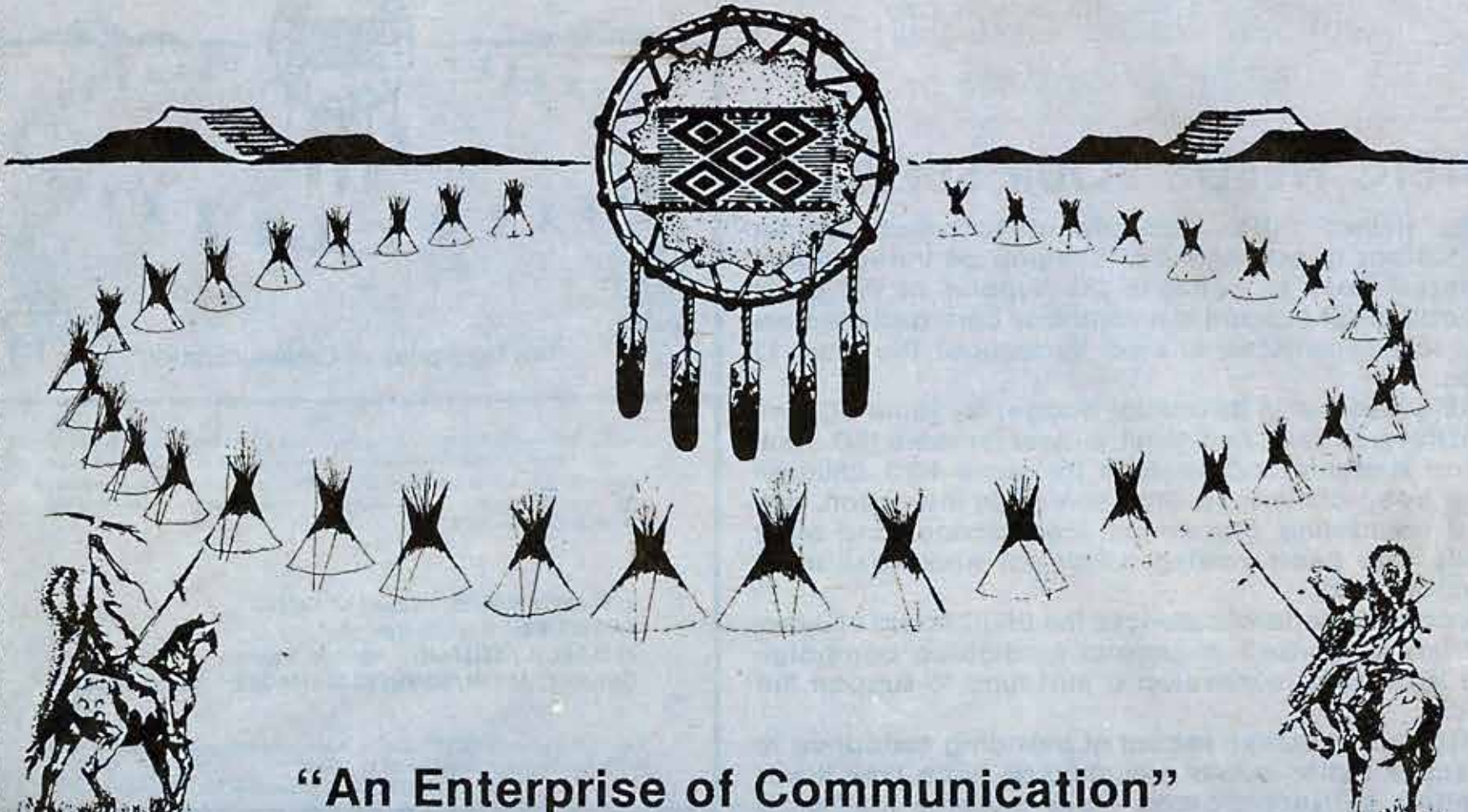


UNITED TRIBES NEWS

Bulk Mail
U.S. Postage Paid
Nonprofit Org.
Permit No. 12
Grafton, ND 58237



"An Enterprise of Communication"

Vol. 7 No. 4

Copyright 1982, UTETC Bismarck, N.D.

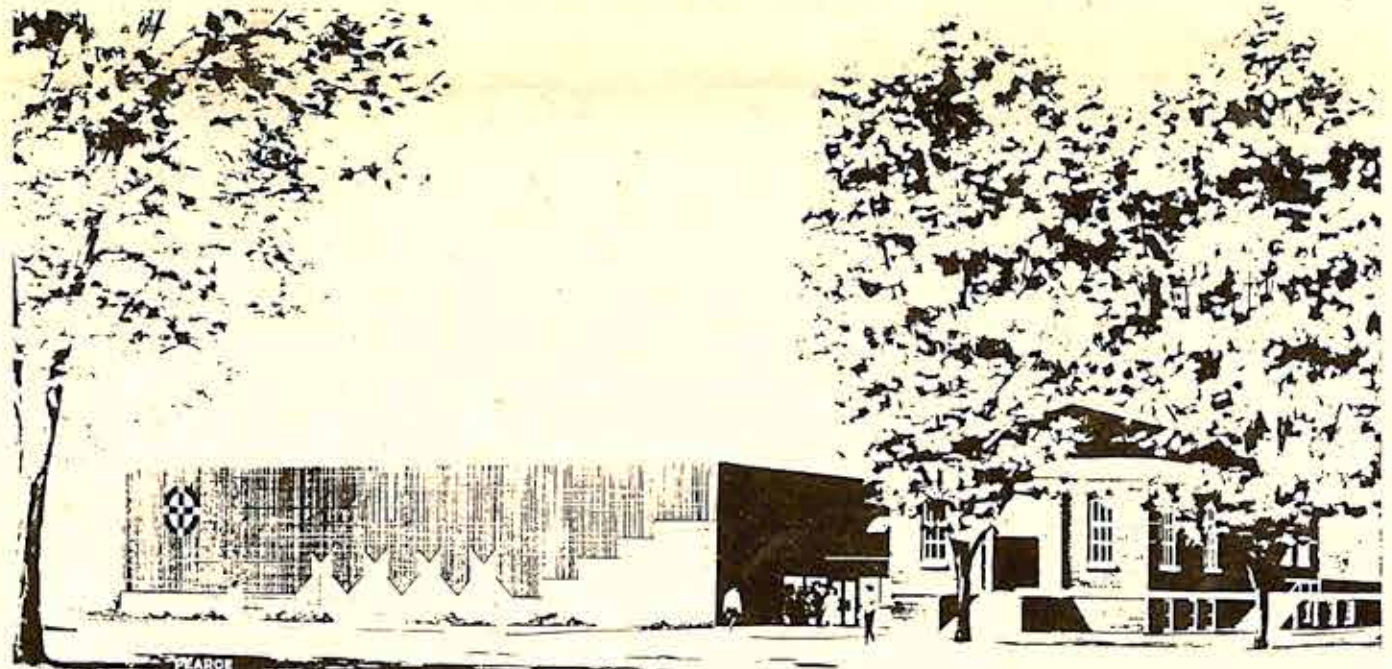
May 1982

UTETC BREAKS GROUND FOR NEW BUILDING

Bismarck - A ground breaking ceremony for a new UTETC community service building to be constructed here on campus was held Monday, April 19th.

Those attending the activity were: Paul Little, vice chairman of the UTETC Board; James Henry, UTETC Board member and chairman of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribe; Melvin White Eagle, UTETC Board member; Collin Belgarde, UTETC Board member, Architect Don Jiran; EDA Representative Cornelius Grant; UTETC Director Dave Gipp; staff and students; and contractor's representatives.

The project will cost \$517,450. UTETC received a \$421,800 grant from the Economic Development Administration, which was supplemental by the Bush Foundation at \$75,000 plus \$10,650 from the Otto Bremer Foundation.



Artist's drawing of the UTETC "Community Service and Multi-purpose Building" which will house activities for UTETC students. A 12,600 sq. foot (left) addition will augment the old gymnasium located to the right. Construction began on May 3, 1982, and will be completed by mid-November, 1982.



Pictured (L to R): Cornelius Grant, EDA representative; David Gipp, UTETC executive director; Joanne B. Long, UTETC recreation supervisor; and Don Jiran, architect for the project participated in ground breaking ceremonies on April 19.

The funds will provide construction for a 12,600 square foot "multi-purpose community building" and some renovation of the existing gymnasium. The new building will house areas for student cultural arts and crafts, a student center, recreational activities, and extra classroom space. The multi-purpose room will be able to be converted into a standard size gymnasium seating some 500 persons. Indoor pow wows and athletic events can be held there.

Construction will begin May 3 and is scheduled for completion by mid-November, 1982. The general contractor is Bally Construction, Mandan, electrical by Scheel Electric of Bismarck, and mechanical construction by Associated Industrial Contracting, Bismarck.

ON THE INSIDE



- 1Gymnasium Ground Breaking
- 2Editor's Note
- 3AIC/State
- 4-5AIC/National
- 6AIC/People
- 7Accreditation Feature Story
- 8Theodore Jamerson Elementary
- 9UTETC News/Sports Shorts
- 10Indian Organization
- 11Indian Poetry
- 12Our Lore/Native Recipes
- 13Children's Page
- 14Announcements
- 15Announcements
- 16Featured Artist

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
Letters / Opinions

UTETC NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT

The United Tribes Educational Technical Center (UTETC) has begun efforts to develop an independent financial base to continue the support of the adult education school and the child day care and elementary school services offered throughout the past 13 years.

UTETC was cut in its annual budget by some 30 percent this past year. As a result, classes for some 150 adult Indian students and services for some 100 children have been diminished. Staff serving in instruction, day care, counseling, placement, food services and other areas have been working a four day work week since March 15, 1982.

Because of federal cutbacks, the UTETC Board of Directors has authorized a general fundraising campaign and is seeking to develop a trust fund to support the school.

UTETC has a proven record of providing assistance to American Indian adults and children since 1969. It was founded by North Dakota Tribes to serve the "grass roots" people from reservations, who frequently have had little or no opportunities for training and successful employment. It is the only Indian owned school designed to serve the individual and family needs of Indian persons. It provides students the contemporary skills necessary to improve and learn within a viable educational cultural American Indian environment.

Without adequate financial support the school will not be able to fulfill this mission.

United Tribes is a non-profit educational institution under 501 (c) (3) Internal Revenue Service regulations and is chartered under the laws of the State of North Dakota.

It is owned and operated by the five tribes in North Dakota. These include the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe at Fort Totten, the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota, and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation.

For further information write:

David M. Gipp
Executive Director
United Tribes Educational Technical Center
3315 South Airport Road
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
(701)255-3285

UNITED TRIBES NEWS



Subscription Rate
\$7.00 A YEAR

Make check or money order payable to:
UTETC - Office of Public Information
Mail to: UTETC - Finance 3315 S. Airport Road
Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

UNITED TRIBES NEWS



"An Enterprise of Communication"

The NEWS is published monthly by the United Tribes Educational Technical Center's Office of Public Information. Views expressed in the NEWS are not necessarily those of the center or its executive board. All rights are reserved with copyright pending. Reprint permission granted only with credit to the UNITED TRIBES NEWS.

RESEARCH WRITER: David M. Gipp
TYPESETTER: Arlys Jenner
RESEARCH ASSISTANT: Wanda Thomas
GRAPHIC ARTIST/BUSINESS MANAGER: Sandy Erickson

The NEWS office (UTETC Office of Public Information), is located at 3315 South Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501.
Telephone: (701) 255-3285 Extensions 243-246

Honor Your Mother
On May 9, 1982



HEDAHL'S

INC

AUTOMOTIVE
CENTER

FRANCHISE STORES:

- Dickinson, North Dakota
- Jamestown, North Dakota
- Mandan, North Dakota
- Sidney, Montana
- Hettinger, North Dakota
- Linton, North Dakota
- Glendive, Montana
- Aberdeen, South Dakota

100 E. Broadway, Bismarck, N.D. 58501 - Phone: 223-6625

1st In Parts
1st In Equipment
1st In Service
1st For YOU!



THE COMPLETE
CAMERA, PHOTOGRAPHIC
EQUIPMENT AND RADIO
CONTROL MODEL
HEADQUARTERS

KODAK PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES

215 E. Broadway in Bismarck

Phone: 255-4349

DEPENDABLE BUSINESS MACHINES, Inc.

NEW AND USED:

FURNITURE ● MACHINES ● SUPPLIES

- Adders
- Calculators
- Typewriters
- Cash Registers
- Safes
- Desks
- Files
- Chairs

AND
MORE



Free Parking - Service Second To NONE....

"Sales & Service You Can DEPEND On!"
2521 Railroad Ave. - Bismarck, N.Dak.

258-7676

Lake Case May Go To Court

Fort Berthold - Non-Indian residents of the Parshall-New Town area seem to want the access problem at Lake Sakakawea taken to court, according to North Dakota Attorney General Robert Wefald.

