AGOWIIDIWINAN (BRINGING THINGS TOGETHER): A REFLECTION ON THE 1836 AGOODIIWIN (TREATY)

FLETCHER

LIVING WITH TREATIES, 2026

= Apakosigan.

= Sagitandawe.

= Makatebinessi.

= Miskomenemengwa.

= Tekamasimon.

= Pitasige.

= Wisagisi.

= Shawanakoang.

= Menisiswewinini.

= Jagwagane.

= Skogimaa.

= Shagon.

= Pebamitabi.

= Makadewindigo.

= Metiweiyandag

= Mawaso.

= Nabanegijig.

= Kisiswabe.

= Mishattagon.

= Onse.

= Shabwewechkan

Grand Traverse.

= Echkwegonebi.

= Shaabwasang.

= Mikinak.

= Akowiso.

= Nibakoang.

= Omisinachko

Mamistique River.

= Makonsiwaian.

= Kinonje.

= Paichigwewitang.

= Makhnikij

= Aenimi.

= Wabinessi

ANISHINAABE POLITICAL GOALS AND PHILOSOPHIES

There were Seven Original Clans, and for each clan there was given a place and a function to serve for the people:

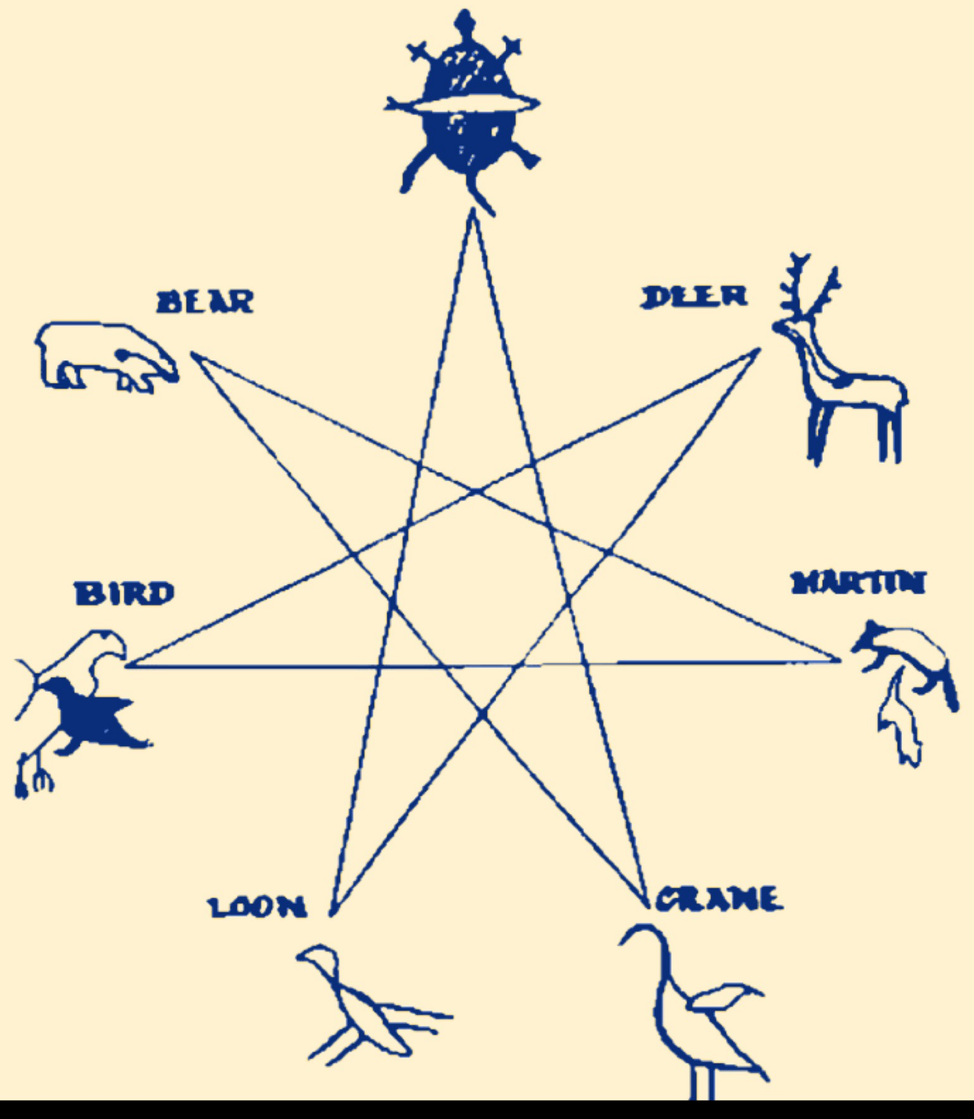
AU-JI-JAWK (Crane)	Chieftainship
MAHNG (Loon)	Chieftainship
GIGOON (Fish)	Philosophers and mediators
MA-KWA (Bear)	Guardians and healers
WA-BI-ZHA-SHI (Marten)	Warriors, hunters, providers
WA-WASH-KESH-SHI (Deer)	Dancers, singers, peaceful people
BA-NAIS (Bird)	Spiritualists, pursuers of knowledge

THE **DOODEM** GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IS REPRESENTED IN THE TREATY

THE **MAZANIGAN** IS A MANIFESTATION OF A **DEBWEWINAAG**

ANISHINAABEWAKI GIVES LIFE AND WE ARE HERE TO SERVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH **MINO-BIMAADIZIWIN**

Relationship of the Seven Clans



THE PROBLEM WITH THE DEFAULT INTERPRETIVE RULES

HISTORICAL SOURCES CITED BY THE COURTS **EXCLUDE** ANISHINAABE INTERPRETATIONS — IN OTHER WORDS, **ANISHINAABE PHILOSOPHIES** ARE EXCLUDED BECAUSE THEY ARE NON-COGNIZABLE BY **AMERICAN COURTS.**

THE **MOST "AUTHORITATIVE" HISTORICAL SOURCES** IN COURT:

* TREATY TEXT
* TREATY JOURNAL
* SCHOOLCRAFT, CASS, SENATORS, FEDERAL SUPERINTENDENTS & COMMISSIONERS
* THE "REPRESENTATIVES" OF ANISHINAABEG

DEAD HAND INTERPRETATION

ARTHUR DUHAMEL (left to right), Eleesha Pastor and Waunetta Dominic defended the 1836 Treaty of Washington and denied Indian gill netting was destroying the Great Lakes fishery. (NEWS photo by Dave Pitt)

INITIATION OF TREATY RIGHTS FIGHTS BY EXCLUDED INTERESTS

DEROGATION OF THE DUTY OF PROTECTION BY THE UNITED STATES

"AMERICA! CELEBRATE OUR 200 ANNIVERSARY HONOR A TREATY"

ARTHUR DUHAMEL carries sign "America! Celebrate our 200th Anniversary, Honor a treaty," as he and others demonstrate outside court house.
(R-E photo by Dann Perszyk)

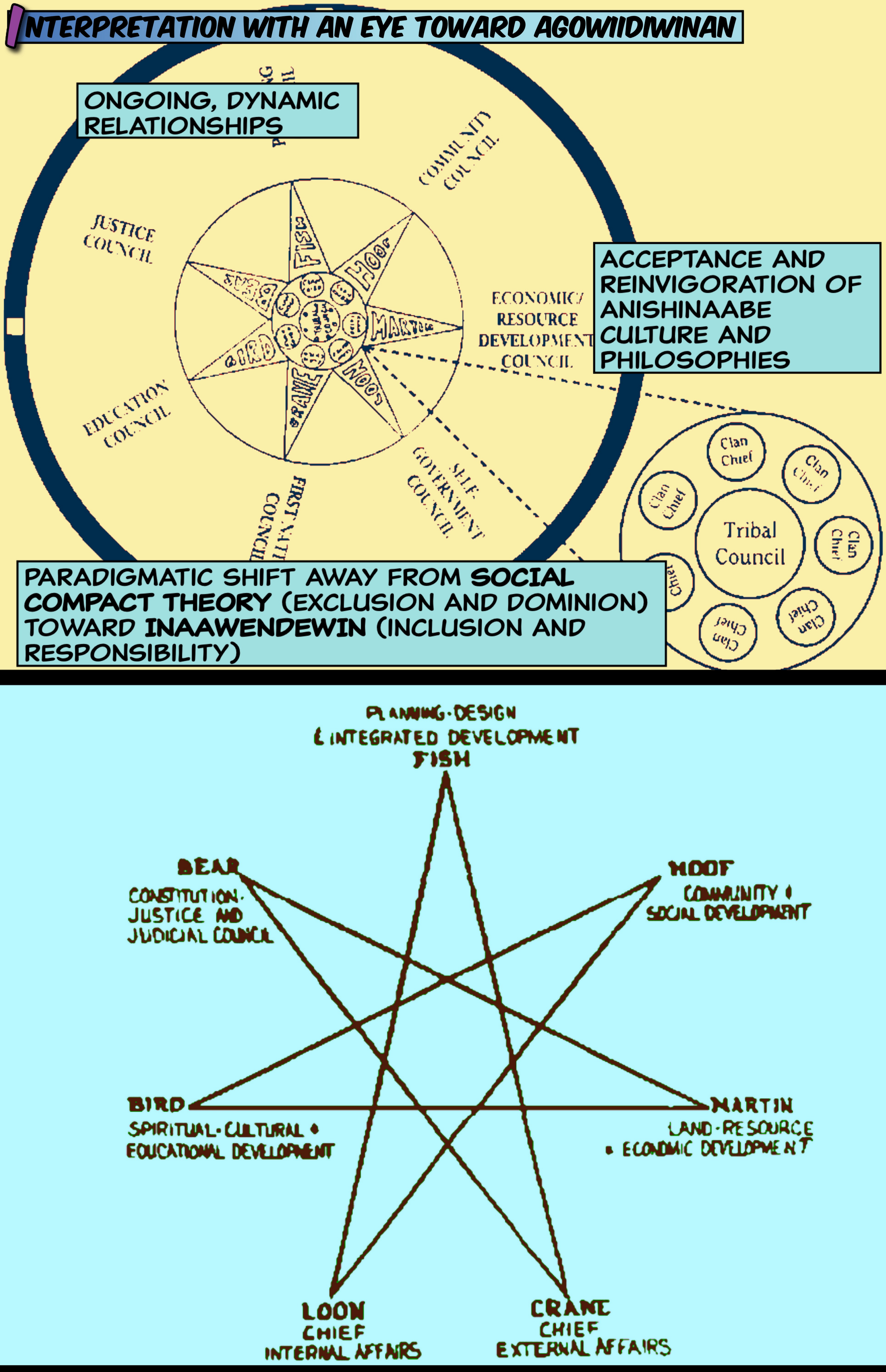
Most strigent Federal Laws exist in all the land against inciting riot and against fomenting revolt, no matter, now we see in and around North Western Lower PennInsula of Michigan, very many signs and posters as "SAVE A FISH, SPEAR AN INDIAN" and "SAVE A FISH, NET AN INDIAN" ta'int funny, Chomoke

