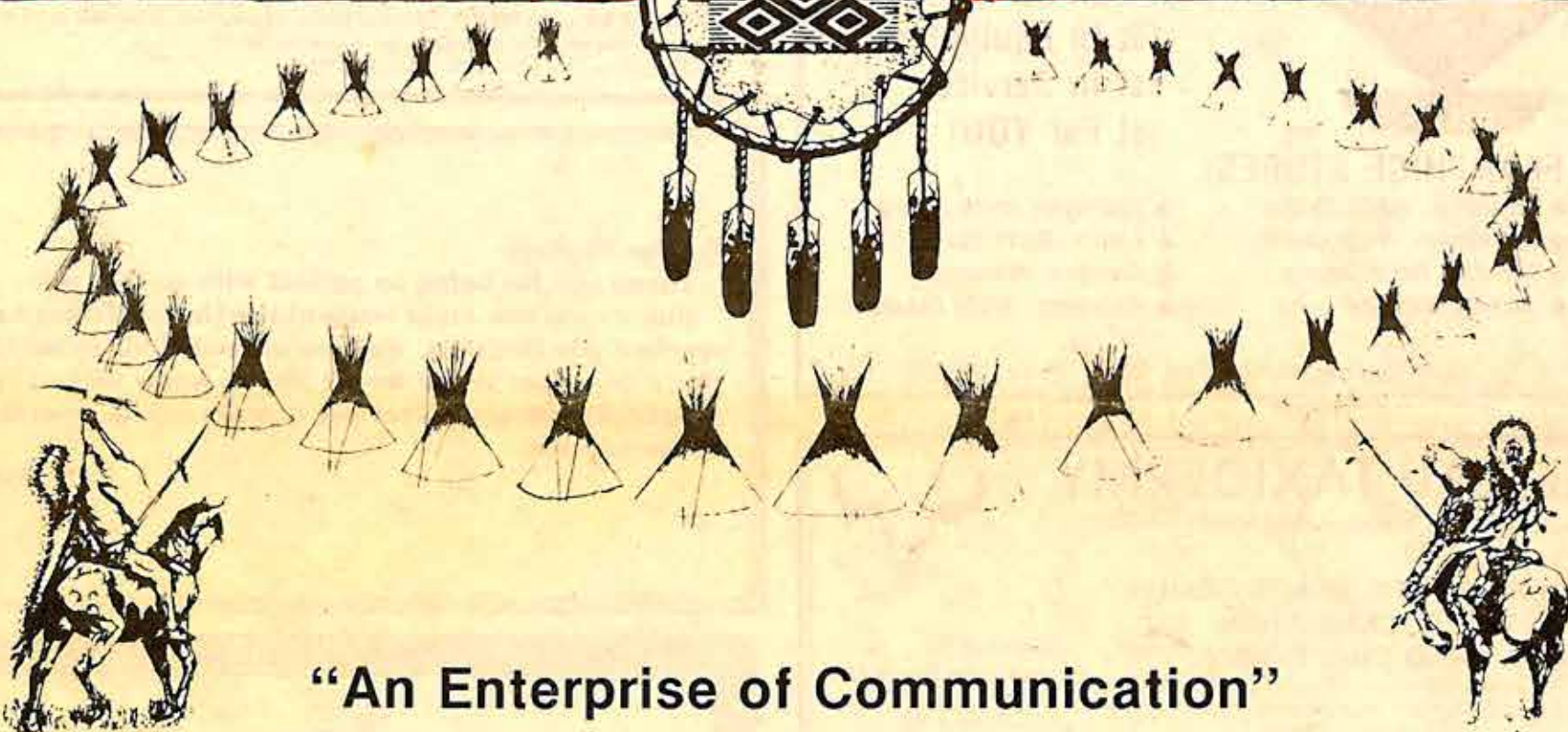




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November 1983



AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY

Letters / Opinions

Hau: To all brothers and sisters of U.T.E.T.C.

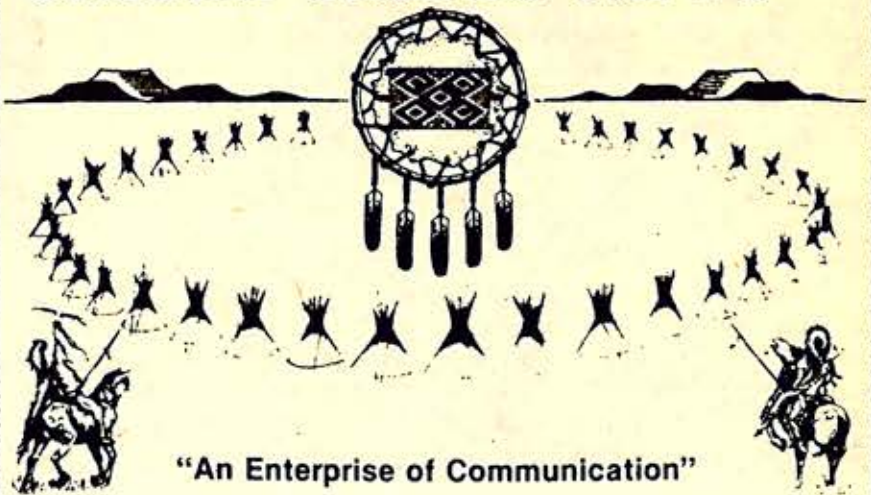
Once again all the bro's of the N.A.C.G. out here at the Bismarck state prison are in the process of starting our fund drive for our next years pow-wow which will be held in May. So at this time we are in need of sponsors and people to help us set up projects to raise funds, and to sell our arts and crafts.

So to all my brothers and sisters out there in the free world remember we need your support to help us maintain our spiritual and cultural way's while we are being forced to live by the white mans way's here in his prison. In the past we have received much support from your community and for this we are grateful.

We have a meeting on Wednesday nights at 5:30 and anyone is welcome to come so if you are interested come out to visit us or if you need more information please feel free to contact me at this address.

Hau Pilama Ya,
Joseph Brown Jr.
Chairman, N.A.C.G.
Bismarck, N.D. 58501
P.O. Box 1497

UNITED TRIBES NEWS



"An Enterprise of Communication"

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Thank you for being so patient with us this year. Since only one other issue of the United Tribes has reached you this year, we have extended all subscription's one year. If you would like to know when your subscription expires, feel free to write or call us at the above address.

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Suit Filed Against Chippewa's

Taken from Fargo Forum

Minnesota - A \$7.5 million lawsuit filed against Minnesota's Chippewa band of Indians is an example of deep-rooted prejudice against Indians in the state, a Mille Lacs Reservation official stated recently.

The Chippewa recently built a fence across the only access road to Dean Lake to prevent rice harvesting.

Steven Barber, a wild rice harvester from Crosby, is suing the band for damages. A court hearing was set for Sept. 19.

Don Wedll, natural resources chairman on the reservation, says whites fear that the Indian people are going to take their land back.

Two National Organizations Demand Overhaul of BIA

Taken from Bismarck Tribune

Washington - Indian tribal leaders say they sensed that their meeting in Washington recently was historic.

The meeting was, as Joe American Horse from Aberdeen, S.D. described it, the first time tribal leaders from two of the most powerful national Indian organizations were so unified on one issue.

Following two days of meetings punctuating by protracted speech-making, tension-breaking laughter and bitter frustration, representatives from the National Tribal Chairmen's Association and the National Congress of American Indians left town more determined than ever to press their demand that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be overhauled.

And they did not stop there. Eventually, the leaders agreed, the BIA has to be dissolved entirely and replaced with a separate, cabinet-level agency showing more compassion and competence than the current bureaucracy.

They were bold about that demand, too. With Interior Department Assistant Secretary Ken Smith, head of the BIA, sitting at their table, Indian leaders outlined in no uncertain terms the changes they want made now.

They want to do away with the BIA and deal directly on a "government-to-government" basis with the United States.

"The services of the BIA belong at the tribal level," fumed Roger Jourdain, one of the oldest members of the assembled leaders. "And I'm darn sick and tired about this...Still, what happens? Nothing. We get no response," said the Minnesotan, a Red Lake Chippewa.

After years of trying to get the BIA to listen and react to their demands, the Indians said their requests have been ignored and changes virtually non-existent. Casting out the old and starting over again is the only alternative they see.

Accordingly, the leaders have put together a six-year plan that gradually phases out the power of



the BIA. In the sixth year of the plan, the BIA would be disbanded completely.

In its place would be created a cabinet-level agency for Indian Affairs, resulting in complete tribal autonomy for the nation's 1.4 million Indians, about half of whom live on 74 reservations scattered throughout the United States.

"We're going to push hard for everything in (the reorganization plan)," vowed Newton Lamar, president of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association. "We're not going to allow (the government) to pick and choose what they want."

Smith, himself a member of the Wasco Tribe where he served 22 years as tribal manager at a reservation in Warm Springs, Ore., told the leaders he agreed that changes need to be made.

But Smith, assistant secretary since his appointment in January 1981 by President Reagan, was not willing to concede that complete reorganization would improve the lot of Indians on reservations.

"We're willing to sit down with you and continue to work with you on a lot of these issues," Smith told the members. "We've got to concentrate on streamlining our bureau so we can provide better services. And if that means realignment, then that needs to be done."

However, Smith stopped short of endorsing the entire Indian agenda for weakening and dismantling the BIA, saying it "would create more problems than it would solve."

He was emphatic that the BIA remain an agency within the Interior Department, saying it is not likely to be broken up.

"Not in my tenure," he said. "I don't see it being dissolved in the next 100 years."

If the Interior Department is unwilling to make the wholesale changes demanded, the leaders warned that one alternative would be to seek congressional help to legislatively require changes.

Members voted to have their Washington attorneys begin drafting legislation embodying the reorganization plan. They hope a sympathetic senator will introduce the legislation in Congress.

Sen. Mark Andrews, R-N.D., is one of the lawmakers Indians are counting on for help. Andrews said he generally is sympathetic to Indian demands and would favor elimination of what he called "a zoo of bureaucrats that stifle Indian independence" in the Interior Department.

Range, Timber Fires Blacken 40,000 Montana Acre

Taken from Grand Forks Herald

Montana - Firefighters in their battle against range and timber fires that swept across more than 40,000 acres on two Indian reservations in southeastern Montana in September.

The biggest blaze, called the Custer Creek fire, blackened 25,600 acres of brush and grass on the Crow Reservation a few miles southeast of Billings.

Two other fires on the Crow reservation totaled about 600 acres, said John Russell, a Forest Service fire planning coordinator flown in from Boise, Idaho.

