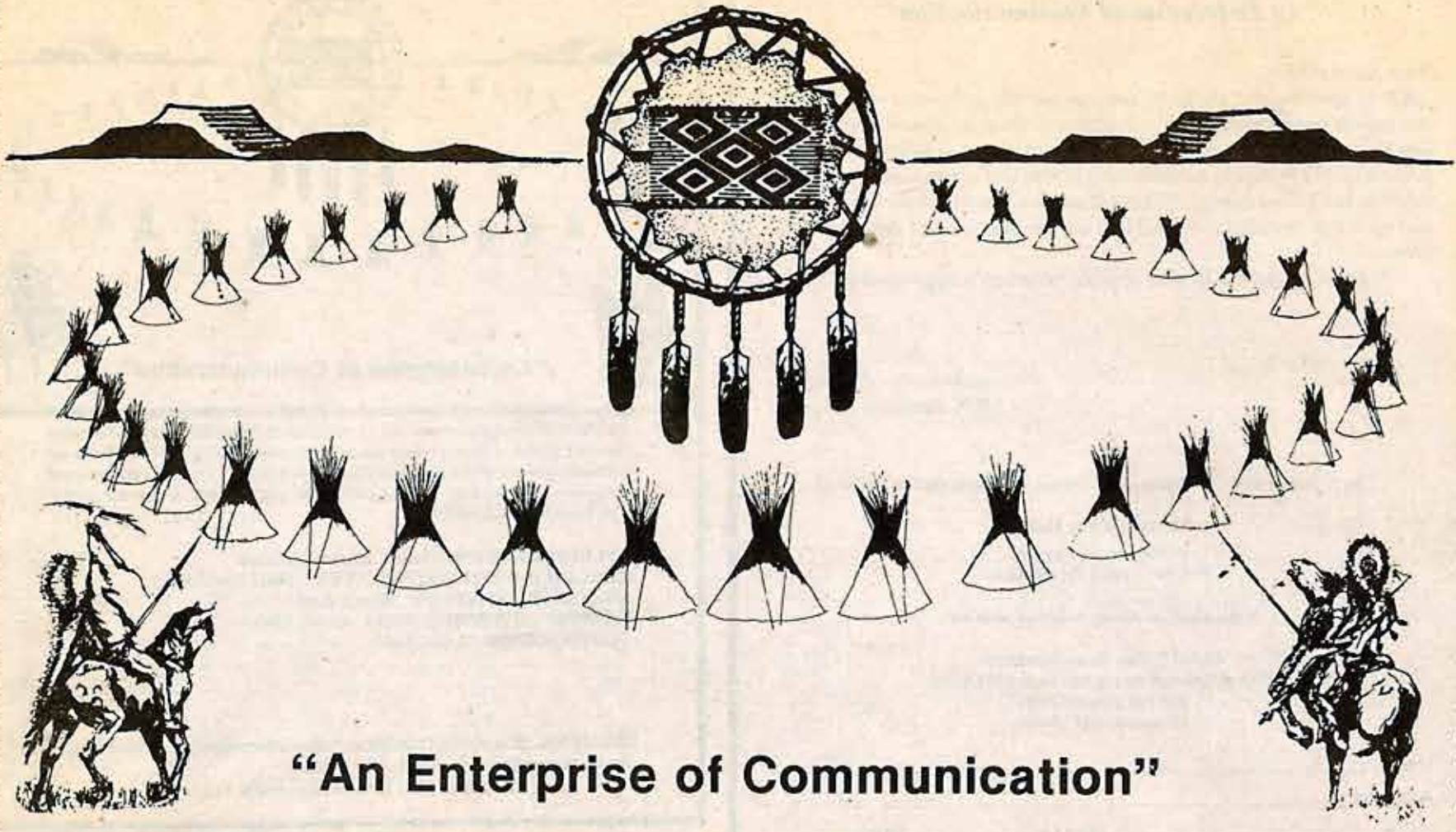


UNITED TRIBES NEWS

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FEBRUARY 1981

Minority Contractor's Hold 6th Annual Convention



Mr. Ed Danks, 1980 President of the Minority Contractors Association (MCA), indicated that the theme emphasized at the Sixth Annual MCA Convention held on January 14, 15, and 16 was, "Give a man a fish and he will eat for a day. Teach a man how to fish and he will eat for a lifetime."

Over 100 minority businesses from North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and as far away as Nevada were in attendance to participate in the convention. Various

agencies representatives from Washington, Denver, Minneapolis, and Dallas were on hand to give presentations on their respective agencies of Housing and Urban Development, (HUD) Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA) Economic Development Agency, (EDA) Bureau of Indian Affairs, (BIA) and Minority Business Development Agency and to work as consultants to the participants. Also on hand were numerous persons from private businesses and private industry to confer on a one-to-one basis with convention attendees.

Mr. Jim Laducer, United Tribes Educational Technical Center, (UTETC) Special Programs Office Manager, who is also the executive Director of the MCA, welcomed all current members and new comers to the annual convention. Mr. Laducer gave an overview of his office and its outstanding progress also informing newcomers of the history of the MCA and the Special Programs Office. He stated that the MCA started out with



only 8 Indian owned businesses in the construction industry and has expanded to 85 including other areas of business than the construction field with 40 businesses pending qualification in North Dakota alone.

Mr. David Gipp, the Executive Director of UTETC, who participated as a speaker, commended the minority businesses on the enormous successful history and stressed his continuing support of MCA and Special Programs Office in their endeavor.

The Honorable Senator Quentin Burdick, and unexpected visitor, cited some policy changes happening in Washington, D.C., which indicate support of the Minority Businesses in it's endeavors. Burdick sees economic development as the best solution to reservation economic problems.

Walter Hjelle, Commissioner of the North Dakota State Highway Department, explained the functions of his office and stated that the Minority Businesses totaled 1% of the North Dakota Highway budget.

Also in attendance was Governor Allen Olson, who has just recently been elected in to his position, announced his open door policy and in-

vited all interested individual to come in and discuss any problems and offered his assistance in what ever way possible.

The final day of the Convention was set aside for the MCA members annual meeting. On the agenda was the election of new officers for the 1981 year. Mr. Raymond Poitra, Poitra Construction, was elected into the position of President, Mr. Sam Dubois, Dubois & Sons Masonry was elected Vice-President, Mr. Jerry Cloud, Cloud Construction, was elected Secretary, and Mrs. Lorraine Flaws, LIFE Construction, was elected as Treasurer.



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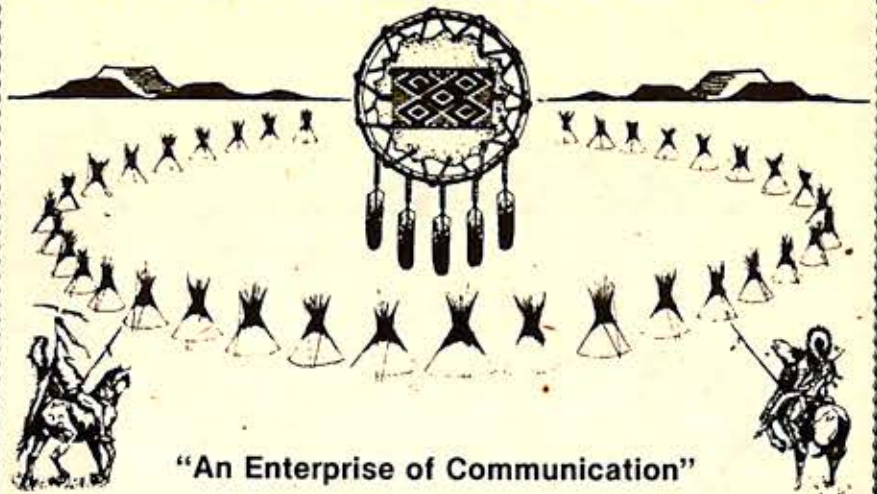
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(Compiled by the staff at UTETC.)



\$1.00 per copy

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Reagan Position Told

What is the Reagan position of "government-to-government" relations between the Federal government and Indian tribal governments -- in other words, treating tribal governments on an equal basis with state and local governments?

Because I believe deeply in the rule of law, I support respect for and adherence to treaties, court decisions, and laws passed by Congress which clearly recognize Indian tribes right to self-government.

Tribes have not given up their powers of self-government in their local communities. I want to see tribal powers of local self-government continue to improve and develop. I want to see tribes effectively address the issues of poverty, education, poor health conditions, and community development, particularly more effective judicial systems.

I can think of no better example of the problem flowing from paternalistic big government than the events that have happened to American Indian communities. I would support Indian government through the fulfillment of treaty obligations and financial assistance, and not supplant Indian government by federal government bureaucrats.

What is the Reagan position on "government-to-government" relations between the Federal government and Indian tribal governments -- in other words, treating tribal governments on an equal basis with state and local governments?

The traditional relationship between the United States and Indian governments is a "government-to-government relationship." History tells us that the only effective way for Indian reservations, and Indian communities, to develop is with local Indian leadership. Bearing in mind the legal and historical background, tribal governments must play the primary role in Indian affairs. State and non-Indian local governments can at best play only a secondary role.

Will the Reagan Administration establish a White House co-ordinator on Indian tribal affairs to prevent the current situation of unco-ordinated programs which overlap in numerous federal agencies?

We cannot promise that an office of special co-ordinator on Indian Tribal Affairs will be established in the Reagan White House, although the matter will be looked into. However, I can assure the Indian tribes that their leadership will have strong advocacy and an open channel of communication in the White House. The failure or refusal of the various federal agencies to cooperate with each other and to coordinate their efforts on behalf of the Indian tribes results in gross inefficiency, loss of costly time, and greatly reduced cost benefit to the Indian people. This will not be tolerated in the Reagan White House.

What will the Reagan policy be on dealing with urban Indians and non-federally recognized Indian groups, including state-recognized Indian tribes, as opposed to Federally-recognized tribes?

At the outset, let me say that I fully respect the unique trust relationship between the United States government and the federally-recognized Indian tribes. However, having served as Governor of the state which has some of the largest urban Indian communities in the U.S., I am aware of the unique nature of their situation and of the fact that their problems have been largely ignored in the past. The situation of the urban Indians, the off-reservation rural Indian communities, and the tribes not recognized by the federal government must be looked into with the goal of establishing ways and means of securing better opportunities for them. However, this must be done in a way that will not threaten or compromise the treasured trust relationship of the federally-recognized tribes, nor diminish the financial commitment of the federal government to them.

Will the Reagan Administration retain the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs?

The Reagan Administration will consider various alternative arrangements for assuring the development of Indian policy and the effective execution of that policy. The present Assistant Secretary and Commissioner structure is one alternative. There may be others worthy of consideration, suggested by organizational experts or by tribal leadership. Whatever the final choice, it



will be taken only after full consultation with Indian leadership.

Will Indian tribes continue to be eligible to receive General Revenue Sharing Funds?

I see no circumstances under which I would initiate any legislative changes that would alter current conditions and prohibit tribal eligibility to receive General Revenue Sharing Funds. In the long run, however, I would hope to decentralize program responsibilities from the Federal government to the State and local governments, including tribal governments, along with the tax resources to pay for them.

What is the Reagan policy on tribal governments determining their own membership and government policies without interference by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Secretary of Interior, notwithstanding certain trust responsibility legal restrictions?

Indian people would determine tribal membership for themselves, since they are ultimately going to participate in the responsibilities and benefits of the tribal relationship. I believe state and local governments should have maximum freedom to develop their governmental policies without interference by federal agencies. Since tribal governments have the same responsibilities to tribal members that state and local government have to their citizens my philosophical view is that federal bureaucrats should not interfere with Indian government policy development. Where the trust responsibility brought my administration into conflict with tribal policies, I would be willing to consider in consultation with the Indian governments recommending to Congress the repeal of laws that are causing difficulties.

What will the Reagan policy be on encouraging tribes to take over BIA Indian Health Service programs as they are capable, thus reducing the role of government agencies but not terminating federal funding?

