



WISHING YOU THE BEST at Christmas and throughout New Year 1983 are UTETC Board Members: (L to R) Gilbert Robertson, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe; Richard "Jiggers" LaFromboise, Chairman of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa; Frank Myrick, Devils Lake Sioux Tribe; Carol Jordan, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Treasurer; and Melvin White Eagle, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and UTETC Chairman.

UTETC Representatives Seated

Aberdeen, South Dakota - Alice Spotted Bear, new Tribal Chairperson and Dennis Huber, Tribal Treasurer and Councilman, both of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold, were officially seated as "representatives" on the UTETC Board of Directors on December 10, 1982.

Spotted Bear succeeds Austin Gillette, while Huber takes over from August Little Soldier on the UTETC Board.

During the UTETC Board Meeting, Dennis Huber was elected treasurer of the board and Dan Dubois was elected secretary. Mr. Dubois is the Chairman of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe.

ON THE INSIDE

New Tribal Leaders Page 5 & 7

Annual MCA Meeting Upcoming Page 14

UTETC Christmas Wish Page 10 & 11

Indian Publications End and Begin .. Page 4

UNITED TRIBES NEWS

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December 1982

UTETC AND OTHER INDIAN FUNDS IN SENATE



Senator Quentin Burdick

"The Committee recommends \$1.056 million in Fiscal Year 1983 for the United Tribes Educational Technical Center, Bismarck, North Dakota.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that funds specifically intended for UTETC

may have been reallocated to other used by the BIA Aberdeen Area Office. The Committee is deeply concerned that the Aberdeen Area BIA Office administer the UTETC funds expeditiously and in compliance with Congressional intent, and directs the Secretary of the Interior to provide that no less than 95 percent of the funds intended for UTETC are provided for the Center."

U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee, Introduced by U.S. Senators Mark Andrews and Quentin Burdick, December 9, 1982.

It should be noted that the measure on United Tribes Educational Technical Center and other funding for American Indians under the Department of the Interior budget for this year is contingent on the follow-

ing: 1) The appropriations for Interior has to be voted on by the full Senate, and 2) after such a vote the Senate and the House of Representatives must meet and agree on a budget in a "conference committee." In the event the U.S. Congress fails to agree and/or vote on the Department of the Interior Budget before it adjourns in 1982, appropriations will have to be decided upon after the "New Congress" convenes in January, 1983.

No decision during the "lame duck Congress" means a continuing resolution would be passed to keep the Department of Interior programs in operation during the interim.

The House of Representatives version on Indian Affairs budgets is generally lower than the U.S. Senate's.

The following article is reprinted from the Bismarck Tribune, December 10, 1982,



Senator Mark Andrews

from Associated Press story.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has earmarked money for the continued operation of the Wahpeton Indian School in North Dakota, and funds will be provided

Continued on Page 14.



AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
Letters / Opinions

More Than Indians Offended

Taken from Spilyay Tymoo

The public tends to get a little blase about the complaints by various minority groups that they are victimized by unfair, biased and distorted treatment in the entertainment and news media. Some objections are viewed as bordering on trivial.

Unless one is a member of such a group, however, he is not likely to know the humiliation they feel at being "put down." What to most of us is no more than innocent fun, or at worst a sense of humor gone astray, may be painful ridicule to those affected.

Viewed in that light, a protest lodged by a representative of an Indian youth group over the marketing of what appears to be a rather risqué "adult" video game called "Custer's Revenge" cannot be shrugged off. To be repelled by the theme of the game, as described in a news story from Los Angeles, is not to be thin-skinned.

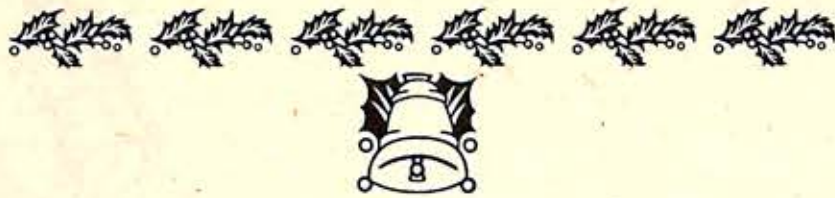
The game is said to depict, in cartoon form, an amorous General Custer, wearing only boots and a hat, and an Indian woman wearing even less, who is the object of his affections. The extent to which he succeeds determines the number of points earned by the player of the game.

J.R. Cook, head of United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc., of Oklahoma City, said this is worse than the stereotype of Indians in old Western movies. He said in a telegram to the manufacturer the marketing of "such an offensive product violates the dignity of American Indians."

But if the cartoon character depicted an Oriental woman, or a black woman, or a white woman, the game would be just as offensive. Unfortunately, it typifies the sexually permissive; anything goes atmosphere that permeates society today. The casual attitude toward illicit sex and the sanctity of marriage exhibited in contemporary television programs, the movies and magazines has hardened the public so much that something like "Custer's Revenge" almost seems acceptable.

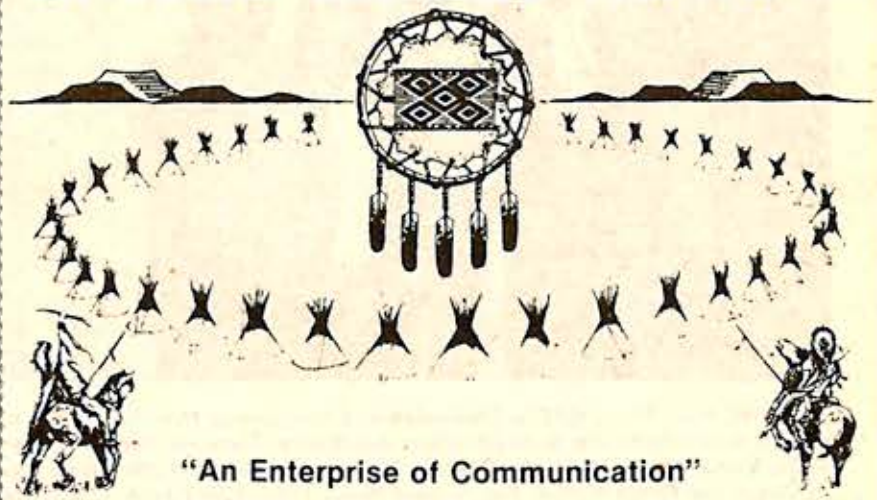
This is one marketing venture that should fall flat on its face, at least in Oklahoma.

During the Monday, October 11, PAUL HARVEY NEWS, Mr. Harvey mentioned "You've heard about the tasteless new adult video game--Custer's Revenge. . .UNITY. . .United National Indian Tribal Youth Spokesman J.R. Cook objects. . .says it's sex-rated. . .that the American Indian gets raped again. . ."



Peace

UNITED TRIBES NEWS



"An Enterprise of Communication"

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-  The diamond symbolizes man and life as do the colors red and green. The 5 diamonds symbolize the unity of the 5 reservations comprising United Tribes.
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AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
NATIONAL

**Watt Announces
Water Policies**

Washington - Addressing the National Water Resources Association in Salt Lake City, October 26, Interior Secretary James Watt made four statements of Reagan Administration policy before announcing ten new water projects proposed for funding in 1983.

One of the projects was a hydroelectric project on the Colorado River Reservation. On water rights, Watt said, "It is our policy to recognize state primacy in water resources and to abide by state law and state procedure in all aspects of water management unless otherwise expressly directed by Congress."

About Indian water rights, he said, "we have taken positive steps to encourage negotiated settlements as a way to end uncertainty in this area. Settlement of Papago Indian water claims is a good example. The President converted what could have been a significant problem into a resounding victory for negotiations as a means to timely settlement."

Other policy statements were: "It is the policy of this Administration to tailor federal rules and regulations to recognize the unique character of state law. . . It is the policy of this Administration that water resources development be a shared responsibility featuring new partnerships with non-federal entities. . . It is the policy of this Administration to participate as partners with the non-federal sector in building economically and environmentally sound water projects."

**Native Magazine
Started**

Alaska - "It's important for the Native people of Alaska to understand the forces of change at work in their lives. It's crucial for the rest of the world to understand some of the needs and aspirations of the Native community."

With this comment, Publisher/Editor Rosita Worl announced the birth of "Alaska Native News," a monthly magazine for and about the state's Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts.

Stressing the magazine's credo of "independence, integrity and timely information," Worl said the fledgling project aspires to keep Native people abreast of critical issues, and offers others the best reading available on people and events in the Native community. A primary focus of *Alaska Native News* will be on the role of Native corporations in Alaska's economy.

Worl announced a November edition of the statewide publication will hit newsstands in late October.

Herself a Tlingit, Worl said the magazine will deal in depth with a comprehensive list of Native issues, including: cultural heritage, Native corporations, education, sports, fish and game management, oil, timber and fisheries development, social services, urban and elder Natives, Native communities, art, and more.

Offices of "Alaska Native News, Inc." are located at 3150 Mt. View Drive, Anchorage, Alaska.

**Revisions Of
Indian Self-Determination Act
Discussed By Tribes**

South Dakota - Twenty-one tribally-controlled contract schools convened in Rapid City, SD, as of late to react to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) proposed revisions of the 1975 Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act and to discuss organizational goals of the recently formed Association of Contract/Tribal Schools (ACTS) which hosted the quarterly meeting.

The schools agreed that the BIA proposed revisions would pose a serious danger to the present Indian Self-Determination movement by diminishing at the same time BIA discretionary authority over tribal councils or tribal organizations, which would include schools operated under the Self-Determination Act.

The proposed rule is an attempt by the BIA to amend its self-determination regulations "To provide for the use of grants or cooperative agreements rather than contracts to administer the operation of BIA programs by tribal governments or tribal organizations," and "to provide for changes in the administrative process."

The BIA claims the revisions, as proposed, will not alter the self-determination obligations of the federal government.

The 1975 Indian Self-Determination Act was passed by the 93rd Congress in an attempt to reform its relations with Indian tribal governments and organizations.

The Act was passed to provide "maximum Indian participations in the government and education of Indian people; to provide for the full participation of Indian tribes in programs and services conducted by the federal government for Indians..."

The Congress recognized that long federal domination of Indian service programs retarded rather than enhanced Indian progress and had deprived Indians the full opportunity to develop leadership skills crucial to the development of tribal self-government.

The Act directed the Indian Secretary to "enter into a contract or contracts" with tribal organizations who would administer the programs themselves.

The schools proposed that the BIA revisions be rescinded or delayed in terms of implementation, since the long-range implications of the proposed rule would dangerously affect current tribal rights now safeguarded in the present self-determination regulations.

The schools also indicated that the BIA is not required to impose the Federal Grant and Cooperative

Agreement Act of 1977 upon the Indian Self-Determination Act because of the law's unique and specific provisions regarding Indian tribes.

The effect of the imposition of the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act on the Self-Determination Act would cause tribes to enter into a "grant" rather than a "contractual" relationship with the federal government.

The ACTS meeting contended that the proposed administrative provisions would place too much discretionary authority over Indians to an extent that it would dangerously interfere with tribal attempts at exercising self determination under the Act.

Participants pointed that present tribal legal protections and safeguards would be lost if a change in federal-Indian relationship changed from contracts to grants.

Several Indian contract school boards have already passed resolutions opposing the BIA's proposed rule changes.

The ACTS organization also passed its own resolution of opposition and agreed to seek out the support of tribal councils and local, regional, and national Indian organizations in opposing the BIA's position.

The Association on American Indian Affairs (AAIA), based in New York, also sent a representative to share AAIA's reaction to the issue. The AAIA has advised that the "revisions are of crucial importance to Indian tribes who now or in the future may operate BIA programs under the Act."

The AAIA contends that the BIA proposal "if implemented would significantly curtail present tribal rights, and may well actively discourage ongoing tribal efforts to achieve self-determination."

The ACTS organization also tentatively set January 20 and 21, 1983, for its next and third quarterly meeting in Spokane, Washington, and set April 20 and 21, 1983, for its annual national meeting in a location to be announced at a later date.

The organization will also increase its attempt to secure more members and to begin providing technical assistance concerning Indian educational matters to its own members.

There are presently 59 tribally-controlled "contract" schools in the United States, operating from the Indian Self-Determination Act.

The ACTS organization was funded in April 1982 in an attempt by the schools to association with one another to advocate, support one another and to provide technical assistance as an organization.

**Big Time Bingo
Gets Under Way**

Minnesota - A new 1,300-seat bingo palace opened in October on the Prior Lake Reservation with a full house and jackpots up to \$10,000.

Norman Crooks, chairman of the Shakopee Medwakanton Sioux Tribe that built the \$950,000 bingo hall on the reservation, said that the tribe's bingo program was patterned after that of the Seminole Indians in Florida. He said the Seminoles earned \$6 million this year.

High-stakes, for-profit bingo is illegal in Minnesota but state officials cannot interfere with games operated on Indian reservations which are not under state jurisdiction.

The bingo operation is managed by New England/Pan American Entertainment Company of Boston. The management firm will take 45 percent of the profits and the rest will go to the tribe.

Crooks said the bingo operation, which employs about 130 people, has wiped out unemployment on the reservation.

**Sinte Gleska
Recommended
For Accreditation**

Rosebud, South Dakota - Sinte Gleska Community College has been recommended for "accreditation at the community college and baccalaureate level" by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools "evaluation team" on November 30, 1982.

The evaluation recommendation must be reviewed by the North Central commission and executive board for final action in the Spring, 1983.

Sinte Gleska Community College was among the first tribally founded two year schools in 1969 and is a founding member institution of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium. The college led the first efforts in researching and developing the need for the "Tribally Controlled Community College Act of 1978" during the early and mid-1970's.

President of Sinte Gleska is Lionel Bordeaux, since 1973.

**Repeal Of
Subsistence Laws
Defeated**

Alaska - One of the major concerns of Alaska Natives in the November 2 election was ballot measure No. 7 which called for the repeal of subsistence hunting and fishing laws which gave priorities to rural Alaskans--mostly Native.

