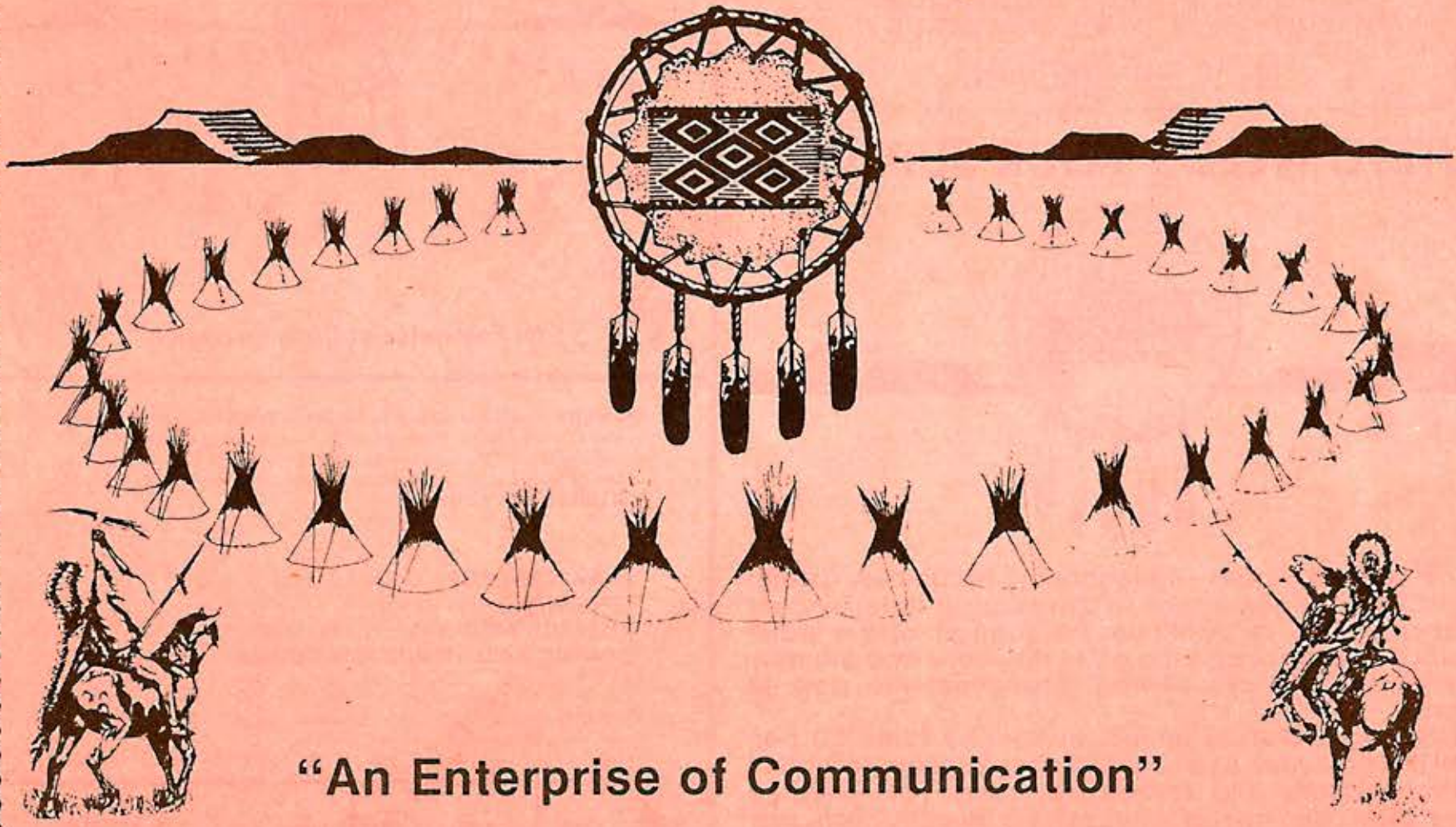


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June 1982

CROWD GATHERS FOR SUN FESTIVAL

The "sun" was the honored guest and in special attendance throughout most of the day at the Sun Festival held on May 7, 1982, at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center Bowery Grounds. Sponsored by the Raven Circle Project, Title IV Gifted/Talented, it was the culminating activity for those gifted/talented students at Theodore Jamerson Elementary and Fort Yates Elementary. About 200 people gathered together with visitors from the White Shield High School, Mandaree Elementary and the Gifted/Talented Program in the Bismarck School District.

The days events began with a pipe ceremony by Carl Whitman, Mandan from New Town, ND. The morning guest speaker was Tom RockRoads, Northern Cheyenne, Busby, Montana, who spoke about the spirituality side of our relationship with the sun--through the Sundance. Group sessions featured "Contemporary Indian Medicine" with Dr. Roger Grey Eyes, Navajo, working at Fort Berthold, and Tom Abe, Hidatsa from New Town, ND; "Traditional Indian Medicine" with Lillian Martinez, Hunkpapa from Cannon Ball, ND; "Natural Architecture" with Denby Deegan, Arikara from White Shield, ND; and a panel of "Natural Resources of ND Indian Tribes" with Everette Iron Eyes, Standing Rock; Randy Cavanaugh, Fort Totten; and Hugh Baker, Fort Berthold. Artwork and demonstration was provided by Kathy Whitman, Fort Berthold, and the student works from the Raven Circle Project.

Musical entertainment throughout the noon Indian meal was played by the Missouri River Child Band, Dean Fox, J.C. Whitman, and Leo Cummings from Fort Berthold.

Continued on Page 10



Crowds gathered in the center of the UTETC bowery awaiting performances to be given by special guests.



Kevin Locke, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, performed the hoop dance for spectators of the Sun Festival.



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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.

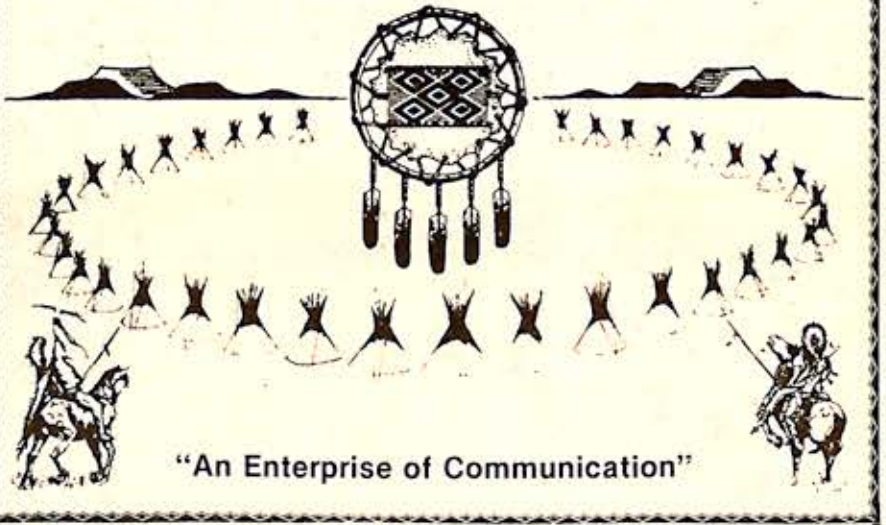
United Tribes is a non-profit educational institution under 501 (c) (3) Internal Revenue Service regulations and is chartered under the laws of the State of North Dakota.

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.

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UNITED TRIBES NEWS



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NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK MONTH	WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY • JUNE 5th	NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK JUN 6-12	NATIONAL FLAG WEEK June 13-19
NATIONAL ROSE MONTH	Little League BASEBALL WEEK JUN 20-26	JUNE IS NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH	
FATHER'S DAY JUNE 20			

UTETC Classes To Resume In Fall

North Dakota - UTETC students completed spring quarter classes and departed for home on May 28th. Graduation exercises were held on May 27 for students who have completed their vocational program.

Students will return to campus on August 19 to register for fall term classes. Classes will resume on August 23. This year marks the first time in UTETC history that vocational instruction has not continued through the summer. Under the quarter system initiated last fall by UTETC Executive Director David Gipp, classes are now offered during the fall, winter, and spring quarters.

Instructional and auxiliary staff will begin summer holidays early in June. A limited number of administrative offices will remain open throughout the summer.

Thiel Visits UTETC Campus

North Dakota - Harvey Thiel of the Department of Education visited the UTETC campus on May 11 and 12. He was here to conduct the annual monitoring visit for Project DISCOVER.

Headquartered at UTETC, Project DISCOVER is a consortium of five Indian schools in North Dakota. The five schools are UTETC at Bismarck, Fort Berthold Community College at New Town, Turtle Mountain Community College at Belcourt, Little Hoop Community College at Fort Totten and Standing Rock Community College at Fort Yates.

DISCOVER currently funds vocational programs at each of the five schools. This program is funded under the Indian One Percent Set-Aside of the Vocational Education Amendments.

Mr. Thiel has been the project officer for the DISCOVER office throughout the four years of the grant. DISCOVER staff people from each of the five schools met with Mr. Thiel at UTETC. This is his fourth visit to the DISCOVER programs.

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Long Awaited Publication Of Indian Law Handbook

Virginia - The most influential book written on the subject of Indian law has just been published. **Felix S. Cohen's Handbook of Federal Indian Law** (The Michie Company, Charlottesville, VA, 1982) is the most comprehensive treatment of this complex field.

Originally published in 1942 under the auspices of the Department of the Interior, the work brought conceptual clarity and organization to this specialized area. This new edition is the result of six years of writing and editorial work by a staff of Indian law experts.

In recent years, questions have arisen in the field of Indian law not anticipated in earlier treatises and cases. Particular attention has been paid in the new edition to developing issues such as land and water rights, tribal independence, government services to Indians, the equal protection principle, and the extent of tribal powers.

Felix S. Cohen's Handbook of Federal Indian Law focuses on the legal relationship between tribes, the states and the federal government. Among major legislative acts detailed in the updated **Handbook** are: the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1964, the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, and the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. More than 5,000 treaties, federal and state laws, and Department of Interior regulations dealing with Indians are covered, and all known authorities considered.

A philosophical treatise as well as a valuable reference, **Felix S. Cohen's Handbook of Federal Indian Law** continues to stand as the most authoritative work published on Indian law.

For any further information contact: Hilary Weiss, Advertising Coordinator, Post Office Box 7587, Charlottesville, Virginia 22906-7587 or call (804)295-6171.



Indians Turn To Mexican Firm For Surveys

Colorado - A tribe of American Indians, wary of U.S. bureaucrats and "Reagonomics," decided recently to let a Mexican firm find out how much oil and gas they have on 100,000 acres south of the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

"Even though I am among the 'first Americans,' I can't seem to rely on or depend on my own country," said Delbert Havatone, tribal chairman of the Hualapai Indians.

The Hualapais have lost \$500,000 of their \$1.5 million annual budget to federal budget cuts over the last 16 months, Havatone said, pushing ahead the decision to look for oil on their reservation.

