

VOLUME VII

NUMBER 8

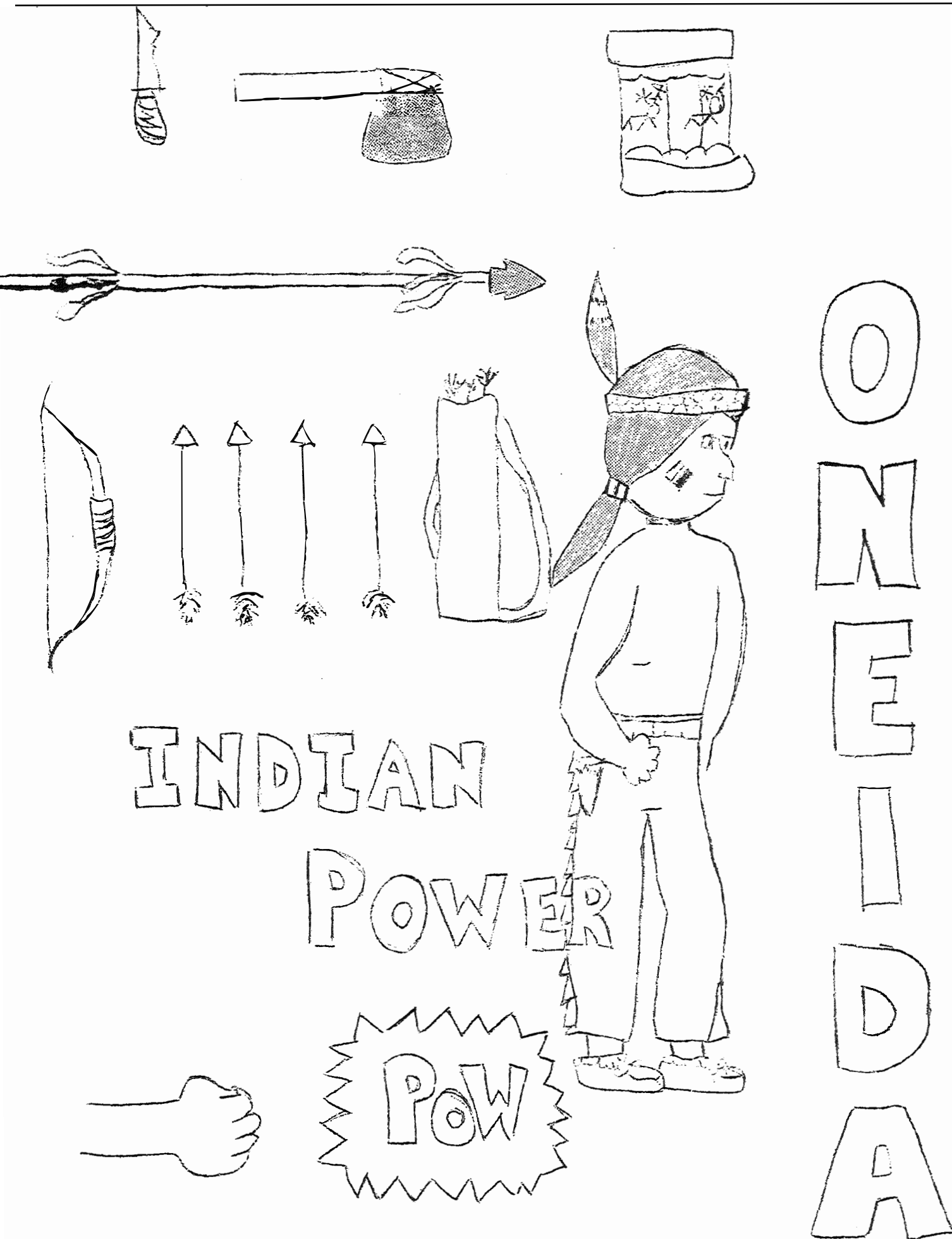
AUGUST 20, 1976

Kali's WISAKS

VOL. VII NO.8

ONEIDA, WISCONSIN 54155

AUGUST 20, 1976



NOTE ON ONEIDA LAND RIGHTS

Contrary to earlier treaty provisions (Buffalo Creek), the Oneida Indian tribal lands were allotted under Section One the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats. L., 388) which is commonly known as the Federal General Indian Allotment Act or the Dawes Act.

Following the passage of the Act of 1887 many people assumed that the Indian problem had finally been solved. For the Oneida it was assumed that it would be the beginning of the end for the tribal-owned reservation. The Act of 1887 provided for the allotment in severalty of remaining treaty held Indian reservation lands to individual tribal members. Congress had assumed that making Indians individual land owners would encourage rapid assimilation into the American culture. That therefore, within a few short years, the tribes would no longer be "domestic dependent nations" but groups of prosperous American farmers. Such was the treatment for many Plains tribes. The Oneida, in 1887, had already been self-supporting industrious honest farmers. In reality, the Allotment Act was another tragic chapter in the history of the Oneidas just as it was for all American Indians. At the time of the 1887 Act's passage, the Indians numbered more than 243,000 (the population had steadily dwindled to 243,000 as the result of smallpox epidemics, TB epidemics, etc.) and in 1887 Indians still owned a total of 137 million treaty reserved acres of land, or about 564 acres per capita. By 1934 the number of Indians had dwindled to approximately 200,000 and the acreage to 47 million or 235 acres per capita. Almost half, or 19 million acres of this land was semi-arid or desert and, for all practical purposes, useless. At the same time more than 50% of the Indians owned no land at all but had become vagabonds in their own homeland, with an annual income for all Indians in the United States which averaged \$48. See U.S., Congressional Record 73rd Congress, 2nd Session Vol. LXXVIII, Part 2 GPO 1934 Page 11726.