O.G. TURTLE TALK, GRAND RAPIDS INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL

INTERPRETATION WITH AN EYE TOWARD AGOWIIDIWINAN

ONGOING, DYNAMIC RELATIONSHIPS

ACCEPTANCE AND REINVIGORATION OF ANISHINAABE CULTURE AND PHILOSOPHIES



PARADIGMATIC SHIFT AWAY FROM **SOCIAL COMPACT THEORY** (EXCLUSION AND DOMINION) TOWARD **INAAWENDEWIN** (INCLUSION AND RESPONSIBILITY)

A NEW WAY OF THINKING ABOUT TREATY LITIGATION

CONSIDER THE OBLIGATION OF CANADIAN COURTS TO HEAR **ORAL HISTORIES** OF **INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

LITIGATING **TREATY RIGHTS** IN **TRIBAL COURTS**

FORGET LITIGATION: **RENEGOTIATE THE TREATIES**

SEEK JUDGES WITH **SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTISE:** INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION PERHAPS?

ARTHUR LeBLANC, tribal chairman of the Bay Mills Indian Community, and Kathryn Tierney, attorney for Bay Mills, defended Indian treaty rights and told the congressional committee that fishing is a way of life for the Ottawas and Chippewas. (NEWS photo by Dave Pitt)

INTEREST CONVERGENCE -- THE CUTTING EDGE OF C.R.T.

Reasons People Will Not Like Living On An Indian Reservation

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians Tribe started the fight in United States Federal Court to establish most of Emmet County and a significant part of Charlevoix County as its Indian Reservation. If the Tribe succeeds, the character, culture, and way of life now enjoyed here will drastically change—for the worse.

As of now, the Tribe is not claiming legal title to land owned by non-Indians. But here are just some reasons why the quality of life and sense of tranquility) currently enjoyed by non-Indians won't continue if a court rules they are living on an Indian reservation.

1. Property Values Drop. Given the many attractive options in northern Michigan, why would anyone build a new home or buy an existing home on an Indian Reservation? Buyers can go elsewhere. Property values will fall.

2. Property Tax Revenue Drops. At the same time as property values fall, the Tribe and its members can assert that their property is exempt from local or state taxation—just as happened in the Upper Peninsula with members of the Keweenaw Bay Tribe, who no longer pay taxes. Schools and other public services will suffer and d

3. Residents Lose Protections. Re
communities, resort associations, golf

6. Michigan Law Not Applicable. State and local law does not apply to the behavior and activities of the Tribe or its members. Our police will have no authority over the Tribe or its members. This condition leads to social instability, jurisdictional nightmares, and potential chaos.

7. Tribal Control of Development. The Tribe will directly control non-Indian businesses and development through its power to control federal environmental permits regarding air quality, water quality, water usage, water discharge, wetlands, etc. Nothing significant in this area will happen without Tribe control. New investment by non-Indian businesses will be dead.

8. Tribal Laws Apply. Non-Indian businesses, and even public institutions such as schools and hospitals, can be dragged into Tribal Court for perceived violations of Tribal laws. For example, if your business employs a Tribal member (even without knowing he or she is a Tribal member), that member can make a claim in Tribal Court for violation of Tribal employment and discrimination laws. What a mess. What a nightmare.

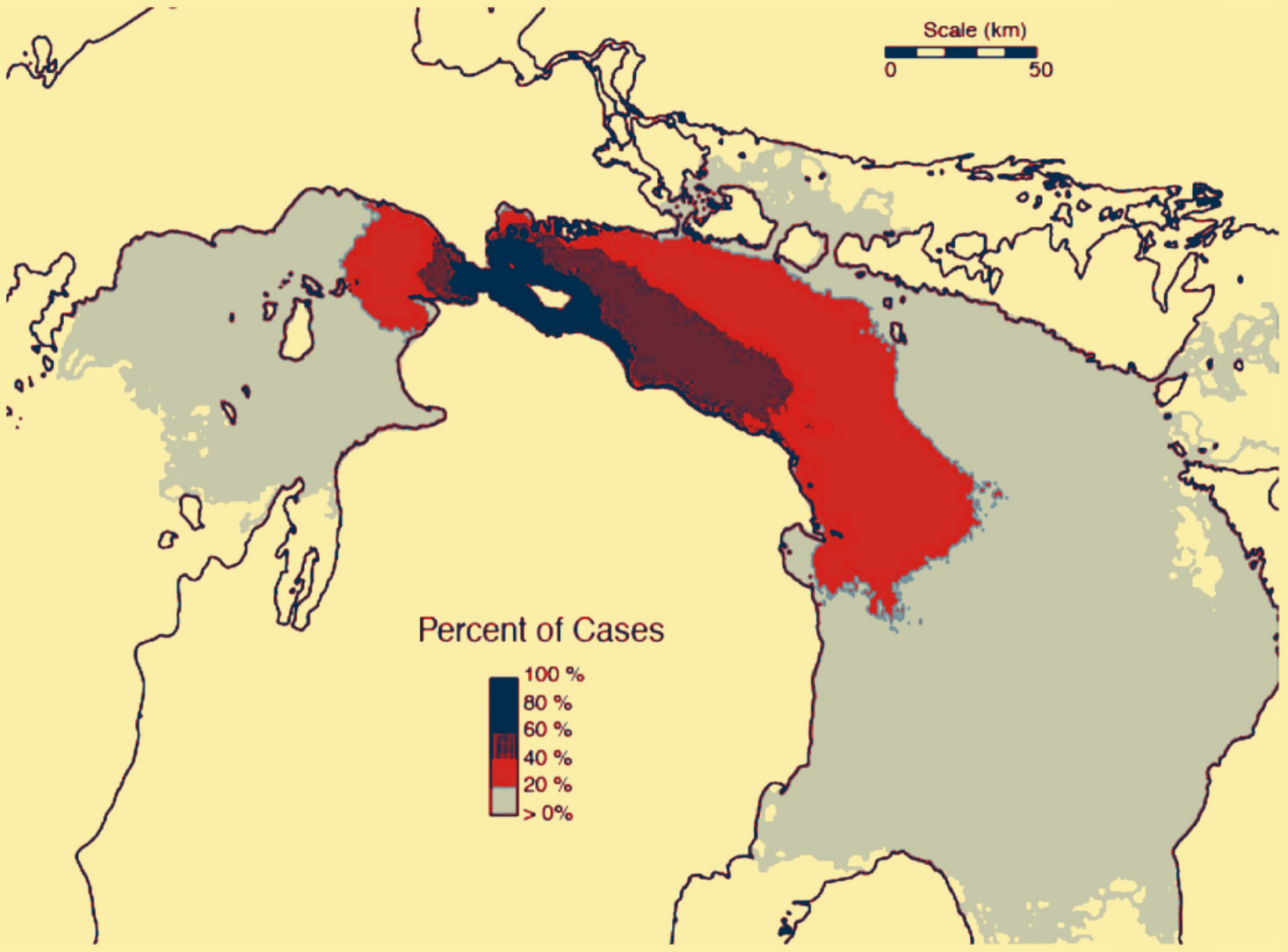
9 Business Values Drop. Non-Indian business values will
e to compete with Tribe or
ses that don't pay taxes and are
state and local regulations,
and the like. If your business

THE SAME BIGOTS THAT FOUGHT LITTLE T'S RESERVATION BOUNDARIES CASE ALSO WORRY ABOUT THE LINE 5 APOCALYPSE FACING LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE HURON

Line 5 Pipeline

In our Summer 2016 Newsletter, we posted the University of Michigan's modeling of the impacted area if a spill from the Enbridge Line 5 were to occur in the Straits. We are printing it again in this Newsletter to continue to point out the potential significant impact a spill from this line would have on our area. As reported in 2016, a state task force was formed in 2014 to conduct an independent risk analysis respectively, for Enbridge Line 5.