Wefald conducted a public meeting Monday at Parshall-attended by some 300 area residents-in what he said was an attempt to clear up confusion over the access problem.

Officials of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation have said they have the authority to regulate access to Lake Sakakawea from the Parshall-New Town area. Conservation and law enforcement could be better handled if tribal officials regulate access to the lake from reservation land, tribal officials have said.

State Game and Fish Commissioner Dale Henegar has countered that the tribes have no jurisdiction over access to public land at the lake. Fishermen will not need a license from the tribes to fish on the lake-but tribal officials might be allowed to charge for an access permit on their own land, Henegar said.

The call for legal action shows that deep-seated feelings on the issue have developed over the years, Wefald told a Bismarck radio station. Non-Indian residents of the area are suspicious of any negotiations on the matter, he said.

If any court action arises from the access problem, Wefald said, it should be limited in scope, to avoid confusion with other issues.

"At least we want to control the legal problem and to put it in as rational and clear a light as possible, so that the litigation will not be too prolonged and too confused, and so that people will understand what the answer (from the court) is when we get it," Wefald said.

Tribe Expects New Programs To Start

Turtle Mountain - The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians has been awarded \$29,590 from the Community Service Grant Program, according to Marlin Belgarde, director of management information.

A share of the money will be directed toward a cultural involvement and self-image program, said Belgarde. The program will involve parents and students in other cultural activities in the four-state area. Included, said Belgarde, will be a two to three week trip for individuals to historic sites in the region.

A community dental health program will also be started, said the management information director. This program will be directed through the tribal health program and will work with the school system in helping educate students on dental care.

A staff position for an industrial development specialist will be added, said Belgarde. This person will help plan new types of industrial development on the reservation, he added.



The programs will be instituted over the next two years. Most of the activities, however, will start this year, Belgarde said.

Trustees Vote To Pull Out

Devils Lake - A divided Lake Region Community College Board of Trustees voted 2-1 to pull out of a bilateral agreement with Little Hoop Community College of Fort Totten.

College President Dr. Dennis Michaelis, who said he has been studying the relationship between the schools for about two years, recommended LRCC end the agreement.

Voting against the proposed pullout was trustee William Patrie, who urged the trustees to meet with Little Hoop officials before taking formal action to withdraw from the bilateral agreement.

"It's no big deal," Patrie said, "but I think we should sit down with them before we unilaterally end it. We should sit down with their board and see if something could be worked out."

Michaelis said LRCC receives about \$2,500 per year from Little Hoop for services provided by the Devils Lake school. Little Hoop, with enrollment of about 45 students, can offer any course in the LRCC catalog, but LRCC maintains responsibility for the quality of the course work before putting such work on an accredited transcript.

Michaelis said that in recent years Little Hoop has sought more and more autonomy regarding course offerings and teacher requirements, and has applied for separate accreditation.

"We'll continue to try to assist Little Hoop," Michaelis said, "but we can't shortchange our operation here. Our intention is to discontinue the agreement because we don't have the resources to continue."

Patrie countered: "I think we are going to cause some hard feelings if we unilaterally pull out. We should sit down with them and see if we can work out problems. If we can't, we can't. I don't think we need to make a big deal out of it."

Patrie also said that he had met with a Little Hoop official who indicated other state colleges, including Mayville State, Valley City State College and the University of North Dakota, were interested in establishing some sort of relationship with Little Hoop. "I don't know if we want those guys in our backyard," Patrie said.

Michaelis, indicating that under the present agreement LRCC has little control over Little Hoop hiring practices and even certain course offerings, said, "I can tell you right now that UND and Mayville and other schools will not operate like

Little Hoop does now. They just won't stand for that."

The vote saw trustees Duane Olson and Marlowe Johnson voting for withdrawal from the Little Hoop agreement, with Patrie voting no. Trustee David Oehlke was absent and Ron Hagen as chairman did not vote.

Tribal Council Votes Again Not To Sell Black Hills For Any Amount

Standing Rock - By a vote of eight to four and with three not voting, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council went on record to approve Resolution No. 100-82 which resolves that the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (SRST) again states that the Black Hills shall not be sold for any amount of money, and that return of such lands are to be sought in all forums, as recommended by the SRST H.E.W. Committee.

The resolution asserts that the Black Hills have always been the religious center for the Lakota and Dakota people.

It goes on to say the SRST will support congressional legislation introduced for return of the lands in the Black Hills.

The tribal document supports federal legislation being introduced by U.S. Representatives Shirley Chisholm (D-NY) which proposes withdrawal of 800 acres of U.S. Forest Service land from the public domain for a 10-year period as a cultural and religious resource area. It also states explicitly that support of Chisholm's proposed legislation is no way any settlement of the Black Hills claim.

Reservation Drilling Expected To Start

Turtle Mountain - The Diamond Shamrock Corporation of Denver, Colorado, will be drilling five exploratory wells on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, according to the corporation's geologists and Burt Osborn, landman for Diamond Shamrock.

Two of the five proposed sites are in Hutchinson Township while another is in Baxter Township, which are all on tribal and allotted land. The two other sites are in Couture and Maryville townships, taxable land within the reservation.

The company will drill from depths of 1,500 to 2,900 feet beginning in May. Or, as soon as the weather permits, said a corporation spokesman. Drilling will continue for 30 days.

Community College Seeking Students

Fort Berthold - FBCC is seeking students for their Practical Nursing Program. The program is 48 weeks in length and is taking in a new class in September. Prospective students are urged to apply now to receive the best possible financial aid package. The entrance requirements for the program are:

1. High School graduate or GED
2. Good Health
3. Three letters of reference

It is strongly recommended that students who have not had a high school math course in the last 5 years try to take a refresher course in basic math if possible.

While class is being held in New Town the students receive clinical experience at New Town Nursing Home and Stanley Community Hospital. FBCC admits students of any race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national and ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other administered programs.

For more information contact Fort Berthold Community College.

Housing Discrimination To Be Revealed

Bismarck - A U.S. Civil Rights Commission study to be released soon provides evidence of housing discrimination against American Indians in Bismarck, a federal official says.

Lloyd Miller, director of fair housing in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Denver office, said Thursday the state and cities need to adopt fair housing laws to make it easier for people to complain about housing problems the report identifies.

The report is the result of testimony taken in a hearing in Bismarck two years ago, he said.

Indians in North Dakota, as well as other parts of the country, tend not to complain to HUD about housing discrimination, Miller said. "Unless there are a lot of complaints, we often assume there are no problems. This report tends to paint a different picture."

Miller and Antonio Monroig, assistance secretary of HUD for fair housing, were in Bismarck to discuss housing discrimination with state officials and Indians.

Indian leaders told the federal officials discrimination is a severe problem for many Indians, but that they don't know how to complain about it.

North Dakota is one of 18 states that does not have a fair housing law, Monroig said. If the state, or any city passes such a law, HUD provides money to train people and administer the program, Miller said.

Breaking Indian Treaties

Salt Lake City - An Indian group has released copies of a letter from Rep. James Hansen, R-Utah, to Secretary of Interior James Watt which said Hansen is considering a proposal to cut off all special benefits for Indians.

Lacey Harris, a spokesman for the Coalition of Native Americans, released the letter recently at a news conference here.

The letter was released because Watt was in Utah to speak at a fundraiser in Ogden for Hansen, Harris said.

"We wrote the letter," Hansen said. "We feel there's kind of an overreaction to it. If the language is inflammatory, if it hurt someone's feelings, we're sorry but the problem has to be dealt with."

The letter, written on stationery with a congressional letterhead, asked Watt what he thought of abrogating all treaties with Indian tribes and discontinuing all special benefits to Indians.

"We treat the Indians as mentally retarded children," the letter said. "They live in squalor."

"They are the worst example of what a welfare state can do to individuals... The United States of America has made some terrible agreements that have degraded a once-proud people," he said.

Each member of the Ute tribe in Utah receives \$7,000 per year from their reservation's mineral royalties, he said, but the reservation is poor anyway.

Hansen suggested terminating all federal favors that Indians receive because of their status as Indians, including welfare benefits, hunting and fishing rights and other favors.

"I question if it can be done," he said, "however, there are quite a number of us who want to take a closer look at this approach."

"Please favor me with some of your good counsel," the letter said, adding that it would be prudent if the matter were not discussed in broad circles.

Harris said eliminating the Indians' special benefits is not the way to answer their needs.

The government is just starting to see some positive effects of a number of programs for Indians, he said.

Hansen should ask Indian leaders for advice rather than asking Watt, Harris said.

Water Rights Hearing Set

South Dakota - A preliminary hearing in South Dakota's water rights lawsuit has been set for April 29 by Hughes County Circuit Judge Robert Miller.

The hearing will be held to discuss procedures and a timetable for handling the case, which is expected to take several years to resolve, said John Guhin, an assistant attorney general.

The suit seeks to determine the water rights of the federal government, Indian tribes, the state and nearly 41,200 communities, individuals and businesses supplying their own water in the western two-thirds of South Dakota.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

Crow Indian Tribe May Be Going Bankrupt

Montana - A federal audit has found the Crow Indian Tribe to be effectively bankrupt at the end of 1981, and it may lead to the end of the tribe's present form of government, the Billings Gazette reported Wednesday.

The Office of the Inspector General found evidence of the waste of millions of federal tax dollars, voter buying, theft and embezzlement, the newspaper said.

The Gazette said it acquired a copy of the 63-page report, which, although it has not been released, is being circulated on the Crow Reservation in southeastern Montana.

Early findings of the audit, conducted from last July to November, prompted the Bureau of Indian Affairs to place a federal manager in charge of the tribe's finances last August. The inspector general has recommended that the federal manager control the tribe's cash flow until millions in current debts are repaid, competent financial management can be guaranteed, and the tribe adopts a "less cumbersome decision-making process."

The tribal council is composed of all 4,000 adult members of the Crow tribe on the reservation—men over 21 and women over 18—and

meets four times a year.

The report says the tribe has little prospect of paying \$3 million in current debt or of servicing \$6 million in long-term debt.

The tribe's chief source of income—federal grants and programs that provide jobs—is in jeopardy, and a number of federal agencies have already terminated contracts with the tribe, the Gazette said.

The aims of federal assistance programs on the reservation are frequently ignored and the grant money consumed by administrative salaries, the auditors found. For example, they said, \$41,000 of a grant for housing rehabilitation was spent on administrative salaries to accomplish \$247 worth of rehabilitation.

Auditors said the tribe has spent \$1 million in federal grants since 1976 to establish an accounting system that would avoid many of the problems, but that it either was established merely on paper, was not implemented, was disregarded or was circumvented.

Some other findings of the auditors:

—A review of six of the tribe's 12 checking accounts found three had never been balanced and none was balanced monthly.

—In investigating allegations of vote buying, auditors found sporadic hiring of tribal members just before quarterly council meetings, and one tribal member admitted he was hired for his influence and vote.

Rapid Considered For BIA Office

South Dakota - A delegation of city officials from Aberdeen, South Dakota, met recently with Interior Deputy Assistant Secretary John Fritz to discuss the Bureau's proposal to consolidate that city's BIA area office with Billings, Montana, into a regional office in Rapid City.

Aberdeen Mayor Del Janusz told Fritz and members of his staff that their purpose was not to oppose the move because of the economic impact to the city, "rather, to support the new federalism and assist the Reagan Administration and Congress in providing the most cost effective delivery of federal services."

Mayor Janusz called Aberdeen the "Hub City" of the BIA service area and said the city should be considered as the location of the new regional service center proposed by the Bureau.

Fritz told the six-member delegation they made an excellent presentation and that they were the first delegation from any city to come to Washington to present its case.

He said the service to our Indian constituency was the primary consideration and after consultation by

our provisional regional director with Indian tribes, a final decision will be made on the regional office location.

When the Aberdeen group talked about the cost of travel by the tribes to Rapid City to do business, Fritz discussed the changing role of the Bureau.

"We are moving from a role of program management to one of technical assistance and the Bureau personnel will be the ones travelling to the reservation; and most of those technical experts will be located in agencies on or near the reservation so no travel will be involved," he said.

Hills Camp Is Traditionally Sioux

South Dakota - They live in teepees in an isolated section of the Black Hills National Forest, nearly 40 Indians who for a year have refused to leave federal land taken from their ancestors more than 100 years ago.

The community, called Yellow Thunder Camp, is modeled after a traditional Sioux village.

The federal government has filed a lawsuit seeking a court order to evict the Indians and several white supporters, who arrived April 4, 1980. "We're not here for a publicity stunt but because we're seriously committed to developing the Indian traditional life in the Black Hills," said Bill Means, 35, who helped found the community about 12 miles southwest of Rapid City.

The Dakota American Indian Movement has filed a countersuit, seeking permission to set up a permanent Indian village on 800 acres of the federal land. A trial is expected later this year.