The philosophy which dominated the Indian population since early decades of the 20th Century was reflected in a statement made by Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1923: "I believe in making the Indian take his chances just the same as white folks do, don't fool yourself, the Indian makes good when he has the chance." Burke's attitude was all too typical of the rest of the commissioners. The New York Times perceptively summed up the situation prior to 1929 with the observation that the Bureau of Indian Affairs "never quite overcame the frontiersman attitude towards the Indians." That is, The Theory of "Right by Conquest" or 16th Century land piracy of continents.

We are not stating this as a matter of labels but will be leading up to mention of some of the beneficial sections of the 1887 law below.

By the mid-1920's a change in the entire psychology of the BIA became evident. Then Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, asked the Institute for Government Research to study the economic and social conditions of the Indians, which led to the famous Lewis Meriam Report published in 1928, which was a masterpiece of reform propaganda. It exposed in a very scholarly manner the serious flaws in Indian administration. It pointed out the fundamental need for a change in direction in the American Indian policy. It called for the adaption of the existing political and economic programs to the Indian society and culture. This study led to widespread new deal programs and the repeal of Section One of the Allotment Act of 1887 thru enactment of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

Generally, before the 1887 Allotment Act would be applied to the lands of the Indian tribes having treaties with the United States, the president would seek the consent of the Indians but had the power under the first section of the Allotment Act to force the tribes to take allotments in

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severalty whenever in his judgment the lands of the Indian were capable of being utilized for farming purposes, and if he could do so in good faith with the national honor and obligations of the United States. Recent research by the Oneida Indians and the American Indian Policy Review Commission reveal that the consent of the Oneidas was never given for allotments in severalty of their more than 65,400 acre reservation at Green Bay. But that the Act of 1887 was applied to the Oneidas as a result of a letter of request from the Indian Rights Association which had received the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Secretary of the Interior, and President Harrison. We also find that the Allotment Act carried a 25 year tax exemption on each allotment granted individuals. That before the expiration of the 25 year tax exempt period that the State of Wisconsin levied illegal taxes on those allotments and took Oneida lands illegally for failure to pay taxes. The Murphy Land and Investment Company, the Oneida Land Company, and others took Oneida land by illegal methods. Research by the tribe has been instituted into these matters.

NOTE: Supreme Court cases as Choat vs. Trapp (1912) and Bryan vs. Itasca County Minnesota, decided June 14, 1976, have held such state taxation to be illegal.

While it is impossible to detail all these matters in this edition we want to mention the fact that the 1887 Act did contain some beneficial provisos.

The beneficial sections of the Act of 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388) under which the Oneidas were allotted include Section 4, a proviso which is as follows:

25 US Code 334: "Allotments to Indians not residing on reservations. Where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, Act of Congress, or Executive Order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in section 331 for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as provided in sections 348 and 349. And the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior." (Feb. 8, 1887, c. 119, sec. 4, 24 Stat 389.)

A subsequent provision for allotments to Indians entitled to allotment under existing laws making settlement upon lands not otherwise appropriated was set out in the Act of 1891 which appears as Sec. 336, 25 US Code.

"Sec. 336. Allotments to Indians making settlement. Where any Indian entitled to allotment under existing laws, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her and to his or her children in manner as provided by law for allotments to Indians residing upon reservations, and such allotments to Indians on the public domain as herein provided shall be made in such areas as the President may deem proper not to exceed, however, forty acres of irrigable land or eighty acres of non-irrigable agricultural land or one hundred sixty acres of

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non-irrigable grazing land to any one Indians; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto, and patent shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions provided in sections 348 and 349. And the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior." (Feb. 8, 1887, c 119, 24 Stat 388; Feb. 28, 1891, c 383, sec. 4, 26 Stat 795; June 25, 1910, c 431, sec. 17, 36 Stat 860.)

Section 4 of the Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L. 388) as amended by the Act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794) was amended by the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-859).

The 1910 amendment extended the right to allotments into the national forest area. See Sec. 337, Allotments in National Forests: "The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to make allotments within the national forests in conformity with the general allotment laws, to any Indian occupying, living on, or having improvements on land included within any such national forest who is not entitled to an allotment on any existing Indian reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided, or whose reservation was not sufficient to afford an allotment to each member thereof. All applications for allotments under the provisions of this section shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture who shall determine whether the lands applied for are more valuable for agriculture or grazing purposes than for the timber found thereon; and if it be found that the lands applied for are more valuable for agriculture or grazing purposes, then the Secretary of the Interior shall cause allotment to be made as herein provided." (June 25, 1910, c. 431, sec. 31, 36 Stat. 863)

Other existing laws provide for land from public domain for landless Indians. 43 U.S. Code, Public Lands, Section 190 is such an Act.