I endorse "Indian self-determination" as national policy. The Indian Self-Determination Act (PL93-638) was proposed by a Republican Administration and enacted by Congress to provide the legal and administrative vehicle for the tribal governments to secure control and management of federal programs designed to serve their constituencies. I believe that the tribal governments, as they decide they are able to administer it, should have that control.

Although I am informed that there have been problems in implementing PL93-638, I believe that the concept of Indian self-determination remains valid. A priority in the Reagan Administration's Indian affairs agenda would be a thorough review of PL 93-638 with the Congress and the Indian leadership for the purpose of improving the legislation and the federal administration of it; and of removing those aspects which cause anxiety and reluctance on the part of the tribes to participate.

Will the Reagan Administration guarantee tribal governments that it will not terminate tribes or the federal responsibility to tribes or abrogate treaties between tribes and the U.S. Government?

The Reagan Administration would be opposed to the abrogation of Indian treaties and the termination of the unique relationship between the federal government and the Indian tribes.

The policy of "termination" has been greatly discredited as morally and legally unacceptable and, in practical social and economic terms, devastating.

I stated earlier that because I believe in the rule of law, I support respect for and adherence to existing Indian treaties. The provisions of many Indian treaties are still valid law and impose duties and responsibilities on both Indian governments and the United States government today. The support and fulfillment of Indian treaties is bound up with the honor and integrity of the United States. The United States should keep its pledged word to any nation, great or small. Supreme Court Justice Black expressed it this way, "Great nations, like great men, should keep their word."

The policy of termination of the federal trust responsibility to Indian tribes proved to be an economic and social disaster in the 1950's and 1960's. My administration would not recommend that termination be revitalized or resurrected.

Will the Reagan Administration guarantee against states or local governments taking over or having jurisdiction over any tribal reservation or historical Indian lands?

The Reagan Administration would not advance Executive action nor support legislation that would provide for the seizure of tribal jurisdiction by state authority.

My Administration will be committed to upholding the law. If the tribal justice systems are deficient in their abilities to protect rights and property and to administer justice, government should assist them in carrying out their responsibilities fairly and responsibly.

I am informed that, at the initiative of Indian leadership themselves, a Commission on State/Tribal Relations has been sanctioned by the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the National Congress of American Indians, and the National Conference of State Legislatures. I am encouraged by this action and look upon this type of negotiation as a promising step in resolving the age-old struggle between the tribes and the states.

What will the Reagan policy be on guaranteeing water rights for tribal governments in the Western part of the U.S.?

I believe that the inherent water rights of the Indian tribes is a vital key to true and lasting economic development for Indian reservations. I agree that

quantification of water rights must be achieved in the future; but quantification must not be to the detriment of the Indian tribes.

The best protection of Indian water rights is the perfection of those rights through beneficial usage of the water by the Indian people. This can be done with assistance to the tribes and their people for them to develop their energy, agricultural, and other tribal natural resources.

What is the Reagan policy on upholding fishing rights on tribal lands?

As I stated earlier I support the fulfillment of Indian treaty rights. Where the tribes by the terms of a treaty have reserved their fishing rights I feel those rights should be protected. This is consistent with current federal Indian law as the U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted it.

What is the Reagan policy on tribal court systems? Jurisdiction over non-Indians on Indian lands? Taxation of persons living on Indian lands?

I would encourage and support the development of the tribal court system. Because of the geographical isolation of Indian reservations tribal courts are sometimes the only judicial forums available for hundreds of miles. It is my understanding that at the present time tribal court systems have no difficulties about their jurisdiction over civil cases involving both Indian and non-Indians. It is also my understanding that the U.S. Supreme Court concluded the tribal courts did not have jurisdiction over non-Indians in 1978 in a case of the Suquamish reservation. I know that the issue of criminal justice jurisdiction over non-Indians by tribal courts is a source of high emotion on both sides and deep frustration for tribal court and government officials because of the irresponsible action of some non-Indians in Indian communities. Indian communities must be protected against lawless action and I would welcome advice on the matter from Indian governments.

Will the Reagan Administration support Indian education through the Bureau of Indian Affairs rather than through (the Department of Education?)

I have been informed that Indian tribal leaders and education professionals have opposed the transfer of Indian education from the BIA to the new Department of Education, for fear that the resulting reduction of the BIA budget would diminish that agency's trust protection as well; and that the tribes feared absorption and loss of Indian education programs in the burgeoning bureaucracy of the new Department.

I have strongly opposed the Department of Education, and if elected I will propose its abolition. If that measure is adopted, the Indian education program would presumably be transferred back to BIA, or reorganized in such a way as to increase tribal responsibilities for the education of Indian children.

Will Federal agencies be directed to deal with tribes directly rather than through states or counties on welfare, nutrition programs, law enforcement assistance, etc.?

My administration will honor the government-to-government relationship that exists according to law. Certainly, we'll be open to discussion on the best possible delivery systems for federal services to Indian people. However, we are aware of the magnitude of the problem of changing legislation that directs federal funding through state channels, and can make no promises until my Administration has had the opportunity to thoroughly review the situation.

Since tribal governments own a large share of natural resources (including energy), what is the Reagan policy on permitting tribes autonomy in decisions on development, lease management, etc.?

Tribal governments should have the right to determine the extent and the methods of developing the tribe's natural resources. Although the federal

government has a trust responsibility for Indian natural resources, that responsibility should be directed to the protection of the resources from alienation and exploitation from the outside. It should not be used to hinder tribes from taking advantage of economic development opportunities.

Tribes are making great strides in planning and controlling development -- particularly those members of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes. The American private sector possesses unlimited technology and management expertise which the tribes can call upon. My administration would encourage fair and just partnership among the tribal governments, the private sector, and the federal government in meeting the tribes' identified development needs.

What is the plan to assist tribes in developing their own economic self-sufficiency?

Economic self-sufficiency will be a goal of the Reagan Administration, both in Indian affairs and in the nation at large. I would work to make available financial, technological and management assistance which will enable tribal enterprises to develop their own projects for self-sufficiency. This will result in the reduction of income dependency and an increase in productive employment -- which are the desires of Indian people.

What is the plan to encourage economic development of individual Indian small business enterprise?

Although the systematic development of tribal enterprise is extremely important, the development of individual or small business enterprise is crucial to sound economic development on the reservations.

Ample opportunities now exist in the areas of agriculture, services, and light industry development throughout the rural Indian communities. As is the case throughout America, however, many Indian businesses fail for lack of adequate management and financing capital availability.

My Administration will work to assist all small businesses in obtaining capital, managerial assistance, government procurement contracts, and export opportunities.

In selecting a Secretary of the Interior, will Reagan consider an individual who is knowledgeable in the area of Indian Affairs, since the Bureau of Indian Affairs is under the Department of the Interior and the department could be most effective with this knowledge in handling Indian issues.?

Until I am actually considering individuals to nominate for the position of Secretary of the Interior it is difficult to make a yes or no response.

Indian Affairs is an extremely important part of the Interior Department, but the Department has a broad range of important responsibilities. I would definitely consider an Indian for Secretary of the Interior, but it would have to be a person who has demonstrated knowledge and competence commensurate with the full range of Departmental responsibilities.

Will Reagan ensure that his administration consults with tribes on issues and appointments to positions affecting Indians and tribal governments.?

Yes. I have indicated that the traditional "government-to-government" relationship between the federal government and Indian governments should be continued. In my view that would include consulting with tribes and their leaders in the development of federal Indian policy, and about appointments to federal government positions affecting Indian and tribal governments. I feel that the problem of an insensitive, unresponsive paternalistic federal government has been most acute in the area of Indian policy. I believe that the people whose interests are intended to be served and whose lives are most affected should play a larger role in influencing federal policy and personnel, so that the federal government can become more sensitive and responsive.

CURRENT UTETC NEWS

JANUARY

VOCATIONS

INCENTIVE AWARDS

STUDENT OF THE MONTH (3-way tie)

Lavetta Fox, Aurelia Marks, & Tony Gutierrez

ADULT EDUCATION (3-way tie)

Roxanna Stewart, Valarie LaFromboise, & Mitchell Clark

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT (3-way tie)

Danette Chase, Cody Newman, & Valarie LaFromboise

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Audrey & Dennis Morin

Automotive Alan Chase
 Building Trades Llewellyn Spotted Bird
 Business Clerical Cheryl Belgarde
 Electircal Willis Hanks
 Food Services (TIE) Pearl Four Bear &
 Food Services Ernestine Mountain
 LPN Lavetta Fox
 LPN Emily Allery
 Nurse Assistant Gloria Beaks
 Nutrition Program Aurelia Marks
 Police Science Tony Gutierrez
 Printing Juanita Bear Stops
 Sheet Metal Roger Tenequer
 Welding Dave Belgarde

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$10.00

Lavetta Fox
 Marquetta Hodgkiss
 Willard Two Bears
 Marvella Jewett (December)

Sandra Uses The Knife (December)
 Ione Lufkins
 Alvin Stewart
 Valarie LaFromboise
 Tony Tutierrez
 Margelyn Shoulders (December)
 Anna Watty (December)

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$5.00

Jeff Azure
 Alma Crowe
 Gaylene Lamont
 Emily Allery
 Maurena Plenty Chief
 Willis Hanks
 Rose Standing Bear
 Francis LaPlante
 Pearl Four Bear
 Cody Newman
 Lida Gayton
 Jackine Yellow Elk
 Dennis Morin
 Roxanna Stewart

Indians Testify At Secretary Hearings

Washington - Four native American organizations testified before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee during the committee's hearings on Interior Secretary-designate James Watt on January 8. The committee on January 14 voted 16 to 0, with Senator Tsongas (D-Mass.) abstaining, to confirm Watt's nomination.

The Indian organizations were generally supportive of the nomination after Watt told the committee on January 7 that "It's clear who my new boss will be and I will enthusiastically endorse the positions he has taken." Watt was referring to Reagan's pre-election statements endorsing tribal sovereignty and the Federal policy of Indian self-determination, and favoring strengthening of tribal governments.

Betty Mele testified on behalf of Americans for Indian Opportunity, Ella Mae Horse on behalf of the National Congress of American Indians, Kenneth Black on behalf of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, and Nelson Angapak on behalf of the Alaska Federation of Natives. Americans for Indian Opportunity was the only Indian organization to oppose Watt's nomination.

Although Watt did not mention Indian affairs in his opening statement before the Energy Committee, in responding to questions he expressed his loyalty to Reagan's Indian policies and expressed support for tribal control of reservation resources. Senator Melcher inserted Reagan's published statements on Indian affairs in the committee hearing record.

Noting Watt's statement on December 24 calling the appointment of an Assistant Interior Secretary for Indian Affairs a high priority, Melcher also expressed support in the hearing record for a sub-cabinet level Indian position: (The purpose of elevating the top position in Indian affairs to the assistant secretary level was to heighten the visibility of Indian issues and perspectives, to provide the Indian Bureau with an equal platform to argue the Indian side on matters on which there was a conflict with other sub-agencies within the Department of the Interior,) and to make clear to officials in other Federal agencies that the top official of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was of sub-cabinet rank serving directly under the Secretary of the Interior." Watt is expected to be confirmed by the full Senate later this month.

Potential Award Winning Film

Oklahoma - An American Indian film, "Windwalker", is expected to stir controversy in the coming Academy Awards competition. Because it has a lot of Cheyenne and Crow Indian dialogue, accompanied by English subtitles, it could be argued that under a strict interpretation of Academy's rules it is a foreign film. A foreign film must be nominated by its country of origin, which, in this case, would be the United States. The film is generally accorded an excellent chance of winning some awards if it can get itself unboxed from the procedural corner. It could be the United States' first foreign native film in the competition.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

Highlights of 1980

★In 1980 the U.S. Supreme Court ended 58 years of litigation by saying that the Sioux Indians were entitled to more than \$105 million for the Black Hills of South Dakota, taken from them in 1877.

★The Congress and the President of the United States gave the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes of Maine \$81.5 million to settle the Indians' claim to two-thirds of the state.

★A Comanche woman, LaDonna Harris, was the citizens' Party candidate for Vice President of the United States.

★A Mohawk woman, Kateri Tekakwitha, became a candidate for sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church when Pope John Paul II beatified her June 22 in a Rome Ceremony.

