

Minority/Women Conference Scheduled

The United Tribes Educational Technical Center (UTETC) Special Programs, the Minority Business Development Center Department along with the North Dakota Minority Contractors Association are jointly hosting the 11th Annual Minority/Women Business Enterprise (MBE/WBE) Conference on January 22, 23, 24, 1986.

Mr. Jim Laducer, Special Programs Director, has announced the conference will be held in Bismarck, ND at the Doublewood Ramada Inn.

More on Conference Page 8



James K. Laducer, Special Programs Director

Inside This Issue

Voting systems challenged in court case, Page 3.

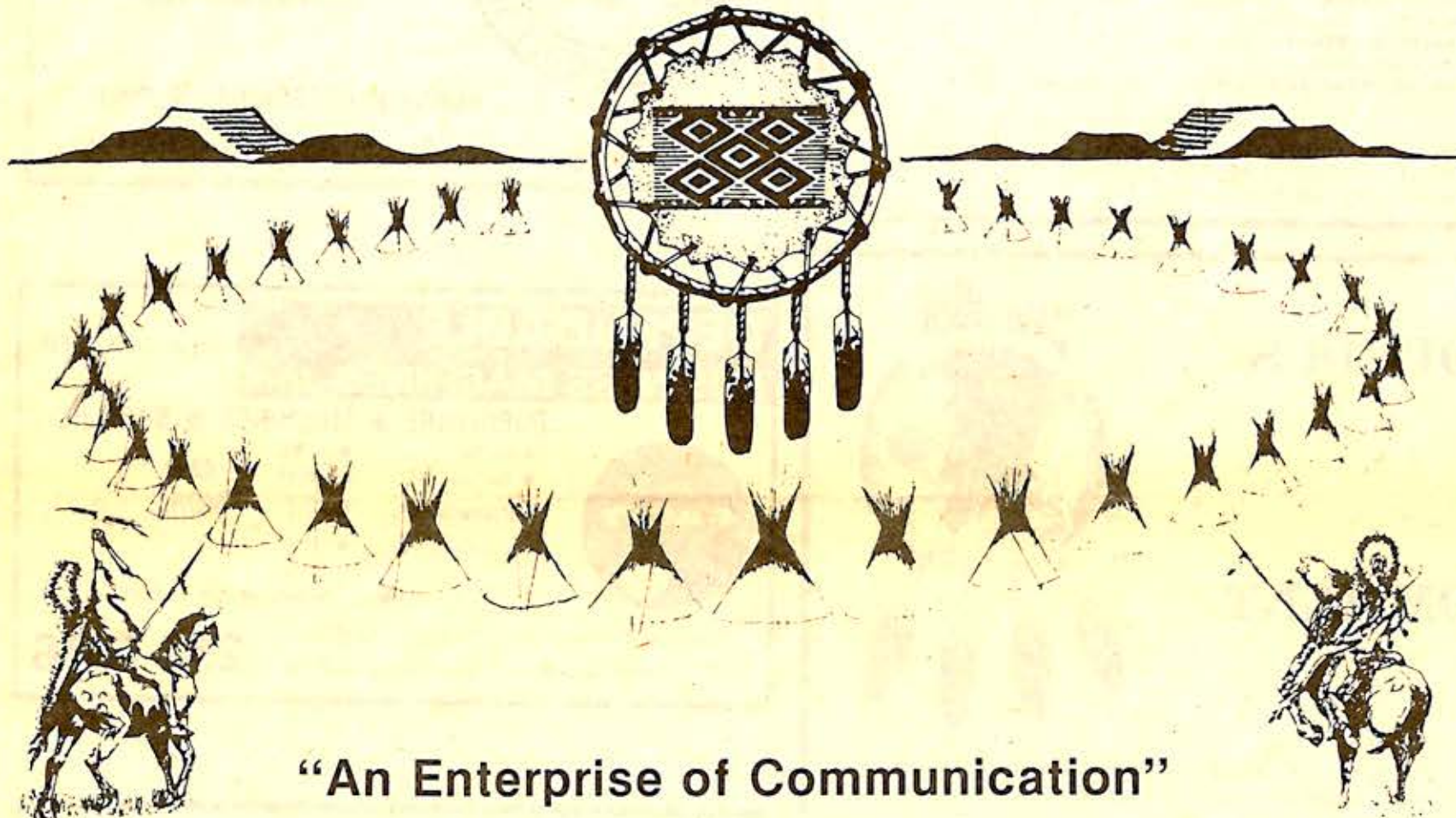
TJES students share the "Meaning of Christmas", Page 8.

More graduation pictures, Page 10 & 11.

UTETC Thunderbirds basketball season continues, Page 14.

UNITED TRIBES NEWS

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UTETC Graduation Held

Forty nine students received certificates of completion in the United Tribes Educational Technical Center Fall Quarter graduation on November 27th. The commencement ceremonies were held at the James Henry Community Building on the UTETC campus.

Eight of the ten United Tribes' vocations awarded certificates of completion. The vocations with graduates this quarter were: Automotive, Building Trades, Business Clerical, Electrical, Food Service, Plumbing, Police Science and Welding.

Certificates of completion were presented to the graduates by UTETC President, David M. Gipp.

The keynote address was given by Mr. Phil Baird. Baird, a former Vice-President at Sinte Gleska College, is a member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

More recently, he has completed his graduate program at Iowa State University will be receiving a masters degree in agricultural education.

Over the years, Baird has worked closely with a number of educational organizations including the South Dakota Indian Education Association and the South Dakota State University Indian Advisory Council. In 1979, he established the South Dakota Native American Youth Leadership program. He has been the recipient of numerous awards.

Currently, Baird is working as a consultant with Indian education groups.



Curtis Black is congratulated by President David Gipp as Vice-President, Dr. Minhas looks on.

INMED Board Meets

BISMARCK - A task force of the INMED Advisory Board met in Bismarck on December 4 to review how the INMED director position would be filled and whether the INMED Board should contract the position or program.

The task force is recommending that the University of North Dakota Medical School be authorized to contract the position with the Indian Health Service. This would make this a university position and would be added to the existing contract between UND and IHS to continue administering the INMED program.

Dr. Terrence Sloan, Aberdeen Area Director for Indian Health Service, noted that the UND Medical School would be required to receive advice and concurrence from the INMED Board of selection of a new INMED director. The position has been vacant since Dr. Lois Steele left on October 1, 1985 for a post with IHS in Tucson, Arizona.

More on INMED - Page 6



UNITED TRIBES NEWS



"An Enterprise of Communication"

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EDITOR'S COMMENT



The staff of the United Tribes News welcomes input from our readers. Anyone wishing to submit articles, comments, or artwork to the News may contact our office. Readers are encouraged to let the staff know what other departments would be of interest.

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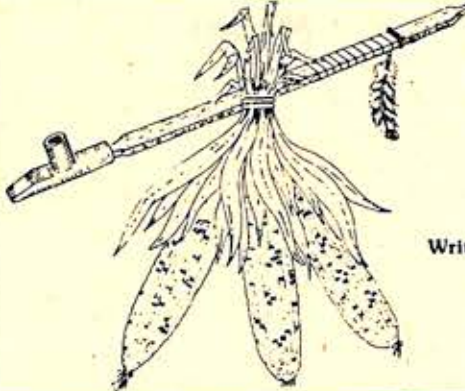
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Indians Challenge Voting Systems

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP) - Expert witnesses concluded a lengthy Indian voter discrimination trial on Tuesday in U.S. District Court here.

Political scientists and statisticians were the final witnesses in the trial, which began Nov. 18 and is one of the first voter discrimination cases brought by Indians.

The suit was brought by Crow and Northern Cheyenne Indians against Big Horn County and two Hardin school districts.

Written arguments from both sides due to be submitted to Judge Edward Rafeedic of Los Angeles in 50 days. Rafeedic was named to preside at the trial after U.S. District Judge James Battin of Billings removed himself.

Whatever the outcome, it is sure to have widespread implications in Montana and elsewhere.

The Indian plaintiffs are challenging at-large voting systems used to elect county commissioners and school trustees. Such systems are common throughout the country.

