reorganization has agreed to a plan, introduced by Senator James Abourezk, which calls for an amendment to the proposed reorganization, allowing a special select committee on Indian Affairs.

Under the original proposal, Indian Affairs would have been divided between at least two committees—Human Resources and Energy and Natural Resources.

Under the terms of the new agreement, the Select Committee would be a full committee with full legislative authority and would operate for two years.

At the end of two years all Indian affairs would be directed back to one full committee, Human Resources, where it would be handled by a Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.

The Senate has not yet voted on the arrangement, but it is expected to be approved and that the new committee will be named chairman of that select committee.

It is thought Abourezk's decision not to seek another term in office will not be a deterrent to passage of the amendment, as he will continue in office during the life of the select committee. Meanwhile, Indian people, who have been working toward being represented by a full committee in the Senate, find themselves without even a complete subcommittee in the House.

During the House reorganization it was learned that there were apparently no Congressmen eager to serve as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.

Lloyd Meeds of Washington, who was former chairman, did not want the job back—non-Indians from Washington State have not been happy with his sympathetic attitude toward Indian rights, and such issues as fishing rights have been "hot" issues in the state.

Other Congressmen were either uninterested or were afraid the touchy issue of Indian rights would cost them votes in their two-year terms.

It was finally agreed to merge the Indian Affairs Subcommittee with another, the Public Lands Subcommittee, which deals with such issues as mineral and grazing leasing and with the Bureau of Land Management.

The Indian Affairs and Public Lands Subcommittee will be chaired by Teno Roncallo Wyoming (Democrat). Former Chairman Meeds will serve as a member of the committee.

It is felt the merger is not in the best interest of Indian people, who need a special committee to deal with their unique situation. It is also felt that joining the two areas will create an almost certain conflict of interest.

The tentative list of other Representatives to serve on the committee is:

Majority party members—Morris K. Udall, R-Arizona; Rannels, Antoni Wondol, B-California; Goodlow, Jim Santini, James Weaver, Lamar Gudge, Jerry Huckabay and Theodore M. Risenhoover.

Minority members—James P. Johnson, Don Clausen, Don Young and Ron Marlenee.
Reprinted from United Indian Planners Association (UIPA News)

Indian Tax, Zoning Laws Approved

Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe announced recently that he has approved a tribal tax on coal mining on the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana and a tribal zoning ordinance for the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho.

In both instances, the tribal laws call for the exercise of jurisdiction by the Indian tribe over non-Indians on the reservation. The question of tribal jurisdiction over non-Indians in civil matters has become a major issue in many parts of the country.

The Secretary's approval for both ordinances was conditioned on the removal of criminal penalties for violations.

The Crow tax was specifically not approved for application to land known as the Crow ceded area. This is an area of some 30,000 acres outside the boundaries of the reservation, within the Crow aboriginal territory, in which the tribe has retained the mineral rights. The only operative mining of Crow lands at this time is in this area. The tribe's constitution, the Secretary noted, does not authorize exercise of governmental power in the ceded area.

The Crow Reservation consists of about 2,226,000 acres in Southeastern Montana. Non-Indians own about 44 percent of the land and constitute about the same proportion of the population. The reservation coal reserves are estimated to exceed three billion tons.

The tribal tax would be 25 percent of the value of each ton severed or mined. The State of Montana already has a 30 percent severance tax. The Fort Hall Reservation, home of the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes, consists of approximately 543,000 acres, of which about 20,000 acres, less than four percent, are owned by non-Indians.

The zoning ordinances require that permits be obtained for industrial and commercial uses of the land and establishes a Land Use Policy Commission for administration of the ordinance.

Dodge Named Navajo Director

Donald Dodge, a member of the Navajo Tribe, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Navajo Area, commissioner of Indian Affairs Ben Reifel announced recently.

One of 12 BIA regional jurisdictions, the Navajo Area serves only the one tribe, by far the Nation's largest, and one reservation of some 14 million acres in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

Dodge has been the Superintendent of the Fort Defiance Agency on the Reservation since 1972. He was earlier the Administrative Manager at Fort Defiance and the Tribal Operations Officer in the Area Office.

From 1961 to 1970, Dodge worked for the tribe as a buyer, ground water development official and director of public services.

Dodge, 47, is an Army veteran and an alumnus of the University of New Mexico. He was born in Crystal, New Mexico.

Extension Given To to Alaskans

Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe has notified the Governor of Alaska that the State will be allowed an additional 90 days—until April 1, 1976—to exercise an exclusive preference right to select lands described in Section 11 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Generally, these Section 11 lands are the 9 townships surrounding Alaska Native Villages. Until October 1, 1976, these lands were held by the Federal Government exclusively for Alaska Natives to make selections. On October 1, Public Land Order 5561 expired and pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act the State was entitled to at least 90 days from that expiration date to exclusively exercise its selection entitlement.

Secretary Kleppe's action effectively extends that 90 day period to a total of 180 days. During these 180 days no other selection filed by Alaska Natives will be considered valid if the State selects the same land.

"We have extended the dates for Native selections on two occasions," he said, "and it is only fair to treat the State likewise. After the termination of this extension both the State and Natives will be on an equal footing in terms of land selection. No further extensions are anticipated."