However, on June 20, 2017, the Michigan DEQ terminated the contract of Det Norske Veritas, Inc. (DNV GL), the firm preparing a risk analysis report in the Line 5 pipeline below the Straits of Mackinac. DNV GL violated the conflict of interest provisions by doing work for Enbridge. The contract was terminated prior to the draft report being delivered to the state's project team.



University of Michigan model shows potential reach of oil spill in the Straits of Mackinac under different scenarios.

This will likely delay the full study by at least six months (if not more) as the State of Michigan seeks to identify and contract with a new risk analysis consulting firm. In the meantime, the state plans to issue the separate alternative analysis prepared by consultant Dynamic Risk Assessment Systems. The findings on the alternative analysis will be presented to the public on July
5885 Holt Road, Holt, Michigan, 48842. The state will
sessions on the report: July 24 in the Lansing and Traverse City areas, and July 25 in St. Ignace.

EMMETT COUNTY LAKESHORE ASSN. NEWSLETTER 2016, 2017

ALSO, FK YOU DYKEMA GOSSETT**

THE GITIMI SHINOB QUESTIONNAIRE

Name:

What book are you currently reading?

What are the last four books you read?

What is the last book with an Indian author you read?

What books about Indians are on your nightstand?

Name four Indians (one for each direction) you would invite to dinner:

When and where do you like to read about Indians?

What would you talk about?

What kind of books do you hate?

Name a book you purchased at Birchbark Books:

Iron Eyes Cody or Irene Bedard?

Carlos Castaneda or Jamake Highwater?

Jim Jarmusch or Taika Waititi?

Sherman Alexie or the 1491s?

What is your greatest fear?

What are you reading next?

Are there any Indians in it?

What book did you read as a child you realized as an adult was full of Indian-hating and so you can't enjoy it with your kids?

What book did you read as a child you loved but you realizes as an adult just isn't very good?

Do you like to wrestle?

Frybread or Spam?

What is your spirit animal?

What's your favorite book no one has ever heard of and you're secretly proud you know about even if you haven't even read it, like Luke Skywalker's sacred Jedi texts?

Oxford comma – for or against?

SNIPPETS OF MICHIGAN INDIAN TREATY NEWS

INDIAN DEFENSE LEAGUE, 1960

NEWS FLASHES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS:

1. U.S. District Attorney Wendell L. Miles finally refused to aid Coming Thunder (Colonel W. Bush) in his fight for hunting rights based on treaty recognized land claim of Michigan Pottawatomies. Tom-Pee-Saw, Indian Defense League, Utes, 6 Nations and Chief Johnson also report that Department of Justice is forbiding the U.S. Attorneys to defend Indians as they are obligated to do under Section 175 of Title 25, U.S. Code. The excuse is always the same, "that section is not mandatory." Somebody asked,"What good does it do for Congress to pass laws that at any time somebody can declare "not mandatory"? NOW what happens?

Romney 'Makes Peace' With Michigan Indians

BATTLE CREEK INQUIRIER, 1964

LANSING (UPI) — The 1964 centennial year of the final Indian Peace Treaty in Michigan found Gov. George Romney "smoking a peace pipe" yesterday.

Romney was presented with the ceremonial peace pipe and welcomed as an honorary member of the Saginaw-Chippewa Tribe of Isabella County as he kicked off a new war on Indian poverty and insanitation.

Romney named a special Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs to work with a legislative interim committee of the State House of Representatives.

The commission will have the job of promoting greater interest and public awareness in preserving the culture and heritage of Michigan Indians.

"Attention will also be given to economic and social conditions existing in the Indian communities of the state," Romney said.

Herman Cameron, president of the Bay Mills Indian Community near Brimley, has been named as chairman of the commission.

He has served with the Indian section of the U.S. Department of the interior.

Dr. Lewis Beeson, executive secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission, will act as secretary of the Commission on Indian Affairs.

Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan in the Indian Dry Belt

FARGO FORUM, 1915

Odanah, Wis., Dec. 22.—The question whether nearly all of northern Wisconsin and a large portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan is included in the Indian treaty territory has been submitted to Washington by anti-saloon men with the purpose of obtaining complete prohibition as was done recently in northern Minnesota.

The question whether northern Wisconsin is affected by the Chippewa Indian treaty of 1854 is now being considered by the department of justice. Delta county, Michigan, and a large part of the upper peninsula is said to be included in the dry limits fixed by the Indian treaties.

MAY MAKE IT DRY

Old Indian Treaty Believed to Affect Upper Peninsula.

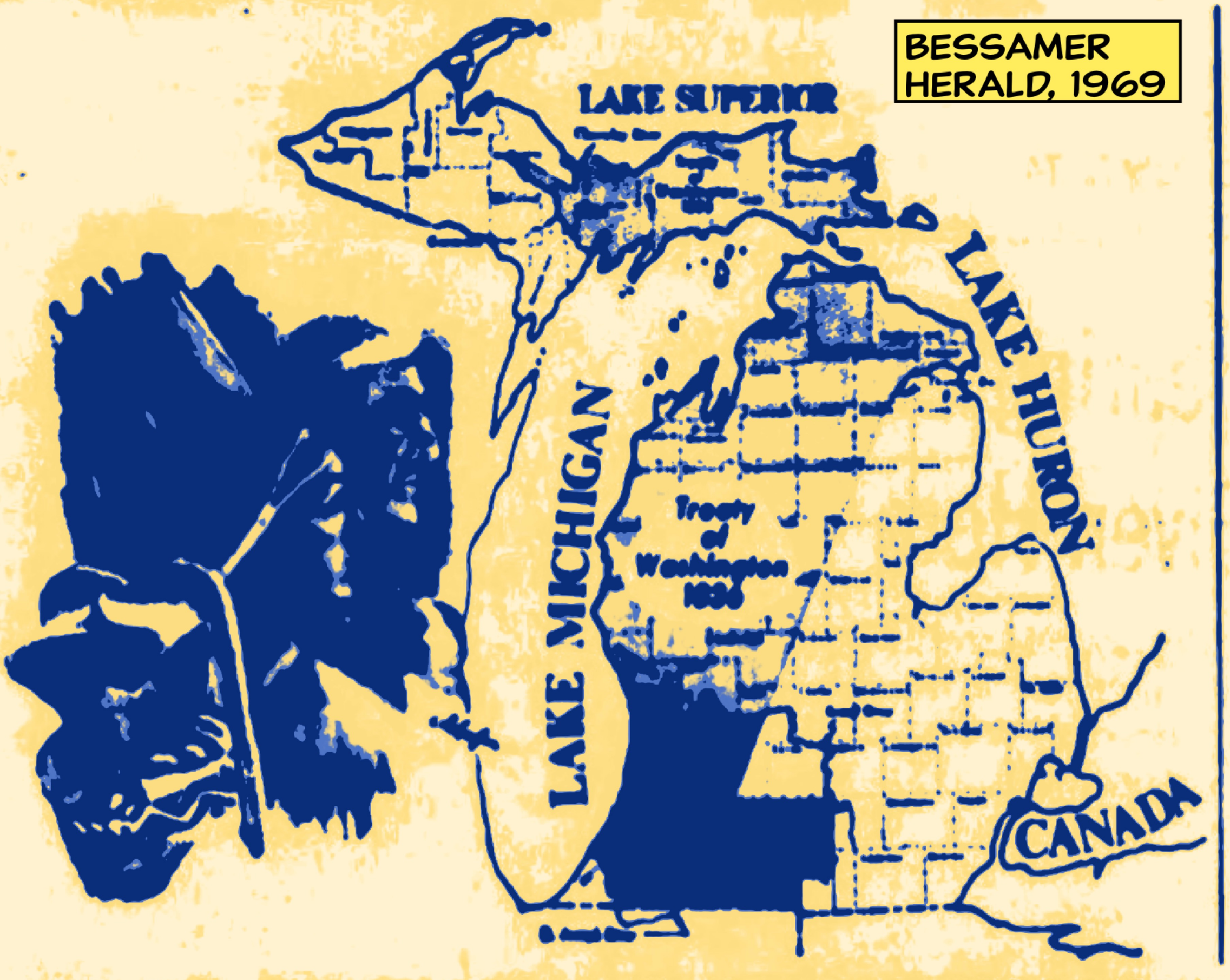
LEAGUE GETS ACTIVE

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS, 1910

Anti-Saloon People Seek

Old Treaties Are Basis for Awards To Indians, WSU Prof. Explains

BESSAMER HERALD, 1969



Half of the State was ceded in the treaties on which today's Indians based their claims for additional payment.

Michigan Indians to Hit Up Uncle Sam for Some Wampum

LANSING (AP) — Michigan's Indians are going to hit Uncle Sam for some wampum.

They want the federal government to pay up money due from land treaty agreements made more than 100 years ago, according to Dr. Lewis H. Beeson, secretary

purporting to show which lands in Michigan were occupied by the various tribes before the white men took over.

Dr. Beeson said it would not be easy to prove that certain tribes occupied specific [illegible] Michigan.