The Indians contend that in counties and school districts where they are in the minority, at-large systems prevent them from electing candidates of their choice. They prefer a system of voter districts.

Much of the testimony throughout the trial concentrated on voting patterns in Big Horn County and the Hardin school districts.

American Civil Liberties Union attorneys representing the Indians said that citizens vote in blocs and along racial lines. Because the Indians represent a smaller voting bloc, they cannot elect candidates in at-large races, the ACLU attorneys said.

ACLU attorneys asked Joe Floyd, a member of the faculty of Eastern Montana College, to analyze voting results. Floyd said he found that whites vote for white candidates and Indians vote for Indian candidates.

Defense attorney John Ross, responded by calling Craig Wilson, an other professor at the college, who said Floyd's research was inadequate because he failed to take factors other than race into consideration when he did his analysis. Wilson said Indians could have been voting along party lines, not racial lines, since they traditionally support Democratic candidates.

Gordon Henderson, another expert for the Indians, said Wilson's research "would not be acceptable if it were turned in as a term paper in a political science course."

Henderson said Wilson's study was fatally flawed because it did not consider more than one variable. He said Wilson only considered partisanship in his analysis.

Lauren McKenzie, a political scientist from Montana State University in Bozeman, also attacked Floyd's analysis, of a few controversial elections picked by the plaintiffs' attorneys.

McKenzie also testified that he believes the problems Indians and whites have on local government levels were caused "by a legacy of a long period of vacillation on the part of the federal government."

He said the federal government has not figured out how to deal with Indians and their tribal status as semi-sovereign entities.

Rafeedic told the attorneys he is interested in hearing more about the question of Indian sovereignty.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

Editorial Supports Creation Of Reservation Enterprise Zones

The **Arizona Republic** newspaper has editorially supported legislation introduced by Representative John McCain, R-Arizona, to create economic enterprise zones on Indian reservations.

The editorial said: "If successful, the Indian Economic Development Act of 1985 could be an additional stimulus to cut into ... high suicide, drug and alcohol abuse rates among Indians on isolated reservations." It added: "A major drawback to businesses locating on reservations in the past has been sovereign tribal immunity and the inability of failed enterprises to recoup losses or seek economic redress.

The legislation addresses that crucial point by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve tribal plans that waive or limit their immunity ... Importantly, no tribal trust funds could be encumbered in judgements adverse to tribes.

Critics will decry the loss in federal tax revenues from those businesses that would move onto reservations ... But those short-term liabilities seem a small price to pay for the chance for Indian tribes to pull themselves up by their own hand with a little entrepreneurial assistance from American Businesses at a time when the congressional mood is for less, not more, direct federal assistance."

Indian Estates Affected By Old Age Assistance Claims

The November 13 issue of the **Federal Register** includes an updated list of Indian estates affected by old age assistance claims.

The claims refer to funds taken from Indian accounts to pay back state and local county offices that provided financial assistance to these elderly Indians prior to their death.

As a result of a court decision, it was determined that there was no legal authority to pay the state or county money from the trust or restricted funds of Indians.

Following this decision Congress passed the "Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act," signed by President Reagan on October 19, 1984.

The purpose of the Act is to pay living heirs their share of the money that would have been in their ancestor's estate had it not been paid to the state or county.

The Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to: 1) identify the Indian estates, 2) determine the living people entitled to money, 3) determine each living person's share, adding five percent simple interest, and 4) pay those individuals after Congress makes the money available. More than 2,000 estates are in the **Federal Register** listing.

European Immigrant Attempts To Save Indian Language

A Czechoslovakian immigrant who came to this country in 1947 is attempting to save the Arapaho language by compiling an English-Arapaho dictionary and by developing a language and culture curriculum.

Zdenek (Denny) Salzman, an anthropology professor at the University of Massachusetts, first visited the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming (home of the Arapaho and Shoshone Tribes) as a student to study the Arapaho language. He has spent the past six years making frequent visits to Wind River to carry out his plan.

Last January he helped make videotaped language lessons for children in kindergarten through the third grade. Salzman convinced tribal elders that saving their language was the only way to save their identity. Salzman said, "The only thing that makes them Arapaho is their language. Once the language is gone, they will still be Indians, but the thing that makes them distinct as Arapaho will be lost forever."

Salzman said when he first visited the tribe, children were being punished for speaking Arapaho in school. He said he does not like to criticize governments and mission teachers since they were only trying to help the students assimilate into the mainstream of the American culture. Only about 100 of the estimated 300 to 400 languages spoken in North America at the time of Columbus still exist, said Salzman. Most of those are spoken by only a few, older Indians.

Paiute Band On Navajo Reservation Seeks Separate Identity

The San Juan Band of Paiutes, which numbers about 250 and lives in pockets in the western part of the Navajo Indian reservation, is petitioning the federal government for recognition as a tribe.

In a page-one story in the Sunday, November 18, edition of the **Arizona Republic**, it said if Paiute claims are recognized and land granted, it could mean another Indian relocation program.

Through an unusual series of events, the San Juan Band lost its reservation to the Navajo Tribe early this century and was incorporated into the Navajo population. The Navajo Tribe opposes the Paiutes claims of a separate culture and the need for separate lands, claiming that the San Juans are now Navajos.

However, anthropologists say the San Juan Paiutes have maintained a separate cultural identity from the Navajos and the Hopis.

Tribes To Vote On JOM Distribution Formula

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary Hazel Elbert asked tribal and Alaska Native leaders in a letter dated November 14 to vote on a revision of the formula for the distribution of Johnson O'Malley (JOM) funds. JOM funds are used for special programs for Indian students attending public schools.

In her letter, Elbert listed seven formula options. The tribes and Alaska villages have 60 days in which to vote, beginning December 3 and ending January 31. Revision of formula is required periodically by Public Law 95-561.

Many tribes and villages have presented comments and recommendations about changes in the distribution formula. The present formula is based in part on what the state spends per pupil for education -- which tends to give the states spending more a greater share of the JOM funds.

"Many tribes feel there is a need for a more equitable distribution of funds," said a Bureau of Indian Affairs education spokesman. Consultations about the formula were held with tribes last summer. All tribes and Alaska Native villages are allowed one vote. Some of the larger tribes consider this unfair since the smallest tribe has the same influence as the largest.

For more information about the options and the voting procedure contact Maribel Printup, BIA Office of Education Programs, Washington, D.C., at (202/343-6364).

State Control Over Indian Gaming Nixed

WASHINGTON (AP) - The House Interior Committee is recommending that an Indian-dominated federal commission, and not state governments, be given authority over commercial gambling operations on Indian reservations.

The seven-member commission, proposed in legislation approved by the committee Wednesday, would have the power to authorize tribes to open such enterprises as horse and dog tracks - but not casinos.

The voice-vote action came a month after the Reagan administration urged restricting the burgeoning Indian gambling industry to state-controlled bingo because anything larger could attract organized crime.

The committee approved the proposal submitted by its chairman, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., to ensure that reservation gambling remains under federal jurisdiction over complaints from some state and local officials.

Under Udall's plan, at least five members of the commission would be selected by the Interior secretary from candidates nominated by Indian tribes.

If a state permits gambling, the commission could authorize a tribe to open a gaming venture under commission-adopted regulations similar to the state's regulations, according to Debbie Brokenrope of the committee staff.



AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

Major Changes In Indian Art Institute

The Institute of American Indian Art (IAIA) in Santa Fe, New Mexico would go through some major changes if legislation introduced recently by Senator Pete Domenici is passed.

Institute president, Jon Wade, in a newspaper interview, said the reformation of the institute would allow for the creation of a tax-exempt corporation that would be able to accept grants and gifts.

IAIA, currently a Bureau of Indian Affairs-funded school, would become an independent institute with its own free-standing, congressionally chartered board of directors, similar to that of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

Currently IAIA offers an Associate of Fine Arts degree. Under the proposed bill, Wade said, the institute would be able to develop a baccalaureate and master's program and perhaps even a doctoral program.

Domenici has succeeded twice in getting the legislation through the Senate, but the House has not acted on those bills. This year, however, it has been reported that Representative Bill Richardson from New Mexico is sponsoring the legislation in the House.