"Proud Earth" Nominated For Award

"Proud Earth", a Native American record album, has been nominated for a "GRAMMY" Award by the National Association of Recording Arts and Sciences (NARAS). The album features popular Indian Actor, Chief Dan George, Navajo singer-composer Arlene Nofchissey Williams, and Mohawk singer, Rick Broseau. The record was produced by Salt Lake City

records, under a grant from the Utah Navajo Development Council.

The album was designed to make a statement on the American Indian way of life. "The messages contained in the songs on the Proud Earth record, express the harmony my people feel with all of God's creations," Chief Dan George said. The record is in the Ethnic-Traditional-Pre Folk category,

and is one of five finalists for an initial field of 100.

This will be the Chief's second nomination for a major Award, the first being an Academy Award nomination for his performance in Little Big Man. "I am honored, and my people will be honored by this recognition," the Chief said.

Navajo-Exxon Agreement Reached

Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe announced approval of a major uranium exploration and development agreement between the Navajo Nation and the EXXON Corporation.

The agreement gives EXXON the right to explore or prospect for uranium in a 300,000 acre tract on the Navajo Reservation in San Juan County, New Mexico. If ore is sufficient to warrant development is discovered, EXXON is authorized to take a total of 51,200 acres to lease for mining purposes.

The Navajos will receive an initial bonus payment of \$6 million for the prospecting permit and have the right either to accept a royalty on mining operations or participate as joint owners, up to 49 percent, with EXXON in any subsequent development. The agreement also includes a strong hiring provision regarding the employment of Navajos.

The joint venture option in the agreement is a milestone in Navajo tribal administration. This is the first time a Navajo tribe is participating as a partner in the development of reservation mineral resources.

Approval of the agreement by the Secretary included the waiver of certain regulations to enable the tribe to exercise a greater management role in the development and administration of the project.

The term of the prospecting permit is two years, with automatic extensions of two successive two-year periods. EXXON is obliged to expend specified, substantial amounts in exploration activities each year and cannot hold the acreage for speculative purposes. The permit contains provisions to protect the environment.

The tribe's option to take a working interest in mining operations in lieu of royalties can be exercised either as a contributor or non-contributor of capital and operating funds.

Secretary Kleppe's approval of the agreement followed his review of a final environmental impact statement on the project issued in November, 1976.

Indian Health Program to be Held

The Headlands Indian Health Careers program is a summer program for Native American college students. It is an enrichment program designed to increase the science and mathematics backgrounds of students in both concepts and content so they may achieve levels of performance necessary for health professional schools and/or training (medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, biomedical sciences, nursing, pharmacy health, and allied health professions). Additionally, it is intended to make students aware of the variety of health science careers and of the need for Indian American health professionals.

It is also intended to spark interest in a commitment toward one of these careers. Finally, the program will provide an understanding of medicine and the healing arts in Native American culture.

A science and mathematics enrichment and reinforcement program consisting of mini-block courses in Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics is offered during the eight-week program. Topics are presented in a series of lectures and laboratories, which are complemented with individual tutorials. Sessions are also held which are directed at improving study skills, reading comprehension, and communication skills.

Field trips to the University of Michigan Biological Research Station at Lake Douglas or to the Burns Medical Clinic in Petoskey are held one day a week.

Four semester hours of college credit for the course "Introduction to the Biomedical Sciences" will be offered to all eligible students.

Evening discussions and special lectures concerning medicine and the healing arts in Native American culture will be given by prominent Native American health personnel.

Native American students interested in health careers, who are presently in their freshman year of college or senior year in high school, are eligible to apply. Students must be 18 years of age by the start of the program and must have completed at least one year of algebra and a minimum of one science course.

Each student participant will be provided with free room, board and tuition during the eight-week program, as well as round trip air transportation to Mackinac City, Michigan. Each student participant will also receive a \$260 fellowship stipend.

Application forms may be obtained by writing to: Headlands Indian Health Careers Development Office, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73190

Exendine is New Director

Dr. Joseph N. Exendine, a member of the Absentee Delaware Indian Tribe, has been appointed Deputy Director of the Indian Health Service by Dr. Emery A. Johnson, Director of the Indian Health Service.

The Indian Health Service, a division of DHEW's Health Services Administration, provides direct comprehensive health services for 564,000 Indian people and Alaskan Natives. The program is carried out through a system of 51 hospitals, 99 health centers and over 300 health stations and satellite field Indian health clinics in 24 states.

Dr. Exendine has served as Acting Deputy Director of the Indian Health Service since July 1975, and has assumed primary responsibility as total supervision of day-to-day program operations.

"He has had broad professional training and experience in health management, and demonstrated, in other Indian Health Service positions, that he has the key requirements for fulfilling the functions of the deputy director's job."

"Joe Exendine works well with our representatives in the field with tribes on various reservations, with the Administration and the Congress. He was chosen because, in my judgment, he is the person best qualified for the job."

Dr. Exendine, born in Fairfax, Oklahoma, received his early education in the Seneca and Riverside Indian Schools in Wyandotte and Anadarko, Oklahoma. He received a bachelor of arts degree from Central State University in Edmond, Oklahoma, and a master of science degree in Management from Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. He also received a doctorate in Public Health Administration at the University of Oklahoma Health Center, Oklahoma City.

