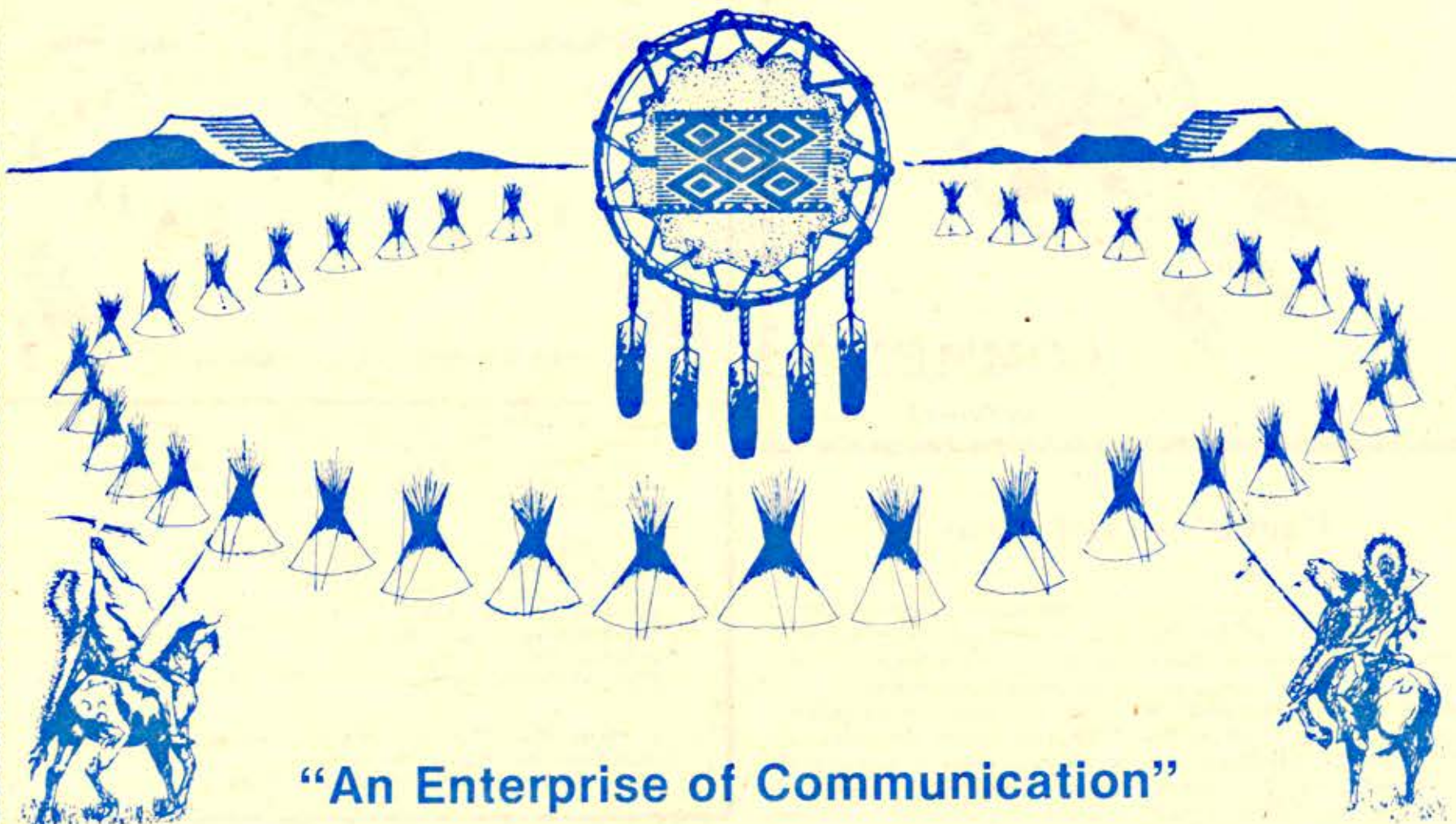


UNITED TRIBES NEWS

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The UTETC LPN Pledge

"Traditional Indian Medicine focused on the prevention and treatment of illnesses; Many methods used by our people are still in use today.

As student nurses, we pledge to uphold this tradition; striving to provide quality nursing care spiritually and physically, in our own lives as well as in the lives of others. We shall endeavor to give care that is long remembered and has the integrity of our Forefathers."

UTETC had ceremonies, capping its third class and graduating a second class, for its Licensed Practical Nurses on April 11, 1980.

Providing the welcome and greeting was David M. Gipp, executive director. Invocation and benediction was done by UTETC Electrical Graduate Dennis Peltier. Two musical selections were song by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hairy Chin of Ft. Yates, N.D. before some 100 guests, students and faculty.

Presentation of the nine member class for capping ceremonies was Charleen Laschkewitsch, while

UTETC Holds LPN Graduation and Capping Ceremonies



GRADUATION CANDIDATES: Top: Agnes Jahn, Erma McKie, Vita Keplin, Sharon White
Bottom: Valeria Three Legs, Ethel Ice, Verna Two Bulls



CAPPING CANDIDATES: Top: Nola Silk, Linda Collier, Tugla Fox, Kay Jordan, Sabrina Clifford
Bottom: Anna Short, Bernadette First, Tammy Perroneteau
Not Pictured: Lena Hart

Donita Cutler presented caps. Both are UTETC faculty members. After each member of the class assembled with lighted candles, they gave a pledge to "provide quality nursing care." The unique pledge was rewritten

by Mrs. Cutler to fit the expression and tradition of American Indians.

LPN Coordinator Susan Grosz presented the second LPN graduating class, noting their hard

work and dedication to providing quality health care to those in such need.

The Students who were recognized for their achievement in practical nursing on pictured above.

Indian Community Colleges To Lose Major Funding

American Indian community colleges and their organized consortium face funding cuts or elimination of funds available from Title III of the Higher Education Act for this upcoming Fall.

Leroy Clifford, executive director of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC), Denver, Colorado, indicated that he received word the Consortium would not be funded as of October 1, 1980. He also noted that Navajo Community College was eliminated and would

lose some \$200,000 of Title III monies. Clifford said other Title III consortium members may face the same fate. In correspondence with the 17 member schools he said, "We are confronted with a crisis situation."

Little Hoop Community College, Ft. Totten, N.D., has also reported that it has received word of no funding. Little Hoop relies on Title III support via Lake Region Junior College for core operations. It could be forced to close. Community colleges

at Turtle Mountain and Standing Rock have not received any clear indication as to refunding or cuts. Ft. Berthold Community College received word that it would be funded but did not have any information at what level.

munity colleges and other minority consortia have been cut. Only three consortia, which are non minority, have been funded.

cont. on page 12




Clifford stated that the Indian Consortium as well as other minority consortia have been eliminated from Title III sources. This includes a major black consortium called "Tactics." He indicated that AIHEC plans to find out why Indian com-

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EDITOR'S COMMENT



COMMENT
By Shirley Bordeaux

Hanta Yo - Get Away

Momentum is growing throughout Indian Country to cease the marketing and promotion of **Hanta Yo** as a book, a movie and a television mini series. **Hanta Yo** ("get away" or "be gone") is being billed as the "Roots" of the Plains Indians.

The book is supposedly an authentic characterization of the traditional life of Dakota-Lakota families from 1750 to 1835.

Last week, an **Ad Hoc Committee to Stop Hanta Yo** was formed in Lincoln, Nebraska to protest the author's, Ruth Beebe Hill, distorted historical detail of time and place and social and political systems. Of major impetus is her erroneous assertion of Sioux ceremonies involving oral sex and sodomy. Hill also states that Sioux men sodomized their war captives.

Jo Allyn Archambault, a doctoral candidate in Anthropology at the University of California at Berkley and an enrolled member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, is coordinating the **Stop Hanta Yo movement**. Membership consists of reservation and urban Indian individuals

who denounce and protest the exploitation and defamatory stereotyping of not only the Sioux Tribes but other Indian tribes as well.

Thus far, seven Sioux tribes in South Dakota and Minnesota have passed resolutions in their Councils denouncing the book, planned movie and television series. The resolutions challenge ABC-TV to 'cease and desist' in making of a mini-television series and ask the Federal Communication Commission to ensure that ABC-TV and affiliate stations not televise such defamatory sagas as **Hanta Yo**.

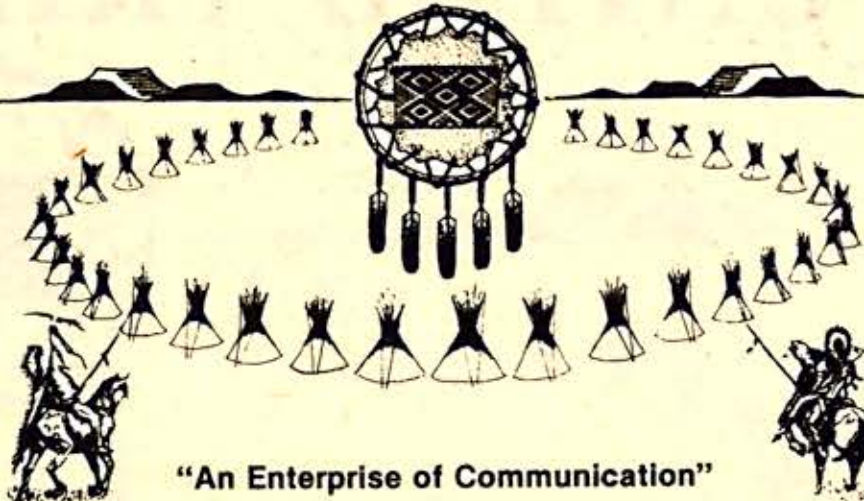
The American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC), meeting here in Bismarck on April 25, was the first national organization to pass a resolution denouncing the authenticity and media promotion of the book. Other organizations are expected to follow suit.

In the next issue of UTN an update and an in-depth review of the book by the Lakota Studies Department at Sinte Gleska College, Rosebud, SD, will be featured.