Census Bureau Meets With Tribes

The Bureau of Census met in Oklahoma City, October 30-31 with Indian tribes from Oklahoma and Kansas to review the 1980 Census data collection procedures and to obtain tribal input into the development of a tabulation system for the 1990 report that will more appropriately meet the statistical needs of the American Indian population.

The review and questions focused upon the need for tribes to provide accurate population data, by service area, to various federal and state funding agencies.

A major problem identified by the tribes was that the funding agencies only accept statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Unfortunately, the 1980 Census report failed to tabulate tribal population by service area. Consequently, the tribes did not consider the Census Bureau count helpful and in many instances saw it as being detrimental to their cause when requesting funding from the various governmental agencies.

The Bureau of Census personnel acknowledged problems with the 1980 Census procedures. They agreed to work more closely with tribal governments in the development of a more useful statistical profile of the American Indian population for the 1990 report.

Despite Order BIA Officials Remain

REDLAKE, Minn. (AP) - Red Lake Indian reservation leaders are still trying to get two Bureau of Indian Affairs officials off their reservation, after the officials stayed at their post despite an order to remove them.

Staff members in the offices of Red Lake Police Chief Robert Moran and Rex Mayotte, superintendent of the BIA's Red Lake agency, said the two BIA officials were working Wednesday at the agency's headquarters in Redlake, a village on the reservation. They said, though, that Moran and Mayotte declined to comment on the dispute.

"Moran and Mayotte are working and as far as I know there haven't been any problems," said Mark Anderson, a lawyer for the federal agency that funds the police department and the court at the reservation in north-central Minnesota.

However, said tribal Chairman Roger Jordain, "As far as we're concerned, if they're (Moran and Mayotte) up there, they're trespassing, because we've issued a removal order."

Jordain said Tuesday that tribal leaders planned to run their own law enforcement office on the reservation. Anderson said the tribe had the authority to do that, but said Wednesday that tribal officials haven't told the BIA that they want the federal agency to stop handling law enforcement at Red Lake.

Tribal leaders ordered Moran and Mayotte off the reservation in a dispute over the Red Lake Court of Indian Offenses. Leaders of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians are unhappy with a BIA order, issued Nov. 12 from Washington, D.C., telling local BIA officials to ensure that defendants who appear in courts on reservations have certain rights, including the right to a lawyer.

The Red Lake tribal council, the reservation's governing body, has banned lawyers from practicing in the Indian court without approval by the council. No lawyer has ever been granted approval. Tribal leaders acted against the two BIA officials after Moran and Mayotte said they would enforce the BIA directive to allow lawyers in the Red Lake court.

Tribal leaders also had been notified by Minneapolis attorney Richard Meshbesh that he planned to appear in the Indian court Monday to represent a Red Lake man. The court appearance was canceled that day and has not yet been rescheduled.



Sioux Religious Community Wins

PIERRE, SD (AP) - The Sioux claim on the Black Hills has been bolstered by a judge's order allowing them a permanent religious community at the Yellow Thunder Camp, on federal land they've occupied since 1981, Indian leaders say.

"I think we can move ahead now in the struggle for the Black Hills," American Indian Movement leader Bill Means said Monday, after U.S. District Judge Donald O'Brien ruled that the U.S. Forest Service had improperly denied a permit for the camp.

"It's been a long battle," Means said. "All we wanted to do is find a place where Indians can have a sundance and a sweat lodge in the Black Hills."

Means helped found Yellow Thunder in April 1981 as a place where Sioux could practice their religion and relearn traditional ways in the Black Hills, which they consider sacred.

The Sioux claim ownership of all federal land in the Black Hills under their right to religious freedom and the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty, which ceded them the area but later was broken by the U.S. government, Means said.

O'Brien held that the permit denial was "based on a clear error of judgment" and discriminated against Indians trying to practice their religion.

He ordered Yellow Thunder representatives to come up with a "sensible" plan for a permanent settlement in the valley 12 miles southwest of Rapid City.

"We're deeply disappointed that he has concluded that a group is entitled to construct a community in the national forest," said U.S. Attorney Phil Hogen, "because we argued from the outset that was not one of the purposes the national forests were created and set aside."

Hogen said he expects to appeal the ruling, but that no decision will be made until O'Brien's 57-page opinion has been studied.

Bills to return federal land in the Black Hills to the Sioux have been introduced in Congress this year. The Indians do not seek the return of privately owned land.

The dispute started when a Black Hills National Forest supervisor denied Yellow Thunder's application for a special use permit and sued to evict the Indians campers and their supporters.

The campers filed a countersuit seeking permission to establish a permanent community on the 800-acre site around Victoria Lake.

The trial began in 1982 but was delayed more than two years by a dispute over whether the government should pay expenses for the camp's witnesses. A federal appeals court eventually ruled the government should pay.

O'Brien, of Sioux City, Iowa, was appointed to hear the case after all the federal judges in South Dakota disqualified themselves.

The campers were allowed to remain at Yellow Thunder, but were barred from constructing permanent buildings while the dispute was in court. Means said the camp has a fluctuating population of up to two dozen.

Wounded Knee Lawsuit Reinstated

ST. LOUIS - Indians who were involved in the occupation of Wounded Knee in South Dakota in 1973 are entitled to sue the government for unlawful use of the military to help end the 70-day siege, a federal appeals court ruled Tuesday.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said the 17-page opinion that officials who illegally authorize military intervention on civil disorders can be held liable for damage if the constitutional rights of citizens are violated.

A three-judge panel of the court reinstated a lawsuit against retired Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. and other former government officials by Indians who contend the military did, indeed, intervene illegally in 1973 to help end the occupation on Wounded Knee, a community on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The ruling reversed a lower court decision that dismissed the complaint by the Indians, most of whom were residents of the reservation. Defendants in the case include Haig, who was vice chief of staff of the Army at the time, and Richard Kleindienst, the U.S. Attorney General under President Nixon.

David Engdahl, a law professor who represents the Indians, said he believed the appeals court's ruling cleared the way for possible civil damages against Haig and the other defendants. Engdahl emphasized that he had not seen a copy of the opinion, so his interpretation was preliminary.

"The apparent significance is that government officials can be personally responsible for sending in the military," Engdahl, who teaches at Puget Sound University in Tacoma, Wash., said in a telephone interview. "This is the first time in this century that any court that I know of has held that the use of the military in any fashion in a civil disorder can give rise to civil damages."

A spokesman for the appeals court said the case was unusual because the military can only be sued under limited circumstances. The spokesman said he could not recall a similar case ever being before the court.

Anne Gulyassy, the Justice Department attorney handling the case, said she would have no comment until she saw the opinion.

BIA Officials Will Participate In Australia Meeting

Three Bureau of Indian Affairs officials -- Hazel Elbert, acting deputy assistant secretary; Sid Mills, director of trust responsibilities; and Richard Whitesell, Billings, Montana area director -- will travel to Australia on November 27 to participate in the fourth conference of Indigenous Peoples International (IPI) being held at Ayers Rock, December 2-4.

IPI was formed in New Zealand in 1981 to enable English-speaking countries having indigenous populations (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States) to exchange information and ideas.

The first conference was held in New Zealand in 1981, the second in Hawaii in 1982, and the third in 1984 at Kah-Nee-Ta on the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon. The BIA sent participants to the first two meetings, and hosted the one at Warm Springs last year.

Officials Look At Belcourt School Funds

Most of the students at Belcourt School are Native American and are citizens of North Dakota. So who's responsible for their educations -- the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the State Department of Public Instruction?

Both agencies have been paying for the education of about 900 of the school's 1,353 students, said Dan Jerome, superintendent for the district. This arrangement had been bringing about \$1.5 million more into the district than it would get if it were coming from only one of the agencies. Of the total enrollment, 1,020 of the students are funded by the state and 333 are federally funded.

The district receives a total of close to \$3 million for the students that are funded by both agencies.

Representatives from the BIA in Washington, D.C., the DPI, Belcourt School administrators, school board members and others met Monday in Belcourt to discuss the duplication in funding.

