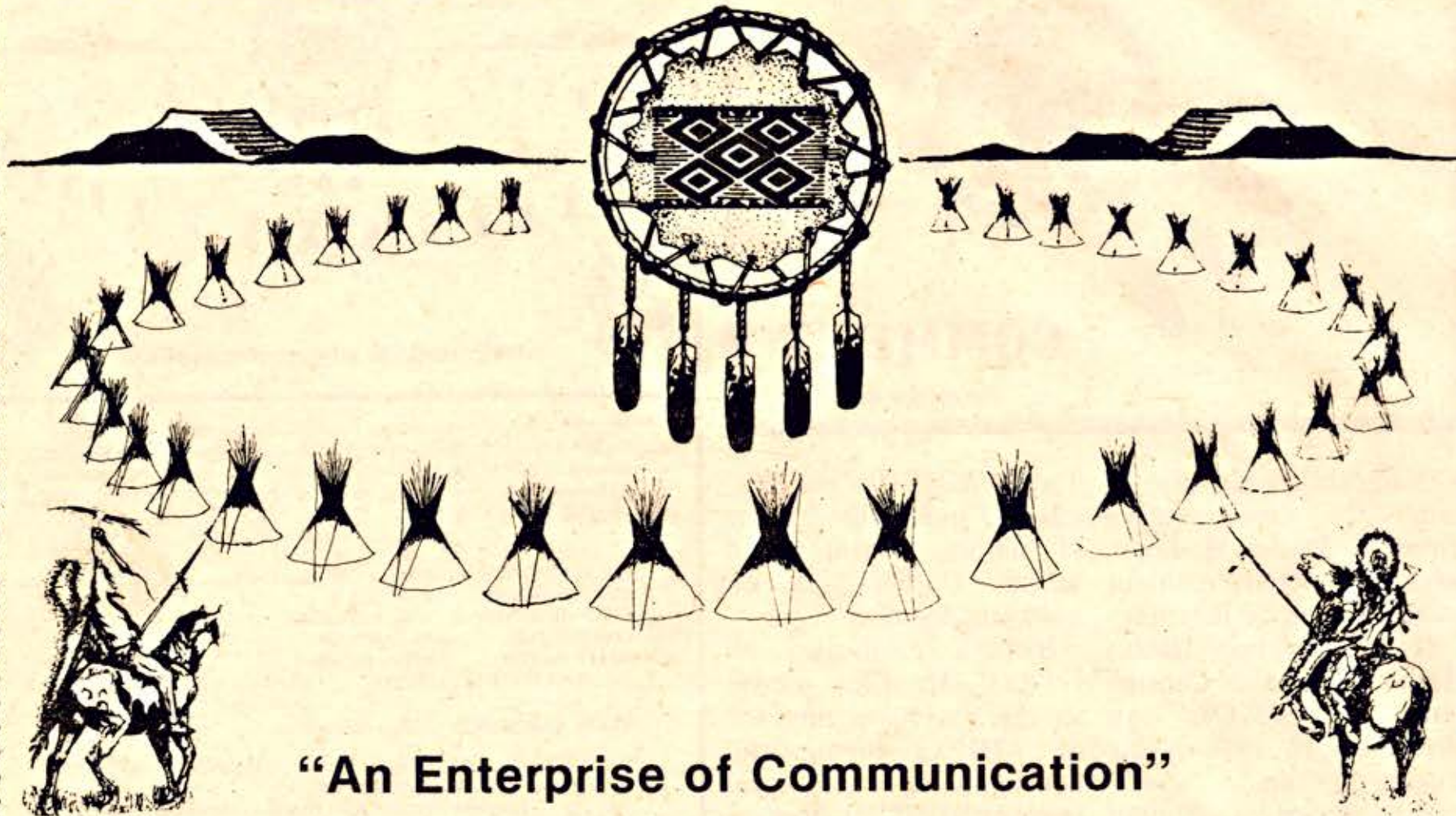


UNITED TRIBES NEWS



"An Enterprise of Communication"

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October/November 1979

Indian Water: Use It or Lose It?

By Michael Boer

Indian claims to water rights are grounded in bedrock principles. In the treaties between Indian tribes and the United States, water rights were not conveyed for either present or future developments. Known as the Winters Doctrine, this concept establishes Indian tribes as the owners of much of the water resources existing in the American west, including the Missouri Basin.

Although this legal principle is both simple and well-established, not every American is aware of it. One such American is Montana Senator John Melcher, chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. In his own newsletter of August 10, 1979, Melcher says, "I have found no basis in Indian treaties or acts of Congress to reserve to Indian tribes water already in existing non-Indian water uses."

What Senator Melcher is unwilling to find is that the Winters Doctrine provides the basis for tribal water rights claims, and moreover, that many existing non-Indian water uses constitute illegal violations of those rights.

The defense of existing non-Indian water uses is based on the principle of "first in time, first in right." That is, the first man who comes along and develops a water use has the first claim to that water. This principle makes one presumption: that the water is not owned previous to the first use.

Indian water is a different case. The Winters Doctrine establishes that before the water was put to use by non-Indians, it was owned by Indians, and no treaty or act of Congress has affected that Indian title.

Water in a river system is like money in a checking account. The bank only covers checks up to the

amount in the account. The Indian water account has had some fraudulent checks written on it by unauthorized users.

When the tribes come looking to use some of the water and find that their account is overdrawn, it's time to prosecute whoever wrote the bad checks. But if non-Indians can overthrow the Winters Doctrine, the tribes will get stuck with some bad checks and no water.

What develops is a scenario of Indian water being sold for western votes in the 1980 election.

One of the techniques used to forge checks on the Indian water account is the policy of selling "surplus" water to industry. The amount of the surplus is calculated by a formula that relates the existing water uses with the amount of water available. Both the amount in use and the amount available are subject to bureaucratic manipulation.

For example, the amount of water available is calculated based on the average annual rainfall. A crafty bureaucrat can come up with whatever kind of figure he wants by taking figures which include or exclude years of unusually high rainfall. So if the figures include a flood or two, the average is not going to reflect the actual amount of water available for use. Ask any rancher or farmer how much good he gets from the water in a four- or more inch downpour. But that downpour can still be counted into average annual rainfall, thus making it appear that the Indian water account has a marketable surplus.

The figures can also be affected by

other technical criteria, such as total arable acreage. If someone wants to count only the land actually being cultivated, as opposed to the amount actually fit for cultivation, a different figure can be had, and a greater surplus of water will appear to be available. Such a surplus will be drawn on the water account just like any other bad check.

On October 29, 1979, the Missouri River Basin Tribes Rights Coalition held a meeting in Bismarck to discuss its strategies for collecting on some of those bad checks. The meeting revealed that the issues at stake are urgently complex, involving more than tribal rights, extending into national economics, politics, and presidential elections. What develops is a scenario of Indian water being sold for western votes in the 1980 election.

It is a grand scheme, plotted by nameless executives in numerous federal and private bureaucracies. It is the on-going process by which technocracy objectively and incrementally pursues its urban-industrial imperative. It is a scheme that seeks to industrialize the sun belt states, using young laborers from densely-populated northern states and energy from coal, oil, and uranium fields wherever such can be found. If that means closing down agriculture in the north central states and on Indian reservations, then there will be so much less competition for the corporate breadbasket to contend with.

But the whole program depends on water, and most of that water is the lawful property of Indian tribes. So we see projects proposed which will be of some marginal benefit to Indians, such as the Central Arizona Projects. Holding out such carrots as these, the Department of Interior can

induce Indians to enter water negotiations in order not to jeopardize appropriations for the project.

And as Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus said on October 5, 1979, "...a number of administrative and litigation actions have been prepared with which the Department can proceed when necessary to induce settlement." No tribal official can fail to feel the bite of those words.