Supporting the repeal measure were sportsmen and urban dwellers. The issue received a tremendous amount of publicity and public debate. Reports from Alaska, though still not complete, indicate that the measure was defeated and the subsistence laws remain unchanged.



Wabanaki Alliance Ends Publication

Maine - Steve Cartwright, editor of the **Wabanaki Alliance**, announced in the October issue that the paper would cease publication. He explained: "Although subscriptions and advertising steadily increased, revenues fell short of expenses. In a recent referendum, Penobscot Tribal members voted down a request for funds.

"We are happy to have served the Indian community for more than five years." The paper, funded originally through the Catholic Church, served as an important source of communication for the Maine Indians during the critical years of working out the settlement of their large land claim. The settlement act which gave them \$81.5 million was signed by President Carter in December, 1980.

Opportunities Promoted

Pennsylvania - Carl Thorpe's father, Jim Thorpe, would have been proud.

The son of the legendary American Indian athlete was, in a sense, representing his father at Pennsylvania State University recently.

But he wasn't discussing the 70-year-long debate over the elder Thorpe's Olympic gold medals. Nor was he addressing his hope that the small Pennsylvania town named Jim Thorpe would return his father's remains to Oklahoma.

Carl Thorpe and a coterie of Native Americans are meeting at Penn State to promote opportunities in athletics for talented American Indian youth through an "Olympic Development Symposium." They also hope to lay the groundwork for a training center for American Indian coaches at Penn State. Such a center, if it were established, would be the only one of its kind.

"Something's wrong with our athletic training programs," said David Archambault, a Sioux Indian and faculty member and coach at Little Wound School in South Dakota. "These are the barriers that hold Native American athletes back. I'm continually seeking kids with great potential that is not being realized."

Athletic talent, said Thorpe, who is an administrator in the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, is not enough to get to the Olympics.

"If you're going to compete today at the world class level, you have to have something backing you besides mental and physical skills," he said.

American Indians, he added, still suffer from underprivilege and low-esteem. The conference participants--and staff members from Penn State's 12-year-old Native American Leadership Training program--believes athletics could be a catalyst to increase American Indians' leadership skills. They intend to seek grant money for athletic development through proposals designed at the conference.

One American Indian athlete in recent years did make the Olympics. Billy Mills, a Sioux Indian, got a gold medal in 1964 for the 10,000 meter

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

race. A movie on Billy Mill's life, financed by the Ermineskin, a Canadian Indian tribe, and starring Robbie Benson, has just been completed. It is due for release in the spring. (See Page 7)

Canadian Willie Littlechild, a lawyer specializing in Indian affairs and a coordinator for the \$8 million movie project, said at the conference the movie's goals were similar to those of the coach training program plan.

"The movie will portray a positive image of the American Indian public," he said. "And it will help the Indian people. We need a lot more positive encouragement of our people that you can succeed and you can compete."

For the record, the International Olympic committee has proposed to return Jim Thorpe's two 1912 gold medals to his family and add his name to the record books.

The medals, in track and field, were stripped from Thorpe and his records stricken from the books because he was designated--in the amateur-only Olympics--as a "professional" athlete. That was the result of some semi-pro baseball games he had played the summer of 1911 for \$2 a day.

Carl Thorpe said his father would be glad to see his name used to support athletic development for Indian youth.

"I think that's the way he would have wanted it," he said.

New Indian Publication Produced

Minnesota - September marked the birth of the **LEADING FEATHER**, Maegon ee gwn" (voice of the Anishinabe), a publication prepared and produced by the White Earth Oral History Project White Earth, Minnesota.

The project is a program committed to establishing an archival historical collection depicting factual events of past times and the human documents spoken by elders of the Tribe.

According to the "Leading Feather," no meaningful estimate can be made of either the eternal value of the oral histories Minnesota Chippewa elders born around the turn-of-the-century have to offer the general public or the cost to all citizens of the failure to record, preserve and respect the words of this lands' indenous inhabitants."

"Through access to the finished products of the projects great benefit will come to many publics including, but not limited to, Indian and non-Indian citizens, students, researchers, archivists, schools and educational broadcasters."

The "Leading Feather" has already featured interesting articles on the tribes history past and present. For further information, you can contact the project at PO Box 356, White Earth, Minnesota 56591 (218)983-3400.

Yellow Thunder Camp Violates Public Land

South Dakota - Allowing a permanent Indian settlement of 800 acres of U.S. Forest Service land would go against a policy designed to keep such land open to the general public, an official has testified.

Craig Rupp, forester for the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service, said Monday, November 22, that permanent settlements have been opposed by his agency since 1908, regardless of who wanted to build them.

Rupp was the first witness in a non-jury trial that will decide whether the federal government can evict the Dakota American Indian Movement's Yellow Thunder Camp from a scenic valley in the Black Hills National Forest that it has occupied for nearly 20 months.

U.S. Attorney Philip Hogen asked U.S. District Judge Donald O'Brien of Sioux City, Iowa, to "declare the occupation of Yellow Thunder Camp to be illegal," and order the eviction of the 40-50 Indians and whites now living in teepees at the camp. He also asked that those involved in the case be barred from future occupations in the forest.

AIM lawyers asked the judge for a court order giving Indians the right to build a permanent community of 83 buildings, along with roads and related facilities, that could eventually support several hundred residents.

Rupp denied claims by Yellow Thunder lawyers that anti-Indian discrimination was responsible for the rejection of Yellow Thunder's request for a permit to stay on Forest Service land.

He said he didn't know of any special use permits granted to Indians on the 22 million acres of Forest Service land he supervises, but said that doesn't prove a policy of discrimination.

"I don't have the authority in my judgment...to dedicate a piece of land for a community, be it Indian or anyone else," Rupp said.

Yellow Thunder lawyers argued that there is plenty of room on Forest Service land for an 800 acre community modeled after a traditional Sioux village.

U.S. Ordered To Resolve Indians' Claims

Washington - A federal judge says the Reagan Administration must go to court or Congress to resolve 17,000 claims of Indians who were illegally stripped of their land, money, or fishing rights.

U.S. District Judge Howard Corcoran said the government is obligated to represent the Indians and he concluded the administration "breached that duty."

A public interest group, the

Native American Rights Fund, sued the Interior Department to force officials there to resolve the claims.

Federal law imposed a December 31 deadline for the government to file claims on behalf of Indians who were wronged before July 18, 1966. Corcoran's ruling dealt with those pre-1966 claims.

The judge said the government must either file lawsuits to protect the Indians' claims or present Congress with a legislative solution to the claims by December 15.

Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, has introduced a bill to extend the December 31 deadline, and said he would try to have it approved during the lame duck session which began November 29.

The Indian claims are scattered throughout a number of states. One type involves denial of fishing rights in Indians' traditional territorial waters. Other Indians had their land taken away illegally, and still others watched local governments build roads through their land without their consent.

Some Indians who received old-age assistance payments saw state governments reimburse the public treasury from Indians' estates, while no such payback was required for non-Indians.

The claims stem from alleged wrongs ranging in time from the 1800s through the 1960s.

Justice Department attorney Lois Schiffer, who represented the Interior Department, said the government is considering an appeal.

The Interior Department has proposed congressional resolution of some claims, and has filed lawsuits to represent Indians in other cases. But Corcoran noted the administration has "rejected the vast majority of the 17,000 identified claims."

Corcoran also found that the administration violated a law that required Interior Department to submit to Congress by June 30, 1981, legislative proposals to resolve claims that would not be handled in lawsuits.

Council Members Fired By White House

Washington - Amid charges that it made a blatant attempt to remove opposition to the transfer of Indian Education from the Department of Education to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Reagan administration has fired all 14 members of the advisory council to the program.

The members of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education (NACIE), who are appointed by the President, were informed that their membership was terminated.

NACIE is the advisory council to the Indian Education Act, which was authorized by Congress in 1972. The program makes grants to school districts, tribes, and other organizations, and provides fellowships to Indians in certain fields of study.

The letters to the NACIE members were dated November 2, but two of the former members said they received them a week later.

John Rouillard, former first vice president of NACIE, said the sudden move by the White House is an insult both to Indian people and the legislative system. Total replace-

Continued on Page 15.



Tribal Business Chairman Election Held

Fort Berthold - Alyce Spotted Bear of New Town, North Dakota defeated Austin Gillette in a runoff election for tribal business chairman on the Ft. Berthold Reservation.

Returns show Spotted Bear, defeated Gillette in the November election.

Spotted Bear, 36, said she intends to concentrate on Indian water rights, treaty rights and reservation unemployment during her four-year term.

"I'm interested in bringing industry to the reservation - non-polluting industry," she said. "We need some type of industry because our unemployment is so high. It's about 70 percent at this time."

She also said Indians have been neglected in the past, and she would like to help improve conditions on the reservation.

However, Spotted Bear said she opposes expansion of charitable gambling on the reservation. The tribal council permits pull tabs and bingo, but not blackjack.

Gillette had discussed allowing blackjack, possibly with bets of \$10 to \$100. State law sets a limit of \$2 off reservations.

"At this point, I'm really not too sure I'd like to see (expanded) gambling on the reservation," Spotted Bear said.

"(Gillette) said the money would be used for social services - for education and social services," she said. "But, what we'll probably end up doing is taking the money we get from gambling and spending it on the gambler. We don't want to have (a gambling) addiction problem on our reservation."



UND Expert Traces Skull

Rolla - That skull found October 20 on the Harvey Leonard farm two miles north of Fonda, is apparently prehistoric and belonged to a native American woman, according to an expert from the University of North Dakota.

Dr. John A. Williams, assistant professor of anthropology at UND, has completed a preliminary analysis of the skull and wrote Rolette County Sheriff Bryant Mueller giving his preliminary findings.

"They are clearly human bones. The remains consist of a damaged skull and proximal phalanx from a right or left hand."

The skull is lacking the mandible as well as the facial and occipital regions. These remains appear to be of a female of approximate age 23-25 years. There are no evident signs of trauma or other assignable cause of death.

"Although certain features needed for ethnic assignment are lacking, the similarity of this skull to other prehistoric Native American skulls that I am familiar with leads me to the conclusion that this skull is also prehistoric and of Native American ethnic identity. Unfortunately it is impossible to determine how long the skull has been buried," Williams wrote.

The UND professor said his con-



AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY STATE

clusions are tentative and he plans to retain the skull for a few more weeks to photograph it and perform a more "detailed anthropometric analysis." He said he would return the prehistoric remains to Sheriff Mueller when his study is completed.

Leonard was building a pole barn on his farm and was moving some dirt with a front-end loader when he discovered the skull in a pile of dirt he had excavated.

Leonard notified Rolette County State's Attorney Arnie Boyum, Boyum, Sheriff Mueller and a deputy went to the farm to investigate and recovered the remains.

Leonard told county officials that an ancient Indian trail passes near his property.



FM Radio Station Location Unique

Turtle Mountain - Radio station KEYA-FM, Belcourt, is unique among the some 9,000 radio stations around the country. It is one of 1,000 stations that are non-commercial, one of 100 stations that are owned and operated by a school district. And it is one of only five that is located on an Indian reservation.

Because it is located on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, it serves as "a kind of good will ambassador to the surrounding towns," says Tim McCartney, KEYA general manager.

The station's sense of community with the 8,000 to 8,500 people living on the reservation is very high. "When there is a large community activity, we try to be there broadcasting live," McCartney said, adding that "the people from the reservations are proud to have a station which is interested in the same things they are."

The station covers activities of the tribal government and devotes a lot of time to announcement of community interest, many of them having to do with government programs of interest to Indian people residing on the reservation.

McCartney said the station, which broadcasts from 6 a.m. until 1 a.m. on 88.5 on the FM dial, serves up a heavy musical fare of country music. But it also plays a lot of contemporary music, old time fiddle music, blue grass, jazz, classical and work of local musicians.

It also offers programs from the National Public Radio network, and has contributed some programs itself to that service. The popular NPR show, "All Things Considered," which consists of news, interviews, commentaries and analysis, is offered on KEYA weekdays from 4 to 5:30 p.m. and weekends from 4 to 5 p.m.

The station subscribes to the Associated Press radio news wire which is tied in with locally-gathered news on the station's several newscasts during the day and night.

Besides McCartney, the staff consists of five other full-time members. They are Debbie Keplin, program director; Vicky Short, news director; Debbie Belgarde, music director; Janice Keplin, traffic director; and Elaine LaRocque, executive secretary and bookkeeper. The station also employs James Lurvey part-time as an education director.

The station does live broadcasts of all Belcourt High School sports activities including remote broadcasts when the teams are out of town. It recently followed the Rolla girls basketball games.

When Dunseith and St. John celebrated their centennial, KEYA radio was there broadcasting live. It also covers concerts, mountain man stories, parades, kiddie events and has covered the Rolla Fire Department Water Ball events, McCartney said.

He estimated the listenership at between 7,000 to 10,000 people. Broadcasting with 19,000 watts of power, its signal has a radius, because of the hills, of between 40 and 70 miles. McCartney said the station has a regular listenership on the Fort Totten reservation near Devils Lake and at least one regular listener some 90 miles east of Winnipeg, which he said would be 250 miles from Belcourt.

The station has a \$200,000 budget, some of it from federal grants and about \$130,000 coming from the Ingebretson and Couture (township) school boards.

Because it has such a heavy school district involvement, radio classes are also taught by Lurvey to between 80 and 90 students. Lurvey conducts two classes in radio to 10 students every day. The main objective of the classes is to teach the students how to operate genuine operable radio equipment in the basement beneath the studios of KEYA in the old hospital building in Belcourt. Lurvey said he also familiarizes the students with Federal Communications Commission regulations which they will have to know if they go into broadcasting.

Lurvey also teaches an advanced radio course where students working independently learn how to read the news, how to take record requests by phone and how to find the records. As a final examination the student has to produce the station's high school radio show.

The station takes no advertising, but does accept donations from area businesses, which it can acknowledge on the air.

Concerns Voiced On Tribal Government Direction

Standing Rock - Local district officers, district planners, and other interested Standing Rock residents attended a reservation-wide planning meeting on November 17, 1982, in McLaughlin, S.D., to voice their perceptions and concerns about the direction tribal government has been taking.