Sec. 190. "Indians located on public lands; patents. Such Indians as may have been located on public lands, prior to July 4, 1884, or as may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or otherwise, thereafter, so locate may avail themselves of the provisions of the homestead laws as fully and to the same extent as may now be done by citizens of the United States. No fees or commissions shall be charged on account of said entries or proofs. All patents therefore shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus entered for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian by whom such entry shall have been made, or in the case of his decease, of his widow and heirs according to the laws of the State where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period, the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his widow and heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever." July 4, 1884, c. 180, sec. 1, Stat 96. (Emphasis supplied.)

The extension of the original Homestead Laws to Indians under the Act of March 3, 1875 is as follows:

"Sec. 189: Any Indian born in the United States who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and who has abandoned or may hereafter abandon, his tribal relations, shall, on making satisfactory proof of such abandonment, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, be entitled to the benefits of this chapter, except that the provisions of Section 173 of this title shall
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not be held to apply to entries made under this section: Provided however, that the title to lands acquired by any Indian by virtue hereof shall not be subject to alienation or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance or the judgment, decree, or order of any court, and shall be and remain inalienable for a period of five years from the date of the patent issued therefor: Provided, that any such Indian shall be entitled to his distributive share of all annuities, tribal funds, lands, and other property, the same as though he had maintained his tribal relations; and any transfer, alienation, or incumbrance of any interest he may hold or claim by reason of his former tribal relations shall be void." Mar. 3, 1875, c 131, and 15, 18 Stat 420.

Basically, what the Allotment Acts now provide is that any Indian who has not received an Indian Allotment (other than by inheritance) is entitled to take an allotment of public domain or national forest lands (25 USC 334, 337) or on certain surplus Federal lands (25 USC 355).

Persons who wish to apply for these benefits should write to the Ashland Bureau of Indian Affairs for application forms for their Certificate of Entitlement showing their eligibility, or pick them up at the Oneida Tribal Office.

All persons eligible for such benefits should apply for the eligibility papers. These rights have been preserved through the years and are tied in with your individual rights which are protected under United States Constitutional Amendment Five.

See: 8 U.S.C. 1401; and IRA (1934)

These certificates when issued are the first step in acquiring land allotments. If you never locate specific land and establish your claim thereto, the right is not inheritable. If you do file a claim, the land is inheritable upon death of the claimant whether the first trust or second patent has been issued or not.

The ramifications of making application for these certificates are many. For instance, a typical termination clause in the Acts which have terminated tribes under HR-108 (1953) policy provide in part that no Indian, a member of the tribe terminated, shall thereafter be entitled to any benefit under any law or treaty because of their status as Indians.

Where individuals ^{have} outstanding certificates for land, the government cannot legally terminate their tribes because of United States Constitutional Amendments Five and Fourteen. Both these amendments require due process, equal protection and just compensation under the laws. The typical clauses in the termination acts are thereof illegal.

After 1953, the Secretary of the Interior has pursued a policy of attempting to deprive Indians of such land rights based upon policy statements originating in the Department of the Interior in 1945, Post War Resources Institute (Washington - Office of Indian Affairs, 5-9-1945) which was a confidential memorandum for departmental use only by James M. Stewart.

The secret Stewart papers was an attempt to set up termination "at the lowest cost" and to rescind the findings of the IRA and Taylor Grazing Acts of 1934.

Both Acts were enacted as a result of a major new deal study by the National Resources Board (NRB) and their recommendations had been that more than nine million acres of lands be immediately returned to landless Indians and more than 15,000,000 additional acres be made available for future needs, as well as allotment lands from the public domain and national forests, which could be returned to the Indians in satisfaction of their allotment rights. The NRB also recommended that Indian cattlemen should have their proportionate share of the use of public domain and Forest Service Taylor Grazing Lands. (Part X, Report on Land Planning, National Resources
(continued next page)

Board).

Under the secret James Stewart memoranda, the Taylor Grazing Act (43 USC 315f) would be used as a facade to deprive Indians of their land rights by illegal methods.

Policy of Congress is again shifting. The termination policy has been denounced by Presidents Johnson and Nixon, and has been denounced by Congress with the establishment of the American Indian Policy Review Commission under Public Law 93-580. It has not, however, been completely put to rest. The Bergstrom OMB Departmental recommendation this year has again brought up the request for termination based upon economics (at the lowest cost) and these people have a direct pipeline to President Ford.

By asserting your land rights by requesting your certificates, you will be assisting yourself and your tribe.

THE HANK THOMPSON SHOW
WITH ALL THE BRAZOS VALLEY BOYS

SHOW AND DANCE

RIVERSIDE BALLROOM
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

AUGUST 25, 1976

8:30 PM - 1:00 AM

\$5.00 per person

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT THE TRIBAL BUILDING OR RIVERSIDE
BALLROOM, 115 NEWHALL, GREEN BAY.