Prior to becoming a Federal Government executive, he was director of the Management Systems Division, Lear-Siegler, Inc., and executive vice-president of the Enki Associate Corporation, San Fernando, Calif.

Cheyenne Tribe Seeks Members

Editor's Note: The following notice was sent to us by the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council in an effort to update the tribal membership roll.

To members of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of South Dakota:

The deadline for filing enrollment in the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to share in the per capita payment is MARCH 17, 1977.

The plan to distribute rehabilitation program funds of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe was effective FEBRUARY 17, 1977, and the tribe is now in the process of updating the tribal membership roll for the purpose of making a per capita distribution of such funds.

Dr. Exendine, upon joining the staff of the Indian Health Service in 1967, served as the Area Tribal Affairs Officer for the Aberdeen Area, in Aberdeen, South Dakota, and remained in that position until he became director of the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation for IHS headquarters in Rockville, Maryland.

A former U.S. Marine and a former instructor-coach at the public schools of Sulphur, Oklahoma, Dr. Exendine is married to the former Leah Sam, a Paiute Indian from the Walker River Indian Reservation in Schurz, Nevada.

Grant Given to Survey Pine Ridge

Approval of \$25,000 for a study of the feasibility of increasing farm production to create jobs on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota was announced recently by John W. Eden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development.

The Ogala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge applied for the funds from the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The funds will be used to survey existing farm production on the reservation and consider the feasibility of expanding the farming operation.

The study will be conducted in two phases: 1) an examination of soil conditions and drainage facilities, and 2) the development of priorities for crop production and an estimate of potential increases from the use of irrigation systems.

A marketing survey will be conducted and opportunities for processing facilities on the reservation will be considered.

The study was requested by the tribe to help carry out the objectives of the reservation's overall economic development program to create jobs and incomes for tribal workers.

The EDA grant will meet the total cost of the study, which is to be completed in six months.

It is equally important that we have current mailing addresses for all tribal members. This is necessary so that per capita checks can be mailed directly to each enrolled member.

Please notify the Cheyenne River Agency, Realty Office, Eagle Butte, South Dakota 57625, phone number 605-964-2311, of your current address and tell members of your family to do the same. Please include maiden names, married names, any other type of name changes and the names of your children living with you, as well as the enrollment number, if known.

We also need to know the dates of death of any members of your family who were members of the tribe. Your cooperation in furnishing this information will assist us in completing the tribal membership roll. This information should be completed before the distribution of such funds can be made.

Documents Available On Indian Education

Four draft documents recommending ways to improve Indian education programs are now available for review and comment by interested persons, the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Director of Indian Education Programs William Demmert announced recently.

The documents are: 1) implementing sound bilingual education programs in Indian schools, and 2) policies and procedures for determining school construction priorities.

The papers are about 1) changes needed in the BIA boarding school system; 2) the provision of comprehensive early childhood education in Indian communities; 3) implementing sound bilingual education programs in Indian schools, and 4) policies and procedures for determining school construction priorities.

Demmert said he planned to submit recommendations for BIA policy and program changes in these educational areas to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the end of March. He said he would also be participating in a March meeting with representatives from other Federal agencies to consider legislative, administrative, and regulatory changes related to Indian education. The Washington, D.C. meeting is being sponsored by the Federal Interagency Committee on Education. "At this meeting," Demmert said, "we will also consider these areas of concern from a somewhat different aspect—to determine where Congressional support or interagency coordination is needed or desired."

Copies of the draft papers have been distributed to BIA area offices and schools and to some Indian groups. Requests for the papers should be sent to Dr. William Demmert, Office of Indian Education Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20245.

The papers range in length from about 20 typewritten, double-spaced pages to more than 50.

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NATIONAL NEWS CONT'

Awards Slated For Minority Coverage

Lincoln University's Unite Awards in Media celebrates its 25th Silver Anniversary on April 5th and 6th at the University. The journalism awards program is to provide recognition to the media which have made significant contributions to public understanding of the problems of the nation's minorities (Blacks, Indians, Chicanos, women and disadvantaged White) during the most recent calendar year. Awards will be presented in the areas of investigative reporting, education reporting, political reporting, economic reporting, community affairs and excellence in Black media.

The awards are an extension of a citation program initiated in 1952 by the Lincoln University Journalism Department staff. Both programs were designed to recognize significant contributions to better human relations by broadcast and print media and other related agencies.

Unite Awards in Media is intended to focus national attention on the day-to-day reporting being done by the media in covering America's minorities. Last year's winners included: The Gangett Group, Rochester, N.Y., St. Louis Post-

Dispatch, Philadelphia Bulletin, Kansas City Star, Essence Magazine, The Amsterdam News, N.Y., and The Voice, N.Y., among others.

In making the announcement, Dr. James Frank, Lincoln University's president said, "The 25th anniversary of Unite Awards in Media is another milestone in Lincoln's long history of concern for the nation's people. We are extremely proud of the growth and esteem UAIM has gained in its quarter century history."

We are also proud to focus attention on those who have excelled in making the nation aware of the problems, and the contributions of the nation's media."

Competition categories for the awards will be: national newspapers and magazines—monthly, weekly and daily; Missouri newspapers and magazines; minority newspapers and magazines.