Tribal officials said they believe their oil and gas rights will mean "economic independence" for the 1,500 tribal members.

Officials of about a dozen oil companies were on hand as representatives from the tribe and from CAASA International Inc. of Mexico explained the seismic and



geochemical survey that will begin on the reservation this summer.

Edgard Walema, a tribal council member, said superficial surveys of some of the Hualapais' 1 million acres have been conducted in the past, "but those results were never available to us."

"They're somewhere in the (Bureau of Indian Affairs)," he said.

The proximity of producing wells to the north and the south has led some geologists to believe the Hualapai land may cover a linking reservoir of oil.

CAASA International is the U.S. branch of the firm responsible for more than a third of the petroleum discoveries of PEMEX, the Mexican national oil company. Carlos Aleman, president of CAASA International said his company also is talking with the San Carlos Apaches in southern Arizona about an arrangement similar to that of the Hualapais.

The decision to accept CAASA's offer for a thorough survey of the tract was made because tribal leaders were impressed by the possibility of taking primary responsibility for their land's development away from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Havatone said.

CAASA International plans to sell the survey data to oil companies. The first six companies to sign up will be charged \$185,000 each, the company said, with any others paying an undisclosed but "substantially higher" price.

The tribe has not disclosed its financial arrangement with CAASA.



American Indian Day Resolution Stalled

Washington - Both the Senate and the House have introduced resolutions for the establishment of an American Indian Day in the United States.

The Senate passed S.J. Resolution 184 April 20 which would establish January 28, 1983, as "Native American Day." The House has not acted on the Senate-passed bill, but more than 150 Representatives sponsored the introduction of H.J. Resolution 459 to proclaim May 13, 1982, as "American Indian Day." When this resolution was introduced April 20, it was thought that the House would move quickly to pass it since there was so little time before the May 13 date.

Nothing has happened, however, and the Indian day issue seems to have been shunted aside. Interior Assistant Secretary Ken Smith, in a letter on the subject, expressed support for the establishment of an American Indian Day and said that the Bureau of Indian Affairs had recommended to the Department of Interior that it be an annual event, rather than just a one-time event as proposed in the two Congressional resolutions.

Flandreau Employees Face Job Cutbacks

South Dakota - Forty-two Flandreau Indian School employees have been told they will either be laid off for two months this summer or let go with severance pay, a teacher at the school said.

Terry Koch, a building trades teacher for 13 years at the off reservation boarding school, said the employees were given the word in May. He said they had five days to decide whether to be changed from 12-month employees to a 10-month status with a two-month summer layoff-or resign and take severance pay, which varies with longevity and the job.

Six people took the severance pay and another four retired, Koch said. He said he took the layoff and a \$3,400 pay cut.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has said the Flandreau School, which has 450 high school students from 16 states, is one of eight boarding schools which might be closed by the 1983-84 school year.

Even if the layoffs were designed to save money, it's not likely that will happen, since work normally done by the employees will now be contracted out, Koch said. The school employs 110 people.



Indian Hunting Decision To Be Appealed In SD

South Dakota - The Lower Brule Sioux Indian Tribe will appeal a judge's decision barring tribes in the Dakotas from enforcing hunting and fishing regulations on the Missouri River.

"This is a major decision and it affects all the river tribes," said tribal lawyer Dennis Ickes.

U.S. District Judge Andrew Bogue's decision deals specifically with the Lower Brule tribe in central South Dakota. However, it sets a precedent that will apparently allow North and South Dakota state governments to impose hunting and fishing regulations on the Missouri River running through other Indian reservations, Ickes and Deputy State Attorney General Bob Timm said.

In addition to appealing the decision to the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the tribe will ask Bogue to temporarily suspend his ruling while it is being appealed, Ickes said.

The state will fight both moves, Ickes said.

Bogue's decision, issued in Rapid City recently, had immediate impact.

State conservation officers began enforcing state game and fish laws on the Missouri River areas where tribes claim jurisdiction, said state Game, Fish and Parks Department Secretary Jack Merwin.

Leaders of the Crow Creek Sioux Creek tribe, which has been using

gill nets this year to catch as many as 400 walleyes a week below the Big Bend Dam on the river, called a halt to the netting, said Tribal Game Warden Duane Big Eagle.

State law prohibits netting of game fish, but the Crow Creek tribe claimed the state ban did not apply to the portion of the river the tribe said was under its jurisdiction.

"We're waiting to hear from our attorney," Big Eagle said. He said tribal leaders will issue a statement later this week announcing whether they will resume the netting.

While Big Eagle said most of the fish netted under tribal rules were used to feed tribal members, white fisherman in the area contended that most of the fish were sold to white fisherman unable to catch the fish themselves.

Sport fisherman visiting the area have complained that the netting is removing too many fish and could ruin the walleye fishing below the dam-now one of the most popular and productive walleye spots in the nation.

In a lawsuit filed nearly two years ago against the state, the Lower Brule Sioux asked that the state be permanently barred from enforcing its game and fish laws within the area acquired by the United States for the Fort Randall and Big Bend dams and reservoir projects.

However, South Dakota argued that tribal jurisdiction on the river ended when the federal government acquired the tribal land for the Missouri River dams.

Bogue agreed.

In a 37-page written opinion, the judge said: "It is clearly within the power of Congress to provide that the laws of a state shall apply to tribal Indians even with respect to conduct occurring on a reservation."

The judge added: "The express language of the 1944 Flood Control Act (which authorized the Missouri River dams) establishes that Congress intended all citizens hunting and fishing within the boundaries of the public park and recreational facilities at dam and reservoir projects to be subject to the same, uniform hunting and fishing regulations, including state game and fish laws."

The Lower Brule tribe claims jurisdiction from the west shore of the Missouri River on the border of the reservation to the center of the river. The Crow Creek Tribe claims jurisdiction to the center of the river from the eastern side, along its reservation border. The two reservations face each other across the river.

Under an agreement with the state, the Lower Brule tribe discouraged the netting of game fish while its lawsuit was in progress.

However, the Crow Creek tribe never signed such an agreement.

Bogue's ruling settles only half of the Lower Brule tribe's lawsuit.

The judge delayed a decision on a portion of the lawsuit in which the tribe seeks exclusive power to regulate hunting on its reservation.

The state claims the right to share regulation with the tribe of hunting by non-tribal members on the reservation, and full jurisdiction on land no longer owned by tribal members.

Happy Father's Day

 AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
 NATIONAL

**Indian School's
Commencement
Will Be Its Last**

Oklahoma - Indian children have been educated at the Concho school since it opened in 1871, but the graduates who received their diplomas recently may be the last. "It's the 110th graduation, and it's our last one," said Arthur Cometssevah, superintendent of the Indian boarding school established before Oklahoma City was settled about 30 miles to the southeast.

The school seems sure to be closed as a budget-cutting move by the federal government, school officials say.

Two of the 25 students graduating from the eighth grade Friday wore the ceremonial garb of their ancestors.

There are 142 students at the school, which is run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Most are Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians from throughout western Oklahoma.

"My senses are that it's more than a graduation—it's a requiem," said the Rev. Robert Allanach, chaplain at the school. "We're going to bury the school. That's what it amounts to."

"I think my anger has turned to sadness at this point," he said. "All those little guys, there's so much sadness because of them."

Cometssevah said the school was expected to be closed this year. He said he is only waiting for the formal announcement.

He said the students were allowed to draw and color some pages of the program booklet and school officials agreed to let students read farewell letters to the audience.

"It's their school, and this is the last graduation, so we let them help," he said.

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**Court Upholds
Tribal Jurisdiction**

Minnesota - Tribal members may hunt freely on Minnesota's White Earth Reservation, but outsiders must obey state regulations, a federal appeals court in St. Louis ruled. The 17-page ruling by a three-judged panel of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a lower court decision appealed by both the state of Minnesota and by the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians. The state challenged the federal court's reliance on a Minnesota Supreme Court decision banning game officials from enforcing state regulations on tribal members hunting on their reservations.

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**Dip In Icy Waters
Ended
Whale Season**

Washington - A narrow escape from the attack of a wounded bowhead whale ended the 1982

season for Eskimo whalers from the village of Savoonga in Alaska.

Six crew members were tossed into the icy waters of the Bering Sea when the 50-foot whale flipped their walrus-skin umiak eight feet in the air. All of the six were picked up by other boats from the village. One man, who got caught up in the harpoon line attached to the whale, was hospitalized for internal injuries resulting from the force of the line knotted around his body. The whale dragged him about 15 feet in the water before he was able to get free. Another boat had sunk a harpoon into the side of the whale; the umiak had moved to about 30 feet from the whale when it turned and attacked.

The village, under terms of an agreement between the United States and The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, is allowed only two whale strikes this season. Since the villagers had earlier taken a 44-foot female, this unsuccessful strike ended their season.

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**RIF Notices
Given To
SIPI Employees**

Washington - Employees of the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) in Albuquerque, New Mexico, received reduction in force notices on May 11.

The planned closure of the school was announced in January when it revealed that the Bureau of Indian Affairs' budget request for 1983 included no funding for the school. The jobs of all employees at the school will be terminated on June 12. BIA personnel officials indicated, however, that efforts would be made to place employees in other Bureau vacancies. Congressman Manuel Lujan of New Mexico told an Albuquerque reporter that he thought Congress would appropriate funds to keep the school open for at least one more year. Lujan said that three possibilities would be explored to reduce federal costs for the operation of SIPI. He identified them as: 1) Seeking funds from private industries; 2) Talking to the University of New Mexico about using SIPI partially as a branch; and 3) Working with the Albuquerque Technical Vocational Institute about making SIPI a branch and opening it to Indian and non-Indian students.

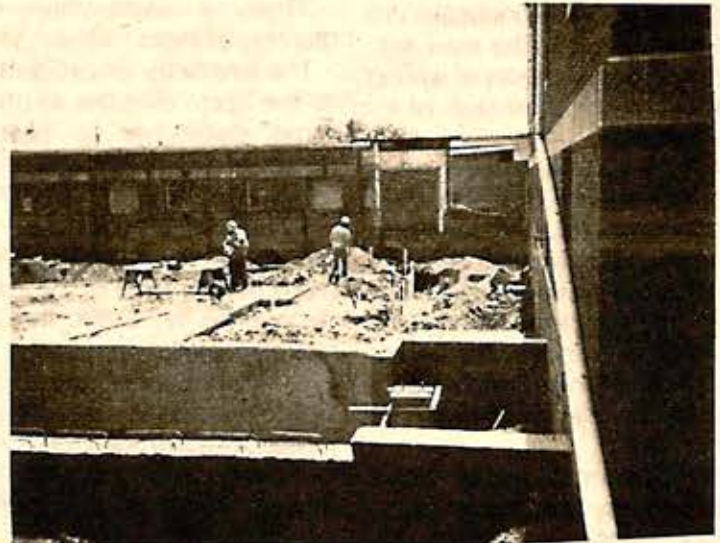
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***ADVERTISE WITH
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**Construction Begins On
UTETC Multi-Purpose
Community Building**

On May 3, 1982 Baily Construction of Mandan, North Dakota began working on the new 12,600 sq. foot multi-purpose community service building that in the future will house areas for student cultural arts and crafts, a student center, recreational activities, indoor pow-wows, and extra classroom space.