The districts of Kenel, Little Eagle, Bullhead, Cannon Ball, Porcupine, Ft. Yates, and McLaughlin were represented at the meeting. Wakpala was the only district not represented.

The meeting addressed the issue of forming a reservation-wide planning commission to address the needs and concerns of local districts.

McLaughlin Local District Chairman James Jamerson said a reservation-wide planning commission could be formed if it was not in violation of Ordinance No. 89. He said the Tribal Council would have to listen to the commission's concerns.

"We should organize so maybe then the Tribal Council will listen to us and start working," said Bullhead Local District Chairman Don Yellow, also in attendance.

Tony White Mountain, of Little Eagle, also in attendance commented, "Every year people of the districts cry around about it and do nothing. So if these people are so concerned why don't they go up to the regular Tribal Council meetings and get things done for themselves. It's not only the Tribal Council."

Duane Vemillion, of Kenel, suggested that the local district chairmen serve on this committee and that they take business back to the people in the districts.

Jamerson submitted a list of recommendations which he review and eventually present to the Tribal Council as concerns from the district people.

Those recommendations include 1) recall procedures--because some of the councilmen are not doing what they are elected to do, 2) judges be elected instead of being appointed by Tribal Council (separation of powers), 3) Tribal Council's travel be published in The Dakota Sun with the minutes, 4) Tribal Council travel be reduced, 5) district representatives be elected by the district, 6) revenue sharing office be abolished, 7) council pay for all reservation-wide meetings, 8) increase the district officers' pay, 9) local district have input in tribal budget, 10) roll call vote and be published in The Dakota Sun with the minutes, and 11) all districts councilmen be available in the districts at least two hours a day and three days a week.

A list of recommendations was filed from the districts of Cannon Ball, Kenel, Little Eagle, and Ft. Yates.

The Cannon Ball Local District recommendations include 1) all local district officers attend all regular council meetings every month and the Tribe pay for mileage and stipends, 2) hire a lawyer on a retainer for the district, 3) Tribe should have tribal inspectors to in-

For further information contact or write:

KEYA
Belcourt, ND
58316



CONCERNS VOICED...
Continued from Page 5.

spect all constructions, and 4) alternate these reservation-wide meetings to each district (have one in North Dakota district one month and the next month in a South Dakota district.

Recommendations from the Kenel district include 1) tribal enrollees should be hired for all employment on the reservation, 2) each district should have a priority list for the next meeting, and 3) all chairmen of each local district should make-up this committee.

Recommendations from Little Eagle include 1) water and sewer problems, 2) all housings, the standards and style are not suitable for our needs, 3) test water in all districts and get it filtered, and 4) roads in Little Eagle housing areas are bad and ruin cars.

Recommendations from Ft. Yates include 1) have the Tribal Council pursue the TERO office, and 2) education funds not be touched.

The next reservation-wide meeting will be held on December 15, in Cannon Ball, North Dakota.



Funding May Involve State

Wahpeton - North Dakota could probably keep the Wahpeton Indian School open with help from the federal government, according to Joseph Crawford, state superintendent of public instruction.

He said officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs will meet with state officials and the Wahpeton Indian School Board on December 9 to discuss the Indian School's future.

The Interior Department said earlier this year it would close the Wahpeton school, as well as other off-reservation Indian boarding schools around the country, in a cost-cutting move.

However, congressional action and reconsideration on the part of Interior Secretary James Watt has kept the school open at least for this year. About 250 Indian students from North Dakota and surrounding states are enrolled.

Crawford said funding that would normally be sent to an Indian student's home school district could be channeled instead to the Indian school, once the child is enrolled there. Crawford said he is trying to work out similar payment agreements with surrounding states, but he has said agreements with other states could require legislative action.

"The Indian people...feel very strongly that this is a federal issue, that this is a federal responsibility," he said. "And so they're kind of betwixt and between, I guess, regarding which way they want this thing to go."

"But I think they do agree that, if it's a matter of the Wahpeton Indian School existing or not existing, they certainly would like and want the state of North Dakota to be involved," he said.

Crawford said the state would need the cooperation of the federal government if it were to accept responsibility for the Wahpeton Indian School. He said he felt it would be reasonable for the government to give the state the buildings at the school.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY STATE

Communication Sought By Tribe

Fort Berthold - The Fort Berthold Indian Reservation is divided into three sections by Lake Sakakawea. Not only can that lengthen travel time on the reservation but it can also lengthen the amount of time it takes for news and information to get around.

So, in order to improve communications on the reservation, a tribal FM radio station and a tribal newspaper will get their start within the next few months.

Both enterprises were made possible in part, through a \$900,000 grant which was recently awarded from the Administration for Native Americans (Department of Health and Human Services). That money was distributed among 11 tribal programs, including the radio station and newspaper.

Austin Gillette, chairman of the Three Affiliated Tribes Business Council, said the size of the reservation and the presence of the lake have meant that many tribal members haven't been fully informed about tribal government. He said objective reporting of tribal news would help eliminate rumors and give tribal members a look at both sides of issues.

Aside from news reporting, Gillette said the radio station and newspaper would also be valuable to the reservation as a means of day-to-day information: to announce regular services, special programs on the reservation and other events.

The newspaper is expected to premier the end of December or in January, while the radio station, KMHA (Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara) will begin broadcasting in March. KMHA-FM will be located at 91.3 on the radio dial.

Even though the reservation has had a tribal newsletter in the past (Action News), more is needed, according to Phyllis Howard, president of Fort Berthold Community College and one of the persons involved in starting a tribal newspaper.

Action News, which will be discontinued, primarily told of events on the reservation but involved no real reporting, Howard said. She said more thorough, investigative reporting is needed on the reservation, and she hopes the tribal newspaper can provide that.

The newspaper is without a name right now, and suggestions are being taken. A naming contest was held earlier but no suitable names were obtained. There's a \$25 prize for the person who comes up with a name for the newspaper and entries may be mailed to the Community College.

Along with news, the paper will include poems, short stories and artwork by reservation members, according to Larry Parker, director of Research and Development at the college.

The paper will operate under the grant money for one year, which will be managed by the Community College, but the paper also hopes to

generate revenue through the sale of advertisements. But even though the funds will be managed by the college, the editorial content of the paper will be established by a board consisting of five members. Two will be appointed by the Tribes' Business Council, two by the Community College and one elected by the four appointed members.

An editor has been selected for the paper—Adrian Louis of Los Angeles, California. Louis has been editor of The Talking Leaf, Los Angeles' city-wide Indian newspaper. Howard said Fort Berthold's paper will probably resemble The Talking Leaf's tabloid form.

Aside from his experience in journalism, Louis has been a teacher and is a published poet—a 1974 collection of his poetry was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.

The press and darkroom facilities have been purchased and are set up in the utility building located west of New Town, and the college's Compugraphic printer will be used to set type. Howard said volunteer workers will be used to help produce the paper, which will be published twice a month.

Howard said a tribal newspaper could be effective in getting more "positive" news out about the reservation.

"A tribal newspaper could do a lot to enhance the reservation. Young people need positive role models and they need to know the possibilities of the reservation," she said.

And Susan Braine, station manager at KMHA-FM, thinks the radio station can also do a lot to enhance the reservation. Besides news and public service announcements the station will also broadcast music and do live reporting of events on the reservation.

"Our programming will be diversified. The tribal population is our main target but we also have a responsibility to our non-Indian listeners," she said.

KMHA will operate at 100,000 watts and broadcast from control towers located near Mandaree in the southwest corner of the reservation. The station's studio will be located near the tribal offices west of New Town.

Braine is a former manager of an Indian radio station in Zuni, NM, and said she is excited about working at KMHA, which is only the tenth tribal radio station in the country. The Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in northern North Dakota also has a station.

The station's towers will be put up in December and construction of the studio will begin soon, but the equipment in the studio probably won't be ready for the air until this spring, Braine said.

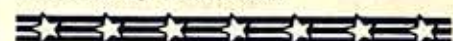
KMHA will be a non-commercial station, supported by its listeners, and will employ about five tribal members who will go through a special training course conducted by Braine.

"If all of us work together and see the value of the station, there's no

reason we can't be a top-notch radio station for the whole listening area," she said.

Plans are to have KMHA on the air from 12 to 18 hours daily, Braine said. The primary hope of the station is to gain affiliation with National Public Radio, a public service which provides regular news programs and specials. In order to do that, however, KMHA must meet certain qualifications, something which Braine said the station will be working toward.

Along with the ANA grant, KMHA received \$300,000 from the Campaign for Human Development and \$131,385 from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (Department of Commerce). The NTIA grant was part of a matching grant program which saw the tribes contribute \$43,795. Operation of the station will be funded by public donation and by interest drawn from investments of a recent land grant received by the tribes.



Delegation Wants Relocation Of Pipeline Intake

Fort Berthold - A delegation representing the three tribes on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation says North Dakota could save \$6 million in construction costs along by relocating the intake of the proposed Southwest Pipeline Project on the reservation.

Alyce Spotted Bear, chairman of the Business Council of the Three Affiliation Tribes, told the State Water Commission that the tribal council has accepted the state's ground rules for further negotiations in the matter.

"We would not exercise any regulatory authority that we might have," Spotted Bear said. "It would be written into the contract."

Legal representatives of the water commission have said the tribal council would have to agree to relinquish any present or future claim on the water that might jeopardize water supplies for the pipeline.

An engineer hired by the tribal council to explore the benefits of relocating the intake for the multi-purpose water pipeline project told the commission that it would save about \$6 million just in construction costs by relocating the intake to the reservation from the proposed location farther east.

Ron Billstein of HMK Inc. in Billings, Mont., also told the commission that other substantial savings could be realized if the state selected the reservation site.

"You've certainly got my attention," Governor Allen I. Olson, chairman of the commission, told the tribal representatives.

"I can guarantee that this will be looked at very seriously and very carefully," Olsons said, adding that everything hinged on legislative approval of the Southwest Pipeline Project.

In response to a question by Olson, Kenneth Fredericks, a Bureau of Indian Affairs official from Washington, said he was not aware of any other situation in the country

Continued on Page 15.



Peterson Zah

Peterson Zah, 44, defeated Peter MacDonald, three-term incumbent by about 5,000 votes in the race to be tribal chairman of the nation's largest Indian tribe.

Zah, a founder and former director of the reservations legal aid organization, in a statement following the election, vowed that the minerals of the 24,000 square mile reservation would no longer be "exploited" by energy companies.

MacDonald, who was one of the founders and chairman of the board of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT), was considered one of the most powerful Indian leaders in the country. His defeat also cost him his CERT position.

In another post-election comment, Zah said he would open negotiations with the neighboring Hopi Tribe to settle difference in a 1.8 million acre land dispute.



Robby Benson, Billy Mills in the movie "Running Brave." Robby Benson (left) will portray Olympic Gold Medal Winner Billy Mills (right).

Billy Mills

"Running Bear"—the life story of Billy Mills began filming in Canada in August of this year. Billy Mills, an Oglala Sioux from South Dakota, was born into a family tenaciously holding onto its pride and dignity despite the day to day struggle for existence. Billy lost both parents by the time he was 13 and was educated at BIA Boarding Schools.

Billy received an athletic scholarship to the University of Kansas where he graduated with a B. S. in Physical Education in 1962.

Billy Mills grew into manhood harboring a fierce desire to win for himself, as well as to win recognition for his people. His determination drove him to work hard in college to qualify for the 1960 Olympic team in the 10,000 meter run. He failed to make it that year but with renewed vigor he began running 110 miles a week. In 1964 he qualified for the Olympic team and entered the race with a 1,00 to 1 chance of winning.

Overcoming these great odds, Billy went on to create the greatest upset in Olympic game history. He was not only the first American Indian, but the first American ever to win a Gold Medal in the 10,000 meter run. Billy is still the only American to have won that honor.

The film stars Robby Benson in the leading role. Funding for the film is being provided by the Ermineskin Band of Indians from Canada. The film will be shot entirely in Canada and is projected for release in time for the 1984 Olympics.



Photo by Bartz English

Belle Herbert

Grandma Belle Herbert

Belle Herbert of Chalkyitsik, Alaska, who lived to be among the oldest people in the world, died on September 10, 1982. She was said to be 129 years old.

More than 250 people came to honor her and say good-bye. Many signed their names and their last good wishes on the white blanket that was buried with her.

Rev. David Salmon led the funeral service at St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.

Part of the service, taken from a prayer book and a hymnal Grandma Belle gave to Rev. Salmon before she died, was in Athabascan. The rest was in English.

Rev. Salmon had known Grandma Belle for 50 years. He called her a "life of peace" and recalled the many times he had gone to her for "good, kind words."

Born more than 100 years ago, Grandma Belle had many stories to tell. She remembered the first white people to come into the area. She told how her marriage was arranged for her by her mother. She remembered moose hunting, living in caribou skin tents and traveling from one camp to another. She told stories about medicine men, the arrival of guns and the first airplane.

Those who knew Grandma Belle also had memories—how she prayed for them and how she never

complained, even during the last bout with pneumonia that put her in the hospital this past summer.

Hannah Solomon, who now lives in Fairbanks, remembered Belle saying, "Whenever I die, I wonder—will God have mercy on me and take me home?"

"That's something I don't think she has to worry about," Hannah said.

On the Tuesday that Belle was buried, her small cabin was boarded up. In front of it was the larger, newer one that Belle had refused to live in, calling it "too fancy." It was in the small cabin Grandma Belle helped raise generations of youngsters, and it was in her own cabin she died.

by Judy McReynolds, Editor
The Council



David Lester

A. David Lester, an Oklahoma-born Creek Indian who has led efforts inside and outside the Federal

government to promote Indian tribal, social and economic self-sufficiency, will become the new Executive Director of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT).

Lester, 40, will leave his post as Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) in November to join CERT, a coalition of tribes which own extensive energy resources.