UPCOMING POW-WOWS

May 3, 1980 N.D. State Prison, Bismarck, N.D.	June 6, 7, 8, 1980 Pierre Learning Center Graduation, Pierre, South Dakota
May 2, 3, 4, 1980 Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas	June 13, 14, 15, 1980 Annual Cannon Ball Celebration, Cannon Ball, North Dakota
May 17, 1980 Standing Rock Community College Graduation, Ft. Yates, N.D.	June 21, & 22, 1980 Annual UTETC All Nations Pow-wow, Bismarck, North Dakota
May 30, 1980 Memorial Day Pow-wow, Cannon Ball, North Dakota	June 25-29, 1980 Badlands Celebration, Brockton, Montana

UNITED TRIBES NEWS



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The United Tribes Educational Technical Center: Historical Perspective

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

The Historical Significance of Fort Lincoln, ND

The end of the war left Fort Lincoln in a state of suspended animation. The Army had no desire to re-establish itself in the facility and the internment program was obviously finished. The Municipal Housing Committee of Bismarck investigated it as a place for veteran's housing. (Bismarck Daily Tribune, January 10, 1946.) A skeleton maintenance crew stayed to keep the place in condition, but that was all. In February, it was suggested that the fort become a national cemetery. (Morton County News, February 28, 1946.) It was also suggested that the post be the headquarters of the Army engineers during the construction of the Garrison Dam in North Dakota--the first of the big post-war Missouri dams to be built. Yet, this was still uncertain. The fort was used as housing for delegates to the state American Legion convention in 1946 and the veterans stayed on Army cots which must have thrilled them to no end. (Morton County News, May 30, 1946.)

During the same year the fort became the headquarters for the Army engineers building the Garrison Dam. By October, 250 people were employed by the Garrison District Engineer's office. The majority of them were civilians, but a few Army officers were also serving. The fort served as the center for letting contracts, acquiring land, and designing the dam from July 1, when the Garrison District was created. It



is estimated that from 600 to 700 people would eventually be employed on the dam and in the Fort Lincoln offices and the Army did some work in bringing the living quarters up to standard and attempting to get prefabricated dwellings onto the post. (Morton County News, October 3, 1946.) By the summer of 1948 there was a strong move to shift the headquarters to Riverdale on the Garrison Dam site. Even when much of the actual work and some of the operations were transferred to Riverdale, the headquarters remained at Fort Lincoln and the fort was labeled the "permanent" headquarters for the Garrison District. It was estimated that the dam itself would not be finished until 1954 at the earliest and even then, a sizeable administrative force would be required. It was not known whether this force would be maintained at Fort Lincoln or at Riverdale. (Bismarck Daily Tribune, December 27, 1948.)

By 1955, some of the

buildings at Fort Lincoln were declared surplus and were sold at bids. These buildings included dwellings, garages, warehouses, and a mess hall. The buildings were required to be moved from the site of the fort. None were the old permanent brick structures that had comprised the original post. (Ward County Independent, December 15, 1955.) This plan was later scrapped as the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare expressed a desire for the buildings. In the 1960's, the Defense Department announced that it would dispose of Fort Lincoln. By this time, it was serving essentially as a United States Army Reserve training command and housed twenty-three military men and their families in addition to employing some civilians. There were offices for four Army and Air Force reserve units and the North Dakota Game and Fish Department, State Highway Department, and other state agencies rented space in some of the buildings. The Defense

Department set June of 1955 as the deadline for the disposal of installation. The state expressed a certain interest in purchasing the site and a study group was appointed. (Grand Forks Herald, April 24, 1964.)

The city of Bismarck and the state of North Dakota reacted to the proposed closing of the fort. It obviously was an economic asset to the community, but more than it had become a matter of civic pride and a source of fondness to the local citizens. City officials and local residents, while not ready to fight a last-ditch fight to keep the military installation, wanted it to be maintained and used and suggested that rentals on the fort would more than compensate the government for the expenses involved. Senator Milton Young suggested that the Defense Department turn it over to the General Services Administration for disposition. The State again expressed an interest in acquiring it. The city of Bismarck had already acquired the 200 acres of the original post for airport purposes and more land was made available for this reason as late as 1964. The adjutant general of North Dakota pointed out, in a rather optimistic way, that the fort had been on the verge of abandonment several times but had been always saved by emergencies. This seemed to suggest that what Bismarck and Fort Lincoln needed was a national emergency. Unfortunately, none of sufficient magnitude came along. (Fargo forum, May 3, 1964.)

New Managed Corp for Tribes

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Commissioner of Indian Affairs William E. Hallett announced that Indian self-determination will be boosted by a recent decision by the President's Management Improvement Council, agreeing to sponsor the Tribal Manager Corps (TMC), a new initiative to strengthen and improve Indian tribal governments.

The TMC project is designed to make professional manager/administrators from government agencies and private industry available to work with Indian tribes to help meet tribal management needs and, thereby, further Indian self-determination capabilities.

Hallett said that the endorsement of the TMC project by the President's council enhances recruitment of needed personnel within government agencies, furthers the commitment of the agencies to work together for the common goal and gives greater status within the Administration to tribal governments.

Hallett said that the Tribal Manager Corps will be an inter-agency, inter-organizational effort to recruit a cadre of individuals with management expertise in various fields. Participating tribes would then select from this cadre a manager who would work with the tribe for a year or longer to institute agreed-upon management improvements.

"We hope to help 20 tribes in the first year," Hallett said. "We plan to develop a general profile of tribal management needs, identify specific assistance wanted by individual tribes and then recruit the kind of people who can respond to these needs." Hallett indicated that the assignment of the managers to the tribes could be handled under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act or through contracts under the Indian Self-Determination Act.

It is expected that state and local governments, as well as the Federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations will be involved in the project.

An Interagency Task Force to direct the TMC is being formed, Hallett said. "It will include top-level representation from the government agencies, private industry and tribal organizations. We expect to announce further details on this in the near future," he said.

Crow's Approve Coal Sale

MONTANA- Members of Montana's Crow Indian tribe set aside their internal political differences recently and unanimously approved a long-term coal sale to Shell Oil Co. worth at least \$29 million.

If approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and its parent agency, the federal Interior Department, the deal will mean an immediate \$6.2 million payment to the tribe, with the remainder being paid over a 10-year period.

The agreement would give Shell the right to stripmine 210 million tons of coal on 2,560 acres of the Crow Indian Reservation in southeastern Montana. Shell also would get options to mine additional tracts once it completes the first tract.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

The tribe would divide \$5 million of the up-front money among its 6,000 enrolled members, a cash bonus of about \$833 per person. The other \$1.2 million, which was placed in escrow by Shell when the tribe challenged an earlier coal deal in 1974, would be used to pay tribal expenses.

Other provisions of the deal give the tribe a 12.5 percent royalty on sale of the coal, with additional "bonanza" payments if the price rises above certain levels. The royalty rate can be renegotiated in 10 years.

The contract also requires Shell to pay the tribe a total of at least \$29 million by 1990.

High School Tribal Congress Slated

SPEARFISH, S.D. - The Black Hills State College (BHSC) Center of Indian Studies and Sinte Gleska College have announced plans to coordinate the second annual S.D. Native American High School Tribal Congress on July 6-11, 1980 at Black Hills State College in Spearfish, S.D. Initiated by the Indian community college, the five day youth conference has been developed to provide Indian high school students with the opportunity to learn about the tribal government.

The program features a variety of activities which will focus on various topics and issues facing tribal government today. Workshop and general assembly sessions will present guest speakers from different tribal, state, and national Indian organizations. Other activities include a mock tribal election, a simulated tribal council session, a pool tourney, an essay and speech contest. Scholarships and recognition awards will be presented to outstanding conference participants at the conclusion of the conference. In addition, Indian high school athletes and sport teams will be recognized for outstanding achievements during the 1979-80 academic year.

Other co-sponsors of the event include the South Dakota Indian Education Association (SDIEA) and the United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation. For Coordinator, Sinte Gleska College, Rosebud, S.D. or Lowell Amiotte, Director, BHSC Center of Indian Studies, Spearfish.

Comanche Financial Records In Good Order

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Commissioner of Indian Affairs William E. Hallett said today that charges of financial abuses or mismanagement in the Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma appear to be unfounded.

Hallett said that the Inspector General's Office of the Interior Department this month completed a survey of the tribe's financial records, including "documentation" presented to support charges made by some members of the tribe. It determined that there was no

substantiation of the charges and that the tribe's financial records were in good order.

"The IG's office determined that no further audit was called for," Hallett said.

The Comanche Tribe has been embroiled in internal political problems since a February 2 meeting of the tribal council at which the tribal chairman, Kenneth Saupitty, was removed from office by a recall vote of 184 to 1. Saupitty has also questioned the validity of this recall. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, however, has administratively upheld the validity of the recall.

Indian's File Suit Against Pipeline

MINNESOTA - March 31, seven Indian tribes filed a suit in U.S. District Court seeking to block permits for the 1,500-mile pipeline that would carry Alaskan crude oil from Port Angeles to Clearbrook, Minnesota.

The seven tribes are suing to stop construction of the proposed Northern Tier oil pipeline, saying not enough attention has been paid to the possible effects on fishing rights.

The tribes accuse President Carter, the Bureau of Land Management and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus and others with ignoring what the pipeline might do to the tribes and their fisheries.

The suit says an environmental impact statement on the project failed to consider the risk a pipeline under the inland waters of western Washington would pose to salmon, steelhead and other marine resources. The report also failed to consider the effect of pipeline "boom towns" on the tribes, the suit said.

The suit was filed by the Lower Elwha and Port Gamble Bands of Klallam Indians, the Skokomish Indian Tribes, the Tulalip Tribes of Washington, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe and the Swinomish Tribal Community.

On Thursday, April 3, two Olympic Peninsula environmental groups, No Oil Port, Inc., and Save the Resources Committee, Inc., also filed a suit to block the pipeline project.

Shoshone's Challenge Missile System

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The proposed MX missile system, already having some troubles in Congress, is under attack by Shoshone Indians who say it would violate their nearly 117-year-old treaty with the United States.

Lawyers for the western bands of the Shoshone argued in congressional staff briefings last week that government plans to put the \$33.8 billion MX system in eastern Nevada would violate the Treaty of Ruby Valley.

That treaty was signed Oct. 1, 1863, by two government agents and 12 "chiefs and principal men and warriors" of the Shoshone Nation.

The agreement was negotiated on order of President Abraham Lincoln to guarantee safe passage for white settlers passing over land held by the western bands of the Shoshone.

