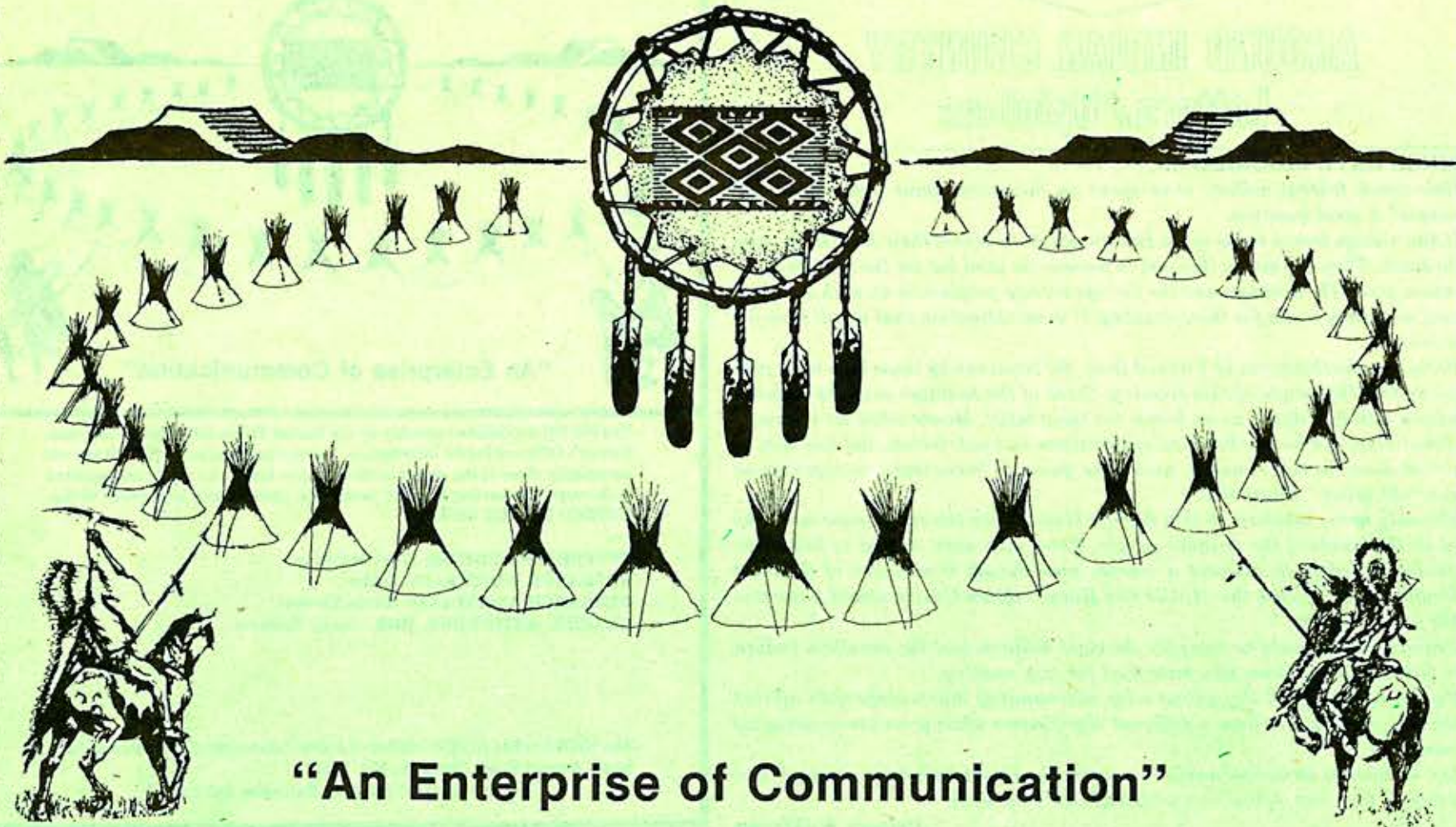


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April 1981

Tribes Face Cuts Under Reagan Plan

Budget cuts, recessions, a new "Block Grant" allocation system are the salient points of the recently announced Reagan Administration position on Indian program funding. In his budget delivered to Congress on March 10, the President outlined a wide range of cuts to programs targeted for American Indians. It is estimated that \$3.1 billion was proposed under former President Carter for all Indian programs for fiscal year 1982 (October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982). Reagan has proposed reducing that amount by \$1.1 billion or 35 percent.

The most dramatic cuts appear in the CETA program where the President has also imposed a recession (recall of funds already authorized for FY 1981), other cuts appear in housing programs, legal services, the Indian Health Service, programs from the Economic Development Administration and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The fervor that had Washington bureaucrats spinning to get the Reagan budget prepared is presently echoing throughout Indian country as Indian leaders are voicing their concern in response to the magnitude of the reductions.

Ron Andrade, executive director of the National Congress of American Indians says, "while drastic action must be taken to stem the inflationary tide, a preliminary analysis indicates that American Indians will pay a disproportionate price for saving the economy."

In urging tribal leaders to respond to the Reagan proposals, Andrade adds, "we should let the President know that we are willing to take our fair share of cuts...but also we must let him know the details of the impact of these (proposed) cuts on our reservations."

It appears that Indian and Native American programs will bear a large brunt of the President's recommended CETA budget cuts. Opponents argue that this is happening when the average unemployment rate in Indian reservation communities is over five times the national rate. The Indian and Native American CETA Coalition in a recent publication has stated that the cuts will not only put an estimated 6,500 Indian people out of work, but also will shut down water and other vital utility services, leave housing improvements half finished, affect child day care centers and threaten medical care support services.

The effects of the President's CETA recommendations would completely wipe out all Indian Public Service Employment programs (PSE) starting immediately, end the funding of all YCCIP and YETP programs in FY 1982 and cause many tribal and native Alaskan grantees to lose over 50% to 60% - in some

"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....I would support Indian government through the fulfillment of treaty obligations and financial assistance..."

**Ronald Reagan
September 26, 1980**

cases 70% of their present CETA funding.

Frank Lawrence, Chairman of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe said of the CETA cuts, "unless he (the President) has something up his sleeve to assist those who lose their CETA jobs, these people could conceivably flood other reservation programs such as BIA General Assistance, until they are also depleted, then the reservation's residents will unreasonably suffer."

There doesn't appear to be anything in the President's economic recovery" package to take the place of any of the funds being lost in the CETA area. The cuts will apparently hit Indian tribes and organizations on top of many other cuts. The CETA Coalition reported, "when the cuts are all added up, they would virtually destroy twenty years of slow and painful progress in improving the economic and social conditions of Indian people, both on and off the reservation."

BLOCK GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBES

A new program of block grants to Indian tribes is proposed as a substitute funding mechanism for several Bureau of Indian Affairs programs mostly operated now either directly by the BIA or by tribes under P.L. 93-638 contract or grant arrangements. The block grant approach supposedly will give tribal governments a new option in their pursuit of self determination by providing direct funding and program flexibility. It will also permit a reduction of up to 400 positions in the BIA. Funding requested for the affected programs totaled \$162.1 million in the Carter budget. This would be reduced by 25%, or \$40 million, before being distributed to tribes in the form of block grants. For a complete list of the consolidated BIA programs see a related story in this issue.

Overall the BIA faces a reduction of seven percent or cuts totaling \$75.9 million. Reductions in addition to the consolidated program above include: Personnel and Travel 10.9 million; Road Construction, \$3 million; Facility Improvement and Repair, \$12.7 million; Welfare Grants to Alaska, \$5.7 million; Tribal Managers Corps, \$1 million; Forestry Initiatives, \$.7 million; and Business Development efforts, \$1.4 million.

Secretary of Interior James Watt said of the Block Grant proposal, "This approach will give the tribal governments much more say in the final allocation than is traditionally the case when reductions are made on an individual program basis."

Chairman Frank Lawrence agreed, stating, "the block grant concept sounds good." then added, "my concern stems from the fact that tribes have not had an opportunity to voice their opinions as to where specific cuts were made to the overall amount allocated to Indian programs."

While to some the Block Grant idea sounds reasonable, others have voiced objections. Citing that there is no provision for protecting present programs and since cuts are being absorbed by tribes in vital areas, the block grants may end up being used as needed to make up for funding in those areas, to the detriment of the ten consolidated programs.

An example of this Andrade says, "tribes placing a high priority on education will be able to allocate significant percentages of their consolidated grant to education-related programs, but doing so will require that funds available for other programs (Indian Action Teams, Housing, Fire Protection, etc.) be reduced proportionally, or the reverse could occur."

Onlookers hope that tribes will not be caught off guard by the burden now being imposed upon their tribal governments or business committees. Additionally, procedures for establishing priorities in the ten programs covered by the consolidated grant are going to be necessary.

Four of the ten programs covered by the consolidated grant are Indian Education Programs, formerly administered by the Office of Indian Education.

The prospects for support of Indian education through programs outside of the Department of Interior look equally questionable. Forty-four of the elementary and secondary education grant programs previously administered as separate entities within the Department of Education are to become consolidated into two block grants. Information as to the specific delivery of these programs to Indians has yet to be spelled out.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development provides the bulk of housing programs on reservations through its Indian Housing Program. For 1981, the Administration is proposing to rescind \$200 million in budget authority for the program. This means a reduction in the number of units that can be reserved by Indian Housing Authorities. The Administration is also proposing to terminate the program completely in 1982. Citing excessive costs, isolated locations, lack of coordination with IHS-IHS and the number of units already in the pipeline as rationale for doing so. In arguing its excessive cost finding the administration estimated that the average budget authority cost per unit (house) is over \$175,000.

The Indian Health Service has taken an overall cut of \$108.8 million from President Carter's FY 1982 Budget and will take \$1.1 million in FY 1981 recessions.

For FY 1982, although Clinical Services will receive an increase of \$24.5 million, the funds will go for existing administrative obligations (contractual services, supplies). However, Mental Health programs and equipment and training will take a decrease of \$4.3 million within the Clinical Services budget. Preventive Health shows an overall increase of \$2.3 million with a \$73 million decrease (elimination) of the Sanitation Facilities program. Urban Indian Health programs will be phased out over 2 years because of the decrease of \$4.5 million. Forty-one urban Indian health care programs will be affected. Indian Health Facilities will take drastic cuts in 1982 from \$116 million to \$8.1 million.

The rhetoric of the Reagan Administration, such as the September 1980 comment, has been quite favorable with regard to Indian tribes. With the recent announcements many tribes have been perplexed by the magnitude of the cuts on Indian programs.

Reflecting back Andrade stated, "we called the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to ascertain that these proposed cuts for tribal programs were intentional and not just an oversight of the administration." He said that Edwin Dale, Assistant to the OMB Director for Public Affairs was very clear in stating, "Yes, the administration was well aware of the impact of these cuts. The programs were selected for cuts because they weren't working very well anyway. Everyone must suffer to slow the juggernaut of inflation."

