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Photo by Linda Ashes



Photo by Linda Ashes

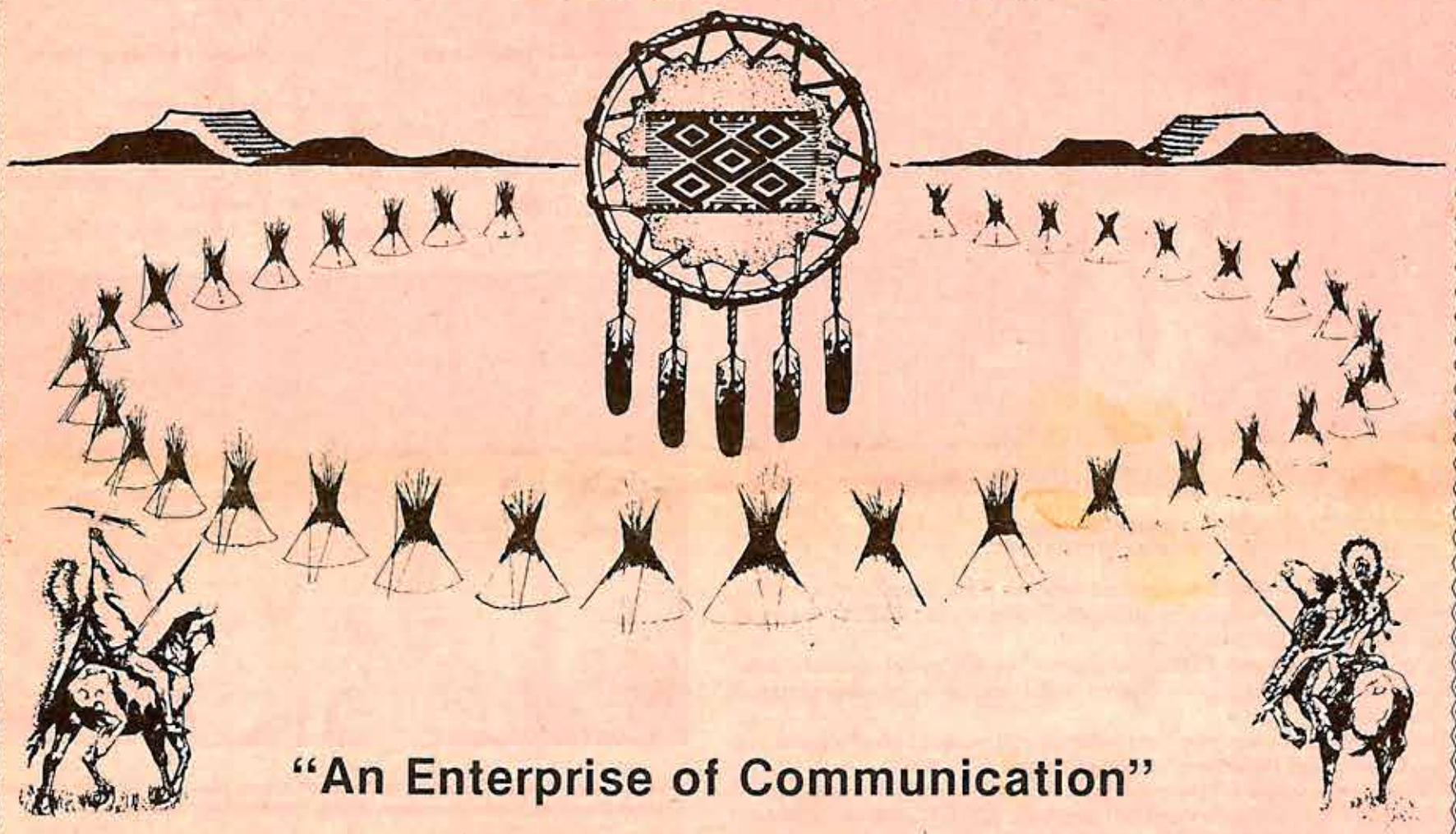


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UNITED TRIBES NEWS

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Grafton, ND 58237



“An Enterprise of Communication”

Vol. 7 No. 8

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September/October 1982

13th Annual United Tribes International Pow-Wow



Photo by Linda Ashes



Photo by Linda Ashes



Photo by Linda Ashes

Beauty and Excitement Once Again Witnessed...

the 13th Annual United Tribes International Pow-Wow

On September 10 - 12, 1982, some 10,000 visiting spectators and participants once again witnessed the beauty and excitement of United Tribes Educational Technical Center's (UTETC) annual event, the 13th Annual United Tribes International Pow-Wow.

The weekend event, labeled as "one of the largest in the nation," featured numerous activities for persons of all ages.

This year's competition included some 750 dancers and 25 drums which participated throughout the weekend. The 4th Annual UTETC Road Race, 5th Annual Double Elimination Slowpitch Softball Tournament, along with two special featured events, the Haskell vs. Bismarck Junior College Football Game and a Trophy Dance.

Friday evening spectators observed as 144 contestants in the Women's Traditional and Fancy Shawl categories danced off for the Trophy Dance, a special event and the first of its kind ever held at United Tribes.

The Trophy Dance was a traditional ceremony sponsored and paid for by Germaine Tremmel, a UTETC Police Science student.

For Germaine, a Standing Rock Sioux and descendant of Sitting Bull, it was a cultural custom to honor her daughter Crystal Tremmel, Junior Miss UTETC 1982, for the title she held.



Crystal Tremmel
Jr. Miss UTETC 1982

Crystal, eleven years old, an enrolled member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and a fifth descendant of Sitting Bull, attends the UTETC Theodore Jamerson Elementary School.

As princess of United Tribes, during her reign, Crystal attended powwows in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana in representation of United Tribes.

The Trophy Dance was also held in honor and recognition of all past and future Queens and Princesses of United Tribes.

Announcers selected for the event were Reginald Bird Horse, president of the Black Hill Treaty Council and Bill Greybull, a UTETC counselor and co-advisor of the UTETC All Nations Indian Club.

During the celebration, Mandaree Singers and the Badland Singers were selected as best choice drums to sing traditional songs and numerous trick songs for the contestants in the event. Rock Creek Singers were chosen to sing the honor and victory songs for the past crowned queens and princesses and to the winners of the Trophy Dance.

Several donations were given by parents of former queens, contestants, and spectators, to show their appreciation to UTETC for the recognition of these honored people.

Sharon Grey Fox, the first Miss United Tribes was in attendance at the Trophy Dance. Her father, Lee Fox, Sr., was among those who started the United Tribes celebration thirteen years ago. Her parents were also the first students to ever attend and graduate from UTETC.

A plaque, given by the All Nations Indian Club, was awarded to UTETC for display, listing all past Miss UTETC representatives. It is scheduled to be displayed in the new UTETC Skill Center.

In attendance at this event was former Junior Miss United Tribes (1981) Delberta Larrabee.

(Pictured at Right)



Delberta Larrabee
Jr. Miss UTETC 1981

Crystal's reign as Junior Miss United Tribes 1982 ends next month, she will crown the new Junior Miss United Tribes 1983.

Co-sponsors of the Trophy Dance are the descendants of Sitting Bull Association and the UTETC All Nations Indian Club.

PAST UTETC QUEENS AND PRINCESSES

Past UTETC Queens and Princesses honored for this event are as follows:

- 1970 - Sharon Fox, Fort Berthold, Twin Buttes, ND
- 1971 - Margaret Demarias, Montana
- 1972 - Shirley Barrows, Turtle Mountain, Belcourt, ND
- 1973 - Wanda Black Cloud, Standing Rock, Cannon Ball, ND
- 1974 - Ruth Morgan, Sac/Fox Agency, Tama, Iowa
- 1975 - Delores Good Eagle, Cheyenne River, Cherry Creek, SD
- 1976 - Cheryl Spider, Cheyenne River, Kyle, SD
- 1977 - Carlene White Bull, Fort Peck Agency, Popular, MT
- 1978 - Vita Renville, Turtle Mountain, Belcourt, ND
- 1979 - Wanda Moran, Cheyenne River, Eagle Butte, SD
- 1980 - Janice Rabbithead, Fort Berthold, Parshall, ND
- 1981 - Sandra Fox, Fort Berthold, White Shield, ND; and Junior Miss - Delberta Larrabee, Cheyenne River, Dupree, SD
- 1982 - Mary Not Afraid, Crow Agency, Crow, MT; Little Miss UTETC - Cheryl Not Afraid, Crow Agency, Crow, MT

Winners of the Trophy Dance were as follows:

Women's Traditional	Women's Fancy Shawl
1st - Madelynn Goodwill Ft. Yates, ND	1st - Linda Gourneau Grand Forks, ND
2nd - Cheryl St. John Minneapolis, MN	2nd - Kathy Fire Thunder Manderson, SD
3rd - Charity Thunder Fairchild, WI	3rd - Tina Bull Little Pine, SASK., Canada



(Pictured Left to Right): Madelynn Goodwill, Cheryl St. John, Charity Thunder, Crystal Tremmel, Linda Gourneau, Kathy Fire Thunder, and Tina Bull.

Registration was open Friday through Saturday (noon), a total of 660 dancers and 25 drums registered for the competition of the International Championship Dancing and Singing Contest.

Registered dancers represented fifty-one (51) different tribes from seventeen different states and three Canadian provinces, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan:

- Apache, Arapahoe, Arikara, Assiniboine Sioux, Blackfeet, Blackfoot, Cheyenne River Sioux, Chippewa, Comanche, Coshatta, Colville Sioux, Cree, Crow, Dakota, Gross Ventre, Hidatsa, Hopi, Hunkpapa Sioux, Kahkewistahaw, Kickapoo, Kiowe, Klamath, Lakota, Lower Brule Sioux, Mandan, Menominee, Mesquakie, Navajo, Nez Perce, Northern Cheyenne, Odawa Ojibwa, Oglala Sioux, Ohawa Chippewa, Ojibway, Oneida, Ottawa, Pasqua, Pawnee, Pembina, Piwadime, Pueblo, Sac/Fox, Sho-Ban, Shoshone, Standing Rock Sioux, Ute, Warm Springs, White Bear, Winnebago, Winnebagoish, Yakima, and Yankton Sioux.

The UTETC Pow-Wow was especially honored with the arrival of twenty-five visiting princesses and queens from across the United States and Canada. They were: Mary Kim Titla, Miss National Congress of American Indians, Arizona;



Mary Kim Titla,
Miss NCAI 1982-83

Visiting Queens and Princesses (Continued)

Andrea Michelle, First Princess of University of Washington, Washington; Leatrice Howe, Junior Miss Crow Creek Princess, South Dakota; Paula Michelle, Miss Blackfeet, Montana; Jackie Mountain, 1982 Cross Cultural Group Princess, North Dakota; Codi High Elk, Junior Miss Minnecoujou, South Dakota; Kim Black Kettle, Miss Blackfoot, Montana; Wendi Wald, Little Miss Wakpala, South Dakota; LeLilah Longhair, Fourth of July Ft. Duchesne Queen, Utah; Crystal Tremmel, Junior Miss United Tribes 1982, North Dakota; Lonee Roy, Junior Miss Tate Topa, South Dakota; Vanessa Price, White Shield Princess, North Dakota; Ethel Hall, Miss Dakota Ojibway Dakota Council Princess, Manitoba, Canada; Jeanette Smith, Little Shell Pow-wow Princess Attendant, North Dakota;

Leah Eaton, Miss Jr. Indian Sacred Heart; Blanche Lambert, Ft. Totten Princess, North Dakota; Brenda Cree, Miss Turtle Mountain, North Dakota; Angela Young Bear, Miss Mennecoujou Cultural Society, South Dakota; Lacosta Red Water, Wakpala First Runner-Up, South Dakota; Roxanne Decorah, Indian Awareness Week Princess, Wisconsin; Debbie Afraid of Hawk, Cheyenne River Fair Queen Princess, South Dakota; Melody Chichoose, Pasqua Princess, SASK., Canada; Kelsey Brown Otter, Bullhead V.J. Princess, South Dakota; Cindy Haywahe, World Assembly of First Nations, SASK., Canada; Darlene Two Charge, Miss Rosebud, South Dakota; Roberta Yuzicappi, Standing Buffalo Dakota Princess, Canada; Corrine Cordova, Standing Rock Princess, North Dakota; and Lisa Scott, Miss Satus Pow-Wow Princess, Washington.



Visiting princesses and queens from all across the United States, danced as drummers and singers performed their traditional songs.

Men's Fancy

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Alvin Windy Boy, Rocky Boy, Montana
- 2nd: Saunders Bearstail, Jr., Mandaree, North Dakota
- 3rd: Louis Boyd, Leach Lake, Minnesota
- 4th: Henry Green Crow, Jr., St. Paul, Minnesota

From early morning hours to brisk chilly nights, dancers and singers competed for the \$16,200.00 to be awarded among the best selected for the year.

With the competition coming to a halt on Sunday evening, competitors awaited anxiously as they were announced one-by-one.

As the winners were called to the announcers stand, each was complimented with a friendly handshake from the Pow-Wow Committee and handed an envelope containing their hard-earned prize.

Winners of the dancing and singing categories are as follows:



Photo by Linda Ashes

Tommy Roubideaux, Traditional Dancer

Men's Traditional

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Cliff Tawiyaka, Alberta Canada
- 2nd: Terry Fiddler, Eagle Butte, South Dakota
- 3rd: Frank McKay, Ft. Yates, North Dakota
- 4th: Charlie Favel, Rocky Boy, Montana

Women's Traditional

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Madelynn Goodwill, Ft. Yates, North Dakota
- 2nd: Sophie Menard, Rosebud, South Dakota
- 3rd: Diana Redman, Saskatchewan, Canada
- 4th: Denise Rush, New Town, North Dakota

Women's Fancy

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Tammy Anderson, St. Michaels, North Dakota
- 2nd: Irene Goodwill, Saskatchewan, Canada
- 3rd: Kathy Fire Thunder, Manderson, South Dakota
- 4th: Tina Bull, Saskatchewan, Canada



Boy's Traditional

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Patrick McNabb, Gordons Reserve, Canada
- 2nd: Fred Fox, White Shield, North Dakota
- 3rd: B.J. Brady, Little Shell, North Dakota
- 4th: Timothy Rosebluff, Saskatchewan, Canada

Boy's Fancy

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Damon Brady, New Town, North Dakota
- 2nd: Brian McNabb, Saskatchewan, Canada
- 3rd: William Mitchell, Browning, Montana
- 4th: Richard Marrowbone, Dupree, South Dakota

Girl's Traditional

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Rhea Tom, Thunder Butte, South Dakota
- 2nd: Doris Rosebluff, Muscowpetung, Canada
- 3rd: Joy Anderson, St. Michaels, North Dakota
- 4th: Angela Young Bear, Eagle Butte, South Dakota

Girl's Fancy

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Codi High Elk, Thunder Butte, South Dakota
- 2nd: Danell Macy, Warm Springs, Oregon
- 3rd: Stacy Fox, White Shield, North Dakota
- 4th: Lisa Ewalk, Saskatchewan, Canada

Little Boys

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Poncho Brady, New Town, North Dakota
- 2nd: Willis Brady, Shellcreek, North Dakota
- 3rd: (NOT PICTURED) Ian Greybull, Ft. Yates, North Dakota
- 4th: Teddy Marrowbone, Dupree, South Dakota



Little Girls

(Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: (NOT PICTURED) Lonee Roy, Kyle, South Dakota
- 2nd: Angie Hindsley, Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
- 3rd: Melvin Merrick, St. Michaels, North Dakota
- 4th: Suzette Bull, Saskatchewan, Canada



Singing Contest

Accepting Prize Money for Winners - (Pictured Left to Right)



Photo by Linda Ashes

- 1st: Chuck Spotted Bird, Brockton, MN : Badland Singers
- 2nd: Bill Baker, Mandaree, ND : Mandaree Singers
- 3rd: Wade Baker, Mandaree, ND : Eagle Whistles
- 4th: Wayne Pushetonequa, Tama, IA : Red Earth Singers
- 5th: Ken Guiboche, Long Plains, Manitoba, Can. : North Eagle

United Tribes pow-wows have relied on Mr. Elmer White and Henry Green Crow over the years. For Elmer White, however, the UTETC celebration was his last time.

Elmer White, an enrolled member of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Ft. Totten, North Dakota, resigned this year as pow-wow announcer. His last appearance was the 13th Annual International Pow-Wow.



Photo by Linda Ashes

(Left to Right): Elmer White and Henry Green Crow

Many people who know Elmer, will indeed miss the humorous and warm glow that he brought to the UTETC pow-wows. Sunday evening, Elmer's decision was announced to the audience.



Photo by Linda Ashes

Groups of people, one by one joined in the honor dance as a farewell to Elmer White.

With drums drumming and singers singing, everyone was invited to join in as an honor dance and song were performed.

As groups of people, one-by-one, joined in the dance, heads were bowed with sadness and honor for this person - loved by many.

Elmer was leaving his announcing position to take care of his widowed mother.

The United Tribes staff and students would like to THANK Elmer for his years of dedicated service to UTETC, and wish him the best in his endeavors.

ROAD RACE



Photo by Linda Ashes

Road Race events began at 9:00 A.M. Saturday morning with competitors ready and lined up at the starting point. Seventy-eight (78) total competitors registered in the 10,000 and 5,000 Meter Open Division.

Charles Wycliff, Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas, took the overall lead with a running time of 33 minutes and 49 seconds in the 10,000 meter.

John Begay, HIJC, Lawrence, Kansas, won the leading time in the 5,000 meter with a running time of 15 minutes and 33 seconds.