Announcement of Lester's appointment came at CERT's Annual Meeting in Denver from the Organization's incoming chairman, Nez Perce Chairman Wilfred Scott. "We are delighted to have a man of David Lester's background and capabilities coming on board," Scott said, adding: "As a public official, and in his involvement with numerous private Indian groups, Mr. Lester has been a committed champion for the cause of tribal economic development. There is no American Indian alive today with greater demonstrated sensitivity to the economic, social and cultural needs and goals of urban and reservation Indians across America, than David Lester."

Lester was appointed ANA Commissioner by President Carter in 1978, and reappointed by President Reagan in 1981, a post from which he directed the Federal agency's \$28 million effort to assist Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians to achieve social and economic self-sufficiency. From 1970-78 Lester was President of the Los Angeles-based United Indian Development Association (UIDA), which under his direction helped double the number of Indian-owned businesses nationwide, creating 1700 new unsubsidized jobs, and training programs for some two

thousand Indian businesspeople in the process. He was appointed by President Nixon to serve on the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and the National Council on Minority Enterprise.

"I take this new assignment with a deep awareness of the substantial role CERT has come to play in helping the energy-resource tribes implement their own economic and social development policies, programs and priorities," Lester told the CERT board.

Lester added he would make "every effort" to visit personally with each of the CERT's member-tribes during his first year with the organization.

Lester succeeds Ed Gabriel, who has been CERT's Executive Director since its creation in 1975. "Under Ed Gabriel's careful guidance, CERT has grown into an outfit uniquely capable of providing us with the kind and quality of technical assistance we need in order to manage our resource effectively. "He will be sorely missed," Scott said. Gabriel will continue to work with CERT's Washington-based Governmental Affairs office on a consulting basis.

Wilfred Scott

Wilfred Scott, Chairman of the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, was recently named to succeed Navajo Chairman Peter McDonald as the second chairman of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes.

Scott was chosen by acclamation to head the 37 member tribal energy coalition by the leaders of those tribes, who comprise CERT's Board of Directors. He becomes the second Chairman of CERT since the organization's creation in 1974. Scott became Vice-Chairman of CERT in 1980.

The 51 year old former Navy enlisted man from Lapawai, Idaho, served on the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee since May of 1972 and is in his sixth term as Tribal Chairman.

Scott said he was "honored by the confidence the CERT board has expressed in me," and added "I will represent this Board's will to the very best of my ability."

Also selected as CERT officers were:

Leonard Atole - President of the Jicarilla Apache Tribe of New Mexico, to succeed Scott as CERT Vice-Chairman. Atole has served on the Executive Committee of CERT as Secretary.

Judy Knight - UTE Mountain Ute Tribe of Colorado, to become CERT Secretary. She has served on the Executive Committee as Treasurer.





Native Recipes

Beans, like corn, were highly prized among tribes of the Southwest, who took great care to produce beans of as many colors as possible. The valued varieties were yellow, blue, red, white, multicolored, and black. The colors symbolized the six cardinal points—north, west, south, east, zenith and nadir, respectively. Beans were prepared in almost as many different ways as corn. They were soaked and served cold as salads, flattened and fried into cakes, or simmered long and slow with meats to make chilis and stews.

GREEN PEPPER AND PINK BEAN CASSEROLE (Makes 4-6 Servings)

- 3 strips bacon, cut into julienne strips
- 1 green pepper, washed, cored and coarsely chopped
- 1 onion, peeled and chopped
- 1 clove garlic, peeled and crushed
- 1 tablespoon minced, cooked ham (optional)
- 1 cup canned tomatoes
- 1 teaspoon dark brown sugar
- Pinch mace
- Salt and coarsely ground black pepper to season
- 2 (1 lb.) cans pink beans, drained

1. Brown the bacon slowly, add green pepper and onion, and saute gently until tender.
2. Stir in garlic, minced ham (optional), tomatoes, brown sugar, mace, salt, and black pepper, and simmer, stirring, for about 10 minutes.
3. Mix tomato sauce with pink beans and transfer mixture to a 2-quart baking dish.
4. Bake, uncovered, for 45 minutes in a moderate oven, 350° F.



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

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Our Lore

The Resuscitation Of The Only Daughter *Taken from Myths and Legends of the Sioux*

There once lived an old couple who had an only daughter. She was a beautiful girl, and was very much courted by the young men of the tribe, but she said that she preferred single life, and to all their heart-touching tales of deep affection for her she always had one answer. That was "No."

One day this maiden fell ill and day after day grew worse. All the best medicine men were called in, but their medicines were of no avail, and in two weeks from the day that she was taken ill she lay a corpse. Of course there was great mourning in the camp. They took her body several miles from camp and rolled it in fine robes and blankets, then they laid her on a scaffold which they had erected. (This was the custom of burial among the Indians). They placed four forked posts into the ground and then lashed strong poles lengthwise and across the ends and made a bed of willows and stout ash brush. This scaffold was from five to seven feet from the ground. After the funeral the parents gave away all of their horses, fine robes and blankets and all of the belongings of the dead girl. Then they cut their hair off close to their heads, and attired themselves in the poorest apparel they could secure.

When a year had passed the friends and relatives of the old couple tried in vain to have them set aside their mourning. "You have mourned long enough," they would say. "Put aside your mourning and try and enjoy a few more pleasures of this life while you live. You are both growing old and can't live very many more years, so make the best of your time." The old couple would listen to their advice and then shake their heads and answer: "We have nothing to live for. Nothing we could join in would be any amusement to us, since we have lost the light of our lives."

So the old couple continued their mourning for their lost idol. Two years had passed since the death of the beautiful girl, when one evening a hunter and his wife passed by the scaffold which held the dead girl. They were on their return trip and were heavily loaded down with game, and therefore could not travel very fast. About half a mile from the scaffold a clear spring burst forth from the side of a bank, and from this trickled a small stream of water, moistening the roots of the vegetation bordering its banks, and causing a growth of sweet green grass. At this spring the hunter camped and tethering his horses, at once set about helping his wife to erect the small tepee which they carried for convenience in traveling.

When it became quite dark, the hunter's dogs set up a great barking and growling. "Look out and see what the dogs are barking at," said the hunter to his wife. She looked out through the door and then drew back saying: "There is the figure of a woman advancing from the direction of the girl's scaffold." "I expect it is the dead girl; let her come, and don't act as if you were afraid," said the hunter. Soon they heard footsteps advancing and the steps ceased at the door. Looking down at the lower part of the door the

hunter noticed a pair of small mocassins, and knowing that it was the visitor, said: "Whoever you are, come in and have something to eat."

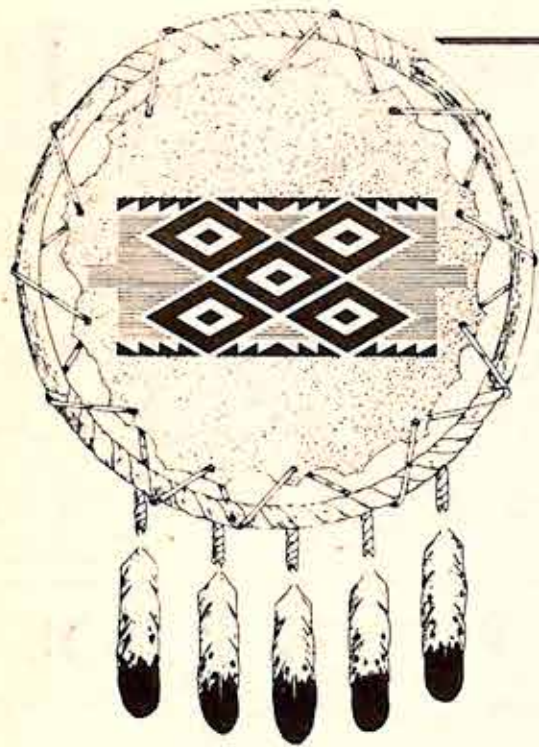
At this invitation the figure came slowly in and sat down by the door with head covered and with a fine robe drawn tightly over the face. The woman dished up a fine supper and placing it before the visitor, said: "Eat, my friend, you must be hungry." The figure never moved, nor would it uncover to eat. "Let us turn our backs towards the visitor and made herself very busy cleaning the small pieces of meat that were hanging to the back sinews of the deer which had been killed. (This the Indians use as thread.) The hunter, filling his pipe, turned away and smoked in silence. Finally the dish was pushed back to the woman, who took it and after washing it, put it away. The figure still sat at the door, not a sound coming from it, neither was it breathing. The hunter at last said: "Are you the girl that was placed upon that scaffold two years ago?" It bowed its head two or three times in assent. "Are you going to sleep here tonight; if you are, my wife will make down a bed for you." The figure shook its head. "Are you going to come again tomorrow night to us?" It nodded assent.

For three nights in succession the figure visited the hunter's camp. The third night the hunter noticed that the figure was breathing. He saw one of the hands protruding from the robe. The skin was perfectly black and was stuck fast to the bones of the hand. On seeing this the hunter arose and going over to his medicine sack which hung on a pole, took out some roots and mixing them with skunk oil and vermilion, said to the figure:

"If you will let us rub your face and hands with this medicine it will put new life into the skin and you will assume your complexion again and it will put flesh on you." The figure assented and the hunter rubbed the medicine on her hands and face. Then she arose and walked back to the scaffold. The next day the hunter moved camp towards the home village. That night he camped within a few miles of the village. When night came, the dogs, as usual, set up a great barking, and looking out, the wife saw the girl approaching.

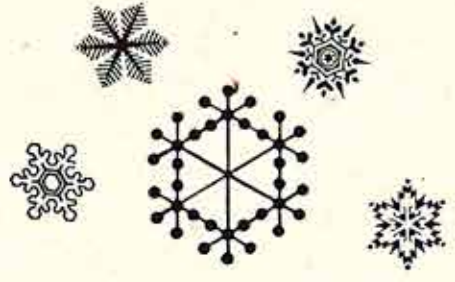
When the girl had entered and sat down, the hunter noticed that the girl did not keep her robe so closely together over her face. When the wife gave her something to eat, the girl reached out and took the dish, thus exposing her hands, which they at once noticed were again natural. After she had finished her meal, the hunter said: "Did my medicine help you?" She nodded in assent. "Do you want my medicine rubbed all over your body?" Again she nodded. "I will mix enough to rub your entire body, and I will go outside and let my wife rub it on for you." He mixed a good supply and going out left his wife to rub the girl. When his wife had completed the task she called to her husband to come in, and when he came in and sat down and said to the girl: "Tomorrow we will reach the village. Do you want to go with us?" She shook her head. "Will you come again to our camp tomorrow night after we have camped in the village?" She nodded her head in assent. "Then do you want to see your parents?" She nodded again, and arose and disappeared into the darkness.

Early the next morning the hunter broke camp and traveled far into the afternoon, when he arrived at the village. He instructed his wife to go at once and inform the old couple of what had happened. The wife did so and at sunset the old couple came to the hunter's tepee. They were invited to enter and a fine supper was served them. Soon after they had finished their



UTETC EVENTS

Forty-Five Minutes of FUN!



Announcing The Arrival!!!

Amy Celeste Jechort, daughter of Brenda and Larry Jechort, was born November 16, 1982, at 5:00 P.M., weighing 8 lbs. 2 oz. (Brenda is a teacher at Theodore Jamerson Elementary School.)

Congratulations from TJES!!!!

TJES Recipe for Snowmen

By Joan Estes, Theodore Jamerson Elementary School

- 1 playground full of "just right" snow
- 17 eager, energetic, first and second graders
- 1 willing physical education teacher
- 45 minutes
- 1 forecast of cold weather coming



I had fun making a snowman. I got cold. By Coty Lincoln, Grade 1.



Williams Tell
This is my snowman. I like you Mr. Snowman, Mrs. Snowman and Baby snowmen.

This is my snowman. I like you Mr. Snowman, Mrs. Snowman and Baby Snowmen. By Telly Williams, Grade 1.

Why not hold physical education class outside making snow men if the weather is warm and the snow is "just right?" North Dakotans know these conditions are the exception rather than the rule, so when it did happen recently, TJ's physical education teacher put aside his usual lesson plan and took his class outside.

The result was 45 minutes of intense activity performed by delighted and very busy children. The snow, people that emerged (not all were men!) were then used by the classroom teacher as story starters the next day. As they drew the pictures and wrote the stories, the children happily relived the experience.

This is one of the many ways that Theodore Jamerson Elementary School teachers share ideas and use experiences of one subject area in the teaching of another skill.



I had fun making my snowman. My hands got cold. They took a picture of me with my snowman. Janelle Spotted Horse.

I had fun making my snowman. My hands got cold. They took a picture of me with my snowman. By Janelle Spotted Horse, Grade 1

I was Standing By my snowman it started to snow so I went in My house mike grant

I was standing by the snowman and Donna took a picture of me and Telly. Telly cried because some crazy boys knocked his snowman over. By Juanita Iron Crow, Grade 1.

My name is Sandy the snowman. I was made by three girls named Roxanne and Tashina and Geri. The kids were having a good time. Our snowman had green hair. By Geri and Roxanne and Tashina, Grade 2.

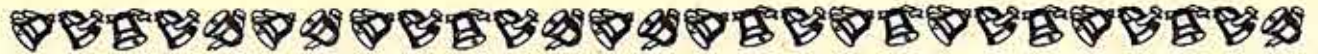
By Tashina and Geri and Roxanne. Our snow man's name is sandy she is a nice girl, she is only 17 years old! Tashina LaRocque

By Tashina (LaRocque) and Geri (Stewart) and Roxanne (Thompson). Our snowman's name is Sandy. She is a nice girl. She is only 17 years old! By Tashina LaRocque, Grade 2.

I was standing by the snowman and Donna took a picture of me and Telly cried because some crazy boys knocked his snowman over. By Mike Grant, Grade 1

I was standing by my snowman. It started to snow so I went in my house. By Mike Grant, Grade 1





**"Wakan Tanka.
 You have been merciful to us,
 by giving us knowledge
 and
 a path which we may follow.**

**You have made your people happy,
 and all the beings
 who move in the universe
 are rejoicing."
 Indian Prayer**

Holiday Greetings!