The President has asked Congress to approve his budget by May 15 and Andrade adds, "the Administration has drawn the line for American Indians, our task is to gain support for our programs in Congress."

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY

Letters / Opinions

THINGS HAVE CHANGED

How much federal dollars were spent on the extravagant welcome for the hostages? A good question.

It has always been a value of the Indian people to defend their homeland, even unto death. They did not do this just to possess the land but for the welfare of the common good. The hostages and the foreign service people took an oath to defend and if necessary to die for their country. It is an obligation that we all have for our country.

Perhaps something can be learned from the Iranians by those who were captives and by the people of this country. Some of the hostages said the Iranian students talked of dying as an honor for their belief. Maybe what we interpret as fanaticism is what we knew as nationalism and patriotism, but has been so watered down in this country, under the guise of "conscientious objection or plain "old yeller" cowardice.

The only heroes involved in this foreign blunder are the eight brave men who died at the hands of the Iranian people. These men were obliged to follow the President's orders to attempt a rescue, even though it was one of the most ridiculous orders since the "Little Big Horn". (Even Custer would have probably known better).

Praising songs could be sung for the eight soldiers and the countless Indian and Non-Indian persons who have died for this country.

By the way, why all the yellow color surrounding this hostage gala affair? Didn't the color yellow have a different significance when you were growing up - cowardly?

Let us remind ourselves again to pray to the Great Spirit for strength and courage to face our obligations to defend our homeland.

Delores Wilkinson
Fl. Berthold Reservation

PROBLEM FORMULATION WITHOUT PROBLEM SOLUTION?

After reading over and over again the Associated Press article entitled "Excessive Drinking Stabilizing, says Researcher" I must take many exceptions to both statements and to tones of statements.

I am currently the counseling director at United Tribes Educational Technical Center in Bismarck and previously was the clinical director of social services on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation.

The overall article itself has a demeaning tone with statements like, "a tribe once led by Sitting Bull," the good news...is that the incidence of drinking seems to have leveled off," and the fathering phrase, "These figures are disturbing."

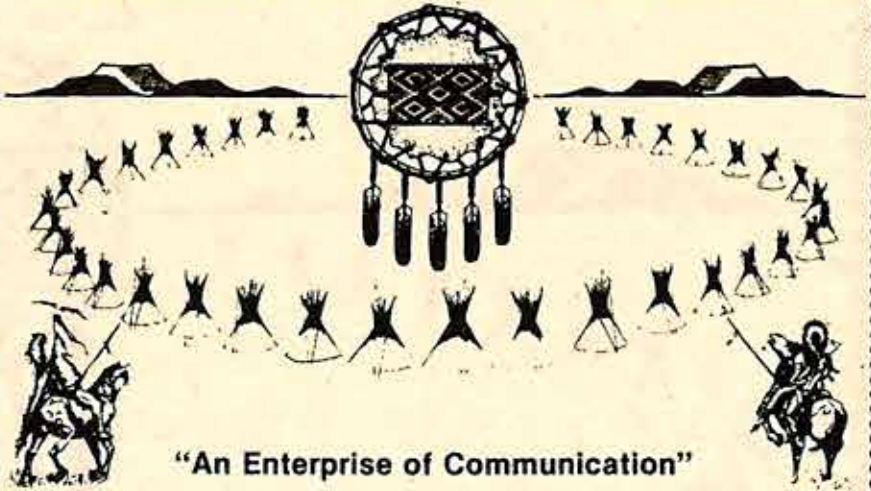
In addition, the article has two outright lies: 1) "members who reside mostly in North Dakota" (Paragraph 3) 2) "highest suicide rate in the nation" (last paragraph). With these easily checked out misrepresentations of fact, one might be led to believe that no real good research techniques even occurred.

My main concern is a statement that alcohol provides an outlet for aggression in a culture where anger and frustration tend to be internalized. My experience tells me that that may have been true a generation ago but not today. In fact, if anything, too much anger and frustration are externalized.

Lastly and perhaps most importantly, it irks me for someone to restate a problem that we know exists but offers no real solution to the problem. What is the purpose of problem formulation without problem solution?

Neal Tepper
UTETC, Bismarck

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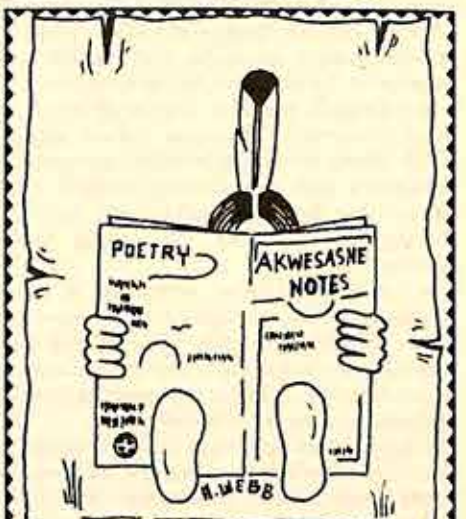
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Indian Land Resource Available

CALIFORNIA-American Indians are the most regulated group of Native American citizens. Reservation Indians cannot convey property, make certain contracts, or even execute a will without federal approval. Government restrictions on the management of land poses the most important aspect of the vast federal administrative power over Indians. The basis for this trust responsibility resides in the Department of the Interior.

This publication chronologically compiles numerous Interior Department (and its immediate predecessors) administrative decisions that relate to the desposition and control of Indian lands. The decisions are not presented as a compilation of all Department of the Interior rulings, but a great effort was made to collect the majority of decisions from a variety of published sources.

In these volumes, the land decisions are compiled in five forms: Instructions, circular letters, regulations, opinions, and cases. Spanning the years 1801-1979, and including over 2,000 entries, this guide details how the Interior Department played an active role in administering its trust charge to American Indians.

These volumes may be obtained for \$10.00 (softcover - 1980 2 vols.) by writing to: University of California, Los Angeles, American Indian Studies Center, 3220 Campbell Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Statistics Compared

NORTH DAKOTA-North Dakota consistently reports fewer homicides than any other state, says the North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council.

In 1979, there were 13 reported homicides in the state, the same as in 1980, says the council's research analyst, Bob Helten.

"Nationwide in 1979, there was murder reported or discovered by law enforcement officers every 24 minutes," Helten said. "In 1978 that frequency was 27 minutes."

California reported 2,952 murders in 1979, Texas 2,235 and New York 2,092.

Even states with smaller populations reported more homicides than North Dakota, "until 1979 when Vermont reported only seven murders," Helten said.

He said the following are the 1979 homicide rates in states near North Dakota or those having similar populations. The figures indicate in order, the number of homicides approximate population, and rates per 100,000 population:

Vermont, 7, 493,000, 1.4; North Dakota, 13, 657,000, 1.8; South Dakota, 14, 689,000 2.0; New Hampshire, 21, 887,000, 2.4; Montana, 33, 786,000 4.2; Delaware, 33, 582,000, 5.7; Wyoming, 41, 450,000 9.1; and Alaska, 54, 406,000 13.3.

"It is necessary to emphasize that the Uniform Crime program does not receive data from the Indian reservations" Helten said. However, the homicides on North Dakota reservations included among the 13 committed in the state in 1979, but "it is unknown whether other states included the reservation data; in the above figures.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

1982 Budget Ammendments Detailed

WASHINGTON-Interior Secretary James Watt said President Reagan's budget amendments sent to Congress this week include a reduction of seven percent -- \$75.9 million -- for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1982 budget presently pending in Congress.

"Although the budget amendments propose a reduction in Bureau of Indian Affairs programs from \$1.083 billion to \$1.007 billion, this constitutes a seven percent cut, well below the Department's overall budget cut of 18 percent in annual appropriations," Watt pointed out. "I am confident that with the new initiatives to be taken to increase flexibility in working with available resources, we will be able to meet reservation needs," he added.

By merging and consolidating several programs into a single appropriation activity, the Bureau plans to give tribes a simpler and more flexible method for setting priorities, as well as tribal goals and objectives.

James F. Canan, Interior's Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said the budget amendments propose a consolidation of budget activities now in use for Agricultural Extension, supplemental Johnson-O'Malley Educational Assistance, Adult Education, Community Fire Protection, Direct Employment, Adult Vocational Training, Self-Determination Grants, supplemental Higher Education Grants, Indian Action Teams, and Housing. These programs presently total \$162.1 million including \$6.2 million for the Contract Support Program.

"By combining these programs and providing flexibility in their use, we believe savings can be realized while still meeting tribal needs. We are proposing a Consolidated Tribal Government Program Activity of \$120 million -- plus \$1.5 million for program management -- to be used as block grants to be apportioned to the tribes for those programs," he added.

Canan said the single line item budget activity of \$120 million will have approximately \$40 million less than the total of all the previous individual programs, but the single budget activity offers greater tribal choice in allocating available resources to meet real needs of the tribes. As part of the budget consultation process, each tribe will be given the option of selecting, within an overall dollar level, the amounts and types of the consolidated programs the tribe or the Bureau will operate on the reservations during any budget year. If the tribe chooses to operate the program, they will do so with funds received under a new grant mechanism with the attributes of a block grant.

"This combination of a single budget activity and the new Bureau grant would give the tribes a more effective means of setting priorities and dealing with the operations of the programs consistent with Federal laws and regulations, as well as tribal goals and objective," Canan added.

Additional reductions will be made in Personnel and Travel, \$10.9 million; Road Construction, \$3 million; Facility Improvement and Repair, \$12.7 million; Forestry Initiatives, \$.7 million; Business Enterprise Development efforts, \$1.4 million; Welfare Grants to Alaska, \$5.7 million; and Tribal Managers Corps, \$1 million, for an overall total of \$75.9 million.

Canan pointed out that legal authority already exists to treat financial assistance under the programs to be consolidated as grants if operated by the tribes.

"We plan to start work immediately on distribution formulas, new guidelines and more detailed program design to implement the block grants. We will be guided in all these matters by the views of tribal leaders," he added.

Suit Seeks Control

ST. PAUL-The issue of whether Indians may control fishing and hunting by non-Indians in northwestern Minnesota will be decided in federal court, says the state Department of Natural Resources.

The White Earth Band has filed suit, asserting it has exclusive authority for game and fish regulations on the White Earth Reservation.

DNR Commissioner Joseph Alexander had said two months ago there was a possibility of a negotiated settlement, but he announced that the Indians' claim will be contested in court.

A hearing is expected to be held in early April before U.S. District Court Judge Edward Devitt in St. Paul.

The White Earth Reservation covers portions of Becker, Mahonmen and Clearwater Counties. It originally covered 850,000 acres, of 36 township.

Much of the land now is owned by non-Indians. A DNR attorney said about 6 percent of the area now is Indian trust land. The DNR also contends that four northwestern townships are no longer part of the reservation.

Alexander said an "overwhelming majority" of residents in the reservation area urged him to fight the battle in court and not negotiate a settlement.

Because of the nearly unanimous local opposition, Alexander said he is now unwilling to negotiate, even though he is authorized to do so by the Legislature.