Winners in the various categories are as follows:

5,000 METER

Men's Division Under 12

- 1st - Scott Ell, 21:39
- 2nd - Sam Ell, 22:49
- 3rd - Steve Thunderhawk, 22:57

13 - 17 years

- 1st - Leone Old Elk, 19:10
- 2nd - Don Blevins, 19:30
- 3rd - Trairs Little Ghost, 20:55

18 - 25 years

- 1st - John Begay, 15:33
- 2nd - Emerson Ramone, 16:24
- 3rd - Johnson Brown, 16:48

26 - 35 years

- 1st - Melvin Hill, 17:57
- 2nd - Bill Sanke, 19:09
- 3rd - Brian Rosin, 19:24

36 - 49 years

- 1st - Don Sharp, 17:40
- 2nd - Tom Dahle
- 3rd - Dale Nelson, 25:12

Over 50 years

- 1st - George Anderson

Women's Division Under 12

- 1st - Adrienne Ducheneaux, 30:25
- 2nd - Kara Fiddler, 30:32

13 - 17 years

- 1st - Sandi Ross, 25:02
- 2nd - Dawn Iron Road, 29:47

18 - 25 years

- 1st - Cheryl Bruce, 24:07

26 - 35 years

- 1st Maria Airth, 23:11
- 2nd - Taira Hiroka, 26:21
- 3rd - Melodee Silk,

36 - 49 years

(No Entries)

Over 50 years

(No Entries)

10,000 METER

Men's Division Under 17 years

- 1st - Wayne Fox, 46:14
- 2nd - Alex Flying By, 46:25

18 - 25 years

- 1st - Charles Wycliff, 33:49
- 2nd - Jim Mink, 34:18
- 3rd - Terry Iceman, 35:21

26 - 35 years

- 1st - Allen Flying By, 38:57
- 2nd - Vern Bond, 38:59
- 3rd - Don Rush, 42:35

36 - 49 years

- 1st - Jerry Hajen, 37:33
- 2nd - Jim Gaarder, 42:09
- 3rd - Dave Helphrey, 42:16

Over 50 years

(No Entries)

Women's Division Under 17

(No Entries)

18 - 25 years

- 1st - Grace Meek, 46:30
- 2nd - Barb Bearstail, 49:11

26 - 35 years

- 1st - Diana Peterson, 48:56
- 2nd - Diana Stone, 51:02
- 3rd - Rita Everstine, 51:43

36 - 45 years

- 1st - Roselyn Sandland, 52:40
- 2nd - Pat Heller, 58:27

Over 50 years

(No Entries)



More Pow-Wow Events On Page 22

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
Letters / Opinions

Letters to the Editor:

Views and opinions expressed in letters to the editor, complimentary or critical, are those of the writer.

Views expressed are not those of the Center or the Executive Board.

All letters submitted to the United Tribes News should be submitted in typed copy and must contain a valid signature. Unsigned letters will not be accepted for publication.

The United Tribes reserves all rights to edit any submitted copy.

All comments, opinions, artwork, and poetry contributions are welcomed. They can be mailed to:

**United Tribes News
c/o UTETC
3315 S Airport Road
Bismarck, ND 58501**

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following editorial was submitted by 27 year old Beverly R. Mathews who is an enrolled member of the Santa Clara Pueblo/Navajo. She is from Albuquerque, New Mexico.

**“So You Want To Go To College
and You're Indian?”**

FIRST OF ALL, WHERE DID YOU GET AN IDEA LIKE THAT ANYWAY? Seriously. It is an important question. College is not for everyone although throughout most Indian communities today, the message is clear: **Go to college, you need it to get a good job, etc...** While this is true, there is a great deal more to college than getting a job after you're finished with school.

Native American people are very new to the idea of going to college. In fact, some of the earliest known Indian college students to graduate from the University of New Mexico wasn't until the late 1940's. UNM opened its doors in 1889, some 50 years prior to the entrance of Indians to the school. Thereby, showing the recent ventures which Indians have had in attendance at college.

As any Indian person is well aware who has had a college experience and who have completed a degree program, it's a life test. This notion of a life test refers to the stamina that a person has to have in order to survive in college. Standing in lines, being told to go from office to office in search of a simple answer to a question usually about money, is sometimes heartbreaking. Not to mention, tiresome. Other concerns that affect one's stay in school may have to do with putting up with professors who are not always interested in the reasons why you were absent from class, even if you really had to go home and help your parents. College educations offer other experiences as well. Often, it's a chance to learn about people different from yourself whom you may find just plain weird.

A certain distance develops between people who go to college on a full-time basis from those who don't. That is because of the way you have to think when you go to school; priority setting and time scheduling constantly keep you from doing things you would rather do, like maybe, go to pow-wow's. Back on the reservation, especially if you've recently left home, think about how

many people from your community graduated from college. It's not enough to have a bachelor's degree with more and more emphasis being placed upon graduate degrees. While these issues may seem too distant, remember: **You have to change the way you think about things at home from the way you think while in college.** Another important consideration is with regard to your relationship with family and kinship responsibilities. How they view you as a relative may be very different from how they view you as a relative and/or son or daughter. The experience younger Indians have with a return home from school even only after a semester is difficult. You may be met with curiosity and suspicion of having changed in some way, shape, or form. It makes a lot of sense when you come to understand that college is not like anything else you do.

How badly do you want a college degree? As an Indian person, you can be just like anyone else in college, however, you save yourself a lot of worry if an early realization is reached. That has to do with the fact that there are so few Indian students on campus and you must learn to be competitive with the best of them, Indian and non-Indian alike. For the majority of students in college, younger or older, white and black, each is in competition with the other. For what, you may ask? For grades, for attention, for a piece of paper that says you are an official college graduate. Realistically most non-Indians surely plan to use that degree to get ahead in life, get a better job, make money and be able to make choices about where they will live and work. What about you?

Given a choice to live and work within your community or take up life in a city, which would you do? While in school, suppose you met a member of the opposite sex who was of another race, maybe white, black or Asian, and you found yourself completely overwhelmed by their company. What would your parents say about your interest in such a per-

UNITED TRIBES NEWS



“An Enterprise of Communication”

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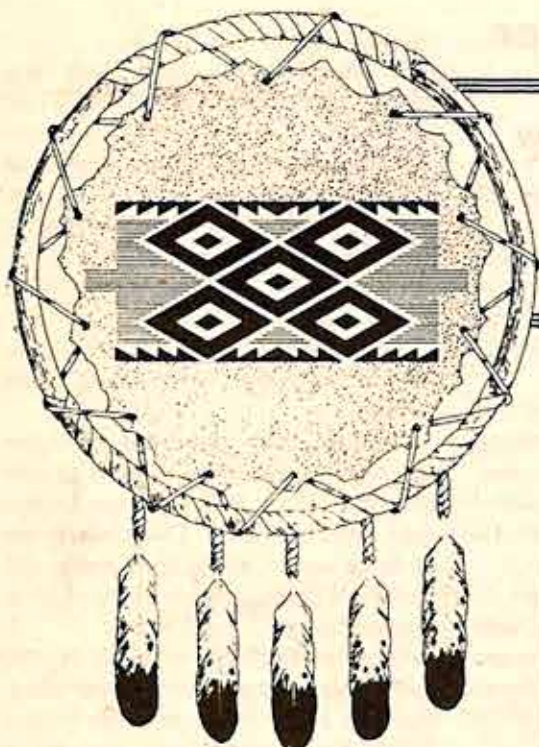
son? What would the community say if they know about your relationship? How much does it matter what they say about you? Should it matter at all? Putting aside the racial difference issue, what happens if you just happen to find an Indian of the opposite sex who's fun to be with but starts to take up most of your time between class... It happens to the best of students, sometimes.

Returning a moment to the point about what you would do once you completed your college studies, imagine the following: Would you be a doctor; a criminal lawyer; a researcher; an engineer; a social worker; an accountant; a business executive; a writer perhaps?? What? One more question. Can you perform any one of these professions back home? You can, if you're willing to establish your own business; open your own law firm; sell your books back to the community; work for the Indian Health Service; or maybe open up your own private clinic. Above all, you must learn to deal with tribal codes and politics. Unfortunately, there's something that just doesn't make sense about all this. Can you figure out why a few of these proposals just don't make sense?

No one can tell you what to think or even teach you how to think. You have to develop thinking on your own. **We can** learn from others; their successes, their mistakes, and from their knowledge. One of the

greatest resources Indian people have is insight to know that being Indian can be special but it can also have its drawbacks. Indian traditions and customs are fading because of the advanced technology that has been introduced to just about every Indian community. Television sets are perhaps the most obvious example of this encroaching technology, followed by businesses in the form of commercial markets and then we have the larger exploits such as from the mining and production of natural resources found on reservations. Other examples of modern society's impact on native people is derived from the writing of books about Indian life and religion to the increased use of western medicine and specialized medical practices, to name a couple.

A college education is good. Being an Indian is good. If only the numbers of young and older Indians desiring to go to college and earn a degree becomes significant enough, then, maybe together each can bring forth the answers necessary to maintain the unique character of the Indian communities without totally alienating one's self from white society. There are a lot of good people in America's colleges and universities, you have to seek them out, some of them are Indians. Learn from them and then help others to learn what you have learned after you graduate and go on with your life.



UTETC EVENTS

Aberdeen Area Director Visits UTETC

Bismarck, ND - Acting Area Director Donald Dodge, Aberdeen Area Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Aberdeen, SD, visited the UTETC campus on September 9, meeting with UTETC officials on future plans.

Dodge, who has been appointed acting director for the area office for 120 days, visited UTETC for the first time and expressed a desire to include UTETC in plans to train Indian persons for BIA personnel needs in the future.

Accompanying Dodge were Richard Drapeau, BIA area assistant director, and Conrad Bader, BIA area employment assistance officer to work directly with UTETC and area BIA agencies.

Aside from a review of the UTETC film, a tour of the campus and meeting staff and students, Dodge discussed the possibilities of developing courses which might serve training and recruiting Indian persons into BIA positions. Preliminary discussions took place

with UTETC Executive Director David M. Gipp and UTETC Acting Dean Jasjit Minhas. UTETC, which presently offers 14 vocations, has changed its course offerings to a quarter system and was recommended for "full accreditation at the certificate granting level" by the North Central Association of Colleges and School Review Committee to the North Central Executive Board.

Some 190 adult students and 120 children are enrolled at the school for the Fall term which began August 19, 1982.

Despite a budget cut of nearly 30 percent this past year and the possibilities of another similar cut by October 1, 1982, UTETC plans

are to continue classes and services at a reduced level throughout the 1982-83 academic year.

Officials at UTETC noted that the school could play a valuable role in serving BIA personnel needs by training qualified Indian persons for select areas. In addition, possibilities exist to further train and upgrade existing BIA personnel.

A major result of the meeting with Dodge was the development of a planning and advisory committee, comprised of BIA personnel and UTETC representatives. This committee will identify BIA need areas and begin to develop preliminary plans for possible curricula.

UTETC Student Council Elected

New elected student council officers are as follows:

President:
Florence Rachael DuBray
Rosebud, South Dakota
LPN Student
Graduation Date: May, 1983



(Pictured Left to Right):

Vice President:
Vicki Red Horn
Ft. Yates, North Dakota
LPN Student
Graduation Date: May, 1983
Secretary:
Bertha Stricker
Eagle Butte, South Dakota
Police Science Student
Graduation Date: May, 1983
Treasurer:
Kathy Bailey
Ft. Yates, North Dakota
Business Clerical Student
Graduation Date: May, 1983
Student Representative:
Jackie Comeau
Ft. Yates, North Dakota
Police Science Student
Graduation Date: May, 1983

UTETC Opens Headstart Assistance Center

Bismarck - The United Tribes Educational Technical Center's Office of Indian Child Services has been in operation since the Spring, 1982 and is directed by Nancy J. Keller (Rosebud Sioux) along with program staff Verzella Stivers, executive secretary and Kathy Mullen, handicapped/health specialist.

The UTETC Office of Indian Child Services is a regional office, providing training and technical assistance to the eleven Tribal head start programs throughout Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

In addition to technical assistance, the program monitors and provides information to the head start programs. A resource center has been established for the head start programs which includes early childhood reference materials. For further information write:

UTETC
Office of Indian Child Services
3315 South Airport Road
Bismarck, ND 58501



UTETC Office of Indian Child Services staff include Verzella Stivers, executive secretary, Kathy Mullen, handicapped/health specialist, and Program Director Nancy J. Keller, who are located on campus and serving Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Knutson Makes Award for UTETC Bus

Minneapolis, MN - A major step forward was taken with an award on August 24, 1982 from the Knutson Construction Company to UTETC, making it possible for the purchase of a new 22 passenger bus for student and community services on the

Bismarck campus.

UTETC has not purchased new buses since the mid-1970's which are used to transport students from campus to Bismarck for student activities and support services. The \$5,750 award from Knutson Construction Company will be used to match a grant from the North Dakota Highway Department and the Federal Highway Department in

the amount of \$22,000.

While the bus will be used by UTETC students, it will also be available for community use in the Bismarck/Mandan area.

Knutson Construction Company has an excellent record in employing minorities and facilitating such development. It is constructing the Fort Totten school in Fort Totten, N.D.



(L to R): Otto Murry, MBDA representative, and UTETC Special Programs Director James K. Laducer look on as David M. Gipp, UTETC Executive Director, accepts award and check from President John Curry and Project Officer Bill Fritz, from the Knutson Construction Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The award makes it possible for UTETC to obtain a new bus for UTETC student and community transportation services.
Photo courtesy of Knutson Construction Co.



North Dakota Carbon 14 Found in Dunn County

Taken from Medora Pioneer

The oldest carbon 14-dated artifacts ever found in North Dakota were recently unearthed in western Dunn County by archaeologists from the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

The artifacts, including projectile points, flaking debris, prepared tools, burned sandstone, charcoal, and burned bone have been dated to about 3395 B.C., according to David Kuehn, head of field operations for UNDAAR (UND Archaeological Research) West.

The principal investigator for the project is Arleyn Simon, director of UNDAAR-West in Belfield.

The excavation area, named the Tysver-Olson Site, is located near the Killdeer Mountains along an access road being planned by Amoco Productions Co. to go to an oil well.

Kuehn said the site is a multiple component, or stratified, site, with evidence of two distinct occupations. Artifacts in the newer occupation have been dated to 3035 B.C., while the older site dates to 3395 B.C.

The latter date, Kuehn noted, is the oldest obtained by carbon 14 analysis in the state of North Dakota in association with human cultural remains.

The people that left these artifacts come from a period of time known as the Early Plain Archaic. This is the first site in North Dakota whose existence is proven to be from that period, said Kuehn.

The earliest Indians known to inhabit the North American continent were called the Paleo Indians. They lived from about 12,000 to 8,000 years ago.

Artifacts associated with Paleo Indians, such as spearheads, have been found in North Dakota; however, professional archaeologists have not yet dated any sites in the state from that period, Kuehn said.

The Paleo Period was followed by the Early Plains Archaic Period, from which this newly excavated site dates.

The field work was completed in the first week of June, and the dating work has just been completed by Beta Analytic of Coral Gables, Fla.

The dating process involves measuring levels of carbon 14, a radio-active isotope which occurs naturally in all organic, or carbon-based materials. Because this isotope being to decay at a specific rate upon the death of the organic material, age can be fixed by measuring the amount of residual carbon 14 radioactivity.

Further analysis will be conducted on the artifacts recovered, and a final report will be made to the federal Bureau of Land Management, which requires a cultural resource inventory and impact statement on land for which it administers mineral rights.



Standing Rock To Begin Tribal Irrigation Project

Standing Rock - The Economic Development Operation Center of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe has released current information concerning a prototype agri-business project, which will be located at the Honor Farm, three miles south of Fort Yates.

The Standing Rock Irrigation Project is now undergoing final negotiations for a Public Law-638 contract proposed for a \$900,000 irrigation system consisting of basic irrigation equipment with eight center pivots. The construction target date of the Standing Rock Irrigation Project (SRIP) is October, 1982, with plans set up to serve the Tribal farming community in time for the 1983 farming season.

After the U.S. Soil Conservation Department has evaluated all of the formal aspects of the proposed project and the SRIP becomes operative, the agri-business project will be monitored by the North Dakota Soil Conservation Office.

Douglas Druckenmiller, an Economic Development Planner for the Tribe commented that the "goal of the Tribal irrigation project is to assist the local farming community on the reservation to begin with basic operative status and work for

maximum profit."

When asked by **The Dakota Sun** as to how he sees the Tribal irrigation project as a successful endeavor, he answered, "to see it as a success as a future employment base, as a profitable agri-business project, to work cooperatively with the Standing Rock Community College Farm/Ranch Program and serve the local and Tribal farming community," and to "exercise the water rights of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe."

A SRIP negotiations meeting was to be held in Aberdeen, SD, September 3, 1982, to finalize the planning stages for the project and determine when construction was to begin.

Dirt Fill Holds Up Highway

Devils Lake - The price of earth-fill material is still holding up a project to raise the Highway 20 crossing over Devils Lake, according to state Highway Commissioner Duane Liffri.

The Highway Department has offered the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe 7 cents per cubic yard for "borrow dirt," while the tribe has been asking 10 cents per cubic yard, Liffri said. Liffri said the Highway Department can't afford to set a precedent which would cause a 30 percent increase for earth fill statewide.

Tribes Consider High Stakes Gambling Law

Fort Berthold - The Three Affiliated Tribes business council is expected to consider an ordinance authorizing charitable gambling at Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, according to Business Council Chairman Austin Gillette.

Gillette said the ordinance will call for the raising the gambling stakes limit well above what's allowed by North Dakota law, anywhere from \$10 to possibly \$100 in blackjack betting.

State Attorney General Robert O. Wefald said his office "would wait and see what develops" at the reservation, "but if it's contrary to North Dakota law (a \$2 betting limit), I'll have to stop it."

Gillette said games of chance are allowed in North Dakota and would be legal on the reservation. He said the higher stakes limit would pose no jurisdictional problems.

The tribal chairman said if the state would attempt to impose its gambling laws on the reservation, the jurisdictional question might ultimately be decided in court.

The gambling ordinance is expected to be considered at the business council's regular meeting. However, a spokesman for the tribes' legal department said working on certifications for 47 candidates in the upcoming September 28 tribal election has delayed work

on drafting the ordinance.

