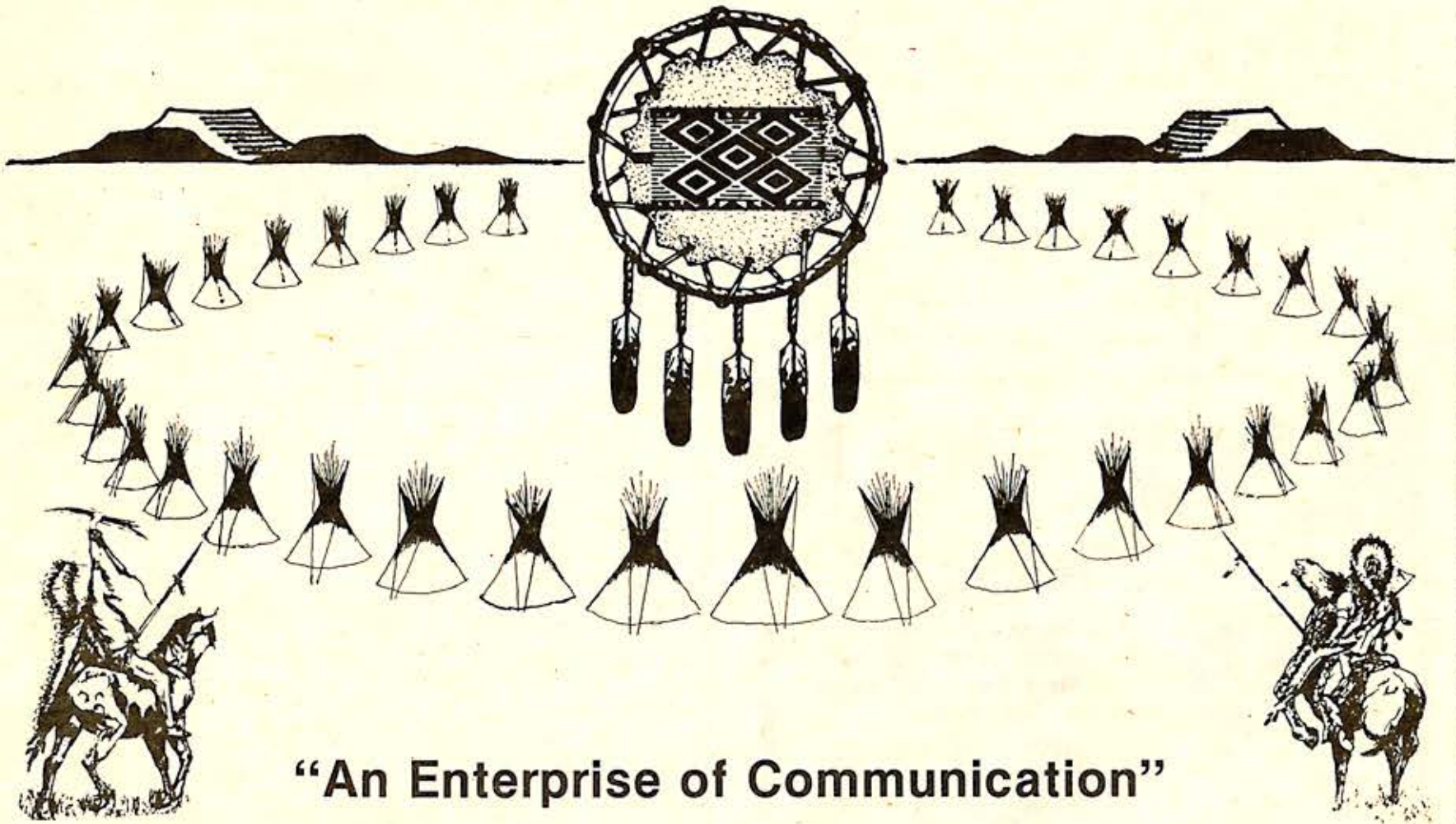


# UNITED TRIBES NEWS

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“An Enterprise of Communication”

Vol. 6 No. 2

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March 1981

## Jr. Miss and Miss United Tribes Selected

It may not have been a crowd size of one of UTETC's Pow-wows, but the excitement was the same as a small group of UTETC staff and students gathered together to select a Miss UTETC and Jr. Miss UTETC for 1981. It was Thursday night, February 19th as a group of UTETC singers and a small crowd of well wishers met on the UTETC campus to see who would be chosen as the new Miss UTETC.

This year the selection had two new facets, as not only would there be a Miss UTETC but also a Jr. Miss UTETC. The selections, usually made during the June Pow-wow, were made early this year to insure that UTETC would be represented at various pow-wows and other events that occur prior to mid-June.

After each of the six contestants gave a short speech telling their background and other pertinent information, the young ladies were judged on their performance on the dance floor as well. Butch Thunder Hawk and his singers treated the ladies to several dances, all capable of testing the best dancer's skills.

When the votes were tallied it was official, Miss UTETC for 1981 will be Ms. Sandra Fox. Sandra is a Business Clerical student at UTETC who is



originally from the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. She is a member of the Three Affiliated Tribes and will graduate from UTETC in October 1981. The daughter of Ms. Ernestine Mountain, Sandra is single and has lived in Bismarck the past few years. She noted that she is looking forward to representing the Center as Miss UTETC for 1981.

Delberta Larrabee, a student of Mr. Forseth's 5th grade class at Theodore Jamerson Elementary School is the new Jr. Miss UTETC. Delberta is the daughter of Juanita and Tony Gutierrez. She is a member of the Cheyenne River


Sioux Tribe and says that Dupris, South Dakota is her hometown. Since Mr. and Mrs. Gutierrez have been students at UTETC since October of 1980, Delberta will be the new Jr. Miss UTETC until October of 1981. She said she is looking forward to the summer pow-wows, and is anxious to represent UTETC as the Jr. Miss.

The students and staff of UTETC wish to congratulate these two young ladies for their selection. We are sure that they will do a fine job representing our Center. In addition, we would also like to thank all of the ladies that competed for the titles.



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## Fort Berthold Reservation Aims For Independence

**North Dakota** - Tribal leaders here at the Fort Berthold Reservation are looking to oil, gas and coal for the power to regain sovereign rights, end dependence on the federal government and eliminate severe poverty.

Their first step is to re-establish a strong tribal government to control development.

"Right now we're almost totally dependent on the federal government and being that we're a sovereign people, we should exercise our rights in that direction," one young tribal member said in February at a workshop on tribal management.