"The Black Hills is the Jerusalem of the Upper Great Plains, the center of the Lakota Nation, historically and spiritually," Means said.

"Here we are Indian people who have control over our own land and destiny," said Bill Means' brother, Russell, a veteran AIM activist and another camp leader.

Sitting on a worn picnic bench in the wooden geodesic dome that serves as a combination meeting hall, dining room and school, Russell Means called the camp a major development in Indian history.

"For 100 years we've been forced to live in those concentration camps they call reservations," he said. "Here we've shown what we can accomplish when Indian people are left to their own resources."

The camp operates a school and sells a small amount of Indian craft items made by the women. By growing vegetables in solar greenhouses and raising rabbits and chickens, the Indians hope to become self-supporting in about three years, Means said.

For now, the camp depends on donations to survive. Means, 42, is the prime fund-raiser, traveling around the country on speaking trips.

He gained national prominence as one of the leaders of AIM's 71-day occupation of the Indian village of Wounded Knee in 1973, which ended with two deaths and more than 300 arrests.

Both Means brothers were charged with felony violations as a result of the occupation. The charges were eventually dismissed.

Russell Means later served more than a year in the state prison after being convicted of inciting a riot at the Minnehaha County Courthouse in Sioux Falls.

Federal authorities and AIM members have worked to prevent a violent confrontation at Yellow Thunder Camp.

The government has sought to dismantle the camp through a civil lawsuit, instead of moving in with force to evict the illegal settlers.

Camp supporters are working to win passage of a bill introduced recently in Congress by Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D.-N.Y., that would set aside 800 acres for 10 years for use by the Indians.



On Memorial Day Sunday May 30th

Remember Those Who Have Come Before Us.

Reagan's Plan Resisted By Indians

By Dr. Dean Chavers

President Reagan's Indian reorganization plan and budget cuts are meeting heavy resistance in Indian country. Because of this resistance, Reagan officials are reportedly using tactics of questionable legality to ramrod their changes through.

Ron Andrade, executive director of the National Congress of American Indians, says all tribes sending comments to his organization about the organization are against it.

The proposals, put forth by Assistant Secretary Ken Smith, would eliminate Indians not living on reservations from eligibility for services. One Indian official thinks Smith is deliberately pitting reservation Indians against those living off reservations.

By pitting Indians against each other, he says, the administration hopes to have Indians fighting each other and not the cutbacks.

The reorganization proposal would consolidate 12 field offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) into six regional offices. The budget cuts amount to about 11 percent—from \$943 million this year to \$849 million for 1983.

Smith is basing his justification for limiting eligibility on the lack of validity of Indian treaties. A draft document leaked from the BIA states "education is not a trust responsibility." It goes on to say the trust responsibility to Indians of the federal government is restricted to "land, water, minerals, and other physical sources."

Smith is tossing the legal theory the federal government has maintained for the past two hundred years—that Indians are wards of the government—out the window. In its place, he is counting on the states to provide services the federal government has provided in the past.

According to Carl Shaw, chief press spokesman for Smith, Indians living off the reservations will no longer be eligible for some BIA services after 1982.

This type of action was not expected of Reagan's chief Indian spokesman. The former business manager of the Warm Spring reservation in Oregon and a native of that reservation, Smith presided over the past two decades of the timber industry at Warm Springs.

He has come to have a deep and abiding faith in the spirit of capitalism and development. He thinks Indians should pull themselves up by their bootstraps.

The director of another national Indian organization thinks Smith is out of touch with reality. "There are only 36 out of 400 tribes—the members of CERT (the Council of Energy Resource Tribes)—which have enough natural resources left to support themselves," he says.

Smith's thinking, in the face of the poverty and powerlessness in Indian country, is tantamount to disaster, this executive says. Tribal leaders have to take the initiative to keep their people from being reduced to further levels of poverty, he asserts.

Another Indian executive says every effort in the past to place Indians under state jurisdiction has



resulted in disaster. He cites the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin as an example.

The Menominees had their treaty relationship with the federal government "terminated," and their reservation was renamed Menominee County. In a few years, the tribe was impoverished, their timber industry was a disaster, and most of them were on welfare.

It was only after Congress intervened and restored the treaty rights of the tribe, and removed their vulnerability to local politicians and businessmen, that their economic and health conditions improved, he says.

An Indian lobbyist thinks Smith is causing some of his own problems. By making decisions in a vacuum, Smith is out of touch with Indian leadership of the tribes to explain his changes in advance, he adds.

Another official thinks Smith is "too much the epitome of a business manager." Smith is a good accountant, he says, but a poor politician.

Smith's proposals will have an impact on off-reservation Indians by the end of this year, according to Indian leaders. So far, CETA programs, child welfare programs, housing, community health clinics, and education programs have been eliminated from the 1983 budget request. Other programs may follow.

Smith's cutbacks are already eliminating some of the sources of Indian resistance. Among the Indian organizations said to be on the ropes are the National Indian Education Association, the National Indian Health Board, the American Indian Nurses Association, the United Indian Planners Association, and the National Tribal Chairmen's Association.

By eliminating urban Indians arbitrarily, one Indian leader says, Smith is challenging the right of tribes to determine their own membership according to the Martinez decision of the Supreme Court. This person thinks Smith leaves himself vulnerable to lawsuits for his actions.

A highly placed Indian policy analyst calls Smith's reorganization plan "the most screwed up mess I have ever seen." According to this official, severance pay for early retirees, long term leases, concentration of specialists in one office, and other features of the plan, mean it won't save any money.

Shaw, Smith's spokesman, insists the plan will not only save the \$16 million mandated by OMB to be cut from the Indian budget, but will save another \$8 million, for a total of \$24 million.

Smith and his top management team are pressing hard for both the cuts in Indian programs and the reorganization of the BIA. And they are confident both will be approved.

In the meantime, the suddenness of the moves, and the secrecy with which they were made, have left Indian leaders hanging on the ropes,

waiting for the next punch.

And the changes have left many Indian leaders wondering about the motivation and the thinking of the most controversial head of the Indian service since John Collier in the 1930's. The only thing many of them are sure of is that Smith is not on the side of the Indians as Collier was.

BIA To Transfer Fifteen Schools

Washington - The Bureau of Indian Affairs will transfer fifteen Alaskan village day schools to the state school system at the end of this school year. Deputy Assistant Secretary John Fritz ordered the transfer completed by June 15.

The move is part of a plan to transfer all BIA schools in Alaska to the state.

In 1982-83, the BIA will operate 22 village schools and one boarding school in Alaska. At the end of that year the high school will be closed and the village schools transferred to the state.

Fritz noted that the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools for the Alaska Natives were established to meet needs until the state was able to assume the responsibility.

He added that the BIA and the state had formalized an agreement in 1963 for the transfer of Bureau schools to state administration. At one time there were as many as 120 BIA schools in Alaska. Transfers have occurred intermittently over the years.

Village councils for each of the fifteen schools to be transferred this year have passed resolutions of concurrence in the transfer plan.

Fritz said that all school property and equipment together with the buildings would be transferred to state ownership.

Land Ownership Disputed

South Dakota - A federal judge is considering whether individual Oglala Sioux tribal members can own a piece of the reservation and perhaps sell it to a white man—a decision the tribe says could affect its cultural and economic future.

If U.S. District Judge Donald Porter gives individual Indians that rights, the property could be subject to state taxes, mortgaged or sold to non-Indians. Allowed to go unchecked, the practice would mean a deterioration of not only the tribe's land base but its economy and culture, said Mario Gonzalez, tribal attorney.

In 1980, the tribe sued the federal government to win the right to veto such land transfers—a right the tribe claimed under its constitution.

The issue is rooted in an 1889 congressional social experiment called the Allotment Act.

Tribal Leaders Oppose Closing Of Indian Schools

Arizona - Proposed plans to close the Phoenix Indian School at the end of the 1984-85 school year were unanimously opposed by Arizona tribal leaders at a hearing April 1.

About 500 persons attended and about 70 spoke at the session held in the school gymnasium. Ned Anderson, chairman of the San Carlos Apache Tribe and president of the Arizona Intertribal Council, said that any decision to close the school should be made by the tribes.

Members of the Papage Tribe, and some others, argued that there were no satisfactory alternative schools for their children to attend. There were also opposition expressed to the closing of the Intermountain Indian School in Brigham City, Utah. It is scheduled for closing at the end of the 1982-83 school year. The BIA held a series of hearings on its proposed plans throughout Indian country which began March 30 and concluded April 15.

Senators Sponsor Resolution

Washington - Senator Daniel Inouye and 27 other Senators are sponsoring Senate Joint Resolution 184 to designate January 28, 1983, as Native American Day.

Introducing the resolution April 1, Senator Inouye noted that several states "have set aside one day or another to honor American Indians"—a number of them on the fourth Friday of September. Inouye said, "There is no national day at present to honor native Americans." He added that while the resolution sought only the designation of a "day" for 1983, he hoped that this might lead to a perpetual designation which would not require annual renewal by the Congress.

The joint resolution acknowledges the past and present contributions of Native Americans to the United States and requests the President to "issue a proclamation calling upon all government agencies and people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities."

Membership Roll Published

Washington - The Bureau of Indian Affairs has announced that it is publishing in the Federal Register, April 21, 1982, proposed regulations to govern the preparation of a membership roll of the Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George. The roll to be prepared will serve as a basis for a per capita distribution of judgement funds awarded to the communities by the U.S. Court of Claims.

Comments on the proposed regulations should be sent within 30 days after publications to the Division of Tribal Government Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245.

For additional information, contact Kathleen Slover at the above address, telephone 703/235-8275.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY PEOPLE



Paul Ewald

Paul A. Ewald, well-known throughout North Dakota and the New Town area, died recently in a Bismarck hospital. Cause of death was reported as a massive heart attack.

Because Mr. Ewald had willed his body to medical research, there was to be no funeral or memorial service.

Well-known across the state for his involvement in the State Historical Society and knowledge of Indian culture, Ewald came to this area a number of years ago to work as industrial development specialist for the Three Affiliated Tribes. Later he used his expertise in dealing with government agencies to assist the City of New Town in the completion of a number of projects, among them the efforts which resulted in the Civic Center being built.

At the time of his death, Ewald was making his home in Bismarck.

James Henry Challenging Dem-NPL Ticket

James Henry, tribal chairman nine of the last 12 years on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, announced his candidacy for the state senate from District 9 and will appear on the June 6 primary election ballot.

Henry filed his nominating petition in late March with Rolette County Auditor Judy Boppre.

He will be running as a Democrat in the June primary.

The Democratic-NPL endorsed candidate from the district is long-time State Senator Phillip Berube. District Republicans failed to nominate or endorse a candidate to run against the incumbent Berube.

The candidate receiving the most votes in the June 8 primary will be on November 2 general election ballot, according to the interpretation of the election law by Arne Boyum, Rolette County state's attorney.

Dem-NPL incumbents to the state legislature, Representatives Oscar Solberg and Allen Richard, have filed nominating petitions and will also appear on the June primary ballot.

Again, no one has filed for the two District 9 North Dakota House seats from the district Republican party.

The deadline for submitting the nominating petitions was 4 p.m. Wednesday, April 14.

There are two terms expiring on the Rolette County Board of Commissioners. Incumbent Arnold Lange has filed and will seek re-election to the board. The term of Jim Metcalfe is also expiring. He died this last winter and was replaced on the board by Bill Peterson from Dunseith.

Peterson has a petition out, but has not filed yet, said Boppre.

Donald Lentz, rural Rolla, is also seeking a position on the five-member board, elected at-large by residents of the county.

County officials who have filed nominating petitions with Boppre include Bryant Mueller, sheriff, and Mary Slunaker, clerk of court. The Turtle Mountain Star will appear on the ballot as the official county newspaper.

Boppre, Boyum, Colleen Bertsch, register of deeds, and Della Gustafson, county treasurer, have petitions out. The four indicated that their positions would be filed before the deadline.

Helen Armstrong will appear on the ballot as a candidate for treasurer if her nominating petition was filed before the April 14.

Lyle Prouty and LeRoy Ouellette asked for petitions to run for sheriff. Neither petition has been returned to the county auditor's office. Prouty was a former deputy under Mueller while Ouellette is a former sheriff of Rolette County.

A.S. Benson, Bottineau, and Westhope attorney Lester Kellering have announced that they are candidates for the position of county judge. The two Bottineau County men will appear on the June 8 primary ballot. The judge elected in the November general election will serve Rolette, Bottineau, and Renville counties.

Boppre, appointed auditor in 1968, has run successfully in 1970, 1974, and 1978. Gustafson was elected treasurer in 1978. Mueller was appointed sheriff of Rolette County in February 1975. He was elected and returned as sheriff in 1978.

Slunaker has served as county judge and clerk of district court since 1966. Bertsch has served one four-year term as register of deeds. She was elected in 1978.

Boyum was appointed state's attorney when John Hart resigned in 1975. Boyum was elected to the position in the 1978 election.