But in contrast to most Indian treaties of the time - which established reservations and extinguished Indian land claims - the US Government recognized formal boundaries of Shoshone land holdings in the Ruby Valley pact.

Within those boundaries are millions of acres of Nevada desert that the United States now considers to be the best site for its new missiles that would be shuttled among some 4,600 reinforced shelters.

The Air Force declined comment on the situation, saying it was not directly involved.

The United States claims the area now is "public land." The government says the Ruby Valley treaty was nullified by an 1872 decision to establish the Duck Valley reservation for the western Shoshone, and the Indian Claims Commission has approved a \$26.1 million payment to compensate the Indians for the 1872 seizure.

But the Indians' lawyers say the Shoshone never actually took the Duck Valley land, that only a handful of people ever moved there. The rest stayed on the Ruby Valley land that had been their home for centuries, and about 4,00 still live there.

The Shoshone say they're convinced the Ruby Valley treaty is still valid. They say they want Congress to keep the compensation money and let them keep their land.

The government has refused. "The government is very deliberately stealing the West Shoshone land," said Tim Coulter, an attorney for the Indian Law Resource Center in Washington. "It's Indian land. It always has been and the United States needs it for the MX missile, so they're just taking it."

The Shoshone are adamant in their opposition to the MX.

The Shoshone land claim is a snarl of legal disputes that has twice gone to the Supreme Court. In the most recent Supreme Court action, the court refused to review a US Court of Claims decision that the Shoshone waited too long to challenge the Indian Claims Commission decision.

That could mark a fatal blow to the Shoshone claim. But the Indians argue that the true merits of their case are better seen in another decision, one by the US 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in California.

Acting in a federal trespass case filed by the government against two Shoshone women, that court ruled that the government never proved it owned the land.

The 9th Circuit ordered a lower court to determine whether the government or the Shoshone are the rightful owners, a determination that still is pending.

But legal options are becoming more limited for the Indians, and they now are paying more attention to the political arena, seeking congressional help to restore their lands.

The Indians also have filed a human rights complaint against the United States with the United Nations, alleging a pattern of racial discrimination and denial of fundamental rights.

The UN Human Rights Commission has circulated the complaint publicly - an unusual move in itself - and indicated it will consider the merits of the Indians' arguments later this year.



Potential Record \$52.5 Million Awarded to Chippewa Tribe

TURTLE MOUNTAIN - A \$47.3 million installment of a potentially record \$52.5 million award to a single American Indian tribe has been deposited in a Bureau of Indian Affairs account for distribution to members of the Chippewa Tribe of the Turtle Mountain Indian reservation.

However, Indian officials still do not know whether the tribe will receive the full amount of the award or which bands of the tribe are eligible.

Fred Gillis, superintendent of the Turtle Mountain Bureau of Indian Affairs, said the federal government deposited the money in a Washington, D.C., BIA account, earmarked for the Turtle Mountain tribe, on March 25.

Another \$5 million or so is still tied up in litigation. The U.S. government contends that this much money has been spent on the tribe in the past and thus should be deducted from the total award. The issue is pending in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington, D.C., Gillis said.

The exact amount of money awarded to the Turtle Mountain Chippewas was \$52,527,338.00. The installment was for \$47,376,623.00.

The U.S. Indian Claims Commission awarded the Turtle Mountain Chippewas \$52.5 million on Sept. 20, 1978, eight days before the commission was dissolved, for land obtained from the Indian tribe in 1882.

The award comes 88 years after Chief Little Shell and his followers refused to sign an agreement under which the Chippewa groups traded away their claims to about 10 million acres of north-central North Dakota for \$1 million.

The U.S. government negotiated an agreement whereby the Indians would give up their land for annual \$50,000 payments over 20 years. Washington attorney Frances Horn, who represents Chippewa groups, said that Little Shell and his band walked out of the negotiations because he felt the government wasn't offering enough money.

Thereafter, Horn told the News in 1978, an attorney for the band urged the other Chippewas not to ratify the agreement, and ratification subsequently was delayed until 1904. Congress finished amending the treaty in 1905, and both sides then signed it.

Somewhere around 1935, several Indian groups, including the Chippewas, began petitioning Congress to empower a commission to try land-claim cases. Congress eventually set up the Indian Claims Commission in 1946 and gave Indian tribes until 1951 to file land claims. The Chippewas' was among 300 claims, and the first legal round was battled out in 1970.

By 1971, the commission agreed that 8,104,040 acres of land, from Canada to south of Butte and from western Burke and Mountrial counties to eastern Cavalier and Nelson counties, were involved. Parts of the boundaries were later subtracted, then restored, in the courts.

Now the process of determining who is eligible will begin through deposition legislation to be drawn up by the BIA.

The BIA will determine, through study, which Indians are eligible and how they should apply for the funds, then post the report in the Federal Register, said Tobias Moran, acting area director for the BIA in Aberdeen, S.D.

Eligible Indians may then apply. Those declared ineligible may appeal the decision through the BIA, Moran said.

Already, there appears to be some infighting between at least two bands of the tribe over the money.

On Thursday, a group from the Pembina band met with Gillis in protest over whether any funds should be received by the Turtle Mountain band.

The Pembina group contends that the Turtle Mountain band is a "renegade" group placed on the reservation by a 32-man committee in 1885 and is not entitled to any of the money, according to Alice LaFountain of the Pembina band.

"The Turtle Mountain band is the one that made the treaty, but the title was established by the Pembina," Horn said.

Horn said Thursday that because of inter-marrying, some Indians in the tribe can be traced back to the Pembina group, while others can't.

Moran said sometimes awards are determined on the basis of how much of a particular tribe one has in his or her background. For example, the criteria could be that eligible Indians might need to be a "quarter-blood" of a particular tribe or band, but he said he did not know what kind of determination would be made in this case.



Water Law Conference Held

FORT BERTHOLD - The Fort Berthold Community College held a two-day Water Law Conference on April 2 and 3, at Four Bears Lodge so that tribal members and others may develop an understanding of the principles governing western water law; and, to develop an understanding of the role of governments (federal, state and tribe) in administering the allocation and use of water and in

protecting the quality of water.

The American Indian policy Review Commission in its final report to Congress on May 17, 1977, stated... "one of the greatest obstacles faced by the Indian today is his drive for self-determination and a place in this Nation is the American public's ignorance of the historical relationship of the United States with Indian tribes and the lack of general awareness of the status of the American Indian in our society today."

During these two days the con-

ference participants were introduced to Water Law; the Role of Law and Legal Systems; Appropriation Doctrine and Permit Systems; Federal Reserved Rights and Indian Reserved Rights; Groundwater; Water Quality; and various discussion groups centered around Federal and Indian Reserved Rights; Tribal Water codes; Water Quality Protection; Stream Classification; Minimum Stream Flow and other aspects of Water Law.

Among the speakers scheduled to appear were Duane Bird Bear, Tribal member and attorney for the Environmental Protection Agency's western regional office in Denver; Ray Cross, tribal member and staff attorney for the Native American Rights Funds headquartered in Boulder, CO; Joe Troisi, tribal attorney for the Cheyenne Nation Health Authority, Tallequah, OK; Jim McCurdy, Water Law Specialist and Law Professor, Law School, University of South Dakota; Ron Billstein, Engineer, HKM Engineers, Billings, MT; Tom Ascevedo, Field Solicitor's Office, Interior Department, Billings, MT; Tom Schoppert, private attorney, Billings, MT; and others.

Indian Students Sponsor Conference

GRAND FORKS, ND - The 11th Annual Time-Out and Wacipi was held April 13-19, at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

"Yesterday's Values with Today's Education for Tomorrow's Culture," was the theme emphasizing Indian values from the past intergraded with today's education, to insure a strong cultural identity for tomorrow.

Some of the featured guests and speakers who attended were: Russell Means - was the featured speaker opening up time-out week; Floyd Westerman - Sioux songwriter and Singer; Harriet Skye - "Indian Women Today"; Allen White Lightning - "Reservation Justice"; Craig Cobe - Indian Land Claims Investigation, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; Norm Morena - Indian Small Business Consultant; James King, 3r. Cheyenne Historian; George Thomas - Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT); Roger Jourdain - Tribal Chairman, Red Lake Chippewa Tribe; Juanita Helphrey - Indian Women in Higher Education "We seek a Better Tomorrow and It's Not a Pipe Dream"; Thomas Clifford - President, University of North Dakota, Emmar LaRoque - University of Manitoba; Jim Shanley - Standing Rock Reservation, "Community Colleges and Reservations".

Various films and slide presentations were shown throughout the week.

All week was Open House at the Native American Cultural Center, an Indian High School Art Exhibit presented by the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Hughes Fine Art Center, UND Campus.

University of North Dakota Indian Association (UNDIA) Awards banquet and Fashion Show was held Thursday at the American Inn, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. President, Bernice Jerome gave the welcome speech. Jeanne Eder Narrator - Fashion Show, Awards Presentation

Emcee - Leigh Jeanotte.

Several awards were handed out to Staff & Students from: Native American Programs, Student Opportunity Program, Indian Studies, INMED, UND Indian Association. A dance was held following the banquet. Music by Butch Felix and the Country Skins.

Blessing of the Fieldhouse and Grand Entry - Wacipi - was held Friday night. Elmer White was the announcer for the Wacipi. Saturday Grand Entry - Wacipi - UND Fieldhouse, with free traditional feast, for Singers, dancers and the public audience.

Other events scheduled were Omnicieye 10 KM and 5 KM run, Indian basketball tournament was held with the following teams from: Montana, North Dakota (Belcourt, Parshall, Whiteshield, Bismarck, & Ft. Totten) and Minnesota (Red Lake, White Earth), and a couple of teams in the Grand Forks area.

Tribe to Vote On Water Code

STANDING ROCK - Marvin Sonosky, legal counsel for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe has drafted a water code that will soon be presented to the tribal council for approval or rejection, but no date for the presentation has been set yet.

The proposed water code would establish a system for water allocation and management for the Standing Rock Reservation.

Everett Iron, Eyes, director of natural resources for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, said that if the plan is accepted by the council, "it will create a water commission and a water administration which would determine who will use the water and for what purposes on the reservation."

He continued, "I believe that if the council accepts the draft it would strengthen the tribe's position on the issue."