United Tribes Educational Technical Center



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 Joyce Barr - Chemical Dependency Unit Housing Manager
 Ann Bartole - Transportation Bus Driver
 Charlene Belgarde - Librarian
 Jack Bender - Auto Body Instructor
 Kathleen Big Eagle - Dispensary Secretary
 Marty Jo Brave Bull - Elementary Teachers Aide
 Clarine Brown - Child Development Center Aide
 Delema Brunelle - Elementary Teachers Aide
 Sherman Brunelle - CETA Coordinator
 Don Cadotte - Security Supervisor
 Alvis Callousleg - Office of Public Information Artist
 Pam Carlascio - Food Service Instructor
 Milo Chase - Administrative Research Assistant
 Jesse Clairmont - Administrative Assistant
 Diane Claymore - Res. & Eval. Ctr. II Office Manager
 Gus Glaymore - Project DISCOVER Project Specialist
 Leo Clooten - Maintenance Painting Technician
 Virgil Colhoff - Kitchen Aide
 Bonita Davis - MCA Financial Specialist
 Lita Davis - Special Programs Secretary
 Karen Deckert - LPN Program Coordinator
 Loretta DeLong - Res. & Eval. Ctr. II Pro. Mgr. Specialist
 Beverly Dionne - Dispensary Nurse
 Dick Dionne - Police Science Instructor
 Mark Dove - Resident Hall Dorm Supervisor
 Ray Dwelle - Financial Aides Officer
 Albert Eckroth - Maintenance Plumbing Technician
 Janell Eller - Day Care Aide
 Arden Enno - Maintenance Groundskeeper
 Sandy Erickson - OPI Supervisor & Graphic Artist
 Jim Eslinger - Support Services Manager
 Joan Estes - Elementary Principal
 Don Fairman - Electrical & Plumbing Instructor
 Evangeline Fasthorse - Child Development Center Aide
 Bob Feist - Finance Comptroller
 Duane Foote - Auto Mechanics Instructor
 Viola Fox - Cafeteria Food Service Trainee
 Barbara Frey - Elem. Read. & Lang. Arts Instr. - Chapter I
 Dorvin Froseth - Elementary Physical Education Instr.
 David M. Gipp - Executive Director
 Clarinda Gohl - CETA Secretary
 Errol Goodin - Housing Assistant
 Rose Grant - Nurse Assistant Instructor
 Bill Greybull - Vocational Counselor
 Janet Gunderson - Counseling Soc. Work. and Counselor
 Larretta Hall - Project DISCOVER Coordinator
 Dawn Hanks - Child Development Center Aide
 Linda Heck - Elementary - 1st and 2nd Grade Teacher
 Carl Hohenstein - Maintenance Electrical Technician
 Wesley Holstrom - Cafeteria Kitchen Aide
 Gary Huber - Welding Instructor
 Shirley Iron Road - Counseling Secretary
 James Kenny - Security Patrolman
 Darrell Jeanotte - Office of Development Officer
 Eva Jeanotte - Custodian
 Brenda Jechort - Elementary Resource Room Teacher
 Arlys Jenner - OPI Secretary/Typesetter
 Linda Job - Finance Accounting Technician
 Victoria Joshua - Cafeteria Cook
 John Kauffman - Math Instructor
 Peggy Kauffmann - Kindergarten Supervisor
 Nancy Keller - Office of Indian Child Services Director
 Ed Knife - Housing Supervisor
 Warren Koch - Transportation Bus Driver and Mech. Asst.
 Ann Kraft - Dean of Education Secretary
 Jim Laducer - Special Programs Manager
 Irene LaFontaine - Administration Executive Secretary
 Charlene Laschkewitch - LPN Instructor
 Jeannie Laverdure - Student Services Secretary
 Mary Lemcke - Chem. Dependency Unit Housing Mgr.
 Terry Lewis - Printing Instructor
 Victoria Linclon - Kindergarten Aide
 Barbara Little Owl - Financial Aids Clerk Typist
 Newton Little Soldier - Placement Counselor
 Tanya Little Soldier - CETA Tracking System Spec.
 Joni Magnuson - Elementary Music Instructor
 Denise Marcellais - Student Services Clerk Typist Trainee

Marcella Marcellais - MCA Executive Secretary
 Irene McCloud - EEO Specialist
 Boyd McCullough - Transportation Supervisor
 Carol Melby - Elem. Speech and Lang. Pathologist
 Albert Miller - Skill Center Custodian
 Kay Miller - Chemical Dependency Unit Supervisor
 Margaret Miller - MCA Administrative Assistant
 Jasjit Minhas - Acting & Assistant Dean of Education
 W. Jean Morris - Minority Business Enterprise Specialist
 Cordell Morsette - Res. & Eval. Ctr. II Program Mgr. Spec.
 Glenna Mueller - Elementary Chapter I Coordinator
 Kathy Mullen - Off. of Indian Child Ser. Handicapped Spec.
 Lorraine Mutchler - Cognitive Mapping Program Secretary
 Wilma Nelson - Res. & Eval. Ctr. II Program Manager Spec.
 Ron Newman - Maintenance Carpentry Technician
 Jane O'Leary - PD Instructor and AICDP Disseminator
 Charlene Peterson - Elementary Librarian
 Greg Plante - Child Development Center Aide
 Randy Plume - Res. & Eval. Ctr. II Evaluation Specialist
 James Points At Him - Maintenance Groundskeeper
 Steve Points At Him - Security Shift Commander
 Violet Points At Him - Cafeteria Kitchen Aide
 Julie Rambo - Learning Center Instructor
 Arlene Ramey - Operator
 Glenda Reemts - Licensed Practical Nurse Instructor
 Margaret Red Shirt - Financial Aides Secretary
 Ted Red Shirt - Dorm Counselor
 Cecelia Rodriguez - Child Development Center Aide
 Van Sauter - Child Development Center Supervisor
 Rozella Schlinger - Elementary Custodian
 Candy Sherman - Personnel Technician
 Ed Skager - Cafeteria Kitchen Supervisor
 Ruth Snider - Dispensary Supervisor
 Sharon Snyder - Learning Ctr. Soc. Ser. Specialist
 Verzella Stivers - Office of Indian Child Services Secretary
 Al Stockert - Cafeteria Supervisor
 Gary Stockert - Carpentry Instructor
 John Swanberg - MCA Specialist
 Neal Tepper - Elementary Guidance Counselor
 Butch Thunderhawk - Cultural Center Director
 John Thunderhawk - Acting Recreation Sup. & Asst.
 Luann Torkelson - Business Clerical Instructor
 Kim Trenary - Support Services Secretary
 Gladys Two Horses - Elem. 3rd and 4th Grade Teacher
 Wilma Volk - Cultural Center Secretary
 Maureen Vosberg - Business Clerical Instructor
 Evelyn Waltos - Elem. 5th, 6th and 7th Grade Teacher
 Blanche White Eagle - Child Development Center Aide
 Marty Wise Spirit - Res. & Eval. Ctr. II Secretary
 Elroy Yellow Bird - Mailroom Mailclerk
 Monty Yellow Bird - Title IV Recreation Aide
 Lynn Yellow Elk - OPI Administrative Assistant
 Nellie Zerr - Student Subsistence Clerk

STUDENTS

Pamela Alkire, Nurse Assistant
 Tamera Alkire, Nurse Assistant
 Charles American Horse, Food Service
 Farron Andrews, Auto Body
 Kathy Bailey, Business Clerical
 Lucinda Black Eagle, Carpentry
 Corrine Black Feather, Food Service
 Francine Black Feather, Police Science
 Ambrose Black Hawk, Welding
 Emery Bobtail Bear, Electrical
 Lynda Bobtail Bear, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Timothy Brewer, Carpentry
 Evelyn Brown, Nurse Assistant
 Marlene Brown, Nurse Assistant
 Byron Buffalo, Food Service
 Veronic Buffalo, Business Clerical
 Mary Buffalo, Business Clerical
 Lawrence Bull, Plumbing
 Loretta Bull Bear, Business Clerical
 Anthony Cadotte, Auto Body
 Jenell Canyon, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Paula Cesspooch, Nurse Assistant
 Eugene Chasing Hawk, Food Service
 Donald Clairmont, Auto Body
 Cheryl Cloud, Police Science
 James Cloud, Auto Body
 James Colhoff, Carpenter
 Jacqueline Comeau, Police Science
 Everette Condon, Auto Mechanics
 Thomas Cottier, Auto Mechanics
 Bernard Crow Necklace, Auto Body
 Almira Crow Necklace, Nurse Assistant
 Ruth Cuch, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Doris DeCoteau, Welding
 Theda Drags Wolf, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Florence DuBray, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Alwin Ducheneaux, Plumbing
 Jeanette Ducheneaux, Nurse Assistant

Brenda Ducheneaux, Business Clerical
 Theophile Eagle, Police Science
 Sharon Eagle, Business Clerical
 Mary Eagle Feather, Business Clerical
 Beverly Eastman, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Dale Ecoffey, Carpenter
 Sharon Edmonds, Police Science
 Raymond Enno, Welding
 Doranna Enno, Business Clerical
 Edmond Fasthorse, Auto Body
 Paul Fast Horse, Auto Mechanics
 Jolene Fast Wolf, Business Clerical
 Raymond Flying Hawk, Plumbing
 Floyd Flute, Electrical
 Kathy Flute, Business Clerical
 Glen Fox, Auto Mechanics
 Don Fox, Auto Body
 Roberta Fox, Business Clerical
 Diane Garreau, Police Science
 Lois George, Business Clerical
 Aloysius Good Luck, Business Clerical
 Cleveland Good Shield, Auto Mechanics
 Ina Good Shield, Business Clerical
 Timothy Good Shot, Electrical
 Brenda Grant, Business Clerical
 Patricia Haliburton, Nurse Assistant
 Larry Harrison, Welding
 Rolland High Pipe, Auto Mechanics
 Wendell Janis, Auto Mechanics
 Leroy Jenson, Welding
 Jackie Kampeska, Business Clerical
 Darlene King, Business Clerical
 Patrick Laducer, Plumbing
 Hattie Landreaux, Food Service
 Marlys Landreau, Business Clerical
 Bernard Lawrence, Auto Mechanics
 Leo Lays Hard, Auto Mechanics
 Charlene Lends His Horse, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Joseph Lends His Horse, Auto Body
 Venetta Lethbridge, Carpentry
 Manuel Lewis, Electrical
 Lori Little Bear, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Carletta Little Light, Business Clerical
 Ted Little Thunder, Printing
 Alta Mart, Nurse Assistant
 William McBride, Welding
 Donald McCloud, Auto Body
 Clyde McHugh, Jr., Police Science
 Mavin Meat, Business Clerical
 Monte Meyers, Auto Mechanics
 Boyd Miner, Auto Mechanics
 Karen Miner, Police Science
 Darrell Mireau, Carpentry
 Verna Moran, Licensed Practical Nurse
 James Morsette, Welding
 Thomas Mosier, Carpentry
 Raymond Necklace, Auto Mechanics
 Annabelle Necklace, Business Clerical
 Matthew Netterville, Auto Mechanics
 Myron Oka, Police Science
 Alvina Oka, Nurse Assistant
 Manuel Penny, Plumbing
 Larry Phillips, Nurse Assistant
 Anna Pipe, Food Service
 Vicky Red Horn, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Benedict Red Horse, Plumbing
 Helen Red Owl, Business Clerical
 Timothy Red Owl, Auto Mechanics
 Grace Reddest, Business Clerical
 Gregory Reed, Welding
 Isaac Renteria, Police Science
 Dion Robinson, Auto Mechanic
 Carla Running Horse, Food Service
 Joseph Running Horse, Electrical
 Esther Running Horse, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Gerald Sam, Plumbing
 Robert Shane, Auto Mechanics
 Allen Schillingstad, Auto Mechanics
 Wilfred Skinner, Carpentry
 Don Smith, Auto Mechanics
 Phyllis Spotted Horse, Business Clerical
 Pearl Stewart, Business Clerical
 Alan Talks, Business Clerical
 Terri Thiebert, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Kevin Thompson, Welding
 Roselyn Tree Top, Business Clerical
 Duane Trudell, Welding
 Jeffrey Tuntland, Police Science
 Jonathan Twiss, Carpentry
 Judith Twiss, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Theresa Two Hearts, Business Clerical
 Anna White, Carpentry
 Les White Bear, Welding
 Arlene White Mountain, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Debra White Mountain, Nurse Assistant
 Donald White Thunder, Plumbing
 Amy White Thunder, Food Service
 Cora Wilcox, Business Clerical
 Phyllis Wilkie, Licensed Practical Nurse
 Ilene Williams, Auto Mechanics
 Delphine Yellow Wolf, Food Service
 Tori Yarlott, Business Clerical
 Darlene Yellow Earrings, Food Service
 Elmer Yellow Hair, Electrical
 Diane Yellow Hair, Business Clerical



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.

Diet, Weight Control Essential in Controlling Diabetes

Taken from NIHB Health Reporter

Diabetes is recognized as one of the major health problems among Indian populations today. The disease is especially crippling in its advanced stages, because it can lead to kidney failure, blindness, amputation and death. Particularly distressing is the fact that these complications were once rare, but are now seen with increasing frequency.

Numerous tribal and Indian Health Service (IHS) health centers have established diabetes screening programs in an attempt to detect the disease in its early stages and to educate Indian communities about the seriousness of diabetes. A number of tribes have also established weight control and exercise programs to help people combat the illness, since being overweight is a primary cause of diabetes among Indians.

In the following article, Dorothy Ghodes, M.D., describes different kinds of diabetes and their prevalence among the Indian population. The information presented here can help protect Indian patients, families, and communities from the complications of diabetes, and we urge our readers to give thoughtful consideration to the points raised in the article.

Dr. Ghodes is a project director for the IHS Model Diabetes Program. Comments on her discussion may be sent to the NIHB Public Information Office.