Boppre said she expects in the neighborhood of 3,000 votes cast in the June primary.

Nadeau to Teach Class At NDSU

Dominic Nadeau, associate director of the Student Opportunity Office at North Dakota State University, Fargo, has been named to teach a course on Instructional Practices and Native Americans.

The course has been required since last spring for all future teachers seeking certification in North Dakota. It will be offered three times each academic year. Nadeau was also recently named by NDSU President L.D. Loftsgard to serve as a member of the campus Equal Opportunity Council.

A member of the NDSU staff since 1977, Nadeau is a 1975 graduate at

Mayville State College with a degree in business administration and psychology. He earned an associated degree in arts in 1973 at the NDSU-Bottineau Branch.

He is the son of Dominic Nadeau Sr. and Mildred Nadeau, Dunseith.

Course topics in the new Education Department offering include a historical summary of Native American and non-Native American cultural values and life styles, clarification of traditional and modern Native American values and lifestyles and exploration of diversity in viewpoints held by different Native American tribes and individuals. Other topics include identification of special educational and cultural needs of Native American children, educational techniques and strategies particularly appropriate to teaching Native American students, stereotypes and cultural biases—how to recognize and eliminate them in curriculum materials and school behavior, and assessment of commercially produced educational materials for accurate reflection of Native Americans and their viewpoints.

Michael Haider Begins Duties

Michael Haider has been appointed to the position of Dunn County Deputy in Halliday. He took on the deputy duties in Halliday in March.

Before coming to Halliday, Haider was employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the Standing Rock Reservation in Fort Yates as a patrolman for four months.

Prior to this employment, Haider served with the United States Army for three years. For a portion of that time, Haider said he worked with a reserve unit in Bismarck with the 311 Evac Hospital.

Haider has completed a seven-week training course in Sheriff-Police Basic in Bismarck.

Haider said the deputy position will be a learning experience for him. He said his work with County Sheriff Doug Carlson and Highway Patrolman Dana King will help him in his law enforcement career.

Currently, Haider, and his wife Patricia, and their daughter are living in Halliday.

Teel Accepts Invitation

Cindy Teel, a sophomore at Little Hoop Community College, Fort Totten, has accepted an invitation to participate in the honors program at the University of North Dakota. Teel will graduate from Little Hoop on May 15 with an associate of arts degree in liberal arts.

Teel is among the older students at Little Hoop. She attended Central High School in Sioux City, Iowa, but didn't complete her high school education until moving to Fort Totten. She "just took the G.E.D. tests," without special tutoring, and received her high school diploma through Little Hoop.

Teel was born in Butte, Mont. and raised in Sioux City. She and her husband, Joseph Teel, are employed by Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing. They are the parents of three children, Tabatha, nearly 13, Tonya, eight, and Joe, six. Teel's mother lives at Fort Totten and her father resides in Oberon.

"There has got to be something better than this," Teel decided, while working at Devils Lake Sioux. Her search for something different, the manufacturing company's cooperation, and the CETA student funding program all spurred Teel on to complete her education.

She was surprised to be asked to participate in UND's honors program. "I was shocked. I had spent a lot of years working on different jobs, never thinking I would go back to school."

Because she is older than some of the students at Little Hoop, Teel feels she has been able to contribute to their educational experiences. She was responsible for helping to start the Student Activities Committee at the College which planned and financed the first annual graduation pow wow at Little Hoop.

Teel is a little apprehensive about taking the step from community college to university. "It will take a lot from my family. But a four year degree means a lot to me."



MEMORIAL DAY

On Memorial Day, we'd like to take a moment to remember all the brave men and women who have given their youth, risked personal safety and comfort to preserve what we, Americans, know as our way of life.

We will be honoring their memory with lasting tribute, saluting them for their struggle in maintaining our peace and liberty. And let us commemorate the departed most fittingly by continuing in the pursuit of that peace.

MAY 30, 1982

UTETC Recommended For Accreditation

Bismarck - On April 19 - 21, UTETC was evaluated for "initial accreditation" by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools "evaluation team" and was favorably recommended for "full accreditation at the certificate granting level."

UTETC, which has been a "candidate with North Central" since July 1978, is an intertribally controlled school and organization. It specializes in vocational and technical education for American Indian individuals and families. It was founded by the North Dakota Tribes in 1969 and has been in continuous operation for nearly 13 years. It presently offers 14 vocations to some 150 adult students and some 100 children who are student dependents. It has early childhood and elementary school services on some 100 acres.

Despite a 30 percent budgetary reduction which has forced staff and faculty to work a four day week, courses and services here are being maintained. The North Central team, among other reviews, found that the staff and faculty and UTETC Board of Directors were dedicated and qualified.

The team noted that many postsecondary institutions around the nation are faced with adverse financial difficulties because of state and federal shortfalls. They indicated that UTETC does need stronger funding support for the long term.

Among major changes UTETC has made this past year was converting from a 12 month open entry

school year to a quarter term academic year. For the first time in its history UTETC will close its classroom doors for the summer on June 11, 1982 and will reopen on August 19. Students, faculty and most staff will be off during the summer term. Only specially funded projects, administration and some maintenance will be on campus during the summer.

The visiting North Central evaluation team will file a comprehensive report with UTETC and with a North Central "review team." This report will then be transmitted to an executive committee for any final recommendations. In mid-September, 1982, the full North Central Commission, comprised of other colleges and institutions, will vote on the recommendation for UTETC accreditation. At this point the findings will become official. Thus, the report by the visiting evaluation team, chaired by Dr. Robert Sorensen, is not official. However, historically, most reports are not changed significantly from the major recommendations.

UTETC's core operating budget emanates from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. UTETC has received tribal, community, state and congressional support for its efforts in serving Indian populations from Federally recognized tribes.

Other members of the North Central evaluation team were, Dr. Sara Serkow, Dean of General Studies, Madison Area Technical College, Madison, Wisconsin and Dr. William F. Shallert, P.E. Professor, St. Louis Community College, at Florissant Valley, St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Robert P. Sorensen is the State Director of Wisconsin Board of Vocational Technical and Adult Education, Madison, Wisconsin.

support the 270 children who attend kindergarten through grade 8.

According to Tribal Chairman Pat McLaughlin, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, "the hearings didn't matter...they've already decided to close the school. I asked what am I doing here to testify if you've (BIA) already decided to close it."

McLaughlin's reaction was not dissimilar from other witnesses. Presumably, the hearings were being conducted in advance of any decision to close Wahpeton.

During hearings before the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs chaired by North Dakota Senator Mark Andrews, Assistant Secretary Kenneth Smith indicated that the BIA had consulted with tribal leaders from the region on closing the school. He was, however, unable to substantiate the statement on February 24, 1982.

At those hearings, Smith was unable to point to any data or solid

reasons for closing the school. For example, he indicated that Wahpeton had a progressively declining enrollment. Upon questioning by Senator Andrews, Wahpeton BIA Superintendent Leroy Chief noted that student enrollment had not declined by less than five percent during the past ten years.

According to Smith, "Wahpeton Indian School has to be closed because it represents a cost to BIA."

Senator Andrews showed that no plan had been developed for the placement or care of the students attending Wahpeton Indian School. In many cases, children attending the school have poor family conditions and are in need of the specialized services provided.

Other schools slated for closure this summer are Concho Indian School, Oklahoma, and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI), Albuquerque, New Mexico. BIA has not included the three schools in the fiscal year 1983 budget request to the U.S. Congress.

Another school slated for closure by BIA is the Flandreau Indian School in October, 1983.

Indian Housing Bill Is Introduced

Washington - A bill establishing a comprehensive housing program in the Bureau of Indian Affairs was introduced by Congressman Morris Udall March 30. The bill, Udall said in his introductory statement, has three basic elements: 1) It would provide a statutory basis for the existing Indian housing improvement program administered by the BIA; 2) It would provide Federal financing for low and moderate income Indian families who would be required to make some payment for their housing assistance based upon their ability to pay; and 3) The bill authorizes a mortgage loan guarantee for Indian families who can afford housing, but who cannot obtain housing credit because of the trust nature of their land. Udall described the second of these elements as "an Indian housing program which would provide needed flexibility which is lacking in the existing HUD program and would provide teeth and sanctions for non-payment which is lacking in the HUD program." Udall said that the loan guarantee title "may only be symbolic for now" because of the extremely high interest rates and the very limited mortgage money available in rural areas. He added, however, "at some future time, it may become an important part of the Indian housing program."

Smith: Developing Policy On Indian Affairs

Washington - On April 22, 1982, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Kenneth Smith requested advice from tribal leaders on the development of "an overall policy statement for Indian Country," presumably to be issued by the White House.

Smith, who serves as the chairman of a White House Working Group on Indian Affairs, initially asked that tribal leaders submit suggestions and comments by May 14, but has extended the deadline to May 18 per discussions with the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI).

According to a letter to Joe DeLaCruz, president of NCAI, a federal drafting committee will review tribal comments for possible incorporation into a statement to be reviewed by the working group. The White House Working Group on Indian Affairs is comprised of bureaucrats from various federal agencies who work with Indian programs and issues. The working group will then submit a "recommended statement to the White House."

No information was provided when or if such a policy statement on Indian Affairs would be released or issued by the President.

The administration has been under criticism by tribes for having no comprehensive policy on Indian Affairs. The last statement or overall policy developed was by former President Richard M. Nixon in July, 1968. Nixon's policy basically set forth the concept of "tribal self-determination and self-sufficiency" which led to the enactment of such laws as the Indian Education Act of 1972.

According to public statements by Smith, who holds the highest policy making decision in Indian Affairs, only such issues as land, water, and possibly mineral rights are trust responsibilities of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Smith claims that such BIA services as education, social services, training and other areas are not "trust responsibilities." Smith noted in October, 1981, at Anchorage, Alaska, that BIA responsibilities for such services depends upon a "tribe's treaty." No formal or legal policy statement on Mr. Smith's views have been released publicly substantiating his claim, to date.

Statements of concern are to be mailed to: Attention: LoAnn Wagner, Room 4160, Department of the Interior, 18th and C Sts. NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Wahpeton To Close Over Opposition

South Dakota - Despite overwhelming opposition to the Bureau of Indian Affairs decision to close the Wahpeton Indian School by June 15, the BIA revealed an official signed order to close the school at Wahpeton, North Dakota, at a BIA hearing on April 15.

The hearing conducted by BIA in Aberdeen, South Dakota, was attended by some 300 Indian and non-Indian persons. Public officials from Wahpeton, Wahpeton school board members, students and parents and tribal officials testified, at the BIA hearing, conducted by Area BIA Office Solicitor Wallace Dunkley. All testified for the continued need of the boarding school due to lack of local resources to

INDIAN CRAFT SUPPLIES

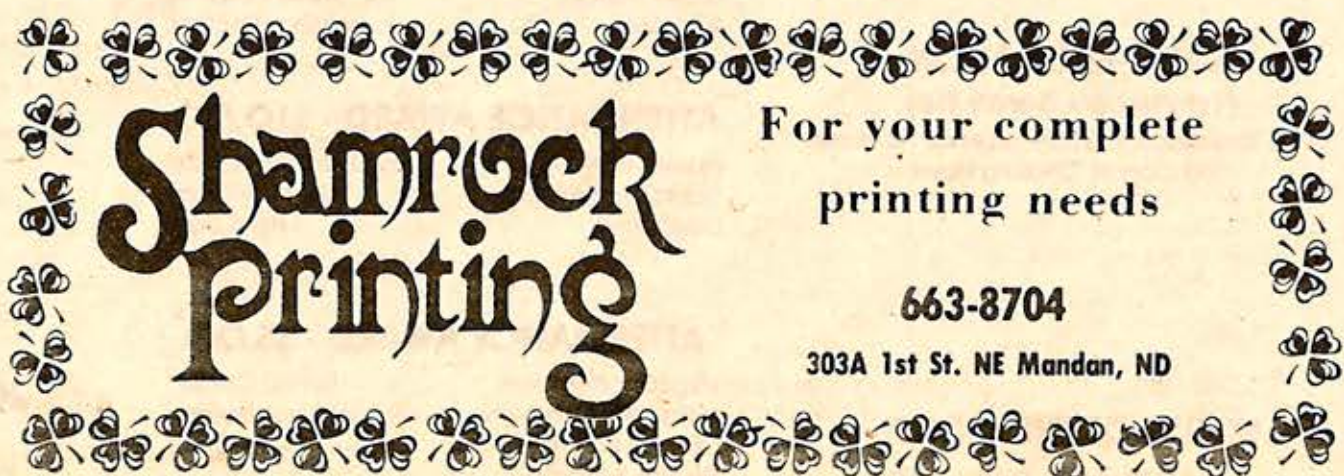


FREE GIANT 148 page catalog

World's largest Indian Crafts catalog. Kits and ready-made items. Books, records, furs, feathers, beads. More than 4,000 items to choose from.