Some of the 150 to 200 firefighters were being withdrawn from the Crow Reservation fires and moved to the adjacent Northern Cheyenne Reservation to the east.

The biggest blaze on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation was the Rye fire, covering an estimated 16,000 acres of timber along the northern edge of the reservation 15 miles east of Lame Deer.

Only 1,400 acres of the Rye fire was on the reservation, with the rest on private land where maps are inadequate, and officials were not sure as of Sept. 11 how far it had extended, Russell said.

No homes or other structures were threatened by any of the fires, officials said.

Firefighters estimated they could contain the Rye fire and bring it under control within 2 days.

The smoky Wamblee fire on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, estimated earlier at 2,000 acres, was gauged at 1,376 acres after fire officials brought in infrared heat-sensing equipment, Russell said. It was controlled about 8 p.m. Sept. 9th, some of the 500 firefighters on its lines were to be released late Sept. 10th, he said.

A fire in the Knowlton area about 50 miles northeast of the Crow Reservation was controlled Sept. 9th after burning 6,800 acres of rangeland, the Bureau of Land Management said.

In Rosebud County, north of the two reservations, fire officials said a range and timber fire about 10 miles southeast of Colstrip grew to about 9,600 acres Sept. 9th when winds overnight merged two fires. Mining and construction companies at Colstrip supplied heavy equipment and personnel to build a fireline around the blaze.

Another fire southwest of Colstrip burned about 1,500 acres of scattered timber, officials said.

See Page 4...Fire Reveals Possible Custer Remains.

Man Convicted In Eagle Sale Case

Taken from Fargo Forum

South Dakota - The jury in the first of 18 trials scheduled for defendants in the government's undercover crackdown against the illegal killing and selling of eagles recently acquitted a Sioux Falls man of one count and convicted him of another.

Chad Nielson was found innocent of selling parts of a bald eagle to undercover agents and guilty of selling talons of a redtailed hawk, a federal court official said.

Nielson was the first person to stand trial on indictments returned following a two-year undercover investigation into the sale and killing of eagles and other protected birds. The close of the investigation brought U.S. Interior Secretary James Watt to Sioux Falls to display birds collected by agents and to give details of the probe.

Another defendant has pleaded guilty to three counts of selling parts of protected birds and will be sentenced in October. As part of a plea bargain, two other counts against Clarence Rockboy of the Yankton Sioux Tribe were dismissed.

Twenty-eight South Dakotans were among approximately 50 people indicted following the investigation.

Recommendation Saught

Taken from Indian News Notes

New Mexico - Interior Assistant Secretary Ken Smith told some 300 Indian entrepreneurs, mostly construction contractors, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs would use the Buy Indian Act provisions to give them work -- but only in "accordance with program goals" and federal regulations and laws.

Talking at a meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico, recently, Smith said that the development of successful private enterprises on Indian reservations was an essential element of the Reagan Administration's Indian program. "We have not done enough to encourage private Indian entrepreneurs -- because our focus has been so intently on the strengthening of tribal governments," Smith said. "But we realize this and we know that cannot have strong reservation economies unless we have thriving private Indian enterprises."

Smith stressed that the government must receive full value for dollars spent in Buy Indian contracts. He also cautioned the contractors not to become so dependent on government-funded projects "so that a cut in the BIA budget, for example, means that you are out of business."

Smith concluded his remarks by asking the group for their recommendations "how we can best work...to build up and strengthen Indian private enterprises on and near reservations -- because we want you to make money and stay in business and continue to provide jobs for Indians for years to come."

Fire Reveals Possible Custer Battle Remains

Taken from Grand Forks Herald

Montana - A grass fire that charred all 600 acres of the Custer National Monument battlefield this summer may help Park Service historians solve a remaining mystery of Custer's Last Stand.

The fire burned away thick brush in Deep Coulee on the site of the Battle of the Little Bighorn and disclosed mounds that may mark the burial place of Company E. The soldiers lost there have never been accounted for.

"In a way, the fire has really helped us," said Richard Fox, an archaeologist from the University of Calgary in Alberta, Canada. "Deep Coulee was virtually impenetrable before the fire."

Custer's 7th Cavalry force of 215 troopers in five companies, on a mission to punish Indians who had been raiding settlers and prospectors in the Black Hills, was wiped out June 26, 1876, when it encountered several thousand Sioux, Cheyenne, Blackfoot and other Indians along the Little Bighorn River.

Stone markers above Deep Coulee indicated that Company E fell about 100 yards from the gulch. Some records indicate the bodies were buried in the gulch, but others say all human remains were removed from the battlefield to a mass grave on a knoll overlooking the battlefield.

The fire disclosed some human bone fragments, including part of a skull and jawbone, proving not all the remains were moved.

Right To Impose Taxes Given

Taken from Indian News Notes

Wyoming - U.S. District Court Judge Ewing Kerr has ruled that the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming have a sovereign authority to impose severance taxes on oil and gas from tribal leases, without approval by the Interior secretary. The judge described tribal taxation as "an inherent right" and said that the Wind River tribes "have full authority to exercise that right." Kerr ruled on challenges to the tribal tax which was imposed at a one half of one percent level in 1978 and raised to four percent last year. The oil companies who filed the suit said the severance tax ordinance had to be approved by the Interior secretary, who had regulatory authority over reservation oil and gas under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1938. Amoco also contended that without restraint, the tribes had unlimited power subject to abuse. It also alleged the tax violated the Commerce Clause of the Constitution. The companies have cited a federal court ruling against the Navajo Tribe which said the Indians needed the approval of the secretary. That decision, however, was reversed last week in the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver. Judge Kerr based his ruling on the Jicarilla Apache case in which the U.S. Supreme Court said the taxing power was inherent and necessary to tribal self-government.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

Sandia Pueblo Claims 9,000 Acres

Taken from Indian News Notes

New Mexico - The Sandia Pueblo is seeking the return of some 9,000 acres, which would include land beneath the Sandia Crest transmission tower site, the Sandia Peak Tramway, the Juan Tabo picnic area and approximately 100 homes in the northern foothills near Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The pueblo claims it has uncovered a surveying mistake that dropped the 9,000 acres from the pueblo's original Spanish land grant. The claim would extend the reservation's present eastern boundary up the mountain's west face to 100 yards east of the Crest.

A large portion of the land is now held by the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Sandia Mountain Wilderness. Congressman Manuel Lujan of New Mexico told the *Albuquerque Tribune* he would oppose any legislation to return the land to the pueblo. He sponsored the 1978 bill which gave wilderness status to the Sandia's west face. Lujan said pueblo leaders had asked for his help, but he told them, "I just don't think we should revert that land back to the pueblo."

Congressman Bill Richardson said there seems little doubt that the claim is legitimate but added that the Congressman was "not going to jump ahead and introduce some bill -- we want to be sure that everyone will be happy with it."

TV Show Celebrates 10th Anniversary

North Dakota - What is apparently the longest running American Indian hosted television program on commercial TV in the United States has celebrated its 10th anniversary on the air.

INDIAN COUNTRY TODAY carried on the Meyer Television Network began in October, 1973 as a one-time appearance by Harriett Skye and blossomed into a continuing program. Ms. Skye, a Sioux from the Standing Rock Reservation has broadcast 246, half-hour interviews with Native American leaders and newsmakers of regional and national prominence. The shows are aired by KFJR-TV Bismarck, KMOT-TV Minot, KUMV-TV Williston, and KQCD-TV Dickinson. **INDIAN COUNTRY TODAY** reaches viewers in both Dakota's, eastern Montana, and southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

During the 1983 season special guest appearances by nationally recognized figures were made possible with a grant from the North Dakota Humanities Council.

INDIAN COUNTRY TODAY airs every other Saturday at 12:30 pm. Please consult local listings.

INDIAN COUNTRY TODAY is currently being sponsored by the United Tribes Educational Technical Center, Bismarck, North Dakota. Other sponsors have included United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation and Wassaja, America's oldest Indian Newspaper.

UTN, Nov. 1983, p. 4

BIA Official Focus' On Fund Management Reforms And Improvement

Washington - Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ken Smith has assigned Charles Hughes, The Bureau of Indian Affairs' top financial official, to full time implementation of reforms and improvements which were initiated in the past year in the BIA's management of finances and trust funds.

"The scope, depth and importance of the efforts and their stage of development now require that these projects receive concentrated attention from all affected Bureau employees, including my own office," Smith said.

In a memo to BIA central office directors and area directors, Smith said the new projects that Hughes will be working on include:

- * Redesigning the finance system on an accelerated schedule;
- * Trust fund management, including a review of investments and reconciliation of accounts;
- * Voucher processing, streamlining existing procedures and implementing a new automatic system;
- * Debt collection and correction of accounts receivable records;
- * Implementation in 1984, one year ahead of schedule, of a system for planning and reporting program accomplishments; and
- * Achieving the Office of Personnel Management's 30-day processing time for retirement papers.

Smith said active participation by all levels of BIA would be required because the efforts involve operations and activities under the control of line officers throughout the Bureau. "The Deputy Assistant Secretary...and I will be apprised regularly of progress and problems in each of the initiatives," he added.

Smith had previously informed Indian tribal leaders, in a July 26 letter, that the tribes needed "to develop effective administrative systems" for the management of both tribal and federal funds. He said that inadequate accountability, the abuse or misuse of funds and other deficiencies identified by the Interior Inspector General created pressures to cut back funding for Indian programs.

Smith told the tribal leaders that the had initiated actions to correct problems within the BIA.

Some other management efforts in 1984, Smith said, will include a review of the method used for distributing the BIA funds and a study of alternatives; completion of a plan for assessing national charges against operating offices, and development for the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of a number of special studies related to the 1985 budget.

Israeli Technology Possible Use

Taken from Grand Forks Herald

South Dakota - Joseph B. Glazer, a leading American rabbi, met with Oglala Sioux tribal leaders recently to arrange the eventual use of Israeli agricultural technology on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

As a result of the meeting, tribal President Joe American Horse will formally ask the Israeli government and leaders of the kibbutz movement there to help the Indians develop the dry and alkaline reservation land, according to Robert Fast Horse, the tribe's executive secretary.

Law Passed Allowing Tribes To Make Per Capita Payments

Taken from Inter-Tribal Tribune

Washington - In August President Reagan signed a bill, now Public Law 98-64, which provides that per capita payments of trust funds held by the Secretary of the Interior for an Indian tribe may, at the request of the governing body of the tribe and with the Secretary's approval, be distributed by the tribe.