The proposed draft would require that water users be issued a permit by the water commission. It would also require that water users be assessed an annual rate.

The plan would give the water commission complete control of all matters concerning the allocation of water resources.

If the draft is accepted by the council, the next step is to have the package reviewed and accepted by the federal government to ensure that the Indians maintain their water rights.

Iron Eyes noted that the federal government's policy in the last five years has been not to accept any proposed water codes.

"I am reluctant to believe that the federal government will accept our water code. The present negotiations with the federal government are not working because the tribes object to planning procedures that would in effect limit future water development projects. It evaluates Indian water projects by non-Indian standards," said a concerned, Iron Eyes.

The natural resources director emphasized that the Indians are upset over this issue because of the lack of representation on federal task forces that are developing procedures for developing Indian water projects.

The Council of Energy Resource Tribes

The Council of Energy Resource Tribes (*Cert*) is a nonprofit organization representing 25 American Indian Tribes owning a large share of the West's energy resources. The tribes formed *Cert* in 1975 to promote the well-being of their members through the protection, conservation, control and prudent management of their oil, natural gas, coal, uranium, geothermal, oil shale and alternative energy resources.

Cert's mandate is to assist its member tribes develop the capability to manage their energy resources for their benefit, according to their values.

The 25 tribes that belong to *Cert* are poor, as are most Indian tribes. While many reservations have great potential resource wealth, Indian people endure an unemployment rate more than eight times the national average and an income level approximately one-fourth the national average. Residents must go off the reservations for most goods and services as well as for work because few businesses or industries exist on the reservations.

The *Cert* tribes recognize that their energy resources can, if carefully managed, become the foundation for overall economic development. Energy production can bring revenues to tribal governments, jobs and income to tribal members and incentives for businesses to locate on the reservation. This, in turn, can provide greater tribal revenue, more personal income and more jobs.

Many of the *Cert* tribes have been involved with some form of energy development for over 20 years. Although they have fully experienced the harsh environmental and social impacts of development, few have realized many of the benefits.

In the past, tribes have relied on the decisions and the judgements of others as to how and when they should develop their resources. As a result, tribes have entered into agreements for the production and exploration of their resources that were not beneficial to the tribes. The agreements have given the tribes minimal compensation, no control over exploration or development and little, if any, protection for their natural and social environment.

The tribes formed *Cert*, determined not to rely again on the decisions and judgements of others. The tribes recognized that they will realize potential benefits from their resources only if they manage their own resources according to their own goals.

Cert is a mechanism to do that.

The goals of *Cert* are to: assist member tribes in using their energy resources as a foundation to develop stable economics; assist the tribes in protecting their natural and social environment, and assist each tribe to develop its own capability to manage its own energy resources.

Cert also provides a forum for its members to exchange ideas and experiences and is a vehicle for the energy-owning tribes to speak with a unified voice on the major issues affecting them.

Organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, *Cert's* Board of Directors is comprised of the executive officer of each member tribe. The Chairman of the Board and six other members of the Board of Directors are elected by the full Board to serve as an Executive Committee which oversees *Cert's* day-to-day operations.

In 1978, the Department of Energy, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare provided funds for *Cert's* program development, as well as for the expansion of its Washington, D.C. office and the creation of a Technical Assistance Center in Denver, Colorado.

Cert's corporate headquarters, in Washington, has principal responsibilities for administration and financial management, as well as policy development. Policy analysts in Washington monitor legislative and administrative actions which affect member tribes. They also interpret current market and production data to aid the *Cert* Board in setting policy. In addition, a semi-monthly newsletter, *The Cert Report*, is published for tribes and other interested subscribers.

The three divisions within the Technical Assistance Center offer member tribes on-site, professional services. The Offices of Energy Development, Economic Development and Environment include experienced geologists, mining and petroleum engineers, hydrologists, agronomists, geographers, environmental scientists, economists, financial analysts, socialists, and manpower and education planners. As of mid-1979, the center has undertaken more than 70 individual projects involving technical and analytical assistance in every phase of energy-resource development.

In the past year, *Cert* has assisted members compile and interpret tribes specific resource profiles on the location, quantity and quality of potential energy wealth. *Cert* has provided information on businesses and industries compatible with and complementary to specific types of energy resource development and has helped tribes select those projects that will contribute to diversifying their reservations' economic base. *Cert* has also helped tribes with environmental and social impact analyses of potential energy projects.

In addition, *Cert* has assisted in developing outside interest - both private and governmental - in proposed Indian energy development. *Cert* has facilitated tribal negotiations with companies in putting together complete financing packages and final business plans for mine sites, oil wells and processing plants.

Another important *Cert* activity is assisting tribes institutionalize energy management capabilities within their tribal governments. *Cert's* educational experts have designed college-level programs of study aimed at enhancing tribal capacities in all aspects and at all levels of energy resource management.

In the past year, *Cert* has become a vital organization. With the establishment of the Technical Assistance Center, *Cert* now provides an even broader range of direct services to its member tribes and has become the recognized voice of the Indian energy producer.

Cert looks forward to the coming year as one of critical importance for the

Indian energy owner. The success of a national energy policy depends in great measure on Indian energy resources. Indian survival, and the preservation of Indian culture, heritage and way of life, will depend on well-balanced management of those resources.

Cert receives its primary funding from an interagency grant. The federal agencies participating in this grant include the Department of Energy, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and the Department of Commerce. Additionally, *Cert* has been awarded two contracts. One is from the Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining to analyse the regulation of coal surface mining on Indian land. The other, from HEW's Administration for Native Americans, and contracted through the Native American Rights Fund, is a demonstration program to establish three tribal energy resource management offices and to assess their potential.

Cert's current annual budget, as shown below, totals \$2,892,000.

Interagency Grant	\$1,997,000
Interior Department/Office of Surface Mining	700,000
Health, Education and Welfare/Administration for Native Americans	185,000
Miscellaneous Grants	10,000
Total Budget	\$2,892,000

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE:

Peter MacDonald, Chairman (Navajo)
 Floyd Correa, Vice-Chairman (Pueblo of Laguna)
 Leonard Atole, Secretary (Jicarilla Apache)
 Allen Rowland, Treasurer (Northern Cheyenne)
 Leonard Burch, Executive Member (Southern Ute)
 Forrest Horn, Executive Member (Crow)
 Wilfred Scott, Executive Member (Nez Perce)

THE OTHER MEMBERS ARE:

Acoma Pueblo	Fort Berthold	Spokane
Blackfeet	Fort Hall	Uintah-Ouray
Cheyenne River Sioux	Fort Peck	Ute Mountain
Chippewa-Cree	Hopi	Wind River
Colville	Jemez Pueblo	Yakima
Fort Belknap	Santa Ana Pueblo	Zia Pueblo

Council of Energy Resource Tribes
 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 610
 Washington, DC 20036
 (202) 466-7702

5670 South Syracuse Circle, Suite 312
 Englewood, Colorado 80111
 (303) 779-4760

The Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards

The Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards (CICSB) is dedicated to Indian control of Indian education. Funded in 1971 with (5) five member schools, as a technical assistance center, the organization offers mutual self-help in technical assistance to over 200 Indian/Alaska native school boards, advisory committees and tribal education committees.

Indian parents, school board members and tribal members are provided a form through the Coalition to exchange experiences in knowledge of achievement and operation of their own schools. Other technical assistance includes: community organizing, school board training, program evaluation, curriculum developing and contracting or redistricting for school control.

CICSB was instrumental in releasing the initial PL 94-318 Title IV In-

dian education monies when former President Nixon impounded the appropriations. The Coalition continues to serve as a strong advocate for Indian education. Currently, CICSB is developing national Indian education standards, whereby the measurements of quality education is based upon tribal values and life style.

Member schools are provided technical assistance free upon a request - response basis. An annual general membership meeting is held whereby the membership through the resolution and voting process determines the operations of the Coalition for the upcoming year.

To become a member, parent group or school board call toll free: 1-800-525-2430 for application and information or write: CICSB, 511 16th Street, Denver, CO 80203.



Hufstedler Receives NIEA Concerns and Recommendations

As indicated in our last issue, the National Indian Education Association (NIEA) hosted a meeting of some thirty Indian education leaders and American Indian organizations on March 19, 1980, with Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstedler. Accompanied by Dr. Gerald E. Gipp, deputy commissioner of the Office of Indian Education, Secretary Hufstedler indicated that she would take all of the concerns expressed by the Indian convocation into consideration in the formulation and implementation of the new Department of Education. Summarized below are the **eight basic concerns and recommendations** made by the group and forwarded by NIEA President Lowell R. Amiotte:

1) Office of Indian Education

- should remain intact within the U.S. Department of Education the Director of the OIE should be no less in position and status than Deputy Assistant Secretary
- the Director of the OIE should also serve as Special Advisor to the U.S. Department of Education and to the Secretary on matters of policy, programs, and other related areas of American Indian education

2) National Advisory Council on Indian Education

- should be continued as Special Advisor on Indian education to the U.S. Department of Education, the Secretary of Education, and the Office of Indian Education, as well as special liaison and advocate for American Indian people with each of the above

3) Indian Preference in USDOEd/OIE Employment and Contracts

- USDOEd should establish a department-wide policy and advocacy for the hiring and promotion of American Indians and Alaska Natives, especially in the OIE but with particular sensitivity in other related programs with special impact and benefit to American Indians
- USDOEd should establish and advocate a department-wide Indian preference policy in notifying and awarding of contracts for R & D, evaluations, and other related RFP and Unsolicited Proposal development and conduct in relation to Indian programs and/or Indian research and development

4) Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education

- no fewer than two (2) American Indians/Alaska Natives be appointed to serve on this Council as established by Section 213(a) of P.L. 96-88, the Department of Education Organization Act

5) Definition of Indian Study

- the Secretary should extend the deadlines of the Study and Report to assure broad representative input from across the diverse American Indian/Alaska Native communities, as intended by Congress in P.L. 95-561, Title XI, Section 1147, directing the...Secretary of Education, "in consultation with Indian Tribes, national Indian organizations, and the Secretary of the Interior", to supervise a study of the definition of Indian contained in Section 453 of the Indian Education Act