GREY OWL

Indian Craft Manufacturing Co.
1712 464-9300



Shamrock Printing

For your complete printing needs

663-8704

303A 1st St. NE Mandan, ND

Theodore Jamerson Elementary



The Whistle

Once upon a time there was a old lady who had a little dog named "Spot". She lived all alone with her dog.

One night while she was sewing she heard a whistle, a high pitch whistle so loud the dog start howling along with the whistle. It kept going around the house till it scared the old woman.

She picked up the dog and put it outside on the porch went in and locked the doors shut, the windows and closed the shades. Then she went into the kitchen, picked up a knife and sat in the middle of the livingroom floor. She shook with fear, then she heard her little dog howl with pain, so loud it scared her half to death.

The next day she awoke sleeping on the livingroom floor still holding the knife tight in her hand. She got up and looked around outside the house before going out to see if whatever it was left any tracks. She opened the door slowly and went out looked around and saw her dog or was it her dog?

Before she let her dog out he had black spots, but now he was plain white!

The End

By Lorna Howard
Grade 8



The love in your heart wasn't
meant there to stay. Love isn't
love tell you give it away.

Lisa Moore



Tracker's Test

Once there was a little boy named Tracker, he was called this because he liked to track animals, in the woods. He liked to go out tracking because he wanted to be a scout for his tribe.

One day his chief asked the Tracker would go out and scout the land for the horses and warriors of the enemy. He started very early in the morning, and scouted the land all day. At evening time he made his tipi, under a tree near a spring of water. He was very tired but he wanted to go out and do a little tracking he also saw the enemy. He than started going back to camp to tell his chief that he had saw the enemy, but when he had gotten back, he had found out that the people he had saw were part of the tribe and were going out on a buffalo raid. Than finally his chief had called him in and told him that he was testing him to see if he would do the right thing. The next day he was made the scout leader of his tribe.

He knew that for one thing he'd like to do anything for his tribe that helped his people.

The End

Lea Salinas
Grade 7



How The Sun Got His Rays

Long long ago god made the sun. When he made the sun it only had one ray to show old he was so every year he would grow a new ray. So about a billion years later he had a billion rays. Thats how the sun got its rays.

Kari Wounded Knee
Grade 6

UTETC NEWS

FEBRUARY INCENTIVE AWARDS

STUDENT OF THE MONTH

Floyd Bear Saves Life
and
Lester Siers

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

Kevin Thompson, Madonna Lends His Horse,
and Connie Chasing Hawk

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Pete and Debra Yellow John

VOCATIONS

Auto Body Roger Deshequette
Automotive Lester Siers
Building Trades Floyd Bear Saves Life
Business Clerical Coleen Nomee
Carpentry
Electrical David Ducheneaux and
Marlin Decoteau (tie)
Food Service Janis Conklin
Licensed Practical Nurse Brenda Jefferson
Nurse Assistant Vicky Red Horn
Nutrition Technician Jackie Arpan
Plumbing Jim Agard
Police Science Willis Whiteman
Sheet Metal Rudy Two Bulls
Welding James One Feather

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$10.00

Aurelia Parsons
David Ducheneaux
Lloyd Janis
Floyd Bear Saves Life
Donna Hanley
Lester Siers

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$5.00

Virginia Williamson
Della Bear Saves Life
Colleen Iron Thunder
William Williams
Ronita Conklin
Josie Ducheneaux
Nora White

MARCH INCENTIVE AWARDS

STUDENT OF THE MONTH (4-way tie)

Delia Bear Saves Life, Adele Lame,
Lloyd Janis, and Susie Hoptowit

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

Virginia Williamson, Roger Deshequette,
and Vicky Red Horn

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Drew Ann Little Light and
Jennifer Falls Down (same house)

Auto Body
Automotive
Business Cle
Carpentry
Electrical

Food Servica

Licensed Pr
Nurse Assis
Nutrition Te
Plumbing
Police Scier

Printing ...
Sheet Meta
Welding ...

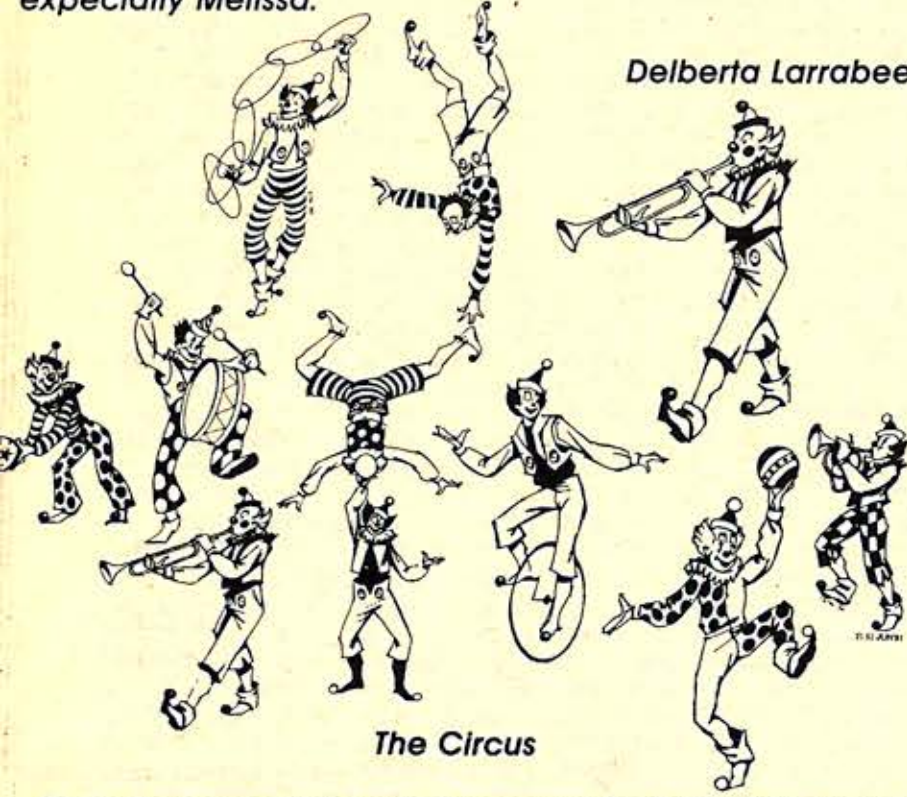
ATTEND

Karen Cado
Ruth Cuch
Susie Hopto
Della Bear S
Lloyd Janis
Vince Main
Ray White S

The Shrine Circus

Tuesday afternoon we went to a circus at 2:00 pm. We had a lot of fun. Carol and I had a good time. We saw some dogs acting like they were on the Miss America contest they're was 4th runner, 3rd runner, 2nd runner, 1st runner and Miss America from Bismarck, North Dakota. We saw a human cannonball, a clown, the trapeze, the circus parade, ect. Carol and Melissa, and I were all having fun expecially Melissa.

Delberta Larrabee



The Circus

The whole school went to the circus April 13, 1982. It was fun they had lots of nice things there. The only thing I liked was the tigers they were cute. Those kids on there were young. I think they said one was six.

The poodles were cute in little dresses. Miss America as Ms. Bismarck, those poodle were cute.

The monkeys were cute to. They were all sitting in high chairs. The third monkey down was riding a bike.

That was a good circus.

Sylvia Howard
Grade 6



by UTETC Recreation Staff
JoAnn B. Long
Denise Charging
John Thunderhawk



Sleigh rides, a part of the Winter Festival.

WINTER FESTIVAL

On March 10th the Recreation Department planned a Winter Festival complete with sleigh rides. On that day a snowstorm came and nearly ruined the entire event. Since the sleigh was hitched to the horse and it was ready to go we decided to offer sleigh rides to the elementary students and postpone the family rides until the next day.

The weather was much more cooperative on Thursday so from 4-6 p.m. the sleigh was continually moving. In our poster for the event we stated that from 4-5 p.m. we would be giving family rides only. At this time any adult who wanted a sleigh ride according to the rules had to be accompanied by a child under five years of age.

This brought a chuckle to many and some kids even took advantage of the deal by telling some single students that they could borrow them as their kid enabling all of them to get a sleigh ride.

Even some staff people got into the fun by going to town to get their children and coming back out for a sleigh ride.

Overall the event was well received by the families on campus especially the children.

SOFTBALL SEASON

Now the Recreation Department is in the midst of softball season. Due to our summer vacation we did not sign up for any leagues. However, we are still offering scrimmage games to the students, with Bismarck league teams on sundays. This sunday, May 2, the UTETC Men's Team is taking on L & K Fleet and Auto Inc., and later that day the UTETC Women's Team is playing the Blackstore Bar.

BASKETBALL

Penitentiary League Tournament - March 17, 18, & 20, 1982 - In the first round game UTETC was defeated by the North American Coal Corporation Organization, by a score of 89-72 putting them in the consolation bracket. Games high scores were Jr. Lawrence with 20 pts., Scott Clark 15 pts., and Ted RedShirt 10 pts.

Moving into the consolation bracket UTETC played the Bismarck J.C. Thursday, March 18, beating them 69-57. This was a close game up until the last four minutes. UTETC got a few breaks by playing some defense and as a result won by 11 pts. Receiving scoring honors for this game were Ted Red-shirt with 21 pts. and Jim Agaard with 17 pts.

In the consolation championship UTETC played a pretty tough team Grove City #2, a penitentiary team. During the season we split against each other 1 game apiece. Both teams wanted to win bad. It was a see saw battle all through the game, but UTETC gave a little more down the home stretch and came away a winner, UTETC 71-60. Games high scores, Henry Red Horn 16 pts., Ted Redshirt 12 pts., Sam Moore 10 pts., Jr. Lawrence 9, Scott Clark 8 and Dale Goodluck 6. Congradulation on winning the consolation championship.

VOCATIONS

- Bernard Crow Necklace
- Don McCloud
- ical Mary Jo Salinas
- Steve Jewett
- Lloyd Janis and Bill Williams
- Delia Bear Save Life and Audrey Wounded Knee
- ctical Nurse June Eagle
- nt Sandy DeCoteau
- nnician Jackie Arpan
- Gerald Sam
- Adele Lame and Germaine Tremmel
- Susie Hoptowit
- Bernard Lawrence
- Leonard Young

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$5.00

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Janet Eagle | Mary Jo Salinas |
| Germaine Tremmel | Ronita Conklin |
| Martha Hale | Denise Lambert |
| Karen Janis | Nora White |
| Willis Whiteman | |

GED GRADUATES

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Everett Condon | James One Feather |
| Alwin Duecheneaux | Cheryl DeCoteau |



(DECEMBER)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Leo Apple | Sandra Roussin |
| Julienne Slides Off | Willis Whiteman |
| Robert Rednest | Mary Not Afraid |
| Luella Nomee | Kevin Thompson |
| Connie Chasing Hawk | |
| Madonna Lends His Horse | |

(JANUARY)

ANCE AWARD - \$10.00

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Aurelia Parson | Virgama Williamson | Vicky Red Horn |
| Roberta Davis | Roger Desheuquette | Karen Janis |
| Adele Lame | Martha Fredricks | |
| Floyd Bear Saves Life | | |
| Don Fox | | |
| Lister Siers | | |

This is our last Sport Shorts article for the 1981 - 1982 school year. The Sport Short article (1982 - 1983) will appear again in the September issue of the United Tribes News.



INDIAN ORGANIZATION

1st Annual AIHEC/ALASKAN Native Conference

Indian Education Strategy Being Discussed

Taken from the Rapid City Journal
By Sally Farrar, Staff Writer

Educators and students representing 18 Indian community colleges from seven western states are meeting in Rapid City to develop a national strategy for Indian higher education.

They're coordinating their efforts to enlist Congressional support for reauthorization of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, according to President Lionel Bordeaux of Sinte Gleska College of Rosebud.

The act provides eligible Indian colleges with financial support. Bordeaux said congressional hearings tentatively have been scheduled within the next two months. "We are into the final year of a three-year enactment."

With a continuing resolution of Congress still not resolved and the prevailing budgetary constraints, Bordeaux said, "The future will be tough from sheer economics. We are well into the school year and still don't know how many dollars we ultimately will receive." And, it already is time to recruit for next year, he said.

But he's optimistic the "track records" of the colleges which have been minimally funded—"almost peanuts when you consider what's needed,"—will weigh favorably with Congress.

More than 500 persons registered for "A Vision Quest for Self-Determination" at the Rushmore Plaza Civic Center. They are discussing accreditation, legislation, job markets and student aids in the first annual American Indian and Alaskan Native Higher Education Consortium. Bordeaux is one of the consortium's six founders.

A variety of workshops ranging from effects of alcoholism on Indian people to career education in the year 200 are scheduled. Exhibit areas are open to the public from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and feature information booths on the various colleges and an art show which has original artwork, photographs, quilts and jewelry.

The conference will continue through Wednesday.