The completion date for construction is scheduled for November of 1982.

The pictures below show progress at three weeks.



This area, two stories high, when completed, will provide steps and a handicapped lift for anyone entering the building.

The lower level will contain public bathrooms with locker rooms for the men and women.

The upper level will have a kitchen unit, storage room and a mezzanine that will overlook the gymnasium area.



Another photo of the gymnasium area. This section of the building will contain a regulation size basketball court and will also be wide enough to play 2 cross count basketball games and/or volleyball.

There will also be ample space for indoor pow-wows, special events and celebrations.



The above picture shows the area where the gymnasium floor will be. At the back of the building will be a garage door, making it possible to move equipment in and out.

FBCC To Conduct Education Program

Fort Berthold - The Fort Berthold Community College, a candidate for accreditation from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, will be managing an Adult Basic Education (ABE) program. Funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and contracted through the Three Affiliated Tribes, the college's activities associated with the ABE program are a part of the college's public service activities.

The college's efforts in providing for adult basic education training in the reservation community is a unique opportunity to provide a holistic perspective on the development of adult learners. Beginning with a series of placement tests to establish the current skill level of a student, and, to establish the student's primary interests, the program will be directed at individual instruction. Through the student centered approach, the GED participants will be provided with the opportunity to gain a GED and develop individual skills in problem solving.

The ABE program will begin operation in June of this year. It is hoped that fifty students will be provided their GED's by the end of the program year. The students served will come from all segments of the reservation. People interested in applying for the GED Director are urged to call or stop by the college's offices west of New Town.

Project DISCOVER Re-funded

Fort Berthold - Project DISCOVER (Design for Indian Students through Cooperative Opportunities in Vocational Education and Research) has been re-funded at Little Hoop Community College for the 1982-83 school term.

Little Hoop Community College is part of a consortia consisting of five Indian post-secondary institutions in North Dakota. The consortia is in its fourth year of operation.

Vocational programs funded by DISCOVER at Little Hoop include: the open entry-open exit secretarial and clerical program, mid-management, building trades and maintenance, farm and ranch training, and the career planning center.

Reservation Co-op Gets RTC Loan

Ft. Totten - The Reservation Cooperative was notified recently that it has been granted a \$3,408,000 loan at 2 percent interest to finance extension of service to new subscribers and to update present facilities.

The announcement came from the office of Senator Mark Andrews. A spokesman for the senator said the loan will be used to extend service to some 457 new subscribers, construct 38 miles of new line, and provide host digital switching equipment in Parshall, New Town, and Emmet with a remote switch unit at Roseglen.



Chase The Bear Updates Case On Settlement

Standing Rock - What happened to the \$1.5 million that the Standing Rock enrollees voted in favor of accepting at last year's tribal election from the United State Government for the selling of land to settlers for less than its value due to the 1913 Homestead Act which opened up the eastern half of the Standing Rock Reservation to homesteaders?

That question was answered clearly and straightforward by Standing Rock Agency Superintendent Lionel Chase The Bear.

Chase The Bear announced this week that Congress appropriated and deposited the \$1.5 million in the U.S. Treasury in the name of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (SRST) on January 26, 1982.

He said the SRST has a period of 180 days after the settlement has been deposited into the U.S. Treasury to forward a tribal resolu-

tion for its use or distribution to the Standing Rock Agency who will in turn submit the document to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. That all important date, he said, is July 26, 1982.

Twenty percent of that settlement, said Chase The Bear, must be designated for tribal programs which includes tribal land purchase, according to federal law.

He said 10 percent of that settlement will be forwarded to the law firm of Sonosky, Chambers, Sachse, and Guido (Washington, D.C.), attorneys for the SRST, for the handling of the case.

The Standing Rock Agency Superintendent said he would not even begin to speculate as to when the distribution of the settlement would occur once a decisive plan has been submitted and all the paperwork is complete.

"There are just too many variables that come into play to project an accurate date," he said. "It's just impossible for me to say at this time."

Hearings Scheduled In Washington For Treaty Distribution

Turtle Mountain - A hearing on the distribution of the large S-1735 treaty award has been scheduled for June 17 from 9 a.m. to 12 noon in room 5110 in the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C. The announcement was made May 5 by Mary Jane Wren, staff attorney for the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, who has been handling the bill since it was introduced in Washington.

According to John Vale, Branch of Investments, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Code 25-162A sets forth the law that gives the Secretary of the Interior authority and the responsibility for investing trust funds for the highest rate available.

Vale said all money has been invested from the time of the settlement and invested at the highest interest available. As of April 1982, approximately \$12 million in interest has been earned.

The original award totaled \$52,527,337.97. However, the United States government claimed offset fees of approximately \$5 million and attorney fees were approximately \$5 million. After study, the government was awarded only \$250,000 of the offset fees. All but the \$250,000 of the offset money was redeposited, leaving close to \$48 million invested for the descendants. Interest has averaged 16.5 percent, and the total of the invested amount as of April 1982 was \$60,639,233.62.

Descendants for this award will include the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, the White Earth Reservation Pembinas, the Chippewa of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy Reservation plus

the lineal descendants of at least one-quarter Pembina blood.

A smaller award was made in July of 1971. The Old Crossing Treaty of Red Lake River award money will total approximately \$710,000 as of June 1982. This money, which was originally \$237,127.82 minus attorney fees of 10 percent, was invested at approximately 16 percent interest.

The smaller distribution award is for Pembina descendants and members of the Minnesota Chippewa, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas of North Dakota, and the Chippewa-Cree tribe of Montana.

Mitchell Bush, chief, Branch of Tribal Enrollment Services in Washington, D.C., says the roll of descendants for the area is now completed and each individual must be notified by the Aberdeen BIA office as to whether they have been accepted and given a time to appeal.

Earl Azure, acting tribal government officer, Tribal Government Services in Aberdeen, reports that the enrollment list was completed by the local BIA in the winter of 1981. His office is now in the process of notifying applicants of their eligibility and checking appeals which will be forwarded to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs for determination.

According to Azure, approximately 24,000 applied for the award and approximately 20,000 will probably be eligible.

Application denied must be notified by certified mail and must be given 30 days to appeal. Azure said that since each appeal is different and many are time consuming, no date for completion of the appeals can be given.

Tribes Protected Fort Stevenson

North Dakota - Fort Stevenson State Park south of Garrison, the Paul Broste rock museum at Parshall, Audubon National Wildlife Refuge near Coleharbor and Garrison Dam at Riverdale are among 29 North Dakota points of interest listed in American From the Road, 1982 hard-bound 448-page publication of the The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.

The points of interest in this area are included in two tours of the state, one covering the Badlands and Lake Sakakawea in western North Dakota and the other traveling the Turtle Mountains, International Peace Garden and the Devils Lake area in the northern central part of the state.

Fort Stevenson, according to the book, was one of a line of picket posts built along the Upper Missouri as a defense against the Sioux. "The fort was supposed to defend the friendly Three Affiliated Tribes, but it was too far from their village to do them much good. As it turned out, the three tribes were the protectors of Fort Stevenson, since the Sioux preferred to attack them rather than the fort."

The attractive and interesting book (loaned to us by Claryce Johnson) calls North Dakota "a last frontier for the glaciers, the great herds of buffalo and the nomadic Indian tribes."

Indian Schools Form Association

North Dakota - An organization of 39 Indian community-controlled schools has been organized.

The Association of Contract-Tribal Schools, Inc., (referred to as ACTS) held its first meeting early in April in Reno, Nevada, to form the national association which will represent grass-root Indian school issues and problems to the present administration, Congress, the tribal councils, and other national Indian organizations.

Approximately 90 delegates of Indian schools attended.

The association will be studying national issues affecting Indian self-determination schools. Issues include the proposed public law 93-638 revisions to change Federal-Indian legal relationships from "contracts" to "grants" for some Indian organizations; the fiscal year 1983 federal budget to include the Bureau of Indian Affairs request, Title I and IV, and Johnson O'Malley funds.

Townships Request Lawsuit

Fort Berthold - Six townships have presented a petition to the McLean County Commission to initiate a lawsuit to establish the boundaries for the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

Signers from Amundsville, Cremersvill, Gate, Deep Water, Loquemont and Roseglen townships support efforts of Mountrail County and the boundary committee in establishing the boundary lines as they existed in 1910.

Commissioners have decided to see what action will be taken by the state, particularly in the matter of jurisdiction over fishing and hunting by the Three Affiliated Tribes.

Rose Albert

Rose Albert, a 25-year-old artist from Ruby, Alaska, was this year the first Native woman ever to enter the Iditarod, Alaska's 1,049 mile dog sled racing classic from Anchorage to Nome.

Though most did not believe that woman could endure the pain and the work involved in the race, Rose crossed the finish line on a cold and windy afternoon along the ice-choked Bering Sea with a big smile of happiness for the photographers waiting there. Both she and her dogs looked in excellent condition.

"It was a great race," Rose told a reporter, "and I was sad it had to end. I could have gone on for another 1,000 miles. I feel I really did good." She said that she was proud to have been the first Native woman to complete the race and hoped that other young Native women would be inspired to enter in future years. "If you've got determination, you can do almost anything you want," she said.

Rose Albert is a recent graduate of the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico. A Fairbanks, Alaska newspaper commented about the Iditarod that it "costs about \$6 thousand in cash, even more in self-discipline and perseverance."

Kevin Martin

Kevin Martin, a member of the Assiniboine Indian tribe who was president of the student senate at the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is one of 105 college students to be selected as a 1982 Harry S. Truman Scholar. The scholarship provides an annual grant of up to \$5,000 for up to four years.

Martin will graduate from IAIA this spring and plans to attend the California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland.

Kevin's essay, a requirement for all Truman scholarship nominees, was on "Sovereignty and the Tribal Economy."

The awards ceremony for the 1982 Truman scholars was scheduled May 9 at the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri.

Janice Walette

Janice Walette, daughter of Lawrence and Gertrude Walette of Belcourt, has been honored as an outstanding INMED medical student at the University of North Dakota.

She is married to Mick Shanley and they have two children, Gabriel and Angie.

INMED aids Indian students who are pursuing careers in medicine.

Einar Olstad

The work of Einar Olstad, Sentinel Butte, will be featured May 6 - June 5 at the Documentary Gallery of the North Dakota Heritage Center in Bismarck. According to the State Historical Society of North Dakota, the collection consists of paintings from the society's collection.