"I would prefer not have any gambling at all," said Wefald. When asked about the potential jurisdictional question of higher stakes at the reservation, he said, "The obvious answer is that the state has no jurisdiction. If there is a jurisdictional dispute, we'll have to look at it."

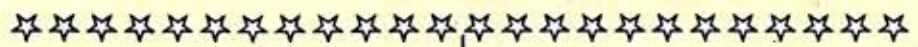
"The reservation and the state should have the same rules," said Wefald.

Gillette said gambling on the reservation would be limited to one location: Four Bears Motor Lodge near New Town. The tribal ordinance would allow state-approved games of chance, such as blackjack, raffles, tip-jars, and bingo.

Gillette said he hoped, if the gambling ordinance were approved, that the reservation and the motor lodge eventually would become a mecca for travelers and gamblers interested in high stakes gambling.

The proposed ordinance would check off a percentage of the gambling proceeds for charitable purposes. Funds would be used for the tribes' Head Start program, day care centers, and for senior citizens. Gillette said additional funds are needed for social services on the reservation following recent budget cuts of Interior Department funds by the Reagan Administration.

If the tribal council approves the ordinance, Gillette said it would go into effect immediately. He said no public hearing or waiting period would be required.



MSC Offers Degree In Education

Turtle Mountain - A bachelor of science degree in elementary education will be offered beginning this year on the Turtle Mountain Reservation by Mayville State College. Classes will be held at the Turtle Mountain High School in Belcourt.

The two-year curriculum at TMCC will provide the last two years of studying, said Stella Davis, coordinator of the project. Students may attend Turtle Mt. Community College for the first two years, she added. "Now students don't ever have to leave home to get the degree," said the coordinator of the project.

"Next year, different classes will be available, so students should take the classes as they are offered," urged Davis.

Each participant will be expected to follow the recommended program of study and will be required to carry a full schedule of classes throughout the program for the academic years 1982-83, 1983-84 and the summer of 1983.

More than 35 applicants have already met eligibility requirements and have been advised of their acceptance.

Registration and the first day of classes were to be held September 13.

E.C. Monson and Terry Hajicek will be teaching two of the classes offered during the fall quarter schedule. School officials expect to hire an education psychology instructor before classes start. Monson will be teaching foundations of education and Hajicek elementary physical education.

Timing Not Critical For Devils Lake Firm

Devils Lake - The timing of the Small Business Administration ruling that could disqualify Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing from renewing its contract with the Department of the Army is not critical, according to Bob Richmond, the firm's general manager.

Brunswick Inc., which is a 49 percent partner in Fort Totten Indian Reservation's manufacturing company, is in the process of renegotiating a three-year contract to make camouflage equipment for the Army. The firm has been operating under the SBA's minority set-aside program for 10 years.

The ruling by Carlos Suarez, SBA regional administrator, has placed the jobs of the approximately 300 people, including 160 Devils Lake Sioux employed by the firm, in jeopardy.

"It's (the contract problem) something we've been working on for several months," Richmond said.

While the timing of the contract negotiations may not be critical, military demand for camouflage equipment might cause the Army to look elsewhere if the contract issue drags on for too long, Richmond said.

Richmond said he plans to attend a meeting in Washington with representatives of 11 senators cosponsoring a bill to amend the Small Business Act of 1978 that would clear up the issue in Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing's favor.

Richmond said it would take another company eight to 10

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**Continued from Page 8
Devils Lake Firm...**

months to build up production capacity of the Fort Totten firm. Sullivan Industries, a Sonoma, Calif., camouflage manufacturing firm, wrote a letter to Suarez about two months ago expressing interest in the Army contract.

The issue centers around a legal interpretation of the law that allows the SBA to set aside certain government contracts for minority businesses. The SBA's Section 8(a) program has been interpreted by attorneys of the program for "identifiable, disadvantaged persons" and not for tribally-owned or jointly-owned tribal ventures.

"Mr. Suarez has changed his...position since I talked to him on August 18" and since a later meeting on August 24, Richmond said.

"He told us (Richmond and Sen. Quentin Burdick, D-ND) that the Brunswick involvement was the problem. Now he is saying that collective tribal ownership is the problem" with Brunswick's involvement causing a further complication, said Richmond.

Suarez responded that Public Law 95-507 makes tribal ownership a specific issue. According to Suarez, the law "clearly states" only Indian individuals qualify for the minority set-aside program.

Richmond said, "We couldn't ask for better support from our congressmen."



**Wahpeton
Indian School
'Will Be' Open
This Year**

Wahpeton - Interior Secretary James Watt has given his personal assurance that the Wahpeton Indian School in North Dakota will remain open through the 1982-83 school year, Sen. Mark Andrews, R.ND, said recently.

Watt gave Andrews that assurance during a telephone conversation, Andrews said.

The immediate future of the school had been under a cloud, with funding assured only through the end of September.

"This is a victory for those of us who have been working toward a solution most of the year," Andrews said. The Senate Appropriations subcommittee which funds the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs was "prepared to put money into the fiscal year 1983 Interior appropriations bill along with language which would have forced the school to remain open, but this is a better solution," Andrews said in a prepared statement released by his Washington office.

The Interior Department earlier this year announced it would close the school at Wahpeton along with other off-reservation Indian boarding schools around the country as a cost-cutting move.

But supporters of the Wahpeton school contested the action in federal court and secured a court order requiring the Interior Department to fund the school through the end of September.

Andrews said Watt indicated he is still hopeful an arrangement can be worked out, based on expressions of interest by the state, to keep the school operating in future years.



"I'm sure we'll continue to explore all possible avenues, but the important thing is that the immediate problem...is solved," Andrews said.

The decision was hailed by North Dakota Gov. Allen I. Olson and by Leroy Chief, administrator of the Indian boarding school.

"This gives North Dakota the time it needs to fully review the status of the school and make a reasoned decision on what we, as a state, can and should do in the future," Olson said in a prepared statement.

Chief said, "It's good news. That's what we've been waiting for for a long time."

Chief said he had "been in the dark" about what would happen until he received word about Watt's promise to keep the school open for the current school year.

Watt's decision will assure at least \$1.3 million in funding for the 1982-83 school year, Chief told The Associated Press. He added that, since enrollment has risen to 300, or 50 more than the year before, it's likely the funding will be increased somewhat to reflect the higher enrollment.

A few faculty positions had been left vacant because of the funding uncertainty and those will now be filled, Chief said.



**Local Crowd
Says Prayers
For Peltier**

Fargo - About 50 to 60 people gathered in front of the Federal Building in Fargo recently to pray for Leonard Peltier and create public awareness of efforts to gain Peltier a new trial.

Peltier, formerly of Grand Forks, ND, was convicted in 1977 for the 1975 murders of two FBI agents on Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. He is serving two life sentences at a federal prison in California.

"We came here to pray for Leonard. It's hard to be in prison," said Stephanie Autumn, an American Indian Movement member from the Hopi Reservation in Arizona.

Autumn said Peltier's attorney, Bruce Ellison of Rapid City, SD, will file a rebuttal September 20 to the U.S. Attorney's brief resisting a motion for an evidentiary hearing. Judge Paul Benson of U.S. District Court in Fargo will review arguments on Peltier's motion for a new trial.

Autumn said evidence that the federal prosecutors suppressed information in Peltier's trial and evidence concerning the credibility of an eyewitness to the murders will be presented to the court. "We feel confident that once we're granted an evidentiary hearing, we'll get a new trial," she said.

**Belcourt Firm
Re-Organizing**

Turtle Mountain - A restructuring of management and production at the Turtle Mountain Manufacturing Corporation at Belcourt is underway.

The shake-up has led to the laying off of 56 production workers at the plant and the naming of a new acting general manager.

John Jollie, a Belcourt native employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C., has been named acting general manager. His position, says Tribal Chairman Richard (Jiggers) LaFromboise, will be to assist in the development of a new program for the corporation.

The 56 production employees of the corporation were laid off the last two weeks in August while a management team, headed by Jollie, worked with tribal council to improve production capacities.

According to Jollie, the team is looking at present production, procedures, staffing, operational expenses and production capabilities. The re-organization plan calls for decisions to be made on an employee-by-employee basis for rehiring this week. Once a decision is made on each position, the team will determine which employees will be called back to work and plant operations will begin again.

At a recent meeting, LaFromboise told the corporation employees that the tribal council has been working "to turn the plant around and make a profit-making corporation."

"First, jobs were provided," LaFromboise told the employees. "But now the company should make money which can be invested to provide more jobs."

LaFromboise said the number one objective of the new company policy will be to make money for the good of the tribe and for the protection of the jobs already provided through the company.

He also noted that the tribal council is not seeking a position of control over the management of Turtle Mountain Manufacturing, but to protect the rights of the reservation's citizens. "It's the responsibility of the corporation's management to run the company," LaFromboise said. The tribal council's duty, he stressed, is to look at the plant and provide assistance in providing jobs that will profit the community.

Jollie will replace Cliff Cracauer who was hired as general manager when the plant opened for business in the spring of 1980. Cracauer, tribal officials say, will leave Turtle Mountain Manufacturing in September.

The 65,000 square foot manufacturing facility was opened in 1980 as a joint venture by Turtle Mountain Investment Corporation, a subsidiary of the Turtle Mountain Tribe, and North Plains Industries, an operating unit of Neshem-Peterson, Inc. of Berthold. The firm began business produc-

ing trailers for the U.S. Army under a government contract and farm equipment for a Langdon firm. Early estimates of employment of 250 to 300 persons failed to materialize, however, especially in light of cut-backs in contract work.

According to Jollie, other outside personnel will be recruited on a short-term basis to assist with the company study. Included will be four retired executives from National Executives Service Corporation who will volunteer their time to help with the planning.

Jollie also says one of the firm's first plans is to hire a contract specialist familiar with defense contracts.

Jollie, a graduate of Eastern Montana University in Billings with a degree in history and political science, has spent the past 12 years in Washington in various government positions. He also had served as Industrial Relations Manager for the Fairchild Camera Company for the Navajo in New Mexico. Fairchild employed 1,400 person there, 98 percent of them Indian.

At the meeting, held recently with the laid-off employees, Tribal Chairman LaFromboise emphasized the necessity for each person to do his share of the work. "We need to pull together like a family," LaFromboise said. He noted that the employees have the ability needed and that the corporation will be looking at individual performance in assisting the firm in making a profit.

"The jobs exist to provide a service to the people," LaFromboise said. "And we need people who can do that."



**LaFromboise
Attends Sioux
Conference**

Turtle Mountain - Richard "Jiggers" LaFromboise, chairman of the Turtle Mountain Tribe, was among 500 representatives from tribes in North and South Dakota who attended the Great Sioux Nation Conference in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The conference was held to discuss issues affecting Indians, exchange ideas and hear guest speakers.

While at the conference, LaFromboise delivered a petition containing over 3,000 signatures requesting that the Community Health Representatives (CHR) program be allowed to remain intact. A resolution was passed in favor of retaining the program.

"This was an opportunity to listen to some of the chairmen who have been around for years as to their views of tribal government and our future as far as tribal management is concerned," LaFromboise commented.

A resolution opposing the sale of the Black Hills was also passed at the conference. Other resolutions passed favored third-party payments remaining in local areas rather than going to Aberdeen (including Medicare and Medicaid payments), and opposed the reorganization of the Indian Health Service. More in-patient care is needed at the local level, it was decided, accompanied by a cut in administrative costs at the Aberdeen office.

LaFromboise said that representatives of the National Tribal Chairman's Association expressed the opinion that all tribes should unite to serve Indian people with one voice.

Sioux Refuse To Stop Building Bingo Hall

Minnesota - Sioux Indians at Prior Lake say construction will continue on their \$1 million bingo hall despite an order from the Metropolitan Council that construction stop immediately while they review the plan.

"I've checked with the government lawyers and they say that those folks don't have any jurisdiction on the reservation," said Norman Crooks, chairman of the reservation near the southwestern Minneapolis suburb of Prior Lake. "So we are going right ahead with construction."

Crooks said recently he was willing to talk to the Metropolitan Council about the situation, but added, "No way are they going to stop just because they send us a letter. A court order would be different, but we'll beat them if they go to court."

The bingo hall would be Minnesota's first large-scale, bingo-for-profit operation. The Indians expect thousands of players to flock to the reservation to play for as much as \$2,000 in cash and, on special nights, for new cars and jackpots that might run into the tens of thousands of dollars.

City officials in Prior Lake, however, are concerned about the impact of the bingo hall on the city and they asked the Metropolitan Council to review the matter.

John Hoeft, the council's chief lawyer, advised the council that it has the authority to look into Prior Lake's concerns. Recently, the Council told the Indians it had begun a formal review and the Indians should "immediately suspend action on the matter" until the council makes a final determination whether the project would adversely affect the area in terms of increased vehicle traffic and sewage.

The council has the legal authority to review the impact of projects on a region, but the Indians' lawyers say that doesn't apply to reservations because of their unique legal status dating back to treaties between the U.S. government and various Indian tribes.

That same status is the basis for their being able to operate bingo and other games on reservations within states whose gambling laws would otherwise prohibit the activities. A recent decision by the U.S. Supreme Court held that Florida officials could not interfere with bingo parlors operated by Seminole Indians.

Governors Join In Water Rights Plea

Washington - The Western Governors' Policy Board and the Western Regional Council, a coalition of "big business" interests in the mountain states, joined the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, the Native American Rights Fund and the National Congress of American Indians in a letter to Interior Secretary James Watt about Indian water claims.

The letter, dated August 31, stressed the importance of resolving Indian water issues in a "timely, comprehensive and reasonable



manner." It supported consensual negotiated settlements as the preferred solution because "litigation is costly, time consuming and unpredictable in outcome" and cannot deal with the important question of federal participation in the development of Indian water projects."

The five groups commended Watt for recently appointing a policy advisory group and initiating a negotiation process for claims currently in litigation. They suggested the addition of defined settlement goals and a timetable for implementation and the early establishment of a specific program of assistance to Indian tribes in completing inventories of water resources and development needs.

They noted that "Some Indian tribes are unable to conduct meaningful negotiations because they lack basic hydrologic survey data and economic development plans." They also recommended the development of general criteria to guide negotiators about the involvement of the federal government in sharing the costs of Indian water development. The letter was concluded with a request for a meeting with Watt.

Indian Tribe Given Federal Recognition

Washington - The Bureau of Indian Affairs has published notice in the **Federal Register** that it intends to acknowledge the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island as a federally recognized tribe.

The group which has a current membership enrollment of approximately 1,170, was the first tribe to win a land claim based on a violation of the 1790 non-intercourse act which required Congressional approval of any conveyance of Indian lands.

In 1978 the Narragansetts settled with Federal, state and local authorities for 900 acres ceded by the state and \$3.5 million paid by the federal government for the purchase from private landowners of another 900 acres.

NCAI Included In Washington, D.C. United Way Campaign

Washington - The National Congress of American Indians is now included in the Washington, D.C. area United Way campaign for charitable contributions.

Friends of NCAI who want their United Way contributions to benefit the Indian organization may designate that all, or any portion of, their contribution be given to NCAI.

SIPI To Stay Open

New Mexico - Wainwright Velarde, a member of the Board of Regents at the Southwest Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque, was overjoyed to learn that the Interior Sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee recently rejected Secretary of Interior James Watt's proposal to transfer Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute to Albuquerque TVI.

In March of this year Wayne Velarde traveled to Washington, D.C. to testify before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Education in support of keeping the school open. Other members of the Board of Regents are Andrew Benallie, and Michael Allison of the Navajo Nation; Marlene Coffey, Nevada Area; Joe Herrera, representative of the South Pueblos; Southern Ute representative Jeff Jefferson, Zuni, Virgil Wyaco; John Shendo Jr., Mescalero; with Robert Martin, SIPI President.

In a telephone interview with President Martin recently, his comments were: "The current status is that we are under court order to stay open this fiscal year. Beyond that, we don't know." There are some problems yet to be straightened out. "This off and on opening of SIPI will definitely have an impact on the enrollment, he continued. Last year the enrollment at this time was 500 with the project enrollment in September at around 300," President Martin concluded.

Sub-committee Chairman Sidney Yates (D-III) signed the rejection letter which apparently puts an end to the effort on the part of Secretary of Interiors James Watts to close the school.

Richard W. Hughes, Albuquerque attorney for the Board of Regents, is hoping that with SIPI's existence this school year, Congress will appropriate funds to permit the school to operate throughout the 1982-83 school year. According to Hughes, hopes are that the Board will develop a plan for presentation to Congress that would maintain the school as an Indian institution but with gradual reductions in federal support.

Yates reportedly told Watt that there were many unanswered questions surrounding the TVI transfer and that other alternatives for keeping the school open had not been adequately examined. He reiterated that he had laid out in his letter to Watt of June 9, 1982, rejecting Watt's first proposal to turn SIPI over to TVI for the foundation of a local task force to develop an alternative plan to be presented to Congress by February 1983.

According to Hughes, information developed by the Board of Regents in the past month had "totally undetermined" the premises of Watt's proposal. "We demonstrated that tribal leaders do not support this plan as Secretary Watt

claimed," Hughes said, "and we also have shown that TVI takeover would reduce, not expand, the vocational training available to Indian people."

Hughes said that an analysis of TVI's and SIPI's curricula showed that SIPI actually offers more certificate programs at present than TVI.

Tribal Profiles Requested

Washington - Deputy Assistant Secretary John Fritz requested the area directors, in an August 16 memorandum, to provide information profiles of the tribes and reservations of their areas.

Profiles detailing significant statistics and data on the Indian tribes and reservations "would prove invaluable whenever...officials are planning a visit to a particular reservation. They would also be very useful as ready source material" about the reservations.

Fritz said that the agency superintendents should be involved in collecting and compiling the necessary information. He added that profiles would have to be updated periodically probably on an annual basis.

Japanese Delegation Signs Affiliation With Montana

Montana - Recently, a delegation from Kumamoto, Japan, visited the Blackfeet Tribes in Montana. The delegation leader was represented by the Governor of Kumamoto, Mr. Issei Sawada. Other members of the delegation included Mrs. Atsuko Sawada and thirty-three representatives from the Japanese Perfectual Assembly, Commerce, Trade, Industry, Media, General Affairs, Japan Airlines, Education, Foreign Affairs and Public Relations.