Anti-Indian Column Hit

A Tulsa Tribune column, describing "large-scale Indian reparations and repayments" by the Federal Government as "unjust to the majority of Americans," got prompt reader response. Letters to the editor called the column racist, bigoted and filled with error. One of the Tribune's editors attempted to offset the column's effects with a simultaneously published comment on Indian legal rights and unique status in the United States.

Relations Strained In Utah

Relations between Indians and non-Indians are strained in the area surrounding the Ute Tribe's Unthank and Ouray Reservations. Jurisdiction is the issue. The state has now one court decision (now under appeal) exempting them from paying state sales taxes. In another action the Utes are asserting jurisdiction over their original reservation boundaries, including a large area opened for homesteading in 1906. The state is arguing that only land owned by the Indians are under tribal jurisdiction.

Colorado Opens Hunting Area

After months of negotiations, the State of Colorado has offered to open four million acres in the Durango area for year-round hunting by the Mountain Ute Indians. The State has made the proposal to avoid a threatened lawsuit by the tribe to regain treaty hunting rights. The Colorado Wildlife Commission which approved the proposal said it fears opposition from some non-Indian hunters who believe their rights would be infringed.

Decision Backs Tribal Ownership

The United States Court of Appeals has ruled that the bed of the Big Horn River within the confines of the Crow Indian Reservation belongs to the tribe and that non-Indians could not fish in it without authority or permission of the tribe. The decision overturned a ruling made in the District Court in Billings and, apparently, ends a 2 1/2 year controversy.

Land For Alaska Villages

Population figures for Alaska villages and determinations concerning the distribution of land to the villages, under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, were published in Federal Register February 2 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Under the Settlement Act, approximately 40 million acres of land is to be conveyed to regional and village corporations for the Alaska natives. The amount given to a village corporation is determined on the basis of its population.

The population figures used for the determinations were taken from the special roll prepared under the Settlement Act as of June 12, 1976.

Persons disagreeing with the population figures or the determinations should file an appeal, within 30 days, with the Alaska Native Claims Appeal Board, P.O. Box 2433, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

Several eggs are then cracked and thrown into the pot. The purpose of this was to collect any sediment that might be in the syrup. When the eggs are removed, fully cooked, they can be eaten. Milk can also be used, but when taken out it is all curried and doesn't taste quite as good.

While the sap is boiling, a piece of salt pork, called a watchman, is hung in the middle of the kettle. This insures that the sap will boil inward and not spill over the edges and be wasted.

When the sap was thought to be boiled enough, a wooden paddle was dipped in the kettle and lifted out. If three drops fall slowly off the paddle, the sap has been boiled to the right consistency and has turned to syrup.

The syrup would now be strained through a fine cloth and carefully taken through a tightly woven muslin mat. Today a thin piece of cloth is used, preferably wool.

If maple sugar was desired, the syrup would then be returned to the fire to be heated slowly to a taffy-like consistency. To check this, the paddle was again inserted and if a long heavy strand of syrup ran off, it was removed from the fire. The thick syrup was then stirred continuously to let the air in until it granulated or "sugared off."

This process went on for several weeks as long as the sap ran. Certain natural signs appear when the sugar bush is coming to an end. The woodpecker is one of these signs. His constant pecking on the trees gives the tone of a heavy hammer pounding. This sound is heard at no other time of the year.

Also little white moths appear indicating that the sap will soon be turning to bud sugar as the maple trees sprout their new buds.

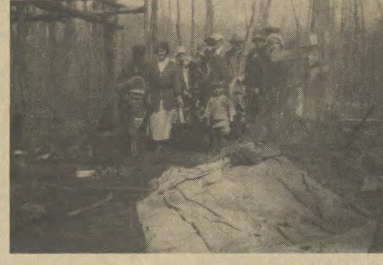
Today, there are still a few Ojibwa families that carry out this tradition in a very similar fashion. It is not out of the question that some people may be us, but it gives us a chance to keep our culture and tradition alive within us.

Interior Solicitor H. Gregory Austin said that these draft reports do not represent the final decision of the Department of Interior regarding the tribal claims. He said that because of the importance nature of the controversy, his successor in the Carter administration should have the opportunity to review the research which has been done and make his own decision.

Austin said he agrees with the views

Great Lakes News

Maple Sugar Making Ojibwa Tradition



Early each spring the Ojibwa family moved into the maple forest, known as the sugar bush, to set up camp and make the maple sugar or syrup which was used as a sweetener in their daily diet. At the sign of the first crow they knew that this time was near. A three-day storm sometimes referred to as crow winter would then follow. When the weather warmed up it was time to start preparations.

Much wood had to be chopped in advance. It took up to one-half a cord of wood to boil down one gallon of syrup. Also a structure of stout poles from which the kettles hung had to be built. The tree's were then tapped to obtain the sap from them. The method used long ago was to chip bark off the tree in order to make a dent in it. Then a piece of dry wood was forced in the tree so the sap would flow out into a container. The containers used were called kossows and were made out of birch bark.

Today a hole is made in the tree by using a small drill. A spout carved out of wood is inserted in the tree. Either method requires some skill and knowledge. If the hole or the dent hits the hardwood of the tree, it could easily die.

Often there would be two or three spouts on one tree. If this were the case, it was always best to avoid tapping the tree directly under the hole or dent where it was tapped in previous years. It's believed that if this is done the sap will be bitter and not of a good quality.