In an interview, Bordeaux spoke of the "spirit of a college and what it does for a community. There is so much frustration and despair on a reservation, people rally around a college, it becomes a community center."

He's been at Sinte Gleska for more than nine years and is beginning to see "young men and women walking long distances along the road, carrying their books. Education has become important. College is becoming a household word." The average age of students at Sinte Gleska is 30 years, but there are students in their 60s and 70s, he said.

South Dakota's four Indian community colleges serve as models to state colleges and universities in "terms of taking the programs to the students." He said Sinte Gleska is

helping meet "tremendous needs for education along Highway 18—Winner, Gregory, Burke—for recertification" of teachers and school administrators, in particular.

Oglala Sioux Community College at Kyle serves the Pine Ridge Reservation. Cheyenne River Community College at Eagle Butte serves that area and Sisseton-Wahpeton Community College at Sisseton.

Bordeaux said North Central accreditation is a two-year degree granting institution, for which Sinte Gleska will be eligible this fall, it gives an Indian college another tool when it competes for endowments from corporations and foundations. It also will make it easier for students to transfer credits between colleges and universities, he said. Oglala Sioux College is also a candidate for accreditation.

The other colleges represented at the conference are in North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Arizona, California, and Washington.

The Reagan administration's projected cuts in financial aid for students "cut at the heart of the institution," he said. The tuition generated for the college is "not that much, but the aid may mean survival for the student. . .the job market is so slim on the reservation."

Overall, Bordeaux said, "The media has been very critical of the tribes. It is refreshing to see colleges continue to struggle to lay aside those prejudices. Change is slowly taking place. . . Looking back at the problems of the education system of White America after 200 years. I don't feel bad at all."

Chairman Gives View of Higher Education Responsibilities To Tribal Government

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following speech was given by Carl Waln, tribal chairman of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation, at the 1st Annual AIHEC/ALASKAN Native Conference, on April 5, 1982, at Rapid City, South Dakota. This represents Mr. Waln's view about the responsibilities of tribal government and similarly the responsibility of higher education programs and educators who provide such services within the authority and jurisdiction of tribal systems.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to address this conference. I am honored to speak before such a knowledgeable group of people. I want to talk very frankly to you today, about some serious problems which confront all of us.

For better or worse, we are entering a new era in Indian education. The political trends which placed the Reagan Administration in office have, as we all know, initiated massive cut-backs in Indian programs and education programs. The Reagan administration's methods of working with Indian tribes and their education programs represent a

significant break with past procedures. Many of these changes, in my opinion, will be with us for a long time regardless of the political fortunes of Ronald Reagan. Gone are the days of readily available grants and loose administration of programs. It is unfortunate that the people with the greatest needs have to suffer the most under the financial policies of the Reagan Administration. It is even more than unfortunate...it is unfair and discriminatory. On the other hand, however, there are some positive aspects of the new policies which Indian peoples and Indian educators can use to produce good results. When push comes to shove, those of us concerned with top quality education have little choice in the matter. We must adapt ourselves to the new policies and learn how to accomplish our goals in spite of them. It is a matter of survival.

I would like to look at some of the new attitudes coming out of Washington, their effects and what tribal leaders and educators must do to deal with them. The Reagan Administration and its representatives in the Interior Department have put out the word...they want to work only with **elected tribal officials**. Justifiably, federal officials are tired of having to deal with various tribal factions who are bent on tearing down the credibility and power of each other. No longer will Congress and the Administration deal with outside consultants directly. No longer will they deal with Indian lobbying organizations directly. The emphasis is on tribal government officials. The Administration will deal with one representative group and other groups, including educational interests, will have to go through this one representative group...**the elected tribal officials**.

Take the 471 monies, for example. Under the Reagan Administration, 471 monies go directly to the Interior Department. From there, the BIA directs it to the tribal councils...**not** the educational institutions. The funds are referred to as "**tribal government money**" and the **tribal councils** administer it. It is easy to see the changes which this attitude will make on those of us in **tribal government** and for those of you in education.

Under the new policies, the community colleges and other additional agencies must cooperate with tribal governments. This will not be an easy job because there have often been many competing interests between the tribal councils and the education institutions. Because of the many obstacles we will face, we must immediately begin to develop programs which will enhance communication and cooperation between higher education and the tribal councils. With all the expertise and creativity which exist at this conference, one would think that some excellent cooperative programs could be developed. It's quite apparent that tribes, through their councils, are going to take more responsibility than ever before for education.

The Reagan administration's budget cuts and new procedures do not call for adaption and hard work only on the part of the educators—far from it. The new policies also require work and initiative on the part of the tribal councilmen and tribal presidents. Tribal councils are going to have to take responsibility for learning about education. I would ask community college personnel to stand ready to offer the councilmen your knowledge and expertise on the topic. I would urge many of you to offer workshops and other forms of assistance to educate councilmen as to the goals and

purposes of higher education.

The community colleges are going to have to double their community relations efforts. I support the community colleges, but many of my constituents and the constituents of my fellow tribal chairmen hold many resentments and misconceptions concerning higher education. Having been a student at a community college, I hold their best interests very close to me. It has given me an opportunity to see Indian life, history, and culture from an Indian point of view. For many Indian on our reservations this is a very unique opportunity because they have never before had a chance to see things from an Indian perspective. I understand how important it is to teach our people about life and history from an Indian vantage point, because such an experience gives them a pride and a confidence that they will need in difficult times. But as I said before, many of my constituents do not see the colleges so positively. Take the issue of accreditation, for example. When some of my constituents found out that our college is not yet fully accredited, they asked why they should support a college that is not accredited. They did not understand that accreditation is a long and complex process and that our college was well on its way to achieving this goal. The colleges must make great efforts to inform our people on issues like these. A large number of Indian people on my reservation, for example, have little experience with college and the issues and terminology used by college educators. College personnel must keep these facts in mind as they work to enhance their community relations. Often I hear members of my tribe talk about how educators used to punish them for speaking Indian, but now the college requires that all students take courses in the Indian language. These tribal members see the situations as a joke. It doesn't make sense to them, and we all can understand why. As friends of higher education we must not allow this disillusionment to go unchallenged. We must convince Indian peoples not to judge modern educational efforts by the absurd mistakes of the past. We've got to tell them that educators of educational leaders is working toward the goal of Indian control of Indian education. With greater Indian educational control, the possibility of abuses like those in the past, is significantly diminished.

If we are successful in our efforts to cooperate with one another, it could open a new era of Indian controlled education. With a dynamic corps of Indian controlled community colleges, we can not only offer a top quality college education, but we can change the power structure of the **elementary** and **secondary schools** and the **governing boards** of education. Through the community colleges, we can educate a group of future educational leaders who can take their rightful place in running our educational system.

The theme of my campaign for tribal chairman on the Rosebud Reservation was tribal unity. I would like to extend my campaign appeal to include a broader unity between all of us who are friends of Indian education. We have suffered so often in our history from our **disunity**, let us now profit from our unity. If we do not get together in these tough days for Indian education, we will lose our dream of Indian controlled schooling. Let us work together for our common goals and for the future of our people.

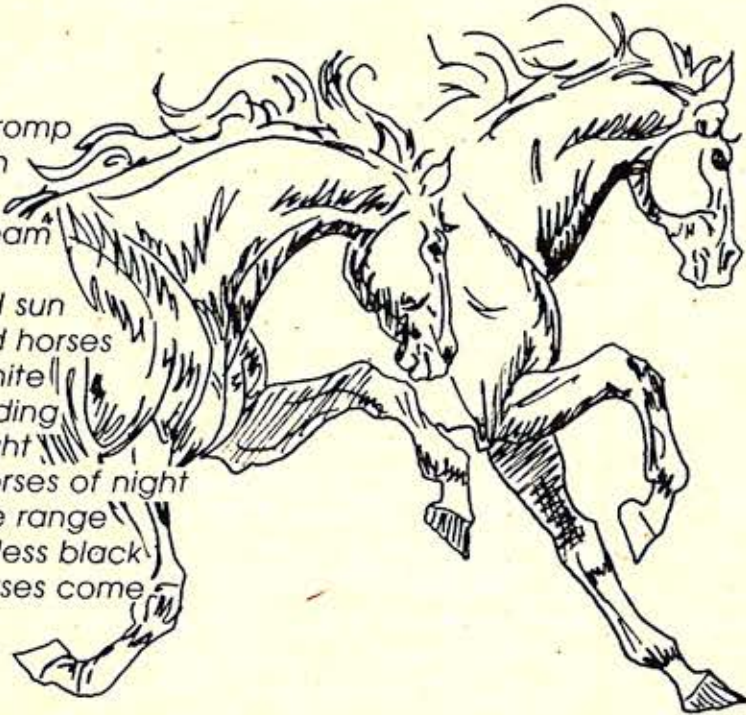


INDIAN POETRY

The following poetry was taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly*, Vol. 28, No. 1 and was written by Maurice Kenny. Maurice was born and raised in northern New York and now lives in Brooklyn, New York. His poetry has been published in numerous magazines and anthologies.

HORSES

The red horses romp
the windy green
disappearing
an echoed scream
into the fires
of the agonized sun
but the bronzed horses
return purely white
the hoofs pounding
the turf of twilight
into the blue horses of night
they charge the range
and come riderless black
riderless the horses come



NORTH SUMMER

for Leslie Silko

fireflies
cedar song
breeze on bat wings
ruffled fur
of hungry raccoon
fighting trout
in the stream
flashing on shallow rocks

berries and honeysuckle
on thick summer
and grass wet with dew
horse manure
mushrooms glistening
within hickory shadows

sumac and wisteria
in the moonshine
iris will bloom morning
and pheasants
rise in flight



IN COUNTRY LIGHT

Flesh-tones streak the blue of frostbite,
cedar sky wheels, hawk over
expanse of salmon afternoon

a child cries because her mother
fell and broke a spider-arm
on river ice

shadows move, deer go,
close the door and stay by the fire;
listen, pine cones crackle
smell supper on the stove -



IN THE WILDS

Burnett Lane, Long Island
For J.

What eyes linger in the dark sassafras
forest, and weave leaves on those trees:
Raccoon or deer or skunk, screech owl
or bat, rabbit disturb the wilderness!

We sit on the screened porch, words
tight as a bowstring, arguing
the game wildness in ourselves
eyes peering into the sassafras forest!

Looking in, looking out of doubt,
wilderness trampled yet not explored,
waiting for the moon to rise over the woods,
not realizing we may hold lanterns.



QUICKSAND

I cried into the quicksand creek
of childhood noon, popular shadowed,
pools tickled by minnow bites

along the creek I lost the skin of new-born teeth,
and choked my teddy-bear with wounded hands

along the bend of the stream I lost
the cry for milk, and sang instead
to rocks and thistles in the field.



Our Lore

Peyote Rites Conducted

Mirando City, Texas - As they have done since before the Spanish conquistadors arrived on the North American continent, Indians gather each year near the present Texas-Mexico border for an ancient religious rite featuring hallucinogenic peyote.

Although federal and state law prevent the sale or use of peyote by the white man, Indians from tribes throughout the United States legally eat the tiny cactus buttons and drink their juice as part of the centuries-old "visionary" ceremony.

The hallucinogen muscaline in the peyote allows Indians to have "dreams" and commune with nature as never before, tribal spokesmen say.

Peyote grows wild in Webb, Zapata, Starr and Jim Hogg counties along the Texas border, but it is illegal for anyone to use it unless they are members of the Native American Church, according to a landmark 1968 ruling by State Judge E. James Kazen.

"Where peyote grows is holy ground to us, just as Jerusalem is holy to the Christians," Mrs. Allen Dale, wife of a church official said in hailing Kazen's ruling.

About 250 Navajos, Apaches, Cheyenne, Kickapoo, Sioux and members of other tribes were here - in this old, mostly abandoned 1920's oil boom town - recently to carry on the religious ceremonies that have been passed down from generation to generation.

The Indians erect 25-foot tall white tepees on the edge of Mirando City, and in neighboring Oilton, located in a remote area of Southwest Texas, for annual peyote rites.

They also gather extra peyote to take back with them to their tribes to their tribes in Oklahoma, Arizona, California, North Dakota, Minnesota and other states for use as a "medicine" the rest of the year.

"This peyote is a medicine for all tribes. They use it as a sacrament of the Native American Church," said Eugene Black Bear Jr., a Cheyenne from Watonga, Okla.

Black Bear defended use of peyote as he prepared to preside over the night's ceremony inside the tepee, erected in 77-year-old Amanda Cardenas' back yard.

He rejected rumors that sometimes circulated through South Texas that the Indians got "high" on peyote, dance and leap, or that they ever smoke it.

"Smoking peyote is a fancy tale. Sometimes we use it for medicine. It kills sickness. We come down to harvest it," he said.

At the other tepee in Oilton, about 20 middle-age Apaches milled outside a huge tepee, suspiciously eying a visitor. But they did not want to talk with the outsider and they did not want to be photographed.