When asked how water rights can be obtained for the proposed projects, President Carter is said to have explained, "It's just a few Indians."

Thus the administration urges tribes to negotiate. Negotiations, they know, will produce concessions while litigation would unearth the whole sordid story of how the Department of Interior deliberately built water projects for the benefit of non-Indians, intentionally violating Indian rights.

Water is being committed right now for industrialization and the tribes are getting screwed. Without tribal water rights, economic development will be severely limited. Water is the most valuable asset tribes have. If they don't use their water, they cannot get the full value of their land. That is why it is worth a fight.

The mass media's latest image of Indian country is of a small group of greedy energy chiefs a la OPEC. Such portrayals are certain to distract attention from the urgency of water rights issues. The legal processes now in motion deny the legal rights and due processes guaranteed by the Winters Doctrine. It is not a negotiation to state, as Andrus had, that Indians must concede. This negotiation process itself is a fraud which is meant to deprive Indian tribes of their sovereign rights.

EDITOR'S



COMMENT

By Shirley Bordeaux

Congratulations are in order for our executive director, David M. Gipp, who was elected President of the Board of Directors for the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC), on November 16, 1979 in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The American Indian Higher Education Consortium was established in October of 1972 by six Indian Community Colleges.

Today, AIHEC is comprised of 17 Indian institutions of higher education of which UTETC is an associate member.

Before coming to UTETC, Mr. Gipp served as the executive director of AIHEC during the development stages from October, 1973 to May of 1977. Mr. Gipp was also instrumental in the passage of the Tribally Controlled Community College Act of 1978, PL 95-471.

UNITED TRIBES NEWS



"An Enterprise of Communication"

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**United Tribes History
Part 3**

Look for it in the next upcoming issue of United Tribes News.

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The United Tribes Educational Technical Center: Historical Perspective

The Historical Significance of Fort Lincoln, ND

Editors Note: This is the second in a series of articles on the history and projection of the United Tribes Educational Technical Center.

In the 1917, Fort Lincoln again served as a staging point or mobilization center for National Guardsmen. Four thousand soldiers were to mobilize at Fort Lincoln where they would be inoculated, issued equipment, and taken into the federal service. The preparations had begun as soon as war was declared and the post was ready. The soldiers who trained and waited were helped by the Y.M.C.A. in organizing baseball teams, stage shows, and the like. Reading material was collected in the city of Bismarck. All of this was occurring before conscription was enacted and before the United States was ready to move them to France. In August, numbers of troops were given furloughs to return home and help with the harvest. The war was still far away. At no time does it appear that the federal government planned to expand the post or make it a permanent training site.

Throughout the end of August and into early September troops remained at the fort because of the lack of rail transportation to move them elsewhere. The first train finally left with seven hundred soldiers on the 29th of September and the last were gone by October 1. North Dakota soldiers had left their friendly confines to go to Camp Green in Charlotte, North Carolina, and the post was again deserted. There was continued talk in the city as to what should be done with it. It was suggested that it be made a vocational training school for American soldiers who had been invalidated home. The North Dakota Council of Defense was working hard for this, but to no avail. The war ended without a permanent solution found for the problem of what to do with a military post in good condition without any soldiers. This problem would continue to plague the state and the area up to the present time as solutions were tried

and discarded.

In 1913, the citizens of Bismarck had petitioned for the re- of Fort Lincoln. This has been mentioned, it was suggested that it become a flying school during the Mexican fiasco. In 1923, the Senate and the House of the 18th Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota passed a concurrent resolution suggesting that the fort be turned over in whole or in part to the state for purposes of establishing a tuberculosis sanitarium. Four days later a concurrent resolution was introduced to petition the government of the United States to make the site, a part of it, available for a state training school. All of this indicates that the state of North Dakota saw the site as a positive asset to the state and was seeking alternative proposals to its use as a military fort. Yet the Bismarck Daily Tribune on February 9, 1923, reported that the property, which was originally deeded to the government definitely abandoned it for all time, indicated that the site would not be available for state usage but would revert to private ownership if the Army did not use it. The Tribune on March 1, 1923, quoted Congressman J.H. Sinclair as stating that the Secretary of War had reported to him that "the advisability of the retention of this reservation has received careful consideration by the War Department and it has been decided to hold it in reserve as a possible station for infantry which is now in temporary quarters on a Mexican border...in view of the prospective military requirements, there is no present intention on the part of the War Department to transfer Fort Lincoln to any other agency." Yet, for all the good intentions nothing was done immediately. The Sioux County Pioneer at Fort Yates reported on January 21, 1926, that Dwight J. Davis, the Secretary of War, had written to U.S. Senator Lynn J.

Frasier and indicated that the regular Army was seriously considering using Fort Lincoln as a permanent military station. The fort was ready to enter its second stage as a true military post.

The efforts of the citizens of Bismarck and the state of North Dakota bore fruit in October of 1927. After a reconditioning of the fort, which had remained in excellent shape by and large, was completed, the soldiers arrived on October 11, 1927. Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas W. Brown, nine officers and 215 men of the Third Battalion, Fourth Infantry Regiment moved followed by their horses. The new buildings constructed included latrines, bathhouses, a kitchen and mess hall, storage sheds, and automobile garages. These were built of frame construction instead of the brick that had characterized the original architecture. The county commissioners agreed to build a new road from Bismarck to the north gate and Colonel Brown stated that he would recommend that part of the grounds be leased to the city for use as a municipal airport. This was the beginning of the present airport in Bismarck. New water lines were built and on November 2 the first formal report was held. During the same year, plans were made to establish a citizen's military training camp for four hundred high school-age students from North Dakota and northern South Dakota who would receive military training. The actual camp began in 1928. The soldiers at Fort Lincoln suffered from severe colds that winter and were issued buffalo fur coats which had been in storage since the time of the Indian wars as well as other winter gear.

The advent of the Great Depression during the administration of President Herbert Hoover brought a strong move to close several posts in the American west. Prominent among these were Fort Meade in

South Dakota and Fort Lincoln at Bismarck. North Dakotans regretted that Fort Lincoln had none of the romance in Indian days attached to it as did the old Fort Abraham Lincoln. Yet, they wanted it kept and pointed out that it had been just recently re-opened in 1927 with troops who had recently returned from the Philippines. Apparently the motive behind the closing of the fort was a move on the part of the Hoover administration to abandon some fifty-three military posts and to save some one hundred and twenty-five million to a hundred and fifty million dollars. The abandonment was conducted by the Chief of Staff, General Douglas MacArthur.

North Dakota did not give in lightly and its representatives in Washington worked very hard to save the facility. They felt that the Secretary of War, Patrick J. Hurley, was friendly to the frontier posts and the Congress might be persuaded to save the Dakota post. The North Dakotans regarded the Army as mounting a campaign of great deviousness against the post and that one of the plans in this was to do away with the C.M.T.C. training in the summer. Indeed, this was abandoned in 1932. The state fought back by the best manner it had—political pressure. The Bismarck Tribune stated that the state "cannot and will not accept with indifference such treatment as it has had from the War Department...it will not submit to an arrogant bureaucracy...as the matter stands now it appears that the only way in which the abandonment of Fort Lincoln can be prevented is by the exercise of political pressure." Political action proved effective and by order of the Secretary of War the planned abandonment was postponed. In addition, the C.M.T.C. camp was re-established for 1932. Money was appropriated for the maintenance

(continued on page 7)

Subcommittee Reduces BIA Funding

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee cut the 1980 BIA Appropriation figures some \$53 million compared with \$996 million passed by the House. The \$943 million approved by the Senate Subcommittee is \$31 million less than the \$974 million in the President's budget and \$114 million less than the \$1057 total appropriation for 1979. The Subcommittee also moved to force closure of 3 off-reservation boarding schools: it ordered mid-year closure of Chilocco and Seneca Indian schools in Oklahoma and the Albuquerque Indian school program in Albuquerque. The AIS operations are to be transferred to Sante Fe to the campus of the Institute of American Indian Arts. The Subcommittee's reductions from the House-passed figures include a \$31 million reduction in construction and a \$25 million reduction in the operation of Indian programs, mostly in education and trust activities. The Subcommittee included \$6 million for implementation of the new Tribally Controlled Indian Community College Act. This was an increase of \$2 million over the House. The full Appropriations Committee was scheduled to take up the Interior budget October 9th.

