

Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT SEMINAR

ON

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Thursday, October 11, 1979 - 9:00 am. to 5:00 pm.

9:00 am. - 9:30 am.	Introduction: Van Chase Purpose and Objectives of Seminar
9:30 am. - 10:05 am.	Chehalis Tribal Government: Planning and Management (slide presentation)
10:00 am. - 10:45 am.	Discussion: Van Chase
10:45 am. - 10:55 am.	Break
10:55 am. - 11:45 am.	The Foundations of Tribal Government: Tools of Tribal Planning and Management - Rudy Ryser
11:45 am. - 12:15 pm.	Discussion
12:15 pm. - 1:15 pm.	Lunch Break
1:15 pm. - 1:45 pm.	Planning, Management and Tribal Government Review - Rudy Ryser
1:45 pm. - 1:55 pm.	Break
1:55 pm. - 4:00 pm.	Self-Government and the Chicken Farm: A Simulation Game
4:00 pm. - 4:15 pm.	Break
4:15 pm. - 5:00 pm.	Summary and Conclusions

Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Wednesday, October 24, 1979

9:00 am. - 5:00 pm.

CHEHALIS TRIBAL CENTER

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9:00 am. - 9:15 am.	Introduction: Purpose and Objective of Workshop
9:15 am. - 10:00 am.	Tribal Government, Federal Government Relations
10:00 am. - 10:10 am.	Break
10:10 am. - 11:30 am.	Simulation Game: Tribal Community vs. U.S. Government Agencies
12:00 pm - 1:00 pm.	Lunch Break
1:00 pm. - 2:00 pm.	Morning Review
2:00 pm. - 2:30 pm.	Tribal Government Management, Internal Organization and the People
2:30 pm. - 3:45 pm.	Small Group Work Session
3:45 pm. - 4:00 pm.	Break
4:00 pm. - 4:30 pm.	Review of Small Group Results
4:30 pm. - 5:00 pm.	Seminar and Workshop Summary

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Tribal Nationalism and Self-Government

What is an Indian Tribe

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Tribal Sovereignty: Indian Tribes are Governments

Sovereignty Game

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Indian Constitutions

Constitution Game

Pink Tab

Indian Self-Government

Tribal Government Game

Planning Simulation

Needs Assessment

COSAMCO/CHEHALIS PROJECT

OPEN FORUM((Outline)

Thursday, October 11, 1979 9:00am to 5:30am

Van Chase...Introduction - Purpose and Objectives of Seminar (Open Forum)

Slide Presentation - synchronized taping

Chehalis Tribal Government Seminar Planning and Management

Discussion of slide presentation

Rudy Ryser..Lecture (Overhead projector presentation):
Constitutions and the Social Contract

Rudy Ryser..Planning, Management and Tribal Review

Rudy & Van..Tribal Survival and the Chicken Farm: A simulation game

Rudy Ryser..Summary and Conclusions

Chehalis Management and Planning Workshop

(Outline)

Thursday, October 18, 1979 9:00am to 5:30am

Rudy Ryser..Tribal Government, Federal Government Relations:
Tribal Needs vs. Federal Agency Needs

Van Chase...Tribal Management and People Communications

Rudy & Van..Summary of the above

Rudy & Van..Tribal Community vs. U.S. Government Agencies:
A management simulation game

Conclusions and Summary

NAME _____

DATE _____

(Pre-Test A) (Post-Test B)

READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CAREFULLY. THEN SELECT ONE RESPONSE WHICH YOU FEEL BEST ANSWERS THE QUESTION. PLACE THE LETTER IN FRONT OF THE ANSWER IN THE SPACE AT LEFT. THANK YOU.

T

1. True or False. Many tribal constitutions allow the federal government to interfere in the internal affairs of the tribe.

A

2. Which of the following statements about Congress and Indian sovereignty is true?

(a) Congress has restricted the ability of Indian governments to exercise their sovereign powers; (b) Congress has taken away sovereignty from Indian governments; (c) Congress has ignored the question of Indian sovereignty; (d) All of the above (e) None of the above.

C

3. What is the main reason that federal agencies have been able to restrict Indian sovereignty?

(a) The tribes want it; (b) The Constitution permits it; (c) Vague legislation passed by Congress; (d) The Indian Reorganization Act; (e) The courts support it.

F

4. True or False. Indian governments, today, are exercising all of the sovereign powers that they can under U.S. law.

B

5. Which branch of the U.S. government has most consistently recognized Indian sovereignty?

(a) Congress; (b) Supreme Court; (c) the President; (d) all of the above; (e) none of the above.