Alexander said the court actions can have three results:

-If the White Earth Band wins, non-Indians will be subject to Indian hunting and fishing license requirements within the reservation

-If the DNR gains a partial victory, the state and the Indian band could have concurrent jurisdiction over non-Indians.

-If the DNR wins, it would preserve the status quo, with non-Indians subject only to state regulations.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has already exempted White Earth Band members from state hunting, fishing and trapping regulations. The new dispute concerns only the band's authority over non-Indians.

-Devitt ruled several years ago that the Leech Lake Band had authority over hunting and fishing on its reservations. Under a negotiated settlement, the state and the Leech Band have concurrent jurisdiction. In return for agreeing not to engage in unlimited hunting and fishing, the Leech Lake Band gets a portion of state game and fish money.

-Attorney's currently are preparing briefs for the court hearing.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
NATIONAL

**Budget Cuts
Affect Indian
Communities**

WASHINGTON-Though President Reagan made no specific mention of Indian programs in his February 18 speech to the nation in which he announced fiscal year 1982 budget cuts of \$41.4 billion, the Indian community will be substantially affected by some of the cuts. The exact impact of the cuts will not be known until further details of implementation are determined, but the following general assessments seem possible:

CETA, Public Service jobs: This program which provided \$73.4 million for public service jobs for 8,700 Indians is being terminated. The impact will be immediate in increasing the general assistance case load and costs on reservations. Already high unemployment rates will go higher.

Social Services: Some 40 programs would be consolidated into a single block grant program, with the states controlling distribution of funds. Total funding would be reduced about 25 percent in 1982. About 75,000 Indian people, now benefitting from the Aid for Dependent Children program, would have to meet tougher eligibility criteria and share a smaller purse.

Education: Federal expenditures for education would be decreased by about \$3 billion (20 percent) in 1982 and more in subsequent years. Also, 57 elementary and secondary education programs would be consolidated into two block grants, one for local school districts and the other for states.

Whether the BIA or the tribes would be seriously hurt if they were cut off from Title I moneys for programs for the disadvantaged students and from programs for the education of the handicapped, and secondary schools; \$1 billion in student higher education aid - which should not affect too many Indians; \$220 million in vocational education; and \$450 million in impact aid.

The voc-ed cut will probably affect Indian programs but the reduction in impact aid will probably hit rich areas with large Federal installations, like the suburbs of Washington, D.C., rather than the Indian reservations.

Housing: The President has called for a 13 percent reduction in the Federal housing programs and an increase in rent in low income housing. The rent will go from the present 25 percent of income to 30 percent. There are now about 34,000 public housing units being administered by some 150 housing authorities on Indian reservations. The always-lagging efforts to replace substandard housing units on reservations will lag a little further behind.

Other Programs: The cut-back in the food stamps program will probably have little effect on Indian beneficiaries, most of whom are well below the new required income level. Those Indians most likely to be affected by the changes are college students.

Reductions in Medicaid would not likely to affect reservation Indians at all and urban Indians only slightly.

Changes in Social Security benefits and unemployment compensation are also not expected to have much impact in the Indian community.

Finally, the abolition of the Economic Development Administration (EDA) will reduce the number of Federal dollars going to reservations and the number of white elephants.

Through the EDA in the past several years has poured a lot of money into reservation projects, those projects have not generated much improvement in the economies of the most reservations.

**Federal Programs
Slashed**

BILLINGS, Mont. Members of the Montana Intertribal Policy Board were told that they should be worried because federal programs for Indians are being slashed by President Reagan's budget officers.

With agencies like the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service targeted for hundreds of millions of dollars in budget cuts, the tribal leaders have cause for concern, they were told by Indian policy observers.

Barbara Ballo England, executive director of the California Tribal Chairman's Association, said after Reagan was elected, her group was told by the Interior Department transition team that tribal consultation to the new administration must be initiated by the tribes.

She said her group and the All-Indian Pueblo Council met in December and adopted several resolutions urging Reagan to adopt a national American Indian policy and recognize and support the sovereignty of tribes.

"These resolutions were forwarded to...the transition team," she said. "To date the only response from the administration has been thank you letters..."

"No overture from the President has been extended to the National Tribal Leadership as a group, even though we've tried to get his (Reagan's) attention," Ms. England said.

"There is an immediate need for consultation with tribal governments by the administration on the fiscal year 1982 budget cuts for BIA and IHS," she said. "As it stands now, the tribes have no input in the budget process and cuts, and without consideration of tribal needs and priorities, this will perpetuate the federal dominance over tribal programs and guarantees maintenance of the bureaucracy at the expense of tribal constituents."

A slightly more optimistic note was sounded by Ed Driving Hawk, president of the National Congress of American Indians.

He said Interior Secretary James Watt plans on throwing out many existing federal regulations. But, Driving Hawk said, Watt has indicated he would welcome suggestions on those cuts from tribal leaders.

**Penn State Leads
Nation's Graduates**

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.-Pennsylvania has a small American Indian population, but the Pennsylvania State University has one of the nation's leading graduate programs for American Indian educators.

Penn State's Native American Leadership Training Program has served 112 master's and doctoral degree students representing 49 tribes located in 22 states, 19 reservations, several urban areas, and a number of distinct Indian communities.

The advanced degrees are offered to qualified American Indians and Alaskan natives in educational administration, curriculum and instruction and education theory and policy.

"Because our graduates usually return to their home communities to help upgrade local educational systems, Penn State's program is not only becoming quite well-known, but also is serving important needs," say Dr. Grayson Noley, director of the program and a Choctaw from Oklahoma. He also is a Penn State graduate.

Dr. Noley adds that other graduates find for Indian education at national and state levels through their positions in the Office of Indian Education, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and state departments of education.

Dr. Noley explains that the program was established in 1970 and now is funded through the Office of Indian Education in the U.S. Department of Education.

"Our program was established on the promise that we need well-trained Indian professional staffing in our schools," says Dr. Noley. "Schools for Indians traditionally have been

staffed by non-Indians. However, research has shown that parents of Indian children have more confidence in their schools when they are operated by qualified Indian people who can act as positive role models."

The Penn State Native American Leadership Training Program uses various means to take into account the culture and heritage of Indian children.

For example, a special seminar in Indian education is one of the approaches used at Penn State to maintain a high level of awareness concerning cultural needs in education. This seminar provides students with a constant reminder that their academic training should include skill development in techniques which will facilitate the recognition and use of Indian culture as an integral part of instructional systems. These training needs are then addressed by the various academic and extracurricular exercises engaged in during participation in the seminar.

Students enrolled in the program review past studies on Indian education, innovations in instructional delivery, and federal policies in Indian education. They are also required to relate these exercises to specific implications for the present status of Indian education.

They must ask questions such as: "How will a particular instructional delivery method contradict or fall in line with traditional values in a given location?" and "How does a particular policy of the federal government take into account the local and regional cultural needs in education?"

"It is recognized by faculty and administrators at Penn State that if equal educational opportunity is to become a reality for Indian children, then institutions of higher learning must take measures to assure that their graduates receive and adequate background to enable them to meet and accommodate special needs," Dr. Noley observes.

For Native American Program students, these training needs are given special attention. "Indeed, quality education can become a reality for American Indian children if they have well-trained leaders in their school system," Dr. Noley concludes.



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Area Business's Support Radio Station

Belcourt-Several area business are contributing to support programming on KEYA, Belcourt's public radio station.

During 1980, six businesses donated a total of \$3,010 for programs with which they chose to identify, according to KEYA Manager Tim McCartney. Jollie's Fairway provided \$2,240 and The First Bank of Rolla donated \$800. Other businesses involved were Belcourt Community Grocery, Albert's Bar, Poitra Construction and L'Office Shoppe. McCartney adds that the Turtle Mountain Echo II made free advertisements available to KEYA.

As for 1981, the station has recently received a commitment for an increase in support from The First Bank of Rolla, for a total of at least \$1,200. Jollie's Fairway plans to continue its high level of support, according to McCartney. The third regular supporter is L'Office Shoppe. The other donations, he adds, come on an arranged basis, usually for sports broadcasts.

Jollie's Fairway helps support KEYA's "Birthday Greetings!" program, aired weekdays from 10:10 am until noon. The First Bank of Rolla earmarks its donations for the national news and analysis program from National Public Radio, "Morning Edition," heard weekdays from 7:00-7:20 a.m.

"The donations are not advertising in the traditional sense," says McCartney. "The Federal Communications Commission does not allow advertising on public non-commercial broadcast stations. However, the FCC encourages that the source of program funding be identified on the air in connection with the program. This is called under writing," says McCartney.

He explains that while underwriting funds represent a small portion of the station's operating budget, the support makes possible the presentation of programming which other wise could not be broadcast. He hopes to increase the underwriting portion of the station's budget.

Underwriting costs are based on the actual cost of operating KEYA, which is \$28 per hour. Businesses' donations are tax-deductible because KEYA is licensed to a non-profit entity, the Couture School District no. 27 in Belcourt.

Most of KEYA's funds come from the couture and Ingebretson school districts, Title IV-A of the Indian Education Act and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

KEYA broadcasts 19 hours per day at 88.5 FM, in Belcourt, N.D.

Tribal Employees Salaries Restructured

Ft. Yates-The Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council went on record this week to approve the restructuring of salaries of tribal employees.

The new legislation will not be implemented until October 1, 1981, according to Tribal Vice-Chairman Jimmy Jamerson.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY STATE

Jamerson said that it will be put into effect on that date because that's the beginning of fiscal year 1982 and it will give tribal directors some necessary time to make the salary adjustments for their respective programs.

The implementation of the new salary policy for tribal employees was the result of a six month salary survey conducted by Joe Keepseagle, personnel manager for the Tribe.

Keepseagle recalled that the salary study was done so that the Tribe could establish a formal structure that would determine and justify the salary requirement of each tribal employee.

The personnel manager explained that some tribal employees received a salary increase while other salaries were curtailed.

According to Keepseagle, a lot of tribal employees were overpaid and a lot were underpaid for the work tasks they were performing.

Keepseagle was quite pleased with the salary adjustments to be made because it would eliminate situations where an aggressive tribal director would receive a large salary for himself and his staff if he could present a strong case before the Tribal Council.

This, he emphasized, will not occur anymore with the newly-devised salary scale.

The tribal program people whose salary will be decreased most are the manpower division, YACC, education, planning and development, and several tribal administrative positions.

Those that were underpaid, according to the salary study, were tribal health (CHR's) law enforcement personnel (cooks, dispatchers, etc.), court clerks, and ambulance service workers, said Keepseagle.

Surprisingly enough, noted Keepseagle, after all the salaries of tribal employees have been adjusted accordingly, the Tribe will find itself paying out an additional \$79,000 per year.

In closing, Keepseagle assessed the new salary adjustment plan for tribal employees, "For the first time, the Tribe has a formal salary structure and I believe it will cut any morale problems that may have existed in this organization in the past."