The purpose of the visit included the formalizing of a sister-state arrangement between Montana and Kumamoto, Japan. The initial establishment discussions began in 1979 by Mike Mansfield, U.S. Ambassador to Japan. After pursuing the matter the sister affiliation between Montana and Kumamoto Governments, Universities and T.V. stations was formalized in July.

The proposed sister affiliations establishes a forum for a creative exchange of information, ideas and peoples in the fields of education, government, culture, economic and social relations. The affiliation builds a better climate for world understanding--an understanding that fosters friendship, tolerance and respect for diversity.

Ambassador Mansfield terms the U.S. Japan relationship as the "most important bilateral relationship in the world." Japan proved to be our staunchest ally in confronting the crises in Iran and Afghanistan.

Because of the increasing Japanese trade deficit with the United States, the Japanese government has taken measures to increase imports. As a large importer of Montana wheat and as a potential importer of other raw materials, Japan is an important economic partner to Montana.

Change To Aid Indians, U.S. Says

Washington - The Reagan administration says American Indians will be among the beneficiaries of a reorganization that will create a new Health Resources and Services Administration with a budget of \$2.5 billion.

Edward N. Brandt Jr., assistant secretary for health of the Department of Health and Human Services, said recently that the new agency will provide leadership in caring for Indians and others and "develop the resources necessary for the health care system of the future."

Besides the Indian Health Service, the new agency will contain a Bureau of Health Maintenance Organization and Resource Development, a Bureau of Health Professions and a Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, Brandt said.



Watt Opinion Declared 'Hogwash'

Oklahoma - A school board official at this off-reservation Indian school west of Oklahoma City recently criticized a statement by Interior Secretary James Watt that educational programs at the school are deplorable.

"I think the secretary is full of hogwash," said the Rev. Robert Allanach, a consultant to the Concho School Board. "I'd like him to come down and take a look at the school."

Watt said, in Washington, D.C., that the Indian boarding school will remain open this school year despite a scheduled closing date of September 30. Classes will continue at least until next spring, he said.

Watt said the Bureau of Indian Affairs "will close down Concho and other Indian boarding schools that do not provide good enough education."

"Indians deserve better than they receive...it is frankly deplorable," Watt said.

Allanach described Watt's statement as "arbitrary and capricious. The BIA is coming at us with both barrels now and we're going to fight back with four barrels."

Allanach, a student counseling consultant to the school board, said that to his knowledge Watt has never evaluated the education programs at Concho School.

"There is no criteria by which to measure educational programs at the boarding schools," he said.

Allanach said tests measuring the educational quality at public schools are not effective indicators for Concho School. He called those tests "prejudicial" in that they are geared for white, middle-class children from relatively stable home lives.

About 80 percent of the children attending Concho School come from unstable backgrounds, Allanach said. The parents of many children are alcoholics or divorced, school officials have said.

"Concho's educational program is its greatest star over the residential services," Allanach said.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

Government Grants Indians Temporary Permit

Minnesota - A group of Chippewa Indians gained temporary permission to harvest rice on Rice Lake while their representatives seek to work out a dispute with the U.S. government over who owns the gourmet grain.

The larger issue, according to an Indian spokesman, is whether the government violated treaties by dissolving an Indian reservation around the lake in the 1930's.

David Heffernan, manager of Rice Lake Wildlife Refuge, said he issued the temporary permit for members of the Rice Lake Band.

He noted the ricing restrictions that are in dispute—one limiting the ricing season to 10 days and another requiring that harvested rice be weighed at the refuge's headquarters—have been in effect for decades.

The Indians' ricing committee establishes who is allowed to rice and the hours for ricing.

David Aubid, a committee member, said outside restrictions have been protested every year. The control question became critical this year, he said, because land near the lake may be chosen as the site for a hazardous waste dump.

He said Indian historians had verified in oral tradition that the U.S. government had agreed to reserve a one-mile stretch around Rice Lake for Indians.

But when the government began asking tribes to reorganize in the 1930's, Indians were asked to move off the land. At that time, said Aubid, local Indians filed a formal



Greater Indian Mineral Role Likely

Washington - A bill that would turn pipe dreams into reality by giving American Indians greater flexibility in the way they can develop their tribal energy and other mineral resources is likely to become law this fall.

The Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 would enable tribes to enter into new forms of agreements with private developers. It would give tribes a share in the ownership and profits of a venture, and a say in the manner, speed, and impact of development.

The measure, introduced by Sen. John Melcher, R-Mont., passed the Senate June 30 and the House August 17 with ease.

Frank Ducheneaux, Indian affairs legal counsel to the House Interior Committee, is confident the bill will be signed into law this fall, after minor differences between the House and Senate versions are reconciled.

The legislation would authorize Indian tribes to enter into com-

claim to the land, but so did the Bureau of Biological Survey, which wanted the land set aside for migratory waterfowl.

The Indian claim was denied. Even so, said Aubid, "we contend the Rice Lake bank of Chippewas has never relinquished that treaty right to harvest and gather wild rice."

"Now...conflict has come up because the U.S. government is acting as though it owns the rice. We're contesting that view. We're countering it with the idea that the U.S. government never paid for it and never honored the treaties," Aubid said.

In the past, Aubid said, the Indians always have backed off from a formal challenge to the government's right to restrict their rice-gathering because "we've felt we would always be able to harvest rice."

"What makes this year different," he added, "is that we have what we consider a major threat to the purity of our resource."

He noted that two of the 14 sites chosen by the Minnesota Waste Management Board as possible locations for a hazardous waste disposal facility are within "our territory" and one of them is only 50 feet from the lake.

Besides establishing ownership of the rice, the Indians want to address the larger issue of "what we consider our treaty rights to one mile around the lake," Aubid said.

"We also are saying that the state of Minnesota, through its waste management board, has no business trying to locate part of its proposed hazardous waste facility within this one-mile limit until litigation has been initiated to clear up that issue," he added.



mercial agreements for the development of their minerals, especially energy resources such as oil, gas and coal, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior.

Other provisions include:

—The secretary would have 180 days in which to approve an agreement. Should he disapprove a contract, he would have to give his findings to the tribes, and, under the Senate version, tribes might then appeal the decision to a federal court.

—Individual Indians who own trust interests in restricted minerals would be able to participate in tribal agreements.

—A tribe would be able to request the secretary to provide expertise and technical advice in negotiating development agreements.

Under the present law - the 1938 Indian Mineral Leasing Act - the tribes may negotiate for resource exploitation only by leasing. The government acts as trustee, but this protection may prevent tribes from obtaining the full benefits from extraction of their minerals.

The 272 federally recognized Indian reservations occupy an

estimated 51.9 million acres. Under them are perhaps the biggest and least-known mineral deposits on the continent. They may include almost 5 percent of U.S. oil and gas, 33 percent of its strippable low-sulfur coal and 50 percent of its privately owned uranium, which has a potential value of \$400 billion.

Although tribes have this huge undeveloped mineral base, they have not had the expertise and financial support necessary to exploit it.

Leases made under the 1938 act run for 10 years but may continue indefinitely if the resource is extracted "in paying quantity." Thus, contracts made decades earlier, with royalty payments pegged at prices then, are still in effect.

Further, the 1938 act requires oil and gas leases to be offered for sale by advertisement, followed by competitive bidding. However, the interior secretary, at times, has approved methods of negotiation other than leasing, but these often proved to be lengthy undertakings.

Tribes believe they could make more beneficial arrangements for mineral sales through negotiated agreements such as joint ventures, service contracts and production sharing, if only the law would permit them.

Such arrangements would enable tribes to participate directly in mineral extraction and to have equity partnerships in mining and drilling corporations.

Peter MacDonald, chairman of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT), said this legislation would bring Indian mineral development into the 20th century.

"Until it becomes law, we remain shackled by an outmoded and unnecessary restraint on our ability to compete effectively in the commercial energy marketplace," he said.

In the past, tribes have been no match for giant corporations with which they have had to deal. Under this bill, a tribe could develop an agreement suited to its needs, and it could still continue negotiations under the 1938 act.



Indians Get New Rice Machine

Winnipeg - Eight Indian bands hope a new machine will enable them to set up a wild rice processing industry in Manitoba, Larry Amos, administrator of the Interlake Tribal Council says.

The bands, which harvest the province's wild rice crop each year before most of it is exported for processing, are negotiating with Mennonite Central Committee, which has developed a portable processor.

"There's not much money in picking," Amos said. "The big money is in the processing and marketing end."

He said the committee still has to work several bugs out of the machine but added he is hopeful the bands can begin processing wild rice next year.



FALL BEGAN
September 23
8:42 AM CST



United Tribes News

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
PEOPLE



Eva Case

Services for Eva Case, 86, Bismarck, were held at Memorial Hall in Parshall.

Mrs. Case, wife of Harold W. Case, died of natural causes in a hospital at Fort Collins, Colorado.

Burial was to have been in the Memorial Congregational Cemetery, south of Parshall.

Mrs. Case and her husband worked as missionaries on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation for more than 40 years.

She was born Eva Voris on May 20, 1896, in Lincolndale, N.Y. She married H.W. Case June 25, 1919, at Lincolndale. They moved to Denver, and, in 1922, to the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

In 1977, the Cases published "100 years at Fort Berthold (The History of Fort Berthold Indian Mission, 1876-1976)." They moved to Bismarck in 1955.

Mrs. Case was a member of the Daughters of American Revolution and the Order of the Eastern Star. In 1956, she was named North Dakota Mother of the Year.

Mrs. Case is survived by her husband; one son, Harold Case Jr., Arvada, Colo.; one daughter, Mrs. Lois Pratt, Fort Collins, Colo.; two sisters, Mrs. Alberta Voris, Pleasant Valley, N.Y., and Mrs. Helen McKinney, Lockport, N.Y.; 11 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

Corrine Thomas

Corrine Thomas, Rolette, was recently awarded a \$600 scholarship from the North Dakota Indian Scholarship Program based in Bismarck.

Scholarship renewal each quarter is based on the maintenance of a 2.00 grade point average.

Thomas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thomas, Rolette, will attend NDSU-Bottineau Branch.

William Monette

William Monette, food service manager at the Turtle Mountain Community School in Belcourt, was recently recognized for his 10 years of service to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The food service directed by Monette serves 2,300 meals daily during the school term.

A 10-year pin was awarded Monette by Larry Belgarde, Agency Superintendent for Education.

Lester Kills Crow

Funeral services for the Rev. Lester Kills Crow, 55, a former Little Eagle, SD, resident who died in Rosebud, SD, was held at St. Pauls Episcopal Church in Little Eagle.

He was born June 30, 1927, in Little Eagle and attended Fort Yates Boarding School, finishing high school while serving with the U.S. Army during the Korean War. He also served 3 1/2 years with the U.S. Air Force after the war.

He began his church career as a lay reader at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Fort Yates, and was later a lay reader at Fort Totten while attending Lake Region Junior College in Devils Lake. He also attended North Dakota State University in Fargo, graduating in 1963, and Seabury Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill. He was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church in Mandan in 1965, and an Episcopal priest in Mandan in 1968.

For two years he worked as a counselor for United Tribes in Bismarck, and from 1974 to 1976 was in charge of the Standing Rock Episcopal Mission. After another year at Seabury Seminary, he was assigned to three churches in Santee, Neb. He served mission churches at the Rosebud Indian Reservation, SD, this past year.

Fred Gillis

Fred Gillis, former administrator of the Bureau of Indian Affairs agency office in Belcourt, has been transferred to Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Gillis will be in charge of the BIA's area realty office in Aberdeen. He left the Turtle Mountain agency in May and began work in Washington. He was associated with the Belcourt administration 11 years. "It was time to let someone else have the job," Gillis recently said in Rolla. "I've worked on the agency level and now on the Washington level." The job in Aberdeen, Gillis said, is a permanent position. "It'll be a nice place to round out my career."

Gillis and a staff of 20 will oversee the land program offices of 26 reservations if the BIA continues its regionalization plans.



James K. Laducer

Bismarck - UTETC Special Programs Director James K. Laducer was appointed to serve on the **Region Eight Advisory Board** by the National Small Business Administration Advisory Board in late August.

The board advises on the state level in all matters concerning business, including economic needs, how to make programs which better meet people's needs, and on community issues, said Jean Nowak, acting director of the office of advisory councils in Washington, D.C.

"The advice is also passed on to help the national office," said Nowak.

Laducer is the first Indian ever selected to serve on the board and was chosen for his past work with the Small Business Administration and the Minority Contractors Association. Laducer is special programs manager for the United Tribes Educational Technical Center and is the appointed executive director of the Minority Contractors Association.

"His position with the Minority Contractors Association will help us a great deal," said Nowak. "We do try to help minorities as much as possible with advice, and his experience will be very helpful."

Laducer's appointment was made by James Sanders, administrator and presidential appointee of the United States Small Business Administration, at the request of Robert Pinkerton, district director.

Pinkerton said the appointment is quite prestigious as only 10 advisory council people throughout the state are selected.

Pinkerton's office recommended Laducer on the basis of individual character and his work with small businesses.

"James understands the particular problems faced by minority business owners. He is also very knowledgeable of government policies and procedures, both from the state and national levels," said Pinkerton.

Laducer, who graduated from Belcourt High School and served in the U.S. Army, said he began working with Indian businesses on loans about seven years ago. He attended Mary College and while taking business subjects he gained an insight of how much more could be done to help Indian businesses. He worked for highway construction firms briefly and started the Minority Contractors Association and organized businesses to join the program.

"My goal was to make our organization number one in the nation for business development," said Laducer. "And it is." The North Dakota Minority Contractors Association has more minority businesses than any other state, said Laducer.

Laducer, who now lives in Bismarck, said he is committed to helping minority businesses. He said he also saw a need for goals for those in business, affirmative action, and a civil rights program which he implemented.

Laducer's wife is the former Susan Wilkie. The couple have three children, Jamisan, Shauna and Kurt. Laducer's appointment was effective August 1 and will continue through July 31, 1984.

Carl Thorpe

Carl Thorpe, the equal employment opportunity officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. was in State College, Pennsylvania, in early August to help honor two young Indian runners who were participating in a Penn State distance running camp.

Carl is invited to attend, and usually to speak, at many Indian related events.

He is the son of the legendary Jim Thorpe, once described as "the greatest athlete in the world." Jim Thorpe is still an ideal for young Indian athletes though his days of greatest glory were 70 years ago when he was an All American at Carlisle Indian School and winner of both the decathlon and pentathlon in the 1912 Olympics.

At Penn State, after Carl talked to the young athletes there about his father, a reporter asked Mike Baca, a 21-year-old Indian distance runner from California what Jim Thorpe meant to him. "As I grew up, my parents told me stories about Jim Thorpe," Baca said. "He's someone I still idolize as an athlete and a person. Both aspects are important."

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DID YOU KNOW...?

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

Student Financial Assistance Status and Availability

By Edward M. Elmendorf, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Student Financial Assistance

Newspaper, radio, and television reports of substantial cuts in Federal financial aid to college students have triggered a barrage of phone calls to the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C.

Callers, both students and parents, are often confused by misleading or incomplete information. Many have expressed fear that the government has let them down; that college is no longer affordable.

It is true that student financial assistance programs have undergone considerable change in the past two years. There have been some reductions. Most of these changes, however, reflect an effort to return the aid programs to their original purpose, which was to help students cover the cost of a college education—not to carry the whole burden. A successful return to original intent will help ensure the survival of these aid programs for future students.

Federal financial assistance is divided into three categories. "Grants" are awards of money that do not have to be paid back. "Loans" are borrowed money which a student must repay with interest. "Workstudy" provides the chance to work and earn money to off-set college costs while attending classes.

The Pell Grant Program is one of the best known of the Federal student aid programs. Formerly called the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, Pell is often the first source of aid in a package which may be composed of other Federal and non-Federal sources. In the 1982-83 school year, 2.55 million students share \$2,279,040,000 in Pell Grants.

The U.S. Department of Education uses a standard formula to determine who qualifies for Pell Grants. Students should contact the college financial aid administrator to apply on the free "Application for Federal Student Aid." This is the form used for all Federal student aid programs. The Department guarantees that each participating school will receive the money it needs to pay Pell Grants to eligible students.

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants provides another mechanism for making awards to students. SEOG is different from the Pell Grant in that it is managed by the financial aid administrator of each participating college. Each school receives a set amount of money from the Department and when that money is gone, there are no more SEOG funds for the year.

In 1982-83, the Department of Education will provide 440,000 students with \$278,400,000 in Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants. Students will get up to \$2,000 a year under this program.

Grant programs are designed to help the most needy students get a college education. The Pell Grant, in particular, is targeted to help those students whose families earn less than \$12,000 per year. Grant aid is not meant to cover all college costs but is expected to be combined with a reasonable contribution from the student's family and individual self-help, generally in the form of loans, private scholarships, and work.

Another type of student financial assistance is the College Work-Study Program. Designed to provide on- or off-campus jobs for undergraduate and graduate students who need financial assistance, Work-Study is usually managed by the college financial aid administrator. Some 950,000 students will receive \$528 million under this program in 1982-83.

A great deal of publicity has been generated lately on Federal student loans, particularly the National Direct Student Loan Program. Although all colleges do not participate in the NDSL program, 3,340 of them do. This program makes available low interest, (5 percent) loans that student must begin repaying six months after completing school (either by graduating, leaving, or dropping below half-time status). Up to 10 years is allowed to repay the loan. Application is made to a school's financial aid administrator who manages the loan fund. The fund is a revolving account, designed to allow a school to continually make new loans as existing loans are repaid. About 800,000 student will receive NDSLs in 1982-83; 10,000 more than in 1981-82.

Recently, Secretary of Education T. H. Bell signed a regulation which provides incentives for an institution to reduce the default rate of its NDSL program fund. A college which has a default rate over 25 percent is asked to turn responsibility for collecting the debt over to the Federal government. If an institution is not prepared to do this, and the default remains 25 percent or more, the Federal government will cut off NDSL funding.