"We support you 100 percent in your attempts at sovereignty. The federal government had done a lousy job," replied Ed Gabriel, executive director of the Council on Energy Resource Tribes in Washington, D.C.

CERT, a federally funded agency, and the federal Administration for Native Americans are working with the Three Affiliated Tribes to prepare a long-range development plan for business council approval.

"Our mission is economic and social self-sufficiency for Indians," David Lester, Washington, D.C., commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans, told about 25 people at the workshop.

About 3,000 reservation residents, members of the Hidatsa, Mandan and

Arikara tribes, have good reason to want economic development.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates at \$3,160, according to Ahmed Kooros, economic advisor for CERT. Even the U.S. Commerce Department estimates unemployment is 19 percent, which is nearly three times the national average of 7.4 percent. Per capital income is less than a third of the national average, which is about \$11,000.

Also about two-thirds of the \$15.5 million in federal funds coming to the tribe this year will be spent off the reservation.

To gain control over their future, tribes need laws and regulations which are enforced for the social and economic well-being of the tribe, speakers said.

"The problem that we have...is that the states have moved to violate the sovereign rights of the tribes," Kooros said. "The reason that the states have had the audacity to come forward and usurp those rights is because you haven't had the local laws and regulations."

Speakers and tribal members stressed that development must be consistent with tribal culture and environmental standards. "Our goal at CERT is not to produce more energy for the American people," Gabriel said. He said tribes should develop

resources to produce a stable and diversified economy.

The tribal council has the fossil fuel resources for economic development, though most of the resources are held by individual members. The tribe owns 5 percent of the oil and gas rights and 52 percent of the coal on the 1,600-square mile reservation around Lake Sakakawea.

The 50 programs of the tribal council had 28 different directors two years ago. Now government services have been organized into four departments, according to Austin Gillette, tribal chairman. Three departments already have been approved by the tribal business council.

In February, council members reviewed a sophisticated plan for management and log range planning. The plan is similar to what Minot uses to plan and evaluate city government. The proposal is to manage the reservation economy to have the best results for tribal members, Kooros said.

Lester said Fort Berthold was in the "vanguard" in developing a plan for tribal self-sufficiency. He lamented that most federal aid for reservations is for isolated projects and programs which do nothing to develop self-sufficiency. "We were 'projecting' the tribes to death," he said.

Fort Berthold and other energy resource tribes have a "unique, historic opportunity to improve economic conditions," he said.

Kooros said it would take an additional \$11 million in reservation income to eliminate unemployment and raise per capita income. Income from all sources in the fiscal year which ends Sept. 30 is \$29.1 million.

CERT already has said an oil refinery is economically feasible for the reservation. Gillette said the tribe is going ahead with additional studies to determine the size and location of a refinery. CERT determined that a refinery which cost between \$8 million and \$85 million would be "moderately competitive," said Frank Long from the resource assessment division of the Denver office of CERT. "We're going to do it," Gillette said.

Kooros likened the reservation to Middle East nations, which have the largest oil reserves in the world but were impoverished and not getting a fair price for their oil. Kooros was nicknamed the "shah of Fort Berthold" by Gillette because he was the deputy minister of economic affairs and oil for Iran. He was credited as OPEC's chief technical representative for 13 years.

## Hunting And Fishing Rights Control Requested

**North Dakota** - The Three Affiliated Tribes are asking the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for control over hunting and fishing on central Lake Sakakawea within the Fort Berthold Reservation.

Indians say control should be theirs, and that a favorable decision by the corps could improve access and facilities for hunters and anglers in the lake area. Opponents contend Indian control would degrade the state's hunting and fishing programs.

The tribes have asked the corps, which built Garrison Dam, to award them a license covering the portion of Lake Sakakawea and surrounding government land within reservation boundaries.

The request is based partly on jurisdictional claims by the tribes, who argue that although they sold land for the reservoir, they retain jurisdiction since it lies within the reservation.

Attorneys for the corps are expected to issue an opinion on the jurisdictional question within three months. After that, the corps will decide whether to give the license to the state or the tribes.

The present license, held by the state Game and Fish Department, expired last fall and has been renewed for six months pending resolution of the jurisdictional questions.

A second, different, license, for

managing established wildlife management areas around the lake, has been renewed for 25 years with the Game and Fish Department.

Game and Fish Commissioner Larry Kruckenberg says the state's fisheries program developed for Lake Sakakawea would be jeopardized if control on the central part of the lake is given to the tribes.

"We're watching the situation very, very closely," says Kruckenberg. "We've been literally inundated by calls and letters expressing concern."

Kruckenberg says that despite his department's disagreement with the tribes on the licensing issue, a good working relationship has developed on many wildlife matters.

Hugh Baker, natural resources coordinator for the tribes, says much of the opposition to Indian control of hunting and fishing stems from lack of understanding of the Indians' intentions.

"We don't want to degrade the programs that North Dakota has instituted; says Baker. "We hope it would be a cooperative effort with the state."

The Indians want jurisdiction for several reasons, including additional employment and business opportunities.

Baker says Indian jurisdiction offers some advantages to non-Indian anglers and hunters because it may improve access to the lake, a problem in recent years. "We feel it's only right that jurisdiction be given to us because we're faced with the problems when recreators come in," Baker says. "We also feel if we were

allowed to handle it, we could open up more of the reservation. Now there's an attitude that if we can't regulate it, why let them in."

Charles Hobbs, Washington, attorney for the tribes, says, "The sentiment of the tribes is definitely to encourage public use of the lake areas. For a good reason - the tribe needs the revenue."

An attorney for one state agency involved with the issue says recognizing tribal jurisdiction over hunting and fishing could have other implications, involving matters such as tribal civil jurisdiction over non-Indians and water use. However, he notes, the Supreme Court already has said that tribes do not have civil jurisdiction over non-Indians.

A furor of concern among civic groups and others, who feel that Indian control could destroy the lake's excellent game fishing, was touched off last fall by a legal opinion from the Interior Department solicitor's office. The opinion, which held that the "taking area" for the dam and reservoir is still under Indian jurisdiction, came from a third-rank lawyer within the solicitor's office.

"It's pretty solid, but it can be reviewed by upper people and the upper people may change (under the Reagan administration)," says Hobbs. "I think that legal opinion is as solid as rock" he adds. "I think it's a cinch to win in court."

If the corps decides differently, the dispute may go to court, he adds.