W. Larry Belgarde, BIA education superintendent in Belcourt, said the BIA had determined that all the Belcourt students it was funding fit that agency's criteria. The state DPI made the same determination regarding its funding. But state officials must decide if it's necessary for the state to pay educational aid if the BIA is doing it for the same students, Belgarde said. "It gets to be a question of whether someone says they have exclusive responsibility," he said.

DPI Finance Director Alton Koppang said he assured Belcourt School administrators that state funding for the students would continue through the 1986-87 school year.

Koppang said the meeting served to open communications between federal and state agencies. He now is waiting for information from the BIA so that he can examine the funding criteria of both agencies.

Overlapping funding has been a concern since the 1970's. Koppang said, but only recently have federal auditors of the BIA questioned the matter.

Jerome said he has spoken with other school administrators about cutting the school budget in anticipation of cut-backs in state funding. One of their plans is to decrease staff through attrition.

Black Hills Bill Has Large Support

WASHINGTON - Letters supporting a bill in Congress to return 1.3 million acres of the Black Hills to Sioux Indians outnumber those against the measure 5-1, according to an aide to Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J.

"We've had overwhelming support," the aide said. "We've received support from Indian groups from California to New Jersey."

One supporter of the bill is U.S. Rep. James Howard, D-N.J. Oct. 30, Howard offered an identical bill in the House after talking with Bradley. Both bills have been referred to committees for debate.

Members of South Dakota's congressional delegation have said they oppose the measure. Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., recently talked with Bradley to express his opposition, the Bradley aide said.



AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY STATE

Chippewa Settlement May Be In 1987

A land claims settlement awarded in 1978 to the Pembina band of Chippewa Indians should be worth about \$100 million by 1987, when distribution of shares to band members is expected to begin, a Bureau of Indian Affairs official said Friday.

At least 30,000 Pembina from North Dakota's Turtle Mountain, Minnesota's White Earth, and Montana's Little Shell and Rocky Boy reservations are eligible for payments, as are an unknown number of descendants around the country, said Ruth Brunelle, tribal operations officer for the BIA agency in Belcourt, N.D.

"We can't estimate how many people will apply," Brunelle said. "The filing deadline for the descendants is March 10, 1986. From the date, we figure it will take us from a year to a year and a half before we begin to pay off."

The Pembina band received about \$52 million in compensation from the U.S. government for about 8.1 million in reservation land originally purchased from Indians for 10 cents an acre.

The U.S. Indian Claims Commission made the award to the Pembina band in 1978 for land obtained from the tribe in 1892.

The federal government desposited \$47.3 million in a Bureau of Indian Affairs account in 1980 but contended that the remaining amount already had been spent on the tribe and should be deducted from the total award. But the government lost the matter in court, Brunelle said.

Interest payments had added about \$32 million to the sum as of June 30 this year, and the BIA predicts "by the time of distribution, it will be right around \$100 million," Brunelle said.

To date, she said, the BIA has determined that about 24,000 Turtle Mountain residents, 1,200 White Earth

residents and 2,000 Little Shell residents qualify for apportioned shares. Descendants must be at least one-quarter Pembina Indian to qualify.

The award involves land in North Dakota from the Canadian border to south of Butte, N.D., in northeastern McLean County, and from western Montrail and Burke counties to eastern Cavalier and Nelson counties.

Pembina Chief Little Shell and followers refused to sign an agreement in 1892 under which the Chippewa exchanged claim to the land for \$1 million. The federal government had negotiated an agreement with the Indians to give up their land for annual \$50,000 payments over 20 years; Little Shell felt the payment was inadequate.

Ratification was delayed until 1904, and Congress finished amending the so-called 10-cents Treaty in 1905. Both parties signed.

But in the 1930's, the Chippewas and several other Indian groups began petitioning Congress for a commission to try land claims. The U.S. Indian Claims Commission was established in 1946, and tribes were given until 1951 to file claims. More than 300 claims were filed; the Chippewa claim entered the courts in 1971.

Once the March 10 application deadline passes, the BIA Turtle Mountain agency will review and approve eligibility rolls for Turtle Mountain, Little Shell and Pembina descendants, Brunelle said. The agency also will review rejected applications from all four reservations.

"We feel honored that the Washington office chose us to do the roll," Brunelle said.

The BIA's Minneapolis office will approve White Earth rolls and the Billings, Montana office Rocky Boy rolls, she said.



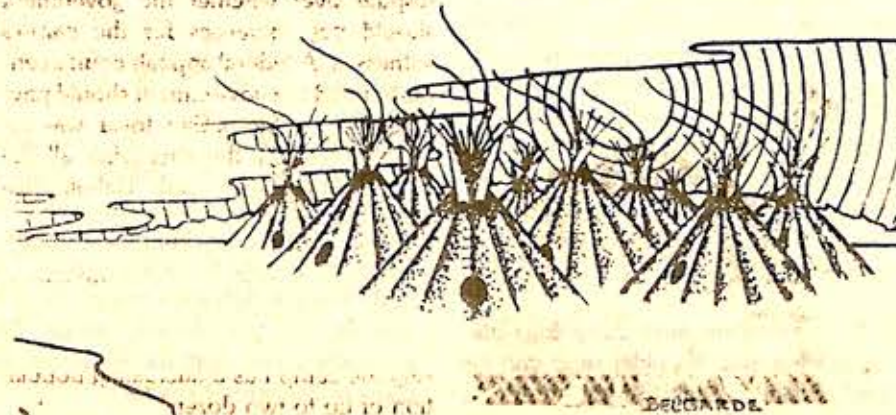
UNDIA Officers

The University of North Dakota Indian Association (UNDIA) elected officers for the 1985-86 academic year.

The purpose of UNDIA is to promote cultural awareness between Indians and non-Indians and to develop a sense of pride and unity among Indian students. UNDIA, sponsors a variety of social, education and multicultural activities including the 17th annual Time-Out and Wacipi program which is scheduled for April 8-13, 1986. For more information, call 777-4291.

Officers and their positions are:

- Jeff Baker, president,
- Joyce Belgarde, fundraising chair,
- Joyce Burr, Time-Out coordinator,
- Rhonda Nelson, Omniciye editor,
- all of Belcourt;
- Wayne White Eagle, vice president,
- Eagle Butte, S.D.;
- Charles Morin, cultural center chair,
- Fort Totten;
- El Marie Conklin, secretary-treasurer,
- public relations,
- Standing Rock.



Hidatsa Book Reprinted

The life story of a Hidatsa Indian man covering the tumultuous years from about 1870 to 1913 is told in "Goodbird the Indian: His Story," now available to a new Borealis reprint edition from the Minnesota Historical Society Press.

In 1913, Hidatsa Indian Edward Goodbird, a farmer on the Fort Berthold Reservation in western North Dakota, told his life story to his trusted friend Wilson. The following year "Goodbird the Indian: His Story" was published to help teach white youngsters about another culture.

Today the 78-page illustrated book is considered among the most valuable sources of information about the Hidatsa people available. It provides a rare insider's view of historical events that drastically changed the lives and culture of the Hidatsa and other Indian peoples. At the same time it is an enjoyable, personal story, rich in fascinating detail.

Goodbird was born near the mouth of the Yellowstone River in about 1870, while his family was on a buffalo hunt. He begins his story with his first memories of his grandfather's earthlodge, the relatives who lived there, and the ordinary events of family life. He recalls being taught by his uncle to shoot with bow and arrow. And he tells of the profound influence of his grandfather, Small Ankle, the respected religious leader in Like-a-Fishbook Village.

It was Small Ankle who encouraged Goodbird's studies at the mission school when he was seven years old. His grandfather was a progressive man, Goodbird says, who told him: "The buffaloes will soon be killed; and we Indians must learn white ways, or starve."

Goodbird's story reveals much about traditional Indian religious beliefs and practices, and it describes his conversation to Christianity and how he became the first ordained Indian minister on the reservation. A natural storyteller, Goodbird relates vivid tales of buffalo hunts, and aborted war exploit, and an expedition to recover cattle stolen by thieves.

For the new Borealis edition of Goodbird the Indian, anthropologist Mary Jane Schneider, University of North Dakota, has written an introduction based on research supported by the National Endowment of the Humanities. In it she provides more information about Edward Goodbird's life from 1914 to his death in 1938.