In 1979 the National Diabetes Data Group published a new classification system for diabetes. Data from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) study of the Pima Indians was incorporated into this classification system. Type I diabetes used to be called "juvenile onset" diabetes. This type of diabetes is rare among Indians. Although the exact cause of Type I diabetes is not clear, it seems to be triggered sometimes by a virus in susceptible people. Patients have very low insulin levels and often develop a severe medical complication called ketoacidosis when they do not take their insulin or have infections.

The overwhelming majority of American Indians with diabetes have Type II or non-insulin dependent diabetes. This disease used to be called "maturity onset" diabetes, but the age of onset is not a reliable way to distinguish the types of diabetes. Overweight Indian teenagers can develop "maturity onset" diabetes. The tendency to develop Type II diabetes appears to be inherited in many Indian families. The disease itself can be brought out by obesity or metabolic stress such as pregnancy or surgery.

Most of the people who develop Type II diabetes are overweight at the time the disease develops. One theory suggests that Indian people have a "thrifty gene" which allows them to store fat easily, but also predisposes them to diabetes. The presence of the extra fat cells in the body results in an increase in the amount of insulin needed and one is said to be insulin resistant.

When the body grows heavy, more insulin is required to keep the blood sugar normal. When the pancreas cannot make enough insulin to overcome the resistance, Type II diabetes develops. For some reason the pancreas of a person with the "thrifty gene" cannot make the huge amounts of insulin needed to control the blood sugar in an overweight individual.

Medical researchers are working hard to discover more details about the problems of insulin resistance and why the pancreas cannot respond. Since weight loss makes the body more sensitive to insulin again, diet is the cornerstone of the therapy for Type II diabetes.

People have suggested that Indian diabetics tolerate high blood sugars better than other diabetics. Since most Indian people have Type II diabetes, they are not prone to develop ketoacidosis easily and this probably accounts for the observation.

However, Indian patients can develop other devastating complications from diabetes. The NIH study of the Pima Indians and other studies worldwide have shown that the complications of diabetes correlate with the duration of the disease. Dr. Kelly West at the University of Oklahoma studied diabetes in Indians for many years. His studies indicated that diabetes was probably rare among American Indians before 1940. Changes in lifestyle, eating habits, and exercise have led an increasing number of Indian people to become overweight. Many people have essentially outgrown the ability of their pancreas to produce insulin in large enough amounts.

In recent years there have been an increased number of patients with diabetes of long duration. It was not until many patients had had diabetes for 10-20 years that the importance of complications began to be recognized among Indians. Thus, the complications of blindness, amputation, cataracts and kidney failure are no longer rare.

Controlling the blood sugar in Type I diabetes is quite difficult, but Type II diabetics can control their own blood sugar and their disease more easily. Diet is the mainstay of therapy, since diet and weight loss make the body more sensitive to its own insulin. Exercise is also important. Though patients often lose weight as a symptom of uncontrolled diabetes, careful weight loss and blood sugar control together help the body become more sensitive to insulin, thus improving the diabetes remarkably and maintaining a normal blood sugar.

More and more evidence has accumulated to suggest that physiologic blood sugar control can prevent eye and kidney damage. Early identification of eye disease is important now that laser therapy is available to impede progression of the damage. Careful blood pressure control is also important to prevent additional damage both to the kidneys and the eyes. However, physiologic blood sugar control represents the best long term protection against complications. Though Indian patients with diabetes may not feel sick, it is important for them to understand that they must take care of themselves to prevent complications.

Medical research has produced significant new information about diabetes. During pregnancy there is no longer any question that good blood sugar control prevents problems with the baby. Also, the NIH study has shown that if one or both parents have diabetes, the risk of a child developing diabetes increases as the child becomes overweight. Thus, if there is diabetes in an Indian family, it is important for a child to stay near ideal body weight. This will decrease the child's risk for developing diabetes.

Since there is no shot or pill to eliminate diabetes entirely in the way that antibiotics eliminate infections, patients must learn about diabetes and how to control it themselves. To help address diabetes problems among the Indian populations, the Indian Health Service Diabetes Program was funded in FY 1979 with five model sites. Each project has tailored its activities to the local culture and the facility.

For example, the Claremore Diabetes Project in Oklahoma sponsors a day care program where patients have a complete evaluation and a day long education session. In Albuquerque, special clinics are held not only in the hospital but in the village clinics so that patients can be seen frequently. Both the projects in Fort Totten, ND and Winnebago-Omaha in Nebraska help patients learn to use available commodity foods appropriately. Pregnant diabetics are a special target group at the Sacaton project in Arizona. Patients learn how to check their own blood sugar at home to ensure excellent control.

Each project attempts to develop efficient and effective education programs in the context of the facility and the culture. New developments in diabetes research have produced important information and the IHS Diabetes Program is adapting this information to the field and clinic setting.

In addition, educational materials have been developed and translated into various Indian languages. A picture diet manual for Southwestern Indian foods was printed in cooperation with the Swanson Foundation and the National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse.

Drug May Clear Up Acne Problems

Taken from Dakota Student

Everyone has acne to some extent, according to Grand Forks dermatologist John Muus, but for those who have suffered humiliation and psychological pain from the most severe kind—severe recalcitrant cystic acne—help has arrived. Accutane, a new prescription medication developed by Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc., was approved by the Food and Drug Administration in September.

Accutane was used in clinically controlled cases with special permission from the FDA for the last three or four years at universities in Iowa, New York and Boston, and has been used in Grand Forks for the last few weeks, according to Grand Forks dermatologist Dr. Hector Gallego.

Gallego said he has only three patients on the medication because Accutane is recommended only for those cases that don't respond to conventional treatments, such as systemically or topically applied antibiotics, antiseptic cleansers, medicated soaps, ultraviolet light treatments and skin freezing treatments.

Accutane is a derivative of vitamin-A-acid and is currently manufactured in 10 or 40 milligram capsules. Gallego said he prescribes the medication only for severe cases and only after extensive lab testing.

Patients are treated for 15 to 20 weeks and may continue with more treatment if the initial treatment didn't clear their complexions. Gallego said a full 20-week treatment costs between \$500 and \$600.

He said 100 percent of the patients using Accutane experience side ef-

fects. The side effects and the percentages of patients who get them include: chapped lips (90), dry skin and itching (80), mild nosebleed, dry nose and mouth (80), inflammation of eyelids and eye irritation (38) joint and muscle pains (16), rash, temporary hair thinning (10), and feeling of palms and soles, headache, intestinal symptoms, urinary symptoms, fatigue, increased sensitivity to sunburn (5).

Nursing mothers and women who are pregnant or intend to become pregnant are not prescribed the medication. Gallego said Accutane can cause deformity to a fetus but will not change genes or affect a fetus after the treatment is discontinued.

Drug Hotline

Taken from The Calumet

A National Drug Information Hotline (1-800-241-9746) is now in operation to supply parents with information and material, speaker data and news of conferences throughout the United States.

Sponsored by PRIDE (Parent Resources Institute on Drug Education), a national drug resource and education center in Atlanta, Georgia, and ACTION, the nation's volunteer agency, the Hotline establishes a network of parents nationwide who are willing to share their successes and failures, as they work toward drug-free young people in their own community. For the first time, parents are now able to reach self-help groups in any area of the country.

The line is answered from 8:30 a.m. EST to 5:00 p.m. EST Monday through Friday by experienced members of the PRIDE staff, along with limited volunteer help.

For additional information, call: Marty Barnes (404)658-2548 or (404)394-3850.



DID YOU KNOW...?

Family Lifelines

Taken from *Spillyay Tymoo*

Probably few people would disagree that children suffer more from a divorce than anyone else involved, a child's age affects how he or she may react to the parents' divorcing and preschoolers have an undeveloped ability to reason, think, and talk. They only know that their world is upset by their separation from a loved one. Young children see themselves as the center of the universe. That makes it difficult for them to understand they are not the cause for divorce.

Children of preschool age have not yet learned emotional control. Their sorrow or feeling of abandonment is often acted out in babyish behavior or anger and hostility toward the remaining parent or toward other children and teachers in a daycare center. Their behavior is the only way they know how to respond to a bewildering situation. The child knows that dad or mom is gone but may not understand the fact the parent won't be back.

Reasoning cannot help a child of this age, but lots of touching, comforting, and time with a preschooler is essential to help them grow accustomed to their changed world. They desperately need assurance of parent's continuing love because losing love is their greatest concern in the preschool years.

A Cure For Cancer

Taken from *Choctaw Community News*

There is a cure for cancer that is simple it could substantially lower the income of doctors.

Along with a menu, eat a 15 ounce can of asparagus, half in the morning and half in the evening, and drink eight ounces of unsweetened grape juice for 45 days. This should cure any type of cancer except Rose cancer.

So claims Harry Joe Land of Florida. He has been traveling all over the country divulging his information to newspapers and anyone else he comes in contact with. However, most editors are afraid to publish his cure for fear of being sued by local doctors.

According to Land, a former executive of the American Cancer Society told him that doctors have cures for cancer but are not releasing them because that would be "cutting their own throats."

Land also has cures for sugar diabetes. He has had responses from people who have tried his treatment and no longer suffer from diabetes. So far, however, he has had no responses for his cancer treatment.

The following is Land's cure for sugar diabetes. Before breakfast put a taste of white vinegar on tongue. Let it mix with saliva and then swallow. Do this for 21 days.

Land hopes that people will write to *Real People* about his cures and that they in turn will interview him, proving that he "is not bluffing."

He would appreciate letters of results to be sent to Harry Joe Land, PO Box 05622, Tice, Florida 33905.

Meditation Can Help Relieve Hectic-Day Tension

Taken from *The Dakota Student*
by Cynthia Soderholm

Meeting the demands of living in the fast-paced world can fill a person with tension. Sister Paula Ringuette from the Newman Center suggests meditation to release tension and relax.

Speaking on "Relaxation Through Meditation" at the noon Brown Bag session Wednesday, Ringuette focused on combining the physical and spiritual world into one during meditation.

The physical world is made up of our consciousness of what we know about ourselves, she said. The spiritual world consists of all unconscious experiences as well as what Ringuette calls an "inner source," which for some is God in their religion.

The spiritual world is something we know and experience but don't take into account," Ringuette said. "It is in the creative source that we need to come together with our nature.

"By meditating consistently," she said, "the pressure built up in our unconscious reveals itself to our consciousness."

Dealing with any negative feelings that are revealed into our consciousness, she said, will allow us to let go of anxiety, guilt, depression and tension that has built up.

Ringuette led the audience of 12 through the meditation process which she learned through studying Jungian psychology.

The meditation process consists of three steps. Deep, slow rhythmic breathing begins to relax the mind and body. With the eyes closed, the next step is to concentrate on every physical part of the body, allowing the tension to leave. The meditation begins by imagining yourself in a peaceful setting with a loving presence or inner source taking care of you.

As your mind reveals any negative feelings or tensions, these should be given to the inner source to free you of them, Ringuette said. During this last step, Ringuette played a taped recording of ocean waves.

Ringuette said she first began meditating to release tension, but now also includes it as a part of her spiritual Christian life.

"Getting close to this inner source which is God for me," she said, "allows His presence to minister to me and give me wholeness."

Ringuette recommended meditating 20 minutes two times a day.

Did You Know?

Taken from *INTER COM*

Total American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut
Population: 1,418,195*

Total American Indian Population Residing On Reservation:
Population: 681,213**

Off Reservation American Indians & Alaskan Native:
Population: 736,982

*"1980 Census of Population and Housing: United State Summary," U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April, 1981"

**"Local Estimate of Resident Indian Population and Labor Force," U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, April 1979."

Columbus Day - Chicago Style

Taken from *INTER COM*

On Columbus Day, 1982, while Chicago's American Indians worked, a big parade was taking place in Chicago's "Little Italy." Over half the city was celebrating; awarded with a day off school or work and a black radio station was giving away a free T-shirt, an album and a box of cereal to all those who gave a legitimate answer to "Where did the Indians come from?"

The announcer said, "When Columbus arrived here the Indians greeted him, they gave him a Thanksgiving supper, then he took the credit for the discovery...But where did they come from?"

Some people who won a T-shirt, an album and a box of cereal answered, "They came from reservations," "Indians came from Mexicans; they have the same culture you know." Another caller said, "Indians come from Asia, they were traveling and got lost, so they decided to stay here."

One guy said, "Indians were here all the time, but when Columbus came they let him sit down at the table, they didn't know what they were doing, they just let him have it, they said we'll just find another crib. Then they put them on reservations. They do that you know, take credit."

The announcer continued, "Hey somebody out there listening is part Indian. Call in and tell us where Indians came from. Win a free T-shirt, an album and a box of cereal."

That's life in the big city, Columbus Day, Chicago Style.

Study: Young Drug Abusers Have Much in Common

Taken from *the Bismarck Tribune*

A study of young people treated for alcohol or other drug abuse indicated that most of them had contemplated suicide, had only drug users for peers and had parents who abused alcohol or other drugs.

Joy Query, a University of North Dakota professor of medical sociology, told the Grand Forks Herald that this profile is not true of everyone who abuses alcohol or other drugs, or is admitted to the North Dakota State Hospital in Jamestown.

But she said the composite of a typical patient is useful information for treatment programs, which have increased as the number of people who abuse alcohol and drugs has risen.

"Over 90 percent of 11th and 12th graders in the state have tried alcohol or other drugs," Query said. "Seventy percent use alcohol about once a month or more. It's endemic to our society."

"What is different about these people" admitted to the State Hospital is "their drug abuse is so out of hand. They're in trouble with the school, parents, authorities."

From fall 1979 to early 1981, Query and her associates interviewed 96 State Hospital patients aged 10 to 25 from throughout the state. About three-fourths of them were boys. About 80 percent of the patients were white and 20 percent American Indian.

The survey showed that 44 percent were admitted for alcohol treatment, 9 percent for drug and alcohol treatment and the others were there for evaluation, Query said.

The profile revealed a composite of disrupted family style and unhappiness with life. Some of the factors which turned up in the study included:

—Half the young people have lived in three to six cities since birth; 17 percent have lived in seven or more cities.

—Within the year prior to the interview, one-third of them had lived in three or more homes.

—Slightly more than half the boys and two-thirds of the girls have run away from home.