Hank Thompson who is part Cherokee has been a number one country western singer for many years.

He has held numerous Indian benefits for youth causes, drug and alcohol abuse, just to name a few, throughout the country.

A fulfilled evening awaits you at the Hank Thompson Show.

MEETINGS

COMMUNITY MEETING - Wednesday, August 25 - 1:30 PM
CAP Office

BUSINESS COMMITTEE MEETING - Monday, September 13
7:00 PM - Tribal Building

AREA VICE-PRESIDENT

LEGISLATION TO EXTEND LIFE OF INDIAN

CLAIMS COMMISSION (H.R.11909)

8/4/76

This will report on action by the House of Representatives on August 3 on the above-entitled bill.

H.R.11909 as reported by the House Committee would have extended the life of the Indian Claims Commission until September 30, 1980. It would have required that the Commission, by September 30, 1979, transfer to the Court of Claims those cases which the Commission decided it could not complete by September 30, 1980. The Court of Claims would be required to complete those claims and all other cases which were still with the Commission and not completed on September 30, 1980.

During debate on the bill before the House yesterday, Congressman Meeds, Chairman of the House Indian Subcommittee, introduced an amendment to the bill which would eliminate all the language providing that the life of the Commission be extended to September 30, 1980. It did not leave the language providing for authorization for an appropriation for the Indian Claims Commission during the current fiscal year.

The House of Representatives voted for the Meeds amendment by a vote of approximately 270 against 125. This amounted to a vote against the extension of the Indian Claims Commission until 1980.

The Senate has passed a bill which would extend the Commission to September 30, 1980. This means that there will be a conference committee appointed and members of the Committee from both Houses will make an attempt to reconcile their differences. The Senate and House must then vote on a conference committee report. The House action constitutes a definite setback for those tribes with claims remaining before the Indian Claims Commission.

Those wishing to see the life of the Commission extended should write, wire, or telephone their views to Senators Jackson or Abourezk of the Senate Interior Committee or Congressmen Meeds or Don Young of the House Committee.

Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker
Law Offices
Washington, D.C. 20006

INDIAN PLANK AND DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

7/26/76

At its National Convention on July 13, 1976, the Democratic Party passed in final form its platform for the coming presidential campaign.

The "plank" in the platform concerning Indians is the following:

"The Democratic Party reaffirms and strengthens its legal and moral trust responsibilities to the American Indian. We believe it is honorable to obey and implement our treaty obligations to the first Americans. In discharging our duty, we shall exert all and necessary assistance to afford the American Indians the protection of their land, their water and their civil rights.

Federal laws relating to American Indians and the functions and purposes of the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be reexamined."

We shall report to you later on the developments concerning the Republican Party platform which will emerge from the Republican National Convention during August.

Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker
Law Offices
Washington, D.C. 20006

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin,
Inc., Rt. 4, De Pere, Wisconsin 54115
(414) 869-2363

Sealed bids will be received by the Business Committee of the Oneida Tribe at the Tribal Building, Chicago Corners until 2:00 P.M. Central Daylight Time September 17, 1976 at which time and place bids will be opened and read aloud.

The work for which bids are invited consists of cutting and graveling approximately 2,700 lineal feet of road.

Contract documents including drawings and technical specifications, standards specifications and construction standards may be obtained at the Tribal Building upon payment of \$10.00 for each set.

The contract shall be subject to Federal Davis-Bacon Act wage provisions.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bid bond or certified check equivalent to 5 percent of the maximum proposal.

Any bidder, upon returning the contract documents promptly and in good condition will be refunded his/her payment.

Purcell Powless
Tribal Chairman

August 19 and September 2, 1976

NOTICE TO PUBLIC OF REQUEST

FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS

ONEIDA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF WISCONSIN,
INC., RT. 4, DE PERE, WISCONSIN 54115
(414) 869-2363

TO ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES, GROUPS
AND PERSONS:

On or about August 16, 1976 the above-named Tribal government will request the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to release Federal funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (PL 93-383) for the following project:

ONEIDA HOME IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

An Environmental Review Record respecting the within project has been made by the above-named Tribal government which documents the environmental review of the project. This Environmental Review Record is on file at the above address and is available for public examination and copying, upon request.

The Oneida Tribe will undertake the project described above with Block

Grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wis., Inc. is certifying to HUD that the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wis., Inc. and Purcell Powless, in his official capacity as Chairman, consent to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal courts if an action is brought to enforce responsibilities in relation to environmental reviews, decisionmaking, and action; and that these responsibilities have been satisfied. The legal effect of the certification is that upon its approval, the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, Inc. may use the Block Grant funds, and HUD will have satisfied its responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. HUD will accept an objection to its approval of the release of funds and acceptance of the certification only if it is on one of the following bases: (a) That the certification was not in fact executed by the chief executive officer or other officer of applicant approved by HUD; or (b) that applicant's environmental review record for the project indicates omission of a required decision, finding, or step applicable to the project in the environmental review Process. Objections must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the required procedure (24 CFR Part 58), and may be addressed to HUD at Milwaukee Area Office; 744 North 4th Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202. Objections to the release of funds on bases other than those stated above will not be considered by HUD. No objection received after September 7, 1976 will be considered by HUD.