The Act requires the Secretary to establish reasonable standards, by regulation, for approval of tribal payments. The Act specifically repeals the existing law, dating back to June 10, 1896, stating that "any sums of money hereafter to be paid per capita to individual Indians shall be paid to said Indians by an officer of the Government designated by the Secretary of the Interior." The new law is seen by some observers as a step in the direction of Indian self determination and self government.

Indian Reservation Report Issued

Taken from Inter-Tribal Tribune

Washington - An updated report giving labor force statistics and population figures for American Indian reservations, including former reservation areas in Oklahoma, has been prepared by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The report, dated January, 1983, shows unemployment on the reservations to be 39 percent of the labor force. This is an increase of 8 percent over the 31 percent reported in December of 1981.

The total population of Indians living on or near reservations is 755,201, which includes 64,970 Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians in Alaska. This represents a little more than half the total U.S. Indian statistical information by states and individual reservations and by BIA area and agency jurisdictions. The data was compiled from information gathered by BIA field offices. Copies of the report are being sent to all BIA area and agency offices. For additional information call Tom Stangle, Program Development Division, BIA central office, (202) 343-3627.

Senate Panel Raises Funding For Impact Aid

Taken From Minot News

Minot - A Senate Appropriations subcommittee has approved increases of \$435 million over 1983 spending for health research and training and more than \$100 million of federal impact aid to school districts, according to Sens. Quentin Burdick, D-N.D., and Mark Andrews, R-N.D., who both serve on the subcommittee.

The Labor - Health and Human Services - Education Subcommittee recommended spending \$565 million for impact aid in the coming year to help school districts located near large federal installations. The funds are important to Grand Forks and Minot as well as to school districts located near Indian reservations.

"Fortunately, I was able to convince Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, chairman of the subcommittee, of the importance of these funds to our state," said Andrews. "This money will help relieve some of the pressure on those school districts servicing students from our air bases and Indian reservations."

Burdick said the subcommittee also accepted language he offered to improve the delivery of health care in rural areas, to increase teaching of geriatric medicine, and to make the benefits of cancer research available throughout the country.

"Eighty percent of the cancer patients are treated in community hospitals," Burdick said. "I put in language to make sure that local doctors throughout the country have access to the latest information and are able to participate in the sophisticated research sponsored by the National Cancer Institute."

According to the senators, the bill also contains \$381 million for senior citizen nutrition programs, and increases education for the handicapped by \$42 million to \$1.24 billion.

The subcommittee also agreed to increase funding for health research and training by \$435 million in the coming year, including a \$49 million increase for diabetes and arthritis research.

"We restored funds for the multipurpose arthritis centers and the comprehensive cancer centers," said the senators.

The legislation now goes before the full Appropriations Committee.



Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing Awarded Contract

Taken from Devils Lake Journal

Devils Lake - Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing Co. has been awarded a \$13 million contract by the Department of the Army for the continued production of camouflage screening systems, N.D. Sen. Mark Andrews announced recently.

Andrews, a member of the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, said while the announcement is "terribly important to us in



North Dakota, the real significance is the Pentagon has decided that this kind of contract, utilizing a minority work force, is but the first of a 3-year commitment.

"This contract means the Department of the Army is committed to a 3-year procurement of 83,992 woodland-desert-snow Camouflage screening systems." The 3-year procurement is worth \$40,824,439.

"This is great news not only for Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing, but the surrounding Devils Lake area and the whole state," Andrews said.

Andrew's office clarified that the systems are distinctly designed for woodland, desert or snow uses. The contract will allow the work that has been done at the Fort Totten based manufacturer for years to continue. The Devils Lake Sioux Tribe holds 51 percent interest in the company.

The contract for the first year and is worth exactly \$13,067,865 for the purchase of 28,004 camouflage systems, designed separately for woodland, desert and snow uses, an aide said. Both Andrews and North Dakota Congressman Byron Dorgan were notified of the contract award in Washington. Dorgan was in Devils Lake at one of his town meetings when the first announcement was made by his office to the Journal.

As chairman of the Select Committee of Indian Affairs, Andrews said he was able to work with the SBA, the Reagan administration and colleague Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., chairman of the Senate SBA committee, in resolving the problems with the entitlement to the SBA Section 8 setaside provision as it pertains to Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing's performance and capabilities.



Special Education Office To Open

Taken from Williston Herald

New Town - The Fort Berthold Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs' Education Office will again be operating a Special Education Office for the fiscal year 1984.

Bernadine Young Bird will be serving as the education specialist/special education coordinator. Young Bird will be responsible for monitoring and assisting in the development of special education programs in the Mandaree, Twin Buttes and White Shield schools.

She will also be serving as liaison and resource person for the agency and local communities in the area of special education.

Also in the special education office is Stacey Gillis, the secretary/clerk, who will be assisting in general operations of the office.

The Fort Berthold Agency Special Education Office is located next door to the New Town Post Office. The telephone number is 627-3580.

Hospital Needs And Dual Jurisdiction Discussed

Taken from Minot News

New Town - Problems of dual jurisdiction and the need for a hospital on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation were discussed in September as officials from the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs met separately with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes and members of the non-Indian population at New Town.

State Sen. Stanley Wright, R-Stanley, said he felt the meetings were a good way to begin establishing communication on the issue between the two groups.

Sen. Mark Andrews, R-N.D., is chairman of the committee. His office said that Paul Alexander, staff director for the committee, Pete Taylor, general counsel for the committee, and Jim Austin, Andrews' state director from Fargo, were on a tour of North Dakota Indian reservations when the informal meetings were held.

Wright said, "I think it's a good move that they come out and listen to our differences because you can learn from those differences." However, he added that he was disappointed he wasn't invited to the morning meeting with tribal representatives because as a state senator, he maintains, "I represent the Indians just as well as I do the other people in this county."

The issue of dual jurisdiction didn't receive much discussion at the meeting with tribal members, according to Paul Good Iron, member of the tribal council.

Good Iron says the acquisition of a hospital for the Fort Berthold reservation was one of the main concerns expressed during the meeting. He said the Three Affiliated Tribes have been trying to get money awarded for construction of a hospital since the one in Elbowoods was lost at the time of the construction of Garrison Dam. He said the group gave no indication of when a hospital might be forthcoming.

Good Iron stated that the matter of dual jurisdiction only came up briefly and didn't receive much comment.

He also said the construction of a bridge which would connect N.D. 1804 from south of Parshall to N.D. 8 north of Halliday was discussed. Committee members will look at a feasibility study of the project, which has been complete for "some time," according to Good Iron. The bridge would cross Lake Sakakawea and be about seven miles long.



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Hospital Group Denies Price-Fixing Charges

Taken from Jamestown Sun

Grand Forks - The North Dakota Hospital Association and 12 hospitals have filed an answer in federal court denying accusations of price fixing and other charges brought by the U.S. Justice Department, a spokesman says.

The antitrust lawsuit was filed on behalf of the Indian Health Service in Aberdeen, S.D.

The suit filed by the federal government accuses the hospitals and the association of fixing prices on services provided to American Indians.

Harvey C. Hanson of Grand Forks, president of the North Dakota Hospital Association, said the answer to the suit by the association and the hospitals was filed in September in U.S. District Court in Fargo.

He said the answer "...denies the various charges of the Justice Department, but in substance states that the association and 12 hospitals contend that there never has been any illegal price-fixing or refusal to deal with the Indian Health Service."

The defendants have also requested a jury trial, Hanson said.

"The association and the hospitals in question are confident with the validity of our position and believe we will prevail in court," he said.

The Justice Department filed its lawsuit in August. It alleges a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act by the state association and the hospitals.

The government contends the groups entered into an agreement to "reduce or eliminate price and other forms of competition among themselves by refusing to lower the level of charges billed to the Indian Health Service for services and products provided to American Indians."

The IHS, a branch of the Department of Health and Human Services, provides funds to pay for medical and surgical services, and products provided to American Indians by hospitals in the state.

According to the Justice Department, the IHS paid North Dakota hospitals about \$2.5 million in 1982.

The suit says that in August 1982, the IHS attempted to negotiate with North Dakota hospitals, as well as with hospitals in other states, contracts that would set the terms of medical services.

The IHS sought to include in those contracts provisions that would have the level of charges billed to the IHS at rates lower than the hospitals' usual private rates.

Hospitals in South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa have agreed to lower rates for medical services and supplies to American Indian patients served through the IHS. Allan Allery, executive officer of the Aberdeen Indian Health Service area said.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY PEOPLE



Wilson Barber

Wilson Barber, superintendent at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Northern California agency, has been transferred to the Rosebud agency in South Dakota.

A member of the Navajo Tribe, Barber was named superintendent at the North California agency in March of 1981. He had previously served as superintendent at the Mescalero Apache agency in New Mexico and the Cheyenne River agency in South Dakota.

Barber, 41, began his career with the BIA in 1959 at Window Rock, Arizona.

Margie Breuer

Mrs. Henry (Margie) Breuer of Emmet has been voted as the Indian Educator of the year by members of the North Dakota Indian Education Association.

Mrs. Breuer, who has "taught most of her adult life" is a long-term member of the White Shield School staff. She retired from her teaching position with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1973, but the following year was hired by the White Shield District to teach Chapter 1.

For some years she has served as a substitute teacher and has recently been named as the White Shield curriculum specialist for the Title 7 bi-lingual program. In this position Mrs. Breuer isn't doing the classroom teaching, but arranging the course of study for the language (Arikara) class teachers.

Buffy Saint-Marie

Buffy Saint-Marie, the well-known Cree Indian folksinger, won an Oscar at the recent Academy Awards for writing the music to "Up Where We Belong." That song was named the Best Original Song. "Up Where We Belong" was performed by Joe Cocker and Jennifer Warrens for the movie "An Officer and a Gentleman." She co-wrote the music with her husband Jack Nietzsche.

Buffy was born in Saskatchewan, Canada. Her parents died when she was an infant, and she was adopted and raised by a MicMac Indian couple in Massachusetts. Buffy's more famous songs include "My Country 'Tis of Thy People You're Dying," "Universal Soldier," "Until It's Time For You To Go," and "Now That The Buffalo's Gone."

Wilbur Wilkinson

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has appointed Wilbur Wilkinson, a member of the Arikara Tribe, as superintendent of the Sisseton agency in South Dakota.