NILES DAILY STAR, 1954

PETOSKEY NEWS, 1955

EDITORIAL

How Long Is Forever?

For the second time in recent years, Michigan Indians have cited early treaties giving them hunting and fishing rights only to have the courts toss the cases out.

Latest took place the other day at Sault Ste. Marie when four Chippewas were fined $20 and $6.85 costs each for shining deer.

All claimed they were given the right by an early treaty to hunt and fish at any time in any method they desired—and they were given the right. But the Great White Father has now decreed that Indians, who vote, serve in the armed forces, pay taxes, observe all civil and criminal law the same as whites must also observe the same conservation laws as the whites.

This was also ruled last year in southern Michigan.

The treaty did give the tribes hunting and fishing rights forever. But the status of the American Indian has greatly changed and he is today a citizen with as much rights as other citizens—but not more.

However, as far as we can determine, the early treaty was never rescinded. But somewhere along the line, when we don't know, these hunting and fishing rights were lost. It does seem that if the courts won't recognize these rights, the Bar Association should make an effort to get them off the books.

Maybe then we'd know how long "forever" really is. Apparently the idea in 1855 is quite different from our ideas of 1955, because forever in a white man's court didn't last a century.

SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE, 1931

WILL TEST OLD INDIAN TREATY

The Tribune's Special Service.

PERU, Ind., May 13.—While state game wardens look on, Joseph Mongosa, age 20, Miami Indian, will shoot fish in the Wabash river today. His arrest will follow and the charge against him will be filed in federal court.

This unusual procedure was decided upon Tuesday when the case against Peter Mongosa, 22, charged with the same offense, was dismissed.

INDIANS WILL HONOR PROCTOR

Elkhartan, National Head of Eagles, to be Named Chief.

By Associated Press.

FISHING: A WAY OF LIFE

MASINAIGAN [GLIFWC], 1986

Each night at 6:30, the Bay Mills Tribal Office opens up for the Triple 7 Club black jack casino and lounge.

The Ojibewa Market, once tribally owned and operated is now leased to a private individual.

BAY MILLS

(continued from page 1)

Teeple explains, that the Bay Mills conservation court enforces the U.S. vs. Michigan fishing case which has been a major battle over the years. In 1979 the Fox Decision affirmed the rights of the tribes to fish free of state regulations. Since this decision, there have been negotiations for the allocation of the fishery. In March 1985 an agreement went into effect, with the opposition of Bay Mills. Since this agreement, there was a certain amount of dollars, a trust fund was supposedly set up says Teeple, so the tribes could use the interest and numerous other programs set up. However, he indicates that it has been over a year since the agreement, and Bay Mills has seen very little of anything coming out of this agreement. 11,500 square miles of water was lost in the agreement, which was over 2/3 of the tribes ceded waters.

Grand Travers filed a case saying that 1/3 of the money that was negotiated through the agreements should go directly to the tribes. Bay Mills and Sault Ste. Marie are saying that the Management Authority should be the governing body handling the funds. Bay Mills is at a standstill now, waiting for the case to be heard.

Another case in court for the tribe is the gambling case. The federal government is trying to shut down the black jack casino located on the reservation. This case is not only in federal court, but in congress also.

In the summer of 1975, the casino employed 78 people. Since this time, the Sault Ste. Marie tribe opened a casino and Bay Mills lost a substantial part of their business to them. The profits from the casino just barely meet the payroll. It is a touch situation now for Bay Mills.

ONSERVATION COURT

Bay Mills tribal court clerk is Armella Parker, Administrative Magistrate. The types of cases handled in tribal court include: divorce, misdemeanor, juvenile, criminal, motor vehicle, civil cases and possession.

In 1975 the court was established and operated under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). In March, 1976, the court was operating under the Bay Mills tribal code.

Judges are elected every two years. The current judge, Laurel Keenan, is a Bay Mills tribal member. The court is operating with one judge and two clerks at the present time.

The case load is approximatel 200-25 cases each year. Cou is held when the need arises.

The magistrate is als elected for a two year term The magistrate holds ar raignments which have to d with motor vehicles and th criminal division.

The court handles approx imately 20-25 citations pe month depending upon th season and number o fishermen. Court is held tw times a month if possible. A wide range of cases are handl ed in conservation court, som of those include: closed water license fines and variou miscellaneous fines.

It Was Easy to 'Buy' Michigan From Indians, Old Treaty Shows

By BUD JAEGER

The Ottawa and Chippewa Indians roaming the virgin forests Michigan more than a century ago were expert woodsmen and craf hunters—unexcelled at making their living in the wilds.

But when it came to doing business around a conference table, th were as naive and simple as children.

Buying the greater portion of the state of Michigan from them was like taking candy from a baby.

MUSKEGON CHRONICLE, 1940

6/INR

MAY 6 1980

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

news release

For Release April 22, 1980

Wilson 202/343-3171

AMENDED FEDERAL REGULATIONS PUBLISHED TO GOVERN OFF-RESERVATION TREATY FISHING IN MICHIGAN

Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus announced today that amended interim regulations governing off-reservation treaty fishing rights by Michigan tribes in the waters of Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron and connecting waters will be published in the Federal Register this week.

The regulations will be effective immediately upon publicatio

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, 1980

MASINAIGAN, 1986

GLIFWC wardens are stationed at the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, and the Lac Vieux Desert reservation, all in Michigan. Pictured above, front row: Donald Carrick, Bay Mills; Duane Parish, Bay Mills; Lt. Richard Semasky, Keweenaw Bay; Donald Shalifoe, Keweenaw Bay; Duane Mesegan, Keweenaw Bay. Back row: Clay Rumph, Lac Vieux Desert; Richard Hall, Lac Vieux Desert; James Rasanen, Keweenaw Bay; and Patrick LaPointe, Keweenaw Bay. (Photo by Amoose)

Two Indian Chiefs Will Attend Women's Centennial Exposition To Be Held Here Nov. 11 to 16

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS, 1935

10 THE HERALD-PRESS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1936.

FAMOUS POTTOWATOMIE INDIAN TRIBE IS RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING

ONLY REMNANT OF POKAGON'S BAND REMAINS

Time Has Cut Heavily Into Ranks of Chief's Followers

BY DUANE DE LOACH

Down the road, they told us, we would find the Chief of the Pottowatomies. We found him, Andrew Rapp, 73, swinging a pickaxe into the hard clay of a WPA road project.

The place was a curving Van Buren county road which circles around Rush Lake, pioneer Indian camp site northwest of Hartford.

So this was what had become of the once Noble Red Man?

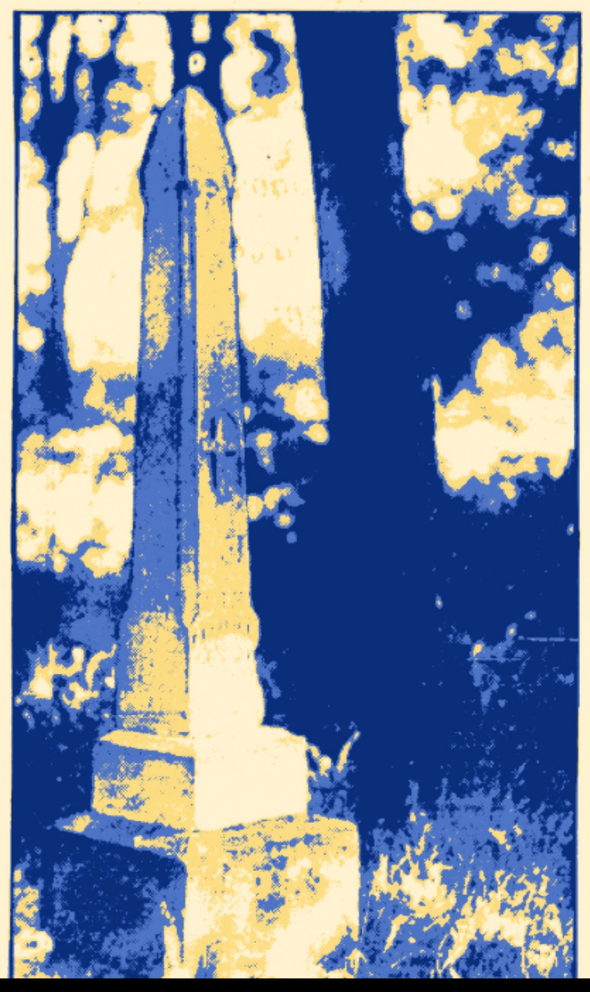
Obliging, Andrew Rapp levelled off the bank on which he had been working, and stepped up beside our car. Erect and strong-featured, this tribal chieftain of some 250 Pottowatomi souls in the remaining Michigan band belied his years.

He was swarthy, a few gray whiskers sprouting on his chin, and just wrinkled enough to look like the Indian on a buffalo nickel. He smiled a greeting

ST. JOSEPH HERALD-PRESS, 1936

Chief Simon Pokagon . . . . . Where He Sleeps . . . . . Today's Chief

This picture of the late Chief Simon Pokagon is one of the few in existence



blood descendant of the original Chief Pokagon, and his great-grandson, by

STRUGGLE HARD TO KEEP TRIBE IDENTITY ALIVE

History Woven With Stirring Events Traced to Them

tary. Rumor had it that the Pottowatomies spirited his body away somewhere else.