Purcell Powless
Chairman

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Oneida Tribe of Indians proposes to acquire three separate eighty foot right-of-ways in Outagamie County. These acquisitions will allow access to three previously landlocked tribal parcels of land. The tribe has found that each of these projects will have no significant effect on the environment. The reasons for these findings are that: all will grant access to previously landlocked parcels, none will adversely cut up existing fields and all are suitable for future road construction.

The Tribe also proposes to construct a parking lot at the Oneida Nursing Home now under construction. It is determined that this project will have no significant effect on the environment. The reasons for this finding are: construction will allow adequate parking space for inhabitants and visitors, the area is suitable for
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construction of this type and the property is of little historical, architectural, archeological or cultural value.

The Oneida Tribe has prepared an environmental review record for each of these projects. These records may be examined and copied from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM weekdays at the Tribal Planning Department Office, Tribal Building. No further environmental reviews are proposed to be conducted and the tribe intends to request HUD to release funds for these projects. Comments on the proposed projects may be submitted to the Oneida Tribe of Indians, Tribal Building, Rt. 4, De Pere, Wisconsin 54115 until September 10, 1976. The tribes chief executive officer is Chairman, Purcell Powless.

August 19, 1976

ALBUQUERQUE

SITE OF 8TH NIEA CONVENTION

The Eighth Annual National Indian Education Association (NIEA) Convention will be held during September 27-30, 1976 at the Albuquerque Convention Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The NIEA Board of Directors made the announcement on January 24, 1976 after a month of deliberations with representatives from Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Denver and Albuquerque.

Albuquerque was the site of the Third NIEA Conference in 1971. It is a city rich in the heritage of the Southwest American Indian, located amidst the splendor of Pueblo, Apache and Navajo life. The American Indians of New Mexico have characterized the essence of Indian education today by nurturing educational programs and innovations that are unequalled anywhere in the nation.

For further information, please contact: Executive Director, National Indian Education Association, 1115 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403. (612) 333-5341 and 333-5342.

DENTAL VOUCHERS

DENTAL VOUCHERS FOR BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN ARE NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME - AND WILL NOT BE UNTIL AFTER OCTOBER 1st.

HANK THOMPSON SHOW - AUGUST 25th -
RIVERSIDE BALLROOM

HEALTH CENTER

CLINIC DATES ANNOUNCED

Dr. Zondlo (Pediatrician) - Wednesday, September 8th - 1:00 PM - 4:30 PM

Dr. Tilkens (foot specialist) - Thursday September 16th - 6:30 PM on

Dr. Nelson (Internist) - every Thursday

Call Oneida Health Center, 869-2671, to make appointments. Remember, when you make an appointment this time has been reserved for you. If you are unable to keep it, call the Health Center as soon as possible. There are many other people waiting for appointments.

LIBRARY NEWS.....

SUMMER READING PROGRAM

The Summer Reading Program will end Friday, August 27th.

Children who wish to receive certificates along with the official fingerprint sets should come in throughout the week and bring their books to be recorded on their certificates. You will then receive completed forms the following week.

Names of all those who have read ten or more books this past summer will be published in the next issue of Kali? Wisaks.

Barb Denny
Librarian

CAP OFFICE

The CAP Office extends a thank you to all the NYC workers for their help this past summer.

These young people were involved in a number of projects at the CAP Office as well as in projects throughout the community. They painted both the inside and outside of the building, repaired broken screens and windows, collected applications for the Winterization Program, helped side some of the homes and assisted in insulating homes under this program.

A big thank you to Barb Schuman, our very efficient secretary who filled in during Dave Cannon's absence. Barb is planning to attend Northeast Wisconsin Technical Institute this fall.

NATIVE AMERICAN NEWS AND MUSIC

WGBW - 91.5 FM on your radio

Tuesday evenings from 8:30 PM to 9:00 PM

John Teller, Emcee

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS - ONEIDA STORY

The Oneida Program will be broadcast over the State Educational Network on September 14th, at 7:30 PM.

BAZAAR SET FOR NOVEMBER

The Oneida Nation Memorial Building will be sponsoring a bazaar November 13 and 14, Sandy Ninham announced.

This advance notice will give people more time to prepare their arts and crafts for sale at the bazaar.

Your help is needed to make this event a success. Why not consider working on the Bazaar Committee.

Call Sandy at 869-2920 for further details.

FLEA MARKET

The Oneida Nation Memorial Building will be the scene of another Flea Market to be held on Thursday, Sept. 2.

If you are interested in setting up a booth, contact Sandy Ninham at 869-2920.

GIFT SHOP

Visit the Gift Shop at the Oneida Nation Memorial Building where you will find a wide array of handmade craft items, jewelry, baskets, shawls, etc. for that special person on your gift list.