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program, much in the news lately, makes available low interest loans to students, with the Federal government paying the interest while a student is in school. These loans are made by a lender (such as a bank, credit union, or savings and loan association) and insured by either the Federal government or a State Guarantee Agency. This, the largest student aid program, will make available over \$9.5 billion in loans during the 1982-83 school year.

Undergraduate students can borrow up to \$2,500 a year and graduate students can borrow up to \$5,000 under GSL. The total debt an undergraduate can carry is \$12,500. For graduate or professional study this figure is \$25,000. A student borrower whose family income is less than \$30,000 automatically qualifies for an interest-subsidized loan. Students whose family income exceeds \$30,000 may still be eligible for GSL interest benefits if the college's financial aid administrator determines that the student has demonstrated financial need.

A new loan program started in 1981, called the Auxiliary Loan (or PLUS) Program, allows parents, independent students, and graduate students to borrow up to \$3,000 a year. There is no income cut off for eligibility. The in-

terest on PLUS loans will be lowered from 14 to 12 percent sometime in October as a result of lower average U.S. Treasury bill interest rates.

As the economy continues to recover, we can expect a continued lowering of interest rates, thus easing student repayment costs and reducing Federal expenditures. In addition, the Reagan Administration has embarked on a major initiative to collect delinquent and defaulted loans under the National Direct and Guaranteed Student Loan Programs. It is anticipated that \$80 million will be collected in 1983. Congress has been asked to allow funds collected on delinquent loans to be recycled in the loan programs; under present law, such funds are returned to the Treasury. Returning money to the loan funds would make more money available to future college students.

Student aid reforms proposed by the Reagan Administration re-establish the fundamental principal that a student and his or her family share the primary responsibility for meeting college costs. The Federal and State government have a role in bridging the gap between what a family can reasonably contribute and the cost of attending college. Only by maintaining its fiscal integrity can the Federal government continue to play its part in bridging this gap through student aid programs.

A Bit of Beach History

Taken from Beach News

To the Editor:

After several discussion at Fair time concerning the problems the Indian and white people found in adjusting to each other, it seems worthwhile to add a bit more in these letters about those problems.

Those of us so far writing these letters make no claim to being trained historians but we can't help but agree with an early Montana rancher who is quoted as saying, "One of the greatest tragedies of history is that the Indian and the white man had to meet. No two races could have understood each other less."

According to the first treaty at Laramie, Wyo., in 1851, the Indians promised to leave unharmed the travelers along the Oregon Trail. In return the Sioux homeland including the area between the Yellowstone, Missouri and Platte rivers and the Bighorn Mountains was to be off-limits to the whites. If this treaty were still in effect there would be no Beach, ND.

The gold discovered in Idaho and Montana was a temptation the white man could not resist. In 1866 the whites began going up through the Sioux land on the Powder River Road. The Indians under Chief Red Cloud defended their land.

To bring peace another treaty at Laramie was signed. The United States stopped road construction, closed the Bozeman Road and removed forts. In 1871, the government broke this treaty and allowed survey parties for transcontinental railroads to enter Indian territory.

In 1874 Col. George Custer entered the Black Hills and brought back reports of the gold there. A man familiar to old-time residents of Beach, Joe C. Meyer had this to say about the importance of troubles in the Black Hills and the Custer Battle along with the Little Bighorn.


"This famous battle was fought on June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn River. The cause of it may have been any one of a number of things, but I believe it was the gold rush into the Black Hills. The Hills were on the reservation at the start of the prospecting in as early as 1874, more in 1875, but the rush was early in 1876, when Deadwood Gulch was sure, a lively place.

"Up to then and still later it was a part of the great Sioux reservation. For two seasons General Crook had several companies of troops stationed about to keep the miners out, which they did as best they could and took some of the miners even out as far as Fort Russell, located just out of Cheyenne, Wyo., where they were turned loose. Most of them beat it right back again but went around the Hills on the west side and came in from the north by way of Spearfish Creek.

"It wasn't long before it was declared open to miners and mining and then the big rush started."

The government finally gave up trying to keep gold seekers out of the Hills and early in 1876 the Indian Bureau turned the whole problem over to the Army.

Golden Valley County Historical Society Bibliography.. "Montana" A history of Clark C. Spence; "Heroes of Dakota" by Elwyn B. Robinson; "What I Know About the Sioux Indians and the Custer Battle" by Joe C. Meyer, published in the Golden Valley News, 1937.



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DID YOU KNOW...?

Mummy Turns Out To Be Child

Taken from Bismarck Tribune

Knoxville, Tennessee (AP) - Scientists unwrapped hundreds of yards of cloth from a 600-year-old Peruvian mummy to reveal the remains of a 2½-year-old child with a jewel on its forehead in a ceremony opposed by a group of American Indians.

A hushed crowd of about 800 people watched as 13 white-robed Peruvian and American scientists spent 1½ hours slowly unwrapping the funeral bundle.

Beneath hundreds of yards of wool and wads of brown and white cotton, scientists found the child's body with a jewel affixed to its forehead. Also in the bundle were three child-size tunics, a silver ingot, shells, a mother-of-pearl necklace and several small carved figures.

"Somebody thought a lot of that little child to go to all that trouble," said University of Tennessee forensic pathologist William Bass, who helps law enforcement agencies in several states identify corpses.

The child probably died of malnutrition, said Bass, adding he could not tell the baby's sex.

Among dignitaries attending was Fernando Schwalb, first vice president of Peru and the South American nation's ambassador to the United States.

The unwrapping was supposed to have been limited to invited guests—mostly fair officials and civic leaders—with the press and public excluded.

But many reporters attended, and after the ceremony photographers and TV crews took pictures of the mummy while spectators filed across the amphitheater stage for a closer look.

The National Congress of American Indians had hoped to prevent that scene. Ronald P. Andrade, executive director of the Washington based organization, urged Christians and Jews to boycott the fair because the unwrapping was sacrilegious.

"It's very improper based on religion, whether it's our religion or anybody else's," Andrade said. "We think our dead should be accorded the same respect as other dead. But apparently some people think it's OK to open up Indian burials."

No protesters attended the ceremony.

Arturo Jimenez, a Peruvian archaeologist who directed the unwrapping, said the child probably lived from 600 to 800 years ago. The date would place it shortly before the Incan Empire, which began about 1476 and vanished soon after the conquistador Francisco Pizarro invaded Peru in 1531.

X-rays taken earlier of the mummy had shown some of the objects buried with it, leading officials of Peru's World's Fair exhibit to speculate that the remains were those of a tribal chieftan. The mummy, buried standing up, was unearthed near Lima, Peru's capital city.

Jimenez, who at one point removed the skull so the audience could see it, defended the unwrapping as an event of historic and scientific importance.

Health Is Harmony

Taken from Blackfeet Tribal News

"We like to call them primitive but, in many ways, the American Indians were centuries ahead of their time," says Virgil J. Vogel, Ph.D. "They had no contagious diseases, their hair didn't turn gray until they were well into their 80's, and they could teach the white European settlers a thing or two about agriculture and medicine."

And there are still a few things about healthy living we can learn from American Indians.

The Indians were great natural herbalists; many of their remedies are still being used today. "The most important evidence of Indian influence on American medicine is seen in the fact that more than 200 indigenous drugs that were used by one or more Indian tribes have been official in **The Pharmacopeia of the United States of America** for varying periods since the first edition appeared in 1820, or in the **National Formulary** since it began in 1888," writes Dr. Vogel in his book, **American Indian Medicine** (University of Oklahoma Press). "So complete, in fact, was the aboriginal knowledge of their native flora that Indian usage can be demonstrated for all but a bare half dozen, at most, of our indigenous vegetable drugs."

Not all Indian remedies should be labeled "drugs," however, and you need not be seriously ill to benefit from them. One of the simplest ways to apply this learned lore is to brew a cup of herbal tea.

To the Indian, the elm tree was a sight for sore eyes—and sore throats, diarrhea, rheumatism, toothaches and labor pains. Indians used the bark and leaves of the slippery elm tree to fashion a brew they used as a general cure-all; both inside and out. If they weren't drinking it, they used slippery elm as a poultice or salve, it was even used to preserve meat.

Today, slippery elm lozenges are used to ease sore throats the natural way.

'Beer' Used as Medicine

Although we usually associate them with a sweet drink for children, "birch trees were widely used as medicine by the American Indians," notes Dr. Vogel. "Beer" brewed from the roots and bark and tea steeped from the leaves were considered good for the stomach and lungs; birch was also used to flavor other foods.

Indian women used birch tea to regain their strength after childbirth or menstruation, Dr. Vogel notes; another tea that filled that role was con-

cocted from the bearberry, which is sold today under the name Uva-ursi (botanically, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*). "It's a natural diuretic," says Dr. Vogel. "West of the Mississippi River, bearberry is often called kinnikinnick."

Another plant extract that Dr. Vogel believes useful is squeezed from the leaves of *Impatiens biflora*, commonly known as jewelweed. But Dr. Vogel doesn't drink it; he uses it externally to cure poison ivy. "I grow it in my yard," he notes, and many hikers know that if poison ivy is spotted, jewelweed may often be found growing nearby. And it isn't always necessary to squeeze the juice from the leaves: If they are fresh, simply rubbing them over the affected area will also do the trick.

Another plant, also used by the Indians to brew a medicinal tea, is better known today for its fruit: the cranberry.

Cranberry-leaf tea was used as a diuretic as well as to cure uterine infections and puerperal diseases associated with childbirth. Nowadays, we know that cranberries contain bacteria-inhibiting hippuric acid, and modern physicians often recommend that women drink cranberry juice to overcome bladder problems and urinary-tract infections.

Indians relished the cranberry for more than its curative properties, however. Legend has it that those tart, jewellike fruits, which adorn our present-day holiday tables, were served at the first Thanksgiving, too. Indians made cranberry sauce and sweetened it with another New England delicacy: maple syrup (which, incidentally, they also used in their birch tea).

Maple trees provided more than a healthy sweetener for these people, among whom sugar was unknown. The Indians used the leaves and bark of the maple tree to brew a tonic tea for the liver and spleen. And maple syrup has more calcium, phosphorus and potassium—but fewer calories and carbohydrates—than an equal amount of honey.

Cranberries contain some vitamin C, so eating them was one way the Indians avoided getting sick in the first place. In fact, now known to be rich in nutrients: The corn, pumpkin and squash that the Indian introduced to the world are all great sources of vitamin A.

When a research team from the University of California compared foods in the traditional diets of the Hopi and Papage Indian tribes of Arizona to the foods donated these Indians by the federal government, they found that the traditional foods were "consistently superior" from a standpoint (**Ecology of Food and Nutrition**, vol. 3, no. 3, 1974).

Pumpkin seeds, which the Indians munched as snacks, are an excellent source of zinc, a mineral that works in tandem with vitamin A to improve eyesight and to ward off acne. Keep vision and smooth complexions are two of the things that impressed the first white settlers about the red man they found here.

William Wood, one of the first Boston colonists, wrote that the New England Indians "are not brought down suppressing labor, vexed with annoying cares or drowned in the excessive abuse of overflowing plenty." Without realizing it, he had touched on another of their health "secrets."

"Health, to the American Indians, is a way of life," according to Nancy Post, director of the Health and Wellness Project of the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania. Ms. Post learned traditional American Indian healing practices while living for more than two years among the Shoshone, Piute and Pueblo tribes of Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico.

Harmony With Nature

"Health doesn't mean remedying a symptom; to the Indian, it is a more spiritual health. It means finding the lifestyle and growing into it, which will allow the environment to support you." Basically, the Indian way of life means being at peace with yourself and your surroundings, Ms. Post believes. "That means to connect yourself to the environment."

"The Indians were in tune with their instincts, and their instincts told them where to go for food or medicine," she says. While Ms. Post admits that's rather difficult for most of us to do today, she suggests we stop battling those hunches and "women's intuition" we sometimes feel. For instance, if somebody close to you gets sick and you think you ought to send him off to bed when what you really want to do is hug him, do it.

One of the most significant differences between "white" and Indian healing practices is in dealing with the sick. Rather than banish an ill tribesman to an infirmary, "the members of the tribe surround him. The philosophy is not to isolate the sick, but to help restore part of the missing balance by reestablishing the individual's place in the environment, in the tribe," Ms. Post explains. "The Indians believe that healing can take place in a loving, supportive environment."

When ever a child presents a bruised finger for mommy to "kiss and make it better," a similar healing relationship is at work, but on a smaller scale.

"There is also a lot to be said about the tribe as a family unit," Ms. Post told **Prevention**. "It provides a sense of identity, of knowing who you are. Fear and loneliness are humankind's biggest maladies."

Ms. Post emphasizes that the Indians viewed illness as "an individual response to an individual situation." In fact, it is not always looked upon as a negative response. "The illness is a metaphor and a medicine. You learn from it; the tribe learns, too. You absorb it, it becomes a part of you and it no longer threatens you."

"The symptoms of a disease are the signs of dis-ease," adds Ms. Post. "The big difference between 'white' or 'Western' medicine and this type of medicine is that Western medicine treats the symptoms, while the Indians seek to restore harmony."



NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Greetings,

This has been a trying year for a lot of us working in the field of Indian education, as well as other Indian related service oriented programs.

At the forefront of issues affecting Indian people are Reaganomics, new federalism, budget cutbacks, proposed program transfers, and Indian program terminations, to name a few.

I bring these issues to your attention so that we all might continue to be aware, alert and watchful whenever Indian programs are threatened or questioned.

There are several other issues which are covered in other parts of this article. There is one issue in particular that I want to bring to your attention and that we should be keenly aware of before it is implemented and forced upon us. This issue is the proposed transfer of the Office of Indian Education (OIE) from the Department of Education (DOE), to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of the Interior. This move would transfer all the Indian Title IV programs to the BIA without the benefit of solicitation of input from Indian Country. We need to stay on top of this one.

Now for the positive part of this open letter to the NIEA constituency.

The 14th Annual NIEA Convention to be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 20-23, 1982, is well into the planning process. A call for papers, program booklet advertising and booth exhibitors will be going out with this article. The convention site for this year's meeting will be the Hyatt Regency, New Orleans.

There will be many issues to be discussed, new regulations to learn, strategies and positions to adopt, and there will be many old friends to visit with, as well as new friends. Be prepared to become involved in the overall process of working on Indian Education issues. Now, more than ever, we need each other.

May the Great Spirit walk in peace with you.

Ha-ho
Art Hill
President
Board of Directors

ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

14th Annual NIEA Convention
New Orleans, Louisiana - November 20-23, 1982
"INDIAN EDUCATION: LEARNING, SHARING & WORKING"

REGISTRATION INFORMATION:

Registration fees, except for the last category, include membership to NIEA until the next convention.

On-site General and Associate registration will increase by \$10.00.

On-site Student registration will increase by \$5.00.

Advance registration forms must be postmarked by October 15, 1982 to avoid paying the late fee.

All requests for refunds must be made in writing.

No refunds will be made during the convention.

Name changes on advance registration must be in writing and submitted at the time of request.

Payment in full or a purchase order for full amount must accompany this form in order to be considered pre-registered.

★ ★ IMPORTANT: Please read registration information above before completing form. Type or print clearly. Each registrant must complete the following form.

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INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill out the program advertising application form as indicated.
2. Mail with your remittance in full or purchase order in full amount before the deadline date of October 15, 1982 to: 14th Annual NIEA Convention, Ivy Tower Bldg., 1115 2nd Ave, South, Minneapolis, MN 55403 - Phone: (612) 333-5341
3. Attach a copy of your announcement or advertisement **EXACTLY AS IT IS TO APPEAR IN THE PROGRAM.**

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CALL FOR PAPERS

The National Indian Education Association as an organization supports and promotes research into the area of Indian education. In the past our support has manifested itself through workshop presentations at our national convention which is held during the fall of each year.

This year the NIEA Convention will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana and will focus on the theme **"Indian Education: Learning, Sharing & Working."** In order to uphold our commitment to quality research efforts in the area of Indian education, the NIEA Board of Directors hereby issue a call for papers for our upcoming NIEA Convention. The papers should be at least 15-20 pages in length and should address a subject area relative to our convention theme. A panel of four judges will screen and select those papers accordingly.

The deadline date for submission is September 15, 1982. Interested writers should send three copies of their papers to:

National Indian Education Association
1115 Second Avenue South
Ivy Tower Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403



**AMERICAN INDIAN STUDENTS
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14th Annual NIEA Convention
New Orleans, Louisiana - November 20-23, 1982
"INDIAN EDUCATION: LEARNING, SHARING & WORKING"

Scholarships are awarded by the National Indian Education Association to American Indian students who are junior and senior student status on a bachelor degree level. An amount of \$250.00 will be made available to a female and a male of American Indian descent.

Requirements: Applicants must be enrolled students with a junior or senior status in a bachelor degree program at an institution of higher learning. The student must be able to verify his or her American Indian descent and be recognized in working with an American Indian community or tribe.

Applications should be submitted by November 1, 1982.

Name _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
Phone: (Home) _____ (Work) _____
Birthdate: _____
Tribal Affiliation: _____
Education: (Include all academic and professional education beyond high school)
Name of Institution _____ Major _____ Month/Year _____

Please list your work or service with an American Indian community or tribe:

Additional Comments: _____



CALL FOR ARTISTS / ENTERTAINERS

14th Annual NIEA Convention
New Orleans, Louisiana - November 20-23, 1982
"INDIAN EDUCATION: LEARNING, SHARING & WORKING"

Artists/Entertainers Name _____
Type of Presentation _____
Organization/School _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
Telephone: Area Code () _____
Artists/Entertainers Tribal Affiliation (If Applicable) _____
Amount of Time Needed _____
Equipment Needed _____

EXHIBITOR CONTRACT

14th Annual NIEA Convention
New Orleans, Louisiana - November 20-23, 1982
"INDIAN EDUCATION: LEARNING, SHARING & WORKING"

In accordance with rules and regulations governing exhibits by the National Indian Education Association and the New Orleans Hyatt Regency, the undersigned hereby makes application for an exhibit booth(s).