Also it is always best to have the spouts inserted on the side of the tree that would get the most sun, usually being the south or southeast. This would insure that the tree the hole or dent most of the day and thus the sap would run faster.

Once the sap started to run good, it would have to be collected once or two times daily. It always runs better when the nights are cold and the days are warm and sunny. After sap is collected, it is placed in a large canteen or kettle to be made into either maple sugar or syrup.

To one gallon of syrup it takes approximately 50 gallons of sap and seven or eight hours to boil it down. This depends on how good your sap is that particular year and also on how humid your weather is. The sap tends to boil faster when it is dry and much slower when it is humid.

When the sap was thought to be boiled enough, a wooden paddle was dipped in the kettle and lifted out. If three drops fall slowly off the paddle, the sap has been boiled to the right consistency and has turned to syrup.

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Unemployment Benefits Denied

MADISON, Wis.—Attorneys for Indians are fighting a preliminary decision by the state under which tribal employees no longer could receive unemployment compensation benefits.

If the decision becomes final, it would create "a very serious problem because of high unemployment on the reservations," said John Wiley of Wausau, director of Wisconsin Judiciary, an organization active in Indian legal affairs.

No accurate estimate of the number who might be denied benefits was available. A rough estimate would be several hundred Indians, Wiley said. Wiley and other attorneys representing Indian tribes said they would meet with Virginia Hart,

chairman of the State Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission, to discuss the matter.

Under an initial determination issued earlier this month by the State Jobs Service, a division of the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Department, Indian tribes no longer would be subject to the state unemployment compensation act. But employees of the tribes no longer could collect benefits if they lost their jobs.

Ironically, the Jobs Service determination was based on a U.S. Supreme Court decision that has been hailed as a victory for Indians in their fight against state regulation.

The court ruled last year that in general, Indians could not be taxed for activities on reservations.

Ojibwa College Term Set

The Ojibwa Community College is preparing for its third session of classes, scheduled to begin March 8. Registration was March 1 from 2 until 7 p.m. at the Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center. Classes are open to all area residents.

With two successful sessions behind it, OCC is developing a number of facilities to expand the scope and nature of its course offerings.

A recently completed television studio is used to make videotapes to teach the Ojibwa language and there is the possibility of setting up a radio station in the adjoining room.

The recent donation of 6000 books has prompted definite plans for the developing library.

Photography courses will be scheduled as soon as the darkroom is fully equipped. A renovated print shop and graphic arts department will enable the college to design and print a variety of materials to be used in courses such as the Ojibwa language class for which textbooks are not commercially available.

Eventually the college plans to offer

classes to teach the skills needed to make use of these facilities, providing a total, well-rounded educational center for local residents.

Course offerings schedules for this semester include: Introduction to Climatology on Monday evening from 6:30 to 9:30, Physical Education, on Tuesday afternoon from 3:00 to 5:00, Principles of Accounting on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 5:00 to 6:30, College Math (which fulfills the entrance requirements for Tech) on Tuesday evening from 6:30 to 8:30, Freshman English III on Tuesday evening from 6:30 to 9:30, Introduction to Comparative Governments on Wednesday evening from 6:30 to 9:30, and Ojibwa Language III on Thursday afternoons from 3:00 to 6:00.

Ojibwa Language I and II may also be taught if there is sufficient interest. Any other college-level academic class can be offered if at least ten students enroll.

For more information on spring courses or to see about the possibility of starting others, contact Don LePonte, Jim Schutte or Elie Mike at the Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center.

Economic Plan Is Financed

Approval of a \$35,000 grant to help conduct a program of planning for long-range economic growth and new jobs on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation of Montana was announced recently by John W. Eden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development.

The Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians based at Lane Deer, applied for the grant from the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The funds will be used to provide a professional staff to help coordinate the resources available for development, to create jobs for unemployed tribal workers.

In the past, the Northern Cheyenne Reservation Planning Office has assisted in the construction of a tribal building complex and the development of an irrigation system for farming.

The goal of the program is to establish a plan for orderly, long-term economic growth within the limits desired by the tribe.

The EDA grant will meet the total cost of the program through September 1977.

Kleppe Inks Crow Coal Decision

Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe has signed a decision on coal leases and options to lease on the Crow Indian reservation which he said he hoped would result in the discontinuance of a lawsuit filed by the Crow Tribe challenging the validity of the leases.

In his decision, Kleppe directed Shell Oil Company and American Metals Climas (AMAX) to reduce their leaseholds to 2,560 acres each or clearly demonstrate a need for a waiver of the Department regulation concerning acreage limitations. In the case of Peabody and Gulf Oil, the Secretary decided that the Billings Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, was correct in his decision that the terms of their permits did not support a request for leases of more than 2,560 acres. He also said any larger lease must be negotiated with the Crow Tribe, subject to the approval of the BIA.

He also said no final department approval will be forthcoming on any leases until environmental impact statements have been completed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Kleppe said he hoped that, in light of his decision, "the Crow Tribe and the companies involved in this litigation will attempt at once to resolve their differences in a more cooperative forum in order that the development, in which all parties have expressed repeated interest, may proceed in an orderly manner."