Olstad, in addition to being a painter, is noted for his metalwork.



Helen Wilkinson

Funeral services for Mrs. Helen Wilkinson, Roseglen, who died this past May were held at the Ralph Wells Memorial Complex, White Shield. Burial Immaculate Conception Catholic Cemetery, rural White Shield.

Helen Wolf was born July 29, 1910, at Elbowwoods, and was reared there. She represented the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold in a Miss North Dakota Contest during the 1930s. She married John Wilkinson March 4, 1939, at Washburn. Mrs. Wilkinson was the author of a Hidatsa language dictionary for Mary College at Bismarck, and also taught arts and crafts on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation for many years. Mr. Wilkinson died in 1970.

Survivors: Sons, Richard, Fort Yates; Howard, of Emmet; and Arnold, Crow Agency, Montana. Daughters, Mrs. Keith (Terisa) Price, Bismarck; Beverly Wilkinson, Emmet; and Gloria Wilkinson, Fort Yates. 22 grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, Emmet.

Joan Estes

Joan Estes, principal of Theodore Jamerson Elementary School at United Tribes Educational Technical Center has declared candidacy for the Bismarck School Board, to be decided in the June 1 school election.

Estes, 42, has been an educator for 15 years. Born and raised in the Twin Buttes area, she graduated from Jamestown College and earned a master's degree in education administration from the University of South Dakota. She taught for eight years in North Dakota and South Dakota schools and has served as principal of UTETC for seven years.

She is chairman of the Title IV Education Program for the Bismarck schools and serves on the state Advisory Council for Vocational Education, the Charles Hall Youth Services Board and the board of deacons of First United Church of Christ. She is a member of the North Dakota Elementary Principals and Indian Education Associations. She has one daughter, a seventh-grader.

Andrew Laverdure

Artist Andrew Laverdure, Aberdeen, South Dakota, is presently exhibiting his art at the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center in Rapid City, South Dakota. Laverdure, who attended Turtle Mountain Community High School and Turtle Mountain College in Belcourt, has a bachelor's degree in visual arts from the University of North Dakota.

Laverdure is employed as an accountant by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Aberdeen. The exhibition, which will be presented through June 4, is Laverdure's first at the Center.

WANTED

NATIVE AMERICAN INDIANS INTERESTED IN SUBMITTING POETRY, ARTICLES, ANNOUNCEMENTS OR ARTWORK TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED TRIBES NEWS.

IF YOU KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF ANY OF THESE SUCH PEOPLE, PLEASE HAVE THEM CONTACT THE UNITED TRIBES NEWS BY CALLING OR WRITING:

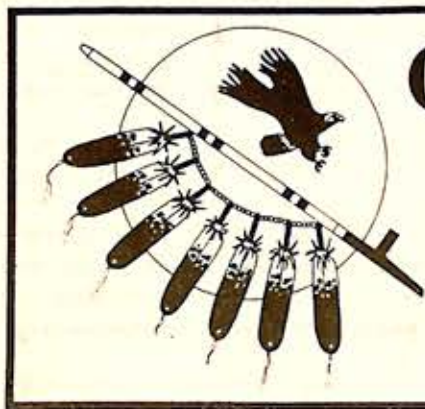
**United Tribes Educational Technical Center
3315 South Airport Road
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
(701) 255-3285 Ext. 243**

P.S. For all submitted articles, please include the following form.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Telephone _____ - _____ Age: _____
Tribal Affiliation: _____
Enrolled Member? Yes No

Title of Article(s):
1.) _____
2.) _____
3.) _____
4.) _____
5.) _____

Please Check One:
 Artwork Poetry Editorial Announcement



Current Update from the: NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

by *Juanita Helphrey*
Executive Director

The North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission held its first meeting for 1982 on March 9 in the Capitol. Eighteen of the 19 Commissioners were present. Governor Olson chaired the meeting.

Shirley Peterson, a member of the Commission and Executive Director of Job Service North Dakota gave an overview of the State's employment situation, the Governor's Employment and Training Council (CETA) status and activities, the Job Services North Dakota Advisory Council status and activities, and reasons behind the closing of the New Town Job Service office, which, she claimed, was because of lack of employment opportunities. In other words, not enough jobs for people.

Dr. Jim Davis, Director of Indian Education for the Department of Public Instruction, reported on his activities and long range plans within the Department. Their concern was in several areas, the first two being to examine the reasons behind a high dropout rate for Indian youth and, concentration on bringing at least 13 out of 15 schools with a high Indian population, to a Level I in academic standards. He claimed only two had a Level I rating.

The Attorney General Robert Wefald and his new Assistant, Ron Hodge, also appeared before the Commission to give an overview on what they are doing with respect to Indian law and jurisdiction in North Dakota. The Attorney General indicated his concern is not so much the fact that there is a lot of problems in North Dakota, his concern is the fact that he will have to anticipate any particular problem and work out the differences between the State and the tribes of North Dakota as equals and avoid litigation. (More Later)

The Commission intends to continue inviting state agencies and their various divisions and department heads to its meetings such as the three above. Conversation and discussion was good and healthy for all involved. Keeping apprised of what each other is doing leads to better communication, understanding, and support.

Staff of the State Historical Society, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, were also placed on the Commission agenda to describe a problem they were having with preserving and protecting three pre-historic burial sites in Jamestown. Two of the sites were on private land unprotected by state laws and were gradually being destroyed. They requested the Commission's support in digging the pre-historic remains this summer. The Commission adopted a Resolution of Support and also requested that, should they discover the tribes involved, the remains be returned for proper memorial and burial. Also, the Commission expressed support in drafting of legislation to protect pre-historic burials.

The Commission also adopted a Resolution requesting that, during its process of regionalizing BIA offices, Bismarck be considered for the location.

A Resolution requesting the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Ken Smith, to reconsider the closing of the Wahpeton Indian School until such time he can determine long range plans for the children who will be affected by the closure, had been adopted at the November, 1981, meeting.

The Wahpeton Indian School is closing, however, on June 15, 1983. All of our Congressional delegates worked hard on the issue, each in their own individual way, as well as providing oral testimony at hearings. Governor Olson also provided testimony in Washington, as did many Tribal leaders. Lots and lots of public pressure was applied, but to no avail! It seems the responsibility of federal support for Indian education is going down the tube fast!

Representative Byron Dorgan claims he is not giving up on the Wahpeton School issue, his office tells us. He has sent a letter to Chairman Yates of the Appropriations Sub-Committee requesting that he press the Bureau of Indian Affairs to do a careful study on placement of students before closing and to delay BIA plans to close. He also may encourage Wahpeton to join suit with Concho school in Oklahoma against the BIA and is assisting the Native American Rights Fund on gathering more information for basis of legal challenge.

United Tribes Educational Technical Center is another example of lack of federal responsibility. They have been cut by almost four million dollars! Their guaranteed "bottom line" dollar from the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget was \$1.3 million. That has been reduced to \$927,000, a 30 percent cut. Their staff has been cut to four workdays a week to save dollars. What is going to happen the next fiscal year? Ironically, the cut came about the same time they received word that the United Tribes has been approved for full academic accreditation!

North Dakota has taken some responsibility for its Indian citizens, such as funding our Scholarship Program and direct funding to tribes for the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention programs, to name a couple. However, how much more responsibility will it be willing to absorb when federal program cuts in many areas are affecting the citizenry as a whole? Indian

voices have to be heard at the federal and state level, especially during the Legislative Assembly in 1983.

The North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission co-sponsored a workshop on INHALANT ABUSE on April 15-16, 1982, at the Skill Center at United Tribes. Morris Dyer, a Choctaw Indian from Oklahoma, was the leader. He has ten years experience researching and conducting workshops all over the United States. Inhalant abuse is becoming widespread, especially in the rural areas, such as reservations. There were 70 participants, and in an evaluation, rated it to be a very successful with relevant, needed information. Thanks to the State's Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, we were able to provide such a workshop to the public.

The Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity for the Housing and Urban Development, Antonio Monroig, visited Bismarck on April 22, 1982. Our office planned his visit at the request of his Regional Director, Lloyd Miller. Not very often does a federal official visit a community such as Bismarck, in order to become acquainted with problems, meet officials and in our state, meet the Indian people.

North Dakota is one of 18 states that do not have a Fair Housing Law as stated at their meeting. Should Fair Housing Legislation be passed in North Dakota, equal to the federal law, it would qualify them for grants that would assist in resolving housing discrimination problems, as one example. Of course, since North Dakota is also one of three states who do not have a Human Rights Law or a Commission, it would seem that we could benefit by passing both laws in 1983 and work to the goal of human rights in all aspects!

Staff of the Indian Affairs Commission has planned an Indian Culture Seminar for May 7 at 1:30 p.m. at the Rhinehall, Kirkwood Motor Inn, Bismarck. This is in behalf of the Inter-National Foster Parent's Association Convention to be held during that week. Our speakers include Arthur Amlotte, director of Standing Rock Community College's Curriculum Development, and an educator, writer, and artist; Alvina Alberts, well known senior citizen from Fort Totten who is currently managing the O'tanka Club; and an INMED (Indians Into Medicine) student at UND, Margaret Henke, who will speak as an adoptee of a non-Indian family. Included in our plans will be performances by Jeanne Eder, Wahpeton Indian Club and All Nations Drums/Singers.

Attorney General Robert Wefald and his Special Assistant Ron Hodge, have visited three of the four reservations thus far in an attempt to begin clarifying and resolving issues that create complex legal problems between the tribes and the State. Unfortunately, in the communication effort with the Fort Berthold leadership, regarding a Game and Fish agreement, public reaction was hostile and immediate. The Attorney General conducted a public hearing at Parshall, ND, and it turned out over 400 people, mostly non-Indians from various communities close to Lake Sakakawea. It was evident at that time that the Attorney General would probably have no alternative but to let the courts decide. At any rate, he expects to continue communication with all four reservations as there are many other areas that need to be examined and resolved.

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa are preparing for tribal election, with primaries in May and election in June. James Henry has elected not to run for Chairman this year, and instead, has filed to run independently for State Senate. Good luck, James, we need Indian people in our House and Senate chambers!

The Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, at Fort Totten, is also having their tribal elections and Fort Berthold and Standing Rock will have theirs in the fall. Turtle Mountain is the only reservation that does not have staggered terms. The other three will only elect from those districts whose terms have expired.

The Standing Rock Community College will have graduation ceremonies, a 10K Don Blevins run (which Juanita will challenge), and a feast and powwow on May 15, 1982, beginning at 10:00 a.m. with the run. They have invited the general public.

Most of our reservations have now combined running with various events. United Tribes also schedules a run with their annual powwow. There is more and more interest in running as a sport and many Indian people, especially the younger ones, are becoming experts at the event! Good for them! Young people in isolated areas need ways to fill their leisure time.