Father Joos later wrote an official statement and published it, denying there was any truth in the rumor.

Monument To His Wife

Pokagon's grave can be seen today in the little churchyard on a low bluff which overlooks Rush Lake to the north. It is just to the right of an obelisk-shaped limestone shaft, decorated beneath the tall pines which shroud the old part of the cemetery in a funeral shadow.

The simple stone, about five feet high, was erected by Pokagon to honor his second wife, Angeline. The worn lettering can be faintly read thus:

"Angeline, wife of Simon Pokagon died December 12, 1871. Age 39 years old."

Perhaps this reading is faulty. The across it, is growing a pine tree some buffeted by the winds and snows some 60 years and the words are dim

Above Simon's grave, and ha across it, is growing a pine three sev eight or 10 inches thick. Their so Will Pokagon, is buried there, too.

Whites Buried There

A number of whites are buried the Rush Lake cemetery, as well Indians. Former State Representati Patrick H. Kelly was one of the He was an uncle of Edward Finley Hartford. He also has a brother an a son buried there. It was used by

Good News in Michigan

An agreement on fishing rights may help halt the spread of anti-Indian sentiment there.

On March 28, 1985, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Don Hodel announced that a long-standing dispute over fishing in the Great Lakes had been settled by agreement between more than 15 parties. The settlement in *U.S. et al. v. State of Michigan et al.* came shortly before the suit, initiated by the federal government on behalf of the Bay Mills Chippewa in 1973, was scheduled to go to trial, on April 22.

In announcing the settlement, Hodel said, "The historic agreement will preserve the valuable fishery resource of the lakes, while at the same time protect[ing] Michigan's multi-million-dollar sports industry and permit[ting] the exercise of treaty fishing rights guaranteed to the Indian tribes." Signatories to the agreement included the Department of the Interior, the State of Michigan, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa/Chippewa Indi-

lengthy opinion stating that the tribes had the right to fish in Michigan waters because of a treaty signed in 1836, the year before Michigan became a state. Fox's order guaranteed Indians their fishing rights as well as the right to use traditional fishing methods, including gill nets. Fox's order was modified somewhat by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, and appealed by the state in 1981 to the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused to hear the case.

In the fall of 1983, the three tribes mentioned above filed a motion to allocate fishery resources between themselves and the state. It was that motion which was scheduled for trial on April 22. Since the motion's filing, a number of sportsfishing organizations and individually named state-licensed commercial fishermen sought to intervene as defendants. The court had allowed those petitioners to participate in the case as amici curiae.

to oversee implementation. A Joint Enforcement Committee, with representatives from each tribe, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and the BIA, will coordinate fisheries law enforcement responsibilities among the parties, pursue the development of uniform methods of marking and identifying commercial fishing gear, and exchange information on enforcement and prosecution efforts among the parties.

A Technical Fisheries Review Committee, with representatives from the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and the Great Lakes Fishery Laboratory of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, will issue annual reports on the status of fish stocks in treaty waters; make recommendations to resource managers on harvest levels and limits; make recommendations as to the need for assessment efforts of particular stocks or waters; and monitor the assessment efforts of the parties.

The Information and Education Committee, with representatives from each tribe, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and the BIA, will "undertake to educate and inform the public"

INDIAN TRUTH, 1985

DETROIT FREE PRESS, 2007

OUTDOORS
WITH ERIC SHARP

History, law back Indian fishing agreement

ERIC SHARP

A lot of people have expressed outrage over the number of walleyes that a consent agreement would let Indians take by spearing and netting in dozens of lakes in the northwestern Lower Peninsula and eastern UP, the area covered by a treaty signed between the U.S. government and the Chippewa tribes in 1836.

Those dissenters fail to understand some key points, the first being that the treaty clearly reserved to the Indians their right to hunt and fish on what we would now consider state land and waters, and that it's as valid today as it was 171 years ago.

Some people argue that Indians who exercise their treaty rights should be required to use only the fishing and hunting gear available in 1836. But the treaty doesn't say that, and if you read histories of northern Michigan in the 1830s, when Sault Ste. Marie was a much bigger town than Detroit, you'll realize that the Indians already had a fairly substantial commercial net fishery going to supply the needs of their tribesmen and the white settlers.

People who ask why the state didn't go to court against the Indians apparently have missed the fact that virtually every such suit since the 1970s has ended up in a federal court, where it was decided in favor of the Indians. They don't know that in 1969, a federal judge ruled that even though they may not be the direct descendants of the Indians who lived in the treaty area in 1836, the Indians who live there now have inherited the rights of their predecessors.

State lakes affected by treaty

A sampling of the estimated walleye population and Indian and state-licensed angler allowances for lakes in Michigan. For a compete list of lakes, go to michigan.gov/dnr, click on Proposed 2007 Inland Consent Decree and go to Page 94.

	Lake	Walleye (est.)	Indian licenses	State licenses
1	Houghton	59,297	5,930	14,824
2	Mullett	49,740	4,974	12,435
3	Burt	42,032	4,203	10,508
4	Muskegon	37,890	3,789	9,472
5	Manistique	10,346	1,186	2,964
6	S. Manistique	7,898	789	1,974
7	Hodenpyl	5,061	506	1,265
8	Cadillac	3,923	392	980
9	Margrethe	2,488	249	622
10	Pentwater	1,678	84	503
11	Manistee	1,227	61	368

Source: michigan.gov/dnr

MARTHA THIERRY/Detroit Free Press

Wisconsin and Minnesota decided to go the court route, and both lost.

Michael Lutz, a staff attorney for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, said that the ruling resulted in reduced bag limits for anglers in some lakes to insure that Indians are allowed their allotted share.

The tribes in Wisconsin are generally allowed 50 percent of the estimated adult walleye population in treaty area lakes.

"They normally don't come close to 50%, although in some lakes they do," Lutz said. "The solution is that everybody has to follow the law, whether you like it or not."

Indians in Minnesota and Wisconsin also can use gill nets, which are not allowed under the Michigan agreement, and can sell their catch commercially, although Lutz said that the commercial aspect is small in his state, with most walleyes being sold "to the Indian casinos for their fish fries."

Michigan isn't likely to see anything like that, said Kelley Smith, chief of the Michigan DNR fisheries division.

"The tribes agreed to a 10% share of the estimated adult walleye population," he said. "But the first year that will start out at 6%, go to 8% the next and then reach 10%." In lakes smaller than 1,000 acres, the tribes will be limited to a 5% share.

Since the DNR sets a maximum harvest of 35% of the adult walleyes for most lakes, that leaves 25% for state-licensed anglers, and since those anglers rarely or never come close to the 35% level in any lake, Smith thinks that there should be plenty of fish for everyone.

The treaty clearly says that the Indians retain their traditional hunting and fishing rights until the land "is needed for settlement."

That wasn't a problem in 1836 because most of the state was considered a howling wilderness where the few white people who ventured beyond the handful of towns were mostly fur trappers. Later, when the Indians had been reduced to a tiny fraction of their original numbers and the state government wanted to take complete control of its territory, "settlement" was interpreted pretty much to mean wherever the state decided to impose its control.

State courts, not surprisingly, accepted that definition, but federal courts eventually said that land and waters that were not privatized and were lying undeveloped in state parks and forests weren't "settled."

So like it or not, non-Indian anglers and hunters are going to have to learn to live with the consent agreement.

And although there will undoubtedly be a few speed bumps along the road to concordance, we'll eventually learn there's room on this highway for everyone on both sides of the law.

Contact **ERIC SHARP** *at 313-222-2511 or esharp@freepress.com*

CLAIM FORGOTTEN BENEFITS

Indians Cash In on Treaties

BY JIM SCHUTZE
Free Press Staff Writer

With the Jondreau Indian fishing-rights victory still fresh in their memories, Michigan Indians are taking a closed look at every one of the 389 treatres which their ancestors signed with the white man—including one which has inspired a lawsuit claiming the University of Michigan owes Michigan Indians a free education from preschool to graduate school.

Anyone who thinks Indian treaties are humorous anachronisms should take another look: The Indians aren't smiling.

At least one authority on Michigan Indian history thinks the Indians may only have scratched the surface in their hunt for broken promises and unpaid debts.

For example, an 1836 treaty provided a trust fund of $150,000 for half-breeds. The man who discovers what happened to that fund may also discover a mother lode for people of partial Indian descent.

THE DEMAND for trust funds which would provide free cradle-to-the-Ph.D. education for the state's Indians was made in a suit filed in Washtenaw County Circuit Court last month. The suit follows close on the heels of the landmark Jondreau decision in which the Michigan Supreme Court ruled that a treaty is a treaty and that Michigan Indians cannot, therefore, be denied their right to unlimited fishing in Michigan.

Please turn to Page 12A, Col. 1

DETROIT FREE PRESS, 1971

DETROIT FREE PRESS, 1964

How Tricky Treaties Stole the Indians' Land

In this fourth article in a series on Michigan Indians, Free Press Staff Writer Don Myers examines the treaties that took millions of acres of land away from the red men — treaties that promised annuities the Indians are still waiting for 100 years later.

BY DON MYERS
Free Press Staff Writer

Tricky treaties did more than rum and rifles to rob Michigan's Indians of their land long ago.

Under pacts made with the government, the ancestors of today's Indians were left with little more than their moccasin strings.