"Sorry pardner. You have your customs and we have ours. We'd rather not have any publicity. I hope you understand. It's a religious thing

with us," one of the Apaches said after several others politely declined to discuss the peyote rite.

"They keep it to themselves what goes in that tepee," said Ernesto Salinas, 56, a storeowner who recalls Indians gathering peyote in Oilton since he was a youth. "You know as much as I do and I've been seeing it since 1936."

"I for one say there is nothing in peyote. It's just a cactus. It's one of the hallucinatory cactuses," Salinas said. "I've eaten and drank it. There's nothing to it. It's a sacrament just like bread and wine in the Catholic ceremony."

"It's just the mystery of it and peyote grows in a very small sector. There is some across the river (Rio Grande) from Zapata County, but the Indians won't go for that peyote for some reason. It just doesn't fulfill their sacramental rites."

Kazen was made an honorary Indian and invited to an all-night ceremony after he handed down a landmark ruling in a test case that declared the Texas peyote law unconstitutional as applied to Indians.

"The evidence in this case has shown that peyotism is a recognized bona fide religion practiced by the members of the Native American Church, and that peyote is an essential ingredient of the religious ceremony; it is the sole means by which the members of the church are able to experience their religion, and without peyote, the court finds from the evidence, the members of the religion cannot practice their faith," Kazen wrote in the April 1968 decision.

"I was very much impressed with honesty and sincerity of these people," Kazen said.

"They prayed for mankind and thanked God for the blessings they have received. Members of the church partook of peyote during the ceremony, and I noticed there were no ill effects to their physical or mental faculties.

"I tasted the peyote and found it to be bitter and very unpalatable."

In the early 1970's, peyote became fashionable for use in city drug cults and dozens of "hippies" were arrested along the border, primarily for trespassing onto area ranches in search of the hallucinogen. They, however, reportedly smoked the substance or injected it into their systems, sometimes in concert with other drugs.

A Drug Enforcement Administration official in San Antonio said recently, though, that the small spineless cactus plants, of the species *Lophophora Williamsii*, have become less plentiful, less popular and that arrests of white men for possessing it are now rare.

In declaring Texas' peyote law unconstitutional as applied to Indians, Kazen also noted that California, Arizona and Colorado courts had upheld the rights of Indians to use the hallucinogen as a sacrament.

Native Recipes

GAME HENS WITH WILD RICE-HAZELNUT STUFFING (Makes 6 Servings)

6 frozen Rock Cornish game hens, thawed
Salt and pepper to season
6 tablespoons butter

STUFFING:

1 cup wild rice, washed in cold water
2½ cups water
1 teaspoons salt
4 pieces bacon, cut into julienne strips
5 scallions, washed and sliced (included tops)
½ pound mushrooms, wiped and sliced
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
1 cup raw hazelnuts, halved
Game-hen giblets, chopped

1. Season hens lightly inside and out with salt and pepper.

2. To prepare stuffing, place wild rice, water, and 1 teaspoon salt in a saucepan, and bring slowly to a boil. Reduce heat, and simmer until all water is absorbed. Meanwhile, brown bacon in a heavy skillet. Add remaining stuffing ingredients, and sauté, stirring, for 10 minutes. Add wild rice, and toss lightly to mix.

3. Stuff neck and body cavities of each bird, skewer openings shut, and truss.

4. Rub each hen with 1 tablespoon butter or margarine. Place breast side up on a rack in a large, open roasting pan. Wrap any remaining stuffing in aluminum foil, and place in the pan.

5. Roast birds in a moderate oven, 350° F., basting frequently with the drippings, for 2 to 2½ hours or until leg joints move easily. You will have to add more butter for basting from time to time (about ½ cup altogether).



INDIAN RECIPE BOOK

(Compiled by the UTETC Staff)

This unique Indian Recipe book contains 16 pages of recipes from the various tribes in North and South Dakota.

Make check or money order payable to:

United Tribes Educational Technical Center
3315 South Airport Road
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

\$1.00 each

Number of Copies Requested: _____

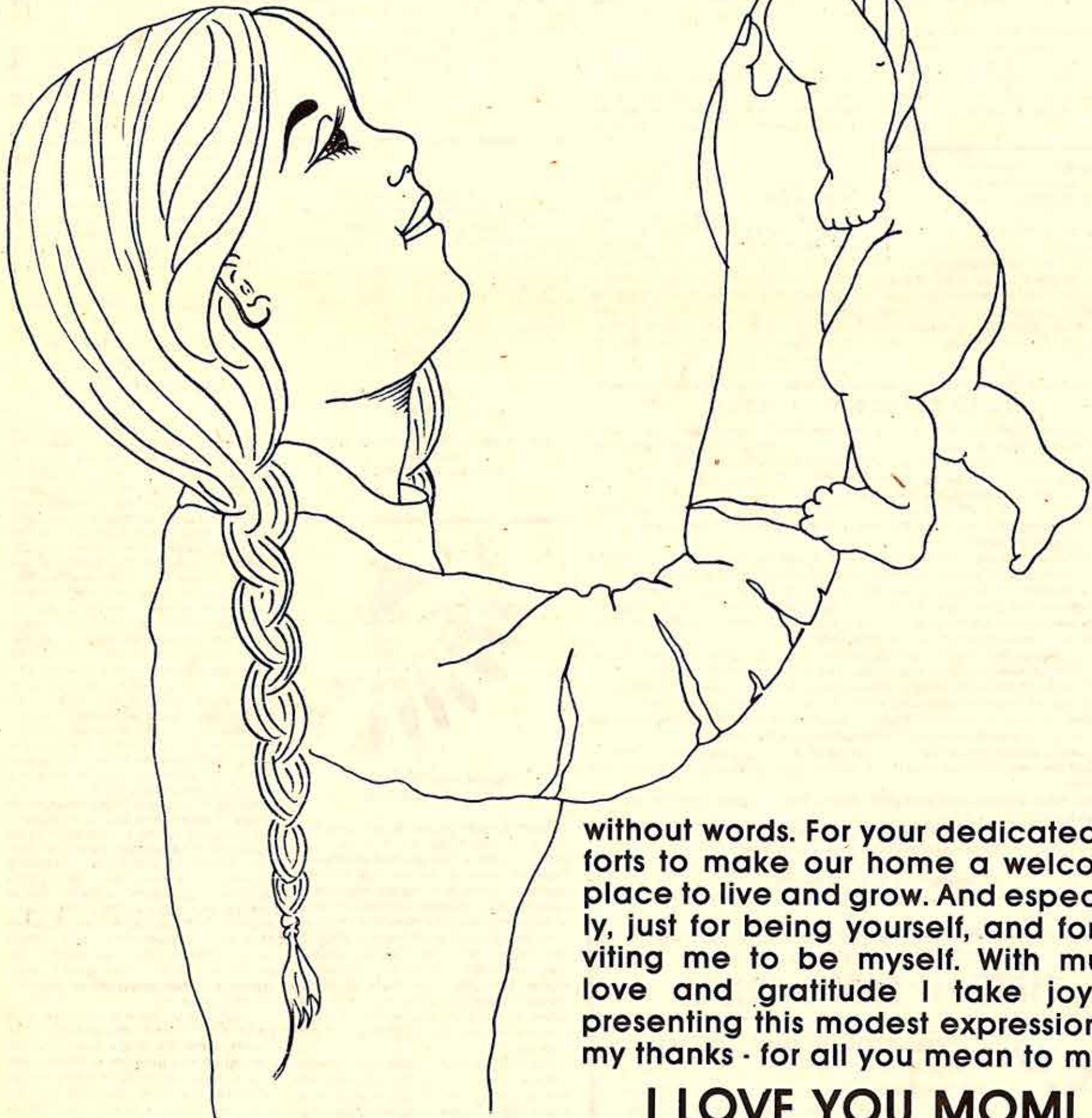
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

TO A VERY SPECIAL MOTHER

"In appreciation for the many qualities that make you so special in the hearts of your family and friends. For sharing yourself with me in so many ways - as peacemaker, patient teacher, wise counselor, confidante, arbitrator, miracle-worker, and overall radiant source of loving affection, care and trust. For the times you'd listen so patiently, support so steadfastly, understand so readily -



without words. For your dedicated efforts to make our home a welcome place to live and grow. And especially, just for being yourself, and for inviting me to be myself. With much love and gratitude I take joy in presenting this modest expression of my thanks - for all you mean to me.

I LOVE YOU MOM!
Happy Mother's Day!



ANNOUNCEMENTS



AAIP ANNUAL MEETING

The AAIP will conduct the 1982 Annual Meeting during July 21 - 24. This years meeting is to be hosted by the Creek Nation at the Creek Nation Tribal Complex in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. The theme of the annual meeting is: "Our Natural Resources For Sale - Our Health at Issue".

A number of distinguished researchers have been invited to deliver papers on environmental health hazards as they relate to American Indians. In addition, the event will offer to the participants an opportunity to experience stomp dancing, arts and crafts, and traditional Indian food. The Creek Nation Tribal Complex is located near Lake Eufaula, one of the most scenic areas in Oklahoma.

The AAIP has reserved a block of rooms at the Canterbury Inn. (918) 756-4575, in Okmulgee, Oklahoma and the Holiday Inn. (918) 652-3395, in nearby Henryetta, Oklahoma. Since the meeting is occurring during the peak of the tourist season, the number of rooms is limited and reservations are on a first come, first served basis. In order to guarantee a reservation, one nights lodging must be forwarded to the motel of your choice. In making reservations, please identify yourself as a participant at the AAIP Annual Meeting.

Since Okmulgee does not have a major airport, participants will have to utilize the airport in Tulsa, Oklahoma. If you will advise Linda Zientek (918) 623-1424 of your arrival time, transportation will be arranged between Tulsa and Okmulgee.

STANDING ROCK COMMUNITY COLLEGE GRADUATION AND TRADITIONAL POW-WOW

The Standing Rock Community College Graduation and Traditional Pow-Wow will be held on Saturday, May 15, 1982, with registration beginning at 8:00 a.m. at the Fort Yates Pow-Wow Grounds.

For further information, contact the Standing Rock Community College, Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538, or call (701)854-3861.

VOC. ED. ACT TO BE REAUTHORIZED

The Vocational Education Act, P.L. 1563, as amended, is up for reauthorization by the U.S. Congress, including appropriations for the law which provides services at the secondary and postsecondary education level throughout the country.

The Administration is requesting some \$500 million for fiscal year 1983 or 32 percent less than the 1982 vocational education budget.

Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) is proposing to delete set-asides, (Vocational Adult Education Consolidation Act - S. 2325), which could adversely affect the tribal/Indian one percent set-aside.

Ten (10) percent of the future appropriation would be allocated and divided among: The National Research Center for Vocational Education at Columbus, Ohio; bilingual vocational education; university research in vocational education; and tribal/Indian vocational education programs. Since 1977, tribes and tribal organizations have successfully participated in this program, delivering locally controlled vocational education programs at the tribal level.

If tribes are forced to compete with other interest groups under a 10 percent set-aside, it is likely American Indian population needs will go largely unmet.

Presently, some \$5 million is going to tribes throughout the country, while there is a statistically proven need for some \$10 million for tribal vocational education.

In addition, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is recommending that present language requiring the BIA to match vocational education funds be deleted.

Tribes need to advocate for the continuance of an Indian set-aside at a level of not less than two percent of the total (\$500 million) funds to be appropriated by the U.S. Congress.

Interested tribal representatives should contact your congressional delegations. Letters can be sent to:

Sidney R. Yates, Chairman
House Appropriations Sub-Committee
Room B 308
Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515



NCAI MID-YEAR CONFERENCE

The National Congress of American Indians will hold its "Mid-Year Conference" in San Diego, California on May 26-28, 1982, at the Town and Country Hotel. Some 500 Indian representatives are expected to attend from the 160 tribes who are represented in the organization.

The mid-year NCAI conference is conducted by the executive council and most business is to review any changes in NCAI policy or to update tribes on new issues affecting Federal Indian policy prior to the annual meeting held during the Fall.

Under scrutiny will be the developing Reagan policy on Indian affairs and the fiscal year 1983 budgets of all the federal departments which serve Indian Country.

The United Tribes Educational Technical Center will report to the NCAI executive council on developments for the fall meeting, scheduled to be held in Bismarck, North Dakota, from September 26 - October 1, 1982. The North Dakota Tribes and UTETC are the hosts for the annual convention. The "UTETC Steering Committee" has selected the theme "The Earth: Giver of Life." Some 1,500 - 2,000 persons are expected in Bismarck, North Dakota.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

"Education for Indians by Indians" is the focus of the Native American Leadership Training Program at The Pennsylvania State University. The program is now accepting applications for the 1982 fall term.

Now in its 12th year, the program prepares Native Americans for leadership roles in schools, colleges and universities, tribal organizations and government.