Keepseagle concluded on a sharp point, "The new salary structure allows us for the first time to be able to rate the position and tasks being performed and not the people."

Tribal Vice-Chairman Jimmy Jamerson was a little more pessimistic about the enacting of the new salary structure.

"I personally don't believe that this plan will ever go into effect and if it does we stand to lose some key tribal officials," said Jamerson.

"I've sat on the Tribal Council for nearly six years and my experience tells me that the new salary structure will never be fully implemented by the council. As you know, the council has the power to repeal any piece of legislation anytime they want," concluded Jamerson.

Ft. Berthold Legislative Study Opposed

Ft. Berthold-Widespread opposition has made it unlikely there will be a legislative study of Fort Berthold Indian Reservation becoming the state's 54th county.

After howls of protest surfaced in recent weeks, a House committee voted 12-0 against passage of a Senate resolution calling for the study.

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

Supporters of making the reservation a separate county say that division among so many units of government creates all sorts of problems in obtaining government services, particularly health services.

The resolution had breezed through the Senate without opposition, but opponents turned out in force at a House State and Federal Government Committee hearing. They testified that formation of a new county would create bitter "cultural struggles" and would cause "more problems than it would solve."

"Because of the type of emotions which have erupted over this, it might be harmful" to conduct the study, said House Majority Leader Earl Strinden, R-Grand Forks, who introduced the resolution. Strinden said earlier studies had shown several problems for reservation residents trying to obtain government services because of the myriad of government units involved with the reservation.

However, he said there has been a good deal of "public interest in the counties involved" as well as on the reservation since news reports of the proposed study. He suggested that the committee vote against passing the resolution.

Sen. Stanley Wright, R-Stanley, said he has been bombarded by constituents' requests that the resolution be defeated. "It would not be practical to create another county," he said. "It would not be desirable for either Indians or non-Indians. It would not be feasible."

Rep. Ruth Meiers, D-Ross, said there were "good intentions behind the resolution but that, "I frankly do not think a study would lead to county being formed" because a majority vote would be required in each of the five counties.

"Separation right now would be disastrous," for Mountrail County, she added. "When Lake Sakakawea became a reality, Mountrail County lost 800,000 acres of (taxable land), and it was a real blow." She noted that two of the county's major cities Parshall and New Town, are on the reservation, and she said that Mountrail County "Could not continue to exist" if the reservation broke away. She testified that there had not been "enough input" on the question.

Parshall Councilman Addison Hedberg said his city would lose about \$30,000 a year in property tax revenue if the reservation separated.

Dale Peterson of New Town, chairman of the Osborn Township Board, said there is about a 50-50 split between reservation residents and others in his township, and a county separation would create ad "Cultural split." He said he hopes not to be accused of racism, but separation would "Create a lot of problems."

New Town Mayor Rolland McMaster said he was "sacred" that the debate would create "ill feelings." He said problems have existed for many years, but that making the reservation a separate county would create endless other problems and would require an act of Congress. He said such a singular, reservation county would be governed by both the North Dakota Century Code and also tribal law, and that jurisdictional problems would be magnified.

McMaster noted that another resolution calls for the federal government to consider direct aid to reservation residents, eliminating administration of services through state agencies. He suggested that as a much better alternative to creating a separate, reservation county.

Noting the packed hearing, as the crowd overflowed into the House balcony, Rep. Oben Genderson, R-McCanna, moved a "do not pass" recommendation from this committee. His motion was supported unanimously and without discussion by the House committee. A vote by the full House was expected in the near future.

Student Projects Limited

Sisseton-Vocational students will no longer work on projects that are the responsibility of other tribal programs unless they are assigned to a program that will enhance their training.

That new vocational student work policy was issued from Floyd Thieman, vocational Education Director, last month. There are 64 students enrolled at the school.

Accordingly, the students, under the supervision of their instructors, will limit their work activity to a priority system. First priority will be given to tribally owned buildings, tribal corporations, and to tribal members who are not eligible for HUD and HIP services.

Students may do jobs for individuals and other tribal organizations if the work they do fits into their school training schedule, Thieman said.

"The school's responsibility to the student is to offer a training program that will provide them with theory in residential wiring and hands-on training, applying the theory taught in the classroom" he said.

Persons and tribal organizations who do hire vocational students will have to bear the cost of materials, transportation, and other related expenses. Thieman said. He pointed out that material costs may be higher than a skilled worker's because of the possibility of student error.

Requests for student work will have to be cleared through the vocational school's administration and with the instructor.

Future School Uncertain

Trenton-Chances looked optimistic for federal funding of a new high school in Trenton and a grade school addition before President Reagan was elected.

The Trenton public school system was tenth on a list of schools which were to receive federal funding to build new school buildings.

The U.S. House had approved a continuing resolution which would have appropriated \$50 million in federal funds for the construction projects. The school district was not allocated a specific amount of money in the resolution.

"It looked like we would be funded," summed up Larry Getz, superintendent of the Trenton public school system. The school system is in Eight Mile School District No. 6.

Now, though, "things are a little hazy down there" in Washington, D.C., and the status of the construction funding list is unsure, Getz said.

School officials have been seeking funding to construct a new high school and an addition for grades five through eight and the special education program since 1972.

The Trenton High building was constructed in 1953 as a temporary structure. The elementary building has four classrooms; one modular unit is also in use as a classroom and a second unit will probably be added next year, Getz said.

The proposed project would have included the high school and elementary programs in the same building, as one plant.

Getz and School Board President Vernon Oster spent three days in Washington, lobbying for federal funding for their school district and the school construction project.

Nothing was determined during the visit to Washington, the superintendent said. Information on the status of the construction project "will be filtering out to us possibly in June. Things are a little hazy down there."



AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY STATE

School districts on the list are eligible to receive special federal funding because they have low tax bases and contain a large amount of federal land or have federal housing projects.

Included in that category are military bases or posts, Indian reservations schools, or school districts like Trenton, which contain Indian tribal land and federally connected land.

Sixty percent of the Trenton school system students are Indian. The school is not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Getz and Oster were members of a group of representatives of 700-odd school districts in that category which visited Washington.

Oster and Getz had conferences with North Dakota's U.S. Congressmen - Sen. Mark Andrews, Rep. Quentin Burdick and Rep. Byron Dorgan - during the visit. They also met with a Department of Education Committee, seeking to determine the status of federal funding for their programs.

President Reagan has also proposed reducing Public Law 874 funding appropriations for all federally connected schools, according to Getz. Under that proposal, \$17,000 in federal funds would be cut from the upcoming Trenton school system budget.

Under that same proposed cutback the Grand Forks Air Force Base school system would have \$200,000 pared from its budget.

About 50 percent of the Trenton school system's funding comes from the federal government, according to Getz. That includes programs all school districts receive and some funding especially for the Indian students.

Tribal Factory Again Rejects Vote

Ft. Totten-Workers at the Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing Plant have rejected Teamsters union representation for a second time.

The vote was 83-64 against the union.

After losing an election in September 1979 the Teamsters has appealed to the National Labor Relations Board, claiming irregularities in the vote. The union lost the first ballot 81-70.

B.J. Richmond, company general manager, said the union had contended that a second plant at Devils Lake had been "hidden" from the union. In fact, he said, the union knew about the plant and had chosen not to include it.

He said an area of confusion was also created by the union's contention that he had threatened to shut down the plant if the union came in.

The NLRB, in a decision dated January 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 company is a joint venture between the Brunswick Corp. of Skokie, Ill., and the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, with headquarters at Fort Totten. The tribe owns 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.

Alcoholism Tax Proposal Suggested

Bismarck-The Senate Finance and Taxation Committee has taken testimony on a bill that would dedicate 3 percent of North Dakota's liquor tax revenues to fund alcohol abuse programs on four Indian reservations.

Juanita Helphrey, director of the state Indian Affairs Commission, told the committee that alcohol abuse is the No. 1 problem on Indian reservations. She said it must be addressed at the source through educational programs for Indian youths.

State alcohol wholesalers oppose the bill. They said alcohol abuse programs should be funded through the general fund, and not with the liquor tax.

As proposed in the bill, a two-year trial project would be administered by the Indian Affairs Commission.

The bill was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Tom Hedin, director of the State Alcoholism Division, said while North Dakota is about average in the rate of alcoholism, it spends less than any other state for alcohol abuse community programs.

He said the state plans to increase spending in the coming biennium, but it will still be difficult to reach the reservations.

"If there's a frustration of people in the addiction field, it's seeing people die of alcoholism, which is a terminal illness," Hedin said. "We rank in the upper 10 percent (in number of deaths per capita), and Indian people rank even higher."

In the full Senate, a bill imposing a two-year moratorium on land acquisition by certain state agencies failed.

The measure would have banned land purchases by the State Game and Fish Department, state Parks and Recreation Department, and state forester during the 1981-83 biennium.

The bill's backers claimed the proposal was not vindictive. "The intent was to advance further development of the land the departments now own, instead of acquiring new property," said Sen. Ralph Christensen, R-Watford City.

Opponents contended the measure was too restrictive. "They're not going out and buying a lot of land," Sen. Evan Lips, R-Bismarck said.

The bill, which was earlier passed the House, was rejected 15-34.

The Senate approved 41-7 a measure allowing foundation aid payments for summer school programs for special education students.

Some handicapped students need additional schooling over the summer, or else they regress.

The proposal is expected to cost the state about \$100,000 during the next two years.

The bill has already cleared the House and now goes to Gov. Allen Olson.



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



Jollie Appointed Manager

John A. Jollie, an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribe of North Dakota, has been selected as the new coordinator of the Tribal Managers Corps (TMC), a program in the BIA's Division of Self-Determination Services.

The 40-year-old graduate of Eastern Montana College began services with the BIA in 1965 as a social studies teacher on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Jollie has since worked intermittently with the BIA for 10 years, including tours as chief of the Bureau's Manpower Program, and chief of the Division of Legislative Review in the Indian Education office.

From 1970 until 1972, he was an Assistant Director of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, a Nixon Administration council in the office of the Vice President that monitored and responded to a range of Indian issues.

TMC is a program designed to improve tribal self-determination by improving tribal management capabilities. The program makes available to tribes the services of government and private industry managers for periods up to two years.

Jollie's job will be to provide day-to-day direction for TMC. This includes developing work plans and budget justifications, and working with the

TMC inter-agency Task Force, an advisory group of high-level representatives from Federal agencies and tribal associations.

Moran Reappointed

Gov. Allen I. Olson has reappointed Anton Victor "Tony" Moran, Williston, to the Indian Affairs Commission.

Moran has served as member at large to the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission for five years.

He is involved in Indian development projects such as the acquisition of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development units, an Economic Development Association community facility and clinic and the creation of Lake Trenton Recreation area.

The recreation area was a multi-agency development of the Corps of Engineers, Williams County government, state and local government and federal tribal programs.

He has also worked with the Farmers Home Administration and the Public Health Service for the development and expansion of the community water system for Trenton.