—Eighty-four percent of the people in the study have been arrested.

—About three-fourths of the white males, 93 percent of the American Indian males, slightly less than half the white females and 83 percent of the American Indian females have been in jail or a correctional institution.

—More than half the people didn't like school much or at all.

—About two-thirds of the young people have considered and one-third have attempted suicide.

—Seventy out of 100 people said they never or rarely go to church.

—About nine out of 10 people have had sexual intercourse; 45 percent of them said they had three or more partners in the last year.

"Fifty-two percent of them each have at least one parent who has an alcohol or drug problem," Query said. "That's way out of proportion. In an average group of young people, you would expect 10 percent to have parents with drug-related problems."

Also, 45 percent of the young people in the study said they have brothers or sisters who have drug or alcohol problems.

Some 62 percent of the young people interviewed said all their friends use drugs, Query said. "One of the many reason they take drugs is friends—peer pressure."

Despite returning to the family and friends who contributed to their earlier problems, some young people were abstaining from alcohol and drugs, earning high school diplomas, getting along better with families and feeling better about themselves, Query said.

"That indicates to me something positive went on in that program," she said.

BITS -N- PIECES



FOOD FACTS

by Pam Carlascio,
UTETC Food
Service Instructor

FACTS ON BREADS

To reheat biscuits, bread, or rolls, place them in a wet paper bag. Fasten the bag tightly and place it in a 350° oven until the bag is dry (about 10 minutes).

One tablespoon dry yeast is equivalent of one cake compressed yeast.

For a delicious variation of your favorite bread recipe, substitute a package of dry onion soup mix for the part of the dry ingredients.

To see if the dough has risen enough, press two fingers into the dough. If the dough is not ready, the depression made by the fingers will fill quickly. If the holes remain, it has risen enough.

For really spectacular biscuits, use butter in place of shortening and add two eggs to your recipe. NOTE: Decrease amount of milk when adding eggs.

Use various seeds - sesame, caraway, poppy, celery - to add flavor and interest to rolls. Brush rolls with beaten egg and sprinkle with seeds before baking.

STARTER FOR SOURDOUGH BREAD

1. Place 1 cup milk in a large glass jar, cover with cheesecloth and let stand at room temperature for 24-36 hours.
2. Stir in 1 cup flour, cover with cheesecloth and set outdoors for 24 hours.
3. Set mixture in warm place indoors until it is full of bubbles (3-5 days).
4. Store in a covered container in refrigerator. Use only part of the starter each time. Replenish by adding equal parts of milk and flour.

FUNDS IN SENATE...

Continued from Page 1.

for the United Tribes Educational Technical Center in Bismarck, according to the state's two senators.

Continued operation of the Wahpeton school by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and funds for UTETC "were assured" by the committee late December 8, Sen. Mark Andrews, R.ND., and Sen. Quentin Burdick, D.ND., said in a joint statement December 9.

UTETC will receive \$1,056,000, "the same level as last year, to continue operation this year," said the senators, both members of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

A dollar amount in funding for the Wahpeton Indian School wasn't specified, Andrews' office said. However, the committee report indicated the funding would be based on the same formula as in past years, which would put the figure at about \$1.3 million, according to Andrews' office.

Referring to the Wahpeton school, Burdick and Andrews said in the statement: "Our committee recognized the concerns expressed by the parents, students and tribal leaders and educators for the future well-being of these youngsters."

It was earlier announced by the Interior Department that the school would be closed.

The continued support of UTETC,

"which had been threatened with substantial cuts, is accompanied by report language directing the Secretary of Interior to report to Congress that the appropriated funds were actually allocated to the center," the statement said.

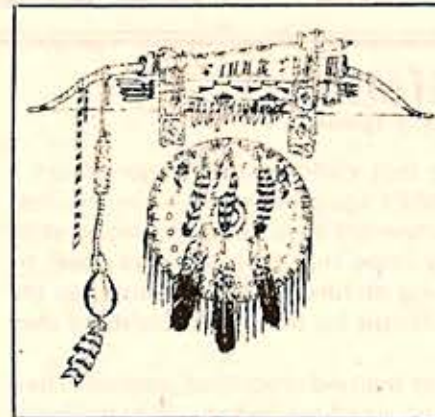
"In other North Dakota-related sections of the bill, the committee directed the BIA to fund tribally controlled community colleges at a minimum level of \$2,812 per student. The state has four Indian colleges.

"In the Education Act, Title IV, the Senate committee provided an increase of \$15 million over the requested budget, for a total of \$66,216,000, of which \$49.6 million goes to Part A, the entitlement portion of the program.

"The In-Med program at the University of North Dakota will receive \$200,000 earmarked for administration, the same level as last year's operation."

Instead of going along with a proposed elimination of the Community Health Services program, the Appropriations Committee provided \$25 million, the joint statement said.

"We recognize the problem the tribes were facing with emergency medical services and directed that \$4 million of the appropriation for the Indian Health Service hospital and clinic program be used to augment the CHS services," the



HELPFUL HEALTH HINTS

by Beverly Dionne,
UTETC Dispensary Nurse

Never call medicine candy to bribe a youngster, especially an older toddler, into taking his/her medicine. When left alone, they may locate the bottle and eat or drink the contents.

Always turn the light on when giving or taking medicine. Also, avoid taking medicine in front of children because they tend to imitate adults.

Household cleaning products such as soaps, detergents, hilex, etc., should never be stored under the sink.

Read labels carefully before using any household product and follow directions carefully. Many adults have been over-come by fumes when using two or more different products in a small enclosed space, such as when cleaning the bathroom.

Keep all products in their original containers, never place kerosene, anti-freeze, paints or solvents in cups, glass jars, milk cartons or soft drink bottles. Store products separate from medicines and food products.

During Christmas season, certain plants, poinsettias in particular, are also poisonous. In the event of an accidental ingestion, remember that milk is a good diluent for most products for immediate first aide. Do not force the child to vomit if the product is caustic such as lye or hilex products. Seek medical attention immediately.

It is wise to keep the numbers of emergency rooms or poison control centers by the phone.

Ways To Prevent Accidental Poisoning in Children

This year, an estimated 500,000 children will be victims of accidental poisoning. Ninety percent of all cases involve children under 5 years of age.

Medicines, household cleaning preparations, paints and insect sprays, are most frequently the causes of accidental ingestions. Among this group, medicines head the list and aspirin is the most common cause of all poisoning.

Because toddlers and young children are naturally very curious and are attracted to brightly colored pills, capsules, and liquid, all medicines should be kept out of sight and out of reach. This is true even if the bottle has a child proof or safety cap. A high cabinet, space above cupboards is highly preferable to shelves in bathrooms or bedrooms. The medicine cabinet in the bathroom is actually a very poor place to store medicines if you have young children in the household.

senators said.

In another statement Andrews and Burdick said they supported "an additional \$500,000 from BIA funds was provided to the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, a program now in operation at Fort Berthold and the Turtle Mountain reservations" in North Dakota, the statement said.

"Full Senate approval of the amounts should be no problem."

MCA Conference Scheduled

Bismarck - The Eighth Annual Conference sponsored by the Minority Contractors Association and the Special Programs of United Tribes Educational Technical Center will be held January 12, 13, and 14, 1983, at the Holiday Inn, Bismarck, North Dakota.

An estimated 200 people are expected to attend this years conference. Registration opens at 8:00 a.m. the morning of the 12th in the Far West Foyer. The welcome and opening remarks will begin at 11:00 a.m.

From 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. a Bookkeeping Workshop will be held in the State Room. Mr. William Carter, Bismarck Junior College, Instructor of Small Business Management will conduct it. We encourage all small business persons to attend.

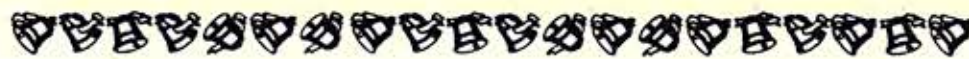
A number of guest speakers from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal leaders from North Dakota reservations, State and Federal Highway representatives from North Dakota are among some of the agencies who will address the conference.

A roast is scheduled for 6:00 p.m., roasting Jim Laducer, "Man of The Hour." Thursday morning, January 13, registration will begin at 8:00 a.m. Highlights of the day will include a Tax Workshop beginning at 9:00 a.m. Registration is open to the first 70 people.

Beginning at 1:00 p.m., Mr. Tom McCormick, Northern Improvement, will be addressing the subject of contracting. A panel discussion on current construction issues will follow with representatives from the North Dakota Highway Department, Federal Highway Administration, Association of General Contractors and Women and Minority owned businesses.

Happy Hour is scheduled from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., followed by a banquet and dance. Guest speakers will be announced at a later date. Cost for this social gathering is \$15.00 per person or \$25 per couple.

For more information, contact:
Jim Laducer or Marcella Marcellais
UTETC-3315 South Airport Road
Bismarck, ND 58501
or call:
(701)255-3002



OUR LORE

Continued from Page 8.

supper the dogs of the camp set up a great barking. "Now she is coming, so be brave and you will see your lost daughter," said the hunter. Hardly had he finished speaking when she entered the tent as natural as ever she was in life. Her parents clung to her and smothered her with kisses.

They wanted her to return home with them, but she would stay with the hunter who had brought her back to life, and she married him, becoming his second wife. A short time after taking the girl for his wife the hunter joined a war party and never returned, as he was killed on the battlefield.

A year after her husband's death she married again. This husband was also killed by a band of enemies whom the warriors were pursuing for stealing some horses. The third husband also met a similar fate to the first. He was killed on the field of battle.

She was still a handsome woman at the time of the third husband's death, but never again married, as the men feared her, saying she was holy, and that any one who married her would be sure to be killed by the enemy.

So she took to doctoring the sick and gained the reputation of being the most skilled doctor in the nation. She lived to a ripe old age and when she felt death approaching she had them take her to where she had rested once before, and crawling to the top of the newly erected scaffold, wrapped her blankets and robes about her, covered her face very carefully, and fell into that sleep from which there is no more awakening.

DELEGATION WANTS RELOCATION...

Continued from Page 6.

where a multipurpose pipeline crosses tribal lands.

The commission also gave its approval to continue legal negotiations with the Fort Berthold tribes over water rights, but Olson and tribal representatives were careful to say that negotiations on the intake site and on water rights should be kept separate.

Robert Dorothy, pipeline project manager, said later that what the tribe wants is to be paid half the \$6 million reduction in costs, plus a guarantee of Indian employment during pipeline construction.

Dorothy also said he'll be negotiating next week to see the price tag for sharing in the ANG/Basin intake on Renner Bay, which is east of the Indian reservation.

Currently, the ANG/Basin offer would cost the state more than it would cost for the state to build its own intake, Dorothy said.

So, depending on whether the state can strike a bargain, "the whole thing is still up in the air," Dorothy said of the intake question.

Olson also told the commission on Monday, December 6, 1982, that he has included \$6 million in his budget request to the Legislature for right-of-way acquisitions and final design of the pipeline project originally designed to serve 24 communities and other rural water systems in the West River area of the state.

But Dorothy told the panel that of the contracts mailed to the 24 communities, only Dickinson, Scranton and Bowman have signed while the communities of Killdeer and Glen Ullin have decided not to participate. Deadlining for the contracts was to be December 15.

The commission also approved a bill draft formally authorizing the pipeline project.

COUNCIL MEMBERS FIRED...

Continued from Page 4.

ment of all members, he said, is a violation of the protocols established over the years.

He is concerned, he said, about the gap in continuity such a total replacement creates.

According to Rosalie Vasiliou, Assistant Director of the White House office of Presidential Personnel, "We just wanted our own people in their." The President has the authority to appoint the members of NACIE, she said, and has been in office for two years without making any appointments.

Mr. Rouillard says the timing of the firings was intentional. "The Administration has no real interest in American Indian people being involved in their own education," he stated. He charged that the pending nominations to NACIE were used as an excuse for the past year to keep the Council from working on its most important three items—regulations, reauthorization

of the law, and concluding the "definition of Indian" study which would set standards nationally.

Tony Blankley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, confirmed that the NACIE members had been fired. Their replacements have already been selected, he said, but their names will not be released until about December 1.

Other officials of the Department of Education confirmed that the Indian Education Program is on Secretary Terry Bell's list of programs to be transferred. They have been told, they said, by high officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that the program would have no funds of its own if it was transferred, and would be absorbed into other Bureau programs.

NACIE had earlier this year unanimously recommended that Indian education not be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but to a separate education foundation.

WANTED

Native American Indians interested in submitting poetry articles announcements or artwork to be published in the United Tribes News.

If you know the whereabouts of any of these such people, please have them contact the United Tribes News by calling or writing:

**United Tribes Educational Technical Center
3315 S Airport Road
Bismarck, ND 58501
(701)255-3285 Ext. 293**

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

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ Age: _____

Tribal Affiliation: _____

Enrolled Member? Yes No

Title of Article(s):

1.) _____

2.) _____

3.) _____

4.) _____

5.) _____

Please Check One:

Artwork Poetry Editorial Announcement



Wishing you a Happy New Year!

from the United Tribes News Staff

Dave, Sandy, Lynn, Arlys and Alvis





The poems on this page were taken from The Blue Cloud Quarterly, Volume XXIV, Number 4, PRAIRIE, poems by Jon and Annie West.



INDIAN POETRY

CALUMET EARLY EVENING

Your name grows across
fields of cotton and alfalfa
against boards
which saturate voices
of ghost wind
settling over river trees

The chant of an old woman
in evening shadow
unwrapping thin black braids
calling you home
calling you home



STAR SONG THAT YOU MIGHT HEAR AGAIN

- for D.