Bertha Gipp, the Coordinator of the Infant Mortality Program of the State's Maternal and Child Health Division, informed us she still has not heard whether or not their grant request has been approved. The project is in three reservation areas. They expect, hopefully, approval in the near future. They have requested \$96,000 and approval for the project to continue for three to four years. It has been a three year pilot project to now. The Division is planning a workshop on all four reservations on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome with Dr. Phillip May of Albuquerque as the consultant. Bertha

Continued on Page 10

DID YOU KNOW...?

EDITOR'S NOTE: Below are articles that were printed in other newspapers that the United Tribes found to be of interest. We would like to share them with you.

More Government Funds Spent On Non-Indians

Taken from Inter-Tribal Tribune

Missouri - According to a report in the Papago Indian Tribal Newspaper, Congressman Morris Udall has compiled data showing that the average per capita government expenditure for all citizens of the United States in 1980 was \$3,687.61. This includes federal, state and local governments. The average per capita expenditure for Indians in the same period from federal, state, local, and tribal governments was \$2,947.82.

The Congressman compiled the information in response to critics who "charge, with aggrieved astonishment, that we are spending some outlandish amount of taxpayers' dollars for every Indian...The Indian people, who all people generally concede are the most impoverished in this country, have been receiving 20 percent less in governmental services than the national population."

The Rest Of The Story... Iroquois Teachings

Taken From Jamestown Sun

The Constitution of the United States of America did not just happen. This is the rest of the story.

As the guns of the Revolution fell silent and the smoke cleared, what remained was a lukewarm alliance of 13 states, inadequately governed by a document called the Articles of Confederation. So divergent were the interests of the states, and so unstable was our western frontier, that many doubted our ability to keep on keeping on.

We had beaten the British. But could we survive ourselves?

In 1786 states' representatives met in Annapolis, Maryland, to discuss the difficulties of interstate commerce. Nothing much was agreed upon, except that another meeting would be necessary. In the autumn of that year, the states were invited to send delegates to Philadelphia "to take into consideration the situation of the United States..."

It was this congregation which Thomas Jefferson, then U.S. minister to France, would refer to as an "assembly of demi-Gods," compliment intended. The history books would call it simply the United States Constitutional Convention—for it was there and then that our Constitution was born.

Or was it, really?

For although James Madison is widely recognized as "the father of the constitution" and was, in fact, its principle architect, it must be remembered that he was a student of world governments, was admittedly influenced by other systems of social order. That brings us to another, an already established constitution...

Until we came along, it was a one-of-a-kind republic on this planet. A confederacy of democratic sovereign states which voluntarily had delegated certain broad prerogatives of sovereignty to a federal government. And those prerogatives were defined and limited by a constitution.

Ben Franklin was particularly impressed by that document. He admired those who had created it and once wrote, in effect, that if they could do it so could we. Franklin had been studying their form of government for decades, and admired their three-chambered parliament which now bears such a striking resemblance to our Senate and House of Representatives and Supreme Court.

Among the modern concepts of democratic rule established by this other republic are wide representative election, senatorial plurality, absence of hereditary sovereigns, and of course the basic freedoms—notably, unilateral freedom of religion.

Tom Jefferson was another admirer of the system, of that equitable, ingenious constitution.

Many scholars have suggested that this other republic was the intellectual progenitor of the United States of America—that this other constitution was the pattern for ours.

For the remarkably similar republic to which I prefer predated ours by three centuries.

It was the Iroquois Nations.

The Indians taught us—about freedom under law.

That is the rest of the story.

Custer's Last Stand Didn't Rate Highly For Sioux Indians

Taken from Wahpeton Daily News

Wisconsin - The defeat of George Armstrong Custer's troops at the Little Big Horn has assumed nearly legendary status for white Americans, but the battle did not even rate as the biggest event of 1876 for the Sioux Indian victors, a professor says his studies show.

Norman Higginbotham, an assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, says he bases his opinion on his studies of winter counts—records kept by Sioux Indians to mark major events of past years.

Custer and his force of about 225 Army troops were wiped out by Indian forces led by Chief Crazy Horse of the Oglala Sioux June 25, 1876, along the Little Big Horn in southern Montana. The battle was later dubbed "Custer's Last Stand."

Higginbotham said that, rather than marking the event as the great victory of the year, the winter counts kept by various Sioux bands instead recorded certain repercussions of the battle.

For one thing, many of the southern bands of Sioux were already on reservations and did not participate in the battle, he said. These Indians had their weapons and horses confiscated in the aftermath of the fight.

"That year's winter count is usually recorded as the winter they took (Chief) Red Cloud's horses away," Higginbotham said. "As a repercussion

to the Custer event, the soldiers took away the horses of all Indians whether or not they were involved with the battle. And to take away an Indian's horse was an insult."

For northern bands of Sioux who may have participated in the battle, the winter counts would be likely to note the sudden flight of bands such as Sitting Bull's north into Canada, rather than the actual battle, he said.

For them, the battle simply "wasn't the big deal we made out of it," Higginbotham said.

He said the Indians' view of warfare was entirely different from that of the white Americans.

"The idea of the Indian was an individual war," he said. "Each Indian was out there to do something to, as might say, earn the medal of honor."

Of major importance was the idea of "counting coup," or touching the enemy, and the first four persons to accomplish the feat earned special recognition, he said.

The idea of elimination of the enemy didn't mean anything to them," Higginbotham said. "The idea of reaching individual glory, that's what was important."

Higginbotham, an assistant professor of physics and astronomy, said his interest in the winter counts was triggered about half a dozen years ago after he gave a planetarium show to Indian children while teaching at Eastern Washington University.

He said he began wondering what beliefs Indians had about the sky and starts 200 or 300 years ago. His search for information led him to the winter counts, and he has been using his free time to research them ever since.

Higginbotham said the counts originally involved a progression of pictures drawn on an animal skin, with each picture recording a major event that could be associated with various stories from that time.

By the mid- to late-1800s, a written version of the Sioux language had been developed, and winter counts could have a short phrase replacing the picture but serving the same purpose, he said. Later winter counts can be found on cloth rather than skins.

He said the years can be determined by locating certain major events that affected an entire region and were thus recorded on nearly all winter counts. One example, he said, is a great meteor shower in 1833, recorded as a winter of falling stars, that can be used as a reference point.

Higginbotham said at least 40 winter counts have been published. He has gathered, studied, and interpreted others and still has a number to be analyzed.

He said he has made three trips to reservations, including the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota, to collect information.

"I'm one generation too late now," he said. "None of the keepers of the winter counts are still alive. But it is better now than later while there are still a few of the old timers around and I can gather a little bit of information."

Just What Are Indians' Rights?

Taken from Williston Herald

In response to the letter (Williston Herald, April 16) concerning the fact Indians should have the same identical "civil rights" as everyone else. Civil meaning: of or pertaining to citizens vote; Indians weren't given the right to vote in all the states until the year 1948, yet we fought in wars on foreign lands defending a country we had fought bitterly for and lost by treaties.

Under the U.S. Constitution these treaties were as legally binding as the agreements the government made with other nations. Indians were allowed to keep portions of land called reservations, land unsuitable for anything. The Indian said, we keep all natural resources to our lands, meaning for instance all fishing and hunting rights. The government said yes and then created an agency called the Bureau of Indian Affairs headed by the Department of War, 25 years later putting it under the Department of Interior.

The government said, the BIA will take care of your trust relationships with us. The BIA had such strong control over the lives and properties of Indians, they had almost no say as to what happened to their properties, so inadvertently the Bureau leased most of our water and mineral rights to non-Indians for little or nothing and took larger payoffs on the side.

We have the right to our tribal lands; our culture and traditions lie there. It is such a small portion—let it be. If it is not up to the Anglo standard, so be it. If some of the wildness of the past is still there, praise be to our past fathers it stays. The Corps of Engineers gobbles up thousands of acres every year. I hear no great cry. The government has thousands of acres sitting idle. I hear nothing. Do they pay taxes? The only Indians I know to get a check for being Indian is a per-cap payment. Which is a payment for land bought, or lease payments—some as low as 50 cents a year, usually no more than \$300 a year.

For a race that was beaten, robbed and raped, you all know we are still here from the names of your lands, waters, cities and towns, etc. We prevail from almost 100 years of neglect on land inadequate for anything, unless some white man discovered gold, minerals, etc., on it. Then it was opened up under something called the Homestead Act and numerous other ways.

It is only in the 1960s the government woke up from its long sleep and said, hey, these Indians aren't going to disappear. We've given them small-pox, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, alcoholism, sterilized some of their women, sent their men off to war and they're still here. Ho hum. I suppose we better honor just a teensy bit of our trust relationship with them. And from there we grabbed the bull by the horns and we've come a long way baby. Of all the monies, grants or aid given out by the U.S. Government to this country or any other country, the smallest portion goes to the American Indian and that's a fact.

Pat Moran
Williston

13th Annual United Tribes International Pow-wow

September 10th, 11th, & 12th, 1982



International Championship Dancing & Singing Contest

CONTEST PRIZES

\$16,400.00

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

\$16,400.00

REGISTRATION Opens: Friday 1:00 PM Closes: Saturday 12:00 Noon • No Phone Calls • No Exceptions	Singing Contest 1st - \$1,000.00 2nd - \$ 800.00 3rd - \$ 500.00 4th - \$ 300.00 5th - \$ 200.00 <small>(Head Singer will register their respective singing group.)</small>	Boy's Traditional 11-15 1st - \$ 300.00 2nd - \$ 200.00 3rd - \$ 100.00 4th - \$ 75.00
	Men's Traditional 1st - \$1,000.00 2nd - \$ 800.00 3rd - \$ 500.00 4th - \$ 300.00	Boy's Fancy 11-15 1st - \$ 300.00 2nd - \$ 200.00 3rd - \$ 100.00 4th - \$ 75.00
GRAND ENTRY All contestants are required to participate in each grand entry. There will be grand entry performances scheduled for: Friday, September 10th 7:00 PM Saturday, September 11th 1:00 PM and 7:00 PM Sunday, September 12th 1:00 PM and 7:00 PM	Men's Fancy 1st - \$1,000.00 2nd - \$ 800.00 3rd - \$ 500.00 4th - \$ 300.00	Girl's Traditional 11-15 1st - \$ 300.00 2nd - \$ 200.00 3rd - \$ 100.00 4th - \$ 75.00
	Women's Traditional 1st - \$1,000.00 2nd - \$ 800.00 3rd - \$ 500.00 4th - \$ 300.00	Girl's Fancy 11-15 1st - \$ 300.00 2nd - \$ 200.00 3rd - \$ 100.00 4th - \$ 75.00
ADMISSION BUTTONS: \$4.00 /person 6 years and under—FREE. BUTTONS GOOD ALL THREE DAYS	Women's Fancy 1st - \$1,000.00 2nd - \$ 800.00 3rd - \$ 500.00 4th - \$ 300.00	Little Boys 1st - \$ 100.00 2nd - \$ 75.00 3rd - \$ 50.00 4th - \$ 25.00
	Women's Fancy 1st - \$1,000.00 2nd - \$ 800.00 3rd - \$ 500.00 4th - \$ 300.00	Little Girls 1st - \$ 100.00 2nd - \$ 75.00 3rd - \$ 50.00 4th - \$ 25.00

ACTIVITIES

TROPHY DANCE CONTEST
 Friday, September 10th
 "In honor and recognition of the past and future UTETC Queens and Princesses."
 WOMEN'S FANCY SHAWL WOMEN'S TRADITIONAL

1st - Trophy & Blanket 1st - Trophy & Blanket
 2nd - Trophy & Shawl 2nd - Trophy & Shawl
 3rd - Plaque & Shawl 3rd - Trophy & Shawl

Sponsored by: All Nations Indian Club - UTETC, and Descendants of Sitting Bull Association - Standing Rock, Germane Tremmel.