To back the Indians' jurisdictional claims, Hobbs cites previous court decisions, which held that homestead areas in the northeastern part of Fort Berthold remain part of the reserva-

tion despite white ownership. "I think the lake area is a stronger case than the homestead area," he says.

Also pertinent to the issue is a current U.S. Supreme Court case involving the Crow Tribe of Montana. At stake in that case is whether the tribe can prohibit or regulate hunting and fishing on land within a reservation after it has been sold to non-Indians.

**In The Event** Indian jurisdiction is recognized, Hobbs says there could be problems if the state and the tribes don't cooperate. If both groups issue licenses, it could drive anglers away, for instance.

He adds that if the state did not cooperate, the tribes could draft a comprehensive hunting and fishing program. If that were done, a court could hold that the tribes are exercising a power of self-government that would supersede state hunting and fishing laws for both Indians and non-Indians, he says.

The tribes had asked former Gov. Arthur A. Link to support their position, although Nancy Rockwell, chairman of the Natural Resources Council under Link, says she doesn't recall the governor taking a position on it.

Baker says the tribes have sought legislative help from Sen. Quentin N. Burdick, D-N.D. A spokesman for Burdick's office says the senator plans to consult other members of the North Dakota congressional delegation and obtain the views of the new administration. Burdick, she says, "is trying to find something that would answer the Indians' concern and be acceptable to Interior, the corps and the rest of the delegation." There is a lot of opposition that would have to be considered also, she adds.

## Plant Work To Begin

**Dunseith** - Electronics manufacturer Turtle Mountain Corporation and the city of Dunseith are on their way to outfitting the building that will house the new TMC plant this spring.

The city received favorable bids late January, on contracts for renovation of the Dunseith public utility building to provide facilities for a TMC assembly plant than will initially employ 30 workers.

Also in Dunseith, representatives of the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) signed over \$300,000 loan to TMC president John Miller, St. Paul, and vice president Robert Wilmot, Rolla, for new plant equipment purchases.

On hand besides EDA officials from Denver and Bismarck were officers of the Dunseith Security State Bank and Local Development Corporation, which are assisting in the financing of the TMC expansion.

The small, privately-owned corporation, headquartered in St. Paul, now employs about 60 with a yearly payroll exceeding \$300,000 at its Turtle Mountain assembly plant along Highway 5 west of Belcourt.

About a fourth of the Belcourt plant workers will be transferred to Dunseith to form the core of the new plant.

"It looks like we'll be moving into the new building in April or May," said plant manager Wilmot.

Apparent low bidder Friday for the general contract on building partitions and other renovation work at the 12,500 square foot building was Hammon Contracting Company, Minot, with a bid of \$118,994.

The low mechanical bid was from Minot's Star Plumbing and Heating, at \$47,954.

On the electrical contract, Finan Electric of Grand Forks was apparent low at \$48,933.

Combined bids came to about



\$215,000.

"They were just about right on," said Dunseith mayor and bank vice president Bob Leonard, explaining available funds for the renovation totaled about \$210,000. Options on the contracts can readily be trimmed to make up the difference, said the mayor.

Terry Martell, North Central Planning Council grants administrator at Dunseith assisted in the preparation for the industrial plant expansion. The lion's share of construction, tentatively scheduled to begin February 12, and will be paid with \$180,980 federal Urban Development Action Grant awarded to the city of Dunseith in November.

Turtle Mountain Corporation will lease the renovated facility from the city.

TMC's EDA loan of \$300,000 will cover equipment costs, including a \$130,000 computerized troubleshooter the firm has ordered from Zehntel in Oakland, California.

A TMC test engineer, Kent Pearson, and his wife, Dawn of Mylo, left for Oakland where he will attend a two-week Zehntel training course on use of the troubleshooter.

Wilmot said TMC is now seeking two more engineers to work on production methods.

The company has also begun an expanded supervisory training program involving about 15 or 16 Belcourt plant employees. Chippewa women from the Turtle Mountain Reservation make up most of the present TMC work force.

While initial employment at the Dunseith plant next spring will be about 30 half of them moved from

Belcourt, the company hopes to eventually employ 70 or 80 at the new facility.

TMC makes about 30 kinds of electronics products. Among the most recent added to the line are paging units for Reach Inc., of Nebraska; wire harnesses for Northern Telecom in Minneapolis St. Paul and pivot irrigation sprinkler control units for Rienke Manufacturing of Nebraska. TMC's customers include 3M, IBM and Honeywell.

## Human Rights Act Claimed Unfair

**Bismarck, N.D.**-A Human Rights Act before the North Dakota Legislature would unfairly restrict employers and landlords, instead of ending discrimination, the bill's opponents contend.

"This is another harassing tool for the bureaucracy to use to level us all to the same level," Rep. Francis Wald, R-Dickinson, told the Senate Social Services Committee.

The committee made no immediate recommendation on the measure, which would prohibit discrimination based on race, religion, sex and national origin in jobs, unions, housing, education and public services.

Wald, who manages an insurance and real estate agency, claimed the bill would prevent him from assigning office duties to employees, because of their sex.

"I believe it's American tradition that minor chores around the office are done by a man, instead of a woman," he said.

The bill, similar to unsuccessful proposals in the two previous ses-

sions, would create a seven-member human rights commission to handle discrimination complaints. Former Gov. Arthur Link asked the 1981 Legislature to create the commission.

Rose Christensen of Cooperstown argued the measure could result in "reverse discrimination," by which minority groups are given an unfair advantage.

Under the measure, house owners could not be selective in choosing tenants, said Tom Zirbes, a housing manager in Bismarck.

"They're really choosy about who they're going to put in their house," Zirbes said.

Although federal agencies and courts handle discrimination cases, the bill's supporters argued a state agency would speed up the process.

"Why should we have the federal government off somewhere in D.C. taking care of our own human rights problems," said Lewis Gwin of Mandaree, a member of the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission.

If the bill does not include an enforcement agency, Gwin said. "It is like a watchdog with a loud bark, but it doesn't have any teeth."

The measure's sponsor, Sen. Francis Barth, D-Solen, said wide-spread discrimination exists in North Dakota.

"I have seen discrimination. I have lived with it. It happens every day in one's life," said Barth, whose district includes the Standing Rock Indian Reservation.

"The worker who has to wait three years for a decision from the federal government, in my opinion, has been denied justice," he added.

Sen. Herschel Lashkowitz, D-Fargo, proposed amending the bill to allow the attorney general's office to prosecute discrimination cases, instead of establishing a new agency.