• • •

MODERN red men are trying to recoup a little by going to the Great White Father —that's the Indian Claims Commission in Washington. Although the present U.S. government has given every indication its conscience is kicking up, the political grip on the dollar bills due the Indians is still pretty firm.

About 1.2 cents an acre was paid in 1807 for nearly eight million acres in southeast Michigan. The area now includes Detroit, among other things, and if a price tag could be put on the city, it would be astronomical.

The White Man's Tricks

Here is a short and simplified account of the tricky treaties whereby the white conquerors got the Michigan mainland:

In 1795, after General "Mad" Anthony Wayne had whipped all the Indians in sight, he called the chiefs of a dozen tribes together in Greenville, Ohio. He kept them there a couple of months—a little bit hungry and a little bit drunk most of the time —and then they signed a treaty.

treaties may have intended to treat the Indians fairly, but more often than not their recommendations and promises were altered by a Congress less concerned with the needs of the aborigines than the demands of would-be settlers and land speculators.

"In almost every instance, the government failed to live up to its obligations."

• • •

IN 1946, the Federal government set up the Indian Claims Commission. This three-man body is charged with judging Indian claims and determining what compensation, if any, the descendants of the treaty-signers should get.

In January of this year, U.S. Indian Commissioner Philleo Nash said 20 per cent of the claims had been settled and $95 million paid.

Help from 3 Sides

Claims by Michigan Indians, all of them unsettled, are being handled principally by three groups.

The 5,000-member Northern Michigan Ottawa Association wants payment for more than 25,000 square miles of land given up in five treaties concluded between 1807 and 1836.

The Potawatomis of Indiana and Michigan, Inc., is seeking money for land and settlement for annuities promised by the Federal government in 13 treaties made between 1795 and 1833.

The Saginaw Band of Chippewas claims an interest from a series of treaties written between 1795 and 1864.

Paper work on pressing these claims is incredibly complex. Law firms in New York and Washington, and some lawyers in Michigan, specialize in handling Indian claims.

To make a claim, the Indians must organize, with a tribal constitution and by-laws; make up rolls tracing ancestry to Indians who signed or were known to be covered by specific treaties; contract with lawyers in an agreement signed by every

U.S. got real deal

Old Saginaw City was the site of a historic accord between whites and Chippewa Indians that turned over their ancestral lands for settlement.

SCOTT DAVIS
■ THE SAGINAW NEWS

As real estate deals go, it was a jaw-dropper.

On the one hand, Michigan Territorial Gov. Lewis Cass secured for white settlers a 6 million-acre tract, stretching from Kalamazoo to White Rock to Alpena, leading to the creation of the Saginaw Valley as we now know it.

On the other, the Chippewa Indians in 1819 got $3,000, trade goods and a $1,000 payment annually "forever."

Lewis Cass

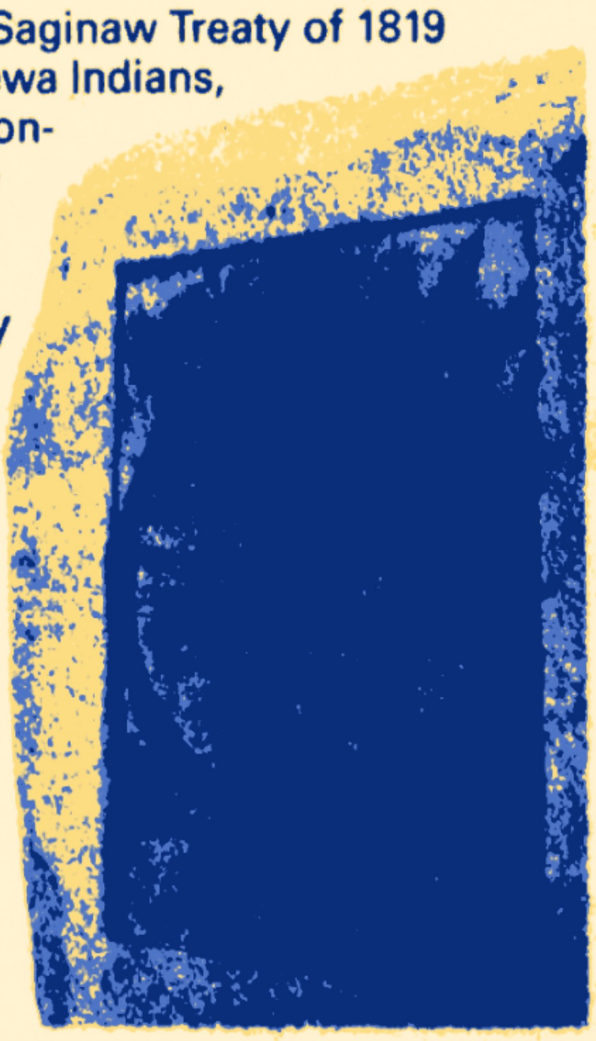
Counting the annual stipend — paid only until the late 1860s — the U.S. government got the land at less than a penny an acre.

Jeremy W. Kilar, a professor of Michigan history at Delta College, pointed out the Saginaw Treaty of 1819 was no fly-by-night real estate scam, but a deal negotiated over two weeks.

"I wouldn't see (Cass) as unfair with the Indians at all," Kilar said. "He's forceful, he's firm with the Indians."

An article in the September/October issue of "Michigan History" describes the treaty and

PLEASE SEE **TREATY — BACK PAGE** ▸



Michigan Territorial Gov. Lewis Cass negotiated the Saginaw Treaty of 1819 with the Chippewa Indians, ceding a 6 million-acre tract to the U.S. government. Saginaw history leaders will dedicate a new site across from The Stable at 300 S. Hamilton for the 87-year-old monument marking the approximate site of the treaty signing. Jill M. Coe, local history and genealogy collection coordinator at Hoyt Public Library, holds a copy of the Saginaw Treaty of 1819.

THE SAGINAW NEWS FILE

—Grand Rapids Press Photographer.

SEEK INDIAN HUNTING, FISHING 'RIGHTS' — An Allegan county father and son, descendants of the Pottawatomie Indian tribe, are among Indians of that area seeking to establish rights for free hunting and fishing, which they contend were guaranteed the Pottawatomie and other tribes by old United States government treaties. Displaying photostatic copies of Indian treaties are, Colonel W. Bush, left, and his father, Silas Bush, both of Wayland R1. The father is councilman for the Huron-Pottawatomie band in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS, 1957

Workers Speed Industry

Indian treaty returns to Michigan

Document to be displayed in Grand Rapids

ASSOCIATED PRESS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — A treaty that called for the relocation of American Indians from the Grand River Valley to land in two counties to the north will go on display at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum beginning Saturday.

The exhibition of the 1855 Treaty of Detroit — so named despite not being signed by the area's tribal chiefs until July 31, 1856 — will open with Indian drums and songs, as well as a feast. Ottawa and Chippewa elders from around the state will gather on the banks of the Grand River to commemorate its signing.

The historic, handwritten document will be displayed through Aug. 27 before being returned to the National Archives in Washington.

"This is where our village was, right here," said Ron Yob, indicating the sweep of lawn in front of the presidential museum.

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS, 2010

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ron Yob is the great-great-great-great-grandson of a tribal chief who signed the treaty in 1856. He says his tribe's village was in the same location as the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum.

PETOSKEY NEWS-REVIEW, 2017

Chairwoman: Tribe wants to protect own, not control others

Editor's note: The News-Review's editorial board invited Regina Gasco-Bentley, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians tribal chairwoman, to submit a guest commentary explaining what the tribe seeks in a lawsuit it filed against the State of Michigan.

Gasco-Bentley

Our tribe, the Waganakising Odawak, or Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, has endured monumental struggles to remain in our homeland and maintain our culture and traditions.

Odawa, or Ottawa, means "trader," and the skill and fortitude of our ancestors as hunters and trappers supported the fur trade from the 1600s-1800s, which could not have existed without us. But, as our labors enriched the companies, we were put

our reservation, consisting of 11 townships, and Garden and High islands in what is now Emmet and Charlevoix counties.

But, after surviving the fur trading debt and threat of removal, we faced even greater challenges in the aftermath of the 1855 treaty. We lost titles to our land in the decades following the treaty, and throughout the 20th century the federal boarding school system and the state social services structure decimated our families.

These injuries are not long-ago stories from history books. Many of our living elders and deceased parents were co- y sent to faraway

looking for a foster care placement. It took Rita 50 years to find her baby sister.

Sadly, the vice chairperson's family history is not unique. Our tribal judge's mother was taken from her family as a small child, and she eventually ended up as a child servant to a family in Indiana. So many of our families have similar tragic stories. And yet we have endured, and many who were taken away have found their way home.

We cannot eradicate our past, but we, as a tribe, can give hope to our children to feel safe and secure in our ancestral homeland. In addition to bringing clarity to other issues, our lawsuit in federal court goes to the heart of the tribe's ability to have exclusive jurisdiction over our children so that the

Attorney: Tribe seeks to reshape governance of region

Editor's note: The News-Review's editorial board invited attorney Lance Boldrey to submit a guest commentary explaining his clients' position on a lawsuit filed by the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians against the State of Michigan, seeking affirmation of tribal reservation land in Emmet and Charlevoix counties. Boldrey represents concerned groups known as the Emmet County Lakeshore Association and the Protection of Rights Alliance. The alliance was formed in 2016 to provide a means for citizens and businesses to defend against the impacts of the tribe's lawsuit.