See the beautiful samples of Indian Christmas Cards. These Christmas cards are all specially ordered and it takes several weeks for delivery.

--"Its not too early to place your orders", said Sandy Ninham.-----

CAROL ARTMANN EARNS DEGREE

Carol House Artmann, 35, received her master's degree in Education, specializing in communication arts on July 29, 1976 from Webster College in Webster Grove, Missouri.

She's been teaching in Florissant,

Missouri, for 6 years and vice-principal of her school for the last two years.

Presently she is collecting information about Doctor Hill and would like anyone who remembers any interesting story about her to send it to:

P. O. Box 552
Hazelwood, Missouri 63042

SINCERE THANKS

Mr. & Mrs. Henry E. Jourdan of Route 3, Seymour, Wisconsin, wish to thank all the friends and relatives for the many cards and best wishes during his recent stay in the hospital.

Sons & daughters and families from various parts of Illinois all spent time at home during the month. Daughters Mrs. James McKinzie (Barbara) and Mrs. Jerry McDaniel (Judy) of Chicago, Illinois spent two weeks visiting with their mother.

Special thanks and appreciation to Reverend Westlund and Reverend Minter.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Jourdan and Family

SWINE FLU

What is the significance of the swine flu virus?

The newly identified swine virus, designated A/New Jersey/76 (Hsw1N1), represents a major change from viruses which are currently circulating in the human population. Since it has the capacity to spread from person-to person, it could develop into a pandemic strain and cause extensive illness and death. Although an influenza virus of swine has been known as the cause of illness in swine for many years, the Ft. Dix outbreak is the first known example in the United States since about 1930 of person-to-person transmission of a human influenza virus related to that of swine.

What relationship does this swine virus have to the 1918 influenza pandemic?

Influenza viruses were first isolated from man in the early 1930's. We can only speculate about the characteristics of the viruses prevalent before that time. Testing of blood of individuals who were living in 1918 shows almost all have antibodies to swine-like virus.

How was the 1918 influenza pandemic different from other influenza pandemics?

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It was unique because of its high mortality, and the fact that so many of the fatalities occurred among apparently healthy young men and women.

Is there a treatment for swine influenza?

As with other strains of influenza, there is no specific treatment.

How effective would a vaccine be against influenza caused by the swine-like virus?

Today's vaccines are more potent, purer, and produce a higher degree of protection with fewer reactions. It is generally believed that effectiveness ranges some where between 70-90%.

What is the likelihood that the swine influenza vaccine itself will make me ill?

About 1 percent of the people inoculated with flu vaccine have run temperatures over 100 degrees. Swelling, redness, and tenderness in the arm occur in 20 to 40 percent of those inoculated. Severe reactions are very rare.

Can I get flu from the vaccine?

The flu vaccine contains a virus that has been killed. The vaccine stimulates the production of antibodies in the person, without causing the flu. Thus, no one will get flu from taking the vaccine.

Can some people get other allergic reactions to flu shots?

Because the virus used in making the vaccine is grown in eggs, people who are highly allergic to eggs should not take it.

How is influenza spread?

When a person has influenza, or is just coming down with it, the fluids in his nose and mouth contain viruses.

How serious a disease is influenza?

For most people, influenza is a moderately severe illness but not a serious health threat. Complete recovery can be expected within a week. For certain high risk groups it is a serious problem, and the disease or its complication may be life threatening.

What are the symptoms of influenza?

Symptoms of influenza often come on suddenly and may include some or all of the following: fever, chills, headache, dry cough, and soreness and aching in the back and the limbs. Fever seldom lasts more than several days, although the patient may continue to feel weakened for several days to a week or more.

SPORTS NEWS

HELP WANTED TO ORGANIZE FOOTBALL TEAM

I need a lot of people (mainly parents) who are very much interested in helping to start a touch football league among our young (from the ages 10-15). Would you please get in touch with me, Curt Danforth, real soon. I would like to get the league started as soon as possible.

Curt Danforth Phone: 869-2324
Oneida Civic Center

After 4:30 P.M. Home Phone: 497-2393

ONEIDA SPRINTER

West De Pere sprinter Gary Ness should be added to last spring's top metro track efforts. Ness equalled the metro best of 230 in the 220 running in the state meet.

GOLF MATCH HELD NEAR MILWAUKEE

Eight Oneida golfers traveled to Muckwonago (near Milwaukee) for match play with the Milwaukee golfers who placed first in the 2nd Annual GLITC Invitational Golf Tournament held last spring in Seymour. It was a tough course for our Oneida players--too tough--they got beat again. Next year, we'll show em, says Oneida golfers, Bill Danforth, Wendell McLester, Sonny King, John Danforth, Van Roy Thomas, Sherman Thomas, Don Webster and Archie Archiquette.

ONEIDA TAKES TOURNAMENT

Oneida won the big ball 16" Baseball Tournament at Seymour last week, beating the Gallery 3-0 in an afternoon game. Oneida took the championship 11-1 against Dick and Dee's Sunday night.

Ronnie John was selected as Most Valuable Player.