I have come within
this circle of darkness
to find you
brushing aside these years
that have claimed our distance

emptying my pockets of this night
I let loose songs familiar only to us
remembering it was your laughter
so tender and freely given
that made me weep

I embraced these blessed stars
like outcast children
gathering them in the old places
we filled with dreams

to tell them
how we must learn from love

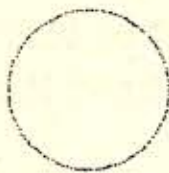
COYOTE BROTHER SONG

-for Geron

As if passages of stone
could turn your thoughts
to the conventional
I worry and question your wit

you are a coyote among men

I saw you once
on my way to the city
you were turning
away from the road
dull yellow eyes
sharp against the sun
you ran
beneath a barbed-wire fence
lost in the fields



a year later
I saw you again
among your brothers

imagining the safety you shared
and laughter you felt
when your shadows touched
in the warmth of the night

far from the fist
of your mothers
flesh





The drawing for the Children's Page was done by Mrs. Bob (Marsha) Beth from New Salem, North Dakota. The United Tribes News staff thanks you for your contribution.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

The Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian offers D'Arcy McNickle Memorial Fellowships and Frances C. Allen Fellowships for Indian people only. A man or woman who receives a McNickle award is supported by the stipend of \$300 a week, for a period of one to four weeks, plus transportation costs of a single round trip between the place of residence and The Newberry Library. A woman who earns an Allen award is eligible for support for work in a graduate or professional academic program at any stage beyond the undergraduate degree. Allen Fellows are expected to spend a significant part of their fellowship term in residence at the Center. Applications for both fellowships are reviewed only on February 1 and August 1.

Since 1973, this Center has sponsored fellowships for Native American people who have wished to conduct research in tribal history or Indian culture. Since that time, approximately seventy people have come to The Newberry Library to use its collections, which contain some 130,000 books, articles, and manuscripts on Indian history and American frontier history. The Library house no artifacts and few graphic art works, but it preserves many historic photographs in books and articles that tribal historians have found very useful in their research.

Together, these two types of fellowships answer the needs of people from various walks of life: tribal historians, librarians, archivists, interested adults with only short periods of time to give to research, and persons who wish to accomplish advanced study in humanities, social sciences or other disciplines. An enrolled applicant may wish to seek the recommendation of his or her tribal chairman or councilman, but tribal members as well as persons of Indian descent who are not enrolled will receive equal consideration without the endorsement of tribal governments.

Men and women who receive McNickle Fellowships need have no formal academic training, but they are expected to work extensively in research materials with minimal assistance. Staff members neither direct research nor edit and publish the end products of fellows' projects. Rather, they provide work space, assure opportunity for fellows to use the Library's massive collections, and supply limited guidance on request.

Women who receive Allen Fellowships must have undergraduate degrees and demonstrate the capacity to accomplish scholarly research as well as to complete the requirements of advanced degrees.

Person interested, please write or call:
Kristine Jones

The Newberry Library Center
for the History of the
American Indian
60 West Walton Street
Chicago, IL 60610
(312)943-9090, EXT 267

Kindly supply a brief description of your research or professional goals. From this, staff members will be able to suggest which of the two fellowships will best meet your specific needs and provide some guidance for the completion of formal application.

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.

AMERICAN INDIAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

The conduct of an American Indian Business Development Conference has been announced. The conference will be held February 10 and 11, 1983, at the Dunes Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada.

The American Indian Business Development Conference is a joint venture between individual businesses, profit corporations and specialized technical service groups. It is designed to give "hands on" help to Indian firms and tribal groups currently in business to make them more profitable, as well as to assist the potential business person in starting a business. It is also slated as an information sharing activity where the attendees can make potentially profitable contacts.

Seminars that are currently planned include: Capital Acquisition; Utilization of Accountants, Lawyers and Bankers; Government Contracting; Business Development; Sources of Financing; Financial Packaging; Entrepreneurial Opportunities; and Business Planning.

For additional information contact:
American Indian Business
Development Conference
Denver Technological Center
7901 East Bellevue, Suite 3
Englewood, Colorado 80111
(303)756-3642

EASTERN REGION FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

You can match an interest in natural resources with a temporary job next year. The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has numerous summer and seasonal assignments to be filled.

Application forms are available from Regional and Forest Supervisor offices. Applicants may submit the forms beginning December 1, but they must be postmarked no later than January 15 for consideration. In the Forest Service's Eastern Region, Forest Supervisor offices are located in 10 states and the Regional Office is in Milwaukee.

The employment area includes Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont. Those applying for jobs on 16 National Forests in the Region must return their applications to the Regional Office addressed to: Temporary Employment, Forest Service, USDA, 633 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53203.

Applicants should be interested in forestry, recreation, range, wildlife, soils or water management, engineering, and the physical or biological sciences. They will work as aids or technicians.

Seasonal jobs begin on or before May 12 or extend beyond September 30. Applicants must be 18 at the time they report for work.

A limited number of temporary clerical positions in the Regional and Forest Supervisor offices are also available. Those interested in clerical work should contact the Forest Supervisor's Office of the National Forest where they are interested in working.

All applicants will be considered for employment without regard to sex, race, color, religion, age, or national origin.

URBAN HEALTH PAPER

The Native American Working Group of the Washington Interreligious Staff Council is preparing a series of background papers on Native American issues.

The first paper, Urban Indian Health, by Ted Zuern, S.J. is now available through:

Friends Committee on
National Legislation
245 Second Street NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

Further papers will include Food and Nutrition Programs, Trust Responsibility, Employment and Water Rights.



INMED SEEKS MEDICAL SCHOOL APPLICANTS

The Indians Into Medicine (INMED) Program at the University of North Dakota is recruiting Indian medical school applicants for fall semester, 1983. "We can work most effectively for students who contact us immediately," said INMED Director Lois Steele, M.D.

The Program helps Indian students gain admission to medical school at UND and elsewhere, and then provides support services to enhance student achievement. Each year, five fully qualified students are accepted to the UND School of Medicine via INMED.

"There is a desperate need for Indian physicians to help upgrade the health care provided at Indian communities," said Dr. Steele, "We will do whatever we can to assist serious Indian students."

INMED provides counseling, tutoring, financial aid and other support for Indian college and medical students. Through participating in the Special Graduate program, Indian college graduates complete admissions requirements and more fully prepare themselves for medical school. Many INMED students also pursue careers in nursing, medical technology, and other health fields.

Each year since 1973, INMED has provided summer academic enrichment programs. Summer Institute now includes 5-week sessions for junior high, high school, and pre-medical students.

INMED accepts applications for Summer Institute and the College Program year-round, but according to Dr. Steele, the deadline to be considered for fall 1983 medical school is approaching fast. For further information call:

Dr. Lois Steele
Kerry Hartman
or

Deb Wilson
(701)777-3037

or write:

INMED
Box 173—University Station
Grand Forks, ND 58202

The Fellows in Education Journalism Program announces

WEEK-LONG STUDY AND TRAVEL GRANTS FOR JOURNALISTS in Urban and Minority Education

MARCH 1983

The deadline for application is December 20, 1982.

The Institute for Educational Leadership (IEL) is also sponsoring a six-week Fellowship Program for full-time journalists to conduct studies in urban and minority education.

For more information on the above contact:

Susan Farkas, Coordinator
Fellows In Education
Journalism Program
1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 310
Washington, D.C. 20036

SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

The Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is currently accepting applications for the spring semester of classes which begins January 20, 1983.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has announced that "the decision has been

made to continue operation of SIPI through the 1982-83 school year."

SIPI is the only all Indian post-secondary, technical-vocational school in the United States. Under the direction of an Indian Board of Regents, SIPI offers more than 48 different certificate programs in the twelve high demand career fields.

Industrial training which provides students with marketable job skills includes: architectural and electronic drafting, surveying, offset printing, and a complete electronics program. Certificates may also be earned in telecommunications and optical technology.

SIPI's business school offers training in secretarial and clerical skills, accounting, data entry, and marketing.

Students entering SIPI's food preparation program may specialize in institutional cooking, chef's training, or fast food management.

An in-depth preparatory program is available for students who have deficiencies in reading, mathematics, and English. Proficiency in these basic skills is improved to meet the requirements of each student's occupational field.

SIPI is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, one of the most prestigious accrediting agencies. North Central endorsement ensures students of a quality education and the ability to transfer credits to other colleges and universities.

To enter SIPI, a student must be one-quarter degree or more Indian blood from a federally recognized tribe, and a high school graduate or have received a GED equivalence certificate.

Students wishing to apply for admission should contact their agency or write:

SIPI
Director of Admissions
PO Box 10146
9196 Coors Road N.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87184
(505)766-3095

STAFF POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS University of North Dakota Personnel Services Box 8010 University Station Grand Forks, ND 58202 (701)777-4361

POSITION: Admissions Counselor II
DEADLINE: December 20, 1982
SALARY: \$1,344 - \$1,969
CRITERIA FOR SELECTION: Requires degree related to counseling, with public relations background. Prefer two years counseling or related experience in an academic setting. Demonstrated ability in relating to high school students and their parents.

POSITION: Chemist II
DEADLINE: December 17, 1982
SALARY: \$1,344 - \$1,969
CRITERIA FOR SELECTION: Requires degree with a major in chemistry, and experience in analysis of gasifier wastewater and coal. At least one year of supervisory experience in laboratory management.

POSITION: Laboratory Technician III
DEADLINE: December 21, 1982
SALARY: \$1,053 - \$1,543
CRITERIA FOR SELECTION: Requires degree with coursework in chemistry and experience in analysis of wastewater and coal. Rotating shift work.

POSITION: Laboratory Technician II
DEADLINE: December 23, 1982
SALARY: \$909 - \$1,322
CRITERIA FOR SELECTION: Prefer two years of college coursework in chemistry or related sciences and working knowledge of principles and practices of clinical chemistry. Two years related experience may substitute for college courses.

POSITION: Programmer/Analyst II
DEADLINE: January 15, 1983
SALARY: \$1,715 - \$2,512
CRITERIA FOR SELECTION: Requires completion of four years of college coursework in computer science, with math and statistic minor. A minimum of two year's experience in computer based data processing systems required. Working knowledge of COBOL, FORTRAN, PLI, APL, SAS, and BMD.

For further information on the above positions contact the address above.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!





ANNOUNCEMENTS



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY

The University of California at Berkeley is inviting American Indians and Alaska Natives to apply to different professional schools. Primarily emphasizing programs in public health and social welfare in the past. The concentration will now be not only in those areas, but in others such as:

law, education, psychology, architecture, social welfare, public health, journalism, public policy, engineering, energy and resources, city and regional planning, library and information studies, college of natural resources (including undergraduate programs in: forestry and wildlife and range management, conservation of natural resources, nutrition and political economy of natural resources).

"With the need for increased professionally trained Indian people in the areas of resource and economic development, it is more important than ever that there be a pool of Indian graduates to return to their tribes and take the responsibility in areas so often in the past assumed by non-Indians."

Applications and information on the program can be secured by calling (415)642-3228, or by writing:

American Indian Graduate Program
ATTN: Elaine Walbroek, Director
140 Warren Hall
University of CA
Berkeley, CA 94720

It should be noted that application deadline is February 1, 1983; however, staff will be available to work with the applicant in helping to finalize the application and the other processes necessary for completion. Financial aid is generally available and information on that can be secured as well.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is actively seeking qualified American Indians who are interested in graduate studies in public health.

The School of Public Health was established as a separate school within the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill in 1939 and was the third school of public health in the nation and the first within a state university.

The mission of the school is to advance and apply knowledge drawn from all sciences to the understanding and promotion of the health of human population and to assist people in their own lives whatever their culture or living condition.

The School of Public Health is one of twenty-two such schools in the United States accredited by the Council on Education for Public Health.

The School of Public Health offers graduate degree programs in nine academic departments: Biostatistics, Environmental Sciences and Engineering, Epidemiology, Health Policy and Administration, Health Education, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Parasitology and Laboratory Practice, and Public Health Nursing. Some of the degree programs are broken down into sub-areas for greater specialization.

For more information on graduate programs in public health for American Indians at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, contact:

Mr. Richard Growe, Director
The American Indian Recruitment Prog.
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill
School of Public Health
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
(919)966-4152

SINISTER WISDOM

Sinister Wisdom will be producing an issue on North American Indian women, edited by Mohawk writer Beth Brant (Degonwadonti).

All forms of expressions: short stories, graphics, essays, poetry, letters to and from women, photographs, excerpts from diaries, reviews of books, translations, oral histories and narrations, legends, myths, just to name a few examples are being sought.

According to The Sinister Wisdom the compilation of words and pictures into a single issue will reflect the many diversities (such as: differing lifestyles; the age spectrum; feelings about the issues of health; traditional images of Indian women; the class divisions); varied and multiple bloods, Indian/Black, Indian/Asian, Indian/Latina; the blending of the spiritual with physical daily lives; the concerns for Indian children, grandchildren, elders; how the activism is reflected in Indian communities; the fun and strength Indians get from traditions (Pow-wows, Midwinters, dances, etc.)

The publication encourages all Indian women to participate in this project. The number of educational degrees, or lack of them, is immaterial to the producers. They are looking for words and pictures from the heart; from experiences as Indian women.

Type manuscripts double-spaced, and send with a stamped and self-addressed envelope to:

Beth Brant
18890 Reed
Melvindale, MI 48111

Send all submissions by January 15, 1983.

EIGHTH ANNUAL POETRY CONTEST

A \$1,000 grand prize will be awarded in the Eighth Annual Poetry Competition sponsored by World of Poetry, a quarterly newsletter for poets.

Poems of all style and on any subject are eligible to compete for the grand prize or for 99 other cash or merchandise awards, totaling over \$10,000.

Says Contest Chairman, Joseph Mellon, "We are encouraging poetic talent of every kind, and expect our contest to produce exciting discoveries."

Rules and official entry forms are available from:

World of Poetry
2431 Stockton Blvd.
Dept. G
Sacramento, CA

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113-15 Springfield Blvd - Queens Village, N.Y. 11429

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3315 S. Airport Rd.
Bismarck, ND 58501

Mail to the following address:

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United Tribes Educational Technical Center
Illustrations by the late Zachary N. Big Shield

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c/o Office of Public Information
3315 South Airport Road
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

All proceeds will be used for general operating costs of United Tribes

An original product of United Tribes Educational Technical Center

(FRONT COVER)

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(INSIDE COPY)

1983

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