Wilkinson has been administrative officer at the Crow Creek agency in South Dakota. A 1976 graduate of the Northeastern Oklahoma State University, Wilkinson began his career with BIA at the Fort Berthold agency in North Dakota. He also worked at the Sisseton agency in 1979-80 as the administrative officer.

Phillip Martin

Phillip Martin (Choctaw) Tribal Chairman of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Philadelphia, Mississippi has been named as the winner of the 1983 Indian Council Fire Achievement Award. Since 1957 Chief Martin has been involved in Tribal programs (He's been Tribal Chairman for approximately a total of 14-15 yrs.) With his wife Bonnie, he resides in Philadelphia, Mississippi. He is also the proud father of 2 daughters.

Chief Martin's many years of work with the tribal office exposed him to the various problems, such as legislation, financing, lobbying and negotiating/co-ordinating projects for the Economic Development and general well being of the tribe. Through this experience he has developed a sensitive and knowledgeable background of the difficulties unique to Indians especially under the present Administrations.

Chief Martin was instrumental in leading his tribe to recognize that in order for business and industry to locate in rural areas, these areas must have something to bargain with; that they must eliminate obstacles such as lack of health, educational, and recreational facilities, inadequate water and sewer systems, inadequate transportation and suitable roads, plus many more conditions common to underdeveloped areas.

Beginning in 1977, he worked with the tribe on a project funded by the Economic Development Administration to construct a 30 acre industrial park. They expanded this facility over the years to include parking facilities, access roads and proper lighting.

In the meantime, they also constructed a number of new facilities designed to improve the community, but which also made the community more attractive and thus more attractive to industries. These improvements included a new hospital, a Manpower Training Center, a Day Care Center, Congregate Housing for the elderly, and a Transportation and Maintenance Center. While development of this infrastructure continued, the tribe was steadily gaining federal grants and contracts for social programs, due in part to competition-oriented proposal writers employed by the tribal government. The Choctaw tribe had only one employee in 1963. Today, the tribe is the largest employer in Neshoba County, Mississippi. On Saturday, October 1, 1983, the Indian Council Fire will confer the 51st Annual Indian Achievement Award to Chief Phillip Martin. The award ceremony will take place in Chicago, Illinois.

ICF has completed an half a century of working with and for the American Indian people. The many achievement awards given during this time have honored Indian leaders from all parts of the United States, and they have been an inspiration to future Indian leaders.

Veronica Murdock

Veronica Homer Murdock, a Mohave-Shasta from the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona, has been named as the United States' alternate delegate to the Inter-American Indian Institute headquartered in Mexico City.

Mrs. Murdock, the Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal operations specialist at the Colorado River agency, was the first woman elected president of the National Congress of American Indians, serving in that capacity from 1977 to 1979. She has held various selected positions, including vice-chairman, on the Colorado River reservation.

The purpose of the Inter-American Indian Institute is to develop information for member governments in planning for the economic, social and cultural benefit of Indian people and to initiate, direct and coordinate research to help solve problems of concern to Indian populations.

The State Department designation of Mrs. Murdock was recommended by Senator Barry Goldwater and coordinated through the office of Interior Assistant Secretary Ken Smith.

Jim Thorpe Stamp In 1984

The U.S. Postal Service will issue a 20-cent commemorative postage stamp next year in honor of Jim Thorpe. The single stamp will be issued in the American Sports Series.

Thorpe, one of the most versatile of American athletes, demonstrated outstanding abilities in amateur and professional football, baseball, track, and field.

In a 1950 poll conducted by the Associated Press, Thorpe was named the greatest all-around athlete for the first half of the 20th century.

During the 1912 Summer Olympics in Stockholm, Thorpe became the first athlete to capture both the pentathlon and the decathlon, but he was later stripped of his gold medals by Olympic officials when it was discovered that he received \$60 a month for playing semi-professional baseball in North Carolina two years before competing in the 1912 games.

Under Amateur Athletic Union Track Committee rules that were invoked, professionals, regardless of the sport for which they are paid, were not eligible to compete in Olympic Games.

The recent decision of the current International Olympic Committee to return replicas of Thorpe's 1912 medals to his family encourages the Postal Service to announce the intended release of this issue at this time. The symbolic return of the athlete's gold medals took place January 19.

Billy Mills

On September 15, 1983, Billy Mills (Oglala Sioux), who won the 10,000 meter run at the 1964 Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo, was selected by the United Indian Development Association (UIDA) Board of Directors to receive the Jay Silverheels Achievement Award. Each year the award is bestowed upon American Indians who achieve personal success while significantly contributing to their communities.

Olympic Gold Medalist Bruce Jenner will present the award on behalf of UIDA at the eighth annual "Indian Progress In Business" and INPRO awards banquet on Thursday evening, October 20, at the new Sheraton Grande Hotel in downtown Los Angeles, California.

William M. "Billy" Mills was born on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Orphaned at an early age, he was sent to boarding schools operated by the federal government. He became involved in athletics and won a scholarship to the University of Kansas where he completed a Bachelor of Science degree in education.

At college, Mills participated in track. He tried out for the 1960 U.S. Olympic team, but failed.

Mills was determined to try again and succeed. He trained by running 100 miles a week for four years. Most of his running was done on Camp Pendleton's back roads and jeep tracks in Oceanside, California.

The "Running Marine" made the 1964 team, qualifying to compete in the 10,000 meter run and marathon. But his chances to win either were one in 1,000. Overcoming these odds, Number 722 -- Billy Mills -- won the 10,000 meter run creating one of the greatest upsets in Olympic history.

The heavily-favored Clarke (Australia), Gamoudi (Tunisia), and Mills were together when the last-lap bell rang. Clarke was ahead by a stride. With 350 yards to go, Clarke knocked Mills into the third lane to emerge from being boxed in; Mills lost five yards, but made them up quickly. On the last curve, Gamoudi tried to take the race by bursting between Clarke and Mills, nearly knocking Mills down. But it was Clarke who again gained the lead.

Mills' time was 28:24.4, an Olympic record. He is the only American runner to win the event and the only one to finish higher than fifth place since Louis Tewanima (Hopi) took the silver medal in the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm.

The late Avery Brundage, former president of the International Olympic Committee said, "I have been watching the Olympic Games for 50 years and I have never seen an American athlete respond to pressure like Billy Mills did in winning the 10,000 meters."

A 1964 Associated Press poll of sports writers and broadcasters gave Mills the "Upset of the Year" award.

Mills also finished ninth in the marathon despite the fact that he never ran a marathon until the U.S. Olympic trials.

His success was not limited to the Olympics arena. He is president of the Billy Mills Enterprises, Inc., an

14th Annual United Tribes International Pow-Wow Draws Thousands of Spectators

The United Tribes Educational Technical Center hosted its 14th Annual International Pow-Wow during the weekend of September 9 through 11, 1983.

A crowd of over 9000 people were in attendance for the annual celebration throughout the three days.

Registered pow-wow contestants, numbering 600, competed for a total prize money of \$17,250.00, with championship jackets goind to first place winners and trophies awarded to second through fourth place winners in the dancing categories. A trophy and championship jackets were also awarded to the first place winners in the drum and singing category.



During the pow-wow, UTETC was honored in having in attendance, 33 women and girls wearing various titles of honor given them from their respective tribes, organization, community, and state.

Registered were:

- Roberta Rainbow Fox Miss UTETC 1983 Bismarck, ND
- Cathy Bullhead . . N.A.V.A. and Auxiliary Princess . . Ft. Yates, ND
(Native American Veterans Association)
- Mary Beth Jourdain Red Lake Princess Red Lake, MN
- Mary Shuckahosee . . Mesquakie Pow-Wow Princess . . Tama, IA
- Lisa Ewalk . . White Bear Princess . . Carlyle, Saskatchewan, Canada
- Codi High Elk 82-83 Jr. Miss Minnecoujou &
. . . 83-84 Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Princess . . Eagle Butte, SD
- Josephine Kaysaywaysemat Sakimay Princess
. Broadview, Saskatchewan, Canada
- Janelle Decorah Jr. Miss Mah-Kofa Wisconsin Dells, WI
- Charlotte Uses Arrow . . Little Miss Standing Rock . . Cannonball, ND
- Duana Red Elk . Jr. Miss Dakota Dance Clan Princess . Sisseton, SD
- Rachel Snow . . Miss Morely Indian Days . . Morely, Alberta, Canada
- Stacey White Cloud Jr. Neesh-A-Chee Princess Wisconsin Dells, WI
- Jodi Comes . . Jr. Princess American Legion Post . . Manderson, SD
- Kathy Larrabee Cross Cultural Mini Princess Bismarck, ND
- Jocelyn Powderface Jr. Princess Morely Indian Days
. Morely, Alberta, Canada
- Rosella Eder Iron Ring Princess Poplar, MT
- Angel DeLeon Miss VJ Princess Bullhead, SD
- Randee Walker Jr. Miss Standing Rock McLaughlin, SD
- Angela Young Bear Miss Minnecoujou Cultural Society
. Eagle Butte, SD
- Marina Allison . . . 83-84 Red Scaffold Princess . . Red Scaffold, SD
- Prairie Rose Little Sky Tatuye Topa Princess Kyle, SD
- Alice LeClaire Miss Cheyenne River Dupree, SD
- Faye Rabbit Miss Rosebud 1983-1984 St. Francis, SD
- Wanda Jean Black Feather Crazy Horse Pow-Wow Princess
. Pine Ridge, SD
- Leah Eaton 1st Runner-Up/4th of July Celebration
. Sisseton, SD
- Benita Trottier Jr. Princess Attendant Poplar, MT
- Sunny Walker 2nd Runner-Up/Little Miss Standing Rock
. Ft. Yates, ND
- Maria Thunderhawk . . Miss Standing Rock 83-84 . . Ft. Yates, ND
- Linda LeJarde Miss Intertribal Wardance 83-84
. Mission, British Columbia
- Letha Leader Charge . . Miss Indian Aberdeen 1983 . . Aberdeen, SD
- Georgeen Earring Tiny Tot Miss Indian Cultural Center ?
- Sirella Ford Jr. Lac Courte Oreilles Princess
. Lac Courte Oreilles, WI

In May of 1983, the Student Body of UTETC selected Roberta Rainbow Fox as Miss United Tribes. She will carry the title and reign as such through the 1983-1984 school year.

During the grand entry on Friday, a shawl depicting her title and the UTETC emblem, was presented to her by David M. Gipp, UTETC President and Mr. Pat McLaughlin, former chairman of Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. An honor song was sung on behalf of the occasion.