ROAD RACE
 4th Annual UTETC Road Race
 Saturday, September 11
 (2 Races)
 5,000 Meter Open at 9:00 AM
 10,000 Meter Open at 9:15 AM

MEN AND WOMEN DIVISIONS

5,000 METER	10,000 METER
Ages Under 12	Ages Under 17
13 - 17	18 - 25
18 - 25	26 - 35
26 - 35	36 - 49
36 - 49	50 and over
50 and over	

Races will begin and end at United Tribes
 Trophies and gift certificates awarded in various categories.

Entry fee: \$5.00 per contestant
 For more information:
 Arlys Jenner (701)255-3285 ext. 246 after August 20th
 JoAnn B. Long (701)255-3285 ext. 299
 3315 S. Airport Rd.
 Bismarck, North Dakota

FREE MEAL
 Sunday, September 12th
 4:00 PM
 To be held in the United Tribes Cafeteria

No Drugs or Alcohol Allowed
Not Responsible For Accidents

MEN'S SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT
 5th Annual Double Elimination Slow Pitch Softball Tournament (16 Teams)
 ENTRY FEE: \$200.00
 Send Certified Check or Money Order to United Tribes Recreation Department
 Deadline for Entries - September 3 "NO EXCEPTIONS"
 Reserved slots for first 16 teams that pay entry fee! "NO EXCEPTIONS"

PRIZES

1st - \$1,000.00	3rd - \$ 400.00
2nd - \$ 500.00	4th - \$ 300.00
5th - \$ 200.00	

All games will be played on Bismarck diamonds.
 For more information:
 Arlys Jenner (701)255-3285 ext. 246 after August 20th
 John Thunderhawk (701)255-3285 ext. 299
 3315 S. Airport Rd.
 Bismarck, North Dakota

CONCESSIONS

FOOD STANDS (Limit to 12)
 \$125.00/day

ARTS & CRAFTS (Limit to 15)
 \$ 75.00/day

Reservations and full payment for all stands must be taken care of in advance.
NO REFUNDS - NO EXCEPTIONS
 For more information:
 Neal Tepper (701)255-3285 ext. 274
 3315 S. Airport Rd.
 Bismarck, North Dakota

FOOTBALL GAME

Haskell Indian Jr. College
 Lawrence, Kansas
 vs.
 Bismarck Junior College
 Bismarck, ND

Saturday, September 11, 1982
 1:30 PM

Game to be played at BJC Community Bowl

Admission:
 \$2.50 adults
 \$1.00 students

For more information:
 Leo Rinzey or Ed Kringstad
 BJC Athletic Department
 (701)224-5436
 or
 Jerry Tackwin
 Haskell Indian Jr. College
 (913)841-2000

Everyone Welcome

Sponsored by:
 UNITED TRIBES EDUCATIONAL TECHNICAL CENTER
 2 Miles South of Bismarck, North Dakota, on Airport Road
 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: (701)255-3285

Artwork by: Buck Thunderhawk
 Layout by: Sandy Erickson
 Typsetting by: Arlys Jenner

SUN FESTIVAL (Continued from Front Page)

The afternoon guest speaker was Rueben Snake, Winnebago from Winnebago, Nebraska, who spoke about respect and young peoples responsibility for self and culture.



Rueben Snake, guest speaker, gives speech during afternoon session.

The IN-MED Puppets with Manny King, Northern Cheyenne and Liz Demery, Arikara, acted out careers in the fields of medicine. A concert session with contemporary Indian musicians featured Buddy Red Bow and Marty Marht, two Oglala Sioux from Pine Ridge, SD, who sang their own beautifully written compositions.



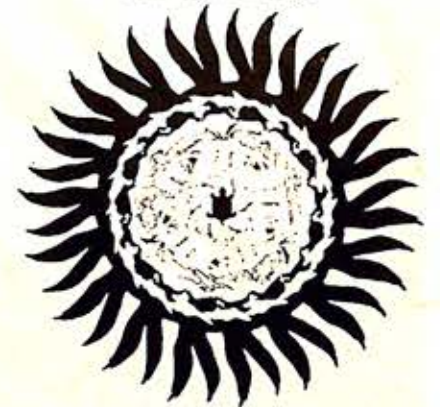
Ralph Little Owl and grandchildren, performing the traditional dance for viewers.



Buddy Red Bow singing contemporary music during the concert session.

The Raven Circle Gifted/Talented students provided the introduction of the guest speakers, the taking of pictures, tape recording of the sessions and video taping the entire days' events. The day brought together many spiritually and powerfully positive individuals who enlightened the day in words and song and showed the vast array of Indian talent in all career fields. It has proved to be an experience for all the children and hopefully will be the first of an annual event for the Raven Circle Project.

Sun Festival Logo



UTETC NEWS

APRIL INCENTIVE AWARDS

STUDENT OF THE MONTH

(2-way tie)
Steve Jewett
and
Robert Snider

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

Karen Janis, Everett Condon,
and Francilla Good Luck

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Natalie Little Owl

VOCATIONS

Automotive Everett Condon
Building Trades Steve Jewett
Business Clerical Debra Yellow John
Electrical Marlin Decoteau
Food Service Adeline Williams and
Darlene Yellow Earrings
Licensed Practical Nurse Natalie Little Owl
Nurse Assistant Virginia Williamson
Nutrition Technician Byron Buffalo
Plumbing Pat Wounded Knee and
Elmer White
Police Science Theophile Eagle and
Myron Oka
Sheet Metal Robert Snider
Welding Saunders Bear Tail

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$10.00

Aurelia Parsons	Kathy Bailey
Betsy Small Jumper	Theophile Eagle
Myron Oka	Nora White
William Williams (for March)	Don Fox
Steve Jewett	Lester Siers
Robert Snider	

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$5.00

Virginia Williamson	Ronita Conklin
Darlen Yellow Earrings	Ruth Cuch
Ronita Conklin	Delphine Davis
Roberta Davis	Ina Good Shield
Sharon Eagle	Judy Twiss
Myron Slides Off	

GED GRADUATES

Alwin Ducheneaux	Cheryle DeCoteau
Francilla Good Luck	Byron Buffalo
Pete Yellow John	Lester Siers

INDIAN AFFAIRS UPDATE (Continued from Page 7)

hopes this will occur in June and will be releasing information as soon as her plans are finalized.

The Court Services Administration Committee of ND on the ND Supreme Court are discussing a proposal for the cooperative establishment of a bail fund by the combined Indian tribes of ND to assist Indian misdemeanor defendants in state courts who are unable to post bond ordered by state judges. They will meet with the Commission in August.

As stated in the last newsletter, the National Congress of American Indians will have their annual convention here in Bismarck on September 26 - October 1, 1982. The NCAI is the largest organization of Indian tribes in the nation, as well as being the oldest. The NDIAC staff is in charge of the Youth Leadership Banquet to be held at noon on the 30th of September. Plans are underway for this event which will focus on Indian youth of America. The planning committee has chosen the theme, "The Earth: Giver of Life" and continues to meet periodically to plan other events throughout the week. Governor Olson has agreed (pending no urgent conflicts) to address the group on the first day. Bismarck has not hosted the convention since 1963.

Testimony was provided in Washington, May 3, by staff and leadership of the reservation's community colleges on the Reauthorization of the Tribal Controlled Community Colleges Act. Representative Byron Dorgan will be co-sponsoring this legislation. The Act is the basis of funding for these community colleges and, although funding is approved through 1982, Reauthorization is needed.

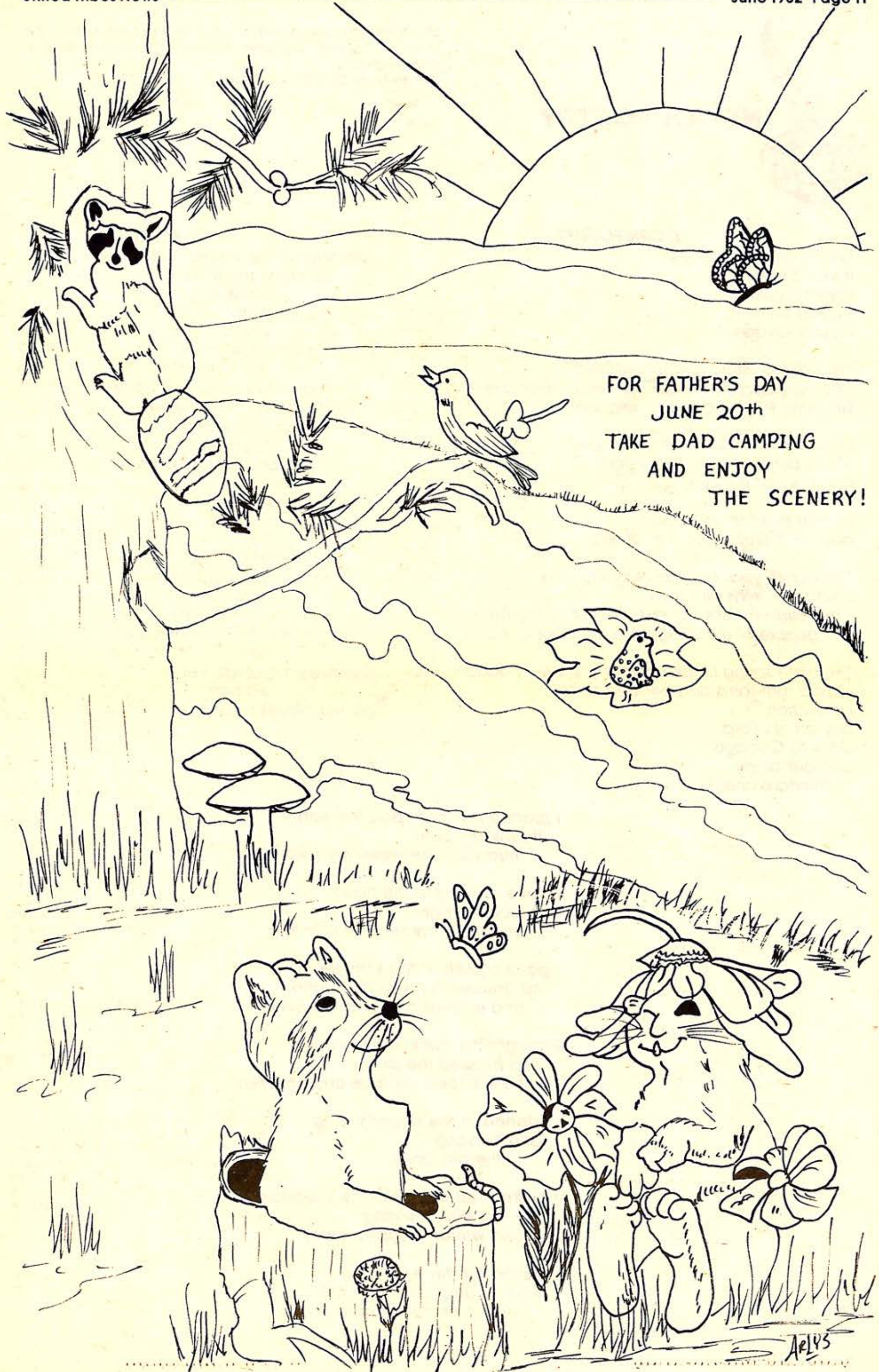
On Thursday, June 10, the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission will conduct a one-day conference in which we will bring together concerned Indian people to discuss legislation to provide tuition waivers for Indian college students and also legislation to protect Indian burial grounds. Please contact us for further information, especially if you have a concern for other types of legislation that needs to be introduced or amended. The conference will begin at 9:00 a.m. in the Legislative Meeting Room on the ground floor of the new Judicial Wing.