The Secretary's decision was consistent with the June 4, 1974, decision of then-Secretary Morton in acting on a petition submitted by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and raising similar issues arising from similar circumstances.

The Department of the Interior gave copies of final draft litigation reports on the land claims of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indian Tribes in the State of Maine to the Attorney General of that State and attorneys for the tribes. The draft report was delivered earlier to the Justice Department.



Indian Studies At Northland In Wisconsin

ASHLAND, WI—A bilingual newsletter for Ojibwe and Potawatomi second language teachers is being sponsored this year by the Northland College Native American Studies Department. It was originated last year by the staff of the Wisconsin Native American Language Program, a Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council Program, and was co-sponsored by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Printed and mailed this week at Northland College the newsletter contains the latest news on workshops, college and university courses for adults and students, a language learning game and comic strip, information on available literary materials, teaching methods, and various articles written in both the Ojibwe and Potawatomi languages.

This publication is at present mailed to some 300 interested persons in the United States and Canada. Named in "Ashishnabe Gijidowin" meaning Indian Word, the newsletter may be obtained without charge by writing the Northland Studies Department at Northland College, Ashland, Wis. 54806.

Speaks New BIA Director

Stanley M. Speaks, a member of the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Anadarko, Oklahoma area. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Ben Reifel announced recently.

The Anadarko area includes the western half of Oklahoma and the State of Kansas. Speaks, whose appointment was effective January 16, has been Superintendent of the BIA agency at Anadarko, one of the area's five agency offices.

In the 1974-75 school year Speaks was the Acting Superintendent of the Intermountain Indian School at Brigham City, Utah. He was the Supervisory Guidance Counselor at Intermountain for five years and has worked in various Indian education programs with the BIA since 1959.

Speaks, 43, is a graduate of Northeastern State College, Oklahoma, where he also earned a Master's degree in education.

Speaks has been actively involved in Indian youth programs, particularly scouting. He was chairman of the 16th American Indian Tribal Leaders' Seminar on Scouting in 1972. He is also a member of the Rotary International.

Reports Made On Maine Claims

Interior Solicitor H. Gregory Austin said that these draft reports do not represent the final decision of the Department of Interior regarding the tribal claims. He said that because of the importance nature of the controversy, his successor in the Carter administration should have the opportunity to review the research which has been done and make his own decision.

stated in a Justice Department memorandum filed today in Maine Federal court that the serious consequences of the Indian claims to the non-Indian citizens of Maine may be alleviated only by means of legislation enacted by the United States Congress. In the meantime, the Interior and Justice Departments must act as trustees for the tribes in accordance with the order of a federal appeals court.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO NATIVE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM DIRECTOR

NATURE OF WORK: This is a responsible administrative position directing the Native American Educational Opportunity Program. The Director supervises activities related to academic advising, tutoring, personal counseling, vocational/career guidance counseling, curriculum development, social/recreational activities and informational functions (i.e. newsletter, library). The Director coordinates the acquisition, allocation and control of program fiscal resources, including development of budget reporting system; directs recruiting and admissions work; responsible for internal personnel decisions; review of job performance, career goals and job satisfaction; appropriate contacts and effective working relationships with various University offices and officials, including knowledge of basic University and campus policies and procedures. Additional responsibilities include course development; direct supervision of work/study students; serving as an information source for the campus community concerning Native Americans and other duties as assigned by the Assistant Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS: Graduation from an accredited university or college with a Bachelor's Degree in Counseling, Psychology, Sociology, Behavioral Science, Business Administration, Management, or a directly related field, and four (4) years of progressively responsible management experience, including community relations work, social research, preparation of educational materials or presentation of group programs in which the applicable experience was directly related to Native American groups. One (1) year of applicable management experience must have involved professional supervision at program level.

SALARY: \$17,624-\$24,972

STARTING DATE: June 1, 1977, or as soon thereafter as possible.

APPLICATIONS: Send resumes and inquiries to Alex Kuo, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Willard Administrative Center, #202, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 80309. Deadline for completed application is April 15, 1977.

PLEASE NOTE: APPLICANTS MUST BE OF NATIVE AMERICAN DESCENT AND MUST BE ABLE TO VERIFY THIS BY B.I.A. STANDARDS.

Women's News



Recipes

Venison Mincemeat

- Venison Mincemeat
(Makes 2 quarts)
- 1 quart apple cider
 - 2 cups seedless raisins
 - 1 cup dried cooked currants
 - 3 greening apples, peeled, cored and chopped
 - 1 cup chopped suet
 - 2 pounds ground venison
 - 2 teaspoons salt
 - 2 teaspoons cinnamon
 - 2 teaspoons ginger
 - 1 teaspoon cloves
 - 1 teaspoon nutmeg
 - 1/2 teaspoon all spice
1. Place the cider, raisins, currants, apples, and suet in a large, heavy kettle; cover and simmer for 2 hours.
2. Stir in remaining ingredients, and simmer uncovered for 2 hours, stirring occasionally. Use as a pie filling.