Boldrey

Born and raised in Petoskey, I am an Emmet County homeowner. As counsel to Governor Engler, I oversaw Michigan's relationship with Indian tribes and successfully managed the resolution of numerous intergovernmental issues. As an Indian law

Northern Michigan "Indian Country," its reservation, without any limitation. The tribe asked the court to "forever bar" anyone from asserting jurisdiction over the tribe and its members or "interfering with" its rights and those of its members to be "free of state law and regulation."

When the Emmet County Lakeshore Association, a 46-year-old community organization, sought to join the case to protect local interests, the tribe fought against ECLA's participation.

If the tribe wins, local zoning, building codes, business regulations, and nuisance laws

While tribal power over non-Indians would not be absolute, federal courts have upheld tribal power to regulate environmental permitting, to require tribal licenses (and pay tribal taxes) to sell liquor, and to regulate "through taxation, licensing, or other means, the activities of nonmembers who enter into consensual relationships with" tribal members. This means someone selling a product to or entering into a contract with a tribal member could find themselves in tribal court — even if they had no idea the other party was a tribal member.

All of these issues are well known to the tribe and its lawyers and experts, who have been preparing this lawsuit for many years. That the tribe is not acknowl-

DETROIT FREE PRESS, 2002

Tribe loses in bid to affirm Up North as its land

Keith Matheny
Detroit Free Press
USA TODAY NETWORK

"Up North" is not one massive Native American reservation, the U.S. Supreme Court has affirmed.

The high court on Monday denied the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians' request to take up whether an 1855 treaty between the U.S. government and the tribe granted a 337-square-mile area of northwest Lower Michigan along Lake Michigan as tribal reservation land – an area from northern Charlevoix to the Straits of Mackinac that includes iconic Up North destinations such as Petoskey, Harbor Springs and Cross Village.

The Supreme Court's rejection of the tribe's writ of certiorari, following justices' conference on the case Friday, lets stand a federal appellate court ruling that the treaty did not create Michigan's largest American Indian reservation.

The case had the potential to transform life in the northern Lower Peninsula – and the notion isn't as far-fetched as it might sound. The Supreme Court, in a 5-4 ruling in 2020, ruled that almost half of the state of Oklahoma is Native American reservation land, because Congress never reversed its status as tribal land when Oklahoma became a state in 1907.

The Little Traverse Bay Bands sued the state of Michigan in federal court in 2015, asserting that the 1855 Treaty of Detroit between Ottawa and Chippewa Indians and the U.S. government affirmed northwest Lower Michigan along Lake Michigan as reservation land.

It's an issue, the lawsuit claimed, because Michigan has "refused to recognize the tribe's reservation in a number of ways that threaten the tribe's autonomy and sovereignty, and that violate the 1855 treaty." The lawsuit cited examples, including:

- Michigan asserting jurisdiction over Indian child welfare matters on reservation lands, in violation of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act.
- Tribal members living in some townships that the tribe asserts are part of its reservation not being exempted from state income taxes, contrary to federal

A curvy portion of the "Tunnel of Trees" on M-119 highway along the Lake Michigan shoreline north of Harbor Springs is in the 337-square-mile area claimed by the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians.
KYLE STOPCZYNSKI/GETTY IMAGES

to work in cooperation with federal, state and local governments as honorable stewards of this sacred land and water."

According to the Little Traverse Bay Bands' lawsuit, European settlers first contacted their tribe in what became northern Michigan in 1615. "Odawa Indians occupied the territory the next 250 years," the complaint states.

By the 1830s, the U.S. government's Indian policy focused on securing treaties in which Indians handed over their historic lands, removing Indians from those lands, and encouraging non-Indian settlement, the tribe's lawsuit states. During this era, federal Indian agents pressured the Odawa to cede their lands and relocate to unfamiliar western locations.

and U.S. negotiator Henry Schoolcraft that the United States would not enforce the five-year limit and the bands could remain on their reservation beyond the five-year sunset," the tribe's lawsuit complaint states. "The Odawa understood Schoolcraft's assurances to mean that they would, in fact, never be removed from the reserved land in Michigan."

By 1854, the U.S. had shifted its Indian policy to focus on the creation of reservations. In the 1855 Treaty of Detroit, "the United States intended to secure permanent communities and homes for the bands and to insulate their communities from non-Indian settlers and simplify the government's planned 'civilization' of Indians," the Little Traverse Bay Bands' lawsuit complaint states.

Michigan's First People

Why Michigan Indians Grow Militant

Broken Treaties, Broken Shanties, White Scorn

BY JULIE MORRIS and EDWARD SHANAHAN
Free Press Staff Writers

PESHAWBESTOWN — Dressed in jeans, cowboy boots and dark glasses, Ted Holappa carries his six-foot-two frame with a frontier swagger.

Stuck in his straw hat is a white eagle feather. His uncle gave it to him. Folklore says it will keep him safe.

Holappa is one of Michigan's Indians who has assumed an activist role in attempting to help his people.

Holappa has some Finnish blood in him as do most Indians from the Keeweenaw Bay area in the western Upper Peninsula. "But I'm an Indian," he says firmly.

FOR THREE MONTHS, Holappa, a 25-year-old Chippewa, has been crossing the state talking to Indians on the reservation and off, listening to their grievances.

"I'm Ted Holappa from L'Anse," he explains in a low-key voice when he enters an Indian home. "I'm with the Civil Rights Commission. You

No one is sure how many Indians live in Michigan because no one has ever counted them. Probably between 13,000 and 20,000. Of those, 1,000 to 2,000 live on four terribly poor, desolate Indian reservations.

Many live in small rural communities such as Northport, Petoskey, Brutus, Watersmeet and Elk Rapids. Between 3,000 and 5,000 are believed living in the Detroit area.

Shanahan

Morris

The reservations are scattered across the Upper Peninsula except for one, at Mt. Pleasant, mid-state. The three in the UP are at Bay Mills, west of Sault Ste. Marie; Hannahville, near Escanaba in the central region; and L'Anse, far to the west.

At a time when minorities are struggling against the burden of discrimination, some of Michigan's first people are beginning to assert their own cultural identity. Their slogan: Indian Power.

Free Press Staff Writers Julie Morris and Edward Shanahan spent two weeks visiting the reservations and communities, talking to the people and their leaders. This is the first of their four-part report.

DETROIT FREE PRESS, 1970

RYAN BENTLEY/NEWS-REVIEW

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians tribal chairman Frank Ettawageshik signs a document commemorating a new consent decree which clarifies the hunting and fishing rights retained by five of Michigan's Indian tribes in the Treaty of 1836.

agreement.
· "Here we a
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PETOSKEY NEWS-REVIEW, 2007

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SEE TREATY PAGE A9

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS, 1982

• Sunday, May 9

Press photo by FRED BARNES

Interior Secretary James Watt uses map to explain zone plan for settling fishing dispute.

INDIANS OWN IT.

Title to the Upper Michigan Peninsula in Dispute.

DETROIT, Mich., March 28.—If H. F. Chipman's conclusions are borne out by more minute investigation and sustained by the courts every acre of land in the Michigan peninsula west of Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac to the Montreal and Menominee rivers, and from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan and the straits, inclusive of city and village lots, will be handed over to their rightful owners, the de-
sc Chippewa Indian na-
ti Superior region. Mr.
C hat his investigations
have convinced him that no cession of

ANN ARBOR REGISTER, 1893

Are State's Indians Entitled to C

Some Historians Say 16.8 Cents an Acre Paid to Tribes in 1836 Was Fair Price

Editor's note: This is the second of two articles dealing with Michigan's Indians, who are asking compensation for land purchased from the Ottawas and Chippewas in 1836. The tribes have filed a claim against the United States government for $15 million, charging the original purchase price was unfair.

By William H. Bowles.

Are the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan entitled to additional compensation for land ceded to the United States in a series of 19th century treaties?

Before the United States court of claims is the Indian request for a settlement on the price paid them for land obtained by the federal government under the treaties.

Pressed by the Northern Michigan Ottawa association, the legal action seeks to renegotiate the price paid for the land. Under the treaty of 1836, the Ottawas and Chippewas were paid 16.8 cents an acre. At the same time, they contend the federal government was selling land for $1.25 an acre to white settlers.

They are asking the difference and have set $15 million as the figure they believe to be a just settlement of their claims.

Question Is Disputed.

Over the years there has been a dispute on the question of Indian settlements.

For instance, in the "History of the City of Grand Rapids" by Albert Baxter, published in 1891, is this passage:

"These sentimentalists, who be held in Washington, D. C.] and are expected to take about a year before a decision is reached.

How did the Indians come to Michigan to occupy these lands and where did they come from?

One widely-held theory is that the Indians are of Asiatic origin and that they reached the North American continent thousands of years ago via the Bering strait.

Under this theory, the Indians used the natural waterways to make their way from the northwest into the interior of the continent.

From this migration developed the several so called "nations" of Indians. The nations had no formal organization as the term is understood today. They consisted of various tribes with a language similarity.

Algonquins Most Powerful.

The Algonquins were one of the largest and most powerful groups of Indians and among the Algonquin tribes were the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatomies who settled in Michigan.