Moran is a minority representative to the Williston Basin Regional Council for Development. He was also involved in the establishment of the Dakota Association of Native Americans, which is headquartered in Bismarck.

UTETC NEWS

UTETC Drummers Perform

Drummers from the United Tribes of Bismarck. Traveled to Belcourt February 17th, to hold demonstrations of their talents at the Ojibway School and the Community College.

The demonstrations were for the benefit of the Indian Club at Ojibway and for Elma Wilkie and Dennis Demontigny classes at the College.

Drummers who traveled from the United Tribes Educational Center (UTETC) were: Butch Thunderhawk, Cannonball, Delbert Cloud, Cannonball, George Fourth, Cannonball, Darrel Fox, Newtown, Lee Fox, Jr., Newtown, and Dennis Bercier, Belcourt.

MARCH INCENTIVE AWARDS STUDENT OF THE MONTH

Joe Barron

ADULT EDUCATION (3 way tie - 1st place)

Carl Howling Wolf
Judy Hanks
Raymond Tree Top

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT (3 way tie - 1st place)

Lucy Bearing
Llewellyn Spotted Bird
Willis Hanks

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Alvin & Roxanna Stewart

WOMEN'S DORM

Aurelia Marks

MEN'S SOUTH DORM MEN'S NORTH DORM

Darrell Paddlety

Ernest Little Thunder

VOCATIONS

Automotive	Harvey Pribble
Building Trades	Francis Love Joy
Business Clerical	Valarie LaFromboise
Electrical	Joe Barron
Food Services	Pearl Four Bear &
Food Services	Ernestine Mountain
LPN	Cody Newman
LPN	Linda Left Hand Bull
Nurse Aide	Roxanna Stewart
Nutrition	Theresa Zahn
Plumbing	Brian Bercier
Police Science	Marvin Afraid of Bear &
Police Science	Ron Yellow Hammer
Printing	Jackie Yellow Elk
Sheet Metal	Roger Tenequer & Buster Moore
Welding	Doug Parisien

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$10.00

Alma Crowe	Emily Allery
Sandra Fox	Lida Gayton
Mona Swimmer	Marvin Afraid of Bear
Joe Barron	Danette Chase
Judy Hanks	Sandy Tenequer
Don Standing Bear	Jeff Azure
Ron Yellow Hammer	Mike Witt
Rudell Two Bulls	Dave Belgarde
Emmet Whiteman	

ATTENDANCE AWARD-\$5.00

Esther Castro	Martha Fredericks
Gaylene LaMont	Geraldine Little Light
Ione Lufkins	Clarine Everett
Geraldine Fights Over	Valarie LaFromboise
Helen Walker	Lucy Bearing
Juanita Gutierrez	Harvey Pribble
Rose Standing Bear	Roger Tenequer
Sandra Yellow Hammer	Llewellyn Spotted Bird

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UNITED TRIBES

Annual

ALL NATIONS

POW-WOW

June 20 & 21, 1981

MEN'S WOMEN'S 11-15 BOYS

Fancy & Traditional	Fancy & Traditional	Fancy & Traditional	Fancy & Traditional
1st - \$300.00	1st - \$300.00	1st - \$100.00	1st - \$100.00
2nd - \$200.00	2nd - \$200.00	2nd - \$75.00	2nd - \$75.00
3rd - \$100.00	3rd - \$100.00	3rd - \$50.00	3rd - \$50.00
4th - \$75.00	4th - \$75.00	4th - \$25.00	4th - \$25.00

11-15 GIRL'S LITTLE BOYS LITTLE GIRL'S

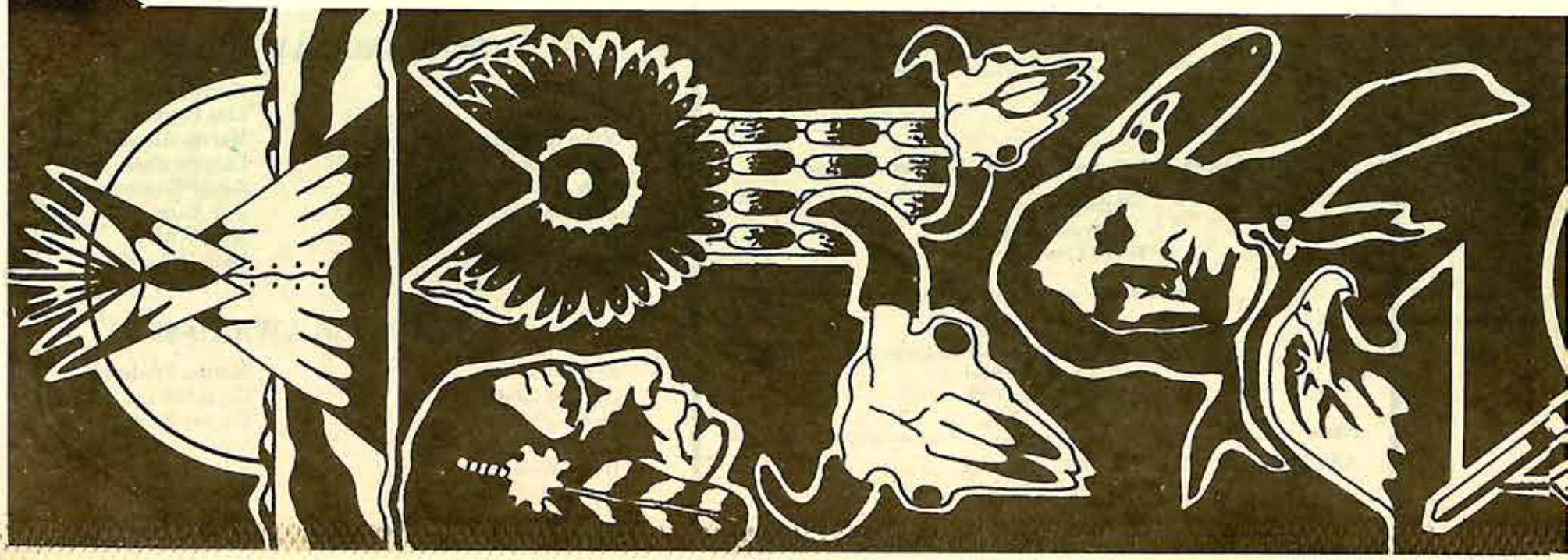
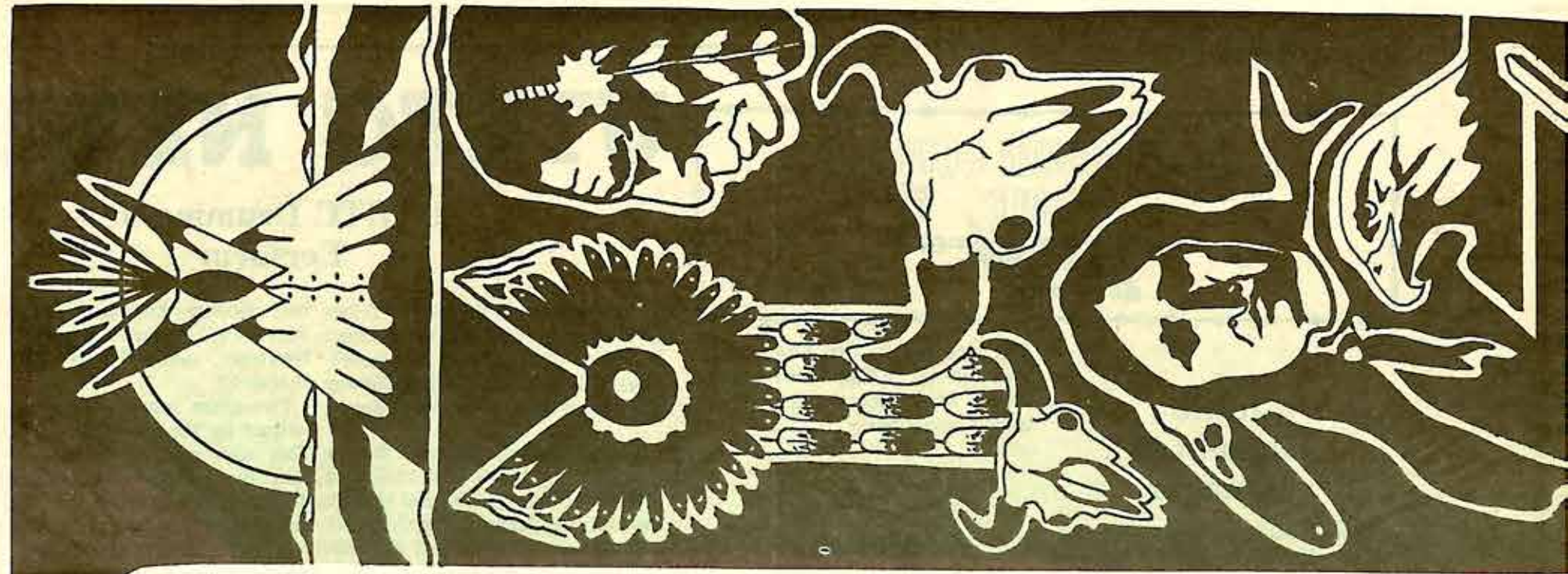
Fancy & Traditional	10 and Under	10 and Under	10 and Under
1st - \$100.00	1st - \$50.00	1st - \$50.00	1st - \$50.00
2nd - \$75.00	2nd - \$40.00	2nd - \$40.00	2nd - \$40.00
3rd - \$50.00	3rd - \$30.00	3rd - \$30.00	3rd - \$30.00
4th - \$25.00	4th - \$20.00	4th - \$20.00	4th - \$20.00

TOTAL PRIZE MONEY - \$3,980.00

10 Categories

DRUMS:

(First 10 Drums Will Be Paid)



ACTIVITIES

Friday	June 19	1:00 pm - 5:00 pm 8:00 pm	Registration "Waheenee" - Reenactment of the life story of Waheenee ("Buffalo Bird Woman"), a Hidatsa woman born in 1850. North Dakota Heritage Center
Saturday	June 20	8:00 am - 12:00 pm 9:00 am 10:00 am 11:00 am 1:00 pm	Registration Traditional sports and games - Title IV UTEC - at ND Heritage Center Native American Ceremonial Dances - Gerard Baker. Turtle Mountain Dancers: Traditional Michit dances and music. Grand Entry - United Tribes All Nations Pow-Wow -Crowning of UTEC Queen and Princess - All Nations Indian Club Inter-tribal dancing and contest preliminaries. Grand Entry - Inter-tribal dancing · dancing contest.
Sunday	June 21	7:00 pm 11:30 pm 1:00 pm 7:00 pm	Ojibway Pipe Ceremony · Francis Cree and family -Special dedication of the new North Dakota Heritage Center at the Heritage Center grounds.) Grand Entry - Inter-tribal dancing · semi-finals for adults - Finals for 11-15 and 10 under categories. Grand Entry - Inter-tribal dancing and finals for adult categories.