6) Coordination of Programs in USDOEd Related to Indians

- that the Secretary and the U.S. Department of Education expand the Advisory role of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education and the administrative responsibility of the director of the Office of Indian Education to include other Indian Education-related programs in the new Department such as P.L. 874, of 815, the school construction program, as well as clearly defined duties regarding the effective coordination of other USDOEd programs that have earmarks for Indian education or whose funds are attracted through the presence of Indians

7) Increase in Discretionary Funds of Title IV, Parts B and C

- the Secretary support annual commensurate budget increases for Parts B and C, as have been provided for Part A during the past eight years
- the Secretary should note that Parts B and C funding levels have remained relatively constant for the past four years, and just simply the rate of inflation much less the increased demand for project assistance, have had a crippling erosive effect that in real terms has resulted in fewer programs being funded each year

8) Post Secondary American Indian Education

- Financial Aids should be continued and expanded on an entitlement basis to American Indians/Alaska Natives
- with the growth and maturity of American Indian Community Colleges, the Secretary would be encouraged to maintain an awareness and sensitivity to the concept of an American Indian University
- the Secretary and Department support and advocate for more local control and culturally-specific curricula and bilingual/bicultural programs and financial assistance for American Indian-related programs and services, in schools serving Indian students, and Indian operated alternative schools
- that Adult Basic Education programs continue to be expanded and supported for special Indian needs to train and recruit Indian teachers, counselors, at both the graduate and undergraduate levels
- that the 1% Vo-Ed set-aside funds continue to be provided to Indian communities and Indian programs, and that special sensitivity of the locally-controlled community-based impact these Vo-Ed funds have on Indian communities
- finally, that the Title III Higher Education Act continue to support and expand services and funds to American Indian Community Colleges.

Educator Speaks On Placement of OIE

Statement presented to Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstedler concerning the placement of the Office of Indian Education - on behalf of the NIEA Convocation on Indian Education in Washington, D.C., March 19, 1980.

**Grayson Noley, Ph.D.,
Assistant Professor of Education,
The Pennsylvania State University**

"In 1972 the U.S. Congress made a strong commitment to the development and progress of American Indian education by passing the Indian Education Act. The need for new and specific activity in education for Indians was recognized in spite of the fact that for several years the federal government had been involved in educational programs designed to serve poor and minority populations. The reality was that programs developed under the auspices of the Economic Opportunity Act, the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act and other legislation were not reaching American Indian populations to a significant degree.

There were several basic reasons for this. One of these was that state and local authorities who were responsible for developing programs assumed that Indian children were being accommodated adequately by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In fact, the Bureau was serving directly only about 30 percent of the Indian student population due to the fact that the vast majority of Indian children were public school students. Another reason is that due to the sheer lack of numbers Indian people often were left waiting while larger minority populations received all the attention. One of the most important reasons was that programs developed for other poor and minority populations simply were not adequate to meet the peculiar cultural needs of Indian children. Indians are not like other minority populations. We have a unique relationship with the federal government. We have political systems that no other American population has. Indeed, we have rights that no other American population has. These rights were gained because we possessed the land that

was vital to the growth of the neo-American population. We exchanged these lands, sometimes willingly and sometimes unwillingly, for certain concessions from the U.S. Government. One of these concessions, which began in 1794 and eventually became a consistent part of future treaties, was a federal responsibility for the education of Indian children.

The 1972 Act was a major commitment. It provided us with new and specific opportunities, obligations, and responsibilities. It gave us the opportunity to impact upon public schools for the benefit of our children's cultural integrity. Also, it provided the opportunity for American education to be enriched by the values inherent in the many Indian cultures in North America. Not to be overlooked is the fact that American Indian populations all over the United States were provided with a highly visible agency in the federal government that was to support the educational needs of now approximately 350,000 Indian school children. It is vital that this visibility, which has given confidence and renewed hope in education to more than one million American Indians, be maintained.

We are aware that a great many letters have been written to your office, through members of the transition team, stating the need to maintain the Office of Indian Education as a distinct and separate organizational entity within the Department of Education and that its administrator have direct line authority with accessibility to you, Madam Secretary. We also are aware that several alternatives have been studied regarding the disposition of the Office of Indian Education. All of them are unanimously unacceptable to Indian people. It is essential that the structure of the Department of Education that can speak for itself in the bureaucracy. It is not realistic for us to assume that the placement of OIE within the framework of a larger agency will allow the continued emphasis on, and promotion of, educational programs especially designed for Indian children. We fear that the 1972 congressional action will suffer irreparable damage because our programs have the potential for being placed low on the list of priorities. Now it has been said that you, as the Secretary, will assure that this does not occur. Although we appreciate your interest and intent, it is not reasonable for us to be expected to rely on this personal commitment. When you leave your cabinet position we will be left to rely on the hope that your successor will provide us with the same commitment. Or, we will be left to rely on the conscience of the federal government to

continued on Page 11

(10 & Under)	(10 & Under)	CONTEST	Prize Money
1st-\$50.00	1st-\$50.00	1st-\$200.00	\$3,325.00
2nd-\$25.00	2nd-\$25.00	2nd-\$100.00	
3rd-\$15.00	3rd-\$15.00	3rd-\$75.00	
4th-\$10.00	4th-\$10.00	4th-\$50.00	

REGISTRATION

Friday: 1:00 pm to 4:30 pm
 Saturday: 8:00 am to 12:00 noon

GRAND ENTRY

All participants are required to participate in each grand entry. Grand Entry performances are scheduled for:

Saturday: 1:00 pm & 7:00 pm
 Sunday: 1:00 pm & 7:00 pm

1. All participants are required to register to be eligible for prize money.
2. Championship finals - Sunday evening. Point system used.

ADMISSION BUTTONS

\$3.00 per person

(Buttons good for 2 days)
 (Children 6 yrs. and under admitted free!)

Space available for: Arts & Crafts Stands (limited to 10)

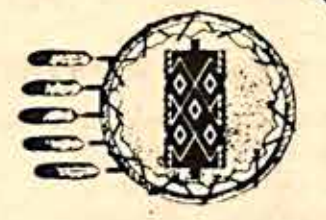
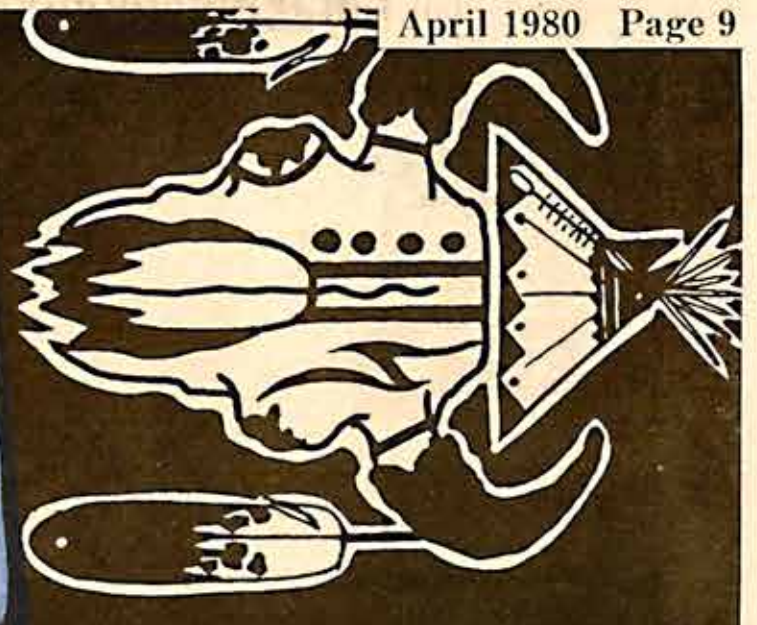
Food Stands (limited to 5)

For more information on food stands contact:
 Bill Reiter at (701) 255-3285 Ext. 234 or (701) 258-1423

(All stands must have advance reservations.)

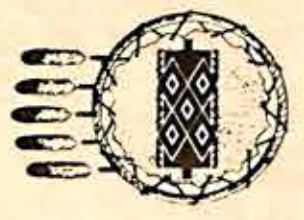
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 or write: UTETC, 3315 South Airport Road, Bismarck, North Dakota.
 Artwork by: Butch Thunderhawk Layout by: Sandy Erickson





UNITED TRIBES

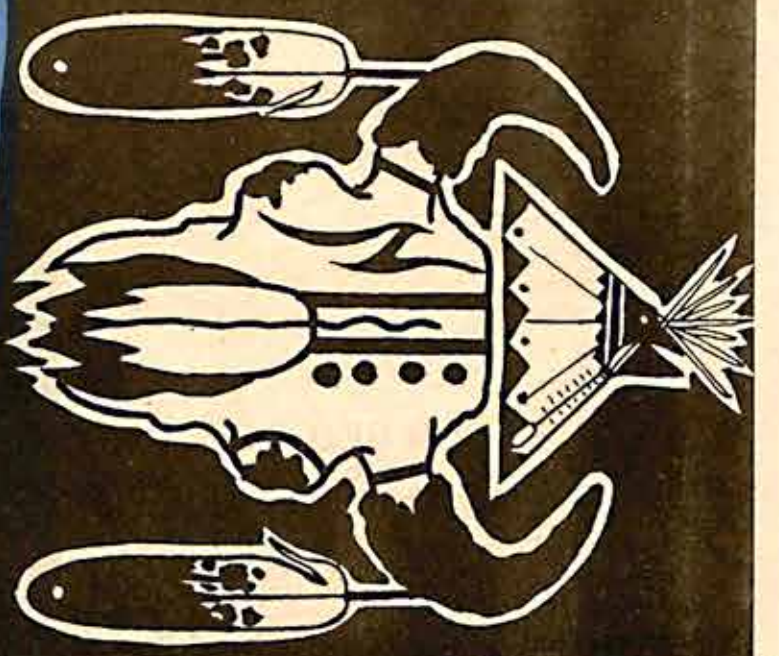
Annual



ALLNATIONS POW-WOW

June 21 & 22, 1980

MEN'S TRADITIONAL		MEN'S FANCY		WOMEN'S TRADITIONAL		WOMEN'S FANCY	
1st-	\$200.00	1st-	\$200.00	1st-	\$200.00	1st-	\$200.00
2nd-	\$100.00	2nd-	\$100.00	2nd-	\$100.00	2nd-	\$100.00
3rd-	\$75.00	3rd-	\$75.00	3rd-	\$75.00	3rd-	\$75.00
4th-	\$50.00	4th-	\$50.00	4th-	\$50.00	4th-	\$50.00
11-15 BOYS TRADITIONAL		11-15 BOYS FANCY		11-15 GIRLS TRADITIONAL		11-15 GIRLS FANCY	
1st-	\$100.00	1st-	\$100.00	1st-	\$100.00	1st-	\$100.00
2nd-	\$75.00	2nd-	\$75.00	2nd-	\$75.00	2nd-	\$75.00
3rd-	\$50.00	3rd-	\$50.00	3rd-	\$50.00	3rd-	\$50.00
4th-	\$25.00	4th-	\$25.00	4th-	\$25.00	4th-	\$25.00
LITTLE BOYS		LITTLE GIRLS		SINGING		Total	