OVERLAYS SOVEREIGNTY

1. THE FEELING OF SOVEREIGNTY IS KNOWN BY PEOPLE ALL OVER
(Not Just By Europeans)
- x 2. IN THEORY...SOVEREIGNTY IS THE SUPREME POWER FROM WHICH ALL SPECIFIC POLITICAL POWERS ARE DERIVED.
3. SOVEREIGNTY CANNOT BE GIVEN OR TAKEN AWAY.
4. SOURCES: GOD OR SUPREME POWER
PEOPLE
NATURE
RULER
5. IN THEORY...SOVEREIGNTY IS NOT DEPENDENT ON RECOGNITION BY OTHER NATIONS.
- x 6. SOVEREIGNTY= SUPREME POWER
NATION= A GROUP OF PEOPLE WITH COMMON CUSTOMS
GOVERNMENT= MACHINERY OR SYSTEM
POLITICS= ART OF INTERPRETING AND INFLUENCING
- x 7. POWERS OF SOVEREIGN NATIONS:
MAKE LAWS
IMPOSE AND ENFORCE LAWS
DETERMINE MEMBERSHIP
REGULATE TRADE
TAX
APPROPRIATE MONIES
REGULATE DOMESTIC REGULATIONS
ESTABLISH MONETARY SYSTEM
MAKE WAR AND PEACE
MAKE TREATIES
- x 8. THE GREATEST POWER OF A SOVEREIGN NATION IS:
THE POWER TO CHOOSE ITS FORM OF GOVERNMENT.
9. INDIAN GOVERNMENTS ARE SOVEREIGN BECAUSE:
THEY EXERCISE SOVEREIGN POWERS
THEY FEEL THEY ARE SOVEREIGN
OTHER NATIONS HAVE RECOGNIZED THEM AS SOVEREIGN
10. WHEN WHITE GOVERNMENTS MADE TREATIES WITH INDIANS
THEY RECOGNIZED INDIAN NATIONS AS SOVEREIGN
11. A. U.S. MAKES TREATIES ONLY WITH SOVEREIGN NATIONS
B. U.S. MAKES TREATIES WITH INDIAN TRIBE
C. THEREFORE-INDIAN TRIBE ARE SOVEREIGN
12. 1. CHEROKEE NATION v. GEORGIA. 1831.
(Domestic Dependent Nation)
2. WORCESTER v. GEORGIA. 1832.
(State Law Not Applicable In Indian Country)
- x 13. INHERENT POWERS:
DETERMINE FORM OF GOVERNMENT
DEFINE CONDITIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP
REGULATE DOMESTIC RELATIONS
LEVY AND COLLECT TAXES
ADMINISTER JUSTICE-ENFORCE LAWS
WAGE WAR AND MAKE PEACE
EXTRADITION
MAKE TREATIES
14. CONGRESS HAS...RESTRICTED THE ABILITY OF INDIAN GOVERNMENTS TO EXERCISE THEIR SOVEREIGN POWERS.

OVERLAYS ON SOVEREIGNTY

- 15. ARE INDIAN GOVERNMENTS EXERCISING ALL THE SOVEREIGN POWERS THEY CAN UNDER U.S. LAW?.....NO.
- 16. NATIONS LOSE THEIR SOVEREIGNTY WHEN THEY GIVE UP THE RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

OVERLAYS ON CONSTITUTION

- 1. A CONSTITUTION IS A BODY OF RULES GOVERNING THE AFFAIRS OF AN ORGANIZED GROUP.
A PARLIAMENT
A NATION
SOCIAL CLUB
- 2. A CONSTITUTION MAY BE...WRITTEN OR UNWRITTEN SIMPLE OR COMPLEX
- 3. IT CAN BE SAID THAT...ALL NATIONS TODAY HAVE CONSTITUTIONS
- 4. 1776 - STATE CONSTITUTIONS
1777 - ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
1789 - U.S. CONSTITUTION OLDEST IN THE WORLD
- 5. SINGLE DOCUMENT:
PRECISE
SIMPLE
CONSISTENT
- 6. UNCODIFIED CONSTITUTIONS COME FROM CUSTOM & STATUTES
GOOD FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS
- 1. TOO MANY DETAILS LEAD TO:
RIGIDITY
DISPUTES
LITIGATION
AND FREQUENT AMENDMENTS
- 7. UNITED STATES 7,000 WORDS
LOUISIANA 255,000 WORDS
ALASKA 9,000 WORDS
PUERTO RICO 15,000 WORDS
1949 CONSTITUTION OF INDIA HAS 395 ARTICLES!
- 8. REASONS FOR AMENDING...
GENERALITY v. DETAIL
TEMPO OF TIME (SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CHANGE)
CLASS STRUCTURE
POWER STRUGGLES
- 9. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW...BODY OF INTERPRETIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

OVERHEAD PROJECTOR SLIDES

GROUP ONE - GREEN DOTS

1. Information that will help you
2. Information is power.
3. The Feeling of Sovereignty
4. In Theory . . . Sovereignty
5. Sovereignty CANNOT be given
6. Sources - God; People; Nature; Ruler
7. Powers of Sovereign Nations
8. The Greatest Power
9. Inherent Powers
10. Nations LOSE their Sovereignty
11. Tribal Constitutions Allow *

GROUP TWO - BLUE DOTS

1. Rules of Governing the Affairs . . .
2. Written or Unwritten
3. Constitutional Law . . .
4. It can be said . . .
5. 1776 - State Constitutions
6. Simple Document -
7. Uncodified Constitutions *
8. Too many Details
9. U.S. 7,000 words
10. Reasons for Amending . . .

* inferior slides