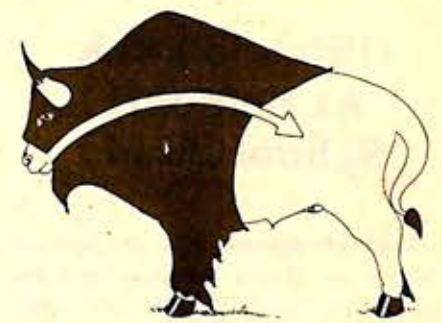
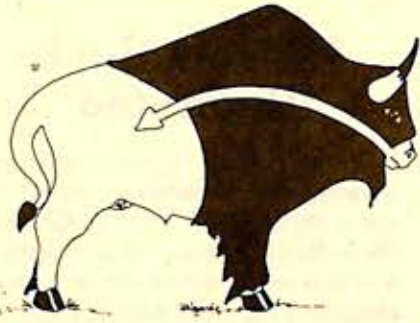
No Water Contamination Found

No traces of contamination were found in ground water samples from an illegal pesticide dump on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, according to Richard Schilf of the Natural Resource Department of the Three Affiliated Tribes.

The site was among 1,200 hazardous-waste sites that the Denver-based Council of Energy Resource Tribes turned up in a limited study of reservations. The council is requesting the federal Environmental Protection Agency to use federal Superfund money to study all of the nation's 270 reservations.

At the Fort Berthold site, near Raub on N.D. 37 between Parshall and White Shield, landowners and others dumped about 750 containers with residual traces of pesticides at an old gravel pit.

The landowners cleared the site in May.



AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY STATE

Once Again Will Roam The Buffalo

Reprinted from the Minot News.

MANDAREE - Buffalo, pivotal to the survival of the Plains Indians, are again becoming an economic asset for the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

Tribal Chairman Alyce Spotted Bear is taking a special interest in the project. "One reason I got involved in getting the herd was the older people have been holding ceremonies to bring the buffalo back the last few years," she said.

In October, the tribes received 56 buffalo - 32 cows and 24 males, including 8 calves - from the North Unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Park, where the rangers wanted to reduce the herd.

Keeping the animals confined has been a challenge. Several times, the buffalo wandered away or walked through the fences in an effort to return to the national park, the place were all of them were born.

Most of the buffalo have been recovered, but six are still missing. Paul White Owl now has them in a corral on his land south of Mandaree.

Spotted Bear said buffalo eat about as much as a horse. While they are in the winter corral, White Owl will feed them two round bales of hay a day.

"Buffalo can take care of themselves," said Spotted Bear. "The rangers told us they forage in the winter and eat snow for water. There could be some concern when they are in a pasture though, if the snow gets too deep for them so they couldn't get food."

The tribes plan to let the herd increase and put the resources to good use. Nine of the buffalo have been killed because they were causing damage or had wandered too far away to get them back without hurting them in the process.

"We're having those hides tanned and we gave the skulls to medicine men in the area," said Spotted Bear. "The meat was sold or given away. We had intended to sell the meat, anyway. We've had inquiries from restaurants who have heard about them and want to buy the meat. Buffalo meat is fast becoming a popular meat. It's very lean.

Spotted Bear said the tribes plan to use the herd as an "economic enterprise." She said they will use the hides

to make coats and market them in the "celebrity market," where they will sell for about \$10,000. They will also make small items out of the hides, such as purses and gloves. The tribes will use all of the parts of the buffalo, just as their ancestors did, Spotted Bear said.

"White Owl is taking care of them out of the goodness of his heart," said Spotted Bear. "The Tribe has pole barn we might move down for winter shelter, but some people say they don't need shelter. People have told me stories about seeing buffalo on a hill facing into the wind during a blizzard."

Park Ranger Gerard Baker said there had been some complaints from area farmers about buffalo damaging fences and crops around the North Unit.

"We gathered up about 70 herd during the roundup," he said. "We couldn't select the ones we wanted because they are difficult to handle and get into the chutes. We had to let one bull go during the roundup because he was tearing the corral apart."

The park offered 20 buffalo each to the Fort Berthold Indians and to South Dakota tribes.

"South Dakota's health regulations required that we keep them in quarantine isolation for 58 days," said Baker. "We didn't have the facilities to hold them so we gave all of them to Fort Berthold. We did keep them for five days for brucellosis and tuberculosis tests."

Baker said it was quite natural for the buffalo to try to return to the place of their birth, and the older cows may have been the leaders. It's a sign of their intelligence that they knew what direction to go when they "escaped," he said.

Baker said buffalo are strong, agile animals but the ones in captivity don't have the endurance of their wilder cousins. He chases the herds at the park in an effort to keep them in shape, a buffalo in good condition could run about 25-30 mph.

"During the roundup I chased one group for 12 to 15 miles. They're quick and have amazing agility," said Baker. "They have a huge heart and lungs."

Baker has known the North Unit buffalo for three years and still has a healthy respect for their power.

"Their agility comes from their size and their massive muscles," said Baker. "Their small feet make them quick. I've seen them go down steep areas that I wouldn't ride or walk down. A bull can weigh up to 2,000 pounds and cows can weigh anywhere 900 to 1,500 pounds. I picked up a one-day old calf last year and I would say we weighed about 70-100 pounds."

"The cows are most dangerous during calving and the older ones can get kind of ornery," said Baker.

Visions Gordon Henry

When Gordon Henry, a creative writer and poet, looks for inspiration, he turns to his native American past "I remember my grandparent's little black shack on the White Earth Reservation and I use it in my writing. And my great-grandmother, she was a full-blood Anishinabe who died at age 97 several years ago," Henry said.

In a prose poem, titled "Sleeping In Rain," from a collection of short fiction in Native American literature, "Earth Power Coming," publishing by the Navajo Community College Press, Henry uses his great-grandmother as a subject.

The poem opens with his great-grandmother living in a nursing home. But, as the poem states, "Every now and then, she goes to the window and looks out, as if something will be there."

Henry, 30, who is working on his doctorate degree, is of Anishinabe (Chippewa or Ojibwa) and French ancestry. His parents were born and raised on the White Earth Reservation, north of Detroit Lakes, Minn.

"My father was in the U.S. Navy and we traveled around the country. Between naval stations we would spend time on the White Earth Reservation at Pine Point, a small hamlet near Ponsford," Henry said.

Henry said being a member of a Naval family had advantages. "We traveled all over - I graduated from a high school near Chicago. We even went to Guam for one tour," he said.

Describing his work, Henry says, "Basically, my poetry always stems from visions and the significance of the moment is captured in a poem or prose."

His first attempts at poetry were in high school. While he learned to appreciate the sounds of words, he wasn't enthralled with writing poems. But that would change.

Henry began writing poetry when he was 20. "I just wrote poems for myself, I didn't want to show them to anyone. They were very private," he said.

He began sharing his writing with family or friends four or five years ago. His early poems are short, based on "an image from my past...My early poems have a lyrical quality about them," he said.

His earlier poetry has given way to a more "prosey" style. "I am less restricted with a prose style. My recent poems are almost like short stories. I can let the poem set the style rather than having a preconceived idea of what the poem should be."

Henry works in the North Dakota Artists-in-Residence program, teaching poetry and writing. He spends about a week in each school, working with students at South and Twining junior high schools. "I like to have the students just sit down and write poetry. That's the best way to learn. I try to bring in modern poetry to the class," he said.

A collection of his poems has been published in "Songs From This Earth on Turtle's Back," a collection of contemporary American Indian poetry. He has five poems in the collection.

Because of the personal quality of his poems, Henry suggest they be read at least three times for comprehension. An example is "Outside White Earth," where Henry describes a liquor store just off the reservation in Ogema, Minn.

"There is the liquor store. Jukebox shadows of music coming back around again and again. Torrents of faces, chased glasses chases glasses and women. Shapes of smoke opening mouths opening restroom doors almost as frequently."