Payment in full, a deposit of \$100 or a purchase order for the full amount of rental fees is required for each booth. Rental fees must be paid in full before displays are set up on November 20, 1982.

This application is for _____ exhibit booth(s).
(Enter Number)
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Non-Profit Organization: Yes No Indian Person or Group: Yes No
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
Type of Exhibit: _____
Person in Charge of Exhibit: _____ Phone: _____
Signature: _____
Title: _____

DO NOT WRITE BELOW: NIEA Approval

NIEA will assign a booth and forward a copy of this application, showing exhibit space approval and the booth number(s) assigned.

Application Approved: _____
Signature of NIEA Official: _____ Date _____
Booth(s) Number(s) Assigned: _____
Total Cost: _____ Less Deposit: _____ Balance Due: _____

Exhibit Booth Rental Rates:

- A) Commerical Exhibitors \$400.00
- B) Non-Profit Organizations (Colleges, Universities, Federal Agencies) \$250.00
- C) Indian Non-Profit Organizations (Tribal Groups, Indian Studies, Cooperatives) \$200.00
- D) Individual Indian Exhibitors (Artists, Craftsmen) \$100.00

Return form, payment in full, a deposit of \$100.00 or purchase order for full amount of rental fee.



CALL FOR PRESENTERS / PRESENTATIONS

14th Annual NIEA Convention
New Orleans, Louisiana - November 20-23, 1982
"INDIAN EDUCATION: LEARNING, SHARING & WORKING"

Title of Presentation _____
Presenters Name _____
Organization/School _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
Telephone (Home) _____ (Work) _____
Presenters (Applicable) _____
Intended Audience _____

Method of Presentation: Workshop Panel Demonstration Lesson Other
Amount of Time Needed: One Hour _____

Equipment: Each presenter is responsible for providing one microphone. Each _____

Abstract: On a separate sheet of paper, provide a brief abstract of your presentation. Limit to 100 words. Indicate if you want it to appear on the program.

Panel Members: Provide names, addresses and the tribe, if applicable, of each panel member.

Deadline Date: A deadline date of August 15, 1982 has been established for the receipt of Presenter / Presentation Applications. No exceptions will be made.

**APPLICATIONS NO LONGER
ACCEPTED...**

For information contact:
Roger Philbrick
Sioux Falls Public Schools
Sioux Falls, SD 57101
(605) 331-6001



INDIAN EDUCATION CONVOCATION

OVERVIEW: Critical Issues in Indian Education

This is a summary of several critical issues which have been presented to the Indian Education Convocation and/or which have been discussed by participants during the January 26-29 Convocation.

INDIAN EDUCATION—A FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY OR NOT?

The primary issue concerning the education of American Indians which has been raised by the Reagan administration's efforts to reduce and curtail federal spending seemingly revolves around the question of who is responsible for educational service to American Indians. Indian Tribes which are members of the National Congress of American Indians, the oldest Indian organization in this country, have taken the position that education is a trust responsibility of the U.S. Federal Government. The member tribes of this organization have had to reaffirm that position in recent weeks because of two specific actions.

Continued from Page 17
CRITICAL ISSUES ON INDIAN EDUCATION...

First, many state governments (including Nebraska and North Dakota) have opposed reductions on Impact Aid and other federal level education programs serving tribes and/or providing operating funds for local school districts operating on tax exempt lands or federally impacted areas. Many of these same state governments have opposed the shifting of a recognized responsibility to support Indian education from the federal to the state and local levels. Second, recent Congressional legislation, including the Elementary and Secondary Education Consolidation Act of 1981, failed to include language which would permit block grants in education to go directly to Indian Tribes. If state governments are not willing to assume responsibility for the education of Indian Tribes, what is the guarantee that state governments will extend block-granted funds in education to Indian Tribes, especially when the state governments do not recognize the special legal status of the Indian Tribes to begin with.

Answers to this question have already been presented to the Tribes, through such action as the recently passed position statement on Impact Aid support prepared by the state legislation of Nebraska. The government-to-government relationship binds the Federal government to provide services in education to the Tribes. Hence the magnitude of the FY 82 budget cuts in DOI, the Department of Education and in other agencies providing education and human resources services to Indian Tribes is perceived by the Tribes and the Alaska Native Entities to be an outrageous attack on Tribal efforts to achieve education progress for Indian peoples who remain at the lowest echelons of education achievement in this country.

Tribes conclude that the budget cuts have deprived Indians and Alaskan Natives of their full opportunities to develop leadership skills critical to the realization of self-government.

The cuts have denied to Indian and Alaskan Native peoples an effective voice in the planning and implementation of programs for the benefit of Indians and Alaskan Natives, programs which are responsive to the true need of Indians and Alaskan Natives.

The National Congress of American Indians, through action taken by the member Tribes' delegates attending the 1981 annual convention, declared that the FY 82 budget cuts are **violative** of the education trust responsibility; are **violative** of the treaty obligations to the Tribes, treaty obligations being acknowledged by international law; and within the U.S. Constitution as solemn agreements between sovereign nations; and that the proposed reduction are **violative** of the intent of Congress expressed in PL 93-638, the Snyder Act, Title XI, PL 95-561, and other of the Acts passed by Congress to remedy the deprivation of education services and educational progress of American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

What Tribes have seen of the FY 82 budget cuts in Indian education and the impact these cuts are having on Indian education services, and what can already be projected about the FY 83 budgets for Indian education lead to an inescapable conclusion: The federal government is retreating from its solemn commitments and responsibilities to provide quality services in education to American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

This retreat **CANNOT, WILL NOT, and MUST NOT** be allowed!

SPECIFIC CONCERNS:

1. BLOCK GRANTS

Two new laws, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act block grant program will give control over some 30 consolidated programs to the states and local officials.

While Tribes and their Tribal Education Departments could greatly benefit by receiving financial assistance through the block grants, which would encourage academic excellence through more effective management and instructional practices, there is reason to doubt that a fair share of dollars for block grants will actually filter down to the Tribes and their Education Departments.

In November of 1980, the Education Commission of the States (CES) published a report entitled: Indian Education—Problems in Need of Resolution. A survey of education and government officials in Alaska, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma and South Dakota found:

...lack of Indian involvement in public school decision-making, lack of Indian related curriculum, lack of Indian teachers and administrators, inadequate training for teachers of Indian students, inadequate needs assessments and program evaluations of programs serving Indian students, and Indian education a low priority for state legislatures.

There can only be ONE conclusion under these circumstances: Congress must amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Consolidation Act of 1981 by inserting similar language to that originally included in the Department of Education's block granting proposal—language which would give the Secretary of Education the authority to reserve not less than 2 percent of sums appropriated for purposes of the Act, funds which could then contract, through the mechanism of PL 93-638 for these sums. A proportional share of the "trust fund" proposed by President Reagan in his State of the Union address of January 26, 1982, should also be received to help finance Tribal education programs.

This would work in much the same way that states will receive excise tax revenues and funds out of the "trust fund" to finance their programs in health, education, and other areas, the operation of which is to be transferred from federal to state-level authorities.

2. BIA BUDGETS FOR FY 83

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as the lead agency for carrying out the educational trust responsibility for the Tribes, has the solemn obligation to provide quality education from early childhood through life in accordance with Tribes' needs for cultural and economic well-being. This obligation and mission has been aborted both by the FY 82 and the proposed FY 83 budget cuts in the BIA Education budgets. BIA's continual attempt at protecting their administrative layers at the expense of Tribal education programs **further** intensifies the violative nature of these reductions.

BIA's plan to close or consolidate seven (7) of the Area Offices will result in a \$16 million saving in FY 83 and a total saving of \$32 million over the next two years. The BIA must meet its mandate in reducing administration and restoring an maintaining its education budgets and programs to a level necessary for the operation of quality programs for and by Tribes. Indian education cannot and must not absorb additional cuts, if the responsibility and obligation of the federal government to the Tribes is to be responsibly met in FY 83.

3. ELEMENT 10

A total of 60 Indian Tribal PL 93-638 contracts have been terminated as a result of the House and Senate Conference Committee's action inadvertently to transfer school operations out of the education program management budget (Element 10) and into the more generally defined Indian School Equalization Program budget (ISEP). The problem is: \$754,000 of these funds have previously funded Indian Tribal education contracts for Tribes who do not operate Tribal schools (and hence are not part of ISEP) but who provide supplemental education programs and services and the local agency level. Since these Tribes do not operate school systems and do not receive ISEP funding, it is not appropriate for these Tribes to be included in the ISEP budget. Most of these Tribes depend on Element 10 funds for the administration of supplemental education programs, including Johnson O'Malley and higher education grants, at the local level.

Rather than moving to correct the problem, BIA has interpreted the language in the Conference Report to mean that these PL 93-638 contracts are intentionally eliminated by the Conference Committee.

All funds previously obligated towards PL 93-638 contracts with Indian tribes not operating Tribal school systems but operating supplemental services in Indian education under Element 10 should be replaced, restored or otherwise made available to FY 82. This replacement, restoration or otherwise action should not and must not come about at the expense of the operation of other 93-638 contracts in education or at the expense of the education services provided to Tribes or through Tribes by the BIA's education budgets.

4. PROPOSED 93-638 REVISION AND PL 95-224

The BIA has prepared regulations which would change from the present system of contracts under PL 93-638 to one of the grants. The BIA claims that these changes are required by the

Federal Grants and Cooperative Agreements Act of 1977 (PL 95-224) which has no mention of Indian Tribes within it. The Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act of 1975 represents a clear and unequal statement on the part of the U.S. Congress on the policy of Indian self-determination. The "right to contract" for BIA and IHS programs and services established on behalf of Tribes by Title I of PL 93-638 is an essential aspect of the law which may be significantly undetermined by the change from contracts to grants.

BIA must comply with 25 CFR 31.a.4(a) (1) (2) which requires that there be no new policy established, not any existing policy changed or modified without prior consultation with affected Tribes and Alaskan Native Entities; it also requires that Tribes and Alaskan Native Entities guide policy formulation and funding priorities.

In addition, Assistant Secretary Ken Smith must make a commitment that any proposed 638 regulations **not** be published in the Federal Register until the most serious questions concerning this proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Tribes.

Concerns about the proposed shift from grants to contracts must be sent to Congressman Morris Udall, Chairman of the Interior Committee on Indian Affairs and to Senator William Cohen, Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs; they should undertake a thorough and objective examination of these matters and provide for an opportunity for Tribal leaders to express their questions and concerns on this issue.

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS on the proposed shift from contracts to grants MUST BE HELD IMMEDIATELY!

5. BIA EDUCATION POLICIES AND PL 95-561

The BIA has not followed the dictates of the law, PL 95-561. The deadlines for various parts of the law to be implemented have not been met. Requirements to provide Early Childhood Education program funding have been ignored. The Education Standards have not been presented to Congress or to the Tribes for review and comment; the deadline for doing this is now more than two years past. The line-authority established by Title XI has been blatantly ignored by the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

BIA-funded education programs are suffering because of the failure of the BIA to implement fully the provisions of this law.

Congress must be required to appropriate sufficient funding to allow the full intent of Title XI, PL 95-561 to be realized. OMB must approve and endorse the DOI's request of these funds in FY 83 and in the future. BIA must read the act closely and then follow its mandates.

In several instances, careful review of existing Title XI policies and activities is necessary. The ISEP formula does not adequately fund smaller contract schools. Deficiencies in the formula need to be corrected, either by developing a meaningful weighting to account for the unique needs of the smaller schools or through some other mechanism. Contract schools are currently being denied the right to receive JOM monies; the eligibility of these schools to receive JOM funding was never questioned by PL 95-561 and therefore; the eligibility must be restored to these schools immediately.

6. BOARDING SCHOOLS

The systematic and orderly closure of all BIA Boarding Schools appears to be a viable part of DOI's current 'agenda' for Indian education.

In a memorandum dated September, 1981, Lincoln White, a high-ranking staff assistant to Assistant Secretary Ken Smith described part of his responsibility as: ...to assist in policy direction for the proposed orderly closure and transfer of BIA schools—elementary, secondary, and post-secondary.

Treaty agreements and federal law both require that actions on Indian education policies and changes in Indian education programs have the full approval and endorsement of the Tribes before they are implemented. Consultation on the closing of Concho, Wahpeton, Inter-mountain, and SIPI has not been effected. NIEA has gone on record demanding that:

—No education facility or program be diminished or abolished without prior consultation and approval of the affected Tribal governing bodies as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act and by Title XI, PL 95-561.

Further efforts on the part of the DOI to close BIA boarding schools will create serious problems for a large population of Indian students. These efforts must cease immediately!

7. IMPACT AID

The Impact Aid program (PL 81-874 as amended by PL 95-561) is designed to fund public schools educating Indian children who reside on non-taxable Indian lands. The proposed reduction in funding raises serious questions concerning the federal government's trust responsibility and seriously threatens the survival of 722 school districts currently relying on support under Impact Aid as a major portion of their operating budget each fiscal year. Financial assistance available for Indian education under Impact Aid must remain intact; further, Indian Tribes and Indian parents must be involved in the decision-making about the use of Impact Aid at the local level as required by PL 95-561.

8. 815 SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

The proposed phase-out of PL 815 and reductions in BIA funding virtually eliminates any hope of contract, BIA or public schools being able to obtain federal assistance for construction of desperately needed facilities. These needs have been documented countless times in numerous studies, the most recent done by the U.S. Department of Education in 1978. In 1980, the Secretary of Education labeled Indian schools a "national disgrace" because of their inadequate, unsafe, and substandard facilities.

The FY 83 budget **MUST** contain adequate provisions for continuing and increased support for school constructions on Indian lands. Oversight Hearings, reviewing the problems with existing funding processes and the lack of availability of 815 school construction monies at the local level must be held immediately, so the findings can be incorporated into the FY 83 budget and in appropriate rule-making.

9. TITLE VII, ESA: BILINGUAL EDUCATION ACT.

Title IV needs to be reauthorized in its present form, safe-guarding the provisions in section 703.a.1.C. which address the special needs of Indian and Alaska Native students under this program. Countless studies have shown how positive the contribution true bilingual education can make in the education of Indian students of all ages.

There are proposals before the Congress which will amend Title VII and alter its focus from true bilingual education to support for English-only language arts instruction exclusively. These proposals will seriously hinder Tribal efforts at linguistic self-determination; they will violate the treaty and trust agreements obligating the federal government to provide quality and meaningful education to Indian students of all ages; and they will further obstruct the progress in education that eligible Indian students currently enjoy under Title VII support.

Currently, only 10 percent of Title VII basic support funds go to Indian education. The work which has been done for Tribes with so limited a share of Title VII 'pie' is remarkable. Title VII support for Indian language education should be increased, not curtailed!

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BITS -N- PIECES

FOOD FACTS

by
Pam Carlascio,
UTETC Food
Service
Instructor



A GUIDELINE IN THE SERVING AND HANDLING OF FOOD

In regard to the storage of leftovers, some people have the misconception that food should be allowed to stand at room temperature for several hours. The belief is that putting food into the refrigerator while it is still warm will cause it to "spoil." This idea was common in years past when ice was used to keep food cold. Placing hot foods in the "ice box" caused the ice to melt. Refrigerating hot foods does not cause spoilage unless the cooling unit is overloaded. Then the temperature in the refrigerator is raised to a level where

spoilage starts. If a large amount of hot food needs to be refrigerated, partially cool it by placing the pans of food in cold water before putting them in the refrigerator. Store all foods in covered containers.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE "COLD" SYMPTOMS

When your infant or toddler has a "cold," a runny nose and a low grade fever (99-101°F) are usually the first signs. A cold is caused by a virus; therefore, there is no cure for a cold. No medicine or "shot" will cure a cold. However, you can take care of a cold just as well as a doctor. Follow these simple steps.

1. Give plenty of fluids such as juice, kool-aid, pop, jello-water or water. Milk usually does not taste well to children if they have colds, or especially fevers, but it may be given. Clear liquids, as mentioned above, are better.
2. Usually your child won't feel like eating. But, let your baby or child eat what they want unless they develop diarrhea. Only then do you need to stop milk, orange juice, meat and vegetables.
3. Give babies tylenol every four (4) hours for fever.
 - Age 0 to 6 months—0.3cc
 - Age 6 yo 12 months—0.6cc
 - Age 12 to 24 months—1.2cc



HELPFUL HEALTH HINTS

by Beverly Dionne, UTETC Dispensary Nurse

take care of a cold just as well as a doctor.

For children over one (1) year give one baby aspirin for each year of age up to eight aspirin, every four hours. (Two years, two baby aspirin, Three years, three baby aspirin). Remember, aspirin can be dangerous. Give only as recommended, but don't give more. Check temperature immediately before giving each dose of tylenol or aspirin.

4. Have patience because your child will be fussy and not sleep very well. Danger signs in babies and children with a cold are:

(1) **High fever:** 0-3 months 101°F rectally; 3-12 months 102°F rectally; 1-4 years 102°F -101°F rectally. These fevers usually indicate an infection, such as ear or lung infections. Infections are caused by bacteria and need to be treated with an antibiotic.

(2) **Diarrhea,** liquid stools, may accompany the fever or diarrhea may appear without fever. For infants 0-6 months of age seek medical attention for any fever and or diarrhea.

For older babies or toddlers, mild diarrhea may appear with low grade fever and will usually respond to a diet of clear liquids (no milk or orange juice) for 24 hours. Then, slowly introduce a diet of bland foods such as applesauce, soups, bananas, crackers, toast, etc. If diarrhea is persistent or severe, with or without a fever, seek medical attention.

Below are some middle to late signs of a serious lung infection and needs immediate medical attention:

- (1) Breathing fast (more than 40 times per minutes)
- (2) Retractions (spaces between ribs sink in when child inhales).
- (3) Flaring (edges of nose spread out when child breathes in).
- (4) Grunting (heavy sounds) when breathing out.
- (5) Wheezing (tightness in chest, squeaky sound on breathing out).
- (6) Croup (strange sound when child cries or breathes in).