Energy Politics

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Sam Brown, Director of the Federal Agency ACTION, told Indians at the NCAI Convention in Albuquerque, "Native Americans might replace Arabs as the people to blame for the energy crisis and inflation." Brown said the focus of public anger over the energy crisis could shift from OPEC to the American Indians as they begin to benefit from huge energy resources on their tribal lands. He added, "The irony of all this is that you will be simply doing what many major corporations have done for years." Brown said that the Indians would be affected by the country's political mood shifting from social justice to fiscal prudence as the measure of good government. Noting that Native Americans own an estimated 20 percent of America's energy resources, Brown said, "You'll be contending with a society which more than ever wants what you have." Brown concluded that the Indians needed to become more active in politics to protect their interests. He urged unity and coordinated action to give them an impact outweighing their numbers.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

Energy Crisis Provides Independence Opportunities

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus said that the energy crisis presents Indian tribes with opportunities to break the cycle of dependence which has plagued their people for more than a century.

"For too long, too many Indian people have been -- through no fault of their own -- too dependent upon the Federal government," Andrus said in a speech before the National Congress of American Indians in Albuquerque, N.M. "The energy crisis offers an opportunity for many tribes to break that cycle of dependence which has plagued your people."

The Secretary praised the Indians for their efforts to accelerate energy development on reservations and to become active partners in energy-producing projects.

"You are seeking independence -- the type of independence that comes with employment opportunities on the tribal lands, from adequate housing, from improved health," Andrus said.

"By developing your resources wisely, you can attain the independence American Indians seek while helping all Americans attain the national energy independence goal."

The Secretary said that President Carter's program, including the Windfall Profits Tax, Energy Security Corporation, and the Energy Mobilization Board, were of vital importance to the tribes. He said that to be effective, the national program would have to include measures to help Indians develop the vast energy resources on Indian lands.

"This is not only equitable, it is essential to increased energy supply," Andrus said.

The Secretary reviewed efforts by the Department of the Interior to help tribes make informed decisions regarding development and to better manage all their natural resources.

"Decisions on the development of energy resources on tribal lands will be made in final instance by tribal leaders," Andrus said, responding to concern expressed by Indian leaders that the proposed Energy Mobilization Board would override established rights of tribes to control their own natural resources.

"In the vast majority of cases, I believe that you can make decisions regarding resources development which will be not only in your own interest, but in the best interest of the Nation," Andrus said.

Grand Traverse Band Plans To Be Acknowledged

Washington, D.C.: The Department of the Interior is publishing notice in the Federal Register on its proposal to acknowledge the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Northern Michigan as an Indian Tribe, Assistant Secretary Forrest Gerard said October, 15, 1979.

The formal acknowledgement as an Indian tribe, which includes the recognition of a government-to-government relationship with the United States, would entitle the Grand Traverse Band to the same privileges and immunities available to other federally recognized tribes by virtue of their status as Indian tribes.

Under regulations made effective in October, 1978, persons wishing to challenge the acknowledgement may submit their factual or legal arguments within 120 days of the

publication of the notice. A report summarizing the evidence for the proposed decision is available from the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, 18th & C Streets N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240. Comments on the proposed acknowledgement should be sent to the above address.

The Grand Traverse Band, which has about 300 members, is expected to be the first group formally acknowledged as a tribe under the 1978 regulations. The tribe has a 147.4 acre reservation in Leelanau County.

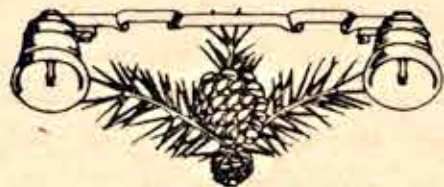
A total of 497 Indian or Alaska Native groups are now acknowledged by the Federal Government to be tribes. These groups are located in 27 states and include 218 Alaskan village groups.

BIA Gets \$7 Million For Special Ed.

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Approving \$7 million for special education programs for the BIA, the Senate Appropriations Committee said they would "expect to see a swift and positive response to the GAO recommendations" (in a 1979 report on the Bureau's implementations of the Education of All Handicapped Children Act). The Committee directed the Bureau to develop and submit within six months a program plan which include: Major program goals as specific milestones; Provisions for adequate identification and evaluation needing special education programs; Roles for the Indian community; and a cost effective comparison of management and program alternatives.

Sioux Appeal \$149 Million Federal Offer

WASHINGTON, D.C. - According to an Associated Press report, Sioux tribal leaders say they will appeal a federal offer of \$149 million in compensation for lands that were taken from them more than a century ago. Eight tribal chairmen contend that the government not only should pay the \$149 million for trespassing on Indian lands since 1877, but also, should return the western half of South Dakota to the Sioux. The Indians also said that they intend to seek the mineral rights of the land, which includes the Homestake Mining Co., the largest gold mine in the Western Hemisphere. The United States has offered \$105 million for 7 million acres in the Black Hills and \$44 million for another 48 million acres. Elections on several reservations were scheduled this month to determine whether 3 fourths of the adult male members of the tribe would accept the settlement. The tribal leaders decided to appeal the proposed settlements to the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington to gain more time to discuss the settlement. Melvin Garreau, Chairman of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe said: "My personal feeling is that it is not monetarily enough. The tourism industry alone will pick up the fall tab in two years because in that area it gets \$44 million a year." Jerry Flute, Chairman of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe said, "I don't see why we shouldn't have a share of the gold mining in the Black Hill."



The United Tribes News Staff would like to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
PEOPLE



LOREN J. FARMER - 41, is the new Assistant Area Director for the Aberdeen Area Office of Administration and will supervise the areas of financial management, budget, personnel services, real property management, procurement and contracting, and safety and planning.

Farmer, an enrolled member of the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana, is a graduate of Haskell Institute and joined the BIA in 1959. He has served in administrative and management positions in Western Washington, Portland and the Cheyenne River Office and was Superintendent of the Yankton and Fort Belknap Agencies.

BURTON RIDER - a Gros Ventre-Cree Indian, has been named Assistant Area Director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Billings, Montana office.

Rider, 49, has been Superintendent of the Fort Peck Agency at Poplar, Montana. His appointment in the area office became effective October 21, 1979.

A United States Army veteran, Rider began working with BIA in 1954 and has held increasingly responsible jobs in various agency and area offices. He was named Superintendent at Fort Peck in 1975 and, for four years before that, was the Employment Assistance Officer at the Minneapolis Area Office.

TIM FOSTER - a rancher from Toppenish, Washington, was elected President of the National Indian Cattlemen's Association at their Sixth Annual Convention held in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Foster is a third-generation cowman whose brand was registered by his grandfather in 1885.

SALLY RHOAN - 18, of Warm Springs, Oregon was elected the new National American Indian Cattleman's Association Princess. She is presently working as a Reading Aide in her home town school and in the future, plans to become an elementary school teacher.