UTETC NEWS

MARCH

INCENTIVE AWARDS

FEBRUARY GRADUATES

Archie Grant - Sheet Metal
Judy McCloud - Business Clerical
Richard McCloud - Auto Body
Donna Stiffarm - Business Clerical
Steve Jetty - Electrical

MARCH GRAUDATES

Marilyn Nestell - Business Clerical
Charlotte Cuny - Welding
James Cuny - Welding
Sandra Martell - Welding
Gary Swalley - Human Services
Milly Swalley - Nurse Aide
Joan White - Police Science
Regina Smith - Police Science
Sophie Espinosa - Police Science

APRIL GRADUATES

Beatrice Whiting - Business Clerical
Frances Flying Horse - Business Clerical
Carol Iron Moccasin - Business Clerical
Mariane Mitchell - Food Service
Ival Janis - Food Service
Margie Morgan - Business Clerical
Damian Morgan - Welding
Robin Jahn - Auto Body
Sullivan White Crow - Automotive
Gerald Ice - Electrical
Betty LaForge - LPN
Erma McKie - LPN
Natalie Little Owl - LPN
Verna Two Bulls - LPN
Agnus Jahn - LPN
Vita Keplin - LPN
Valerie Three Legs - LPN
Sharon White - LPN
Ethel Ice - LPN

JANUARY GED GRADUATES

Allen LaVallie
Teddy Montoya
Irving Curley
Stephen Renault II
Denise Bull Bear
Tami Laducer
William DeCoteau
Merritt LeBeau
Romanita Dick

FEBRUARY GED GRADUATES

Neil Little Hawk
Allen Hawk Eagle
Debra Clifford
Laris DeCoteau
Leroy Cleveland
Helen Bruce

MARCH GED

Jackie Swimmer
Doris Elk Eagle
Michael Fast Horse
Carlin Brings Horse
Roger Janis
Lee Black Hoop
Barbara Fast Horse

STUDENTS OF THE MONTH

Margie Morgan
Lloyd Patton
Tammy Perronteau
Terry Veo

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT (3-way tie - 1st place)

Deanna Gardner
Theresa DeCory
Peter Bear Stops

MEN'S DORM

Ted Montoya (North Dorm)
Alfred Lofton (South Dorm)

WOMEN'S DORM

Marisa Sunrise

WOMEN'S HALFWAY HOUSE (tie)

Patricia Driftwood
Anna Short

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Chris & Nola Silk

VOCATIONS

Auto Body Charles Yellow John
Automotive Dean Cottier
Building Trades Mike Fast Horse
Business Clerical Margie Morgan
Electrical Gerald Ice
Food Service Elsie Milk

Vocations....continued....

LPN Tammy Perronteau
LPN Sharon White
Nurse Aide Edwina Short Bull
Paraprofessional Counseling .. Pete Bear Stops
Plumbing Lloyd Patton
Police Science Theresa Decory
Printing Terry Veo
Welding Damian Morgan

ATTENDANCE AWARDS \$10.00

Patricia Driftwood
Linda Ashes
Mike Clifford
William Grady
Sam Milk
Margie Morgan
Elizabeth Patton
Lloyd Patton
Tammy Perronteau
Marianne Shoulder Blade
Timothy Shoulder Blade
Ival Janis
Manual Martinez
Terry Veo
Sullivan White Crow

ATTENDANCE AWARDS \$5.00

Antoinette Iron Road
Florence Thomas
Sabrina Clifford
Theresa DeCory
Mike Fast Horse
Kaye Jordon
Frank Baker
Charles Yellow John



Dr. Minhas presents diploma to Ival Janis Food Service graduate.



UTETC singers sing honor song for graduation.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY PEOPLE



Russell Hawkins - Russell Hawkins, 26, is the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe's new Manpower Director. He began working on March 7, 1980.

The Manpower Director has overall responsibility for a number of tribal work, building, and employment programs, such as HIP, HUD-CD, and TWEP. These programs are for home building, housing improvement, and work experience.

The director also oversees two Department of Labor youth employment programs (YETP and YCCIP), CETA II, III, VI, and Public Service contracts from the state. CETA stands for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. The temporary fuel assistance program is also in the Manpower Department.

Hawkins, who is a member of the Tribe, has a Bachelor of Arts Degree

in Political Science, a Master's in Public Administration and an unfinished Master's Degree in Political Theory, from the University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

In 1972, he worked in Washington D.C. with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the area of economic development. He then worked for the National Institute of Education in 1974, and in 1976, he worked for the BIA's Office of Trust Responsibility, a legal office.

Hawkins' parents are Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Keeble, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He expects his parents to move back to the Sisseton Reservation in April, he said.

Former Manpower Director Calvin Rondell is now working for the State Employment Office in Sisseton.

Phyllis Howard - Phyllis Howard has been named to the first published Directory of Professional Indian Women and Alaska Native Women.

A panel of 9 consultants from the National Women's Development Program selected over 300 Indian women from the United States and Alaska to be included in this comprehensive Directory. The Directory will be used as a resource guide for private and public businesses, employment agencies, and for use by other Indian national organizations.

Ms. Howard's biography will appear in the Directory as such:

Indian Activities: Administers and coordinates activities of Indian controlled community college with focus on assistance to Indians desiring to obtain a college education. Previous work experience includes work with HeadStart, Talent Search (Mary College) Financial Aids, Energy Development, and Counseling. Service to North Dakota Committee for the Humanities and public Issues (1975-77) and as Chairperson of American Indian Higher Education Consortium (1976-77). Participated in Phelps-Stokes Funds-Caribbean Scholars Exchange Program.

Women's Advocacy: Assisted in organizing the first Day Care Services for Indian mothers on Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. Selected as one of the Outstanding Young Women of America in 1976.

Focus: Implementation of education programs for Indians. Bachelor of Arts in Social Science from Minot State College, Minot N.D.

Alvina Gray Bear - Alvina Gray Bear, secretary of the Standing Rock Tribal Council, Fort Yates, has been named a committee member for the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

As part of the advisory committee, Ms. Gray Bear will assist in planning, conducting and reviewing the conference. The committee includes representatives from business, labor, cultural, religious and political groups, and individuals who work on behalf of the aged.

The White House Conference on Aging has been called to develop a "comprehensive, coherent national policy" for the nation's elderly.

Sharon White Bear - Sharon White Bear, daughter of Mrs. Deloris Wilkinson of White Shield, has been selected to complete in the 1980 Miss North Dakota Teen USA pageant to take place at the Kirkwood Motor Inn in Bismarck, July 18-20.

Miss White Bear, 17, is sponsored by the Tribal Business Council of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation with headquarters in New Town.

Contestants in the contest must be between the ages of 14-18 and have at least a "B" average in school. They are requested to participate in the volunteer service program of the Miss Teen USA Pageant by giving at least 12 hours of their time to some charity work. Miss White Bear lists basketball, track, baseball, reading, sewing and swimming as her interests.

Contestants will be judged on civic involvement, school activities, appearance, poise, personality and patriotic speech or talent.

Kateri Tekakwitha - The first North American Indian candidate for canonization will be beatified by Pope John Paul II in a ceremony at St. Peter's Basilica on June 22, the Vatican said Saturday.

Kateri Tekakwitha, a Mohawk woman who died in 1680 at the age of 24, will be made a "blessed" of the Roman Catholic Church.

She was born in what is now Auriesville, N.Y., in 1656 of a Christian mother and a chief of the Mohawk tribe.

historians, her baptism in 1676 caused such opposition that she was forced to flee to a Christian Indian village near Montreal.

The Catholic Encyclopedia said she lived an exemplary life of austerity and charity and "her death at the age of 24 served as an inspiration to the Indian community."

Of the missionaries to be beatified, two went to Canada, Francesco de Montmorency-Laval, the first bishop of Quebec, and Sister Orsolina Maria dell'Incarnazione. The others were Jesuit Giuseppe de Anchieta, one of the first missionaries in Brazil in the late 1500s, and Pietro de Betancour, a layman who worked with the poor and sick in Guatemala.


Continued from Page 7.....

maintain a high priority for this commitment. Over two hundred years of experience tells us that this is not an intelligent gamble.

As you well know, a bureaucratic structure serves to protect the status of various echelons of government as a means of protecting itself. This is all we ask: that the status and integrity of the Office of Indian Education be protected. It makes good administrative sense to see that all the functions of an office designed to serve a unique population be maintained under one strong umbrella. It does not make sense to place Indian education within a structure basically designed to serve populations which have little or no understanding of, and sometimes no relation to, the needs of our children.

Our concern is not limited only to the present functions of the Office of Indian Education. Other programs which serve Indians and which may have specific "set-asides" should leave the administration of these special funds to people who are experienced in Indian education and whose specific concerns are for Indian education. We understand that somewhere between \$200 million to \$300 million presently are available in programs which have the potential to serve Indians. Certainly the capabilities of these programs will be enhanced if the Office of Indian Education assumes added responsibility in these areas.

In conclusion, we presume you have heard these arguments before. We only wish to reemphasize their importance so that you fully understand the strength of our position. We hope that your decision, one that will have far-reaching implications for the future relationship between American Indians and the federal government, will be in the favor of our children."




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Culture Center, UTETC, 3315 So. Airport Rd., Bismarck, N.D. 58501

For more information call: 255-3285

Anna Rubia - ext 229

Gloria Wilkinson - ext 285

Irene Bear Runner - ext 295

cont. from page 1

AIHEC and members of the 17 schools have relied on Title III funding since 1973 for basic operations and development. This source is oftentimes credited spawning the new colleges. However, obtaining funds from the Office of Education program is based upon competitive proposals which must be submitted every year.