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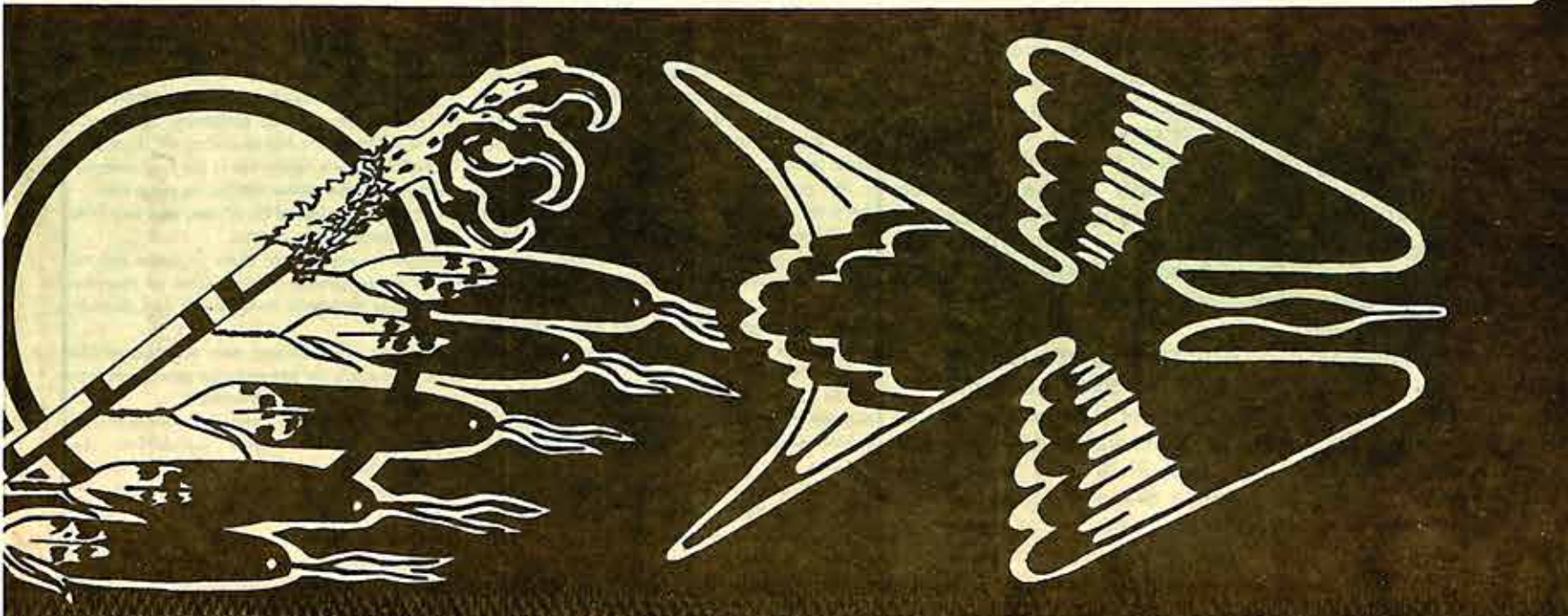
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Current Update From The: NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

by *Juanita Helphrey*
Executive Director

Friday, February 20 was "crossover" date. By that day all bills had been acted upon by at least one house of the legislature. Those bills that received a majority in one of the chambers have been sent to the other house for considerations.

LIQUOR TAX FOR TRIBAL ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAMS

HB 1605 which would earmark 3% of the North Dakota liquor tax for Tribal Alcohol Abuse programs passed in the North Dakota House of Representatives by a vote of 59-36. Persons from all four reservations in North Dakota testified before the House Finance and Tax Committee on this bill. They convinced members of the committee of the need to return 3% of the liquor tax to Tribal Alcohol Abuse Education programs. The committee amended HB 1605 to require the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission to establish criteria for the use of these funds and to certify that the funds used have met the criteria. It is generally conceded that it will be more difficult for HB 1605 to pass in the Senate. Contact your Senator and let him know that you are interested.

INDIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

An attempt to limit the North Dakota Indian Development Fund (IDF) for use as matching funds for Federal programs and to give the North Dakota Business Industrial Development Division (BIDD) responsibility for administering the funds has failed in the North Dakota House HB 1629, sponsored by Representative Kuchera of Grand Forks, lost by a vote of 28-64 on the House floor. The Indian Development Fund will continue to be administered by the NDIAC and will be used as matching source for federal, tribal and private monies to assist developing Indian owned businesses. The Commission has requested \$50,000.00 over the next two years for the program. The North Dakota Senate has agreed to this figure, however, most importantly, the House has not yet taken action on it.

NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS

At 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 24th the House Appropriations Committee heard testimony on SB 2013, which will provide funding for the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission for the next two years. Testimony was provided by Juanita J. Helphrey, North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission, Tillie Walker, Three Affiliated Tribes, Frank Myrick, Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Elaine Brave Bull, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Jolene Peltier, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, Cornelius Grant, Scholarship Board, Jim Laducer, Minority Contractors Association, UTETC, Cindy Lind-

quist, UND, Louie Gwin, Mary College. Many other people were in attendance at the hearing sharing their support for the appropriation through their presence. Many thanks to those who testified and attended the hearing.

SO CLOSE BUT YET SO FAR

HB 1228, a bill requiring North Dakota schools to include Indian history and culture in their curriculum was voted down 13-31 on the Senate floor on Friday, February 20. A motion to reconsider failed on Tuesday, February 24. This came as a disappointing surprise because HB 1228 had received a 74-25 favorable vote in the North Dakota House. The Senate Education had recommended 5-2 that the Senate pass the bill. Compelling testimony had been presented in favor of HB 1228 by North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission, Standing Rock Community College, NDIEA, Belcourt Community College, DANA, UTETC, NDEA, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. No one testified against the bill. The Senate ignored its own committee's recommendation and voted down the bill. The Education Committee is working on a resolution recommendation and voted down the bill. The Education Committee is working on a resolution that would urge the Superintendent of Public Instruction to work with North Dakota Schools towards implementing Indian history and culture as part of their curriculum. Though not law, such a resolution would be significant in that it would give Superintendent Joe Crawford an advocate for the teaching of Indian history and culture, an extra legal basis for encouraging schools to integrate the subject area into their curriculum.

TEACHERS MAY BE GRANDFATHERED

The House has passed by a 72-76 vote HB 1514 which would "grandfather" teachers who graduated from an accredited college teacher education program before September 1980 from the requirement to earn college credits in Native American or other multicultural courses in order to be certified or recertified. This measure now travels to the Senate. Teachers and the North Dakota Education Association are the base of support for the measure. The NDIAC and Superintendent of Public Instruction will continue to oppose HB 1514.

NORTH DAKOTA HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTION

The House of Representatives has passed unanimously HCR 3007 and HCR 3008. HCR 3007 would urge the United States Congress to provide for direct funding of services to Indian Reservations in North Dakota. At the request of the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission

HCR 3008 was amended. The resolution would urge the United States Congress to extend the benefits conferred upon enrolled members of recognized Indian Tribes to those individuals regardless of whether or not they reside on the reservation and to sufficiently increase funding for these benefits so that all enrolled members may receive adequate services and benefits. It is expected that both resolutions will pass in the North Dakota Senate.

HUMAN RIGHTS BILL PASSES HOUSE

HB 1339, a bill which would establish a state policy against discrimination, has passed in the North Dakota House of Representatives by a vote of 53-37. An amendment strongly supported by The North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission to place enforcement responsibility in the North Dakota Attorney General's office was added to the bill. Currently, in order to settle a discrimination case, the federal government inevitably is involved. This increases greatly the time needed to resolve the claim. Should HB 1339 pass in the North Dakota

Senate and become law, it would mean that discrimination issues can be settled closer to home. Another Human Rights Bill, SB 2098, sponsored by Senator Francis Barth, was defeated on the Senate floor by a vote of 8-40. It would have established a Human Rights Commission to settle discrimination cases.

REPRESENTATIVE GAYLE REITEN - GRAND FORKS

A special word of thanks goes out to Representative Gayle Reiten of District 42 in Grand Forks. She has been and continues to be a strong and consistent advocate for issues of importance to the Indian people of our state. In the interest of fair play it should be noted that her District 42 colleague, Representative Glen Pomeroy, is the prime sponsor of HB 1605. Hats off to District 42!

IMPORTANT

Hearings were held Monday, March 2 at 9:00 a.m. with the House State/Federal Committee Resolution to study the feasibility of making a separate county out of the area that encompasses Fort Berthold.

Indian Affairs Commission Fights For Survival

It isn't easy to find the Indian Affairs Commission in the State Capitol.

Visitors must take the elevator to the 17th floor, climb a final flight of stairs and then veer around a couple of hall corners.

Now in her sixth year as Indian Affairs Director, Juanita Helphrey says she is hoping for enough funds this session to adequately fund her program dealing with Indian scholarships and business development.

Normally, the commission limps along on about \$200,000 total for the office and program. So far, the office request for coming biennium of \$400,000 has not been trimmed.

Last session, the commission barely survived an attempt to eliminate the Indian Affairs Commission led by Rep. Tom Kuchera, R-Grand Forks. He claimed it was not "cost-effective."

This session, Kuchera sponsored a bill to remove the Indian development fund from the commission's authority. However, it failed in committee.

Helphrey came well-prepared with facts and figures to her appropriation hearing this session. She says, "I was told at least 10 times ours was the best presentation given" among state offices.

She provided lists of Indians now holding various graduate degrees and professional positions who had been aided through commission scholarships. She also listed current scholarship recipients and their grade point averages.

The scholarship fund request totals \$145,000 this session, and provides aid only when funds are unavailable elsewhere.

The business development fund totals \$50,000. It provides small grants to beginning businesses primarily on the state's four reservations.

In explaining this need, Helphrey says, "Traditionally, Indians don't have the built-in businesses parents can pass on to their children. Economically, conditions are severe at home." She says reservation unemployment rates average about 50 percent.

Helphrey is also keeping tabs this session on several other bills dealing with Indians.

For several sessions, she and others have sought to include Indian studies in the classroom.

However, a bill to accomplish this was defeated in the Senate after passage in House and a "do-pass" recommendation by the Senate Education Committee.

Two sessions ago, a resolution proposed Indian studies as a requirement for teacher certification.

Helphrey says the Teacher's Professional Practices Commission has not yet decided how to implement this requirement. Yet, because of teacher protests, another bill this session is expected to eliminate the study requirement for teacher re-certification.

Helphrey says Indians have long supported studies of Indians in all schools because of so much misinformation disseminated in textbooks and other media. In testimony, evidence from many textbooks now in use indicated "misnomers" and other misinformation prevails about Indians in the schools.

Alcohol is "the number one health problem on the reservations," says Helphrey. She would like to see passed a bill to distribute three percent of the state's liquor tax to the four reservations for alcohol abuse education programs.

HB 1605 has cleared the House, and now is to be considered by the Senate.