DENNIS L. PETERSEN - 53, an enrolled member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe will be the Assistant Area Director for Natural Resources for the Aberdeen Area Office. His office will supervise the overall responsibility for roads, rights protection, real estate services, forestry, range management, environmental quality and energy resources. Petersen is a graduate of South Dakota State University and did post graduate work at Colorado State and the University of Arizona. He served with the U.S. Infantry in WWII and again during the Korean conflict. He was with the South Dakota State University Extension Service for many years and then was a Project Director Officer, Planning Officer and Assistant to the Area Director for the Economic Development Administration at Duluth, Minnesota. He was an Indian Community Action Program Economic Development Specialist at the University of South Dakota before his 1971 appointment as Superintendent of the BIA Agency at Pierre, South Dakota. Petersen was also Superintendent at Sisseton prior to his present assignment in 1976 as Chief of Tribal Government Services at the BIA Central Office in Washington, D.C.



Taken from *Roughside Press*, Oct. 1979

LENA JUDEE - a full-blooded Navajo, currently a senior in vocal performance at Brigham Young University, appeared as a special guest on Lawrence Welk's television program, which begins his 25th consecutive year on national television.

Reared on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Pinon, Arizona, the petite Lena was educated in government schools, and currently studying for her degree in classical and semi-classic music. She also is a soloist in the noted *Lemanite Generation* ethnic group of BYU students who perform special musical shows.

Aided at BYU by Jane Thompson, creative director of entertainment for the university, Lena was brought to Welk's attention by Sandi Griffith, who remains with Welk as a "regular".

The talented soprano, one of a family of eight children, performed at a recent annual July 4th Holiday musical event in Aalborg, Denmark, attended by the Queen and Royal family of that nation.

She has sung before President

Carter and former President Gerald R. Ford. While in Scandinavia, she was soloist with the U.S. Air Force Band at Europe at the famous Rebild Festival.

Welk long has been personally interested in American Indians, having lived as a boy in Strasburg, North Dakota, 20 miles from the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, and performed with their musicians in his earlier years.

"Lena is a very special young lady, seriously intent upon the welfare of America's Indians," said Welk. "I hope, as she does, that her appearance with us will be of encouragement and an inspiration to them".

Lena has performed as a soloist across the United States and in Canada. She has also sung for the inaugural ceremonies for Navajo Tribal Chairman, Peter McDonald, the Tribal Council and other Indian leaders in Window Rock, Arizona, capital of the Navajo Nation. The singer has also performed for the National Indian Education Association Conference in St. Paul, Minnesota.

by Jim Snider

WILLIAM HALLETT - a 37-year old Red Lake Chippewa Indian from Minnesota has been nominated by President Carter to fill the job of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In a press conference during the 36th Annual Convention of the National Congress of American Indians, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Forrest Gerard made the announcement. Hallett will work with the BIA in a temporary capacity pending United States Senate confirmation. He is presently working in Denver with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and is a past official of the National Congress of American Indians.

Gerard qualified the nomination saying of Hallett, "his work with Indian political organizations and the Indian desk of Housing and Urban Development gave him a range of experience which go far toward reducing the period of transition".

In a broad overview of what he and Mr. Hallett's office would be working toward during the next year, the

Assistant Secretary cited three major areas of concern; the BIA's management improvement program, trust responsibilities and education. Gerard said that a major component of the management improvement program would be an effort titled, "Project Integrity". The project is aimed at establishing the highest standard of BIA fiscal management and a significant improvement on the delivery of government services to Indian tribes. He added the integerous firm of Price and Waterhouse has been contracted to assist in the effort.

"In the field of responsibilities, our top priority is the implementation of the President's Water Policy, he said. Then he promptly informed the group that the Bureau has developed a plan that will determine and review water claims within the next ten years.

In the field of education the Assistant Secretary said efforts will be aimed at, "upgrading educational facilities and programs, setting standards for basic education and working for local control of funding with school boards."

VANCE K. GILLETTE - was selected by the UTETC Board of Directors as the UTETC General/Corporate Council on a retainer basis. Gillette holds a masters degree in educational administration out of the University of North Dakota and a law degree from the University of Denver. (1978)

Vance is otherwise a private attorney, one of only two American Indian lawyers in North Dakota, with an office in New Town, North Dakota and his main office at United Tribes Educational Technical Center.

Mr. Gillette can be reached through the mail at 3315 South Airport Road, Bismarek, North Dakota 58501 or by phone at (701) 255-3285.

JON C. WADE - an enrolled member of the Santee Sioux Tribe was appointed President of the Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) at Sante Fe, New Mexico.

Wade has been director of the Division of Education Assistance for the BIA since 1975. He had previously been Superintendent of the Phoenix Indian School and Educational Assistant Officer for the Aberdeen, South Dakota BIA Office.

Wade completed course requirements for a PhD in Educational Administration at the University of Minnesota in 1971, a BS degree in Mathematics at Northern State College, South Dakota, and a Master of Arts from the University of South Dakota.

Wade was a member of the Special Education Subcommittee of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and served as Vice-Chairman of the Flandreau Santee Sioux tribe from 1964 to 1966.

RICHARD D. DRAPEAUX - appointed Assistant Area Director for Human Resources for the Aberdeen Area Office.

Drapeaux, 50, a member of the Yankton Sioux Tribe, is a graduate of South Dakota State University and entered federal service in 1952 as a teacher on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. He subsequently served at the Turtle Mountain, Fort Totten, Fort Berthold Agencies in education, employment assistance and housing positions.

In 1975, he was appointed Deputy Area Director, a position he held until the reorganization of the Aberdeen Area Office in May which established Assistant Area Directors for Administration, Education, Human Resources and Natural Resources in lieu of the Deputy and Division Chief's position.

MICHAEL A. FAIRBANKS - Superintendent at the Michigan Agency, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, is the new Agency Head at the Blackfeet Reservation headquarters in Browning, Montana. Fairbanks, age 43, and enrolled member of the Red Lake Band of Chippewas, attended Bemidji State and North Dakota State University majoring in social sciences.

His prior BIA service included tours at Red Lake, Minneapolis, Great Lakes and Western Nevada in criminal investigation and tribal operations.

Fairbanks replaces Anson Baker who was appointed Billings Area Director in April.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
Letters / Opinions

Thanks For The Tour

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the Governor's Employment and Training Council, I want to thank you and your staff for the tour of the UTETC facilities in conjunction with our meeting on September 27. The staff conducting the tour did an excellent job.

The members of the Council were very impressed with the comprehensiveness of your facilities and we all appreciated the opportunity to take the tour. Your assistance in providing transportation to and from Kirkwood Motor Inn was also appreciated. The coffee and fry bread were delicious.

The Governor's Employment and Training Council wishes you continued success in your program.

Sincerely,
Paul Ebeltoft, Jr.
Chairman

School Board Plans Conference

Dear Editor:

The Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards is planning for its eighth Annual Membership Conference, which will be held at the Downtown Holiday Inn, Denver, Colorado, on January 17-20, 1980.

In order that we may best meet your educational needs with our technical assistance workshops, it is necessary for you to fill out needs assessment forms.

Last year, the Coalition's annual conference had in attendance 271 participating members and it contained forty-five workshops as well as having two keynote speakers. This year we are planning a bigger and better conference, which will provide you with new ideas and useful information that you can use.

The dates for the Coalition conference will coincide with that of the Denver Stock Show and Rodeo. Due to the number of people who attend the Stock Show each year, it will be difficult to secure hotel and motel reservations. We have just 150 rooms reserved for the conference at the Downtown Holiday Inn. Therefore, it is urgent that you mail in your reservation request as soon as possible.

We welcome your participation in our planning efforts for this year's conference.