This year the school featured the Thunderbird Theatre from Haskell Indian Junior College, of Lawrence, Kansas, performing the dramatics "Coyote". Student actors portrayed various animals telling of their teachings to mankind through Indian legends.



The Haskell group has toured across the nation performing for various schools, groups, and organizations. This year the Thunderbird Theatre was invited to Mary College, Bismarck, to perform their dramatics to the students, staff and faculty.

In the past two years, Haskell Indian Junior College and UTETC have had student activities scheduled during the United Tribes annual pow-wow. United Tribes wishes to have these activities as an on-going working relationship with Haskell.

Another event at the 14th Annual Pow-Wow was the annual slow-pitch softball tournament. The UTETC Recreation Department once again put together a successful slow-pitch softball tournament. Sixteen teams from the U.S. and Canada were represented, but failure to get entry fees in before the deadline kept them from participating.

On Saturday, teams were split up between the Bismarck and Mandan complexes due to a shortage of fields.

On Sunday, the Century High School Complex was used to finish the tournament.

Trenton, ND won first place by defeating Enno Construction of Williston, ND 21 to 24 in the Championship game.

Cass Lake, MN beat Ponehma Point, MN for third place honors and Ponehma Point had to settle for fourth place.

14th Annual United Tribes



Little Boys

(pictured L to R)

- 1st place - \$100.00 - Martin Little, Jr. - Ft. Totten, ND - Sioux
- 2nd place - \$75.00 - Du Wayne Fox - Newtown, ND - Hidatsa
- 3rd place - \$50.00 - Jamie Charging Eagle - Red Scaffold, ND - Cheyenne River Sioux
- 4th place - \$25.00 - Delvin Wolf - Newtown, ND - Hidatsa



Boys Traditional

(pictured L to R)

- 1st place - \$300.00 - B.J. Brady - Newtown, ND - Arikara
- 2nd place - \$200.00 - Fred Fox - White Shield, ND - Arikara
- 3rd place - \$100.00 - Virgil Chase, Jr. - Ft. Berthold, ND - Mandan-Arikara
- 4th place - \$75.00 - Patrick McNab - Gordons, Sask. Canada - Cree



Girls Fancy

(pictured L to R)

- 1st place - \$300.00 - Candice Anderson - St. Michael, ND - Ft. Totten Sioux
- 2nd place - \$200.00 - Lendell Iron Man - Regina, Sask Canada - Cree
- 3rd place - \$100.00 - Duana Denise Red Elk - Minneapolis MN - Sioux
- 4th place - \$75.00 - Kim Nelson, not pictured - Roseau River, Man. Canada - Ojibwa



Women's Traditional

(pictured L to R)

- 1st place - \$1000.00 - Vera McKay - Sioux Valley, Man. Canada - Sioux
- 2nd place - \$700.00 - Madelyn Goodwill - Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask. Canada - Dakota
- 3rd place - \$400.00 - Linda Standing - White Bear Res. Carlyle, Sask. Canada - Dakota
- 4th place - \$200.00 - Sophia Menard - Two Strike, SD - Sioux



Men's Fancy

(pictured L to R)

- 1st place - \$1000.00 - Sam Merrick - St. Michael, ND - Sioux
- 2nd place - \$700.00 - Murphy Sitting Crow - Mandaree, ND - Mandan
- 3rd place - \$400.00 - Damon Brady - Newtown, ND - Arakara
- 4th place - \$200.00 - Saunders Bearstall, Jr. - Mandaree, ND - Hidatsa



Men's Grass

(pictured L to R)

- 1st place - \$1000.00 - Jonathan Windy Boy - Rocky Boy, MT - Cree-Assiniboine
- 2nd place - \$700.00 - Wade Baker - Bismarck, ND - Hidatsa-Cree
- 3rd place - \$400.00 - Dean Fox - Newtown, ND - Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara
- 4th place - \$200.00 - Joe Sam Scabby Robe - Browning, MT - Blackfeet Nation

Winning C

Little G

- 1st place - \$100.00 - Misty Gr
- 2nd place - \$75.00 - Josette S
- 3rd place - \$50.00 - Rondina Lor
- 4th place - \$25.00 - Lonee

International Pow-Wow



Boys Fancy
(pictured L to R)

1st place - \$300.00 - Emerson Plenty Chief - Eagle Butte, SD - Sioux
 2nd place - \$200.00 - Todd Red Bear - Ft. Thompson, ND - Sioux
 3rd place - \$100.00 - Brian Owen - St. Cloud, MN - Sioux
 4th place - \$75.00 - Lance Chase - Ft. Berthold, ND - Mandan-Arikara



Girls Traditional
(pictured L to R)

1st place - \$300.00 - Laretta Kidder - Ft. Yates, ND - Standing Rock Sioux
 2nd place - \$200.00 - Susan Puveen - Regina, Sask. Canada - Cree
 3rd place - \$100.00 - Claudette Carriere - Piapot, Sask. Canada - Cree
 4th place - \$75.00 - Ervina Conrad - Calgary, Alberta Canada - Blackfoot



Women's Fancy
(pictured L to R)

1st place - \$1000.00 - Irene Goodwill - Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask. Canada - Cree
 2nd place - \$700.00 - Codi High Elk - Thunder Butte, SD - Cheyenne River Sioux
 3rd place - \$400.00 - Lillian Good Eagle - Wahpeton, ND - Sioux - Cheyenne
 4th place - \$200.00 - Tammy Anderson - St. Michael, ND - Sioux



Men's Traditional
(pictured L to R)

1st place - \$1000.00 - Timothy Eashapple - Hays, MT - Assiniboine-Sioux
 2nd place - \$700.00 - Kenny Merrick, Sr. - Newtown, ND - Sioux
 3rd place - \$400.00 - Virgil Chase, Sr. - Ft. Berthold, ND - Mandan
 4th place - \$200.00 - Ben Lovejoy - Kyle, SD - Devils Lake Sioux



Singing Contest
Mandaree Singers
(pictured L to R)

Lee (Casey) Fox, Jr., Billy Baker, Jr. Morsette, Norman Baker, (name unknown)



Singing Contest Winners

1st place - \$1000.00 - points 944 - Mandaree Singers - Mandaree, ND
 2nd place - \$700.00 - points 879 - Badlands Singers - Brockton, Montana
 3rd place - \$400.00 - points 849 - Chiniki Lake Singers - Morley, Alberta Canada
 4th place - \$200.00 - points 778 - Eagle Whistles (Mandaree) Singers - Mandaree, ND
 5th place - \$150.00 - points 777 - High Noon Singers - Turtleford, Sask. Canada
 6th place - \$100.00 - points 722 - Wahpekute Singers - Sisseton, SD

Contestants

(not pictured)
 Ben Crow - St. Paul, MN - Winnebago
 Smith - Newtown, ND - Chippewa-Cree
 Gie - St. Michael, ND - Devils Lake Sioux
 Roy - Kyle, SD - Sioux-Chippewa

Our Lore 

The Mysterious Butte
Taken from Myth and Legends of the Sioux

A young man was once hunting and came to a steep hill. The east side of the hill suddenly dropped off to a very steep bank. He stood on this bank, and at the base he noticed a small opening. On going down to examine it more closely, he found it was large enough to admit a horse or buffalo. On either side of the door were figures of different animals engraved into the wall.

He entered the opening and there, scattered about on the floor, lay many bracelets, pipes and many other things of ornament, as though they had been offerings to some great spirit. He passed through this first room and on entering the second it was so dark that he could not see his hands before his face, so becoming scared, he hurriedly left the place, and returning home told what he had seen.

Upon hearing this the chief selected four of his most daring warriors to go with this young man and investigate and ascertain whether the young man was telling the truth or not. The five proceeded to the butte, and at the entrance the young man refused to go inside, as the figures on either side of the entrance had been changed.

The four entered and seeing that all in the first chamber was as the young man had told, they went on to the next chamber and found it so dark that they could not see anything. They continued on, however, feeling their way along the walls. They finally found an entrance that was so narrow that they had to squeeze into it sideways. They felt their way around the walls and found another entrance, so low down that they had to crawl on their hands and knees to go through into the next chamber.

On entering the last chamber they found a very sweet odor coming from the opposite direction. Feeling around and crawling on their hands and knees, they discovered a hole in the floor leading downward. From this hole came up the sweet odor. They hurriedly held a council, and decided to go no further, but return to the camp and report what they had found. On getting to the first chamber one of the young men said: "I am going to take these bracelets to show that we are telling the truth." "No," said the other three, "this being the abode of some Great Spirit, you may have some accident befall you for taking what is not yours." "Ah! You fellows are like old women," said he, taking a fine bracelet and encircling his left wrist with it.

When they reached the village they reported what they had seen. The young man exhibited the bracelet to prove that it was the truth they had told.

Shortly after this, these four young men were out fixing up traps for wolves. They would raise one end of a heavy log and place a stick under, bracing up the log. A large piece of meat was placed about five feet away from the log and this space covered with poles and willows. At the place where the upright stick was put, a hole was left open, large enough to admit the body of a wolf. The wolf, scenting the meat and unable to get at it through the poles and willows, would crowd into the hole and working his body forward, in order to get the meat, would push down the brace and the log thus released would hold the wolf fast under its weight.

The young man with the bracelet was placing his bait under the log when he released the log by knocking down the brace, and the log caught his wrist on which he wore the bracelet. He could not release himself and called loud and long for assistance, and on lifting the log found the young man's wrist broken. "Now," said they, "you have been punished for taking the wristlet out of the chamber of the mysterious butte."

Some time after this a young man went to the butte and saw engraved on the wall a woman holding in her hand a pole, with which she was holding up a large amount of beef which had been laid across another pole, which had broken in two from the weight of so much meat.

He returned to the camp and reported what he had seen. All around the figure he saw marks of buffalo hoofs, also marked upon the wall.

The next day an enormous herd of buffalo came near to the village, and a great many were killed. The women were busy cutting up and drying the meat. At one camp was more meat than at any other. The woman was hanging meat upon a long tent pole, when the pole broke into two and she was obliged to hold the meat up with another pole, just as the young man saw on the mysterious butte.

Even after that the Indians paid weekly visits to this butte, and thereon would read the sign that were to govern their plans.

This butte was always considered the prophet of the tribe.



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.

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Wild Rice

1 cup wild rice
3 cups water
Salt to taste, if desired.

1. Combine the wild rice, water and salt in a heavy saucepan. Bring to a boil. Cover closely and cook over gentle heat about 45 minutes.
 2. Spoon and scrape the rice into a mixing bowl and let cool.
- YIELD: About three and one-half to four cups.

