Community Development
Intensive:

A Comprehensive Grass Roots Approach
with three Great Lakes Regions and Tribes

University of Minnesota | Extension

Michigan State University | Extension

University of Wisconsin-Extension
The team

Dawn Newman, M.Ed., Certified ToP Facilitator
Educator, American Indian Community Economics
Community Vitality Center
University of Minnesota Extension

Emily Proctor, MSW
Tribal Extension Educator
Greening Michigan Institute
Michigan State University Extension

Brian Gauthier
CNRED Educator/Department Head
Lac du Flambeau Tribal UWEX Cooperative
Extension Program
"As co-founder of the Northern Michigan Ottawa Association (NMOA), Dominic fought to secure a fair settlement for lands taken from Michigan's Native Americans in the early 19th century. Much of this land, which constitutes a large portion of Northern Michigan, was taken for less than one percent of its true value."

Michigan's Women Historical Center and Hall of Fame - Inducted 1996
www.michiganwomen.org

Northern Michigan Ottawa Association

Waunette and Robert Dominic
THE GROUP QUESTIONED: whether others were required to pay the deposit and purchase the insurance.

Ms. Hemenway said Indians have used the area in recent years, and have a reputation for keeping the area clean of debris. In fact they sometimes have to pick up after others when they arrive, she said.

Last fall the campground was used for a one-day traditional feast, and

Ms. Hemenway said the group caused no trouble and made sure to clean the area before leaving.

“We just want to have a peaceful gathering — we don’t want any trouble,” she said Tuesday.

About 300 persons are expected to attend.

CROSS VILLAGE TWP.: Frank Shomn, Peggy Hemenway and Ronald Weegwase prepare for a gathering of elders of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie at the state campground at Wycamp Lake. The group organizing the Native American historical conference couldn’t come up with the cash for using the campground, but the Department of Natural Resources will not intervene during the week-long gathering. (NEWS photo by John Charles Robbins)

DNR FEES UNPAID, BUT INDIANS PITCH TENTS FOR PHOWWOW

BY JOHN CHARLES ROBBINS

Cross Village Twp.: A group of Native Americans will be allowed to camp on state land at Wycamp Lake this week without intervention by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR), even though the group has not paid the required deposit and fees.

Elders of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie are gathering this week at the state campground on the northern shore of the lake, for a historical conference and traditional powwow.

The event is sponsored by a non-profit group called Bilisica Be-be-jac., a name which means “we are creating back.”

Participants began arriving Tuesday and six large tents were erected throughout the campground.

The group informed the state it has no money.

Wycamp Lake is the group’s annual site for a week-long powwow, but the state要求 payment.

Michael Moore, DNR assistant state forester, said today the DNR adopted a policy in 1981 to charge for using state parks for non-commercial events.

Federal law requires the deposit, insurance and a 90 cent per person charge.

Moore said the state informed the Bilisica Be-be-jac group it would not have to pay the per person costs for the event.

On Tuesday, Wycamp Lake area officials were unaware if the DNR would ask the group to provide insurance.

Robert Ritter, district forest manager for DNR, said with headquarters in Grayling, the DNR talked over the situation until late Tuesday and again every day.

Ritter said, to be fair, the group is being held. Afterwards, the DNR will visit with the local group and the Indian Affairs Commission, he said.

The meeting will help the group know the state will operate on these matters in the future,” he said.

Moore said the group will have to be consistent in enforcement and action: “We want to be fair. We don’t want to be inconsistent or unfair.”

The group is sponsoring the conference to be held Saturday, the elders who have been taught traditional stories through oral history. The accounts are recorded in an effort to improve future generations.

Moore said a check by DNR officials showed the group has the necessary safety facilities for the event and that it will be on the site. Booth measures are a major concern in these matters, Moore said.

Moore said there will be no confrontations with the group, as citizens, at the powwow. The DNR is not interested to see the group and trouble, he said.