★Northwest Indians won the first round of their "Boldt II" fishing rights case.

★The Crow and Northern Cheyenne Tribes landed huge energy development contracts for their reservations.

★Ten Arizona tribes received controversially large allocations of Central Arizona Project water from Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus.

★The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, terminated in the 1950's, was restored to a federally recognized status.

★The recently restored Siletz Tribe of Oregon was given a reservation.

★The Supreme Court cast a pall over smokeshop operations on reservations when it ruled that Indian shops in Washington would have to collect and pay state taxes on cigarettes sold to non-tribal members.

★The Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians of the Wind River Reservation discovered that thieves have been robbing them of millions of dollars in oil from their wells.

★The Jicarilla Apache Tribe became the first Indian tribe to become sole owner and operator of their own producing oil wells.

★The Pueblo Indians lost the first round of a fight with the Energy Department to stop the development of a geothermal energy plant in their sacred Jemez mountains.

★Indians in Oklahoma protested the under counting of Indians in the 1980 census.

★A bill to settle the Cayuga Indians' claim to 64,000 acres of land in upper New York State was rejected by the House.

★President Carter first vetoed then passed a bill to remunerate the Ute Mountain for a claim against the United States.

★The renowned Pueblo potter Mariz Martinez and actor Jay Silverheels, who made Tonto famous, died during the year.

★The Bureau of Indian Affairs closed four Indian boarding schools: Chilocco, Ft. Sill and Seneca in Oklahoma and Stewart in Nevada.

★Tom Fredericks was nominated to be Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, but was never confirmed or sworn in until January 8, 1981.

★The election of Ronald Reagan as President and his subsequent appointment of James G. Watt as Secretary of the Interior could prove to be the most important event of 1980 for Indian community.

Energy Assistance Program Outlined

North Dakota-Following is a summary of the Low Income Energy Assistance Program of the Three Affiliated Tribes, administered by the Material Resources Department.

1. Not everyone will be eligible to receive assistance under this program.

2. Eligibility Requirements are:
A. TOTAL OF GROSS INCOME is less than or equal to Bureau of Labor Statistic Lower Living Standard of 125 percent of CSA poverty income guidelines.

B. Vulnerable or Economically at risk due to increased energy cost. This means a household has to pay for at least part of the energy fuel cost.

C. Person applying for assistance must NOT be living in Fort Berthold Housing Authority Rental Units.

3. The income guidelines are:
Total income at or less than, Household Size (No. of People)

1	\$4,730
1	\$7,220
3	\$9,910
4	\$12,240
5	\$14,440
6	\$16,890
7	\$19,540
8	\$21,790
9	\$24,240
10	\$26,690

4. You will be required to provide proof of this income. Your application cannot and will not be processed until you have submitted that proof.

5. The Division of community Planning and Tribal Information (DCPTI) of the Tribal Planning Department will not handle the processing of application. They will only handle the outreach or distribution of application.

All of the processing of the applications will be handled by the Material Resource Department. Phone 627-3638.

Any questions concerning the processing of your applications will be automatically referred to that office.

6. The application form is long and asks a lot of questions, but is must be completely answered. All questions are required law, (45 CFR Part 260).

7. Assistance payments will not be lump sum payments like the past ECAP Plan. Payments will be on a reimbursement basis or one month line of credit.

The Material Resource Department is issuing applications for Low Income Energy Assistance program in the New Town, N.D. area.

Should you have any questions please contact: Material Resource Department at (701) 627-3639.

The United Tribes News would like to hear from you.

If you have a letter to the editor; poetry; artwork; and upcoming events; or, any item of interest to Indian country, sent it to us at:

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Newsroom
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Bismarck, N.D. 58501

All letters must be signed. Names will be withheld at the editor's discretion.--ED.

Martinez Policy Discussed

Washington, D.C. - One of Tom Frederick's last actions as Interior Assistant secretary for Indian affairs was to negate the Bureau's so-called Martinez policy which had been promulgated June 12, 1980.

A January 16 memorandum to all area directors, through the commissioner, said: "Pending further instructions from this office, no action should be taken to implement the policies set forth in the memorandums of June 12, 1980, subject: Interior Department/Bureau of Indian Affairs Policy Regarding Relationships with Tribal Governments." The responsibility and the authority for enforcement of the Indian Civil Rights Act on tribal governments" and excludes the Department of the Interior and the Federal courts as a forum for tribal members alleging violations of their rights by tribal governments. Then, however, it stated that the Secretary of Interior "would be derelict in his duty as representative of the Federal Government. . . if he had knowledge regarding clear violations of the terms of the relationship and did not do what he could to bring about corrective actions." These corrective actions included sanctions such as cutting off funding or withdrawal of recognition of the tribal governing body. Many tribal leaders objected to this policy as destructive of tribal sovereignty.

Cherokee Scholar Honored on U.S. Stamp

OKLAHOMA - Sequoyah, the Cherokee Indian scholar who devised a written alphabet for his people, is honored on a new U.S. 19-cent regular postage stamp - the first of a new series of regular stamps to replace the current Americana Series. The 19-cent denomination meets the new international rate for post cards effective Jan. 1.

Without formal education or knowledge of English, Sequoyah created a working written language for his tribe which brought its members literacy. It was the only case in American Indian history of the adoption of a system of writing by a tribe without white assistance, according to the U.S. Postal Service. The language still survives and is used today.

His name, with slight spelling change, was given to the giant redwood trees of California and to the Sequoia National Park. In recognition of Sequoyah's contribution to the early development of Oklahoma, the state chose him to be one of its two honorees in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C. The other Oklahoman is Will Rogers.

The new stamp features a pencil sketch of Sequoyah based on a full-color portrait by artist Charles Banks Wilson of Oklahoma. In the upper left corner is "USA 19 cents." Across the bottom in large type is the name "Sequoyah."

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

Excessive Drinking Stabilized

Middletown, PA. - Excessive drinking among American Indians appears to have stabilized at a high level, according to a Penn State professor who studied a tribe once led by Sitting Bull.

Nevertheless, alcohol "remains the No. 1 health problem of the American Indian, particularly those west of the Mississippi River," said James Whittaker.

Whittaker conducted a 20-year follow-up study of drinking among the Standing Rock Sioux, a tribe of about 6,000 members who reside mostly in North Dakota.

"The good news, if this study is any indication, is that the incidence of drinking seems to have leveled off. In fact, it may be declining a bit," said Whittaker, a psychology professor at Penn State's Capitol campus.

"Twenty years ago, roughly 69 percent of the sample reported that they consumed alcoholic beverages," Whittaker said in a recent interview. "Approximately 58 percent of the sample reported likewise in 1980."

This figure is not far off from the U.S. population as a whole, Whittaker noted. But the amounts that the Sioux drink and the frequency with which they drink are much higher, he said.

Whittaker's study also had these findings:

The number of abstainers in the

tribe, increased by 50 percent since 1960, have been swollen by recovered or recovering alcoholics, which Whittaker called "perhaps the most startling change of all."

"Only 10 percent of the total sample identified themselves in this way in 1960, in contrast to 27 percent who identify themselves as alcoholics today," he said.

The age range for the heaviest use has shifted from the 30-to-39 age group to those who are 20 to 29.

Among juveniles 12 to 19 old, 55 percent reported they drink today, up from 50 percent in the initial study. The median age for beginning to drink remained at 16.

"These figures are disturbing," Whittaker said. "Some 58 percent of the Standing Rock Sioux over 12 years of age consume alcohol and of these, more than half drink heavily and on a regular basis."

"In other words, one out of every three adults drinks to excess. And the Standing Rock Sioux are not a typical of other tribes," he said.

Life expectancy on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation is only 45 years, and 65 percent live below the poverty line, said Whittaker.

He added alcohol provides an outlet for aggression in a culture where anger and frustration tend to be internalized, resulting in the highest suicide rate in the nation.

Television Mini-Series Receives Support

SEATTLE, WA. - A new television mini-series in six parts, based upon author Dee Brown's "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee," will go into production here shortly by Evergreen Foundation Films Inc. (EFFI), a Seattle-based company.

The television mini-series rights to Dee Brown's book "Bury My Heart" were obtained by Evergreen and were subsequently transferred to Evergreen Foundation Films, Inc. (EFFI), a wholly-owned, for-profit subsidiary. Evergreen Foundation Films, Inc. intends to produce six two-hour dramatic episodes based on this book for broadcast on network television.

Jim Thebaut, President of EFFI and executive producer, stated: "It is our intention to work closely with American Indian groups on every level possible. Indian actors will, of course, play all Indian roles, Indian people will be trained where necessary and will serve as production staff when possible, Indian scholars and historians will serve as advisors on the script in segments pertaining to their specific tribe or nation."

The film's developing producer, Phil Lucas, is a Choctaw. Will Sampson (Creek) is an associate producer.

The Evergreen Foundation is a non-profit public organization based in Seattle, Washington, which produces multi-media education programs about social issues. Evergreen

seeks to prepare citizens to participate in decision making process. Its goals include presentations on American social history.

According to Phil Lucas, "Dee Brown's book is one of the most important history books ever written, and production of a mini-series based on the book could be the most important production ever shown on network television."

Evergreen has received endorsements for the "Bury My Heart" TV project from individual tribes, regional interstate Indian organizations, professional Indian organizations and at least two national Indian organizations, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and the National Tribal Chairmen's Assn. (NTCA).

Prominent individual Indians have also endorsed the project such as Standing Rock Sioux author Vine Deloria Jr., actor Chief Dan George and singer Buffy Sainte-Marie.

In addition, the Colville Confederated Tribes of Washington state have invested financially in the project.

Non-Indian support has come from such individuals and groups as Peter, Henry and Jane Fonda, Burt Reynolds, Marlon Brando, Stanley Kramer (film producer), Max Gail, the Screen Actors Guild of Arizona, the Church Council of Greater Seattle and many others.

Water Right Issues Clarified

Yakima, WA. - Indian water rights expert attorney William Veeder, told Northwest Indian leaders that the Colville V. Walton ruling of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals clarified some major Indian water rights issues.

As quoted in a recent Yakima Nation Review, Veeder said: "I think it is most important that the Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit has now declared that when an Indian sells his land he does not sell rights to use of the water to the non-Indian. The non-Indian cannot hold Indian rights to the use of water. That is the extremely important ruling, it's a ruling we have been searching for a long, long time. An additional element in that decision that came down August 20 is that the Indian Rights to the use of the water cannot be diminished "except" by specific act of Congress and when that occurs, in my view I think, the Indian is entitled to just compensation for the water that they may lose. So you have two aspects flowing from the decision Colville V. Walton from the Ninth Circuit. That says an Indian does not sell his tribal rights to the use of the water. When he sells that land it says that those rights can not be diminished without expropriation by the Congress and that means payment for those water rights."

Promises To Be Delivered

Washington - Interior Secretary James Watt, addressing Bureau of Indian Affairs and other employees of the Department, said that promises made by President Reagan to the American Indian tribes in July, August and October "will be delivered and my marching orders are clear and we work toward those objectives with the full support of the President of the United States."

Watt said that he has revised Reagan's campaign promises on Indian matters and discussed them with the President "and he has committed to carrying out the very concepts that he laid out in the campaign. He's an unusual man...this man is committed to principle."

Watt acknowledged that he had not had a lot of involvement in Indian affairs in the past, but has "had a quick learning lesson on Indian matters in the BIA." The Secretary said "those of you who are committed to self-determination of our Indian tribes . . . are going to be thrilled with our new President and his team leaders." He said that in meetings with Indian leaders "I find that the Indian community is asking for an opportunity to determine their future and that they want to develop, with proper safeguards, their resources. That they want to provide jobs. And they want to get the non-Indian off their backs. And we are for the self-determination."

Watt promised to bring an experienced, strongly professional management team to the Department, but added that he would "rely heavily on the professional staff of the respective bureaus." He said that, consequently, he would seek to reduce the size of Assistant Secretary staffs.