Sincerely,
Joseph C. Dupris,
Executive Director

For more information on the above conference, contact: Janis Herman, '80 Mtg. Coordinator, Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, 511 16th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202

Children Are People, Too

Dear Editor:

For the past several years I have sat back as an innocent bystander and have watched friends, relatives, and even at times watched people I don't even know, become hurt, angry and completely frustrated, because of some selfish, stupid and down-right ridiculous statement that certain people place under the Apartments or Homes For Rent column.

Here are some actual copies taken from our local newspaper:

- AVAILABLE NOVEMBER 16th, very nice 2 bedroom 2nd floor apartment, no pets & no children. \$255.
- NEARLY NEW Deluxe 2 bedroom in North [redacted] Couples preferred, no pets or children.
- DELUXE 2 Bedroom apartment, appliances furnished, no children, no pets. Deposit, lease, references required.
- A LARGE Two-bedroom apartment, [redacted] area. Neat. No pets, no children. \$255.
- OLDER MODERN farm home, 6 miles east of [redacted] Older couple only. No children. Available November 1st. Call after 4.
- FOR RENT: in [redacted] 1 bedroom apartment main floor, private entrance, downtown area, range/refrigerator, heat, water, and off street parking furnished. For \$150 a month + electricity. Ideal for elderly person or couples without children.
- 2 BEDROOM apartment with garage, adults only, no pets. \$275 + electricity. References required. At 415 [redacted] Road - Riverside Apartments - phone [redacted]

Here's a person that is really biased!

1 BEDROOM semi-basement apartment. No smokers, drinkers, pets or children. \$100 deposit. Call [redacted] after 4:30.

(These people have a little heart!)

- TWO BEDROOM Apartment in [redacted] 1 child. 663-5145.
- 2 BEDROOM Mobile home for rent, 12x50 with air, \$200 + electricity, 2 working girls or couple with 1 child. Call [redacted] for appointment.
- NEARLY NEW Deluxe 2 bedroom, large 1150 sq. ft. in 4 plex. Residential area, Mandan, 1/2 blocks north of Dairy Queen. \$250 + lights. \$150 deposit required. 1 child accepted. Open November 15 (no pets). [redacted] after 6 p.m.

Can you believe this? People are actually categorizing a child the same as they would a pet! Or worse yet; the children could become just as big a problem as a smoker or drinker.

What happened to the love that people used to have for children? Or why is it, that renters refuse children? Is it because they may write on the walls, make noise by screaming, running, laughing, or crying? Or is it because at times they tend to become a nuisance by jabbering to much? Or drag mud in?

I don't understand. For all of the above mentioned, I tried to place myself in a Landlords position....and it just does not make sense! Everything I mentioned I can remember doing when I was a child!

If these people were never once a child, I could understand it...but! You know, this year was proclaimed as the "International Year of the Child" and so far, I've seen the same prejudice towards them as last year! "International Year of the Child" or not...the papers still remain to print the same garbage.

So, people...please...give a child a break! Make him or them feel just as welcome as your parents welcomed you!


Hell, paint, shampooing carpets, and ear muffs don't cost that much!

WE ARE ALL GOD'S CHILDREN!

Sincerely,
[redacted]
A Concerned Person

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Bridge Proposed For Sakakawea

NEW TOWN, ND - A new bridge across Lake Sakakawea?

That's one of the topics when the Mercer County commissioners meet with the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation which was tentatively set for Tuesday, Oct. 16 at New Town

August Little Soldier, rural Golden Valley, tribal vice-chairman, said three sites are proposed. He said about five weeks ago, tribal officials met with a University of North Dakota representative who recommended a bridge across Charging Eagle Bay as the strongest possibility.

Preliminary cost estimates list a new bridge as \$33 million. Several years ago tribal officials considered a bridge at the same location and the cost estimate then was \$17 million.

The other two locations are to connect North Dakota Highway 8 on either side of the lake or at Red Butte Bay north of Golden Valley (which is in Mercer County).

The Charging Eagle Bay location is the shortest to span, roughly two miles. The other two are about three miles longer.

Little Soldier said tribal members plan to meet with federal officials in Washington, DC, shortly to pursue the matter. Two weeks ago, Little Solder said the plans were presented to the Army Corp of Engineers for review.

Also on Tuesday's agenda, the commissioners discussed proposals extending the Lake Sakakawea Scenic Route to Red Butte Bay on the reservation. Currently, the road travels from Highway 200 west of Pick City to Beaver Creek Bay north of Zap.

Earlier, the commissioners had wanted to go as far as Red Butte Bay but ran into difficulties acquiring easements. The road was reduced to its present size of 27 miles.

On Monday, Oct. 22, state Game and Fish Commissioner Larry Kruckenberg met with the tribal council concerning license fees and regulations for hunting and fishing on the reservation by non-tribal members.



Wells Drilled on Indian Property

NEW TOWN, N.D. - Exxon Corp., has begun drilling a wildcat well in what is believed to be the first oil test on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in more than seven years.

The Houston-based firm began a 13,200-foot wildcat about 12 miles east of Mandaree, in Dunn County, said Ben Kirdaldie of New Town.

The Exxon probe is the first after a series of six oil lease sales over the past two years that have netted the Three Affiliated Tribes and individual landowners about \$20 million, said Kirdaldie, trust and natural resources officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Fort Berthold Agency.

Almost all of the reservation was leased for drilling in the six sales.

The reservation has 18 producing wells, all in the Antelope field in northeastern McKenzie County, but the reservation has seen little drilling since the 1950s, Kirdaldie said.

With numerous oil companies holding leases, and with newly-found oil selling for \$32 a barrel, a wave of drilling is beginning to break, he said.

"We expect a lot of drilling next year, after they get their seismograph work done," he said. Oil companies have "quite an investment here, and they only have to move pretty fast."

Besides Exxon's test, Tenneco Oil Co., of Houston has staked a wildcat test near the northwestern corner of the reservation. The company plans to drill 14,200 feet to the Red River formation, at a site about eight miles east of Keene, according to the North Dakota Geological Survey.

Leaseholders of the reservation include most of the companies active in

the Williston Basin. The Montana Oil Journal, Billings, says Shell Oil Co., Houston, spent \$4.4 million acquiring 87,000 acres last year. Other tracts are held by Texas Oil & Gas, Gulf Oil, Union Oil, Home Petroleum, Flying Diamond Oil, Mesa Petroleum, Getty Oil and Patrick Petroleum.

If many of those companies find the capital to start drilling, the job supply on the reservation seems certain to get a boost. Kirdaldie said lease conditions require oil companies to use Indian labor as much as possible.

Harrison Fields, agency superintendent, said a recent report put the reservation's labor force at 1,142, with about 350 unemployed.

Fort Totten To Build New School

FT. TOTTEN, ND - Sen Milton R. Young (R-N.D.), ranking Republican on the Senate Appropriations Committee, said October 2, 1979, that the Senate Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations has approved \$14.8 million for school construction on the Devils Sioux Reservation south of Devils Lake.

The senator said the amount is the total needed for construction of the school at Fort Totten, which will include grades kindergarten through twelve.

Young added that Fort Totten has long needed adequate school facilities and that the approved funding was a priority item in the fiscal year 1980 Interior Department appropriations bill. He said he has worked for over five years on the project with Tribal Chairman Carl McKay, the Tribal Council and Others. Sen. Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.) and Rep. Mark Andrews (R-N.D.) also were involved.

The appropriation now will go to a conference committee for action. The U.S. House has approved only \$5.7 million for an initial phase of the school project. But a spokesman for the tribe said today he had received assurances that the full Congress would approve the full appropriation.

A clearly pleased Tribal Chairman McKay said the news of the committee approval of the school funds "made my day." He said planning and design for the structure is complete, and he hopes to call for bids next spring and have the school completed and ready for use in 1982.