Budget preparations have begun for the Commission. A budget committee will meet in this office on May 14 to approve on behalf of the full Commission a budget for the 1983-85 biennium. The Indian Development Fund Committee and the Indian Scholarship Board will meet the day previous to prepare recommendations for the budget committee on their anticipated needs. In addition, the Alcohol Committee will meet sometime in June to approve budgets for the final year of the biennium for each reservation's Native American Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Programs.

ATTENTION! Scholarship applicants and those who are again planning to apply for the 1982-83 academic year. The deadline for the scholarship program is June 15. Those with an application already sent in will receive a letter within the next two weeks notifying you what your application needs to be complete. If you have any questions, please contact our office.

As a final note - comments on Marilyn Daub Shine's article. If Marilyn Daub Shine has "supporters" out there, we don't need you! Recently, the Bismarck Tribune printed a letter she wrote to the Editor commenting on a positive editorial in the Bismarck Tribune printed about the United Tribes Educational Technical Center. Her letter was not positive, to say the least. Public response, including many letters from Indian citizens, was remendous and the Bismarck Tribune printed many of these letters. However, it did not end their! MDS received almost a full page interview by Mark Kinders, a Bismarck Tribune reporter - and her horrifying, racist remarks were printed in detail! Needless to say - the Indian community of Bismarck and surrounding communities were astounded! It is the opinion of the NDIAC staff that such reporting does not help Indian/non-Indian relationships; and, in fact, only serves to plant more stereo-type images in the minds of people who may not have such attitudes and views. We praised the Tribune last fall when they did a wonderful 64-page special report on Indian people today in North Dakota. We believe they just undid a lot of good they had created by that report. We hope such reporting is not made a habit because we have always known that positive reporting has built a better public image for we Indian people! And we need this!

HAVE A WONDERFUL SUMMER!



FOR FATHER'S DAY
JUNE 20th
TAKE DAD CAMPING
AND ENJOY
THE SCENERY!

ARLYS



INDIAN POETRY

The following poetry was written by Maurice Kenny. His poetry has been published in numerous magazines and anthologies.

(Taken from Blue Cloud Quarterly, Vol. 28, No. 1)

CORN-PLANTER

*I plant corn four years;
raven steals it;
raven drowns it;
August burns it;
locusts ravage it.*

*I stand in a circle and throw seed.
Old men laugh because they know the wind
will carry the seed to my neighbor.*

*I stand in a circle on planted seed.
Moles burrow through the earth
and harvest my crop.*

*I throw seed to the wind
and wind drops it on the desert.*

*The eighth year I spend planting corn;
I tend my fields all season.
After September's harvest I take it to the market.
The people of my village are too poor to buy it.*

*The ninth spring I make chicken-feather headdresses,
plastic tom-toms and beaded belts.
I grow rich,
buy an old Ford,
drive to Chicago,
and get drunk
on Welfare checks.*

POKEWEED

*Feasting on the purple fruit
sparrow and robin
drunkards
stagger into song
wheel
carrying with them my
childhood
fears of brush and shadow;
the death of Uncle Bert
who first carried me
to pokeweed
on his goat's bare back.*

*Now I leave the berries
like robin and sparrow
trip
to thistles looking
for blossom and pollen
and wait
summer at the fence
for his voice and the goat's
bell.*

*Sparrows are drunk, yet
women
gather leaves to boil.*

STEPS

*i placed my foot upon the earth
it took my print
mud stuck between my toes*

*i gave my eye to the hawk
it took my sight
and filled my sockets with sun*

*i gave a push to the slow turtle
he paused in his walk-around
and offered a ride to the river*

*i caught the buck in the woods
and blessed the arrow
he will feed my wife and children*

*i listened to the singer's song
and he sang
of the old times*

*i picked red berries in the meadow
the first fruit of spring
and winter dropped away*

*i waited for the west wind
and it came down the hill
and covered my bones*

Our Lore 

WHITE BUFFALO CALF WOMAN

Early one morning two men went out to hunt. They had gone quite a distance from the village when they saw a white cloud coming toward them from afar. It was a clear, sunny day so they wondered about this strange cloud. As it came closer they saw a young Indian woman dressed in beautiful white buckskin and carrying a bundle. She stepped from the cloud in front of them and they saw she was the most beautiful woman they had yet to see.

This woman gave such a feeling of beauty that one man felt she was sacred, while the other man thought bad things and wished to take advantage of her. Putting down her bundle, the woman asked the one with the bad intentions to come to her. As he neared the beautiful woman, the cloud surrounded them both and when it lifted, the woman stood alone. At her feet lay the bones of the man.

The woman said to the other man, "go tell your people what you have seen and say I bring a message of new life and peace for them. Return to your chief and tell him to prepare a large tipi around which all our people can gather. Make all things ready for my visit."

The good man returned to the chief and told him all that had happened. The chief instructed the people to erect a large tipi and to wear their best buckskins. Everyone wondered about this sacred woman.

In four days the woman came to the village. She entered the tipi where the leader sat waiting and walked around sunwise taking from the bundle a sacred pipe. "With this pipe you will be bound to all your relatives. All these people and all things in the universe are joined to you who smoke the pipe."

The woman stayed with the people four days and four nights. During this time she showed them how to prepare the pipe. She told them to go where she had met the two young men and to look closely on the ground where she had stood

and there they would see an old buffalo path that had been worn down to the rock. "Dig there and you will find a layer of red rock. Throw this away and the second layer you will be able to get in large slabs." Having a piece of this rock with her, she proceeded to show them how to carve it.

Then showing them a plant, she told them how to dry and cure it for tobacco. She did the same with the kinnikinnik (red willow bark). "Cut small wands of the red willow and take off the outer bark and use the inner bark. You must dry and mix it with the tobacco, then fill the pipe like this."

She then showed them the ritual of offering the pipe to the Great Spirit and to Mother Earth, pointing the stem of the pipe to the sky and then to the earth. This was followed by offering the pipe to the east, the place the sun makes bright first; then to the south, land of the Spotted Eagle where dwell the departed of this life; then to the west, where the sun leaves for the new day; and last to the north, land of the White Swan who purifies.

Then she told the men how to smoke it: To draw on it leisurely and pass it to the next on the right and so around the circle.

Thus, the peace pipe came to our people.

The woman then started to leave the lodge, but turning to the people she said, "Always remember how sacred the pipe is, and treat it as such. I am leaving now, but I shall look back upon the people." The sacred woman left but after a short distance she looked back toward the people and sat down. When she arose the people were astonished to see that she had become a red buffalo calf. Then the calf walked further, lay down, rolled and got up as a black buffalo. Again the buffalo walked further and rolled on the ground, becoming a white buffalo. This buffalo walked on further, stopped, and after bowing to each of the four quarters of the universe disappeared over the hill.



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 _____



BEEF BALLS IN SAFFRON BROTH

(Makes 6-8 Servings)

Beef Balls:

- 1 1/2 pounds ground chuck
- 1/2 cup corn meal
- 1 onion, peeled and minced
- 2 cloves garlic, peeled and crushed
- 1 egg
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon fresh ground pepper
- 1 teaspoon crushed coriander seed

Saffron Broth:

- 4 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 6 cups water
- 10 dried mint leaves
- 1/2 teaspoon saffron mixed with
- 1 tablespoon warm water
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 6 peppercorns

1. Mix together all beef-ball ingredients and shape into small balls about the size of walnuts. These can be made ahead and refrigerated until time to use.

UNITED TRIBES NEWS



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ANNOUNCEMENTS



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA ELDERHOSTEL PROGRAMS

People 60 years or older can spend a week at college this summer at three North Dakota institutions of higher learning.

Elderhostel programs will be offered July 18-24 at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks and Dickinson State College and July 25-31 at Minot State College. Elderhostel is a nationwide network of colleges and universities offering residential continuing education for anyone over the age of 60 who wants to explore new ideas and meet new people.

Students in the program can enroll in one to three courses, each of which meets for one and a half to two hours a day. Although no college credit is earned, participants enjoy an opportunity to share ideas and broaden their interests.

Classes offered at UND focus on Indian culture, rituals and ceremonies, and arts and artifacts. Elderhostel participants at Dickinson will discuss natural history and ancient man in the Badlands, writing personal history, and living in the computer age, while those at Minot will take classes on "Operation Rip-Off," Indian ethnobotany, pottery, and stone cutting and jewelry making.

A limited number of scholarships are available for Native American senior citizens wishing to take part in the programs offered at UND. Applications for the scholarships, which cover all fees plus room and board costs for the week of classes, must be submitted by June 1.

Interested persons should contact the national Elderhostel office by writing:

Elderhostel
100 Boylston St./Suite 200
Boston, Mass. 02116

THE FOURTH NATIONAL INDIAN CHILD CONFERENCE

Innovations in computer education and new techniques for dealing with child abuse will be among featured workshops at this year's National Indian Child Conference. The annual conference is scheduled for September 12-16, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Phoenix, Arizona.