The country settled by the Algonquin tribes was a huge slice of the North American continent. They ranged, according to one expert, from Labrador to the Rockies and from Hudson bay to the Cumberland River.

When the game and fish of a certain area gave out, the tribes moved to another place, sometimes engaging in bitter wars to defeat and wipe out other Indians living in the area they wished to take over.

The Chippewas apparently

After the defeat of the Indian forces by Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne in the battle of the Fallen Timbers near Toledo, the treaty of Greenville (Ohio) was signed in 1795. Among the tribes signing the treaty were the Ottawas, the Chippewas and the Potawatomis.

Under this treaty, six-mile-square areas around trading centers (including Detroit) were ceded to the United States. The generous terms of the treaty recognized Indian claims to land north of the Ohio, south of the Great lakes and east of the Mississippi.

Hunting Rights Granted.

The treaty also said that the Indians "shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the United States without hindrance or molestation as long as they demean themselves peaceably and offer no injury to the people of the U. S."

This treaty was followed by a series of agreements in the next 60 years with the new nation, as the pressure of settlers, hungry for land and homesites, advanced west.

In 1807, the treaty of Detroit opened Indian lands in southeastern Michigan.

INDIAN TRAILS—These are some of
came to Michigan. Leading from the e
marked 1. It joined with the Shore trail,
and Ontario. The Montreal trail, 3, br
Lawrence valley area. The Chippewas
and Green Bay trail, 4. Indians travele
Straits over the Saginaw and Mackina
ids area over the Grand river trail, 6. Th
was traveled by the Pottawattomies, wh
travel between Detroit, Chicago and th

west Michigan to the federal government in the treaty of

this provision forced Cass to drop the removal proposal.

In 1821, The Potawatomis

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GRAND RAPIDS PRESS, 1959

Sudbury

CBC, 2026

Copy of 206-year-old treaty returned to reservation outside Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Bay Mills Indian Community now holds one of two known copies of historic 1820 Treaty of Sault Ste. Marie

Alex Flood · CBC News · Posted: Mar 07, 2026 6:00 AM EST | Last Updated: March 7

Listen to this article
Estimated 4 minutes

Council members with the Bay Mills Indian Community are presented with an original copy of the 1820 Treaty of Sault Ste. Marie. (Supplied by Bay Mills Indian Community)

It's been a memorable few days for a small reservation just outside Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Council members with the Bay Mills Indian Community were presented with an original copy of the 1820 Treaty of Sault Ste. Marie during a surprise moment at their meeting last week.

The document survived eight generations and was gifted in late February by Dwight Bucko Teeple, a descendant to one of the original signatories of the 206-year-old treaty: Chief Waishkey.

INDIANS SEEK REDRESS.

U. S. Not Living Up to Michigan Treaties, A. Shananquet Says.

Albert Shananquet, a full-blooded Ottawa Indian from Long Point, Mich., has been in Washington two weeks seeking legislation in Congress having for its object the adjustment of claims against the government by the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Michigan. Shananquet asserts that in 1795 the government entered into a treary

WASHINGTON POST, 1919

SAGINAW NEWS, 2024

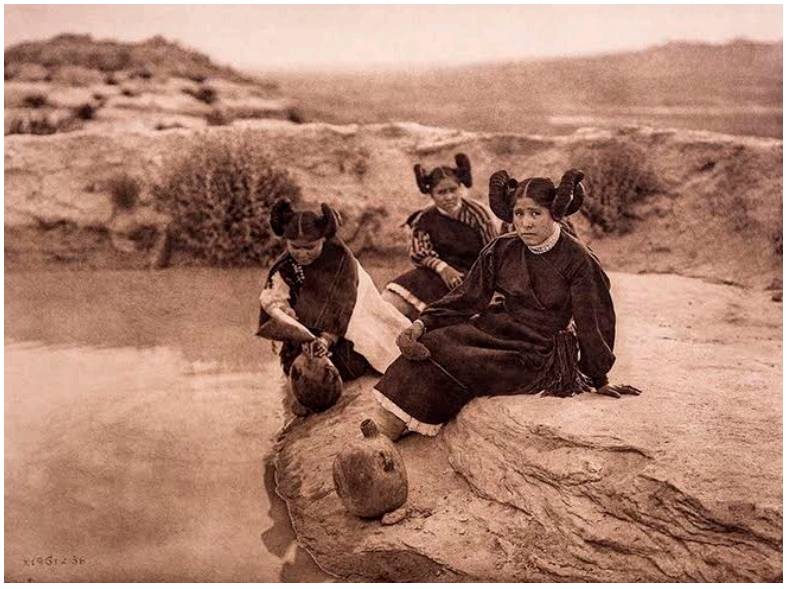
EYE TOWARD EDUCATION

Fletcher also wants all-but-guaranteed admission and free tuition for Native students at the University of Michigan.

"Sort of the original asset base of the University of Michigan derives from the 1817 Treaty of Fort Meigs, and the treaty requires whoever takes up this mantle to educate Indian people," he said, suggesting even with the Michigan Indian Tuition Waiver since 1976, U-M isn't doing enough.

INDIAN LAW CAPTION CONTEST

THIS WEEK'S CONTEST



". . . . . ."

THE FINALISTS

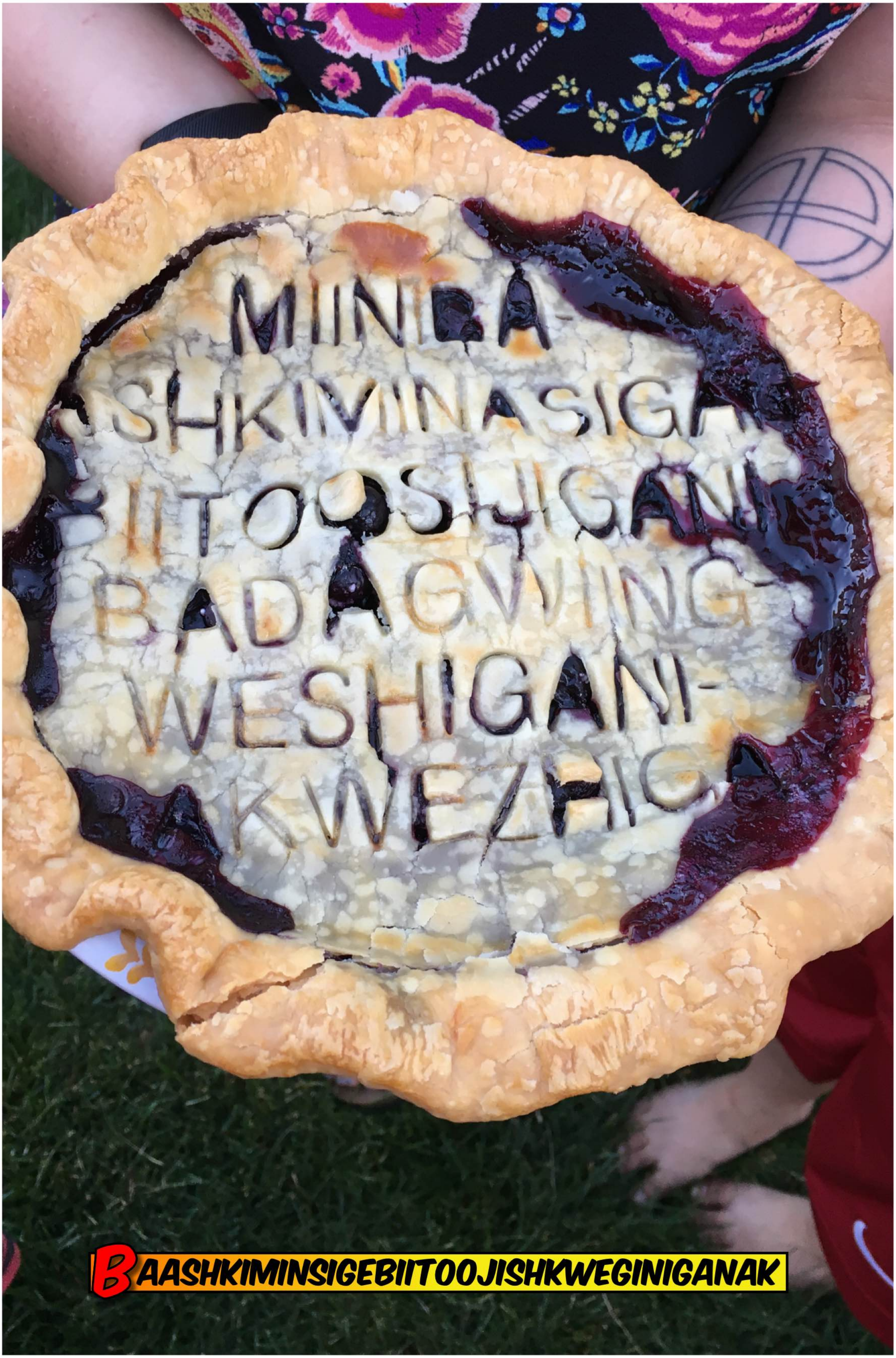
"Sand sand sand sand."
Hewlett McFather, Ann Arbor, MI

"You sure no one peed upstream?"
Archenemy Wei, Harbor Springs, MI

"Everything's so sepia."
Eamon Gajunma, Wayland, MI

THE WINNING CAPTION

"Hold up, I dropped my phone."
Nealon Swinge, Feast Lansing, MI



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