The advanced degree courses are offered to qualified American Indians and Alaskan natives in educational administration, curriculum and instruction, and instruction and education theory and policy. The courses, and the program, are offered by the College of Education.

Students in the program are granted tuition, a monthly stipend and additional support money for each dependent.

Persons interested in learning more about the program should contact Dr. Grayson B. Noley, director, Native American Leadership Training Program, 403 Rackley Building, University Park, Pa. 16802. Or call (814)865-1489.

LITTLE MISS DRUM AND FEATHER CLUB CONTEST

The Drum and Feather Club of Nespelem, Washington, will sponsor a LITTLE MISS DRUM AND FEATHER CLUB CONTEST during the Fourth of July Celebration at Nespelem.

This contest is open to all girls between the ages of 8 - 14 who are enrolled members of any recognized tribe or band.

For further information contact:

Rodney Cawston
(509)634-4711 Ext. 291
or
Colleen Friedlander
(509)634-4711 Ext. 341
or write
Nespelem Drum and Feather Club
Box 168
Nespelem, WA 99155



NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

"North Dakota Indian Scholarship Program. Scholarships of maximum of \$2,000 each will be granted each year. Can be used to pursue any fulltime course offered in a regular academic year by any institution of higher learning or state vocational education program in North Dakota. State Vocational Education Program shall mean any vocational program funded by the State Board of Higher Education, the State of Vocational Education or from the funds provided by the State General Fund to the junior colleges. (Not available for summer schools)

To be eligible for consideration, a candidate must: 1) Be of at least one-fourth degree Indian blood and a resident of North Dakota or be an enrolled member of a tribe now resident in North Dakota. 2) Be accepted by an institution of higher learning in North Dakota. 3) Be in good health and of good character. 4) Be in financial need. 5) Indicate probable and continuing success as a student.

Applying and Granting Procedures:

1) All applications must be submitted to: Secretary, State Board of Indian Scholarships, First Floor, State Capitol, Bismarck, ND 58505. 2) A complete application will include: (a) 1 application for North Dakota Indian Scholarship. (b) 1 certificate of Indian blood and residence or of Tribal enrollment. (c) 1 high school transcript or GED certification or college transcript. (d) 3 LETTERS of recommendation. (e) 1 budget form to be completed by the school financial aids officer 3) Those students who held a scholarship the previous academic year must submit another application, a budget request and a transcript of final quarter or semester grades. 4) Completed applications must be received at the above address before June 15, 1982. 5) Final action on the selection of scholarship recipients will be taken by the Board before July 1.

Scholarship payments: Upon notification the student has enrolled in an institution of higher learning or state vocational educational program in North Dakota for a fulltime course of study (minimum of twelve hours at colleges and universities), a state warrant for the part of the grant for the fall quarter or first semester shall be sent to that institution to be used in consultation with the student to cover the cost of registration, health, activities, board, room, and other necessary items. After all expenses due the institution have been covered, the remaining balance can be disbursed to the student for necessary personal expenses.

Continuity from year to year: Scholarships may be continuous from year to year. However, the student must maintain a C average or better for fulltime course of study as required by the institution of higher learning on a year-to-year basis and show a continued financial need. The student will provide previous semester/quarter transcripts. Now available to graduate students.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN PHYSICIANS

SUMMER LIVE-IN PROGRAM JUNE 7-16, 1982

Applications are now being accepted for the AAIP 1982 Summer Live-In Program. Approximately ten American Indian graduating high school seniors and college students will be selected to live in the homes of American Indian physicians and will be given the opportunity to participate in the everyday life of a practicing health care professional. The program will occur during the 10 day period of June 7 through June 16, 1982.

This program is the only one of its kind and presents a unique enriching experience. Volunteer American Indian physicians throughout the country participate and a wide range of professional specialties are represented. As a preceptorship experience, pre-professional students are able to encounter the health professions from an American Indian perspective. The program is in its fourth year and a high portion of students who have participated in the program are now enrolled in health professional schools.

ELIGIBILITY is limited strictly to American Indian students who intend to study in the following health professional fields: Medicine, Osteopathic medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary medicine, Optometry, Podiatry, and Pharmacy (MODVOP). Students must submit a Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood (CDIB). Other eligibility requirements are: students must be a graduating high school senior, college freshman, sophomore, junior, or senior; high grade point average; and evidence of interest in the health professions.

Students selected are provided a stipend of \$20.00 per day and round trip airfare to the city of the preceptor. The budget for the program is limited and only approximately 10 students will be selected. Therefore, students are encouraged to apply as soon as possible. The due date is open and on a first come, first served bases.

Complete application and return to:

Association of American Indian Physicians
6805 South Western, Suite 504
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73139

Specialist in the art of Taxidermy

LIETZAU TAXIDERMY

Cosmos, Minnesota 56228

SUPPLIES FOR THE MOUNTAIN MAN

- Buffalo Robes - Skulls - Furs - Leather - Claws -
- Wet Cooperage - Buffalo Meat - Custom Knives -
- Powder Horns - Artwork - Plus many new items-

Catalog #3 Now Available

Send \$2, refundable with your first purchase of \$10 or more.

Office: (612) 877-7447

Home: (612) 877-7505



ANNOUNCEMENTS



WEBER STATE COLLEGE

The Weber State College School of Business and Economics is looking for American Indian students interested in pursuing a bachelors degree in Business Administration.

The Educational Foundation of America has funded the school to start a program to help Indian students to successfully achieve a degree in business in the areas of accounting, marketing, finance and other related areas.

Indian students will have advisement, tutoring, seminars, coop experiences and small classes that will be made up of Indian students.

Indian businessmen and women will be visiting students to discuss current issues and opportunities. An Indian law class will be included to familiarize students with important issues that affect Indians.

Students must apply early for consideration for admission and for complete financial assistance. Everyone is encouraged to apply.

Applications are now being taken for Summer and Fall Quarter 1982. Contact Dr. Greg Spencer at (801)626-6065, or Craig Brandow at (801)626-6406, or write to: American Indian Business Program, 2907 Counseling Center, Weber State College, Ogden, Utah 84408.



UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
SCHOOL OF LAW

The Special Scholarship Program in Law for American Indians will be sponsoring the sixteenth Pre-Law Summer Institute during the months of June and July 1982, at the University of New Mexico School of Law. The Pre-Law Summer Institute has been an integral part of the Special Scholarship Program since its inception. The summer institute serves as a vehicle to provide students with a means to achieve their potential during their law school careers. Those participants, whose academic experiences have been less intensive than those students who will comprise their first year classes, receive a benefit from the summer institute. The eight-week program not only offers courses which emphasize substantive law, writing skills and legal analysis, but participants are exposed to the demands of daily class preparation as well as the anxiety involved in preparing for law school examinations.

Courses offered are standard law school courses, special courses designed to develop skills necessary for success in law school (i.e. legal writing, use of the library), and a course in Federal Indian Law.

Anyone who has completed their undergraduate studies and has completed or is able to take the February

Law School Admissions test is encouraged to apply. Requests for applications may be mailed to:

Director
Special Scholarship Program
American Indian
Law Center, Inc.
PO Box 4456-Station A
Albuquerque, NM 87916

AMERICAN INDIAN HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

"American Indian Economic Issues Seminar 1982 Pre-Summer Session" sponsored by The American Indian Human Resources Program College of Business and Public Administration

May 17-June 5, 1982

Individuals who are interested in current economic policies, theories underlying such policies, trends and their relation to the American Indian economic experience may attend.

Either a minimum of a four-year baccalaureate degree for graduate credit, or equivalent experience or training a prerequisite.

The course will feature an analysis of basic economic forces and how they relate to contemporary Indian economic issues. The role of markets, economic incentives and current fiscal and monetary policies will be examined in the context of economic development process in Indian communities. A historical perspective of Indian economic development will be presented and current issues in the management of basic tribal resources will be examined.

All participants desiring college credit under this seminar must apply and be admitted to the Graduate College of the University of Arizona. Application materials should be submitted to the Graduate College well before the seminar begins. Official transcripts for any college or university work done previously must be sent directly to the Graduate College and transcripts must be mailed directly by the schools previously attended.

For further information and to obtain application forms call the Graduate College at (602)626-3471, or the American Indian Human Resources Program at (602)626-4939; or write:

Mr. Perry G. Horse
Director
American Indian Human Resources Program
University of Arizona
1130 E. Helen Street
Tucson, AZ 85719



Chief Joseph—Original photo by E S Curtis

PONAIL, INC.

Portraits of North American Indian Live, Inc. (PONAIL) has announced the printing of a new edition of Edward S. Curtis' photographs of "Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce" and "Canyon de Chelly."

E.S. Curtis roamed the Western United States between 1898 and 1928, taking pictures of Native Americans in their own setting. These photos were printed in 20 volumes called *The North American Indian*. Copies of the original work are very rare. PONAIL is one of the few sources for these high quality reproductions.

Photos are available in sets or individually. A total of 38 Curtis photographs are offered. A catalog is available upon request.

If interested, write to:

PONAIL, Inc.
PO Box 5665
Denver, CO 80217

SOUTH DAKOTA INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The South Dakota Indian Education Association is making plans for their annual conference to be held October 13, 14, 15, 1982, in Rapid City, South Dakota. They are requesting that individuals provide input and involvement for the conference. Contact:

Maurice Twiss, SDIEA President
PO Box 578
Batesland, SD 57716
(605)288-1921



NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY

To all High School Seniors and Junior College graduates. It is not too late to apply for admission to the University of California at Berkeley.

The Native American Studies program is one of the finest in the nation. The department offers a Bachelor of Arts degree with a curriculum which covers the following areas:

LAW, GOVERNMENT, LITERATURE, SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, HISTORY, AND CULTURE.

The faculty are the most respected scholars in their field, and we in the Native American Recruitment and Counseling Service are eager and willing to assist you in the following areas: admissions procedures, financial aid, housing, tutoring, and BIA funding.

With a degree in Native American Studies from UC Berkeley, your opportunities are limitless.

If you need any information, or if you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

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

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

A Master of Arts Program in American Indian Studies at UCLA has received approval to begin admitting students for the Fall 1982 Quarter. This is the first interdisciplinary Master of Arts in American Indian Studies in the nation. The program is distinctive in that it draws primarily on social science and humanities disciplines to train students for careers in teaching Indian studies, in developing Indian studies' curricula in secondary schools, and in tribal and governmental administration positions requiring advanced interdisciplinary training.

The program has four areas of concentration: 1) History and Law, 2) Expressive Arts, 3) Social Relations, and 4) Language, Literature and Folklore.

The program will be staffed with a faculty that has many years experience in Indian studies. Three of the faculty are American Indian.

Assistance with financial aids will be available.

For more information and application forms, contact:

Earl Sisto
American Indian Studies Center
3220 Campbell Hall
University of California
Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90024
(214)825-7315

WORLD ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

THE LARGEST GATHERING OF EARTH'S FIRST NATIONS

The emergence of the world's Indigenous peoples into a strong united force is an event without historic parallel. Once universally dismissed as the "vanishing peoples", the world's First Nations are now seeking and finding their rightful place in the community of man.

This summer the largest gathering of Indigenous peoples in recorded history will take place in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. The World Assembly of First Nations will provide a rare international forum for "Fourth World" concerns.

The conference is sponsored by ten Indigenous organizations such as:

- World Council of Indigenous People
- National Indian Brotherhood
- National Congress of American Indians
- National Tribal Chairmen Association
- Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
- First Nations Assembly

The Assembly will address a broad spectrum of Indigenous concerns; an opportunity for people to share ideas and plan for the future. In the tradition of Indigenous peoples everywhere, the spiritual and cultural aspect of the First Nations will be followed through an Elders conference and other social and cultural events. Included will be a truly international pow-wow, rodeo, trade fair and much, much more.

The Polynesians of the South Pacific, the Sami of northern Europe, the Australian Aborigines, the New Zealand Maori and the North and South American Indians may be vastly separate in distance and circumstance-however, we all have the same concerns.

This summer the world will watch. For further information and registration forms contact:

WAFN Conference Secretariat
Phone (306)949-5666
109 Hodsman Road
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R9
Canada



INMED

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

The Indians Into Medicine Program is actively recruiting for this year's Summer Institute academic enrichment session. INMED offers summer programs at the University of North Dakota designed for Indian students at the junior high, high school, and college levels.

The INMED Program is designed to produce high quality health professional to meet the needs of Indian people. The Program offers academic, personal, social and cultural support to Indian students preparing for health careers. Indian Health Care Improvement Act scholarships are available to most students participating in INMED's full-year college and medical school programs.

For applications and further information on Summer Institute and other INMED academic programs, contact: Elizabeth Yellow Bird Demaray, Summer Institute Director, INMED Program, Box 173, University Station, Grand Forks, ND 58202, (701)777-3037 or (701)777-3038.



**I'M OKAY-
GOD DOESN'T
MAKE JUNK!**

Ted Red Shirt