The conference will also be featuring exhibits, panels, entertainment, model programs, and pow-wow. It is for rural and urban community people, as well as those working with Indian children in health, education, and youth issues.

For more information and registration, contact:

Dallas Johnson, Conference Director
National Indian Child Conference
5101 Copper NE, Suite 1
Albuquerque, NM 87108
(505)265-8705

SPONSORED BY SAVE THE CHILDREN

WHITE BUFFALO COUNCIL 1982 JULY POWWOW

The White Buffalo Council welcomes you to the 18th Annual July Powwow and our third year at Chief Tall Bull Memorial Grounds. White Buffalo Council also celebrates its 27th year of service to the Denver Indian community.

Help celebrate Mother Earth and Father Sun at the SUMMER POWWOW, July 9-11, 1982, at Denver, Colorado.

For further information write PO Box 4131, Sante Fe Station, Denver, CO 80204.

HELEN GOUGH SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

The Fort Berthold Community College announced that it has available application packets for the Helen Gough Scholarship Foundation.

The Helen Gough Scholarship Foundation was set up by the late Helen Gough, a member of the Three Tribes.

Applicants for the scholarships must be an enrolled member of the Three Affiliated Tribes, must be a high school or GED graduate, must have at least three letters of recommendation and must be over 18 years of age.

The scholarships are in the form of grants and do not have to be repaid.

Applicants must fill out an application and return it to the selection committee no later than June 1, 1982, to be considered for a scholarship.

Scholarship grants are usually apportioned at the June-July Annual Meeting of the selection committee.

A completed application package must contain a completed application form, a student expense budget, high school or GED transcript, and three letters of recommendation: one from the applicants high school superintendent or principal, one from a clergyman who knows the applicant, and one from a business person or acquaintance who is not a relative.

Applications may be picked up at the Fort Berthold Community College Financial Aide office, located in the student services trailer at the college.

Students are invited to stop by and ask about the wide variety of scholarship information available.

VALLEY CITY STATE COLLEGE

Dr. Claude Burrows will instruct the workshop History 495 "Indians of the Northern Plains" this summer at Valley City State College.

The course will provide knowledge of the history and culture of the Indians of the Northern Plains, their current problems, and some of their concerns for the future.

This workshop is designed to meet the requirement for all teachers who received their degree after September 1980, to be certified or to be renewed for certification after April 1, 1982, must have completed a course in Indian studies or multicultural education. This is a state requirement.

The class meets from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 4 p.m. beginning Monday, June 7 and runs through Friday, June 11. Registration will be held at 9 a.m. on June 7 in Room 111 of Vangstad Auditorium.

Graduate credit is available through North Dakota State University.

NATIONAL INDIAN MEDIA CONFERENCE

The Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium American Indian Film Institute has advised us that their 6th Annual Indian Media Conference (NIMC-VI), will take place June 6-9, 1982, at the Old Town Sheraton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The conference will sponsor workshops in radio, TV, print and film; Organizing Indian Media Association; Indian leaders discussing media issues; meeting professional reps of non-Indian media.

If you are interested in attending, contact Peggy Berryhill, KPFA-FM, (415)848-6767 and for registration information: Michael Smith, AIFI, (415)552-1070.



STEWART POW-WOW AND REUNION JUNE 18 - 20, 1982

A Stewart Indian Pow-Wow and Reunion will be held June 18, 19, and 20, on the recently closed campus of Stewart Indian Boarding School. The Stewart Booster Club, Inc. is sponsoring the event which is open to the general public.

Pow-wow camping will be allowed for the participants, and the camping area at Stewart which is three miles south of downtown Carson City will open at 1 p.m. on Friday, June 18.

Registration for the reunion begins on Friday, June 18, at 7 p.m. in the Stewart Indian Museum at the Stewart Community Baptist Church. A reception at the church for former students, employees, and their families will also be held at 7 p.m. with a showing of Stewart Indian School films and slide shows following at 8:30 p.m.

An Indian arts and crafts fair will begin Saturday's events at 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. Registration for the reunion will begin again at 9 a.m. From 9 a.m. until noon, there will be games such as volley ball, softball, and horseshoes.

The Pow-Wow is being held in conjunction with the Nevada Indian Commission's Governor's Indian Forum which will start at 9:30 a.m. in the Nevada Legislative Building in Carson City in the morning. The after noon session of the forum will be held at Stewart beginning at 1:30 p.m.

From 12:30 p.m. until 1:30 p.m. a barbecue dinner will be served.

At 3 p.m. until 6 p.m. there will be a pow-wow. Dancers and dance groups from any tribe are hereby invited to attend and to participate in the pow-wow.

For further information on the pow-wow, reunion, or Stewart Indian Museum contact Sandy Sargent at (702)882-3411 or write to the Stewart Booster Club, Inc., 5340 Synder Avenue, Carson City, Nevada 89701.

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**NATIONAL CONGRESS OF
AMERICAN INDIANS CONVENTION**
Bismarck, ND September 26 - October 1



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Wisconsin Power & Light Company

ETHNIC MINORITY ENERGY CONFERENCE

On June 15, 1982, the Wisconsin Power and Light Company will be sponsoring a most unique one day Ethnic Minority Energy Conference at the Holiday Inn No. 2, located on the southeast side of Madison, Wisconsin. The conference will feature nationally, statewide, and local speakers that will address key energy issues that impact the ethnic minority community of Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Power and Light Company strongly encourages you to attend what will be a most interesting and informative event.

The general aim of the conference is to discuss and exchange information on important energy issues that impact on ethnic minority communities. The conference will assist WPL in formulating strategies to combat the emerging concern over the rising cost of energy. It will also allow participants to begin establishing on-going relationships with utility companies in energy related matters.

For further information, contact Dr. Anthony Brown, conference coordinator, at (608)252-3255.



ANNOUNCEMENTS



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 UTEC are the hosts for the annual convention. The "UTEIC Steering Committee" has selected the theme "The Earth: Giver of Life." Some 1,500 - 2,000 persons are expected in Bismarck, North Dakota.

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

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
Nespalem Drum and Feather Club
Box 168
Nespalem, WA 99155



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

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



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

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 night's 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.



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.



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.

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



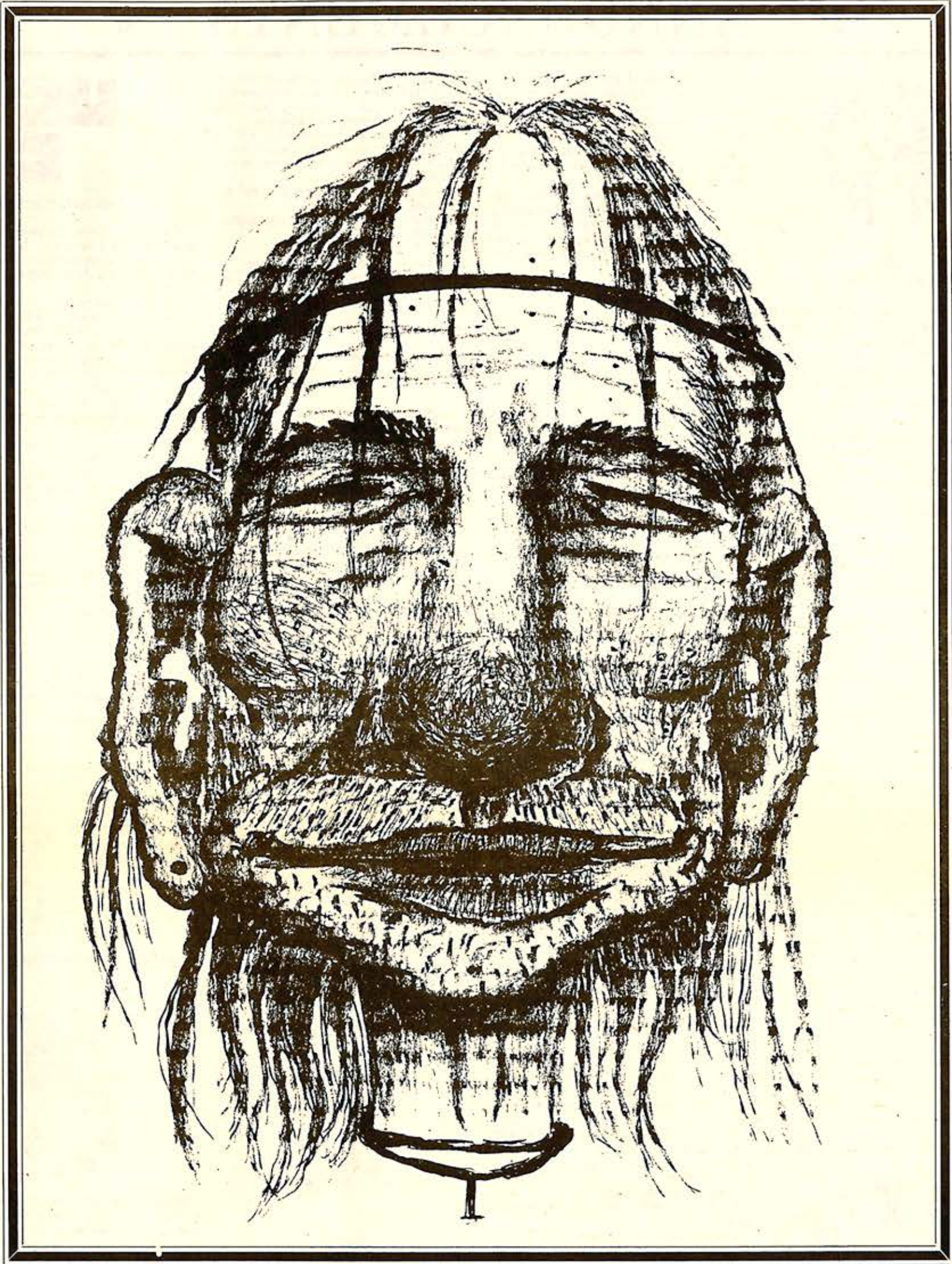
The Sinte Gleska College will be conducting the fourth annual South Dakota Native American Youth Council (NAYC) Leadership Conference to be held June 6-11, 1982, at Black Hills State College in Spearfish, South Dakota.

This year's conference features a variety of activities which focus on issues facing contemporary tribal government and the general Indian population. Workshop and general assembly sessions will address such topics as Teton Sioux history; tribal health, education, and natural resources; treaty rights; federal trust responsibility; economic development; and an assessment of contemporary tribal government.

The Sinte Gleska College is a tribally-controlled community college located on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation. Chartered in 1970, the post-secondary institution offers two and four year degree programs in addition to providing community education projects such as the state Indian youth conference.

For general conference information and registration materials contact:
Phil Baird, Prog. Coord.
Sinte Gleska College
Rosebud, SD

Inter-tribal youth participation is encouraged and welcomed.



*The trouble with some people
is that they won't
admit their faults....*

....I'd admit mine....

If I had any!!!

Ted Red Shirt