G.E.D. CLASSES

Do you want a High School Diploma?

G.E.D. (High School Diploma) classes will begin Wednesday, September 1, 1976 at Sacred Heart Center. Fox Valley Technical Institute is offering a Full Time Program (8:30 am - 4:00 pm, and some evenings; Monday thru Friday) at Sacred Heart Center. Study will be arranged according to each individual's needs, so persons may study as their time allows, full time or part time. Person's who are eligible for CETA may be able to study here under the CETA

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Program. These persons should contact Tony Utschig at the Tribal Building (869-2365) For more information, contact Sister Toni or Sister Gloria at Sacred Heart Center (869-2214), or Alfreda Green (869-2818).

JOB POSTINGS

POSITION: Recreation and Crafts Director

LOCATION: Site II Housing

SALARY: \$3.25 hr. & fringes

QUALIFICATIONS: Ability to keep track of books for accounts payable and receivable for recreation program. Ability to work with the various universities in establishing a comprehensive program. Ability to supervise NYC workers in the carrying out of their duties. Must be willing to organize and partake in group traveling expeditions. Must be willing to use your own home as the program work site if necessary. Must be CETA eligible.

RESPONSIBILITIES: Organize and implement a youth program with activities to include arts and crafts instruction, sports, camping, skating, field trips, money-making projects etc. Keep track of all incoming and outgoing funds. Supervise the work of NYC helpers, and involve parents in project activities. Organize educational activities in coordination with the Oneida Library.

APPLY TO: ONEIDA TRIBE - CETA PROGRAM
Route 4, De Pere, Wisconsin 54115

TITLE: Home Based Early Childhood Development Project

POSITION: Secretary/Bookkeeper

SALARY: One-half time (20 hours/week) \$330.00/month plus fringe benefits

STARTING DATE: September 20, 1976

QUALIFICATIONS: Clerical skills including record keeping, typing, and dicta-
phone transcription

DUTIES:

- 1) Assist the coordinator in the administration of the project.
- 2) Accurate bookkeeping records.
- 3) Typing, answer phone, check on materials to be distributed, and filing.
- 4) Other duties as assigned by the coordinator.

DEADLINE: September 10, 1976

APPLY TO: Oneida Selection Committee
Oneida Tribal Building
Route 4
De Pere, Wisconsin 54115

COVER ARTIST

This week's cover artist is Roy Denny.

Thank you, Roy.

JOB POSTINGS

POSITION: Indian Library Trainee (One from each reservation area)

PROGRAM: Indian Library Training Program, Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc.

QUALIFICATIONS: 1) High school graduate or its equivalent
2) American Indian
3) 18 years or older
4) Typing Ability
5) Possess a demonstrated interest in library and information service.

DUTIES: 1) Enrollment in A50 Basic Library Management for Public Librarians (14 Education Telephone Network (ETN) sessions) meeting on alternate Tuesdays, September 28 - April 15, 1977. ETN sessions will be held in the nearest courthouse to own reservation.
2) Enrollment in concurrent ETN Series, Indian Library service (8 sessions) meeting on alternate Wednesdays, Oct. 6 - January 26, 1977.
3) On-the-job training in a library(s) nearest own reservation from September 1976 through June 1977.

CERTIFICATION: Will be certified as Grade 2 or 3 librarian in the State of Wisconsin. Also receive 12 Continuing Education Units from UW-Extension for taking the courses.

STIPEND: First three months: \$2.40/hr. plus mileage
Second three months: \$2.50/hr. plus mileage
Third three months: \$2.60/hr. plus mileage

CONTACT: (If you have any questions)

Mary Alice Tsosie, Director
Indian Library Training Program
P. O. Box 5
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
Phone: 715/588-3356

APPLY TO: Purcell Powless, Tribal Chairman
Route 4
De Pere, Wisconsin 54115

TITLE HOME SCHOOL COORDINATOR at West De Pere Elementary

SALARY: Negotiable with experience

DEADLINE: August 22, 1976

QUALIFICATIONS: 1) Valid drivers license and liability insurance
2) High school graduate or G.E.D.
3) Mature and responsible individual
4) Prefer - West DePere resident - Indian preference

JOB DUTIES: 1) Work with students in assisting them to reach their fullest capacity.
2) work as a liaison with school officials and parents to obtain the best possible education for students.
3) Incumbent of this position must cooperate fully with school officials.
4) Home School Coordinator will meet regularly with school officials, and the local Indian Education Committee.

CONTACT: Send Resume to:

Sandra Ninham
Oneida Nation Memorial Building
Oneida, Wisconsin 54155

JOB POSTING

POSITION: PURCHASING AGENT

LOCATION: Oneida Nation Memorial Building

SALARY: \$667/ per month

QUALIFICATIONS: Accounting courses or experience in purchasing. Related office experience will also be considered.

DUTIES: . Ccntact suppliers for purchase of all equipment and supplies. Includes negotiating for discounts and processing bids.

Process orders from program directors and distribute purchases to them.

Maintain records of equipment locations.

Assist Tribal Bookkeeper in other matters relating to property management and control.