The Consortia have come under increasing criticism by Federal and Congressional officials as being ineffective. The Consortia were first devised as networks through which member institutions could receive services for improving and developing their faculty, curricula and other administrative operations.

While the Tribally Controlled Community College Act of 1978 is in ef-

fect, it is only now about to be implemented and administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Under the law each of the tribal colleges must qualify for funds and must go through a feasibility study before receiving any operating funds. The BIA is only now carrying out the studies and must make a case by case determination on each college. It is, therefore, difficult to specify which

schools will receive funds for this fiscal year 1980 or 1981. Many of the colleges do not have core operating income to survive if they do not qualify for the BIA funds.

In view of the proposed budget cuts for FY 81, many of the Indian colleges will be face with having to close operations effective September 30, 1980, unless financial assistance is forthcoming from other sources.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The University of California at Berkeley is actively recruiting American Indians and Alaska Natives into the College of Natural Resources. Various avenues of approach to the degree are available to students interested in the numerous phases of natural resource management.

With the present National effort geared away from dependency on foreign resource supplies to those available domestically, Indian-owned resources are on the line to being exploited. Indian students presently are given an open invitation by UC's College of Natural Resources to meet this tremendous challenge.

Enrollment is still open for Fall, 1980. The Conservation of Natural Resource (CNR) undergraduate program is an interdisciplinary program. The CNR major explores conservation and environmental issues and areas of interaction among natural resources, populations, technology, societal institutions and cultural values.

Applicants interested in applying for the program for the 1980/81 school year are urged to contact our office as soon as possible. We would also welcome any questions or requests concerning the program. Please contact:

Holley Halsey - Ami
CNR Indian Liaison
College of Natural Resources
University of California
Berkeley, CA
415/642-3583



The North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission will sponsor a "legal right workshop for handicapped Indian people on May 8-9, 1980 at the Kirkwood Motor Inn, Bismarck, ND.

According to Commission Executive Director, Juanita Helphrey, the workshop will provide information on legal rights, advocacy groups and providers of services to the handicapped.

Expenses, including rooms and meals, will be paid for the first 70 Indian handicapped

persons or their representatives. The Mesa Corporation, Orem, Utah, will reimburse attendees within two weeks following the workshop. For other participants the workshop will be at no cost.

Interested persons interested in the sessions should contact:

North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission
18th Floor - Capitol Building
Bismarck, ND 58505
or call
(701) 224-2428



The Institute of American Indian Arts, located in scenic Santa Fe, New Mexico, will offer a four-week summer school program in the area of fine arts beginning on June 22, 1980.

Courses will be offered in water color, painting, modern dances, photography, silkscreening and ceramics. The format of the summer program has been designed especially for Indian students wishing to earn credits towards and A.F.A. degree and for the professional and para-professional teachers. Emphasis will be placed on the cultural implications of the arts for Indian students which will be most helpful to Indian teachers and non-Indian teachers of Indian students. Enrollment will be open to teachers from the public school as well as those from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Institute, which was founded in 1962, is the only school in the nation established to provide Indian Art Education to members of all tribes. Its students population often represents as many as 80 tribes and 25 states. The two-year college art program offers the AFA degree in Two-Dimensional Arts, Three-Dimensional Arts, Creative Writing and Museum Training

Applications are now being accepted for the summer session. For more information please call or write to the following address:

ADMISSIONS OFFICE
Institute of American Indian Arts
Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505/988-6493/6494)

The B.H.S.C. Center of Indian studies and Sinte Gleska College have announced plans to conduct the second annual S.D. Native American High School Tribal Congress on July 6-11, 1980, at Black Hills State College in Spearfish, S.D.

Initiated by the Indian Community College last year, the five day youth conference was developed to provide Indian high school students with the opportunity to learn about tribal government.

The program features a variety of activities which will focus on various topics and issues facing tribal government today. Workshop and general assembly sessions will present guest speakers from different tribal, state and national Indian organizations.

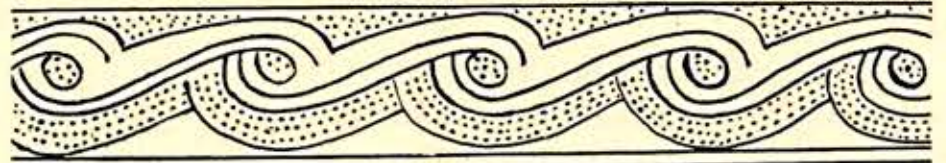
Other activities include a mock tribal election, a simulated tribal council session, a pool tourney, and essay and speech contests.

Scholarships and recognition awards will be presented to outstanding conference participants at the conclusion of the event. In addition, Indian high school athletes and sports teams will be recognized for outstanding achievements during the 1979-80 academic year.

Other co-sponsors of the conference include the South Dakota Indian Education Association (SDIEA) and the United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation.

For further information concerning this unique program contact:

Phil Baird, Project Coordinator
Sinte Gleska College Rosebud, S.D.



The American Indian Law Center, Inc., has been contracted by the Secretary of Interior to research and evaluate the current federal laws, regulations and practices of oil and gas leasing of mineral interests owned by original allottees or their heirs.

If you have leased your land for oil and gas development or have been contacted by an interested company for future lease negotiations, we urge you to contact our office.

We are interested in hearing your experience and whether or not you feel you have been dealt with fairly. The final report and recommendations are due to the Secretary in July, 1980.

Time is short and I hope that all interested and concerned will take the opportunity to share and participate in this project. We are interested in hearing not only possible complaints about the present system, but, welcome your recommendations for changes that you feel will better assist and protect your interests.

All information will be kept in strict confidence. Please call or write to:

Carol Connor, Staff Attorney
American Indian Law Center, Inc.
Post Office Box 4456 - Station A
Albuquerque, NM 87106

or
Call collect to: 505/277-5462

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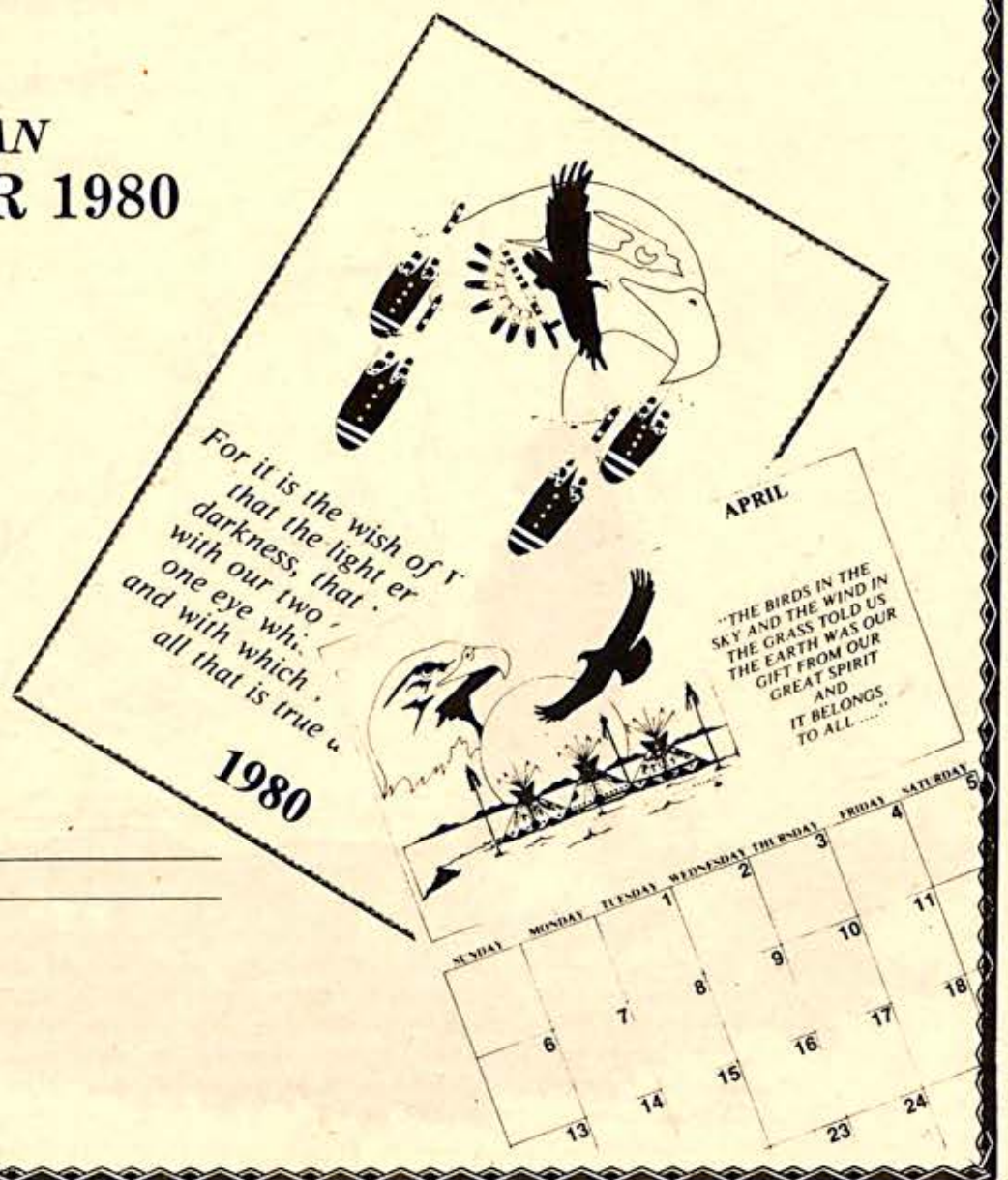
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INDIAN POETRY

"HEART WITH A SHADOW"

*A missing feeling I have inside
For you still exists.
Hoping and Dreaming of seeing you,
againg puts a tear for feelings.*

*And by chance I don't see you
again by the time I return home.
I will keep a memory of you.
Remembering that you showed
me different feeling.
A feeling that can be strong
but can also weaken.*

*Friends say I've changed,
but I feel i'm the same person.
And if I change again,
It will be up to you to do it.
You can cover the shadow in
my heart.
Because friend I had you.
But now you're gone.*