INMED Changes Considered

Other upcoming changes include a transfer of the contracting role from Rockeville, Maryland, to Aberdeen. This would enable Dr. Sloan and his staff to give more positive attention to INMED program concerns. Dr. Sloan indicated his strong support of the INMED program and to assist in the development of more qualified Indian medical doctors in the five state region, which includes Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Although INMED is a national model, the priority set by the INMED Board is to foster and develop more American Indian medical doctors and other professionals for the five state region. The UND Medical School is one of the only schools in the nation which has established five slots for American Indians in its medical school.

In addition, the five state region, which comprises the Billings and Aberdeen Indian Health Service Areas, is understaffed at the various reservation clinics and hospitals.

Representatives from the INMED task force, the UND Medical School and the Aberdeen IHS Area office all stressed the need to maintain close communication and consultation on the INMED Program. This would be enable through joint meetings. Dr. Sloan indicated that the INMED program is a priority on his schedule in furthering the development of doctors and other health professionals in Aberdeen and the region.

Members of the INMED Task Force include: Jim Claymore, INMED Board chairman, Twila Martin - Kikabaw, Ken Smoker, Neil O'Neil, Allen White Lightning, David M. Gipp, and Dennis Burr, member and consultant.



Indian Health Chief Awaiting Reinstatement

WASHINGTON (AP) - The director of the Indian Health Service, suspended over the handling of the IHS scholarship given to his daughter, is awaiting a decision on whether he should be reinstated after being cleared of criminal liability but sharply criticized for poor judgment.

Dr. Everett R. Rhoades, the first Indian ever named IHS director, was removed from his post June 21 after questions were raised about \$33,254 in IHS scholarships awarded his daughter, Dorothy, in 1982.

An inspector general's report into the incident says federal prosecutors found no grounds for criminal prosecution of Rhoades over the scholarship incident, despite evidence Ms. Rhoades' scholarship application was given special consideration because of her father's position.

The report by Inspector General Richard P. Kusserow said "the processing of the scholarship grant for Ms. Rhoades was not handled with impartiality." It was "handled with the specific knowledge of Dr. Rhoades," Kusserow said, and the IHS director took no action to guard against favoritism.

"It could not be established had Dr. Rhoades deliberately manipulated the grants process," Kusserow said. But, he added, "the IHS scholarship program was operated in an unprofessional and almost irresponsible manner and thus was vulnerable to manipulation and abuse. These facts were known to top management of IHS."

The investigative report is now being reviewed by Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, acting assistant secretary for health in the Health and Human Services Department.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY PEOPLE



Girl Flown To U.S. For Treatment

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) - A 12-year-old partly paralyzed girl flown from Hungary to her homeland for treatment of encephalitis after an Indian Tribe raised the money is under careful watch by medical staff at Sacred Heart Medical Center here.

The girl, Trina Tian, who went to live in Hungary with her father Tibor Trian and a sister in 1977 after her parents divorced, arrived at Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane on Thursday aboard a military plane.

She was born in Spokane to a Hungarian father and Rose Davison, a member of the Coeur d'Alene tribe. The costs of her return to the United States for medical treatment were paid by the northern Idaho Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Trina was flown Wednesday from the southwestern Hungarian Somogy county hospital to Budapest. She then was flown to Andrews Air Force Base near Washington, D.C., and on to Fairchild.

A nursing supervisor said Thursday that Trina was in stable condition in the hospital's intermediate care unit, where she will be constantly watched by nurses.

Cliff SiJohn, executive director of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, said the tribe is paying between \$5,000 and \$10,000 for the girl's flights on military medical planes. Tribal members have conducted fund-raisers and donated money since August, SiJohn said.

Trina is suffering from pan-encephalitis, a form of brain inflammation. She is paralyzed on her left side and from the waist down, SiJohn said.

She was treated without success at the Hungarian hospital.

SiJohn said the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Spokane has agreed to treat the girl for free if her condition is diagnosed as muscular-related.

The Shriners have dedicated services to people with muscular ailments.

Trina's mother looked distraught Thursday as her daughter, whom she hadn't seen for eight years, was carried by stretcher off the military medical plane.

Davison and other family members declined comment at Sacred Heart, saying they wanted to spend time with the girl before making statements about her condition.

New Cherokee Chief Gets National Attention

Wilma Mankiller, who is to become the new chief of the Cherokee Tribe in Oklahoma when chief Ross Swimmer is confirmed as the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs in Washington, has received much public attention recently.

She has been featured nationally in **People** and **Time** magazines, **USA Today** and is scheduled to appear on "Good Morning America" on December 2.

Mankiller, deputy chief of the Oklahoma Cherokee Tribe, would be the first woman to lead the tribe, which is the second largest in the nation. She will automatically take over former chief Swimmer's position according to the tribal constitution. "I'll have to do extra well because I am the first woman," said Mankiller to **People** magazine.

A 40-year-old grandmother, she was active as a fund raiser during the 18-month Indian occupation of Alcatraz in 1969. She later served as a community planner and grant proposal writer for her tribe. She was supported by Swimmer in 1983 and won a tight election to become his deputy chief. Swimmer says of Mankiller, "She is one sharp businesswoman."

Of her tribe she said, "We are a revitalized tribe, we have kept the best of our old way of life and incorporated the sounder elements of today's non-Indian world." Mankiller says her hero is still Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce leader who resisted overwhelming forces of white soldiers before finally making his peace. She said of him, "He was eloquent, poetic and brave. That's a pretty tough combination to beat."

Elizabeth Demaray Named Interim Director

Elizabeth YellowBird Demaray has been named Interim Director of the Indians Into Medicine Program, effective October 1, 1985, until a permanent director selection is made. Demaray, from the Fort Berthold reservation in North Dakota, holds a Master of Education degree from the University of North Dakota.

She has been INMED's Assistant Director/ Summer Institute director for five years, and has worked with the Program a total of 12 years.

Demaray was president of the North Dakota Indian Education Association, 1982 through 1984.

Dr. Lois Steele, INMED's former director, has accepted a position at the Tucson Area Office of the Indian Health Service. Lois was a dedicated leader for the Program. We miss her, and we know she had a hard time leaving INMED and all her friends in Grand Forks. We wish Dr. Steele good luck in her medical career. She has left the Program in capable hands under Liz's management.



Means' Backing For Nicaraguan Tribes Attacked

DENVER - Indian activist Russell Means has returned from a three-week visit with Nicaraguan Indians and promised to send "warriors" from North American tribes to help in their struggle.

Meanwhile, Clyde Bellecourt, the executive director of the American Indian Movement said Means "completely disassociated himself" with AIM last week when he pledged support for Nicaraguan Indians.

"As of right now, Means is no longer regarded as a member of the American Indian Movement," Venum Bellecourt, an AIM spokesman, told Medill News Service. "From now on, he's acting on his own."

Mean visited two refugee camps for MISURASATA - an acronym that stands for the Miskito, Sumo and Rama tribes - in San Jose, Costa Rica.

MISURASATA warriors have been fighting both the Sandinists Marxist government as well as the U.S. - backed Contras for independence and self-determination.

Indian Girl Wins Third In World Competition

Patti Jefferson is third in the world in roller skating but as far as the Lummi Indians in the State of Washington are concerned she's number 1.

The seventeen year old Lummi girl returned from Rimini, Italy where she placed third in the World Roller Skating Championships. Miss Jefferson's achievement represents her first event in world competition.

In addition she has also qualified for the American Olympics to be held in Houston, Texas, in July.

Patti, a senior at Ferndale high school, stated that it really meant a lot to have "my people behind me and I really want to thank you a lot".

The Lummi Tribe has been helping to defray some of her travel costs. Pattie earned the right to compete in the world competition with a third place finish in the world class singles category at the U.S. Roller Skating Championship which was held in August in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Banks Paroled

SIOUX FALLS, S.D. (AP) - Indian active Dennis Banks, who was a fugitive for nine years, was granted parole from the South Dakota Penitentiary.

Banks' parole will begin Dec. 9 and end Feb. 9, 1987. Banks was convicted on riot and assault charges for a 1973 American Indian Movement-led riot at the Custer County Courthouse. He fled the state before he was sentenced, but returned last year, surrendered and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Banks will remain on a work release program at Lone Man School on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation until he begins parole. He told the Board of Pardons and Paroles Thursday that he would continue his job as alcohol and drug counselor at Lone Man School after parole.