Senator Andrews Selected

Bismarck - North Dakota Senator Mark (R) Andrews has been selected to serve on the newly expanded Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

Republican Senators joining Mr. Andrews on the Select Committee are: Senator William Cohen (Maine) Chairman, Senator David Durenberger (Minnesota), and Senator Barry Goldwater (Arizona). The Democrat members of the committee include: Senator John Melcher (Montana), Senator Daniel Inouye (Hawaii), and Senator Denis DeConcini (Arizona).

The Senate Select Committee was revived this past December, when the Senate passed under unanimous consent, an amended Senate Resolution 448 that extended its life for three years and increased the size from five to seven members.

IHS Eligibility Regulations Proposed

Bismarck - The Indian Health Service (IHS), is proposing to amend the regulations governing basic eligibility for services from the IHS.

This will involve revising 42 CFR 36.12 with respect to the non-Indian husband of an eligible Indian and the non-Indian dependent members of an eligible Indian's household.

Section 36.12 currently provides services to the non-Indian wife of an eligible Indian male, but not to the non-Indian husband of an eligible female.

Non-Indian dependent members of an eligible of an eligible Indian's household are presently served by the IHS although Section 36.12, adopted in 1956, has not been updated to include them.

Notice of decision to amend regulations was published in the Federal Register, Vol. 45, No. 243, Tuesday, December 16, 1980.



54th County Study Eyed

BISMARCK - The possibility of making the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation the states's 54th county might soon be studied.

The Senate State and Federal Government Committee in January unanimously recommended a resolution to study consolidating the western North Dakota reservation into a single county unit.

Impetus behind the study is that the reservation currently takes in parts of five counties: Dunn, Mercer, McKenzie, Mountrail and McLean. It might also include a part of Ward County, depending on disputed reservation boundaries. The reservation also is split among four regional planning districts.

Supporters of the single-county study say that all sorts of confusion and difficulty for reservation residents trying to obtain services from a myriad of government entities.

House Majority Leader Earl Strinden, R-Grand Forks, said the present relationships between the state and federal governments and the reservation "leaves much to be desired. I would urge the committee to support this. It is rather far reaching; it has alot of merit, but there are also a lot of problems."

Strinden was chairman of the Legislative Council's State and Federal Government "A" Committee, which heard testimony on the situation last year.

"There are some problems with services on the reservation," testified Juanita Helphrey, executive director of North Dakota Indian Commission, which strongly supports the study. Helphrey added that the reservation's division into four regional planning districts might

create many problems for the reservation's 3,600 Indian residents.

She said that the other North Dakota Indian reservations generally do not face such problems. Fort Totten takes in Benson and Eddy counties but primarily relates to Benson. Turtle Mountain is entirely in Rolette County, and while Standing Rock is split between North Dakota and South Dakota, its North Dakota segment lies entirely in Sioux County.

Lewis Gwin, an Hidatsa tribe member from the Fort Berthold Reservation, also testified that residents, especially the elderly, have serious problems in trying to obtain services.

Senator I.E. Solberg, R-Bismarck, noted that the state had only 13 counties when the reservations were established. Senator Robert Albers, R-Hazen, said he hoped the study might be the start "of an entire reorganization of counties back to fewer, larger counties."

If the concurrent resolution passes the House and Senate it will be sent back to the Legislative Council, which will have the final say about when and how the study might be conducted.

Title I Project Receives Award

Bismarck, (UTETC) - The Theodore Jamerson Elementary School located at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center in Bismarck, N.D. was one of six recipients in the Aberdeen Area to receive an award for Outstanding Title I Project. The award was given for sustained programs quality and student achievement for FY-78, FY-79, FY-80.

Glenna Mueller, Title I Coordinator, was also honored for her outstanding service to Title I supplemental Reading Program.

Fort Totten Union Vote Re-Ordered

Fort Totten - The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a second election to determine if workers at the Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing Plant wish to be represented by the Teamsters union.

The union objected after losing an election 70-81 on Sept. 10, 1979 at the Fort Totten plant.

The union contended workers at a company plant west of Devils Lake had not been included in the union vote.

The union further alleged company officials had threatened to close the Fort Totten plant if the Teamsters union represented the workers.

The NLRB, in a decision dated Jan. 12, said it had considered union objections to the election and agreed with a hearing officer who recommended another ballot.

The NLRB also agreed with the hearing officer that company representatives had not threatened plant closure.

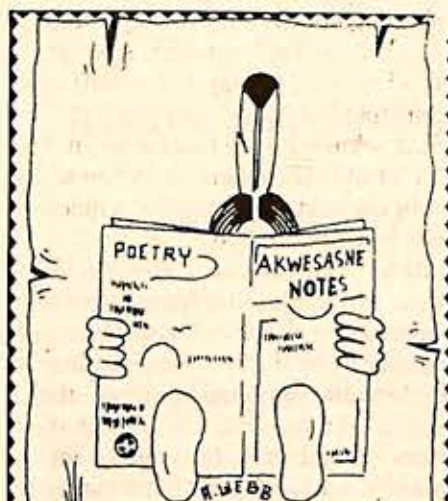
The union had appealed the election to the regional office of the NLRB in Minneapolis. A second election was ordered by the regional office, but the company appealed that order to the full NLRB.

The company does not plan to appeal the new NLRB order, Richmond said.

The company is a joint venture between the Brunseick Corp. of Skokie, Ill. and the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, with headquarters at Fort Totten. The tribe owns a controlling interest in the firm.

In 1979, the tribe went on record opposing union representation at the plant, saying the tribe itself served the function of a union.


The company manufactures camouflage materials under federal government contract and a number of other consumer and industrial items.



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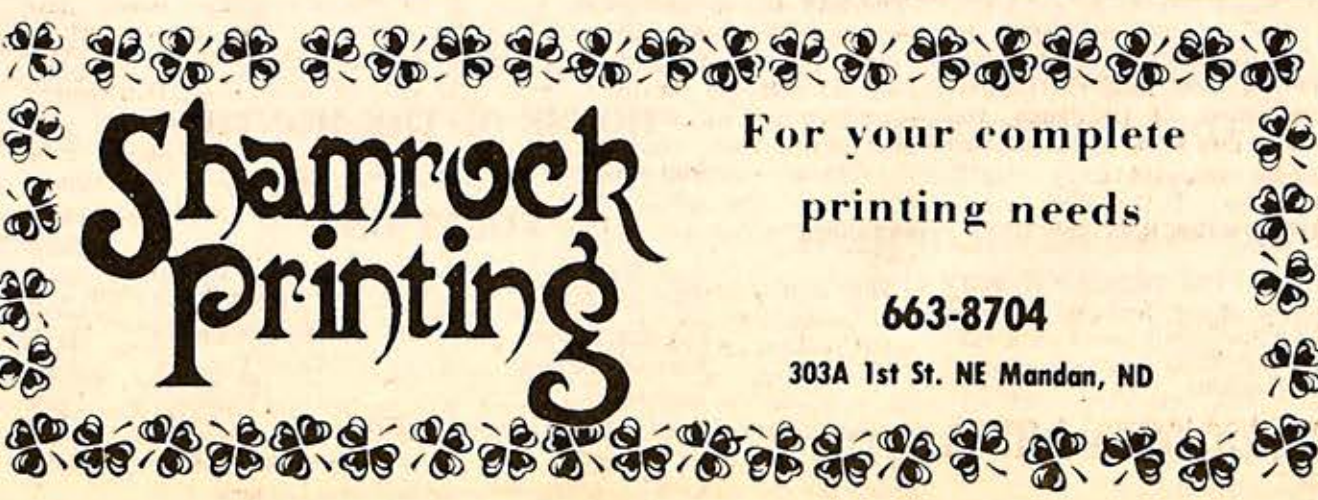
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UTETC NEWS

JUNE

INCENTIVE AWARDS

STUDENT OF THE MONTH

Don Standing Bear

ADULT EDUCATION

Mavis Strait - 1st place
Tina Big Bear - 2nd place

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

Don Standing Bear
Debbie Clifford
Terry Estes

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Mike and Sabrina Clifford

VOCATIONS

Auto Body Francis West
Automotive Don Standing Bear
Building Trades William Rivers
Business Clerical Bernie Fisherman
Electrical Joe Barron & George Perronteau
Food Services Wendell Johnson
LPN Alma Crowe
LPN Twyla Fox
Nurse Assistant Edwina Short Bull
Paraprofessional Counseling Eunice Hart
Photo Journalism Linda Ashes
Printing Terry Veo
Sheet Metal Lyle Cook
Welding Beverly Decoteau

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$10.00

Linda Ashes
Alma Jean Crowe
Ione Lufkins
Emily Allery
Sabrina Clifford
Dean Cottier
Steve LaMount
George Perronteau
Don Standing Bear
Manual Martinez

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$5.00

Linda Left Hand Bull
Edwina Short Bull
Madeline Brings Plenty
Gaylene LaMount
Tammy Perronteau
Charlie Chief Eagle

JULY

INCENTIVE AWARDS

STUDENT OF THE MONTH (tie)

Steve LaMont & Helen Walker

ADULT EDUCATION

Ronald Delorme

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

Wanda Sheperd
Mike Laducer
Ione Lufkins

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Celeste Tobacco

VOCATIONS

Auto Body Francis West
Automotive Steve LaMont
Building Trades Basil Two Bears
Business Clerical Wanda Sheperds
Electrical Brian Bercier
LPN Helen Walker
LPN Lena Hart
Nurse Aide Rose Standing Bear
Nutrition Program Theresa Estes
Photojournalism Linda Ashes
Printing Chris Silk & Dallas Three Stars
Welding Steve Allard

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$10.00

Tina Big Bear
Leota Red Hawk
Emily Allery
Joe Barron
Joel Jordon
Francis LaFountaine
George Perronteau
Terry Veo

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$5.00

Linda Left Hand Bull
Ione Lufkins
Florence Thomas
Dallas Three Stars
Helen Walker
Sabrina Clifford
Dean Cottier
Nettie LaFountaine
Steve LaMont
Gaylene LaMont
Tammy Perronteau
Don Standing Bear
Mike Strait

JULY GRADUATES

Marisa Sun Rise - Police Science
Charles Nestell - Auto Body

AUGUST

INCENTIVE AWARDS

STUDENTS OF THE MONTH (6-way tie)

Joel Jordon, Doris Andrews, Pat Henry,
Chris Silk, Lyle Cook, & Gaylene LaMont

ADULT EDUCATION (3-way tie - 1st place)

David Belgarde
Steven Belgarde
Roberta Lucier

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

Mike Strait
April Sazue
Bridgette Swift Hawk

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Don and Rose Standing Bear

VOCATIONS

Auto Body Joel Jordon
Automotive Bill Clifford
Building Trades William Rivers
Business Clerical Doris Andrews
Electrical Pat Henry
Food Services Linda Pretty Bird & Bill St.Claire
LPN Gaylene LaMont
LPN Sabrina Clifford & Linda Cottier

Nurse Assistant Nettie LaFountaine
Printing Chris Silk
Sheet Metal Lyle Cook
Welding Lester Shields

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$10.00

Manual Martinez
Sharon Belgarde
Doris Andrews
Joel Jordon
Pat Henry
Kaye Jordon
Gaylene LaMont
Chris Silk
Lyle Cook
Richard Grinell

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$5.00

Mike Laducer
Charles Chief Eagle
Bernadette First In Trouble
Ione Lufkins
Emily Allery
Joe Barron
Sabrina Clifford
Dean Cottier
Rose Standing Bear

AUGUST GRADUATES

Linda Ashes - Photojournalism
Joe Alberts - Police Science
Terry Veo - Printing
Frank Lohnes - Automotive
Dave Rodriques Welding

SEPTEMBER

INCENTIVE AWARDS (2-way tie)

Manual Martinez & Nettie LaFountaine

ADULT EDUCATION

Lisa LaPointe

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

Brian Bercier
Basil Two Bears
Tami Laducer

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Audrey Morin

VOCATIONS

Auto Body Francis West
Automotive Manual Martinez
Building Trades Mike Fast Horse
Business Clerical Veronica Bends
Electrical Joe Barron & George Perronteau
LPN Twyla Fox
LPN Leota Red Hawk
Nurse Assistang Tina Big Bear
Printing Chris Silk
Sheet Metal Roger Tenequer
Welding Francis LaFountaine