"I think this is a realistic, practical approach to this problem" Lashkowitz said. "It's more or less a reaffirmation of our rights."

A similar Human Rights Act introduced in the House would ban discrimination, but would not create a commission.

## From Misfortune To Fame

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Buddy Red Bow's beginnings start in a place he has occasionally visited since...jail. His real mother dumped him at the Pine Ridge jail three or four times before the police officer there brought in his own daughter and her husband to look at the little boy. They saw Buddy, a year and a half old, sitting behind bars on the floor playing with a toy car. They adopted him, took him home to Red



Shirt Table and that's where he mainly grew up, on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

His name hasn't always been Buddy. Legally it's Warfield Richard Red Bow. But not long after he was brought home to the log house at Red Shirt Table his grandma was playing with him and said, "You know, he's a buddy to everybody." And from then on, they called him Buddy.

His early years were spent in poverty, hunting and fishing along the Cheyenne River Breaks while his dad supported the family hunting agates in the Badlands and breaking ranch and race horses. When Buddy was ten, he and his dad went into Nebraska country to pick potatoes. By the time he was fifteen he had Sun Danced for the first time. The Sun Dance is the most sacred ceremony of the Lakota religion. His relatives always wanted him to be proud he was an Indian, and he earned the title of Chief and Medicine man in 1972. Even though at times they were

treated badly, and the family was poor, Buddy reflects, "I always have kept the Indian religion with me."

Musically, again it was Red Bow's relatives who influenced him. His uncles loved Hank Williams and so it was that type of song Buddy began to write and play on guitar. Standing ovations at a Junior High Talent Contest encouraged him to play with friends in a few different bands, and eventually he just kept playing on his own. Some songs have spiritual messages about his people, and some took him into the bars to play.

So he was a local musician, a young reservation cowboy riding horseback down Red Shirt Table road when a big 'ol car pulled over to ask for directions. The man inside was the famous artist, historian, film script writer, and producer David Miller, and the meeting ended up with Buddy getting a part in the movie "How The West Was Won." Ironically Buddy played an immigrant. But this meeting with Miller may have started giving Red

Bow good luck. Through Miller and others Buddy was able to meet, work, and make friends with people like Slim Pickens, Willie Nelson, Waylon Jennings, Chief Dan George, Paul Collins, John Denver, Dik Darnell, and Charlie Daniels who dedicated a song to Buddy on an album.

Contacts like these gave him parts in other movies, one play, and an opportunity to serve as technical director on the TV series "Centennial." His ten year relationship with record producer Dik Darnell has become a close one. They feel that's because of their mutual belief in and respect for the Indian religion and way of life. With the help of others they figure the time has come for Buddy to have a chance to share his music and talents as a performer. Buddy puts across his country side and his love for Mother Earth and Father Sky in song.

Buddy Red Bow feels that as an artist he is not alone. He knows that a lot of people's guidance, concern and love is giving him this chance. He points out that all nationalities and kinds of people have helped him with his first album on First American Records, titled simply, "BRB". A new brand of music from the Badlands of South Dakota written and performed by this "orphan" Oglala Sioux Indian.



# UNITED TRIBES Annual ALL NATIONS POW-WOW

June 20 & 21, 1981

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| 2nd - \$200.00      | 2nd - \$200.00      | 2nd - \$75.00       |
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| 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       |
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# Current Update from the: NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

by *Juanita Helphrey*  
Executive Director

## Indian Affairs Commission Appropriations Passes Senate

The appropriations bill, SB 2013, which will provide funding for the ND Indian Affairs Commission passed in the ND Senate with ease on January 21. As passed by the Senate, SB 2013 would provide \$426,694 over the next two years. The bill now goes to the House appropriations committee for hearings during February. Based on the experience of the last session of the legislature, it is anticipated that the major test for the bill will come during those hearings when members of the Commission and other interested parties once again present their testimony.

### Our Mistake!

In our last issue we stated that Representative Solberg of Rolette County was the only Representative with a large Indian constituency who sits on the House Appropriations Committee. Representative Ruth Meiers who represents District 4 and Representative Layton Freborg of District 8 also sits on the House Appropriations Committee.

### HCR 3008

As noted in the last newsletter a resolution, HCR 3008, has been introduced in the legislature which would urge the U.S. Congress to extend the unique benefits accorded to enrolled tribal members living on the reservation to those enrolled members living off the reservation. If passed, such a resolution would not be binding but would merely be sent to the U.S. Congress requesting action. Presumably, this would include IHS and BIA benefits and programs.

The N.D. Indian Affairs Commission in voting to oppose this resolution noted that there currently is insufficient funding of these programs by the U.S. Congress to effectively serve enrolled members living on the reservation. It does not reflect the Commission's lack of concern over Indian people living off the reservation but rather their concern over the lack of funding for on-reservation programs. Members of the Commission would support an amendment which would urge the U.S. Congress to increase funding for all programs in order to serve all Indian people.

It should be recognized that every year there is a severely limited amount of money for these programs. These funds are shared by Tribes across the nation. Other states have a far larger percentage of Indian people living off the reservation than here in North Dakota. In reality, if the U.S. Congress were to extend IHS and BIA programs and benefits

to off-reservation enrolled members it could well result in decreased funding for the North Dakota Tribes.

A final note of frustration. Why is it that despite a well established Congressional trust responsibility, Indian people continue to be placed between a "rock and hard place" when it comes to funding programs that provide basic life services?

### Liquor Tax \$\$\$ for Indian Alcohol Abuse Programs

A bill, HB 1605, has been introduced in the Legislature which would earmark 3% of the N.D. State liquor tax for use by Tribal alcohol abuse programs. This would generate approximately \$180,000 each year. The moneys would be allocated to the Tribal Councils based upon the on-reservation Indian population. HB 1605 was sponsored by Representative Glen Pomeroy and lists as cosponsors Representative Riehl and Gayle Reiten and Senators Francis Barth and Jens Tennesos.

### Will Fort Berthold be a County?

The North Dakota Senate has unanimously passed SCR 4010, a resolution directing the Legislative Council to study the feasibility of consolidating the area within the Fort Berthold Reservation into one county. Should the resolution be passed by the House and signed by the Governor, the study would be conducted over the next two years for consideration during the 1982 legislature.