The parole carries what are called "reasonable and customary" restrictions, with three special requirements -- that Banks not associate with any convicted felon, that he stay away from alcohol and bars, and that he not travel outside of South Dakota.

Banks sought sanctuary in California and New York State during his flight to avoid sentencing. Banks said he returned to South Dakota in September 1984 to face sentencing because of concerns for his family.

He has appealed his riot and assault convictions to the South Dakota Supreme Court on the argument that he was denied a fair trial. A ruling from the court is pending.

Continued from Page 1

CDU/A.A. Differences Discussed

by Gabe Plante

Probably the best process for attempting to eliminate various misconceptions concerning the Department would be to explain what CDU is not.

- CDU is not A.A.
- CDU does not have A.A. Counselors.
- CDU Personnel do not "run" the A.A. Meetings.
- CDU does not have A.A. Classes.
- CDU is not available as a Program for punishment.
- CDU cannot instantly "cure" someone of alcoholism.
- CDU and A.A. are completely separate organizations; however, both are concerned with alcoholism. CDU's goal is to reduce alcohol abuse at U.T.E.T.C. and to increase awareness within the U.T.E.T.C. student population and community. A.A.'s purpose is

for individuals to stay sober and help other alcoholics achieve sobriety.

There are no A.A. Counselors in CDU, or, anywhere else. Many times, various Programs employ individuals who are admitted alcoholics - many of these individuals attend A.A. meetings for their own sobriety.

CDU personnel are not in charge of the meetings held by the Thunderbird Group. The meetings are conducted by the elected officers of the Group. In certain instances, activities of the Group are coordinated through CDU when necessary.

The classes that CDU is responsible for are the Alcohol Education portion of Program Activities. These classes are primarily academic in nature. The classes are not A.A. meetings.

CDU does not exist as a Program to be used as a form of punishment. The primary goal of CDU is the help individuals who are experiencing problems that are alcohol related.

An idea that needs to be addressed concerns the possibility of CDU providing an instant "cure" for anyone. CDU does not have a cure for alcoholism. When someone is referred to CDU, the expectation is that the individual will immediately, become saintly and not drink - or even think about drinking. It just does not work that way.

Hopefully, succeeding articles in print will provide most everyone with pertinent information relative to CDU.

Should you have any questions about CDU, please feel free to stop in the office or call ext. 268.

Conference

The purpose of the conference is to acquaint all MBE/WBE's with the variety of opportunities available to their firms with all State and Federal agencies. This conference is also designed to help all types of businesses to better understand the different aspects and functions of their business.

The schedule of events will include a "TRADE FAIR" indentifying all types of businesses and what they have to offer. In addition to the Trade Fair, there will be three (3) workshops in session simultaneously that will be designed to benefit ALL TYPES OF BUSINESSES, (potential, new or existing). These workshops will be on: (1) "Contract Procurement" for construction firms; (2) "Financial Management" for all types of businesses, and (3) "New Business Start-Ups" for all new businesses or people interested in getting into business.

Registration Fee is \$15.00 per person. The fee will cover the three day conference including the Banquet, Dance, Refreshments and other activities.

For further information, please contact Mr. Jim Laducer, Director, or Mrs. Irene McCloud at (701) 255-3002 or 255-3285, Ext. 252.



Theodore Jamerson Elementary

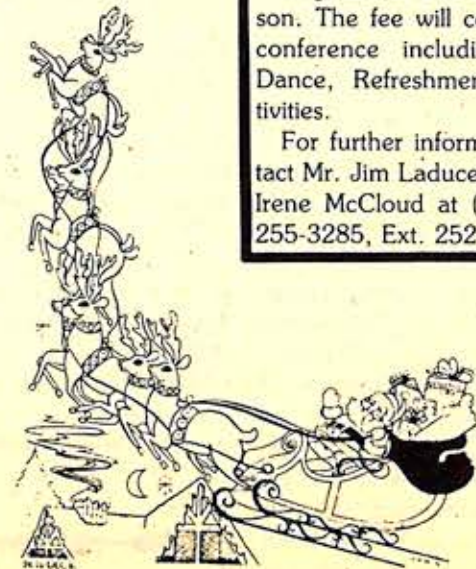
by Joan Estes

The students and staff of TJ elementary school are keeping very busy getting ready for Christmas as well as keeping on task with all their classes. Grades 5-8 sponsored a raffle to raise money to buy gifts for their family members and friends, working the effort into math and language arts classes.

The school has taken on a very festive appearance with decorations adorning all the classrooms and the hallways as well. Pine boughs and a "live" tree add their fragrant scent to the air.

Monday afternoon (December 16) the children and teachers added a little extra touch to the holiday atmosphere by caroling at some of the other buildings on campus. After caroling, the group was treated to cookies and hot chocolate at the cafeteria.

All of us at TJ wish our readers a very joyous and special Christmas season. May you be safe and happy with loved ones and come back to school in January renewed in spirit. If you are traveling, may you reach your destination safely. MERRY CHRISTMAS!!!



What Christmas Means To Me

* What Christmas means to me is that Jesus was born on the day, or they think he was. You give presents and you get them. You give thanks to Jesus because he was born.

Stephanie Gillette (8 grade)

* The meaning of Christmas to me is giving to people and sharing your thoughts. It is also a time to get together and see all your relatives. To celebrate the birth of Our Lord. That's the meaning of Christmas for me.

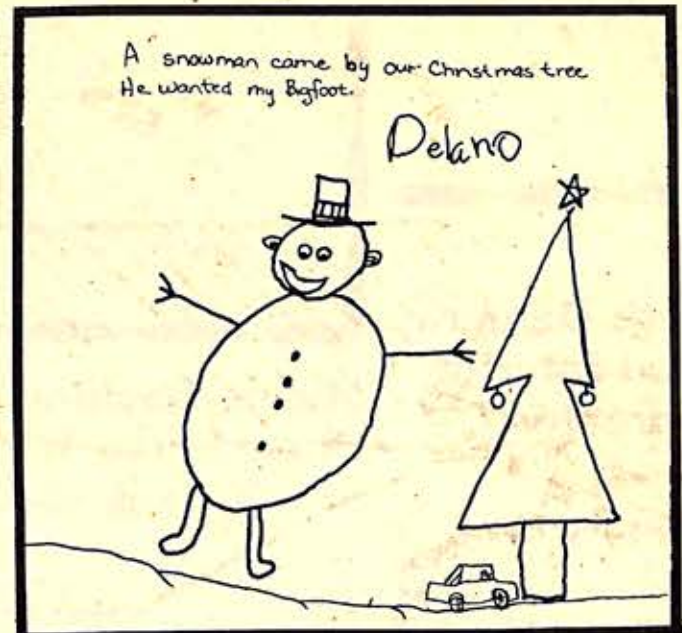
Vanessa Kitteaux (8 grade)

* The meaning of Christmas is a time when we celebrate Christ's Birthday. Christmas is when you put gifts under a Christmas tree for all your loved ones. Christmas only comes once a year on December 25. New Year's Eve is one December 31, New Years is on January 1. I like Christmas alot especially when we get gifts.

Kimberly Red Bow (8 grade)

* Christmas means it is fun when you are with the family, to open gifts, play games and the children go outside.

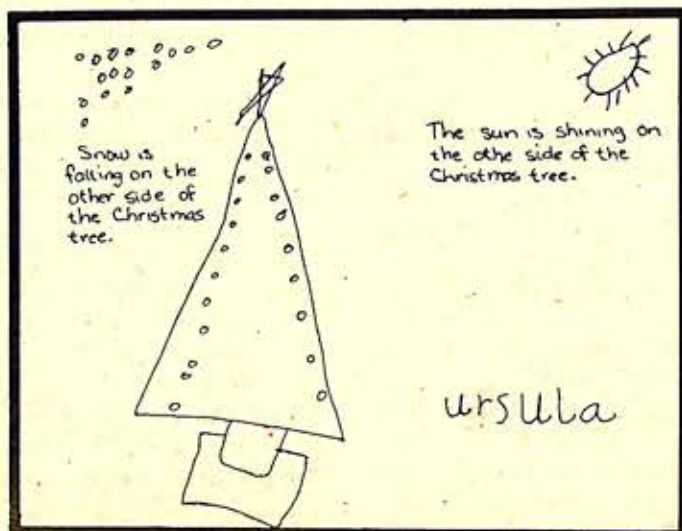
Denita Thorton (8 grade)



A snowman came by our Christmas tree. He wanted my Bigfoot.