Wild Rice and Almond Salad

By Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey, New York Times

3 1/2 to 4 cups cooked wild rice (see recipe)
1/2 cup sliced almonds
1/2 cup imported black olives, pitted
1 cup raisins
1 cup peeled, seeded, diced tomatoes
1/4 cup red-wine vinegar
1/2 cup olive oil
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
3 bottled hot cherry peppers or pickled jalapenos, chopped
1 tablespoon finely chopped fresh coriander, optional.

1. Put the rice in a mixing bowl and let it cool.
2. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.
3. Put the sliced almonds in a small skillet and place in the oven. Bake five minutes or longer, shaking the skillet occasionally, until the slices are nicely browned. Let cool.
4. To the rice add the almond slices, olives, raisins, tomatoes, vinegar, olive oil, salt, pepper, cherry peppers or jalapenos and coriander. Toss to blend and serve at room temperature.

YIELD: Four to six servings.

See Page 11, 'DID YOU KNOW?' for story.

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DID YOU KNOW...?

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

Wild Rice: French Explorers Called It 'Crazy Oats'

By Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey, New York Times

When the colonists first came to the New World, their early American "cooks" had to learn to adapt their methods to accommodate unfamiliar American Indian staples, such as corn and squash and pumpkins, white potatoes, sweet potatoes and peanuts,

We have retained our deep-seated admiration for those foods, and especially for potatoes and corn, both basic to our diets nowadays, in any of their infinite forms.

If we had to name the single cereal that is the most sophisticated in the world, it would doubtless be another American Indian contribution, one that goes by the name wild rice. This product, as the late Waverley Root notes in his excellent book titled "Food (Simon and Schuster, 1980), "is not rice, but it was so called by the early explorers who found American Indians living on it in the Great Lakes region because, like rice, it grows from the water...looking very much like rice in a paddy. French explorers preferred to call it 'crazy oats.'

There is something about the texture and flavor of wild rice that elevates it to a special state in the sphere of gastronomy. And it is undeniably a luxury item in that to this day most of the wild rice sold commercially must be harvested by hand.

In their book, "Foods the Indians Gave Us," Wilma and R. Vernon Hays (Ives Washburn, 1973) note that in the early days, "the Chippewas in the Lake Superior area were fortunate to have the largest natural fields...Only recently has 'wild' rice been planted successfully in places where it had never grown before.

"The slender stems of wild rice often grow twice as tall as a man. The grain forms in delicate plumes at the top.

"Men and women still harvest wild rice in the birchbark canoes that the Chippewas make so well. The man may pole the canoe through the dense rice field while the woman unties the bundles and whacks them with a stick to beat off the grain. Most of the rice falls into the canoe, but some falls into the water and seeds the field for another season."

Although wild rice is costly, there are ways to "stretch" it, and we prefer serving it in salads to which numerous other ingredients are added. The cooked rice adapts well to many flavors, including shredded chicken or other meats, nuts such as toasted almonds, seafood such as lobster and so on.

Indian Literature Being Recognized In The U.S.

Taken from Grand Forks Herald

New York - American Indian literature is coming into its own in this country, according to an award winning University of Rochester professor.

Successful writers, poets and novelists, many of them native Americans, are building a rich heritage of oral-traditional narratives and songs of many Indian groups, says Professor Jarold W. Ramsey, former president of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures.

Ramsey, whose poetry, has won several prizes, is the first winner of the Walker Award for excellence in Western American literature criticism for his essay on a Nez Perce Indian narrative.

hut or lean-to — this, in itself, was trouble enough. But as the day wore on many noticed strange, dark blotches, like large bruises, appearing on their skin. Then their gums commenced to bleed and soon their teeth loosened, making eating painful. Ankles, wrists and fingerjoints became swollen and tender. They tired easily and grew steadily weaker. Some died, and those who survived were often physical wrecks the rest of their lives.

Yet, at the same time, Indians in the same area facing same conditions, greeted spring in good health and happy spirits.

How did they do it?

Long months ahead they started preparing their winter food — even as early as June, when the wild choke-cherries were ripe.

Berries, cherries, wild rose-hips and nuts, along with dried, shredded meat, were pounded together with suet and pressed into cakes.

This was called "pemmican," and it was this ancient recipe that enabled them to survive long winters. The suet sealed in the summer freshness of fruits and nuts, keeping the Indian people healthy throughout the winter.

We know now that this provided them with ever important Vitamin C - which we get in the fresh and frozen fruits at the grocery store. Without it we, too, would be afflicted with scurvy, the disease that defeated many early explorers and hunters - before they learned the Indians' ancient secret.

How The Indians' "Pemmican" Enabled The White Man To Survive Wilderness Winters

Taken from Red Cloud Country

Before discovering the Indian's secret, many perished, or were painfully crippled by the effects of scurvy.

Trappers and hunters who had to spend long, cold winters in the wilderness were often a wretched lot by the time spring arrived.

Weeks and months of bitter cold; day after day of isolation in a snow-bound

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Indian Viewpoint Indian Civil Rights, Employment Rights.. Are They Protecting Us?

Taken from Fort Yates Sun

Indian Rights is an issue that's been thrown around for many years by politicians. Maybe, the only time it would be a subject is during a coffee and donut social hour, where many subjects surface and not taken seriously.

Indian Rights is a broad issue, it covers a lot and perhaps if used it may even protect your rights. If the Constitution doesn't protect us, what does?

In 1968 Congress passed the Indian Civil Rights Act which was patterned after the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment. The Indian Civil Rights Act says that no Indian Tribe shall: 1) make or enforce any law prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press or the rights of the people peaceable to assemble and to petition for a redress of grievances; 2) violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizures, nor issue warrants but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized; 3) subject any person for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy; 4) compel any person in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; 5) take any private property for a public use without just compensation; 6) deny to any person in a criminal proceeding the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and at his own expense to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; 7) require excessive bail, im-

pose for conviction of any offense any penalty or punishment greater than imprisonment for a term of 6 months or a fine of \$500, or both; 8) deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws or deprive any person of liberty or property without due process of law; 9) pass any bill of attainder of ex post facto law; 10) deny to any person accused of an offense punishable by imprisonment the right, upon request, to a trial by jury or not less than six persons.

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe also has a clause in the Tribal Constitution headed Bill of Rights with two Sections, Civil Liberties and Rights of Accused. These are references that can be used to your needs in case a violation arises in your household.

Employment Rights is another issue that many times arises, many employees do not know their rights and often lose a job because of organizations policies. Policies are not often right and many can be challenged or disputed.

According to the American Indian Civil Rights Handbook, it states that, "job discrimination itself is defined as treating someone differently with regard to hiring, training, promotion, benefits, working conditions, wages, or any other aspect of employment. Sometimes actions that have the same effect as discriminations are also illegal."

That particular phase is related to many instances within agencies, organizations, Indian Community Colleges and businesses across the nation. A hidden problem that is not dealt with because, we the people are blindfolded and allow injustice to occur among our own.

Many of our reservation people do not know enough about their rights, so the system takes advantage of them.

The American Indian Civil Rights Handbook is available free if you take the time to write and send for it.

Billy Mills... Continued from page 6

insurance agency and public relations firm. Mills accepts numerous speaking engagements and delivers motivation seminars across the country.

Los Angeles Film Producer Ira Englander, who has been involved with the production of manpower training films for minority youth, was invited by the U.S. Department of Labor and American Indians to establish a national Indian youth program. Englander felt Mills was an obvious role model for these youth. Mills participation was so critical to the program that it was renamed the Billy Mills Leadership Institute in 1980.

In the tradition of turning athletic accomplishments into movie magic, Mill's life story was made into a major motion picture. Produced by Englander Productions, "Running Brave" stars Robby Benson and is due to be released this fall.

Mills lives in Fair Oaks, California, with his wife Patricia and daughters Lisa Marie and Billie Joanne. His married daughter, Christy, lives in Anchorage, Alaska.



INDIAN POETRY

SONG

Woman sits on her porch
knitting and begins singing
a Shakerhouse song:

Hoy-hoy-ee...

Hoy-ee-hoy...

Young Pah-tee-mah-ss rests
on the steps watching
a bough drifting inland
while the current tries taking
it to sea.

Cedar bough resists,
and in the boy's eyes
it becomes a dugout-long,
with dark-haired men
naked to the waist paddling,
singing an old Lummi song.

Pay-tee-mah-ss and grandmother
watch seahawk dive from fine mist,
swoop upon a glint transformed
into fish

Sudden splashing breaks
stillness of morning.

Taken from the Blue Cloud
Quarterly Vol. 28, No. 4.

FAIRYTALE LARAMIE

Laramie, Wyoming -- of cowpoke fame
with you
I break away
from a confluence of
struggling reservation life and...
that existence of a city.

Laramie...
labyrinth in cattle baron time,
I find you are on oasis
to an intellectual wanderer.
Within your western beauty
in a necklace of mountain peaks
I'm stimulated by clear sunbeams
To rise to new horizons...and
lay myself to sleep
within a rainbowed dream.

SAYING THE RITUAL

We sit,
three women, dividing the day.
Our faces face our lives and other lives.
We can only hope to get beyond this point,
this slender hour, full of silent need.
We watch the day end in grey,
running streaks;
The evening speaks of nothing, yet.
We mouth the scriptures of another time,
From our wombs,
the stars and power of the earth call;
We make drums of silence to beat our hunger on.
At twilight we kneel to totems set in place by hands
older than our own.
We watch three perfect stars born
and know our place as always being here...

AMBER MOON

"You don't look like an Indian"

I am the aspen remembering the fire
that burned my heart into the legends of owls.

I am the smoky wolves whose eyes
reveal the mystery of my loss.

I am the fish whose crystal fin sings
in a vine-treaded pool.

I am the earth-drum of the kiva,
the seven adobe villages that surround
the sun like a shield,
the ghost song of all hunted deer.

I am the snowy pheasant
rolling the red bear berry into my throat.

I am the reed flutes that water plays
in its joyous dreaming.