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$10.00

Doris Andrews
Joe Barron
Mike Clifford
Dean Cottier
Linda Cottier
Gaylene LaMont
Manual Martinez
Francis LaFountaine

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$5.00

Helen Walker
Sabrina Clifford
Mike Fast Horse
Nettie LaFountaine
Mike Laducer

SEPTEMBER GRADUATES

Lyle Cook - Sheet Metal
Janice Rabbithead - Food Service
Steve Allard - Welding
Florence Thomas - Business Clerical
Edwina Short Bull - Nurse Assistant
Lora Two Hearts - Food Service

**OCTOBER
INCENTIVE AWARDS**

STUDENT OF THE MONTH

Roger Tenequer

ADULT EDUCATION

Steve Bear - 1st place
Ruben Nadeau - 2nd place
Robert Pickner - 3rd place

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

Murray Andrews
Mavis Strait
Gregg Haukaas

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Murray & Doris Andrews

VOCATIONS

Automotive Bill Clifford
Building Trades Gregg Haukaas
Business Clerical Celeste Tobacco
Electrical Tami Laducer
Nurse Aide Gloria Beaks
Plumbing Brian Bercier
Police Science Jeff Azure & Charlene Brady
Sheet Metal Roger Tenequer
Welding Mavis Strait

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$10.00

Linda Left Hand Bull
Pat Henry
Manual Martinez

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$5.00

Cheryl Belgarde
Gaylene LaMont
Ione Lufkins
Roger Tenequer
Francis West

OCTOBER GRADUATES

George Perronteau - Electrical
Chris Silk - Printing
Joel Jordon - Auto Body
Mike Clifford - Automotive
Dean Cottier - Automotive
Charles Chief Eagle - Nurse Aide
Teresa DeCory - Police Science
Bernie Fisherman - Business Clerical
Sabrina Clifford - LPN
Linda Cottier - LPN
Twyla Fox - LPN
Bernie 1st In Trouble - LPN
Anna Short - LPN
Tammy Perronteau - LPN
Nola Silk - LPN
Kay Jordon - LPN
Lena Hart - LPN

CAPPING CEREMONIES

Emily Allery
Alma Crowe
Geraldine Little Light
Ione Lufkins
Gayleen LaMont
Linda Left Hand Bull
Mary Hart
Leota Red Hawk
Helen Walker
Sharon Belgarde
Debbie Clifford
Lisa LeBeau

**NOVEMBER
INCENTIVE AWARDS**

STUDENT OF THE MONTH

Mike Fast Horse

**ADULT EDUCATION
(3-way tie - 1st place)**

Bernard Big Eagle
Marilyn Shoulders
Theresa Three Legs

**PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT
(tie)**

Don McCloud
Jeff Azure

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Mike and Barbara Fast Horse

VOCATIONS

Automotive Aleta Lame
Building Trades Mike Fast Horse
Business Clerical Sandra Fox
Electrical Robert Thomas & Joe Barron
Food Services John Parisien
LPN Esther Castro
LPN Mary Hart & Geraldine Little Light
Nurse Assistant Tammy Barron
Nutrition Anna Watty
Police Science Lisa LaPointe
Printing Juanita Bear Stops
Plumbing Brian Bercier
Sheet Metal Roger Tenequer
Welding Murray Andrews

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$10.00

Rose Standing Bear
Pearl Four Bears
Mary Beth Hart
Gaylene LaMont
Geraldine Little Light
Ione Lufkins
Leota Red Hawk
Lida Gayton
Marvella Jewett
Juanita Gutterre
Mona Swimmer
Sandra Uses Knife
Anna Watty
Joe Barron
Mike Fast Horse

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$5.00

Juanita Bear Stops
Ester Castro
Alma Crowe
LaVetta Fox
Linda Left Hand Bull
Catherine Tree Top

Charlene Everett
Helen Walker
Tammy Barron
Tony Gutterrez
Mavis Strait
Sandy Tenequer
Gilbert Three Legs
Theresa Three Legs
Jeff Azure
Mike Laducer

NOVEMBER GRADUATES

Frances West - Auto Body
Pat Henry - Electrical
Bev DeCoteau - Welding
Leroy Cleveland - Building Trades
Patricia Witt - Business Clerical
Manual Martinez - Automotive

DECEMBER GRADUATES

Tami Laducer - Electrical
Bill Clifford - Automotive
Mike Fast Horse - Building Trades
Barb Fast Horse - Food Service
Elizabeth Patton - Printing
Bill DeCoteau - Welding
Eunice Hart - Human Services

JANUARY GRADUATES

William Rivers - Building Trades
Celeste Tobacco - Business Clerical



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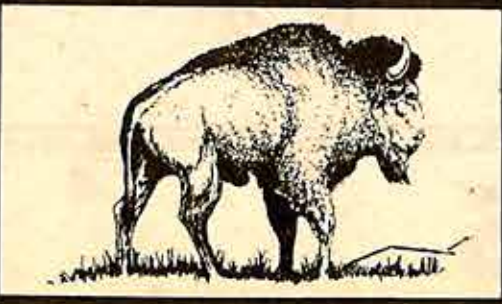
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*“Friendly
I will know and b
when
and like the wind
will always to
So when that so
make y
hold back your tears
a good friend*

Zachary N. Big Shield, Jr. former United Tribes News A
Zachary, was not only known for his great talent as an art
kind friend.
We have compiled here for you, a small collection of his ar
memories.
To us, his artwork and memory will remain with us forev

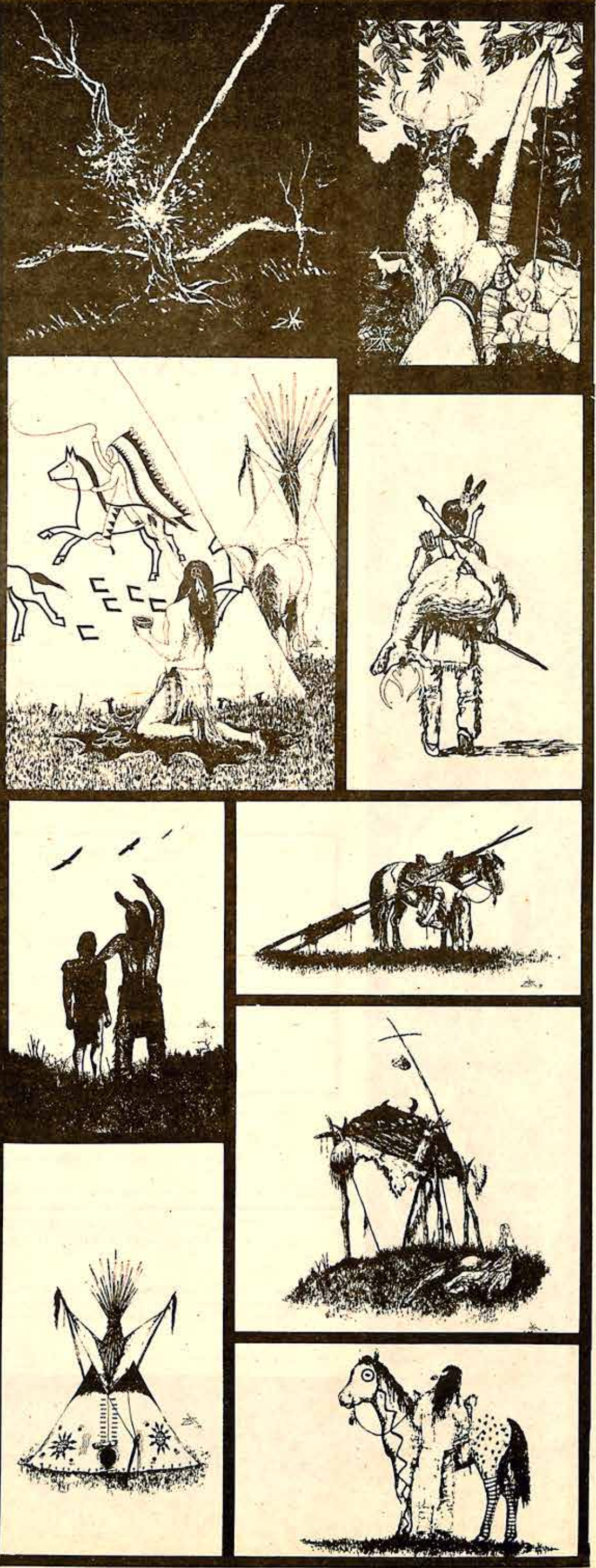
g Memory



*Winds”
become of the wind
I die,
the memory of me
uch you within.
ad day comes to
ou cry,
s and remember what
d I had been.*

*(Wa acunka Tanka)
Z. Big Shield, Jr.
Standing Rock Sioux*

Artist was killed in a car accident on January 1, 1981.
Artist, he was also known to many of us as a loving, warm, and
art work. To many of you, some of the pictures may bring back
ever. The UTN Staff





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June 20 & 21, 1981

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3rd - \$100.00	3rd - \$100.00	3rd - \$50.00
4th - \$75.00	4th - \$75.00	4th - \$25.00
11-15 GIRL'S	LITTLE BOY'S	LITTLE GIRL'S
Fancy & Traditional	10 and Under	10 and Under
1st - \$100.00	1st - \$50.00	1st - \$50.00
2nd - \$75.00	2nd - \$40.00	2nd - \$40.00
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4th - \$25.00	4th - \$20.00	4th - \$20.00

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Layout by: Sandy Erickson

Fredericks Appointed Assistant Secretary

Tom Fredericks, was made the second Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs through a "recess" appointment made by President Carter, effective January 2. He was formally sworn into office by an Office of Personnel Management official January 8, 1981.

A recess appointment for positions normally requiring Senate confirmation can be made during a recess of the Senate. It becomes effective without Senate confirmation and can continue until the end of the next session of the senate.

Fredericks, a Mandan-Hidatsa from the Fort Berthold reservation, was nominated for the position in June, 1980 but his confirmation was blocked by Arizona Senator Dennis DeConcini. He has been functioning as the director of the Office of Assistant Secretary with the title of Deputy Assistant Secretary. The office was created within the Department of Interior in 1977. Forrest Gerard, a Blackfeet Indian, was the first appointee to the position.

Ryan Newly Elected Tribal Chairman

Rollin Ryan, 53, was sworn in as the new Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Chairman on January 6, 1981 by outgoing Chairman Jerry Flute.

Carol Jordan, Secretary and Arnold Ryan, Treasurer, and the new Tribal Council were also administered the oath of office by the outgoing chairman.

There can be economic development for the Tribe, Chairman Ryan said. As the Tribe expands its land base it will increase the opportunities for development and political power.

Economic development and the Tribe's survival go hand in hand, Ryan said. "We've got to start thinking for ourselves, do the things we think are best for ourselves."

As it is now, there is a lot of money coming on to the reservation but the



question is where does it all go, surely not to the people, the Chairman said.

The Chairman made his views known in a position paper on how he proposes to bring services directly to the people.

"The election results of November 4, 1980, which elected me to office serve as a mandate from the people to make our Tribal government and its programs more effective, responsible, and more directly beneficial to a greater number of Tribal members in the districts," the position paper read.

Ryan said he will be going out to the seven districts at their request to further explain and clarify the views he has expressed in his position paper.

In his farewell speech at the inauguration ceremony, outgoing Chairman Flute noted the progress the Tribe has made in the last 10 years. It has grown from a 1970 budget of \$100,000 to one of about 4 million, he said.

"The longest journey starts with a single step, he said, but the journey is still not over.

The retiring Chairman expressed the hope that people will give the new Executives and Tribal Council the same chance he had when he became Tribal Chairman six years ago.

Gipp Receives An Award

Bertha Gipp, a registered nurse and native of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation of North Dakota, received the Mod Nurse of the Year Award during the North Dakota State Nurses Association convention meeting in Jamestown.

The award of \$500 is given to a nurse in maternal and child health to help further her education or to reach a goal in nursing and was presented

by the National Foundation March of Dimes.