Also, if your child is unusually fussy, pulling at ears, or has any breathing difficulty, seek medical attention.

PREVENTION:

- Keep baby and young children warm, but not hot. Don't use too many clothes or blankets.
 - Avoid extremes in temperatures. (coming in from the cold into an over heated room, or letting the children get over heated in heavy coats in the house, then going outside into the cold weather).
 - Keep their beds in a part of the room that has nearly constant temperatures. **(Avoid drafts and chillings.)**
 - Keep away from crowds and people with colds.
- Good nutritional habits and a minimum of 8-10 hours of sleep per day are necessities for helping the body resist colds and infections in both adults and children.

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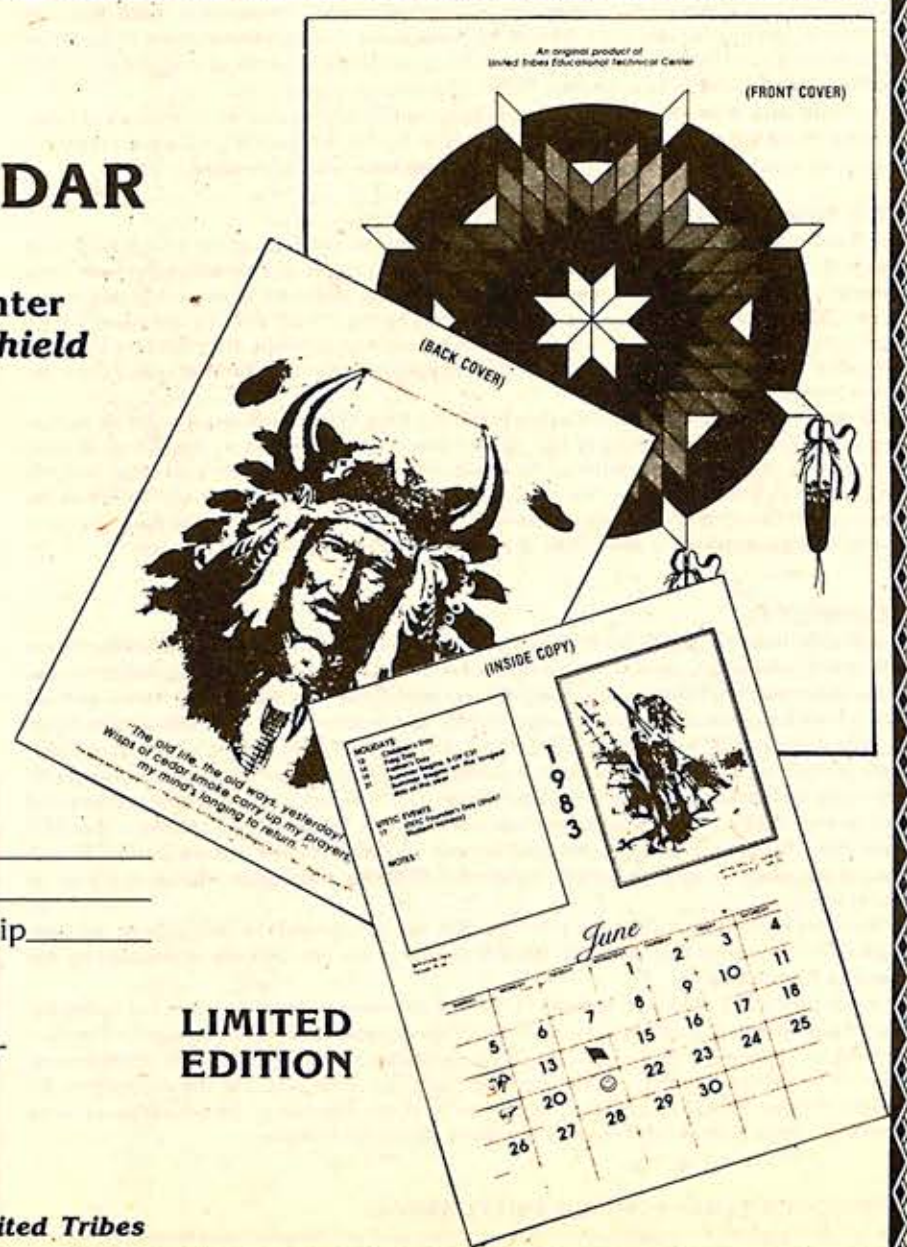
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Our Lore

The Faithful Lovers

Taken from Myths and Legends of the Sioux by Marie L. McLaughlin

There once lived a chief's daughter who had many relations. All the young men in the village wanted to have her for a wife, and were all eager to fill her skin bucket when she went to the brook for water.

There was a young man in the village who was industrious and a good hunter; but he was poor and of a mean family. He loved the maiden and when she went for water, he threw his robe over her head while he whispered in her ear:

"Be my wife. I have little but I am young and strong. I will treat you well, for I love you."

For a long time the maiden did not answer, but one day she whispered back.

"Yes, you may ask my father's leave to marry me. But first you must do something noble. I belong to a great family and have many relations. You must go on a war party and bring back the scalp of an enemy."

The young man answered modestly, "I will try to do as you bid me. I am only a hunter, not a warrior. Whether I shall be brave or not I do not know. But I will try to take a scalp for your sake."

So he made a war party of seven, himself and six other young men. They wandered through the enemy's country, hoping to get a chance to strike a blow. But none came, for they found no one of the enemy.

"Our medicine is unfavorable," said their leader at last. "We shall have to return home."

Before they started they sat down to smoke and rest beside a beautiful lake at the foot of a green knoll that rose from its shore. The knoll was covered with green grass and somehow as they looked at it they had a feeling that there was something about it that was mysterious or uncanny.

But there was a young man in the party named the Jester, for he was venturesome and full of fun. Gazing at the knoll he said: "Let's run and jump on its top."

"No," said the young lover, "it looks mysterious. Sit still and finish your smoke."

"Oh, come on, who's afraid," said the Jester, laughing. "Come on you—come on!" and springing to his feet he ran up the side of the knoll.

Four of the young men followed. Having reached the top of the knoll all five began to jump and stamp about in sport, calling, "Come on, come on," to the others. Suddenly they stopped—the knoll had begun to move toward the water. It was a gigantic turtle. The five men cried out in alarm and tried to run—too late! Their feet by some power were held fast to the monster's back.

"Help us—drag us away," they cried; but the others could do nothing. In a few moments the waves had closed over them.

The other two men, the lover and his friend, went on, but with heavy hearts, for they had forebodings of evil. After some days, they came to

a river. Worn with fatigue the lover threw himself down on the bank.

"I will sleep awhile," he said, "for I am wearied and worn out."

"And I will go down to the water and see if I can chance upon a dead fish. At this time of the year the high water may have left one stranded on the seashore," said his friend.

And as he had said, he found a fish which he cleaned, and then called to the lover.

"Come and eat the fish with me. I have cleaned it and made a fire and it is now cooking."

"No, you eat it; let me rest," said the lover.

"Oh come on."

"No, let me rest."

"But you are my friend. I will not eat unless you share it with me."

"Very well," said the lover, "I will eat the fish with you, but you must first make me a promise. If I eat the fish, you must promise, pledge yourself, to fetch me all the water that I can drink."

"I promise," said the other, and the two ate the fish out of their war-kettle. For there had been but one kettle for the party.

When they had eaten, the kettle was rinsed out and the lover's friend brought it back full of water. This the lover drank at a draught.

"Bring me more," he said.

Again his friend filled the kettle at the river and again the lover drank it dry.

"More!" he cried.

"Oh, I am tired. Cannot you go to the river and drink your fill from the stream?" asked his friend.

"Remember your promise."

"Yes, but I am weary. Go now and drink."

"Ek-hey, I feared it would be so. Now trouble is coming upon us," said the lover sadly. He walked to the river, sprang in, and lying down in the water with his head toward land, drank greedily. By and by he called to his friend.

"Come hither, you have been my sworn friend. See what comes of your broken promise."

The friend came and was amazed to see that the lover was now a fish from his feet to his middle.

Sick at heart he ran off a little way and threw himself upon the ground in grief. By and by he returned. The lover was now a fish to his neck.

"Cannot I cut off the part and restore you by a sweat bath?" the friend asked.

"No, it is too late. But tell the chief's daughter that I loved her to the last and that I die for her sake. Take this belt and give it to her. She gave it to me as a pledge of her love for me, and he being then turned to a great fish, swam to the middle of the river and their remained, only his great fin remaining above the water.

The friend went home and told his story. There was great mourning over the death of the five young men, and the lost lover. In the river the great fish remained, its fin just above the surface, and was call by the Indians "Fish that Bars," because it bar'd navigation. Canoes had to be portaged at great labor around the obstruction.

Native Recipes

Stewed Wild Rabbit With Dumplings (Makes 8-10 Servings)

- 1 (5 lb.) wild rabbit, dressed and cut up for stewing
- Pepper
- 1½ cups flour
- ¾ cup cooking oil
- 2 quarts water
- 12 small white onions, peeled
- 8 large carrots, peeled and cut in half
- 4 teaspoons salt

DUMPLINGS

- 2 cups flour
- 1 tablespoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon melted butter or margarine
- 1 cup milk

1. Sprinkle each piece of rabbit well with pepper, then dredge in flour.
2. Place the oil in a large heavy kettle, heat until a drop of water sizzles, then brown each piece of rabbit well on all sides. Transfer to paper toweling to drain. Pour off excess oil from kettle.
3. Return the rabbit to the kettle, add the water, and simmer, covered, for two (2) hours. Add the onions and carrots, cover, and simmer slowly for 1½ hours longer or until vegetables are tender. Stir in the salt.
4. To make the dumplings, sift the dry ingredients together and combine the liquid ingredients. Quickly stir the butter-milk mixture into the flour. Drop dumplings from a spoon into the quickly boiling rabbit gravy. Cover and cook 10 to 12 minutes.



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.

\$1.00 each

Make check or money order payable to:

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

Number of Copies Requested: _____
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Poetry was written by Ralph Salisbury. His poetry has been published in the U.S., Canada and England. Taken from Blue Cloud Quarterly, Vol. 28, No. 2.



INDIAN POETRY

The Simple Act

I would be talking

to roots of the maple as quiet as
my brother wrong medicine or
just fate sent
into the mild winds seeds' cloudy changes raise

between grains of volcanos aeons of deaths
have softened to what we weave
into the name "earth" we throw
over billions and trillions of tons
of stone — "soil" "loam" settling like
eyelids of our dead
over crystals of fact —

would like to be
telling
my brother I grew some
doing his chores the simple act
of turning the brace-and-bit
to drill to the life flow of the maple
for our sugar
spinning me into orbit with
the moon our Cherokee forefathers' heart-felt star

its roots the gravity are we
so used to
like words.

Lingering

Aware of animal odor in wind,
a presence greatgreatgrandfather —
nostril hair plucked, nose naked as that of a bear —
would have instantly identified,

and smelling still
my car oil derived from millions and millions of
vegetable cells compressed by billions of tons
of earth —

about to be eaten by mountain lion, or,
more likely, only missing an opportunity
to see a rare creature —

I remember the buffalo hurtle of sportscar
getting somewhere in time,

my leap like mountain sheep's,
eye corner stretching in terror
of boulder bounding down mountain —

this animal smell —

the odor of gasoline sloshing from final veer —

lingering after.

Funny-Bone Soon

brown feather
in brown grass nest
still warm

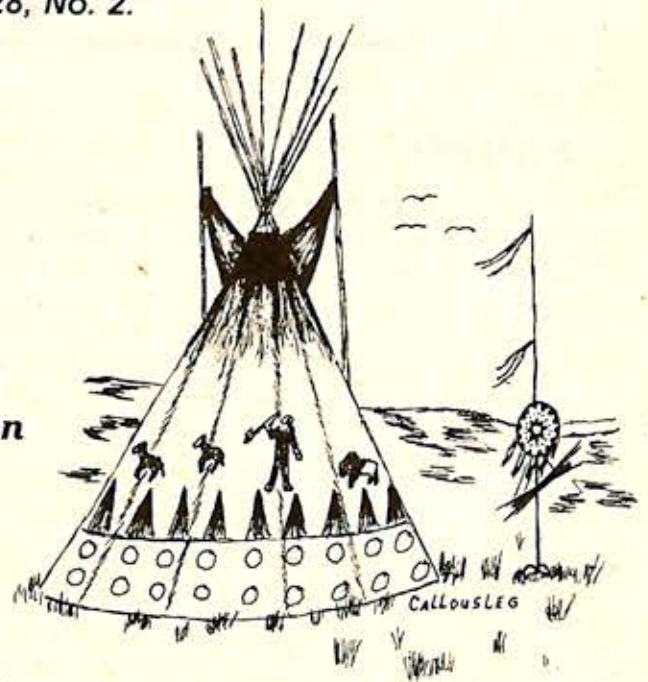
shotgun
breach open for safety
hinged angle like that of my cradling arm

right hand
aimed up
black barrel
pointing down
brass cartridge-primer
funny-bone soon
to tingle

a boy's left hand
feels bed's
warmth
in nest
fading

elbow on table
firing-pin
pencil-lead
a man feels pheasant meat
warming his own

the wristwatch on his wrist's
metric precise
as a shotgun pellet pattern



The Last Hunt

Tonight as I ride
with my load of buffalo meat

I am the lone
surviving child of the crow

I fly with a
wild rose on my head

But should I die
faster than animal meat

fall swifter than
the shrivel of flowers

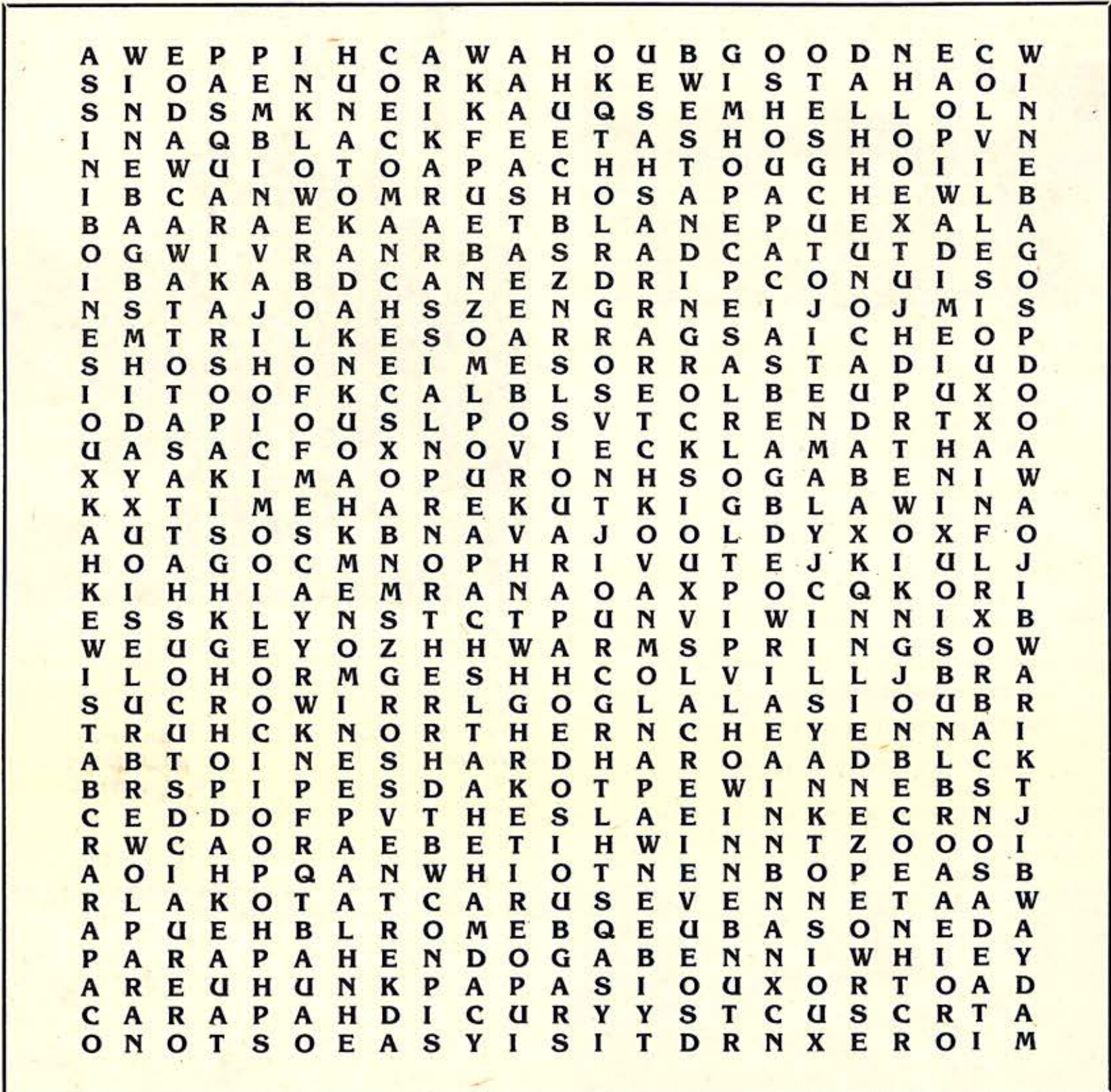
I will remember
as I gasp the final air

that seed of my body
will live nearly a day

beyond my hunted meat
the sweet drift of perfume



During the United Tribes Pow-Wow, five hundred and forty-four (544) dancers from fifty-two (52) different tribes were registered competitors. We have compiled here a list of the 52 tribes in a word find. By looking at the list of words below, see if you can find all 52 of them. Answer key will be in the next issue of the United Tribes News.



- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| APACHE | DAKOTA | MESQUAKIE | PIWADIME |
| ARAPAHOE | GROSS VENTRE | NAVAJO | PUEBLO |
| ARIKARA | HIDATSA | NEZ PERCE | SAC/FOX |
| ASSINIBOINE SIOUX | HOPi | NORTHERN CHEYENNE | SHO-BAN |
| BLACKFEET | HUNKPAPA SIOUX | ODAWA OJIBWA | SHOSHONE |
| BLACKFOOT | KAHKEWISTAHAW | OGLALA SIOUX | STANDING ROCK SIOUX |
| CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX | KICKAPOO | OHAWA CHIPPEWA | UTE |
| CHIPPEWA | KIOWE | OJIBWAY | WARM SPRINGS |
| COMANCHE | KLAMATH | ONEIDA | WHITE BEAR |
| COUSHATTA | LAKOTA | OTTAWA | WINNEBAGO |
| COLVILLE SIOUX | LOWER BRULE SIOUX | PASQUA | WINNEBAGOSH |
| CREE | MANDAN | PAWNEE | YAKIMA |
| CROW | MENOMINEE | PEMBINA | YANKTON SIOUX |

1982 UTETC Slow-Pitch Softball Tournament

UTETC's Softball Tournament attracted teams from Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, and North Dakota. UTETC received calls from Canada, Oklahoma and Colorado expressing interest in our tournament. Recreation is planning a thirty-two (32) team tournament for next year to accommodate all teams interested in participating. Along with the men's tournament, UTETC is considering an eight or sixteen team women's tournament.

Cass Lake, Minnesota, took first place honors again, making them champions three of the five years the tournament has been held.

"Lefties" of Eagle Butte, South Dakota, won second place honors. Eagle Butte was the only team to defeat Cass Lake. They beat them in the first of two championship games.



Photo by Linda Ashes

Winning third place was "Jimtown Bar" from Lamedeer, Montana, taking fourth place was Enno Construction from Williston, North Dakota.

- 1st Place - Cass Lake, MN \$1,000
- 2nd Place - Eagle Butte, SD \$500
- 3rd Place - Jimtown Bar, MT \$400
- 4th Place - Enno Constr., ND \$300

Scores:

- 1st Game - (1st and 2nd Place)
- Championship - Eagle Butte 8 - Cass Lake 7.
- 2nd Game - Championship
- Cass Lake 19 - Eagle Butte 7.
- Third Place - Eagle Butte 9 - Jimtown Bar 3.
- Fourth Place - Jimtown Bar 5 - Enno Construction 1.

All games were played at the Sertoma and Century Complexes. A special thanks to the Bismarck Parks and Recreation Department for allowing UTETC to utilize these beautiful and well kept softball facilities.

**HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE
VS.
BISMARCK JUNIOR COLLEGE**

Events kicked off Saturday afternoon at the Bismarck Junior College Community Bowl when the visiting football team, Haskell Indian Junior College challenged Bismarck for their season opener.



Photo by Linda Ashes

It started in the first quarter, then the BJC Mystics lost the ball on a fumble four times, yet held Haskell to three field goals and a missed field-goal attempt. Later in the quarter, Haskell scored a touchdown to go ahead, 15 to 0.

In the fourth quarter, BJC stopped Haskell three times, twice on pass interceptions and finally by sacking Haskell quarterback Jim Cisneros as the final horn sounded.

BJC Mystics edged Haskell Indian Junior College with a final score of 29 to 21.



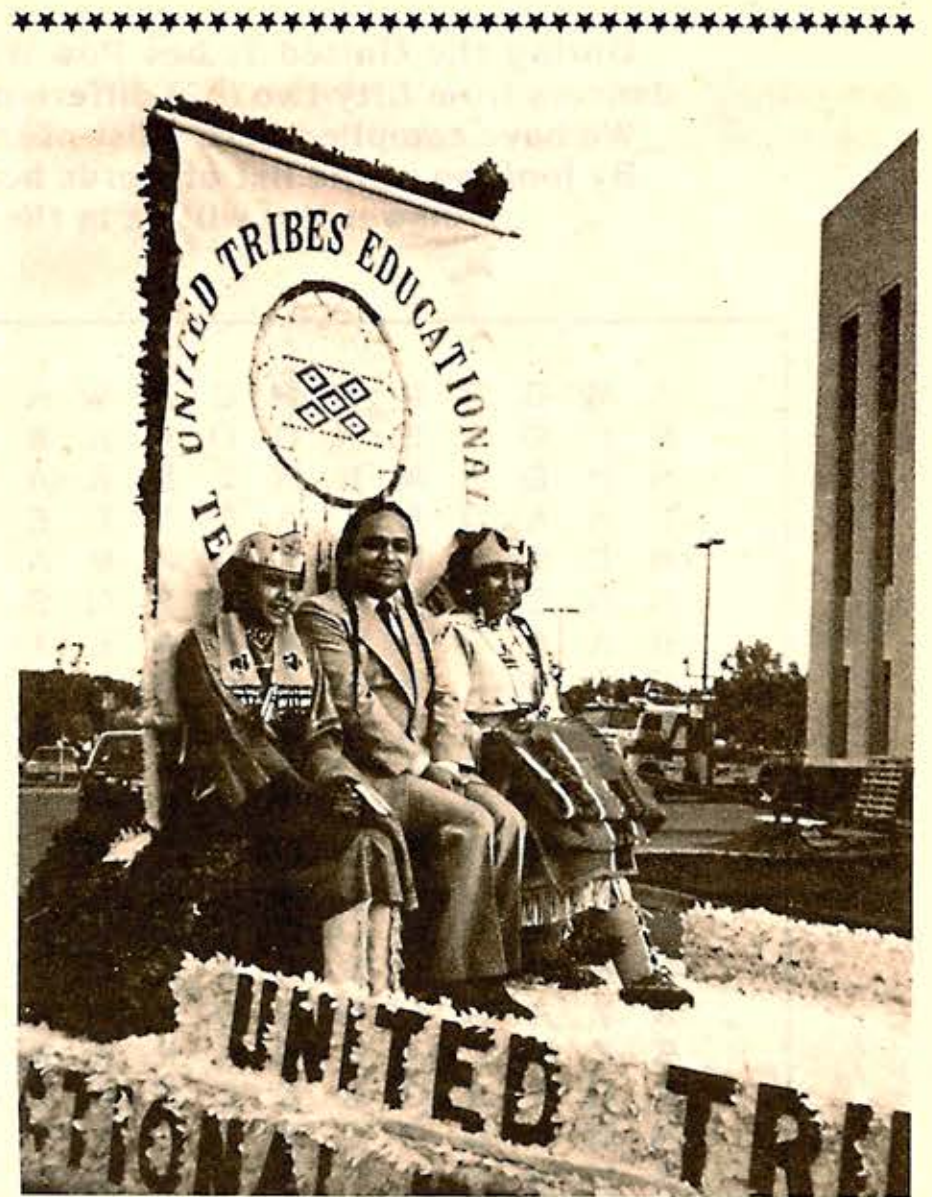
Photo by Linda Ashes

Every year, during the annual pow-wow, a free meal is held for all spectators and participants of the pow-wow.

This year, over 1,000 persons were served buffalo, mashed potatoes and all the trimmings.

Thus, all participants of the pow-wow left the center feeling enlightened, traditionally inspired and FULL!!

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR AT THE 14th ANNUAL!



On Parade, on a cool breezy day, Jr. Miss UTETC, Crystal Tremmel, Ron Andrade, Executive Director of the National Congress of American Indians, and Mary Not Afraid, Miss UTETC.

The UTETC float was a part of the Bismarck Oktoberfest on September 25th the day before the National Congress of American Indians held its **39th Annual Convention** in Bismarck for the first time since 1963.

Photo Courtesy of JoAnn B. Long, UTETC

OUR LORE (Continued from Page 19)

The chief's daughter mourned for her lover as for a husband, nor would she be comforted. "He was lost for love of me, and I shall remain as his widow," she wailed.

In her mother's teepee she sat, with her head covered with her robe, silent, working, working. "What is my daughter doing," her mother asked. But the maiden did not reply.

The days lengthened into moons until a year had passed. And then the maiden arose. In her hands were beautiful articles of clothing, enough for three men. There were three pairs of moccasins, three pairs of leggings, three belts, three shirts, three head dresses with beautiful feathers, and sweet smelling tobacco.

"Make a new canoe of bark," she said, which was made for her.

Into the canoe she stepped and floated slowly down the river toward the great fish.

"Come back my daughter," her mother cried in agony. "Come back. The great fish will eat you."

She answered nothing. Her canoe came to the place where the great fin arose and stopped, its prow grating on the monster's back. The maiden stepped out boldly. One by one she laid her presents on the fish's back, scattering the feathers and tobacco over his broad spine.

"Oh, fish," she cried. "Oh, fish, you who were my lover, I shall not forget you. Because you were lost for love of me, I shall never marry.

All my life I shall remain a widow. Take these presents. And now leave the river, and let the waters run free, so my people may once more descend in their canoes."

She stepped into her canoe and waited. Slowly the great fish sank, his broad fin disappeared, and the waters of the St. Croix (Stillwater) were free.



Lincoln Indian Center

Job Opening:

Indian Center Director
Lincoln Indian Center, Inc.
Lincoln, Nebraska

Salary: \$22,500 or negotiable
Opening Date: September 1st
Closing Date: November 10

For full job qualification list and application procedure, write:

Paul A. Olson
2535 'A' Street
Lincoln, NB 68503

ANNOUNCEMENTS



7TH INDIAN NATIONAL FINALS RODEO

The 7th Indian National Finals Rodeo (INFR) dates are set for November 18-21, 1982, in the Tingley Coliseum, New Mexico State Fairgrounds, Albuquerque, NM. The INFR will consist of three evening performances at 7:30 p.m., and three matinee performances at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The INFR is the classic of all Indian rodeos throughout the U.S. and Canada, and features the top 20 contestants in six major rodeo events and the best ladies barrel racers in Indian rodeo. In total, there will be 160 contestants competing for Indian rodeo world championships.

The total payoff will amount to approximately \$61,500 plus awards in all events, for a total of well over \$75,000 at stake. A major portion of the prize money is being provided by the Adolph Coors Brewing Company, Golden, Colorado.

The INFR marks the end of a long season of Indian rodeo competition through the U.S. and Canada. In 1981, some 250 all Indian rodeos were held in practically every state west of the Mississippi, and pay off amounted to nearly half a million dollars. Indian rodeos boasts a total membership of over 3,000 contestants in the eight regional associations that compete at INFR.

This year, the format will allow three full go-rounds of competition with a finals on Sunday's performance featuring the Top 12 contestants in each event to declare the new champions. The contestant winning the average in each event will be declared the world champion.

The Indian National Finals Rodeo is absolutely the finest of all Indian rodeo competition and the public is invited to attend.



AMERICAN INDIAN FILM INSTITUTE

The American Indian Film Institute has announced that the 7th Annual American Indian Film Festival will be held November 12 - 14, 1982, at the Palace of Fine Arts Theater, in San Francisco, California.

The American Indian Film Festival was founded in 1975 to further the development of cinematic art in its application to the historical and contemporary portrayal of American Indians; to promote the growth and distribution of Indian film works; and to annually salute the achievements of filmmaker and actor via the presentation of the American Indian Motion Picture Awards.

Celebrating its seventh anniversary, the American Indian Film Festival has become the major international exposition for the presentation of the Native American cinematic experience.

Should additional information be required, write:

Director
American Indian Film Festival
2255 Valencia Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
or call:
Michael Smith
(415)552-1070

ARTS & CRAFTS DIRECTORY

The Interior Department's Indian Arts and Crafts Board announced that publication of a new 32-page Source Directory of interest to potential customers for authentic Native American arts and crafts.

The Directory lists 198 businesses which are owned and operated by Native Americans. Located in states from Alaska to Florida, the businesses offer handcrafted products reflecting distinctive Indian and Eskimo creativity. Products listed include jewelry, moccasins, custom-designed dresses and other garments, as well as rugs, quilts, pottery, basketry, metalwork, paintings, carvings and figurines for home decor. Other products include drums, masks, feather headdresses, dolls, and unique items decorated with porcupine quillwork.

Businesses appearing in the Directory are artist and craftsman cooperatives, tribal arts and crafts enterprises, as well as businesses and galleries privately owned and operated by Native American individuals, designer/craftsmen and artists. Also included are several non-profit organizations working directly with Native American groups to develop products and markets.

Entries in the Directory give names and addresses of the businesses, telephone numbers, business hours, outline major products handled by each business, and indicate if mail orders are accepted.

As most of the listed sources maintain retail shops, the Directory also will be of special interest to tourists and travelers throughout the United States. For the travelers' convenience, businesses are listed alphabetically by state.

Single copies of the source Directory are distributed free upon request to:
Indian Arts and Crafts Board,
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240



PRE-ADMISSION WORKSHOP

The Association of American Indian Physicians (AAIP) has scheduled a two day Pre-Admission Workshop to be held at the University of Minnesota/Duluth, Duluth, Minnesota on October 23 and 24, 1982. The purpose of the workshop is to provide counseling and assistance to Indian undergraduate students who are intending to apply to schools of Medicine, Osteopathy, Dentistry, Veterinary medicine, Optometry, Podiatry, or Pharmacy (MODVOPP). The workshop consists of lectures and forums conducted by Indian health care professionals. The workshop addresses common problems encountered by Indian students when applying to MODVOPP schools, including: how to select a professional school, how to prepare an application, how to prepare for and navigate the admission committee interview.

Eligibility is limited to Indian undergraduates, junior, senior and graduate students who have a definite pre-MODVOPP curriculum. Each applicant must submit a current transcript which demonstrates enrollment in a pre-MODVOPP program and recommendations. Selection is competitive and is based on all requested documents. There is no blood degree requirements for attendance, but a Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood will be helpful and used for informational use only.

All transportation costs are paid by the AAIP and each participant receives \$20 stipend per day. For applications and additional information write or call:

Association of American
Indian Physicians
6805 South Western, Suite 504
Oklahoma City, OK 73139
(405)631-0447



The University of California, Berkeley, is recruiting American Indian and Alaskan Native students for graduate school in the School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley.

Public health is primarily directed toward prevention of health problems. According to Elaine Walbroek, Director of the Master of Public Health (MPH) Degree Program for American Indians and Alaska Natives, "171 American Indian/Alaskan Native students have been enrolled and/or supported in graduate programs through the efforts of the Berkeley program, with over 90 percent of the graduates returning to work in Indian-related programs either on reservations or in urban or rural settings." Of those employed, 30 percent are working with Indian Health Service as service unit directors, health educators, hospital administrators, health planners, administrators of health programs, program consultants, and so on. She said that 21 of the MPH graduates have gone on and are securing doctoral degrees in medicine, law, health administration, behavioral science, education and sociology.

Staff will work with those accepted into the program to secure financial assistance. Trainerships and scholar-

ships as well as tuition and fees are generally available. Applicants must have a Bachelor's degree and an enrolled member of an American tribe or an Alaska Native, or have other identification as an American Indian or Alaska Native.

Further information can be secured by calling:

(415)642-3228
(collect)
or write:

Ms. Elaine Walbroek/
Louella Poblano
School of Public Health
University of CA
Berkeley, CA 94720

NATIVE AMERICAN DIRECTORY FOR SALE

Published by the National Native American Co-op, the Native American Directory of Indians in the U.S., Alaska and Canada lists between 250-300 pages of events such as pow-wows, celebrations and rodeos; national Indian organizations; cultural centers/museums; Indian trading posts; native American media; and much more.

Send \$16.95 plus \$3.00 shipping for each order (\$19.95 plus \$3 in Canada) to:
National Native American Co-op
PO Box 5000
San Carlos, Arizona 85550-0301
(602)475-2229

Allow 3-4 weeks for delivery.
No C.O.D.'s.

PUBLIC RELEASE

Theodore Jamerson Elementary (local school food authority) announced its policy for free and reduced price meals for children served under the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs.

Local school officials have adopted the following Income Eligibility Guidelines:

Family Size	Free Meals			Reduced Price Meals		
	Yearly	Monthly	Weekly	Yearly	Monthly	Weekly
1 ---	6,080	507	117	8,660	722	167
2 ---	8,090	674	156	11,510	959	221
3 ---	10,090	841	194	14,360	1,197	276
4 ---	12,090	1,008	233	17,210	1,434	331
5 ---	14,090	1,174	271	20,050	1,671	386
6 ---	16,090	1,341	309	22,900	1,908	440
7 ---	18,100	1,508	348	25,750	2,146	495
8 ---	20,100	1,675	387	28,600	2,383	550
For each additional family member add:	2,000	167	38	2,850	238	55

Children from families whose income is at or below the levels shown are eligible for free or reduced price meals.

A letter and application forms are being distributed to the parents of children in attendance at school. Additional copies are available at the principal's office in each school. The information provided on the application is confidential and will be used only for the purpose of determining eligibility. Applications may be submitted at any time during the year. A statement of current income, family size, and social security numbers are required, plus a signed certification by an adult household member that the information provided is correct. School or other officials may verify the information on the application at any time during the school year.

In certain cases foster children are also eligible for these benefits. If a family has foster children living with them and wishes to apply for such meals for them, the school should be contacted for instructions on how to complete the application.

Under the provision of the policy Joan R. Estes (TITLE OF DETERMINING OFFICIAL) will review applications and determine eligibility. If a parent does not agree with the school's decision on the application or the result of verification, the decision or result may be discussed with the determining official on an informal basis. To make a formal appeal, make a request, either orally or in writing, to Dr. J. Minhas, 3315 S Airport Rd, 255-3285 (Name, Address, and Phone of the Hearing Official) for a hearing to appeal the decision. The policy contains an outline of the hearing procedure.

If after being approved for meal benefits there are changes in the family size or the household income that result in increases of more than \$50 per month should contact the school. Such changes may affect the eligibility status of the family for free or reduced price meals.

In the operation of school nutrition programs, no child will be discriminated against because of race, color, national origin, age or handicap.

Each school and the office of the Superintendent has a copy of the complete policy which may be reviewed by any interested party.



The above artwork was submitted by Alvis Callousleg, a Standing Rock Sioux from Ft. Yates, North Dakota.

Alvis is currently artist in residence for the United Tribes Educational Technical Center's Office of Public Information.