### Governor Olson Delivers Budget Message

On Monday, January 26, Governor Allen Olson gave his budget message to a joint session of the Legislature. Governor Olson was general in his remarks, however, his major thrust was to propose a \$1,000,000 reduction in former Governor Link's budget. What impact this will have on the Indian Affairs Commission appropriations is at this time unknown. It is interesting to note that the only specific social program mentioned by the Governor as having his support was alcohol and drug abuse programs for youth. Does this mean that we can expect his support for HB 1605?

### Another Delay for Teachers?

Legislation has been introduced affecting certification requirements for teachers. HB1514 would allow that any teacher who has graduated from an accredited teacher education program on or before September 1, 1980, shall not be required to earn any college credits in Native American or other multicultural courses in order to be certified or recertified. Representative Lyle Han-

son in introducing the bill said that he agrees with the requirement but that the time factor for compliance is placing too great a burden on too many teachers in North Dakota.

### Indian Development Fund

Representative Kuchera has introduced HB 1629 which would alter the Indian Development Fund. Basically, the change in the law would limit our funds to match against federal agency programs. Presently, the program can match its fund against federal, state, local and private funding sources. The Indian Development Fund is a program of the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission which can assist Indian people in establishing their own business. We have requested an appropriation of \$50,000 for the 1981-83 biennium. Again, the Bill puts a strict limitation on sources of matching funds we can use with the \$50,000 appropriation.

### Indian History and Culture Curriculum

The North Dakota House has passed by a 74-25 vote, HB 1228, which would establish Indian history and culture as a part of the curriculum in North Dakota schools. The measure now moves to the Senate Education Committee for hearings. If it passes the Senate and is signed by the Governor, Indian history and culture would be placed along with spelling, grammar, government and other major courses of study as areas to be concerned by all schools in the state. Compelling testimony was given to the House Education committee by the sponsors of the bill, Representative Serenus Hoffner, Gayle Reiten and Allen Richard by Jim Davis and Anna Rubia of United Tribes, Rose Davis of Belcourt Community College and Lynn Davidson of the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction.

### "Rights not asserted - are Rights subject to change/loss"

The forty-seventh Legislative Assembly of North Dakota has begun to quietly take advantage of the unofficial stance, of "negotiate not litigate" by both the Indian Tribal Governments of this state and the state government. At the conclusion of the Assembly's first four weeks of activity, there have been a large number of bills introduced which have some far reaching implications. Let not the Indian Governments be so naive as to believe that the non-Indian counter parts are holding fast to the un-official stance of "negotiate not litigate," especially in this day and age when the demand for water

goes beyond the domestic use level and has tidal wave implications for commercial users.

It is true that the Tribal Governments have federally recognized reserved rights to water use, but at the same time the Federal Government also recognizes that those rights not exercised will be subject to change (loss!). This change is coming with the increasing pressures on the federal government by the industrial multi.

The citizens of this state are cognizant of the fact, so therefore the grab is on for as much water as can be possibly claimed or controlled. This is happening through nebulous bills which contain language of detrimental scope to the interests of the Indian people and their right to the water.

These bills are flowing into the forty-seventh Assembly in the shades of subtle titles, such as the fish house bill (SB2134) and blatant neglect that arises out of House Bill No. 1077. Though these two bills are examples of the two extremes there are those other bills which fall somewhere in between the must command the interest and input of the Indian people.

The most important element absent here is the lack of language recognizing the Tribes' paramount right to the waters being considered.

If you have any comments in regards to these "water bills," please feel free to contact me, Lewis C. Gwin, at the Indian Affairs Commission Office. The telephone number is (701) 244-2428.

### Human Rights

North Dakotans, when faced with discriminatory practices, have virtually no local recourse. Discrimination cases inevitably find their way to federal courts agencies. Attempts are being made to bring the issue home to North Dakota. Senator Francis Darth has introduced B2098 which would provide for a North Dakota Human Rights Commission to hear these complaints. Another bill, HB 1399 would establish a state policy against discrimination, however, it would not provide for a commission. On February 4th the House State/Federal Committee will hold hearings on HB1399 and on February 5th the Senate Social Services Committee will hear testimony on SB 2098. The Indian Affairs Commission supports both bills and feels that the Human Rights Commission as embodied in SB-2098 is necessary for an effective policy. Unfortunately, similar measures have failed in past sessions of the legislature.



AIHEC  
1582 S. Parker Rd.  
Suite 210  
Denver, CO 80231

## Indian Organization

# AMERICAN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION CONSORTIUM (AIHEC)

and groups throughout the world proves that a people must survive and advance. If American Indian tribes are to survive as a people, they must develop and control their own schools including higher education institutions. This, in its simplest form, is the basic reason for AIHEC colleges existence.

These colleges represent a new dimension in the field of higher education for American Indian and Alaskan Natives. They are a tangible example of self-determination, a term that signifies the contemporary era of programs for Indians by Indians. Keeping pace with changing times, these colleges reflect a heightened awareness among Indian tribes of their responsibility to chart their own directions in postsecondary education. As new schools, they provide a framework for innovative action. They provide realistic access to college level instruction not available otherwise on the reservation.

### OBJECTIVES

The American Indian Higher Education Consortium, from its inception, has had the following objectives: 1) To promote, foster, encourage, and implement programs for the improvement of post-secondary and higher education for American Indian, Eskimos, and Alaskan Natives. 2) To promote methods and programs for the training of American Indians, Eskimos and Alaskan Natives for administrative, teaching, and staff positions in institutions of post-secondary and higher education. 3) To establish information centers for post-secondary and higher education institutions upon which those institutions might call for advice and information. 4) To facilitate and encourage the seeking of funds for implementing various of the corporation's programs from government or private sources. 5) To foster the development of any and all other programs, centers, plans, and ideas which have as their general goal the improvement of American Indian, Eskimo and Alaskan Native higher education.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During the relatively brief time span of the Consortium's existence many accomplishments have resulted from its programmatic activities. The entire list of workshops, seminars, individualized consulting services, and other activities which the AIHEC staff and member colleges have implemented, participated in, or realized is too extensive to include here. Nevertheless, some examples of significant achievements and the range of activities resulting from the programmatic structure of the Consortium are:

- In the area of Accreditation, two member institutions (Navajo Community College and Hehaka Sapa College) have achieved full accreditation at the Associate of Arts level. Two other members (Sinte Gleska College and Inupiat University of the

Arctic) have achieved Candidate for Accreditation Status, and two others (Standing Rock Community College and Turtle Mountain Community College) have submitted applications for accreditation candidate status.