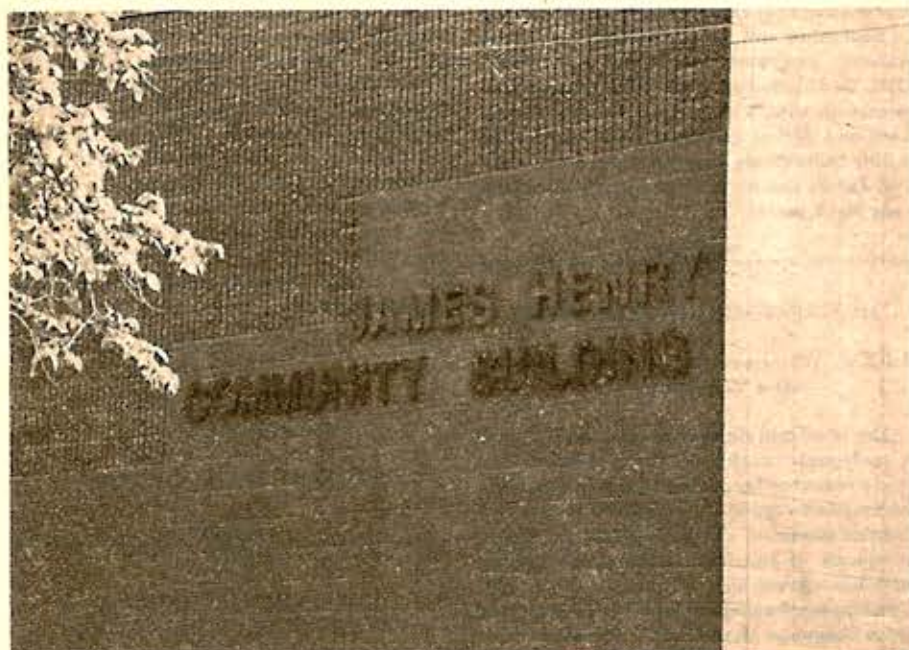
I am the stars that prickle like cactus.
I am grass shaking my green feathers.

I look like myself and every self
I've ever been. I am season's wings
and earth's ringing. I am half an amber moon,
my spirit the ancestor of light.

Taken from the Blue Cloud Quarterly
Vol. 29, No. 3

On Friday, September 9th, the new community service building at United Tribes took on a new name.

Dedication ceremonies re-naming the building, "James Henry Community Building" were held in honor of James Henry, former UTETC board member and Tribal Chairman for the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribe, who passed away on October 29, 1982.



In attendance for this event, were the James Henry family, staff and students of United Tribes, and many special guests.

A speech, on behalf of the late James Henry, was given by his daughter, Rose Davis.

Guest speakers for the event were, August Little Soldier, Councilman for Fort Berthold, Richard "Jiggers" LaFromboise, Tribal Chairman for the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribe, Melvin White Eagle, Chairman of the UTETC Board of Directors, and Pat McLaughlin, former Tribal Chairman for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and David Gipp, UTETC President.



Mrs. James Henry receiving plaque from Melvin White Eagle, Chairman, UTETC Board of Directors



UTETC Board of Directors
August Little Soldier, Richard LaFromboise, David Gipp, Melvin White Eagle, Pat McLaughlin, former Chairman of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe



James Henry



Rose Davis, daughter of James Henry

A traditional "Indian Give-Away" was presented by the Henry family during the ceremony. Star quilts, a peace pipe, beaded necklaces, shields, and many other items were presented to several persons in the audience as a token of their appreciation.

A plaque, given by United Tribes, was presented to wife and mother of James Henry, recognizing his many years of service to United Tribes and to the Indian people of N.D.

The new 13,000 square ft. building wears a name of pride, prestige, and honor. We, at UTETC, hope to preserve and serve the Henry family name with dedication.



Mother of James Henry, Liza Henry, and Mrs. James Henry

The United Tribes Pow-Wow Committee in its appreciation for being able to sponsor the trophy awards would like to extend a special **Thank You** to the persons who contributed to the purchase of the trophies.

The UTETC Pow-Wow Committee is tentatively planning additional activities for the 15th Annual United Tribes International Pow-Wow. Activities include: a 10,000 and 5,000 kilometer co-ed road race, a women's slowpitch softball tournament, and a men's fastpitch softball tournament.

Additional categories tentatively scheduled in the dance competition are Men's Traditional (40 and Over), Men's Traditional (39 and Under), Women's Buckskin Traditional, Women's Cloth Traditional, Boys Grass Dance, Women's Jingle Dress, giving a total of 18 different dance categories.

The Pow-Wow Committee is also tentatively looking into a Trophy Dance to be held on Friday of next year's Pow-Wow.

The Pow-Wow Committee would like to hear comments and/or suggestions from former participants, spectators, vendors, etc., on their feelings of the United Tribes Pow-Wow. They would like to hear your viewpoint as to the operation of the Pow-Wow, events you would like to see, or any other information that you feel may be pertinent to next year's Pow-Wow.

Comments and/or Suggestions may be mailed to:
Pow-Wow Chairman
United Tribes Educational Technical Center
3315 South Airport Road
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

All letters received will be discussed with utmost consideration during future Pow-Wow Committee meetings. Your comments are not only helpful as to improvement of future Pow-Wows, but also give us ideas as to the public point of view.

All letters received will be greatly appreciated.

★ ANNOUNCEMENTS ★

STRENGTHENING TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

The Institute for the Development of Indian Law (IDIL), an Indian nonprofit organization, is presenting two three-day seminars entitled, "Strengthening Tribal Government." The first seminar will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada on December 6-8, 1983, at the Hacienda Resort Hotel, while the second will be in Miami, Florida on February 7-9, 1984, at the Biscayne Bay Marriott Hotel and Marina. The seminar is designed to provide in-depth training for tribal elected officials, councilmen, program administrators, and key staff which will increase the capacity of tribal officials to:

- Formulate policy regarding tribal operations and development;
- Make informed decisions about economic development and investments;
- Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of tribal operations;
- Strengthen the development of tribal government institutions; and,
- Use and expand tribal sovereign powers.

The seminar curriculum will cover what federal Indian law says you can do, the use of tribal powers to support economic development, the practical aspects of financing tribal activities and projects, and the packaging of economic development opportunities. A combination of lectures, group discussions and individual clinics will be used to present course material. In addition, the seminar instructors will be available at the end of each day to respond to the specific questions and interests of seminar participants. Each seminar participant will receive a comprehensive resource manual covering all aspects of the course curriculum and a set of INDIAN LAW texts.

WHEN AND WHERE:

December 6-8, 1983 at the Hacienda Resort Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. Early registration deadline: November 25, 1983.
February 7-9, 1984 at the Biscayne Bay Marriott Hotel and Marina, Miami, Florida. Early registration deadline: January 1, 1984.

TUITION:

\$450/participant includes admission, coffee, lunches and reference materials.
\$400/participant for early registration.
\$375/participant if more than one delegate from the same Tribe or organization.

REGISTRATION:

To register contact:
The Institute For The Development Of Indian Law
2100 M Street, NW, Suite #602
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 293-6141

HOTEL RESERVATION:

Participants should make their own hotel arrangements. A block of rooms has been reserved at the course sites at the following special rates:

Hacienda Resort Hotel
\$34 single/double
3950 Las Vegas Blvd.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89119
800-634-6713

Biscayne Bay Marriott
\$50 single/double
Hotel Marina
555 NE 15th Street
Miami, Florida 33132
305-374-3900

To obtain the special rates shown above, participants must specify that they are attending the Institute's "Strengthening Tribal Government" seminar. The reserved rooms and special rate will be available only up to 10 days before each seminar, so we recommend making reservations as early as possible.

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE:

Founded in 1971 by Indian attorneys, the Institute for the Development of Indian Law (IDIL) is a nonprofit organization working to insure those rights which will enable Native Americans to continue their way of life. Combining the talents of lawyers, historians, management specialists and educators, the Institute's activities include research, litigation, training and publication. The Institute's education efforts include training of Tribal leaders and staff and the dissemination of information about Federal Indian Law. IDIL's legal campaigns

include efforts to assert Indian rights and support Indian governments. The Institute has exceptional capabilities and experience in designing and delivering highly relevant training programs for Tribal government. IDIL had delivered over 300 training programs on topics related to Federal Indian Law and Tribal government to more than 4,000 individuals representing more than 200 Tribes and six federal agencies over the past eight years.



HUALAPAI REFERENCE GRAMMER

Lucille Watahomigie, Jorgine Bender, Akira Yamamoto, et al

The *Hualapai Reference Grammer* is both a pedagogic workbook for classroom use and a resource for professionals in the fields of linguistic study. The volume is the first written grammer of the Hualapai language, a branch of the Yuman language family, which is spoken by more than 1,000 people. The Hualapai speakers feel that retention of their language is necessary to retain their self-concept as Hualapai. The authors hope that non-speakers of Hualapai will also come to recognize this indigenous American language.

There are seven sections to this grammer workbook: Part I, Introduction: covers an orthography for writing Hualapai and the Hualapai alphabet; Part II, Consulting the Sentence: covers the variety of sentence construction from simple to complex; Part III: Elements of the Sentence: Noun Phrases, covers noun phrases, pronouns, demonstratives and compounding and nominalization; Part IV, Elements of the Sentence: Verb Phrases, covers verbs of belonging, verb phrases, verbal affixes and sound symbolism; Part V, Useful Expressions, covers modal expressions, expressions of habit/repetition, degree expressions, stuck with words-other expressions; Part VI, Expanding Sentences, covers coordination and subordination as well as conjunctions; Part VII, Epilogue: includes a Hualapai-English and English-Hualapai vocabulary. This grammer workbook is written in a way that an individual may be self-taught with aid of a Hualapai speaker.

This volume is a product of joint publication effort by the American Indian Studies Center at UCLA and the Hualapai Tribe of Arizona. The reference work was prepared by the Hualapai Bilingual/Bicultural Education Program with funding channeled through the Peach Springs School District of Arizona by the U.S. Office of Bilingual Education, Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary School of Education Act of 1965. Partial funding was obtained through the American Philosophical Society from the Phillips Fund and from the National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend Program.

1982 \$32.50 575 pages paper.

American Indian Center
3220 Campbell Hall
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90024
(213) 825-7315 or 825-7316



THE CIRCLE: HOCOKA TIYOSPAYE NETWORK SEMINAR

With the violence of recent headlines, news of an organization working to improve relations between two cultures in doubly welcome. The organization is the Tiyospaye Network; the two cultures are American Indians and whites. In the Lakota language, Tiyospaye means "extended family" and the Network's goal is to bring about a better understanding in the family of South Dakota.

The 7th Annual Seminar of the Tiyospaye Network was held in the Black Hills last August. Highlights of that meeting will air on THE CIRCLE: HOCOKA, Wednesday, November 23, 9:30 p.m. over the South Dakota Public Television Network. Conference leaders, speakers, and participants will be interviewed by Shirley Sneve.

