

...d town urging Dic, C...
 ...ess and safety — is being done
 ...a \$975 grant from the National
 ...owment for the Arts.
 "They tell us it's the smallest grant
 they've ever awarded," Tinchler said
 with a chuckle. All of the funds are
 for supplies and material. Mike and
 Teresa are unpaid volunteers.
 Tinchler became involved, said Ter-
 esa, because they needed an art direc-
 tor for the application.
 "And, because he's my favorite art-
 ...
 "They asked,
 "liked," Gallagher went on.
 "were really neat, I liked them and,
 picked this one."
 Tinchler, who says he's done several
 other murals on the North Shore of
 his native Chicago, hopes to do more
 around Green Bay.
 "We've done a stage backdrop for
 the Blue Whale Coffee Shop and will
 do one on the wall of the food co-op
 on Main Street," he said.

Call Menominee Ruling Total Victory

WASHINGTON (AP) — An opinion by a U.S. Court of Claims judge here this week that the government violated its trust when federal supervision of the Menominee Indian tribe was terminated in 1962 was described Friday as "a complete victory for the Indians" by their attorney.

Angelo Ladarola of the Justice Department, said the opinion by Judge Louis Spector was the first time that a judge has ruled on damages caused by termination of federal control over an Indian tribe. The tribe has returned to reservation status.

Purcell Powless, chairman of the Menominee tribe, said this morning he was not aware of the court decision, but said, "that's good news."

Powless said the ruling indi-
 cates the courts finally are recognizing the trust responsibilities of the federal government. He said many other similar cases are pending in the courts, also dating back several years.

The current case has been in the Court of Claims since 1967, and it will be at least two more years before there is a final judgment on the claims.

The Justice Department is expected to appeal Spector's opinion to the full Court of Claims.

Spector will now consider eight specific claims for damages, including one for \$31 million, based on restrictions placed on the harvest of timber at the time of termination.

Spector found that the sawmill on the reservation needed many improvements when it was turned over to the tribe and that the government took contradictory positions about the amount of responsibility to be given to the Menominees.

While the tribe was expected to operate the sawmill and the forest, he said, the government ordered that the forest should be run on a sustained yield basis.

This reduced the amount of timber that could be harvested and, according to the Menominees, slashed the value of the forest from \$40 million to \$9 million.

Spector ruled that termination was imposed on the Menominees against their will and "little if any effort was made to determine whether or not (the tribal members) were in fact ready to assume management and control of their own property and affairs."

The judge said the Menominees were untrained in government or industrial management.

"This had a disastrous effect upon their assets and their way of life," he said.

The judge said the government's relationship to an Indian tribe is comparable to that of a guardian to a ward or a trustee.

As a result, the government has an obligation to protect the Indians' best interest, he said.

Spector found that public officials in Wisconsin repeatedly objected to the congressional action terminating federal supervision. The policy of termination, which was adopted in the 1950s, was repudiated by President Richard Nixon and Congress in the early 1970s.

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