Indian Pickle

- 4 pounds green tomatoes
 - 4 pounds ripe tomatoes, peeled
 - 3 medium onions, peeled
 - 3 sweet red peppers, seeded
 - 3 green peppers, seeded
 - 1 large cucumber
 - 7 cups chopped celery 2-3 cup salt
 - 3 pints vinegar
 - 3 pounds brown sugar
 - 1 teaspoon dry mustard
 - 1 teaspoon white pepper
- Chop coarsely all the vegetables. Sprinkle with salt and let stand 12 hours. Drain well, discard liquid and add remaining ingredients. Bring to a boil and simmer slowly about 30 minutes, stirring occasionally. Pour into hot jars, adjust lids. Process in boiling water bath (212) five minutes. Remove jars and complete seals unless glasses are self-sealing type. Makes about 6 pints.

Mohawk Indian Corn

- 1 can whole kernel corn
 - 1 small package black walnuts
 - 1/2 teaspoon black walnut flavoring
 - 2 tablespoons butter
- Empty a can of corn packed in water (not creamed corn) into a pot. Add sufficient water and heat, also adding a small package of black walnuts. Then add about 1/2 teaspoon of black walnut flavoring. Heat with two tablespoons of butter, serve.

Fried Rabbit

- 1-4 lb. rabbit
 - 2 lbs. flour
 - 2 tsp. salt
 - 1 tsp. pepper
 - 1 cup thin cream
 - 1/4 lb. bacon cut in small pieces
- Wash rabbit thoroughly and cut into serving pieces. Mix dry ingredients in paper bag, and put in a few pieces of rabbit at a time, shaking bag until meat is covered with mixture. Brown the rabbit in the bacon fat, arrange the brown bacon pieces around the rabbit, cover and simmer slowly until meat is tender, about one hour. If dry, add cream a little until it is done. Serve with boiled potatoes.



Osage Named IHS Chief of Nursing

Ms. Rosemary Wood, an Osage Indian from Pawhuska, Oklahoma, has been appointed Chief of the Nursing Branch of the Indian Health Service (IHS) by the Director, Dr. Emery A. Johnson. Ms. Wood is the first American Indian to serve in this position.

As Chief of the Nursing Branch, Ms. Wood has overall responsibility for IHS nursing programs. Other major areas of responsibility include nursing policy standards, nurse recruitment, and IHS nursing education programs for American Indians. She also serves as a resource person for Indian tribal governments and organizations or nursing-related matters.

Ms. Wood comes to IHS from the American Indian Nurses Association—an organization that she helped found—where she has served as executive director since 1974. Previous to that, she was a psychiatric nurse specialist at Central State Hospital in Norman, Oklahoma, and held an assistant professorship with the University of Oklahoma School of Nursing.

Ms. Wood began her career in 1963, when she graduated from St. John's Hospital School of Nursing in Tulsa, Oklahoma. After working as a registered nurse for a year, she returned to the University of Oklahoma, which she had attended before transferring to St. John's, and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing in 1967.

Wanrow To Get New Trial

The Washington State Supreme Court decided January 7 to uphold a state appellate court ruling and grant Yvonne Wanrow a new trial.

Wanrow, a Coleville mother of three from Spokane, Wash., was convicted in May of 1973 of second degree murder and first degree assault in a case involving the defense of herself and her children from a known child molester. Since that conviction, she and her defense team have been involved in a number of appeals, court appearances, decisions and reversals.

The 1973 conviction had originally been overturned by the Washington State Court of Appeals, Division 3 in August of 1975, almost three years after the incident. The prosecution appealed this reversal to the State Supreme Court in February, 1976 and all concerned parties had been waiting since then for the court's decision.

The Court's decision, was called a "landmark" win by Wanrow's defense team from the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York.

The Supreme Court upheld the lower court's ruling on the inadmissibility of a tape recording the police made of a Wanrow phone call shortly after the incident.

The reversal was based, additionally, on the ground that the trial judge's instruction to the jury concerning self defense did not "make clear that the defendant's actions are to be judged against her own subjective impressions and not those which a detached jury might determine to be objectively reasonable."

The Court noted that the original trial judge's jury instructions failed to in-



clude the special circumstances of the situation.

"The impression created—that a 5'4" woman with a cast on her leg and using a crutch must, under the law, somehow repel an assault by a 6'2" intoxicated man without employing weapons in her defense... violates (her) right to equal protection of the law."

It is now up to the State of Washington to decide if it wants to prosecute her. One source said the state will prosecute again, but that the prosecution is considering reducing the charges against Wanrow.

The OCR has announced that it will represent Wanrow if the state decides to pursue the case again.



brothers and sisters. For they may be lost on their road home and need our help.

Pray to the Great Spirit to guide us through our lives to seek our goals and horizons... Be not afraid to live or to die...

I am grateful to have the chance to share my—thoughts with you and all.

By: Nicholas Wilson Jr.
WISDOM IS KNOWING LIFE
AND WHAT IT HAS TO OFFER

Beauty—the old man who doctored my eyes

To gaze upon a Rose
Smell the Life as it grows
See the beauty with your eyes closed
But love that beauty with your soul

This is Beauty to me
Even though it's willed and old
I had a chance to see the beauty as it goes
to see, feel, smell, touch and love, then you'll know
This was part of Mother displaying her Love on show

This to me is Beauty
Even though it has gone and died
The beauty should remain inside
Treasure that moment, please don't hide
For the beauty of that Rose shall not be denied

This is Beauty to me
By: Nicholas Wilson Jr.