Gipp, obtained her nursing degree in 1975 from Mary College Bismarck. Currently, she is working in the Maternal and Child Health Division of the North Dakota State Health Department on the "Improved Child Health Project." The project is a federally funded project aimed at reducing infant mortality rates on the Fort Totten and Fort Berthold Indian Reservations.

In her work, Gipp helps mothers and fathers become aware of prenatal care, immunization, nutrition and other educational activities. She has also prepared maternal and child health pamphlets that are geared to North Dakota and South Dakota Indian tribes.

In addition, Gipp has worked at the Indian Public Health Service at Fort Yates and Belcourt, the Veterans Administration hospital in Wood, WI, and the United Tribes Educational Technical Center in Bismarck before joining the State Health Department.

Assistance in making the selection was given by the North Dakota Nurses Association Committee of Maternal and Child Health.

Haskell Takes On A New President

Dr. Gerald E. Gipp, former Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Education, has taken the office of President at Haskell Indian Junior College in Lawrence, Kansas.

Named a superbly qualified and experienced teacher and administrator, Gipp is a 39-year old member of the Standing Rock Sioux Indian tribe of North Dakota. A native of Ft. Yates, N.D., Gipp has served as deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Education since June 1977 where he managed Elementary and Secondary

Indian Education programs. Prior to that time, he acquired over nine years teaching and administrative experience in BIA schools in North Dakota and Washington, D.C. He held administrative positions at Pennsylvania State University for four years and received his PhD in Education Administration from that same university in 1974.

Haskell Indian Junior College, formerly Haskell Institute, has more than 1,000 Indian and Alaskan Native students and is accredited by the state of Kansas and the North Central Association.

Maus Appointed To TMC

The Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of South Dakota has selected Cyrin F. Maus for a two-year tribal management assignment under the Tribal Managers Corps (TMC). Maus, who began his general management assignment at Lower Brule this January, was the first manager assigned under TMC.

"We are very pleased that Mr. Maus has decided to come to Lower Brule because he has a lot of valuable experience in tribal government, said Lower Brule spokesman D. L. Fallis.

For the last eight years, Maus has been an administrator for the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida. He came to the tribe in 1972 as director of their Bilingual Education Project and four years later became the Education Principal for Miccosukee. Maus was later the Grants and Contracts Director for the tribe before becoming the manager of Tribal Government Programs in 1978.

While at Miccosukee, Maus served on the BIA's national task force to develop standards for Indian schools pursuant to Public Law 95-561.

For 13 years before working with Miccosukee, Maus was an educator at both high school and college levels as a Catholic priest. He served as principal of St. Leonard College, Centerville, Ohio, from 1966 to 1970.



MAKE PLANS NOW TO
ATTEND THE

United Tribes

All Nations

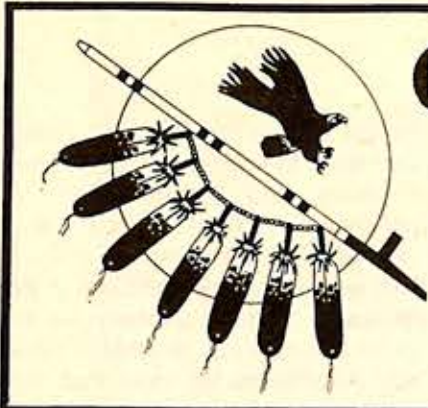
POW-WOW

June 20 & 21, 1981

\$3,980.00

Total Prize Money

10 Dancing Categories



Current Update from the: NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

by *Juanita Helphrey*
Executive Director

The North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission Appropriations Bill was heard in the Senate Appropriations Committee on Wednesday, January 14, 1981.

The Indian Affairs Commission has requested an appropriation of \$417,053. Former Governor Link included this in his budget, however, Governor Olson has yet to agree to the details although he has expressed his general support for the ongoing programs administered by the Commission. The requested appropriation includes:

Salaries & Wages	\$ 183,883
Operating Expenses	35,520
Equipment	2,650
Indian Scholarship Progr.	145,000
Indian Development Fund	50,000
	<u>417,053</u>

Testifying on behalf of the Indian Affairs Commission were:

Austin Gillette, Chairman, Three Affiliated Tribes, Frank Lawrence, Chairman, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Ray Parisien, Tribal Council, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, Frank Myrick, Tribal Council, Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Cornelius Grant, Member, North Dakota Indian Scholarship Board, Lewis Gwin, member, Three Affiliated Tribes, Mary College Student Gerianne Davis, Tribal Liaison, In-Med Program, UND, for UND students, James Laducer, Director, Minority Business Enterprise Association, Gerald Monette, President Turtle Mountain Community College.

Senator Melland, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, acting as Chairman, noted that the testimony was well presented and well taken.

The Senate Appropriations gave a "Do Pass", with minor amendments in administration, the following day and we are now awaiting a full Senate vote.

After the vote is taken in the Senate the appropriations bill will be assigned to the House Appropriations calendar. This committee gave us problems in 1979, and we will continue to need your support. Representative Oscar Solberg is on the House Appropriations Committee and he is from Rolette County. No other representatives come from counties on or near the reservations. Also, on the Committee is a representative from Grand Forks, Tom Kuchera, who opposed the Commission budget in 1979 and who, as we heard on the news, still intends to oppose the Commission itself this year.

In a new termination policy brewing? Perhaps you have heard on the radio the news submitted by Representative Kuchera, as referred to in our budget information. He suggested that the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission should adopt a new direction. He has stated that the Indian scholarship program is "redundant" and that the Indian

Business Development fund is wasteful. He proposed that the efforts of the Commission be directed toward helping Indian people move off the reservations; i.e. mainstreaming. A number of our testifiers before the Senate Appropriations Committee expressed their deep opposition to Representative Kuchera's line of thought. As yet, he has not submitted any legislation affecting the Commission but you can be sure that we will keep a close eye out for such a bill.

There are two resolutions before the Legislature that would urge congress to take action which would directly affect ND Indian people and Indian Tribes:

HCR 3007 urges Congress to provide direct funding to Indian Tribes for programs that currently pass through state government. The Indian Affairs Commission, at its meeting on January 14, decided to support the resolution, with the contingency that funding would continue and that any matching monies would be provided to the tribes.

HCR 3008 would urge Congress to provide benefits to enrolled members of Tribes whether they live on or off the reservation. The Commission voted to oppose this resolution. It was the feeling of the members of NDIAC that there is currently insufficient funding for off-reservation benefits but that urging Congress to take such action and to provide Indian program benefits to off reservation enrolled members would probable come at the expense of those who live on the reservation. The Commission would not oppose an amendment that would urge more state responsibility, or that would not affect direct funding to the Tribes.

In other action, Senate Bill 2134, regarding the regulation of fishing activities on all waters of the state, was introduced by the Committee on Natural Resources, at the request of the State Game and Fish Department. There are two primary issues in this bill; one, if passed, this will extend to the Governor expanded powers to regulate the fishing activities on all waters, the key words being "power to regulate . . . on all waters." This seems to imply that he will be able to regulate the fishing activities on the waters which are located on, adjacent to, or flowing through the Indian Reservations.

The other element of this proposed bill deals with the licensing power of the Commissioner. Again the same kind of conflict can arise here. That is, the conflict of jurisdiction when dealing with the quasi-sovereign nations represented by the Indian government.

Another "Jurisdiction Bill" HCR 3009, introduced by the legislative council, state and federal government "A", which failed to pass, urged the State water Commission to

work with Tribal Governments in North Dakota to determine and establish a policy for the allocation of water. The possible implications of this resolution are that the state would have been directed, through its Water Commission, to work out a policy on allocation of water with the Tribes. The attorney who works with the State Engineer and the Water Commission, Mike Dwyer, said that he did not feel the intent of the study was to advocate quantification of Indian waters or for the Water Commission to impose its limited power over Indian waters. He felt that even if this were the case it could not be done by any legislative power(s) since the Indian Tribal Waters were protected by the federal reserved right doctrine. (Winter's Doctrine). As indicated, the resolution failed in committee.

Senate concurrent Resolution no. 4010 was introduced by the legislative council, interim state and federal government "A" committee. This concurrent resolution directs the legislative council to study the feasibility of consolidating the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation into a single county unit of government. This may be one example of what can happen when two entities are willing to cooperate with one another.

Times are a-changing for unemployment compensation. The 1981 ND Legislature has begun consideration of a package of bills which would change eligibility requirements for unemployment compensation. The law that governs unemployment involves many complex rules. The proposed bills in this legislation follow that tradition. In the following paragraphs we will attempt to explain the proposed changes in the law.

Anybody who draws unemployment compensation is expected to look for a new job and if he/she is offered one comparable to his/her last job that person can no longer draw unemployment. This is known as the "suitable work" disqualifier. A person can turn down job offers that are not comparable or suitable and continue to draw unemployment benefits. However, if SB2113 eventually passes in the legislature, a person who has drawn unemployment for 18 weeks would be ineligible to draw any more benefits if he/she refused a job that pays \$3.57/hour.

Currently, an individual's unemployment benefits are reduced by any pension he/she receives. For example, a person may be drawing a pension from the military and go to work at a new job. Should this person be laid off from that job, his/her unemployment benefits would be reduced by the same amount as the pension. SB2114 would make it so that the only pensions that would reduce unemployment benefits would be those from the same employer(s) as the benefits are drawn from.

Another bill, SB2116 would not disqualify from eligibility a person who is forced to quit work for special personal reasons such as an illness in the family. SB2117 would allow a person who takes "unsuitable work" and quits to refile for unemployment benefits.

Finally, two bills, SB2054 and SB2055 would significantly reduce unemployment benefits if passed by the legislature. It is estimated that they would be reduced by more than \$2½ million across North Dakota. An individual would not be able to draw benefits from any employment he/she quit or was fired from, even though such a person was laid off from his/her last job. For example, a man quits a job to take a better job. He is laid off from his new job after six months. He would only be able to draw benefits from the last job and not from the job he quit.

More hearings are expected on these measures. The committee is looking for input from the public. If you have any ideas on these bills feel free to let us at the Indian Affairs Commission know and we will inform the committee. Better yet, come on down and testify in person.

Indian Curriculum in North Dakota Schools. Once again a bill has been introduced in the North Dakota Legislature mandating that Indian history and culture be included in the teaching of all relevant history courses in North Dakota schools. Such a measure has been introduced before only to go down to defeat. The benefit to Indians and non-Indians alike is clear and we are once again hoping that the Legislature will vote favorable on HB1228.

Our Senators and Representatives:
District 9, Turtle Mountains: Senator Phillis Berube, Representative, Oscar Solberg, Representative, Allen Richard. District 12, Fort Totten: Senator, Joe Leibhan, Representative, Roger Hill, Representative, Bruce Larson. District 35, Standing Rock: Senator, Francis Barth, Representative, Walter Myer, Representative, Emil Riehl, District 8, Fort Berthold: Senator, Shirley Lee, Representative, Layton Fregorg, Representative, Gordon Matheny, District 4, Senator, Stanley Wright, Representative, Ruth Meiers, Representative, James Sorum, District 36, Senator, Ralph Christensen, Representative, Ronald Anderson, Representative, Jack Murphy.

We will provide a complete voting record of our legislators soon.

The North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission will follow all legislation that is of concern to Indian people. Please feel free to contact our office for further information.



Indian Organization

United Tribes Educational Technical Center



The United Tribes Educational Technical Center (UTETC) is a unique educational institution. Located on a 105 acre campus, three miles south of Bismarck, North Dakota, the institution is a state chartered non-profit corporation owned and operated by the five reservations located in whole or in part within North Dakota. These reservations include: Fort Berthold, Devils Lake Sioux, Standing Rock Sioux, Turtle Mountain Chippewa, and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux.

Control of the corporation is vested in a Board of Directors comprised of 10 members selected as follows: The Tribal Chairperson, and one other tribal member, selected by the Tribal Council of each reservation named above. Thus, each reservation has two members on the Board of Directors. The terms of office of the members of the Board of Directors is indefinite, being subject to changes which may occur due to tribal elec-

From its modest beginnings, the founding fathers of UTETC sought to develop an institution that serves Indian people who share a common point of view, the desire to seek a grass roots vocational education in a community setting - an opportunity that did not exist. The training program that has taken shape at United Tribes over the years is geared specifically toward this type of student, providing training not only in vocational and job-related skills, but also in the various individual and social skills the student will need to function responsibly in society.