Helphrey says while there is some federal funds for treatment of alcoholism on reservations, this money is insufficient and dwindling.

Also, she says this new state money would be used primarily for preventative education programs, rather than for treatment.

The Indian Affairs Commission has also long supported human rights legislation. An amended human rights act passed the House, but has yet to be considered by the Senate.

Federal law forbids discrimination on the basis of age, race, sex, religion and national origin. Supporters would like to see a state human rights act to provide for redress of grievances closer to home.

Indian Organization



National Indian Education Association

Description and History

The National Indian Education Association (NIEA) chartered under the laws of the State of Minnesota as a non-profit organization in August, 1970, NIEA is a membership organization which has a national constituency with vital concerns and involvement in programs designed to improve the status of Indian Education. Governed by a fifteen-member, all Indian Board of Directors, who are elected by the membership and who represent diversified geographic and tribal backgrounds, NIEA is headquartered in the city of its birth, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The founding of the Association arose from a convocation held in 1969 involving persons concerned with the quality of education as it related to American Indian and Alaska Native students and the lack of sufficient and basic educational services and programs. The first national conference addressing itself to the status of Indian education, drew over 500 persons in attendance. Since this time, the Association has sponsored an annual convention with the attendance figure increasing each year. The convention held in November, 1977 in St. Paul, Minnesota attracted over 5,000 persons.

The annual conference on Indian education provides the opportunity for sharing information on a wide number of topics, including knowledge of innovative educational programs, legislation affecting American Indian/Alaska

Native people, tribally-controlled schools and school boards, child development, teacher training, medicine, health, humanities, language, bilingual education, history, art, music, curriculum, special education, educational administration, career development, funding sources, educational testing, student forums, and functions and responsibilities of Indian-related government agencies. NIEA has demonstrated that there is a continuing interest in the conference as evidenced by the growth in attendance each successive year and by the number and diversity of workshops available to meet the demands for comprehensive information and technical assistance in the area of Indian Education.

Because of the geographical, cultural, and economic diversities among the Indian people across the country, many times the educational needs are varied and unique to each community. This creates a tremendously complex network of parallel issues requiring different avenues of approach for all tribal people sharing similar needs in the realm of improving and providing increased educational opportunities within their communities.

This situation is complicated by regional, state and federal regulations restricting efforts of the tribes and communities that desire access to clear, unabridged educational programs. These problems shared by American Indian and Alaska Native people, nation-

wide, clearly indicate the need for providing technical assistance to Indian tribes and staffs of Indian education-programs and projects, and in turn, providing local, regional, state and federal governments and agencies with the information and data needed to document these needs, such as in the case of the development of educational priorities, implementation procedures and management techniques. This demand for input into the decision-making process and policies governing our education has brought about significant Congressional and Legislative action; however, this responsiveness on the part of Congress has been due in large measure to activate lobbying on the part of American Indian and Alaska Native people to improve the delivery of Indian education services. In order to survive, Indian communities, Indian educators and parents of Indian children must be kept informed of what Congress and the Administration is doing or not doing in regard to Indian affairs and Indian education.

The mandated responsibility of the National Indian Education Association, then, is to our national constituency who represent the interests of American Indian/Alaska Native education nationwide in serving in a watchdog capacity on legislation affecting Indian people and in designing or supporting specifically formulated policies and programs that will lead to the achievement of improved and readily accessible

opportunities in all areas of Indian education as stated in Article I of the Association By-Laws:

- (1) Communication - to conduct an annual National Conference on American Indian Education and hold specific workshops in conjunction with the conference; to disseminate specific issue alerts; to issue a bi-monthly newsletter and other presentations; to conduct hearings and surveys; to construct position papers.
- (2) Advocacy - to evaluate and improve the delivery of state and local educational services; to intercede and establish liaison with state and federal agencies; to issue analysis and reaction strategies; to define issues in anticipation rather than in reaction; to work in the area of legislative analysis; and to work in the area of employment opportunities (career placement opportunities).
- (3) Technical Assistance - to assess and coordinate existing technical assistance sources; to add services where needed, given NIEA resources and capacity.
- (4) Long-Range Issues and Goals of NIEA - to perform a clearinghouse function; to coordinate NIEA efforts closely with state, tribal, and local Indian education associations; to maintain a directory of Indian professionals; to conduct education workshops on Indian education for non-Indians; to improve the quality of education in both Bureau of Indian Affairs and Public Schools.

The United Tribes News welcomes our reader's comments, opinions, letters to the Editor, poetry contributions, and artwork. All contributions must be signed by the author. Contributions will be kept confidential at the discretion of the editor.

★ ANNOUNCEMENTS ★



PRACTICAL IMPACT CHILD CONFERENCE AIM

Directions for developing clear, practical solutions to offset negative influences on Indian families will take priority at the National Indian Child Conference.

Ms. Tuthill, Deputy Director of the American Indian Law Center Inc., located at the University of New Mexico, said at a recent planning session, "If the conference is going to have impact and help bring about real changes, we will have to put forth resolutions that are unmistakably clear in their language, with commitments to projects and proposals that are workable."

The Resolutions Committee comprises: Ms. Winona Sample of the Red Lake Chippewa Tribe and U.N.M. law students, Keven Gover of the Pawnee Tribe and Jerry Dumas of the Mohawk Tribe. Special instructions are being sent to each of the more than 50 excerpts and panel participants who will address conferees. The instructions give details on model forms for resolutions to be adopted by the entire conference as its closing sessions.

The overall conference theme, The Indian Family - Foundation for the Future, will be treated in sessions on Mental Health, Education, Health and the Handicapped, and Youth Issues. Heavy emphasis on appropriate technologies will be a conference feature as well.

Information about the conference, which will take place at the Albuquerque Convention Center May 17-21, 1981 can be obtained by writing or calling:

National Indian Child Conference
Barb Schnier
137 So. Macdonald - Suite 38
Mesa, AZ 85202
(602) 969-7138



7th Annual Creek Nation Rodeo
June 19, 20, 1981
Henryetta, Oklahoma

The Creek Nation Rodeo is sanctioned by the Oklahoma All Indian Rodeo Association, a component of Region 8 or the National All Indian Association.

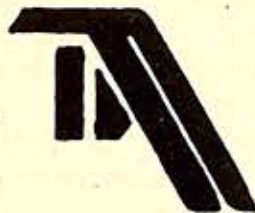
Instructor or Assistant Professor of Indian Studies

A nine month tenure track position beginning August 16, 1981. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Indian Studies or in History or Political Science, although applicants with the M.S., strong research potential and other kinds of experience will be considered.

The position requires special competence in Indian History, especially of the Northern Plains, or in American Indian Policy or in Indian Law. Applicants should be prepared to teach courses relating to Indian History, Contemporary Indian Issues and Reservation Government and Politics. Applicants must have extensive personal experience with Indian people, since they may also have supervision over the practicum courses. Salary negotiable within the limits of the University salary schedule.

Applications received until April 25, 1981. Please include a current vita, three letters of recommendation and examples of recent publications.

UND is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Send to: Professor Mary Jane Schneider, Chairman/Indian Studies, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND, 58202. For further information call: (701) 777-1314.



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

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 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. Darrell 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. Darrell 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 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



NIMC-V
National Indian Media Conference
May 4-6, 1981
Spokane, Washington
Pre-Register by April 15, 1981 - Save \$10.00!

Send Pre-Registration Payable to:
NAPBC, Box 83111
Lincoln, NE 68501

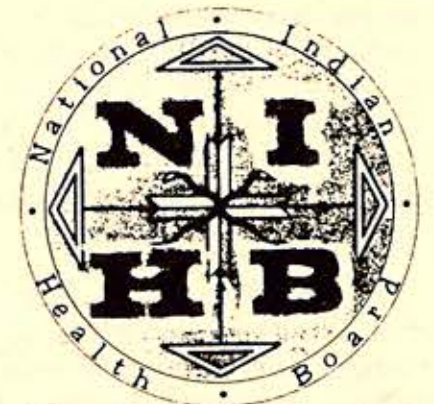


Sinte Gleska College and Oglala Community College will be hosting the 5th Annual All-Indian Community College Basketball Tournament to be held in Rapid City, South Dakota on April 16, 17 & 18, 1981.

The Tournament will be held at the National College Gymnasium starting at 11:00 a.m. Thursday and concluding with the championship game at 7:00 p.m. Saturday.

The teams in this years Tournament will be from Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana and South Dakota.

In conjunction with the Tournament, the National Indian Club will be holding an Indian Awareness Day on April 17, 1981. Guest speakers and a Buffalo feed will highlight the day's activities.



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

Our Lore 

**A Song
for
Hard Times**

Taken from: Indian Life Magazine

IT WAS NOT EASY to go home. With my right leg amputated, I was helpless. In order even to eat or use the bathroom, I had to wait for someone to carry me or push my wheelchair. I couldn't get to church I wanted so much for someone to talk and pray with me. I asked God, "Why did You spare my life?"

All my life I had lived on the Gila River Indian Reservation in Arizona. My parents brought me up in a Christian home, but I wandered far from the things they taught me, and I was an old woman before God brought me back where I belonged.

I was born in 1910, the first child of ten in a Pima Indian family. Father had a small farm on which we raised vegetables and a few animals, and he made extra money by selling firewood. Sometimes we children helped him chop the wood and load it into our truck.

We had very few possessions, but we were happy because my parents knew the Lord. Every morning before breakfast we prayed as a family. After Father left to chop wood, Mother would stay at the table a while longer and sing Christian songs with us.

As a child I learned that God is the One who really loves us, for He sent His only Son, Jesus, so that our sins could be paid for. I loved to sing, and I learned many songs of His love and His promises.

Because we were poor, I quit school after the eighth grade to get a job and help make ends meet. Then in 1925 I met Ambrose Juan, a young man also from the Pima tribe. He treated me well, and I liked him. Though my parents didn't approve of him (he didn't go to our church), I decided I could choose my own man. We were married in 1928.

About a year after we were married, Ambrose came to church with me, and seemed to accept my beliefs. He even became a deacon. Then World War II struck. Ambrose was drafted and served in Okinawa. I kept working the years he was gone, because we had no children.

WAR CHANGED MY HUSBAND

When he came home again in 1946, his life had changed. He was bitter and angry, and quit going to church. He asked me to stop as well, and because I didn't want to displease him, I obeyed. In the next 25 years I went to church only three times, once after each of my three children was born.

We struggled along on our own forgetting God, as our family grew up. One of our sons and our daughter both married and started homes of their own. Along the way, I suffered a great deal with diabetes.

In 1972 I went to the hospital to have my right leg amputated. The disease had made it lifeless. After the operation I lay in my hospital bed in pain, feeling very alone, drifting in

and out of consciousness.

I did not know that the God I had cast aside could be with me in my time of pain, but He was. Once I seemed to hear a Voice say, "I am near." I felt it was the Lord's. I was impressed to read Psalm 38. Later, when I awoke again, I reached for the Bible on the bedstand and opened to that psalm.