In the area of Research, a major survey on the extent of the Indian community college movement was completed and extensive information and data on existing and planned tribally-chartered colleges was gathered. The Consortium's data base is continually being updated, expanded and augmented by a special research project in three states having the heaviest concentration of Indian community colleges. A program of specialized assistance in archival research instruction has been undertaken.

- In the area of Human Resources, a program of specialized workshops and seminars has been implemented in such areas as teacher training, Board of Trustees training, workshops for mid-level college administrators, student leadership, student services and community services, as well as initiatives in developing a program for management interns.

- In the area of Curriculum, a program of specialized workshops in Instructional Product Development and Lakota Orthography has been implemented along with initiatives in planning a comprehensive curriculum for Indian community colleges in Natural Resources Development. Assistance in curriculum development resources identification and workshop material production is an ongoing function.

- In the area of Financial Resources, a Directory of American Indian Funding Sources was researched, prepared, and published by AIHEC in cooperation with Taft Products, Inc. Extensive work has been done in developing contacts and maintaining liaison with foundations, corporations, and government agencies. A program of specialized workshops in grantsmanship skills training, long-range planning & budgeting, and publication of related workshop materials has been implemented.

### DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS

From the beginning of their existence, tribally-chartered community colleges have faced an uphill struggle in dealing with their developmental problems. Central to the issue is their lack of endowments or other forms of stable funding for basic operational costs. For the most part, these schools must depend on year-to-year grants mainly from federal government sources as well as private funding agencies. However, such "soft money" is highly instable and inhibits effective long-range planning and other regular management functions. Total financial support from limited Tribal resources is unrealistic, and in view of their status as tribally-controlled institutions, the respective states have tended to take a position of little or no support in terms of funding.

Consequently, the AIHEC organization has looked to the federal government for a stable funding base. Lacking clear legislative authority in terms of specific language to provide assistance, the Bureau of Indian Affairs gives only minimal support to three colleges (Oglala Sioux Community College, Sinte Gleska College, and Turtle Mountain Community College) through the BIA's "band analysis" budgeting process and to Navajo Community College through authority of Navajo Community College Act, P.L. 92-189.

Thus, the Consortium was greatly encouraged when the U.S. Congress took a leadership role in expanding and clarifying the government's mandate to assist these colleges through appropriate enabling legislation. This effort has resulted in passage of P.L. 95-471 "Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978," during the 95th Congress.

Enactment of this legislation, with support of the Executive Branch, has been a land mark in contemporary American Indian and Alaskan Native postsecondary education and stands as a positive indication of the government's commitment to the concept of Indian self-determination and betterment of Indian lives through higher education. It enables those eligible Tribes and their institutions to move forward with confidence in their educational future and deals decisively with the needs of tribally-chartered colleges in their continued development, operation, and improvement.

### ORGANIZATION

The Consortium is a jointly sponsored effort on the part of its members to provide a direct mechanism for facilitating access to resources needed for their continued development. Based in Denver, Colorado, the staff of AIHEC's central office works to provide a variety of services to a network of 18 Indian-controlled community colleges located in Arizona, Alaska, California, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

The AIHEC staff is charged with the responsibility to carry out program efforts related to the following areas: 1) Accreditation, 2) Financial Resources, 3) Curriculum Development, 4) Human Resources Development, and 5) Research. Within this programmatic framework the AIHEC staff works to provide necessary technical assistance through such functions as the provision of training, support services, resources identification, and general advocacy.

The Governing Board of the Consortium is comprised of the President of each member institution and the Chairman of each member institution and the Chairman of each member institution's Board of Trustees or Directors. The Executive Committee of the Governing Board consists of the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who serve one-year terms.

NOTE: United Tribes Ed. Tech. Center is an associate member.

### HISTORY

The American Indian Higher Education Consortium was formed in October 1972 by six Indian community colleges with a view toward mobilizing a concerted effort to deal with developmental problems common to them all. By 1974, membership in the Consortium had grown to 12. As of November 1977, there are 18 tribally-chartered colleges comprising the AIHEC membership, 16 or which are regular (voting) members, 1 associate (non-voting) member, and 1 affiliate member.

Most of these institutions are two-year community colleges offering degree programs at the Associate of Arts level. They are in varying stages of development and their needs differ accordingly. However, they all have definite similarities: they are tribally-chartered; or sanctioned; their governing boards are comprised of Indian people; their students bodies are predominately Indian; they are in isolated locations; they actively reinforce unique tribal cultures while offering pragmatic curricula geared to contemporary lifestyles; and they are community service oriented.

As relatively new institutions they remain isolated from the mainstream of higher education in this country and are struggling for survival. They are small and lack complexity. However, the educational processes and concepts they represent are the most modern available while at the same time reflecting a unique tribally-based approach to community oriented education.

### PURPOSE

The main purpose of the Consortium is to provide an organizational structure through which the member institutions can help one another. Based on commonly accepted goals and mutual agreement on priorities for achieving such goals, the AIHEC member institutions are jointly charting a course of action leading to the improvement of their individual colleges. In this manner they strive to help strengthen the programs of the AIHEC member institutions. On a broader scale the Consortium's purpose is to promote the betterment of post-secondary education for American Indians and Alaskan Natives so they can receive the educational tools necessary for a productive life in whatever field they choose while retaining their unique cultural aspects.

### CONCEPT

The possession and control of one's own educational system is vital to the development and survival of a people. The experience of other nationalities

# ★ ANNOUNCEMENTS ★



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 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 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



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 applicants 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  
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20202

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Fellowships available

Independent Men's Basketball Tournament on March 21st, and 22nd at the Belcourt High School and Middle School Gymnasiums, Belcourt, North Dakota.

12-team All Indian Tournament set-up in a 16-team bracket. Prizes:  
1st-\$600.00  
2nd-\$300.00  
3rd-\$200.00  
5th-\$150.00

Entry deadline February 27th. A fee of \$150.00 will be charged per team.

Send Entry fee, Team Name and Address to Phyllis A. Azure, P.O. Box 37, St. John, N.D. 58360. For further information, call Phyllis at 477-3506.



Women's Basketball Tournament  
Wilma Bear Memorial  
16 Team Tourney  
Brockton, Montana  
Entry Fee: \$100.00

Prizes..1st-\$400.00  
2nd-\$300.00  
3rd-\$200.00  
4th-\$100.00  
5th-\$ 75.00  
Most Valuable player trophy, 15 all star jackets, Sportsmanship trophy  
For more information: Connie Bear (106) 786-3271, Josephine Bear (106) 786-3272

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**Our Lore** 

**Chippewas Maintained  
Mandans Attempted  
To Capture Children**

*Taken from: TUMBLING around prairies*

In 1806 from a trading post on the north bank of Pembina River. Alexander Henry wrote that the Mandans on the Missouri "are a stationary people." Indeed the Mandans have come down through written history with that reputation.