“We subscribe to the noble cause of preserving their oral history,” Moore added.

The group questioned why they had to pay for staff and insurance.

The Indians have used the land and the river and also provide protection for the area’s Indian culture, said members of the campground reservation land.

“The old name for this lake is Spirit Lake, not Wycamp,” Moore said.
Andrew Blackhawk (Lucy, Margaret, Donald, and Virginia) donated his trust (allotment) land to the Ho-Chunk Nation so the community can hold Pow-Wows and community Gatherings.

This is considered: Social Enterprise
Our History

Approximately 35 tribes
1862 Land-Grant
American Indian Positions
Seven year partnership
Mentorship and program sharing
Program opportunities
Process of Tri-State Collaboration

Teleconferences
Meet once a year face to face
Find connecting meetings
Develop a list of similarities in each state
Grant development
## Tri-State Work

### Challenges
- Budgeting Differences
- Time Differences
- Community Differences
- Extension Differences

### Opportunities
- Similar Tribal Needs
- 35 Tribes Potentially Impacted
- Cultural Similarities
- Extension Similarities
Tri-State Project Developed

Found our project
Applied for a NCRCRD grant
Received a planning grant
Held a Tri-State meeting in Wisconsin
Grant rewrite
Awarded!!
“It is impossible to understand American Indian in their contemporary setting without first gaining some knowledge of their history as it has been formed and shaped by the Indian experience with Western civilization. Many of the customs and traditions of the past persist in the minds and lives of Indians today and have been jealously preserved over the several centuries of contact with non-Indians as the last remaining values that distinguish Indians from people around them.”

- Vine Deloria, Jr.
Community Based Initiative

Participatory Research
Has our interest at heart
Give meaning to research findings
Involved in the design
Reality based research – vs – scientific paradigm of research
Reveals and incorporates the cultural situation into the process
Participatory Analysis

1. Clarifying Approach
2. Discerning Current Situation
3. Gridding the community
4. Community Data Gathering
5. Determining the project
6. Frameworking the project
7. Clarifying the Vision
8. Analysing the obstacles
9. Forging Strategic Directions
10. Forming Strategic Partnerships
11. Timelining the action plan
12. Eventful Implementation
13. Participatory Evaluation
14. Project documentation
15. Project Celebration
16. Replication or return to no 7

Participatory Implementation

Participatory Evaluation

PROCESSES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY PROJECT
In the arena of Wisdom

The Issues

- Loss of Traditional Knowledge
- Lack of Teachers
- Lack of expectation
  academic success
- Limited Resources

The Challenge is:
understanding the Value of our Culture & Traditions.
Outcomes Shared

80% strong outcome for the initial planning phase of a year-around Language Camp

Facilitated high school students at the Ojibwe School in developing a story on one of the seven grandfathers' teachings. During this process the students were required to do some value clarification and identify individuals or actions of individuals that depicted this value in our community.
Outcomes Continued

Current programming efforts:

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
Strategic Planning Session

Partnership between MSUE and CDI Participant
### Next Steps for Development of the CDI

#### Satisfaction and Learning Experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To what extent are you satisfied with the session overall?</td>
<td>5.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To what extent do you feel you can use the ideas or skills you learned?</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To what extent were you satisfied with the facilities?</td>
<td>5.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Who Attended

### Race/Ethnicity of Respondents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White, European-American, European</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American, Alaskan, or Hawaiian Native</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of Respondents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"This training process brought divergent personalities together to learn skills that build community. Each of the participants are invested in some aspect of the greater Fond du Lac Reservation community and we became invested in helping our community members process issues that impact our community through the skills and process prescribed by this training. Now after training we have an ability to focus on issues and bring best practices to problem resolution."

Wayne Dupuis
Lac du Flambeau - CDI Participants
Fon du Lac-CDI Participants
Fon du Lac-
CDI Participants
Michigan - CDI Participants
Michigan - CDI Participants
Questions ??