"Our priority now," the tribal chairman said, "is to develop curriculum and acquire qualified staff and teachers."

McKay added the Fort Totten school is something the tribe has wanted and worked for many years. He said: "It's important to remember, that all of the surrounding towns have their own schools which are important parts of those communities. It's traditional that communities have local schools, and that's all we've wanted at Fort Totten."

The tribal chairman said the new building will be a fully equipped school, built in a circular design and in incorporating traditional Indian themes. He said an Indian architectural firm designed the building.

"The big thing here," McKay continued, "is that Indian children will be able to attend school in their home community, rather than have to go to surrounding towns or to distant boarding schools as they do now."

Reservation students presently attend school at Devils Lake, Warwick, Oberon, Maddock, other surrounding towns, and boarding school in South Dakota.

A spokesman for the Devils Lake school system said approximately 125 Indian students go to school at Devils Lake.

(continued from page 3)

the fort and the garrison continued indefinitely. In 1933, additional use was found for the camp when it was announced that a Reserve Officer Training Corps. camp would be held at Fort Lincoln.

While the post remained active, most of the troops were transferred out and with the coming of the New Deal it became a regional headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps. its organization was designed to give employment to young men, to aid in conservation projects, and in general to help the economy. Some of its detractors argued that it was a quasi-military organization designed to promote war, but this was patently untrue. Fort Lincoln's capacity for housing and administering the C.C.C. increased

rapidly. In 1933, new buildings were built and it was anticipated that a maximum of 1,000 men would be stationed there. They were housed in barracks and tents, outfitted in Army overalls, and administered by Army officers. Among the new structures built to house the C.C.C. were barracks, warehouses, mess and sanitary facilities and fifty-bed hospital. The C.C.C. continued at Fort Lincoln throughout the 1930's. In December of 1939, the last of the garrisoned troops were moved out leaving only C.C.C. administrators and men. With the outbreak of war in Europe and the strong possibility of American entry, which became a fact on December 7, 1941, the C.C.C. came under strong attack in the halls of Congress as a

necessity for having it appeared to be gone. Full employment was returning and America would shortly go into a labor shortage as men were conscripted into the Army. Although C.C.C. administrators continued at the fort until 1942, it ceased to be a truly functioning organization. Fort Lincoln was again ready for a new and different function. As usual, it would not be a strictly military one nor the type for which the fort was originally designed.

The new function of the old fort was that of an internment site for enemy aliens and certain prisoners of war. Under the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Alien Control in the Department of Justice, eighteen detention camps were retained for enemy aliens and

administered by the Immigration: Border Patrol. Although the Justice Department administered the internees, the title to the fort and military reservation remained with the War Department. Only thirty-three soldiers remained at Fort Lincoln and all were engaged in supply services for the C.C.C. camps. The local citizens in Bismarck disliked the notion of having an internment camp. The American Legion protested against it as did the Chamber of Commerce. Most decided to put up with it as best they could, although one housewife said, "I suppose we'll be pulling Italian fugitives out of the coal bin every morning."

Navajo Tribe Offers Unique Archaeological Experience for Students

Photography by Dean Whitten

Article submitted from
The College of Ganado

Archaeologist Larry Linford has a pet peeve that too many archaeology students are receiving university diplomas without ever having had any dirt under their fingernails. "We have too many graduates who are untrained and know only bookwork," he said in an interview this summer.

Linford is Project Director of a unique Cultural Resource Management Program contracted by the Navajo Tribe. Although the project ceases operation now through next spring, it gave five archaeology students at The College of Ganado, in Ganado, AZ, a summer of practical experience and an opportunity to get dirty fingernails. The students are: Lerlene Vavages, Rory West, Carol Benally, Angie Barber, and Alice Begay.

"Experience lets you yet to know the dirt, find artifacts, and just what is in the soil. Students find out right away if they are cut out for archaeological work," Linford said, "for it means a summer of intense heat, no shade, isolation, dust and swarms of gnats and other bugs."

The students were assigned to "The Pinon Project," a proposed 24-mile long road between Pinon, AZ, and Forest Lake. Before the road can be constructed, however, tribal regulations specify an archaeological team must excavate for historic and pre-historic sites along the 250-mile corridor, which is located within the boundaries of the vast Navajo Nation. By mid-summer, 96 sites had been found, with excavations underway in 45 of them.

When a site is located by the team, its first recommendation is to avoid construction there. Highly significant sites can be preserved, and other finds can be removed or relocated.

Much of the archaeological team's day is spent with shovels, wheel barrels and sifting equipment, searching for any clue of former residents of the area. When team members do make finds, it is usually not a museum type discovery. It may be a kernel of corn, a grain of wheat, a seed or chip of pottery. Finds such as human remains or pottery intact are rare. Paleo-botanic remains such as stems, pollen and leaves reveal much about the environment, and make dating of the village possible. Other artifacts may reveal the fate of the village -- drought, climatic changes,

warfare, rainfall, over-exploitation of the soil, and population growths. Other factors the archaeologists try to determine are the size and the organization of the village, its social life, and its advancements, not just its aesthetics.

Also working beside The College of Ganado students are archaeology students from the universities of Maine, Colorado, Arizona, and California. In all, 40 persons are involved in the project, including three PhDs, four supervisory archaeologists, archaeological technicians, a field foreman, 16 ar-

chaeological aides, and Navajos and other Native Americans now in advanced training.

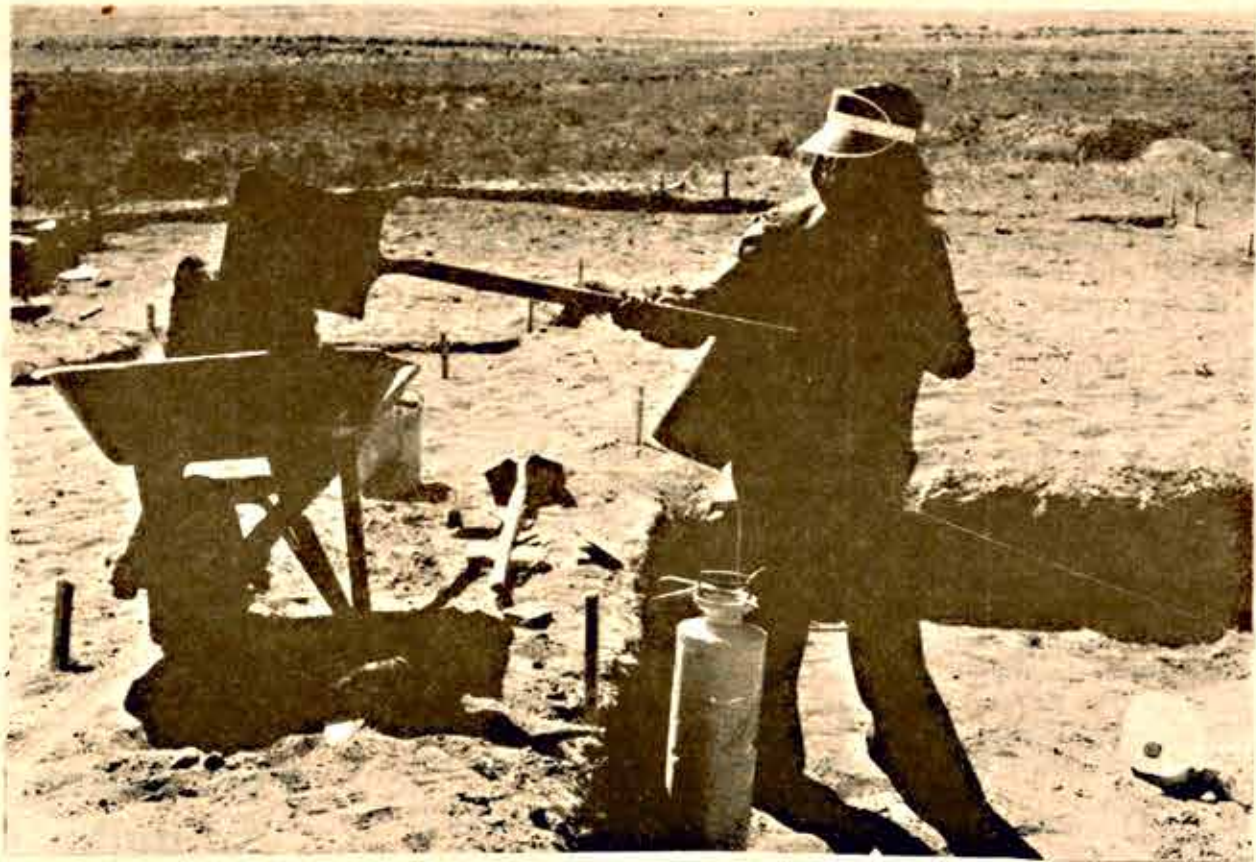
Linford has studied archaeology at the University of New Mexico and the University of Arizona, and has worked out of Window Rock for a year-and-a-half. According to him, the American Southwest contains some of the most intriguing archaeological projects in the world, with perhaps the exception of the Mayan empire.