Other observers have spoken of them as "sedentary," as though they were a pedestrian tribe which rarely left their well-built villages. How stationary or how sedentary were they?

A different view of the Mandans came from members of the Pembina band of Chippewa, recalling an incident near Pembina which is said to have occurred in 1840 or thereabouts. The Chippewas claimed that a war party of 40 Mandans appeared in the vicinity of the Pembina River one day and attempted to capture a group of Chippewa children.

The story has it that these Mandans were driven back to the river bank by well-armed Chippewa relatives of the children and that many of the Mandans were shot and killed while they hastily retreated across the river.

Was this story a piece of Chippewa braggadocio or was it fact? It is not confirmed elsewhere. But it could have happened. One might wonder if the Mandan remnant existing in 1840 could have mustered a party of warriors of that size. One could doubt whether that many Mandans would have ventured so far east of the Missouri at the time. Yet the story has elements of plausibility.

It is possible that after the disastrous smallpox epidemic of 1837 any able-bodied young men who survived it might have felt obligated to prove themselves in some way. They could have been under pressure to recoup the fortunes of their depleted tribe through some exploit of extraordinary daring.

The idea of traveling stealthily to the Chippewa settlement near Pembina and kidnapping some healthy Chippewa children might have been regarded by a poorly led party of young Mandans as a brave deed. They might even have thought of such an act as a way of keeping faith with the traditions of their departed elders.

True or not, the story told by the Chippewa serves to focus attention on several facets of Mandan life and culture which have passed unnoticed in Mandan stereotypes that have hardened into history.

The Mandans in reality, and at least in the heyday of the tribe, were not as "stationary" as many imagine.

They were not inveterate rovers like many bands of Sioux. Yet they did go considerable distances from the Missouri to kill buffalo by "surrounding" a herd. They did send out war parties. They ventured far in search of eagle feathers.

The late George F. Will who specialized in the protohistoric culture of the Mandans, wrote: "In their full power the Mandans were in complete control of a large region on either side of the Missouri." That

would have been before the Sioux became an everyday threat to their existence.

They traveled as far west as the Yellowstone as far southwest as the upper reaches of the Little Missouri. They were familiar with Dogden Butte east of the Missouri and on occasion went to the buttes south of Devils Lake. They may have gone farther. There is a tradition among some of the Mandans that their legendary hero, Good Furred Robe, tried to introduce tobacco pipes made from the red stone of the Minnesota quarry and showed early Mandans where to find it.

Mandan excursions, however, were usually for obtaining meat. Or to obtain articles of ceremonial value for themselves.

missions. As the most famous traders of the northern plains, the Mandans expected their customers to come to their villages, where great stores of corn were kept.

Note also, the Mandans did have horses. The horses are primarily for their own use, rather than for trade.

Frank Gilbert Roe, a Canadian historian, has pointed out that when Lewis and Clark ascended the Missouri in 1804 the Mandans were the first horse-riding Indians that they met.

Lewis and Clark observed that the Mandans were hard riders. That is, they used up their horses mercilessly while surrounding buffalo and also in their day-to-day riding. Contrarily, however, they took good care of the horses when not riding them. The horses of value were stabled inside the family lodge and were well fed. Rarely, it was noted, did a Mandan household possess more than four or five horses.

Still, whenever Mandan braves decided to go on the war path, or go visiting or sightseeing (perhaps at

**Native Recipes** 

**Indian Tamales**

- 4 cups Indian corn
- 1 cup dried beef
- 1 tablespoon lard
- 1 tablespoon red chili
- 1 tablespoon water
- 1 tablespoon salt

Parch about 4 cups of Indian corn. Grind the corn into a fine flour. Mix corn flour, salt to taste and add about 1½ cups of water to make a soft dough. Pat the dough into 6" rounds. Lightly fry the dried beef in lard. Add the red chili to the beef mixture. Place a small amount of the beef mixture on 6" rounds and fold the dough around, dumplin style. Simmer the tamales in water for about 30 minutes or until done.

considerable distance from home), they did not have to move on their moccasins. And it was entirely within their traditions to steal horses from enemies. Or, for that matter, to steal other property if they could get away with it.

By all accounts the Mandans, throughout the era of their strength, were died-in-the-wool conservatives.

They were conservative in managing their buffalo and corn economy. Their Tribal life was highly structured. They dressed well but conservatively. In speech they were correct. The Mandan language was old-fashioned. Manners were strict, and the children were taught to behave. Everything Mandans did publicly was with ceremony. Their public and private lives were governed by precedent. Every thing they did, it seemed, was accompanied with a story of why their ancestors did it that way.

As the economy was centered in the homes and every household was an enterprise, the head man of the lodge was expected (with the encouragement of his wife) to take another wife if there was more work than one woman could manage.

And Dr. Alfred W. Bowers, an authority on Mandan social organization, noted that when the population of a village ran low, due to losses from disease or the aggression of their enemies, it was customary for warriors to go forth and capture children from other tribes. "Small children," wrote Bowers, "children too young to remember their parents

were frequently taken prisoner and adopted into the village." These youngsters were adopted into Mandan households and reared as Mandans. Similarly young women of enemy tribes would be brought back "frequently returned alive to the village and sold to those needing an extra wife."

As of 1840 the population of the Mandans was at very low ebb. The wide-reaching effects of the smallpox outbreak had deprived the Mandan remnant of trading opportunities near at hand. Having had fairly good relations with mixed-blood traders based at Pembina, desperate Mandans might have set out in that direction, taking a route far enough north to avoid encountering the Sioux.

Then, let us speculate they might have come upon these Chippewa children, playing in a slough along the Pembina River, with no adults in sight!

As the story was told later by a Chippewa named Man Standing Still on the Sky, when the Mandans crawled up to grab them, the children scattered though the tall grass. Several of them quickly reached the Chippewa camp, crying "The Sioux, the Sioux!" Two sons of Red Bear and other men in camp picked up guns and rushed to the river. They started firing, supposing that the rapidly retreating visitors and would by child snatchers are their old enemies. Not until they had killed some of them in the water did they realize that these were Mandans far from home.