By, Marisa Sunrise

*Oh Great Spirit,
which watches over me.
Guide me in the best direction
For I am lost.
Find me a path,
which leads to my future.
And I shall go
to find one self.*

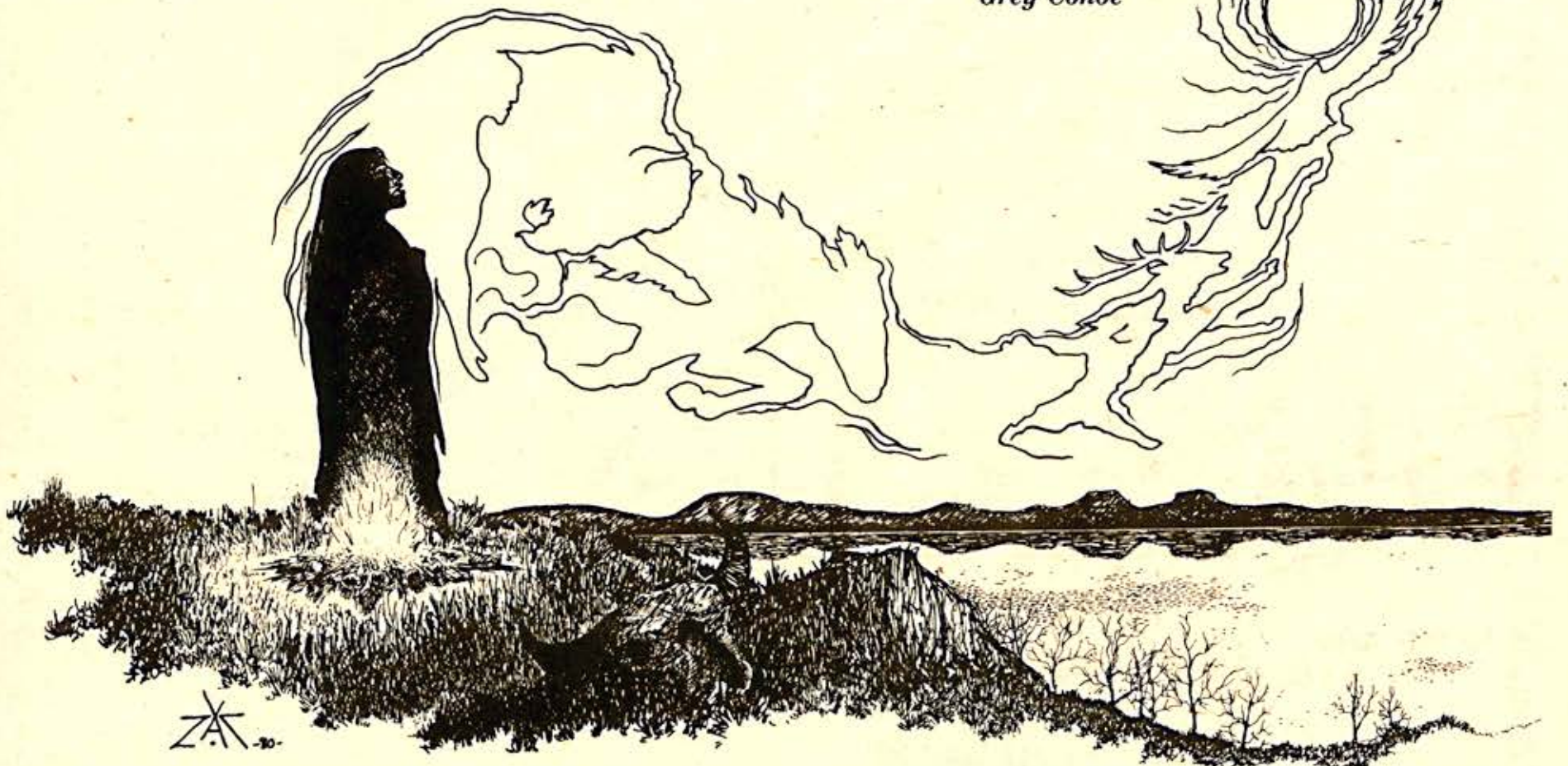
By Sheri BearKing



ANCESTORS

*On the wind-beaten plains
once lived my ancestors.
In the days of peaceful moods,
they wandered and hunted.
In days of need or greed,
they warred and loafed.
Beneath the laze sun, kind winds above,
they laughed and feasted.
Through the starlet night, under the moon,
they dreamed and loved.
Now, from the wind-beaten plains
only their dust rises.*

Grey Cohoe



Our Lore



Reprinted from Minot News "Tumbling Around These Prairies" by Bob Cory

More than some others, the tribes known to history as Sioux were great travelers.

Bands of them habitually took long trips from their winter homeland in the Minnesota woods. Their travels were in various directions but mainly west-ward into the open prairies and plains.

The Sioux, as historians now agree, began to get horses about 1770. But before they become equestrian, they went afoot on excursions of hundreds of miles. They went to hunt, to gather fruit, to camp, to have fun, to visit and to fight almost anybody. Overland adventure was part of their way of life.

While based on Minnesota lakes and rivers, the Sioux also traveled by canoe. They built fine canoes in those days and were expert in handling them. Sometimes war parties moved down the Mississippi in this fashion, with showy regalia.

As a result of seasonal forays abroad, Sioux tribes possessed a vast knowledge of geography, directions and distances. Exchanging information with others who spoke the Dakota tongue, they enhanced their knowledge of the country.

Early European adventurers into the interior found that the pedestrian Sioux were able to give directions and estimates of distance, drawing maps from memory. For instance, in 1680 the Santees on Rum River told Father Hennepin where the Assiniboins lived and how many days it would take to reach them.

It was knowledge gained from extensive mobility which enabled the confederation of Sioux to establish with U.S. authorities their claims to hunting rights over a remarkable expanse of territory. In councils with government representatives after the War of 1812, leaders of the Sioux described this territory with fairly exact lines. They regarded nearly half of Minnesota, a small part of Wisconsin, a strip of northern Iowa, all of South Dakota, large chunks of western Nebraska, eastern Wyoming and southeastern Montana as theirs. That was in addition to at least half of present-day North Dakota.

The familiarity of Sioux tribes with far-flung boundaries of their hunting ground was gained long before they became famous as equestrian raiders of the plains. They also traveled into country beyond the limits of their domain.

Writing of the situation that existed mid-continent at the time when English colonies of the Atlantic coast asserted their independence, Doane Robinson, the South Dakota historian, said no other Indian group in the United States ever asserted claim to so wide a piece of geography and "by prowess was able to make the claim good."

In a history of Dakota tribes, Robinson went on to say: "They were distinctly a ranging people, adventuresome and a bit givent to meddling in the affairs of their neighbors. Their excursions took them anywhere from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico and between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. This roving propensity accounts for much of the conflicting accounts of their location which are found in the earlier relations of the explorers.

"It may be fairly assumed that when they were still denizens of the big woods they did not confine themselves to the shades of the forests, but that they then, as later, made frequent excursions upon the prairies, returning to the woods for winter."

Time came when Sioux tribes had to abandon the forests of northern Minnesota, the Mille Lacs lake country, the deciduous timber and streams of southeastern Minnesota, and even the Minnesota River valley.

This happened as, more and more, they elected the life of buffalo hunting on the prairies and plains, and as pressure upon them in the old wintering grounds increased. The pressure came from Chippewas armed with rifles, from the region of the Great Lakes and farther north. Eventually they were in conflict with land-taking settlers who had migrated into Minnesota from the east.

By 1770 the western or Teton branches of the Sioux had transferred their base to the vicinity of Lake Traverse. Later they moved to homeland in the Missouri valley and beyond. In territory from Lake

Native Recipes

TRIPE SPECIAL

Select the straight intestine of a cow. With the two ends open, turn the intestine out. Place cubes of fresh beef, salt and pepper seasoning in the tube. Fasten each end of the intestine with string. Boil the sausage for an hour; then it is ready to serve.

Traverse to the James River, and eventually to the Missouri, the Tetons were replaced by the Yanktonai. Santees, likewise, shifted their base to the Minnesota River, and Big Stone Lake, afterward to be scattered widely on the plains.

It cannot be said that the Sioux were unique in this propensity for long trips. Rather, they are a prime example of many tribes which had this trait. It was a trait of well developed patterns followed for centuries by northern Indian groups, among them in Ojibways, the Crees, the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes (before they migrated south), the Crows, and some of the lossely knot bands eventually grouped as part of the Hidatsa.

Migration to new homes is one thing. Habitual summer or autumn travel from an established base is another. Most so-called roving tribes of North America, among whom the Sioux are notable, formerly lived in permanent or semi-permanent villages. They are house people inhabiting woodlands, shores or lakes, or localities on the edge of the prairies before they became tepee people, dwelling in large conical tents made of poles and animal hides. Many, including Sioux and Cheyenne, practiced some gardening in areas where their permanent houses were.

Yes, they migrated from time to time, sometimes suddenly, but just as often migration was gradual process. But this is not to be confused with travel out from a locality thought of as home.

Here in North Dakota our study of historic and proto-historic tribes has concentrated on long-occupied village sites of so-called sedentary agriculturists such as Mandan, Arikara and Hidatsa. So it has been common to imagine that the Sioux, the Cheyennes and other plains Indians were nomads.

Rarely these days, however, do anthropologists use that term for far-traveling Indians of North America. It is applied rather to Asiatic peoples who are, or were, wanderers of no fixed abode. Our Indians, by and large, have had a firm sense of place. Their heritage, before they adopted the horse, was that of people with strong homing instincts. Returning from long trips, they came, if not to the same house, as least to the same kind of trees, streams and marshes.

Portrayed as rovers and raiders, lo here, lo there, the Sioux especially have not been thought of as home bodies. Trying to correct this misconception in "Dakota Twilight," the late Edward A. Milligan emphasized: "The Indian loves his homeland. He becomes semimigratory only after being driven repeatedly from his established abode. He is firmly rooted to the soil where he was born."

Unlike modern-day "snow bird" residents in North Dakota, who hide themselves to the Sunbelt after the second snow, typical Indians of the northern plains stayed at home in winter but became hikers and tourists in summer when pickings on the grassland were best.

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