The history of UTETC is tied closely to the formation of United Tribes of North Dakota. Established in 1963 as an inter-tribal organization designed to monitor termination legislation then proposed in North Dakota, the organization also sought to address other evident needs of the tribal membership. Several years after the successful fight to stop termination legislation the group incorporated as the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corporation (UTNDDC).

In 1968, UTNDDC acquired the use of Fort Lincoln for a residential

employment training center, and named it the United Tribes Employment Training Center. Initially, administration and operation of the Center was subcontracted to Bendix Corporation, which had submitted a proposal which would eventually lead to management of the Center directly by UTNDDC. The first students began arriving in late August of 1969, and the Center was formally dedicated on September 6, 1969. Bendix Corporation ceased operation of the facility in July, 1971, and UTNDDC took over direct management under contract from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Under Indian leadership, an administrative staff was selected and has maintained continuous operation of the Center from 1971 until the present.

In October of 1975, a decision was reached by the UTNDDC to change the name of the vocational school from United Tribes Employment Training Center to the United Tribes Educational Technical Center, since this name more accurately reflected the Center's nature and purpose as a whole.

Organized as the first tribally controlled residential vocational school in the nation, UTETC is committed to the economic, social and cultural advancement of Indian People. Since nearly one-half of UTETC's students spend less than one year of their lives off reservations, the institution strives to maintain a residential learning environment where all students are socially and culturally comfortable. The 105 acre campus provides students and their families with housing, an elementary school, a child development center, recreational facilities and most importantly an Indian setting. Counseling, job placement, and medical services are also available.

PHILOSOPHY

United Tribes Educational Technical Center (UTETC) is a residential training institution with a commitment to the American Indian individual and family.

The role of UTETC is to provide vocational and technical training to American Indians. It is UTETC's philosophy to provide an environment in which students and staff can discover, examine, preserve and transmit the technical

knowledge, cultural values and wisdom that will ensure the survival of Indian people in the present and future generations, while increasing individual opportunities to improve the quality of life. The Center seeks to initiate and sustain educational and economic programs aimed at the self-sufficiency and realization of self-determination to the American Indian community.

UTETC will continue to serve as a focal point for inter-tribal discussion of tribal rights and economic progress.

ACCREDITATION APPROVAL

UTETC has been formally named as a candidate for accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools at the certificate granting level. Candidate status indicates that the institution has given evidence of sound planning and has provided the necessary resources to implement these plans.

VOCATIONS

To meet the growing needs and demands of the Indian people in North Dakota, UTETC offers the following vocations:

Auto Body Repair, Auto Mechanics, Business Clerical, Carpentry, Electrical, Food Service, Licensed Practical Nurse, Nurse Assistant, Nutrition Technician, Plumbing, Police Science, Printing Press Operator, Sheet Metal, and Welding.

The Police Science Program is approved by the State of North Dakota Law Enforcement Council and by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Law and Order.

The Licensed Practical Nurse Program is approved by the North Dakota State Board of Nursing and is affiliated with the St. Alexius Hospital for practicum.

All Welding students must pass the North Dakota Certification Test before they can graduate.

Each vocation requires approximately 52 weeks of study for graduation. The Licensed Practical Nurse Vocation admits students in October of each year and the other vocations admit students on a monthly basis.

In addition to the basic vocational training, UTETC is interested in the TOTAL student. The School offers additional classes in home management, child development, consumer education, family living and various arts and humanities. The Adult Education Program provides assistance to students in need of developing basic skills. For those vocations requiring a General Equivalency Diploma (GED), for graduation. Assistance is given by the Adult Education Program.

ADMISSION PROCEDURES

All applications for training in any one of the fourteen (14) occupational trades offered at UTETC are to be submitted through each individual's BIA Employment Assistance Office.

Applicants must be at least eighteen (18) years of age unless ex-

tenuating circumstances justify an exception, such as head of household or single parent.

Primary consideration is given to those students referred by recognized tribes, regardless of racial background.

Every effort is made to select applicants who do not possess an occupational skill that enables him/her to obtain a self-sustaining wage. Other applicants who are considered are those who wish to train for specific occupations determined by reservations need.

Married couples must have a marriage license. A single parent who was previously married must have proof of separation, or divorce. If a single parent is not divorced or legally separated, and circumstances are such that it is extremely difficult to obtain legal status as a single parent, then a statement verifying separation from a social worker, minister, or other reliable source will suffice.

Married couples must be advised that both husband and wife must apply, and be accepted as students.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

The following documents must be submitted with each application.

1. A certificate of Indian blood for primary consideration.
2. BIA Form 5-8023.
3. UTETC Training Agreement.
4. GATB Test Scores.
5. Current physicals for the entire family.
6. Medical records for any major medical problem.
7. Daycare forms for all children five (5) years and under.
8. Where applicable, the application should include a marriage license, divorce decree, parole transfer or arrest record.

SELECTION

The UTETC Selection Committee reviews all the applications of prospective students. When accepted, the Student Services Clerk assigns an arrival date and notifies the Employment Assistance Officer at the place of origin and the applicant. Arrival dates are set as openings occur. If an applicant does not arrive on the scheduled date, he/she must wait until the next opening occurs.

The Agency Employment Assistance Officer makes all necessary travel arrangements. Should a student arrive on Center during a weekday during working hours, the student is to report to the Housing Office. Should he/she arrive after working hours, the student will report to the Security Office.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

UTETC assists students in obtaining the following aid:

Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG), and College Workstudy.

NOTE: Students should have BEOG forms completed at their Employment Assistance Agency.

ANNOUNCEMENTS



As an Indian initiated, Indian-oriented, and Indian-controlled alternative school, the Red School House has recognized from the onset the need for Indian developed and produced curricular material reflecting in a positive, undistorted way Indian philosophy, viewpoints, and historical facts. Content, approach, and format are designed from an Indian perspective by Red School House Executive Director Edward Benton-Banai and the staff from the Red School House Instructional Material Development Project. Staff from the Educational Publications project carry out the responsibilities of printing and marketing. Enthusiastic response from throughout the nation, Europe, and Canada has provided the school with the impetus to print materials for marketing to schools, libraries, organizations, and individuals who find Red School House to be a source for culture based materials not previously available through other outlets. Materials are distributed with the intent to affect healthy change in attitudes by presenting accurate images of American Indian people.

Materials currently in development and testing stages include an Ojibway counting book, a secondary level mathematics workbook, a secondary language workbook, a creative writing workbook, a beginning consonant sounds book, a needs assessment guide, and a Red School House student poetry book. A teacher's guide for the Mishomis Book, Voice of the Ojibway is in the planning stage.

Monies received for materials are used to pay for planning and development cost of upcoming publications. For more information contact: Indian Country Press 560 Van Buren Ave. St. Paul, MN 55103

JOIN THE PENN STATERS



A quality program in Educational Administration the Pennsylvania State University for those interested in pursuing a master's or doctoral degree apply:

Dr. Grayson Noley
The Pennsylvania State University
319 Rackley Building
University Park, PA 16802
(814) 865-1487
Fellowships available



The National Advisory Council on Indian Education is conducting a nationwide search for qualified candidates to fill the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Education, as per our Congressional mandate in Public Law 92-318, the Indian Education Act of 1972, as amended. Enclosed is a vacancy announcement which outlines the duties and responsibilities of that position, as well as the mandatory qualifications which an applicant must possess.

The Council urges interested, qualified individuals to apply for this extremely important position and, would appreciate your efforts to display and circulate the vacancy announcement so that all eligible Indian candidates in your organization and community will be informed of the vacancy. The Council will submit recommendations to the Secretary of Education concerning individuals to be considered for this position. Please note that an applicant must submit a Standard Form 171, Personal Qualifications Statement, which may be obtained at all Federal job information offices and, letters of recommendation by February 13, 1981, to the following address:

Dr. Michael P. Doss
Executive Director
National Advisory Council on
Indian Education
Pennsylvania Bldg., Suite 326
425 13th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004



The United States Department of Education is jointly conducting a search for qualified candidates for this position as required by civil service procedures. Therefore, all eligible applicants should also submit their applications to the United States Department of Education, including a Standard Form 171 and, letters of recommendation to the following address:

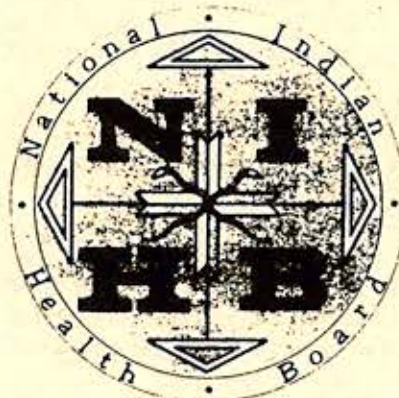
Department of Education
Personnel Office
Room 1087, FOB-6
100 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202



The Native American Studies Program at the University of California, Berkeley, is recruiting high school seniors and junior college graduates interested in completing a Bachelor of Arts degree with emphasis in: History and Culture; Law, Government and Community Development; Social Institutions.

For information on admissions, counseling, financial aid, housing and tutoring contact:

Michael Hill/Recruiter/Counselor
Alex Alday/Student Affairs Officer
Native American Student Services
3415 Dwinelle Hall
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720
(415) 642-0245



The Fourth National Indian/Alaska Native Health Conference is scheduled for April 7-10, 1981, at the San Diego Convention Center in San Diego, Ca. "The 1980's: A Decade of Indian Health Initiatives" is the theme of the conference. The Conference is sponsored by the National Indian Health Board (NIHB), with the California Rural Indian Health (CRIHB) serving as host organization.

For More Information Contact:
Tom Allen, Deputy Director
National Indian Health Board
1602 S. Parker Rd., Suite 200
Denver, CO. 80231
Telephone: (303) 752-0931



The National Indian Activities Association has announced the 1981 upcoming sports tournaments.

Men's 6ft. and under National Basketball Tournament. Mr. Tyrone Becenti Tournament Director will host this tournament in Window Rock, Arizona. Dates have been set for March 16-21, 1981. His

address is 3412 Church Rock, Gallup, New Mexico 87301. (505) 863-3038.

Women's National Basketball Tournament. Mr. Larry Skeets will be the Tournament Director. The tournament will be held in Window Rock, Arizona scheduled for the first week in April. Mr. Skeets address is P.O. Box 444 Window Rock, Arizona 86515. (602) 729-5016 or 5017.

Men's National Basketball Tournament. Hosted by the Cherokee Nation in Tahlaquah, Oklahoma. The dates for the tournament will be April 8, 9, 10, & 11 1981. The address is P.O. Box 948 Tahlaquah, Oklahoma 74464. (918) 456-1991 Contact person is Mr. Terry Combs or Mr. Rick Washington, or Mr. Joe Bird.

National Bowling Tournament Champion of Champions. Mr. Jim Thompson will be the Tournament Director. The tournament is set for Albuquerque, New Mexico and the dates have not been confirmed, you may contact our office for further information. Possibly last week of June.



National Tennis Championships. Mr. Greg Mankiller is Tournament Director. This years Nationals is set up for Kansas City, Kansas. Dates have not been announced, but are looking at this 1981 Summer months. You may contact our office for further information.



National Golf Championships. Mr. John Fletcher and Mr. Willie Little Child will be the Tournament Directors. This years site will be in Waterton, Canada. Dates have not been finalized but will be announced at a later time. For more information you may contact the national office.

National Boxing Finals will be in Carnegie, Oklahoma. Tournament Director will be Mr. Durrell Cooper. The dates for the National Boxing Finals will be April 23, 24, & 25, 1981. Feature guest star will be Sugar Ray Leonard. (405) 654-2300 or 247-6669.

Men's National Fastpitch Softball Championships. Tournament Director is Mr. Durrell Cooper. Site for the tournament will be Anadarko, Oklahoma. Date is scheduled for the Labor Day Weekend. (405) 654-2300 or 247-6660.