For The College of Ganado students and other archaeologists, project camp life includes awakening at 5 a.m., and being on site at 6 a.m. with pack and trowel. Quitting time is 3:30 p.m., and after working 10 days, they have four days to go back home. Campsites feature an assortment of tents, a shower, and eating facilities complete with a chef-in-residence.

Other projects besides Pinon include an irrigation program and an assignment for El Paso Natural Gas, both in Farmington; and timber surveys for BIA Forestry.

Until spring, the picks and screens are in storage, and the five students are either in school or working. Some plan to return to the diggings next spring, and in two years, the road will be completed, having been built in stages following the progress of the archaeologists.

According to Linford, TCOG's archaeological program, which offers salary and academic credit, is a significant program. The students' work has been highly praised, and promises to rehire have been made. The college also offers classroom instruction in numerous anthropological courses, under the direction of Dr. James F. Kelly, chairman of the Division of Social Science and Business at The College of Ganado.



LARLENE VAVAGES, a sophomore at the College of Ganado from Maricopa, AZ, painstakingly searches for clues at an archaeological site near Pinon, AZ, this summer. She was one of five students from Ganado participating in the summer program that offered both academic credit and salary in addition to experience.



CAROL BENNALLY, (right) a participant in The College of Ganado's unique archaeological program, is now considering a career in archaeology.



LARRY LINFORD, (second from right), observes archaeologists excavating a site near Pinon, AZ, where a major highway is being built. Linford is Project Director for the Cultural Resource Management Program contracted by the Navajo Tribe.

UTETC NEWS

SEPTEMBER INCENTIVE AWARDS

STUDENT OF THE MONTH (5-way tie)

Roger Ashes
Seth Whiting
Sabrina Clifford
Linda Ashes
Lloyd Patton

ADULT EDUCATION (3-way tie)

Kaye Jordon
Tom Stands For
Carole Iron Moccasin

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT (3-way tie)

Dennis Peltier
Deanna Howe
Beatrice Whiting

MEN'S HALFWAY HOUSE

Richard Crows Heart

WOMEN'S HALFWAY HOUSE

Carole Iron Moccasin

WOMEN'S DORM

Wanda Moran

VOCATIONS

Auto Body Russell Smith
Automotive Roger Ashes
Building Trades Seth Whiting
Business Clerical Anna Shoots the Enemy
Electrical Steve Jetty
Food Services Ival Janis
LPN Valerie Three Legs

LPN Hazel White Eagle
Nurse Aide Sabrina Clifford
Paraprofessional Counseling .. Shirley Fool Bull
Photo Journalism Linda Ashes
Plumbing Lloyd Patton
Printing Elizabeth Patton
Police Science Irving Afraid of Bear
& Regina Clifford (tie)
Welding Charlotte Cuny

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Charlotte & James Cuny - 1st place
Joan White - 2nd place

ATTENDANCE AWARD \$10.00

Geraldine Bear Stops
Margeret Chief Eagle
Barbara LaFountaine
Carole Iron Moccasin
Regina Smith
Sharon White
Linda Ashes
Roger Ashes
Sabrina Clifford
Sam Milk
Lloyd Patton
Dennis Peltier
Nancy Stands For
Seth Whiting

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$5.00

Amelda Grant
Erma McKie
Wilson Black Elk
Mike Clifford
Gerald Ice
Myra Lohnes
Charles Nestell
Mary Red Eagle
Tom Stands For



OCTOBER GRADUATES

Dana Comes Last - Plumbing
Rita Hand Boy - Food Services
Chris Bordeaux - Automotive

The following LPN students were the second class to be capped at UTETC:

Ethel Ice - Pine Ridge, SD
Agnes Jahn - Yankton, SD
Vita Keplin - Belcourt, ND
Betty LaForge - Crow Agency, MT
Natalie Little Owl - Crow Agency, MT
Erma McKie - Fort Hall, ID
Valerie Three Legs - Fort Yates, ND
Verna Two Bull - Poplar, MT
Sharon White - Little Eagle, SD

The First Licensed Practical Nurse Students to ever Graduate from UTETC were:

Gerri Bear Stops - Cheyenne River
Cheryl Belgarde - Turtle Mountain
Deborah Bordeaux - Rosebud
Margaret Chief Eagle - Pine Ridge
Amelda Grant - Turtle Mountain
Harlan Horned Eagle - Yankton
Barbara LaFountaine - Turtle Mountain
Hazel White Eagle - Standing Rock

OCTOBER GED GRADUATES

Omar Touche
Stan Cavanaugh
Allen Follows the Road
Marisa Sunrise
Florence Wounded Eye



Photo by Linda Ashes

The first graduating class of LPNs poses with one of their instructors, Susan Grosz, after ceremonies October 12.



Photo by Linda Ashes

LPN instructor Charleen Lashkouvitch caps one of nine students who have finished the first half of their LPN training at UTETC.

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INDIAN POETRY

I'M AN INDIAN

Once we lived in harmony
with Mother Earth and Father Sky.
But with the coming of the white man
that all died.

Once I could hunt deer and bear
and watch the eagle as he soared thru the sky
But with the coming of the white man
that all died.

Once we had our own way of life
and as Indian people we had a very strong tie.
But with the coming of the white man
that all died.

Once we had our religion and dances
and these things we never had to hide.
But with the coming of the white man
that all died.

Once we were free to roam our land
and our hands were never tied.
But with the coming of the white man
that all died.

Once we lived in tepee, hogan or wicka
and our children were never hungry or
had to cry.
But with the coming of the white man
that all died.

Though with the coming of the white man
most good things died.
The one thing he can NEVER take away -
that's my PRIDE.
Because I'm Indian.

Mike Kaquatosh
1975

SEPERATION

I wander alone
Through the vastness of the earth.
Through the changing seasons of
the years. They come and they go,
they pass me by.
I, who am alone. Once was with
you. But those are the by-gone
days. The days of our happiness
and laughter. The days of our
togetherness. We once were so
agreed upon a thing, we each
decided that we will not separate
from each other.

Then why am I alone? Patty White Buffalo Chief.

MY SON

Go, my son and dance

Go and learn

Go and show those who laugh at you.
Go and dance among the beating sound of the war drums
Go and dance among the chanting voices,
those that chant by day and by night.