This little poem is dedicated to all my forefathers who, has made this country what it was. Also to my people to remind them of the Beauty of the life of our forefathers and of our own. From henceforth the Beauty must live on and on. Let nothing deny us of whom we are and why we are.

For Togetherness shall overcome...
Touch me and reach out to our

Touch me and reach out to our

Chemawa School Rebuilt

Chemawa School at Salem, Oregon is the oldest Indian school in the United States—soon to celebrate its centennial—but it is, in at least one way, like an adolescent.

Chemawa is going through a difficult time of transition. The school was started at Forest Grove, Oregon in 1880 when not many people worried about education for Indians. (The nation's first Federal Indian school, Carlisle Institute in Pennsylvania, was started just one year earlier.) In 1885, the school was moved to Salem and in 1886 reached an enrollment of 200 youngsters from the tribes of the Northwest.

Today, Chemawa, once again, has an enrollment of about 200 Indian students from the tribes of the Northwest—down from peak years of more than 1,000.

The school isn't going down hill, however. This spring Northwest Indian leaders culminated a long effort when they came to Washington and convinced Congress, to the tune of \$10 million in construction funds, that Chemawa was needed and was important to the Northwest Indians.

Chemawa will be building totally new facilities to replace the 50 to 70 year old school buildings that are now condemned and empty. Temporary modular units are being used in this transition period.

The new buildings will meet academic, residential and recreational needs for 600 Indian high school students who need the special programs available to them at an Indian boarding school.

Some of the old buildings may be preserved as historic sites. The Oregon Historical Society has intervened to this end and alumni, for sentimental reasons don't want them torn down. Mrs. Jim McKay, wife of the Chemawa Indian Advisory Board Chairman, said of the old buildings, "Our spirits are in the walls."

The McKays attended Chemawa in its heyday in the late 1920s. By that time the school had progressed from the rudimentary training institute which most of the early Indian schools were in their beginning, to a fully accredited high school, with an enrollment of 1,100 in some 70 buildings.

According to a historical brochure put out by the school, the Chemawa athletic teams of this period "had gained renown throughout the whole of the Pacific Coast." They played "such teams as Stanford University, Multnomah College, University of Oregon and Oregon State Colleges."

Jim McKay, who is a Lummi and represents the Western Washington tribes on the Chemawa school board, feels strongly about the value of the school—past and present.

"Many of the former students feel as I do," he said. "If it hadn't been for Chemawa and the other off-reservation schools, Indian people would have achieved much less than they have."

"Those that came to Chemawa in my day appreciated the opportunity to get in. The school was crowded. We had lots of spirit. Many went on to college and to other achievements. We were given incentives here to accomplish many things."

McKay thinks that Chemawa is as needed today as ever. "The public schools don't meet the needs of all our Indian students. Chemawa can provide special programs oriented toward reservation needs and implementation of the Indian Self-Determination Act."

Chemawa has served thousands of the Northwest Indians from Washington, Oregon and Idaho—three and four generations of some families. These tribes have given their active support to the school and lobbied forcefully to get funding for the needed facilities.

In the 1950s and 60s Chemawa provided special programs for Navajo students when that reservation failed to enter its students. It also has served thousands of Alaskan students from small villages with no education programs beyond the sixth grade.

Both of these groups now have local schools to meet their needs, so the new Chemawa is expected to enter its second century as a school for the Indian students of the Northwest—Washington, Oregon, Idaho and some from Montana.

At the Appropriations hearings this spring when the Northwest Indians testified on behalf of the school, the student body president said, "We students know Chemawa is run down and old, but it is the only place we have left to go to school to get an education."

Chemata is old, and it has become run down, but it is going to be rebuilt, and somehow the spirits in the walls—the spirits of Chemawa alumni who made the rebuilding possible—will continue to be on the campus.

BOOK REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW by Dorothy Gemmill
Title: Indian Games and Crafts
Author and Illustrator: Robert Hofstede
Publisher: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 165 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016
Price: \$5.75

tations in the event it is not possible to obtain native materials, are given.

You will be able to find a game suitable for any climate, age, size of group, or location.

Two examples are:
Toss Ball: A ball is made with an attached leather thong. The player lays on his/her back with shoulders against a starting line. He throws the ball backwards over the shoulder. The winner is the one whose ball goes the farthest.

Kick Stick: A large circle is drawn. Two players compete at a time. The winner kicks a stick completely around the circle in the shortest period of time without violating any of the rules.

AdaDeer Joins Faculty

Ada Deer, former chairman of the Menominee Restoration Committee, is joining the faculty on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Deer will teach a course on native American affairs next year. The university said that as a member of the School of Social Work, she will help recruit native American faculty members and develop a curriculum for the native American studies program.



Winds of the Universe

I form lacy clouds that scuttle across the midnight sky.
I dance with sunbeams, play hopscotch with the oceans' waves,
Move currents across the boundless seas.

Mingle with the comet's fiery trails, and chase the—lighting to and fro—
I join in the falling raindrops of summer storm.

I drift lazily with the snow flakes—brushing the cheeks—of young lovers unaware.

I listen to the cry of the wild geese in their flight and I weep at the fall of sparrows.

The angels the Star and rejoiced with the angels at the birth of the King.
Where am I from?
Where do I go?
I am the Winds of the Universe.
—By Ruby Stone Burns