Membership fees are \$25.00 per team and \$6.00 per individual.

For more information contact:

NIAA Headquarters
3150 N. 24th St., Suite 207-C
Phoenix, Arizona 85016
(602) 957-8718 or 8719

Our Lore



Present -vs- Past

taken from: *Wind River Journal*

Twelve moons ago, out beyond the Big Horn, where the Absaroka Mountains begin their leap into the land called Yellowstone, a Gros Ventre Indian elder spoke in the tradition of great native American oratory.

To a respectful audience of many origins, in a voice rumbling like distant thunder, George Horse Capture said:

"The Sun is dawning on the prairies. A new day is upon us. We are asked to give advice, but we were apprehensive about being used as mere tokens. But from the first meeting our concerns were allayed. The people of this museum did something some prestigious museums never do." They listened. They heeded.

"So now they are even planning a sanctuary for our holy things. When this happens, the prairies in Indian Country will bloom."

The speaker's optimism was echoed by others. John Woodenlegs, Northern Cheyenne. Peter Red Horn, Blackfoot. John Warren, Araphoe. Marie Varilek, Shoshone. They spoke of a new home for the "bountiful life and culture." Of the "dignity and consideration it deserves." Of an honesty which transcends "stereotypes and half-truths."

A year after the ground-breaking that aroused such high hopes, America's newest cultural celebration is nearing completion. By early 1979 the \$4.5 million Plains Indian Museum at Cody, Wyoming, is exhibiting interpreting, and dramatizing the astonishing art, equestrian lifeways, and omnipresent religion of the 30 native nations of the prairies. They, who once rode herd on 30 million buffalo. They, who wed the horse with the Big Sky. They, who defeated Custer. They, who in substantial numbers were the last to make peace and with Great White Father. And they, who today rightfully retain pride in their rich heritage.

Each Plains Indian tribe will have its own exhibition space. One hall will honor heroes. Another hall will show war relics; yet another will be devoted to religious beliefs. Adorning the central Grand Hall will be a village of authentic, full-size lodges, including a 150-year old buffalo lodge, one of the largest Indian relics existing today.

And everywhere will beckon the best of Plains Indian art - now considered equal to any of the world's visual expressions. Abstract paintings on deerskin. Red Cloud's costume. A rare wolverine medicine bag. A Pawnee man's shirt. A necklace of grizzly bear claws. The personal belongings of Sitting Bull and Chief Joseph. The ceremonial attire of Sioux orator, American Horse. Taken together the exhibits will attempt the large American population regarding the cultural values of People who not long ago were considered "the lords of the earth."

From whence they came, no one can say for certain. Archaeologist generally surmise the First Americans drifted around the Pacific

Rim from Asia, perhaps as long ago as 100,000 years. By the time of the arrival of European explorers some 50 million Americans populated the New World from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. They subdivided themselves into a many as 200 distinct language groups. They have developed agriculture, excelled at ceramics, domesticated the dog, cast bronze by the lost-wax method, established a far-flung commerce, revered a pantheon of gods, and with advanced mathematics devised a calendar more accurate than those of Rome and Greece.

A half-century after the Columbus voyage, 80 years before Plymouth Rock, the Plains Indians were introduced to their first white man, a Spaniard, Coronado. They also met their first black man, Estevan, a guide for an expedition out of Mexico as far north as what today is Kansas. They and following Europeans brought trouble - but they also gave to the people the plains the animal which would revolutionize their lifestyles.

This "Staff without horns," this faithful and affectionate bearer of burdens, this "spirit of the air faster than the wind," many of the Plains tribes called "the elk dog." Like the dog, the horse was a working friend of the people, and was a big as an elk. No tribes of the Americans more thoroughly adapted to the miraculous mobility and multiplied power in having herds of horses. By the time of Lewis and Clark reconnoiters of 1804-6, the equestrian cultures flourished from the Mississippi to the Rockies, from Texas to Canada.

Some were nomadic predators upon bison. They dwelt in portable tipis - buffalo skins draped upon cones of long poles. These were the Arapaho, Assisiboin, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Comanche, Crow, Gros Ventres, Kiowa, and Teton Sioux.

Other tribes spend some months in villages, and hunted buffalo only part of the year. These were in Arikara, Hidatsa, Iowa, Kansas, Mandan, Missouri, Omaha, Osage, Oto, Pawnee, Ponca, and Wichita.

Still other group of tribes are though of as Plain Indians (although not even the Indian people altogether agree on the nomenclature), but possessed subcultural traits of their own. These were the Bannock, Caddo, Flathead, Jicarilla, Apache, Kiowa, Apache Kutenai, Nez Perce, Plains Cree, Plains Ojibwa, Quapaw, Santee Sioux, Yankton Sioux, Sarsi, Spokane, Ute, and the Wind River Shoshone. Designations were further confused as native people of the East were pushed westward by the expansion of the European occupation of the continent.

Prized as the buffalo was a source of food, tools, and shelter, the beast was held sacred. The only acceptable slaughter was the all-but-total use for human needs. Plains Indians contributed more than a hundred uses: shoes, robes, hair rope, horn eating utensils, rawhide shields, bladder canteens, dung fuel, sinew bow strings, bone sleds. In her classic there

Native Recipes

CHIPPEWA BANNOCK

(Makes 6 Servings)

- 2 cups flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 5 tablespoons bacon drippings
- 3/4 cup water
- 1/4 cup cooking oil

Sift together the dry ingredients, then mix in the bacon drippings and water.

Heat the oil in a large, heavy skillet until a drop of water sizzles. Drop the batter from a teaspoon, flatten into cakes, and cook 3 to 5 minutes on a side or until well browned. Serve hot or cold.

were in Sioux Marie Sandoz recounts the risks and rewards of the hunts and the intertwining of every aspect of Plains Indian society with the shaggy, ponderous gift-god that could weigh much more than a ton:

"And when the evening smoke was finished and the meat thoroughly cooked, for the Sioux ate his meat well done whenever possible, some young women went around offering choicer pieces to a hunter here, another there, or sent the crier to invite them to the fires. And afterward there were little songs made for the most successful and important of the hunters, perhaps for one who saved a man from a trampled death, and sometimes for a boy or two who had killed his first buffalo, and could scarcely make it seem nothing in his choking pride. Then there was a little dancing by those so young they never wearied. The rest slept, with the scouts far out because wolves drawn by the butchering howled the news of a tired and well-fed camp to the far skies."

Never, never were the Plains Indians able to understand the slaying of buffalo merely for a delicacy, such as the tongue, or only for a hide. To the, this was a sacrilege.

Practices widely admired in other parts of the world were ingrained in Plains Indian life. Families were close with clear duties for men and women. Men hunted, led, set schedules, and fought - not only with white trespassers, but with rival tribes. Long before the coming of the whites, the soil of the plains drank the blood of bitter combatants, and legends hold that warfare was a commonplace path to political leadership. Women were assigned the chores of skinning, tanning, weaving, cooking, housekeeping, and child-rearing. Boys as young as 12 were considered mature. Girls came to marriage in exchange for gifts.

Religion influenced every thought, every deed - in a world where all aspects - down to massive stones half buried on the plains were viewed with wonder. Sacrifices, apologies, and prayers were daily occurrences. Supernatural allies were courted. Every part of nature was believed to harbor a spirit. To ignore such power was thought to be potentially disastrous. Consider the behaviour of Bobtail Horse, and Elk warrior eager to join in the battle against General Custer's troops at Little Big Horn.

Writes David Humphrey's Miller in Custer's Fall:

"As any Cheyenne knew - and any Sioux, for the matter - and elk's tooth was indeed holy medicine, for it endured after all else had crumbled to dust. All afternoon Bobtail Horse had been drilling a hole through an elk tooth preparatory to tying it onto a hair ornament to wear as a battle charm. When the alarm had gone up at the far end of the village, he had held back - not through any reluctance to fight, but simply because the charm was not yet ready. He would have been foolhardy indeed to charge into battle without it."

For many of the Plains Indians, the ultimate renewal of religious vows was possible during the Sun Dance. Lasting more than a summer's week, such ceremonies often included self torture, marathon dancing, and completed prayers.

So long as the country abounded in game. . . by some estimates the buffalo numbered 75 million. . . the Plains Indians successfully adjusted to incursions by Spanish, French, English, Mexican and American trappers, miners, soldiers, and settlers.

But the white buffalo hunters, wanting mainly the hides, brought ruin to the Plains Indian ceremony economy - mistake.

Between 1871 and 1883 the species was nearly exterminated. By 1889 only 85 animals survived on the open range. During these terrible years the Indians resisted by warfare, negotiated treaties, and in the end, embraced a Ghost Dance religion which envisioned the disappearance of the white race and the return of the buffalo. Insurrection culminated in one last violent moment on the snowy plains at Wounded Knee, South Dakota in December, 1890.

In the years since some tribes have fared well, some poorly. Certain reservations have proved inadequate for supporting a high standard of living. Conversely, in the case of the Jicarilla people of New Mexico, the terms of shares of tribal wealth, the discovery and development of petroleum resources have made every man, woman, and child worth a quarter-of-a-million dollars. But whatever their station, the Indian peoples of the Great Plains and adjoining lands have retained a remarkable kinship with nature. The momentum of a hundred milleniums is not lost in a century.



Happy
Valentines
Day



INSIDE MY HEAD,
SHE IS SO FINE,
BUT ... NOW...
INSIDE MY HEART,
SHE WILL BE...
ALL
MINE !!!

Sandy
of



INDIAN POETRY



ANOTHER JUG

Three sat in a junk car.

One arched his neck
 For the last drop
 An then threw the empty wine bottle
 Through the front window
 That wasn't there.
 It sailed in the air
 Did a few somersaults
 And shattered into pieces
 As it hit an old tire rim,

All in slow motion.

He turned to his friends and asked,
 "How much coins you got?"



COME AND SHAKE HANDS WITH STUPID

The sun was going down on the horizon
 To end the day but this lunatic was
 Just getting out of bed to start
 His day. He rolled out of bed, yawned,
 Stretched, stood up and did a few
 Fast knee bends, and asked cheerfully
 (To nobody), "Whats for breakfast?"
 The craziest part was all this was
 Going on in the middle of a wheat field.

Poetry was taken from The Blue Cloud Quarterly, Volume XXV, Number 2. Poetry was written by Tony Long Wolf, Jr.

Artwork was drawn by Zachary N. Big Shield, Jr., former United Tribes News Artist, whose memory will remain in all of our hearts forever.

GRANDFATHER'S ADVICE

Grandchild, you see that
 Lovely woman dancing
 All by herself?

Grandchild, do you know
 What's beyond that big hill?

Grandchild, Grandchild,
 Grandchild, we only live

Once.



AFTER A NIGHT OUT WITH THE BOYS SINGING 49'ERS IN THE BADLANDS

She stood raging
 With a knife at her wrist
 Threatening to take her life,
 Accusing him of another woman
 And not caring about the kids.

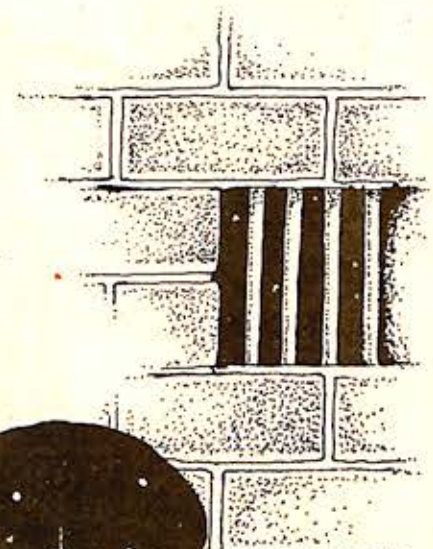
He wiped his greasy face
 Looked up at her with sagging eyes
 And asked calmly,

"Care about what?"

WAITING

For the iron bars
 And stone walls
 To melt,
 Is like attempting
 To burn water.

To count the stars
 At nights with love
 After fifteen summers
 Is not going to be
 Romantic.



ZACHARY N. BIG SHIELD