Internationally-known family therapist Virginia Satir, discussing her work with the Tiyospaye Network, says, "We meet in our sameness and grow in our differentness."

THE CIRCLE: HOCOKA, a production of the South Dakota Public Television Network, is repeated Sunday, November 27, 3:30 p.m. Producer: Shirley Sneve.

UNITED TRIBES EDUCATIONAL TECHNICAL CENTER

United Tribes Educational Technical Center (UTETC) is owned and operated by the five tribes of North Dakota. It was founded to provide an environment in which students can discover, examine, preserve and transmit the technical knowledge, cultural values and wisdom that will ensure the survival of Indian people in the present and future generations while increasing individual opportunities to improve the quality of life. The Center seeks to initiate and sustain educational and economic programs aimed at self-sufficiency and realization of self-determination for the American Indian community.

UTETC continues to serve as a focal point for inter-tribal discussion of tribal rights and economic progress.

To meet the growing needs and demands of the Indian people of North Dakota, United Tribes offers 12 vocations:

Auto Body Repair, Automotive, Business Clerical, Carpentry, Electrical, Food Service, Licensed Practical Nursing, Nurse Assistant, Plumbing, Police Science, Printing and Welding.

UTETC is presently reviewing materials for a Graphic Arts course which would be combined with the Printing vocation.

Each vocation admits students for the fall, winter and spring quarter.

In addition to the basic vocational training, UTETC strives to meet the total student needs. The school offers classes in home management, child development consumer education, family living and various arts and humanities. The Adult Basic Education Department, where a student may earn a GED (General Equivalency Diploma), offers basic academic courses in mathematics, language arts, grammar, reading and social studies.

*UTETC is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

ADMISSION:

To be eligible for admission to UTETC, applicants must be at least 18 years of age unless extenuating circumstances justify an exception, such as head of household or single parent. Primary consideration is given to those students referred by recognized tribes, regardless of racial background.

For more information, admission forms are available from the Employment Assistance Officer at the nearest Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency. Or information may be obtained by completing the form below or calling: (701) 255-3285 - Student Services

I am interested in attending United Tribes Educational Technical Center. Would you please send me all necessary information. I am particularly interested in the vocation marked below:

- Auto Body Automotive Business Clerical Carpentry Electrical Food Service Licensed Practical Nurse Nurse Assistant Plumbing Police Science Printing Welding

Name _____
Address _____ Phone: () _____
City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Return to: United Tribes
Educational Technical Center
c/o Student Services
3315 South Airport Road
Bismarck, ND 58501

ANNOUNCEMENTS



EASTERN COLLEGE

Applications for scholarships specifically for American Indians are being sought by Eastern College, St. Davids, Pennsylvania.

The Ethel T. McCarthy American Indian Memorial Scholarship Fund was established in 1970 to provide financial aid to worthy American Indians who pursue their college education at Eastern. Qualified applicants should intend to utilize the education received at Eastern to further the advancement of their people.

Miss McCarthy had a special interest in American Indians and visited many reservations in her lifetime. The scholarship fund established by her now amounts to over \$50,000.

Scholarship money awarded to date totals approximately \$20,000. This money was distributed over nine years to seven students who were assisted with tuition, room, board and travel expenses. With BIA and Pell Grants and College Work Study, these students graduated without loans because of the McCarthy grant.

Eastern College is a coeducational, Christian liberal arts and sciences institution on a beautiful campus in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The college has a population of approximately 850 students, many of whom are minority and international. A wide variety of majors and programs is offered.

More information about Eastern College and the scholarship can be obtained by writing:

Financial Aid Office
Eastern College
St. Davids, PA 19087
(215)688-3300 ext. 282

DEAN CHAVERS AND ASSOCIATES

The first printing of the **FUNDING GUIDE FOR NATIVE AMERICANS** sold out in seven months, reports its publisher.

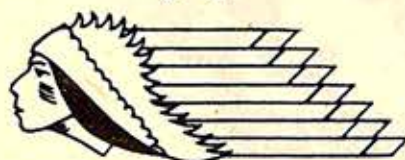
The second printing in September, 1983 makes this reference manual available to tribal leaders and fund raisers. As a standard reference volume, the manual lists over 170 private sector foundations, corporation, and religious organizations which have made grants to Native Americans in the past five years.

The **FUNDING GUIDE** is the first of three technical manuals published by DCA Publishers in 1983. The other two are **MANAGEMENT FOR THE 1980's**, a training manual for managers, and **HOW TO WRITE WINNING PROPOSALS**, a self-study guide.

The **FUNDING GUIDE** is the first comprehensive reference work on private sector funds for Indian tribes and organizations.

For more information contact:

Dean Chavers And Associates
7001 S. 234th E. Avenue
Broken Arrow, OK 74012
(918)251-0727



AMERICAN INDIAN BANK MOVES

The American Indian National Bank in Washington, D.C. moved to a new location in the city in September. The bank's new address is 1700 K Street, N.W. The bank's large board room will continue to be available for meeting space for tribal visitors. A toll-free phone number for the bank is 1-800-368-5732.

The Indian Rights Association will celebrate its Centennial by sponsoring a conference, "Reflections on a Century of U.S. Indian Policy: A Forum." The conference will be held on December 2 and 3, in Philadelphia at the Holiday Inn, 4th and Arch Streets. The IRA has gathered leading Indian scholars, historians, and attorneys from throughout the country to participate in a variety of panel discussions.

Alvin H. Josephy, Jr. will open the conference with a lecture on "A Century of Indian-White Relations." Vine Deloria, Jr. will address a luncheon to be held on December 2. Congressman Morris Udall has been invited to speak at dinner on Thursday evening, December 2.

Topics of discussion will range from historical to contemporary issues of tribal sovereignty and natural resource development. Other noted speakers will include: Tom Tureen ("Indian Land Claims and Federal Acknowledgement"), Suzan Harjo ("Congressional Priorities"), Sam Deloria ("Tribal-State Relations"), Dr. Helen Scheirbeck ("Problems in Indian Education"), Al Zlontz, Esq. ("Tribal Sovereignty and the Supreme Court"), and Susan Williams ("Natural Resource Development").

IRA will also host a Centennial Dinner, Friday evening, December 3, at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

There will be a performance of Hanay Gelogamah's play "49" at 8:30 P.M. on evenings of December 3 and 4 by the Native Americans in the Arts.

On Saturday, December 4, a film series entitled, "Dispelling the Hollywood Images" will be held at the University Museum at the University of Pennsylvania. The festival will depict Hollywood stereotypes of Indians and emphasize that Hollywood's portrayal of Indians has often shifted to accommodate U.S. political realities. Also at the University Museum on the same day will be "Indian Day" featuring traditional arts, crafts, and culture. Peter Shenandoah and his brothers will drum and sing a series of Onondaga social songs. Arthur Powless (Mohawk), a widely respected silversmith, will present a slide show demonstrating his work. Mariam Cathcart (Navajo), will demonstrate traditional weaving. Anyone interested in displaying crafts or participating in "Indian Day" should contact the IRA by November 19.

Admission is free and all are welcome to attend. Hotel reservations and fees for meals must be received by November 16.

For further information contact:
Indian Rights Association
1505 Race Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215)563-8349

Room reservations: Contact the Holiday Inn by November 11 at (215)923-8660.

INDIAN HYPERTENSION CONFERENCE AT GRAND FORKS

"Hypertension Among Native Americans" is the title of a day-long medical conference to be held at the University of North Dakota Memorial Union in Grand Forks. The conference, conducted by the Indians Into Medicine Program, will feature sessions on current research of high blood pressure among various tribes, diagnosis and treatment of the disease, and health maintenance.

Presentors will include several Indian Health Service researchers and staff physicians. The keynote address will be delivered by Drew Leonard Brennen, M.D., a professor at the Mayo Medical School, Rochester, MN. The conference is funded in part through a grant from the UpJohn Corporation.

For more information or conference brochures, contact INMED, 501 North Columbia Road, Grand Forks, ND 58201, (701) 777-3037.

INDIAN VETERANS

We are collecting records of Indian veterans of American wars of the 20th century. Because there has been very little written in our history books about Indian veterans, their contributions have gone largely unnoticed by most Americans.

Not a single book has been published to date on the Indians in WWI and of the six or more books published on WWII and the Indian, not a single one was a broad synthesis which covered all tribes involved and the total contributions of the Native American. We think this project is much overdue.

Any help in locating material on veterans who are still living and who are members or non-members of the VFW, will be greatly welcomed. Veterans are asked to send a two-page survey which answers basic questions: Name, address, age, tribe, drafted or volunteered, branch of service, company, regiment, division, overseas, wounded, medals, which war, any photos, and two paragraphs on personal experiences. Dr. Duane K. Hale, University of Oklahoma, American Indian Institute, 555 Constitution Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma 73037.

Mail original and information to:
Jerry Collins
VFW Dist. 5 Commander
N.S.R. Box 156
Nashua, Mt. 59248



TURTLE MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Applications are now being accepted at the Turtle Mountain Community College for a new teacher training program. The program is to train teachers to help meet the bilingual needs of the reservation community. Selected applicants will receive a stipend plus tuition fees and books. Upon completion of the program of study, program participants will have met the requirements for a teaching certificate from the State of North Dakota. The program is being offered in cooperation with the University of North Dakota. One or two years of study will be in Belcourt at the Turtle Mountain Community College with the junior and senior years to be completed at the UND campus.

Persons of any age who may be interested in the program and who have a reasonable knowledge of the Metchif language and/or Chippewa/Cree should contact the college at (701) 477-5605 extensions No. 200 or No. 201.

BOOK ON AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY

Theodore W. Taylor, a former deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has written a book on American Indian Policy. A flyer about the book issued by the publisher, Lomong Publications, Inc., says that Taylor "presents a factual description of the several federal agencies with action programs; special Indian programs in half the states; and the organization and activities of major interest groups" in a "compact volume that clarifies the broad setting in which Indian policy evolve." The 250-page book contains six chapters on: American Indians Today; Cases in Indian Policy; Federal Government Services to Indians; State and Local Government Services to Indians; Indian Interest Groups; and The Future. The book sells for \$14.95 and is available from the publisher at P.O. Box 88, Mt. Airy, Md 21771.



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Artwork was submitted by Dean Stricker, A United Tribes Welding Student. Dean is 23 years old and is a enrolled member of the Standing Rock Reservation in Fort Yates, N.D.