Yes, my son has danced
My son went and danced among the chanting voices
and among the beating of the war drums.

And now there is no one to laugh at my son.
There is no one left to tell how my son went and danced
Where are they?
Where did they go?

Here we stand, facing the wind.
Here we stand, listening to the wind as it carries away
the sounds of the war drums.
Here shall the wind blow
Here my son and I stand alone.

Soon only the wind will know my son.

Boots Sireech



Why do you call me Savage?

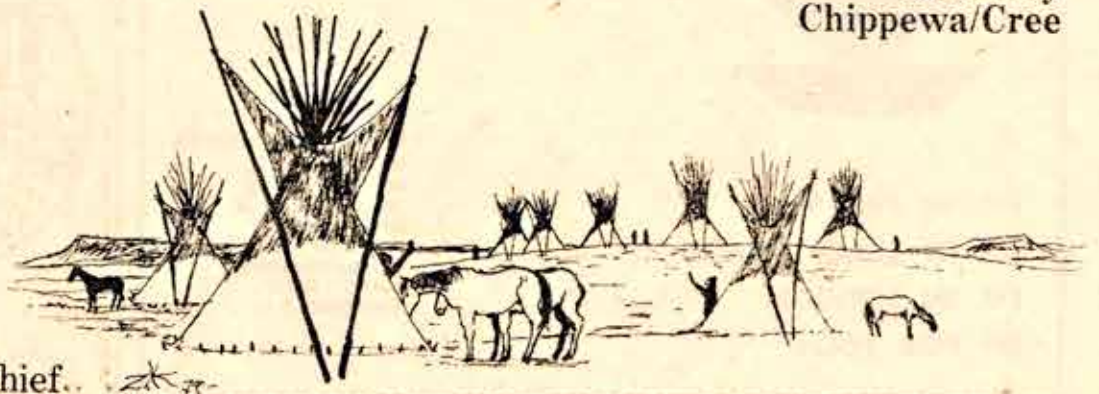
Am I a savage because I fought for what was mine?
Am I a savage because my skin is darker than yours?
Am I a savage because I do not believe in your God?
Am I a savage because I want to live as Nature intended
me to?

Think again!

Was it I that dropped the bomb across the sea and
made the people suffer?
Was it I that made my skin red instead of white?
Was it I that used the teachings of the Bible to
overrun a peaceful people?
Was it I that destroyed the beauty of the land?

Savage is your word.
Nature is ours!

Al Doney
Chippewa/Cree



Our Lore



FAMILY PLANNING GEARED TO INDIAN CULTURE

Reprinted from Wind River Journal, September, 1979 issue.

Basic Indian Culture says that the earth is the Mother of all people. It also states that "woman" is the bringer of life. Indian people were taught that they could take from the earth whatever was needed for the sustenance of life, but that all that was taken had to be returned to the earth in one way or another.

Indians practiced Family Planning long before the coming of the "white man." I speak now of the Sioux because this is what I am.

The Sioux people were a warrior nomadic people. Because of the fact that they were usually at war, they were taught to pack up and move quietly out of the reach of the enemy. They were careful about the number of children born and children were trained not to cry out or make noise because the safety of the whole band depended on silence. As a result, they never had more than one or two children.

Because the Sioux men were warriors, any type of extreme sexual activity was discouraged. They believed it would weaken the man and as a result he would be physically unable to perform in battle.

To go back into history and follow through on the family of the traditional Indian is one of the most interesting and beautiful of all family concepts. It was the responsibility of the Chief and Warriors to take care of the families of those of his own relations whose men were killed in battle or otherwise. Thus, white men coming upon such early camps noted that several women were part of one family and assumed that the Chief or the Warriors had more than one wife, this was not so; it was a custom which was followed so that the widow had protection until she either remarried or died, whichever was her choice.

The white man observing this, but not

understanding the traditional ways of the Indian looked upon the beautiful well-mannered Sioux women and took to themselves more than one wife. They introduced to many Indian men who practiced this kind of social behavior the need for more than one wife if one had enough worldly goods to take care of the families brought forth from such union. It is also a fact that very few Indian men practiced this kind of practice - one is that they did not believe in this concept and they were very strict in their own demands that their women be virgins - the other being Indian women would not stand for this kind of "sharing." Much of Indian history was written by white men who either brought forth their own beliefs and desires by gained information from other Indians whose value system was the same as their own. The Indian people, before the coming of the white man, had a culture both profound and all embracing of deep reverence to the Great Spirit. He practiced his religion every day, he was free of disease and his mind was filled with great strength. He gained by his knowledge that he was the child of the Great Creator and he did nothing to displease or in any way destroy the many gifts given to him by this Holy One. Not only was he physically perfect, but he was perfect in mind and soul. Truly, the supreme man who was guided and loved and whose understanding was further enhanced by the knowledge that he went to the "Happy Hunting Ground" when he passed from this world.

I believe the new methods of birth control are good. And, I also believe that the days of "going forth and multiplying" are over.

Indian people must learn to practice preventive medicine. I believe that we need to once again have beautiful, healthy, and happy mothers that in turn can have beautiful, healthy, and happy babies to perpetuate the Indian nation.

Native Recipes

BAKED TURNIPS

(Makes 6-8 Servings)

- 1 1/2 lbs. small white turnips
- 1/4 c. butter or margarine
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1/4 tsp. coarsely ground pepper

1. Wash turnips well and trim of stems. Panbroil for 20 to 30 minutes or until a fork will just pierce them.
2. Place in a shallow baking dish, pour the remaining ingredients, which have been mixed over the turnips. Bake at 350° for 45 minutes.

I would like to discuss some areas of Family Planning that Indians are unable to relate to and to explain culturally - "Why?"

1) ILLEGITIMACY: This aspect is one of the main reasons for birth control among white people. Illegitimacy in the Indian culture of today does not carry the stigma that it does in the white world. Indians believe that to be able to have a child is the primary function of Indian mothers. They believed that regardless of how the mother was conceived, the "Great Spirit" blessed the mother by making her with a child. Even though the mother may have emotional feelings, there was, and is, someone in the family unit who will be happy; and when born, the child will, by association with family, be wanted and loved. Indian people do not blame children for the acts of adults.

2) ABORTIONS: It is against "Indian beliefs" to "take life." To the Indian, life is the essence of being and life is a gift and once given it cannot be "taken." Indians believe in life after death. This is why they do not fear death. They see death as a way into a new life. As a result, if Indians continue to believe there will be no need for abortions for our people.

3) STERILIZATION: To take away the "gift"

of being able to be a mother is a hard decision for our Indian mothers. Because of the lack of health care and five or six pregnancies without care, we are finding our young Indian women of child bearing age physically, mentally and emotionally so devilitated that they are unable to be on a method of birth control. Many are now physically unable to stand a pregnancy. As a result, the safety and welfare of the women demands sterilization. Sterilization is done without intensive counseling and the consent of both man and wife. I can't emphasize enough that because of cultural beliefs intensive counseling must occur before any decision is made.

4) TEENAGE COUNSELING: Here again the Indian belief is that our children are our gift of life. So, in counseling, we try to use the Indian concept...responsibility toward family; the family unit is of primary importance. Here is where the grandparents play a major role in the teaching of the moral aspect of Indian culture.

I believe that if we as Indian people regain our old culture and spiritual values, and they by working together with the white man, and by each group sharing values, we can truly become a proud and healthy nation.

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*“The old life, the old ways, yesterday!
Wisps of cedar smoke carry up my prayers,
my mind’s longing to return.”*

(The above excerpt is taken from "The Journey", Sun Tracks Literary Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 1 - Page 5, June 1971.)

*Artwork was contributed by Zachary N. Big Shield, Jr.,
Artist for United Tribes News.*