APPLY TO: Purcell Powless, Tribal Chairman
Route 4
De Pere, Wisconsin 54115

DEADLINE: AUGUST 27, 1976

POSITION: SECRETARY TO THE CETA PROGRAM

LOCATION: Oneida CETA Office, Tribal Headquarters

SALARY: \$3.00/per hr. 20-32 hrs. week plus fringes

QUALIFICATIONS: High school diploma or GED. Should have combination of two years training or experience in clerical and office procedures, such as typing, filing, receptionist work, etc. Drivers license and automobile preferred but not necessary. Good spelling ability. Indian preference.

DUTIES: The secretary will be responsible for all clerical duties pertaining to the CETA program. The secretary will also be responsible for personal and telephone reception work. Some routine errand running and other duties will be required as determined by the CETA Administrator.

APPLY TO: Oneida Tribe CETA Program
Route #4
De Pere, Wisconsin 54115

DEADLINE: AUGUST 25, 1976

POSITION: OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CETA OFFICE - CLERK TYPIST II

DUTIES: The duties of this position will include the processing of the bi-weekly Work Experience payroll. This would include the adding of data when there is a new enrollee, and the removal from the data processing sheets when a person terminates. This person will also act as secretary to the Planner I and Specialist. The duties will include the taking and processing of the minutes for the Manpower Council.

REQUIREMENTS: The person selected should be able to demonstrate above average typing and secretarial skills. Shorthand and/or dictaphone is essential. This person should be versed in many phases of office work. Bookkeeping or accounting helpful but not essential. This person should have aptitude for figures.

SALARY: \$2.90 per hour. This position will be part of the table of organization after January.

APPLY TO: Oneida Tribe - CETA Program
Route 4
De Pere, Wisconsin 54115

ONEIDA NEWSPAPER

WANTED TO BUY

KALI? WISAKS is the official publica-
tion of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of
Wisconsin and is published every two
weeks.

Cost: 10¢ per copy to help defray
cost of paper and supplies.

Newsletter Office is located in the
Sacred Heart Center, Room 266, Oneida,
Wisconsin 54155. Phone: 869-2111.

The next issue will be published and
distributed Friday, September 3, 1976.

Betty J. Ritchie
Editor

Pat Benson
Assistant

DEADLINE

The DEADLINE for news for the next
issue of KALI?WISAKS is Tuesday,
August 31, 1976.

NOTE:

All items sent to the newsletter of-
fice must have the name and address of
the writer or the person submitting
the article - if not, the article will
not be published. Names will not be
published, if requested.

DONATION SUBSCRIPTIONS

KALI?WISAKS may be subscribed to on a
donation basis. A suggested donation
of \$3.00 would bring the paper to your
home every other week for six months.

If you are interested in subscribing,
please complete the following form:

Name: _____

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Mail to: Kali?Wisaks
Sacred Heart Center
Room 266
Oneida, Wisconsin 54155

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ALL FLAT WORK, ALL MASON WORK AND
FIREPLACES. EXCAVATING, BACK-HOE AND
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COMPANY

ONEIDA, WISCONSIN 54155

PHONE: 869-2887

House on 2-4 acres of land. On or near
the reservation. Will pay cash.

Write or call: Clara Gall
2558 S. 28th Street
Milwaukee, Wis. 53215
Phone: 414-645-0729

FOR SALE

4 Bedroom House on Tribal Land.
Call: 869-2817

Beadwork for sale - made to order.
Tina Ortiz-2546 Shawano Avenue, Apt. 6
Green Bay, Wisconsin

1971 Kawasaki 500 fairing, roll bar,
luggage rack, saddle bags, sissy bar
with pad plus other extras. Asking
\$850.00. Call 869-2805-Home or 869-
2274 - Work.

Washer and Dryer - \$90.00. Call
Judy Skenandore - 869-2340-8 am - 4:30
pm or 833-6934 - after 5:00 pm.

Modern two bedroom house on blocks.
Ready to be moved. \$4,000. 869-2385

Horse, 3 year old mare. Needs a strong
rider. ½ Arabian. \$150 - Saddle \$25.
Hay \$1.00/Bale. 869-2385

Cornet, Excellent condition \$70.00.
Also a trumpet in good condition. \$50.00
Call 869-2521.

ATTENTION ELDERLY

Do you need firewood for your stove
or furnace?

Wood is available.

Call the CETA office 869-2365.

GARBAGE COLLECTION

Weekly refuse pick-up service available.
\$2.00 per month, or \$24.00 per year.

Call the Tribal Building, 869-2363 or
833-6841 between the hours of 8:00 am
and 4:30 pm, Monday thru Friday, for
more information.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Very Happy Birthday wishes to the
following: Coleen Christjohn, August 5,
Renita Christjohn, August 10; Kay
Christjohn, August 17; Sandra Skenandore,
August 16; Elsie Green, August 18; John
Christjohn, Jr., August 12 and Carol
McPherson, August 3.

*****SUPPORT YOUR NEWSLETTER - SUBSCRIBE TO KALI?WISAKS*****