The passage told my feelings. It was not just the operation that had oppressed my spirit; something more was making me unhappy with my life. "For mine iniquities are gone over mine head: As a heavy burden they are too heavy for me. My wounds stink and are corrupt because of my foolishness. I am troubled; I am bowed down greatly; I go mourning all the day long.... Lord, all my desire is before Thee; and my groaning is not hid from Thee" (Ps.38:4-9).

As I read, I felt joy and sorrow. God had heard my groaning: He cared for me. But I had failed Him. He had waited 25 years for me to come back to Him. He had given me a long life and fine children, but I had been blind to His goodness.

I read on. "For I will declare mine iniquity; I will be sorry for my sin... Forsake me not, O Lord: O my God, be not far from me. Make haste to help me, O Lord my salvation" (vv. 18-22). I remembered what I had learned as a child: Jesus was waiting with open arms ready to put around me. I asked Him to forgive me and cleanse me.

AFRAID TO GO HOME

Then it was time to go home, and I began to wonder why God had spared my life. In answer to my question, God reminded me He has a purpose for everything that happens to His children. Each day as I fought with loneliness I remembered I had one Friend who was always with me.

In a few days God sent me visitors. Two missionaries, John and Faye Kearns, happened to stop at my house to ask directions. They stayed to talk a while and comfort me, and said that God loves even invalids who can't look after themselves - and that He would stay with me no matter what.

Then they sang a hymn for me: "Amazing Grace," I hadn't heard or sung hymns for years, and now I saw how much I'd missed. Their visit was a great encouragement.

The Kearns moved to Oklahoma, but before they left, they brought Elroy and Erma Ratzlaff to my home. They came every Sunday to hold a service in my yard. During the week I prayed for John and Faye Kearns as they traveled and preached to many Indian tribes in the West. I tried to spend my days with God, praying and telling the Good News of Christ to anyone God sent to me as I sat in my chair.

Through the Ratzlaff's faithful ministry, my husband Ambrose repented and came back to the Lord.

Native Recipes 

Chicken Liver and Wild Rice
(Makes 4 Servings)

- 1/2 cup raisins
- 1/2 cup sherry
- 1 med. onion, chopped
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1 lb. chicken livers
- 3 1/2 cup cooked wild rice
- 1/3 cup coarse chopped walnuts or pecans

Soak raisins in sherry for several hours or until the raisins are well plumped. In a large skillet, heat the butter and saute onions until golden. Add chicken livers. Add salt and pepper to taste. Saute livers until firm but slightly pink inside. When done, remove to platter. Drain sherry and pour into skillet. Over medium high heat, scrape the bottom of the skillet and let the sherry evaporate by half. Add the raisins, nuts, and chicken livers. Toss, then add wild rice and continue to toss until heated through.

At last we attended services together again.

ANOTHER OPERATION

In 1977 the toes of my left foot had to be amputated because of my diabetes, so I entered the hospital again. As the nurse came to prepare me for surgery, I felt fearful. But then God put a song in my heart, and I began singing. I sang of how happy I was because God was not only watching the sparrow - He was also watching me!

The nurse was surprised, but she smiled. "Go ahead and sing," she encouraged. I did, and it helped me get ready for my operation. Even in pain, God was with me.

In the summer of 1978, my husband died. Our family held the traditional all-night wake and a beautiful funeral. Many people heard of Ambrose's faith. When it was all over, however, I was alone and discouraged.

Because my eyesight was failing and I needed someone to look after me, I had to move in with my oldest son, Vernon. He was kind to me. He build a ramp into the house for my wheelchair, and a ramp into a shelter

house. But I was ill at ease and had trouble sleeping at night. I just couldn't understand why God had taken my husband.

CAUGHT IN A STORM

My loneliness and helplessness came to a crisis point one day when my son was out working with his horses. I was sitting in the yard alone when the wind began to blow. I could sense a dust storm coming. I didn't want to be caught outdoors in the stinging wind, but there was no one to wheel me inside.

I cried in my fear. Then the Lord reminded me of a hymn - that He was "A Shelter in the Time of Storm." I sang the first verse and prayed for strength. Then I struggled to wheel myself toward the shelter house. When my son came rushing home to help me, he was surprised to find me safely inside.

Since then I've realized that God does care for me, and that I don't need to worry. He sent my daughter, Sharon, and her family back to take care of me. He also sends me people to talk with witness to. And, whenever I feel discouraged, He gives me a song.

Indian Recipe Book

(Compiled by the staff at UTETC.)

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

Number of Copies: _____

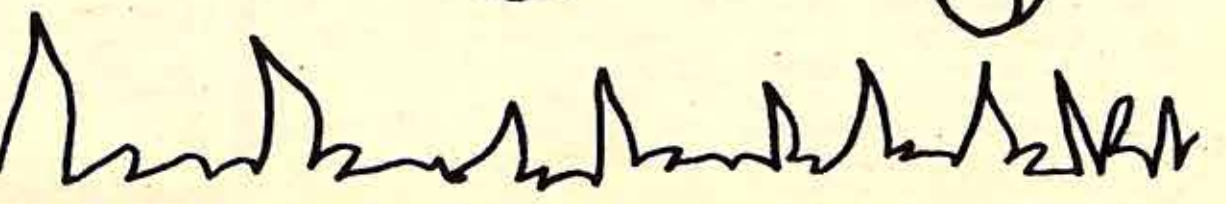
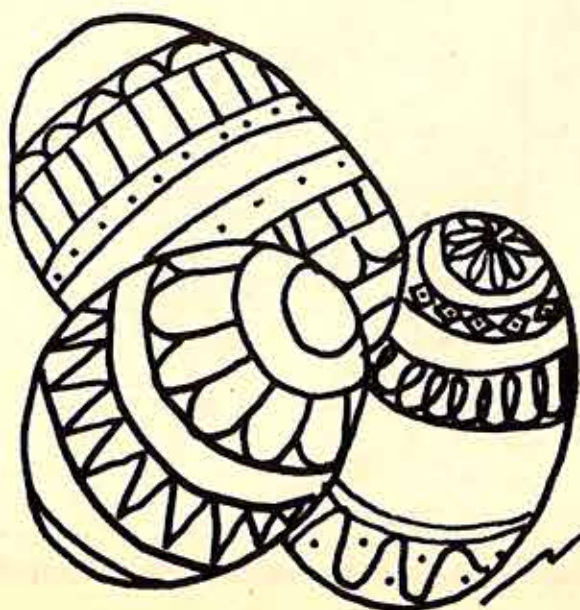
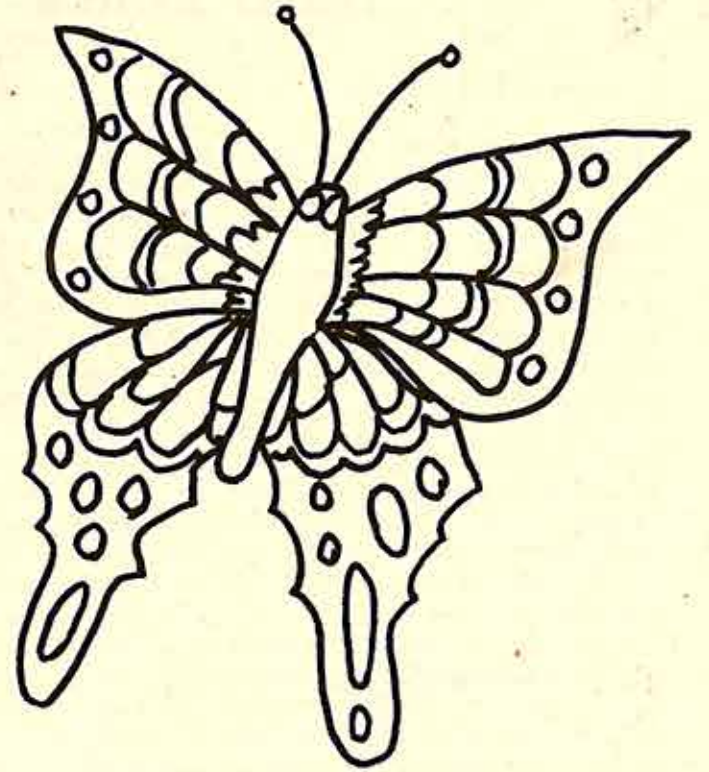
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3315 S. Airport Road
Bismarck, ND 58501



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HAPPY EASTER!





Poetry was taken from: *The Weewish Tree* Vol. 8,
No. 5.

INDIAN POETRY

AN INDIAN PRAYER

*My Father, help us and teach us in the way of truth.
Keep me and my family and my Tribe on our true
path, so that we may be in good condition in our minds
and in our bodies.*

Teach all the little ones in your Way.

Make peace in all the world.

*We thank you for the sun and the good summer
weather.*

*We hope the good weather will bring good crops of
grass for the animals, and good things to eat for the
people.*

It Takes Time

*There are places I have not seen,
Broken down places,*

places of beauty and peace . . .

There are bridges I have not crossed,

*bridges over troubled waters,
and bridges over smiling bubbling brooks . . .*

There are heavenly bodies,

*I do not know,
the sparkling, dancing stars,
the silver dashing moon,
The bold kingly sun . . .*

*There are the moments unspent,
moments walking at the dusk of day,
watching the tired old sun go down,
moments of being alone in a field
of flowers, yet unpicked.*

*Moments of standing on a mountain top,
and yet there still more
mountains and hills to be climbed.*

*There are my stories yet untold,
and those I have not written.*

*The promises unbroken and those not made,
dreams that have not come true,*

My prayers unsaid and those unanswered,

*My fears that have not drawn tears . . .
the laughter that has not filled
my eyes with joy,
the sorrow that has not broken my heart,
the hatred that has not made me
turn against one.*

*There are the tomorrows of the future
and the yesterdays of the past
and there's still me, made
from the ground of the earth.*

*But I have not been noticed,
I've been through sickness and hell . . .
But I, as one still have along way to go.*

*I will forget the past and wish for
the best tomorrow
and I will fight my hurt feelings,
the tears and stains,*

*And smile and wait for the blazing soul,
to brighten my path.*

*Because . . .
it takes time.*

Darlene Cambridge

Two Battles

*They said that there were
Two battles of*

Wounded Knee, Wounded Knee

*But there was only one,
When Custer rode,
There was only one battle of*

Wounded Knee, Wounded Knee

*When Custer rode on top of
The hill,
When he mercilessly cut down
Those Indians,
That was only one battle of*

Wounded Knee, Wounded Knee

*In 1973, when Indians took
over Indian land
That was no battle of*

Wounded Knee, Wounded Knee

*That was no battle, because
The "original" battle of Wounded Knee
Marked the end of Indian wars
So there was only one battle of*

WOUNDED KNEE, WOUNDED KNEE

Delbert Bighorse



*If I ride the wings of morning...
...To the farthest seas,
Even then...
...Your hand shall guide me.*