**Indian Recipe Book**

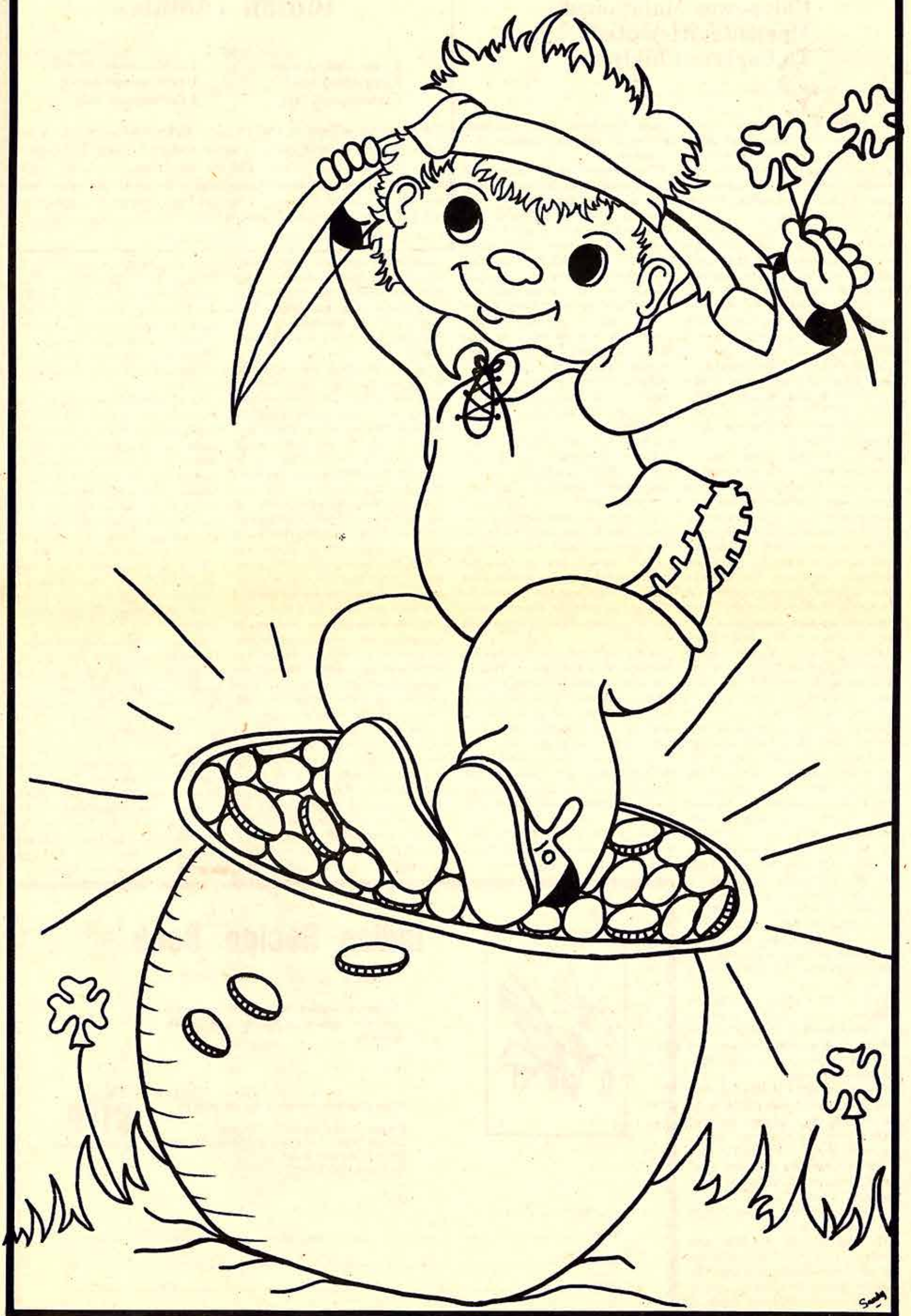
(Compiled by the staff at UTETC.)

\* Contains native recipes from the various tribes in North and South Dakota.

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Happy St. Patrick's Day!



Sandy



## INDIAN POETRY

### **Nearing Thirty**

Here's this little girl:  
 all braided to her chin  
 at the reminiscing jazzed up  
 and low low point of her life,  
 feeling the sand of memories  
 sift around and around skullward,  
 then toward where  
 the innerside of her skin is raw  
 with beatings and the muscles,  
 having mumbled whiplash words,  
 are stretched beyond keen readings.  
 Her years make up the hardening of  
 my soul and form scar-tissue tents  
 over the places where  
 tenderness has gone with  
 collections, re-collections,  
 throwings-out, reelings-in  
 of snail-paced years suddenly blown  
 into a whirlwind of yesterdays  
 and whereabouts.  
 How these braids  
 of my own black hair  
 are tangled in  
 the broken-down adobe churches  
 and sea-crashed bones.

**Wendy Rose**

### **DANDELION**

In grease-bubbling heat  
 a soft orange alley-cat spats  
 streaking thru bleak and battered traffic  
 to reach the white shadow of a dead oak.  
 He, too, is a survivor.  
 In this neighborhood thieves and whores  
 in this murderous morning haze  
 I sweat cleanly into my last clean shirt  
 and march erect past my feline ally.  
 My broken watch tells me I am possibly late  
 to ask a man I despise  
 for a job washing dishes.  
 a Dandelion in violent bloom  
 in a sidewalk crack mumbles something  
 when I hop over it and continue  
 on my way.

**Adrian C. Louis**

### **LULLABY**

In my mind's frayed corral  
 a gelding circles mares and cries.

I twitch and enter the land of open eyes  
 like a wino without a winter coat.

Morpheus is in Florida  
 and I am herded into a sleepless dream.

I hear the wind  
 ticking through leaves of blood and brass

and those leaves ticking again  
 in the wake of a bettered Cadillac

screech-stopping in the empty lot behind my house.  
 I try not to hear the nature of mankind.

from the quickness of dry-throat terror  
 quite unfeminine, a large man screaming  
 Please! come on you guys.....

I hear the muted thuds of gunfire  
 and then the inevitable silence

beyond the ticking of my clock.  
 I feel drowsy, cuddly.

**Adrian C. Louis**

### **A Friend**

It's secret keeping  
 It's not mean or hard.  
 Just fun to be with when  
 times are cold.  
 It's truth and honesty.  
 For some reason he leaves  
 to go to another school.  
 He'll write when he has time,  
 but only to tell you he has found  
 another.

**Effie Wounded Face**



BUTCH THUNDERHAWK