Delano

Delano Jewett
Grade 2



Snow is falling on the other side of the Christmas tree.

The sun is shining on the other side of the Christmas tree.

ursula

Ursula Never Misses A Shot
Grade 2

* What Christmas means is you can eat first than you can open your present or gifts. We even can celebrate, we usually celebrate like go roller skating.

Michelle Big Back (7 grade)

* When people share and give presents. My long list is: a sports car, a cassette recorder and a 100 page math.

Kori Eller (6 grade)

* Getting Presents, having big feasts for relatives! Playing games, eating and riding 4-wheelers.

Karilynn DeCoteau (6 grade)

* Christmas is a time to open you presents, eating turkey and having a good time and celebrating. Having a good time when New Years eve comes, AND we're going back for Christmas.

Billy Braveheart (6 grade)

* Christmas is a time for sharing and it's better to give than receive!

Matthew Desjarlais (6 grade)



INDIAN POETRY

Indian Crossing

Taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly*, Vol. 29, No. 2

There is a special river food
which warns a vision seeker
of a dangerous vortex spirit
who casts a deadly shadow
that can deftly destroy
a peace maker's path,
should he naively gloss over
the protector's advisory stones --
seen only in cloudborn waters.

A Tribute To A Medicine Man

Taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly* Vol. 29, No. 2

Dad, after you passed on
I realize your spirit called
two medicine men
to look after me.

That northern thunderbird man
with sacred healing knowledge,
he instructed me in a special way,
how to use the eagle's power.

Remember that young Kickapoo seer...
from the yellow east,
he taught me magic pow wow steps.
Now he dances with the star people.

I still keep spirit contact
with southern red feather beings.
They respond to my medicine call
through our dream-path-towers.

Acting in council of the fourth direction
I pay respect
to the blue cloud people,
healing with their power.

I hope you are pleased
my lightning messenger father,
knowing I still keep my pledge
to use and return the force of the five powers.

Earth and Rain, The Plants & Sun

Taken from *A Good Journey* by Simon J. Ortiz

Once near San Ysidro
on the way to Colorado,
I stopped and looked.

The sound of a meadowlark
through smell of fresh cut alfalfa.

Raho would say,
"Look, Dad." A hawk

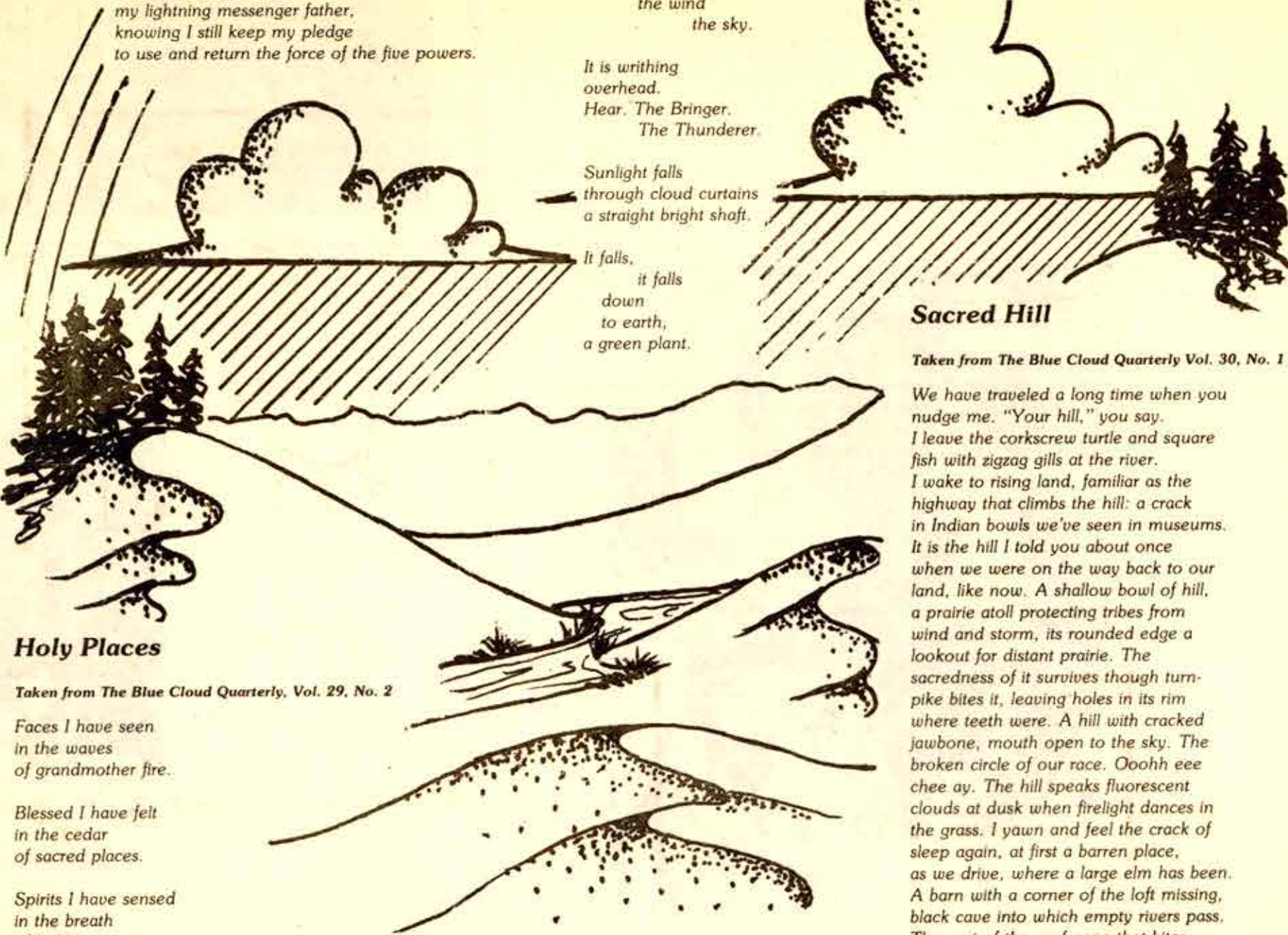
sweeping
its wings

clear through
the blue
of whole and pure
the wind
the sky.

It is writhing
overhead.
Hear. The Bringer.
The Thunderer.

Sunlight falls
through cloud curtains
a straight bright shaft.

It falls,
it falls
down
to earth,
a green plant.



Holy Places

Taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly*, Vol. 29, No. 2

Faces I have seen
in the waves
of grandmother fire.

Blessed I have felt
in the cedar
of sacred places.

Spirits I have sensed
in the breath
of holy pipes.

Voices I have heard
in the streams
of the rainbow trail.

Sacred Hill

Taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly* Vol. 30, No. 1

We have traveled a long time when you
nudge me. "Your hill," you say.
I leave the corkscrew turtle and square
fish with zigzag gills at the river.
I wake to rising land, familiar as the
highway that climbs the hill: a crack
in Indian bowls we've seen in museums.
It is the hill I told you about once
when we were on the way back to our
land, like now. A shallow bowl of hill,
a prairie atoll protecting tribes from
wind and storm, its rounded edge a
lookout for distant prairie. The
sacredness of it survives though turn-
pike bites it, leaving holes in its rim
where teeth were. A hill with cracked
jawbone, mouth open to the sky. The
broken circle of our race. Ooohh eee
chee ay. The hill speaks fluorescent
clouds at dusk when firelight dances in
the grass. I yawn and feel the crack of
sleep again, at first a barren place,
as we drive, where a large elm has been.
A barn with a corner of the loft missing,
black cave into which empty rivers pass.
The part of the roof gone that bites
into apples the black and white horses
chew. I doze into the atoll of our land,
open mouthed as the hill, until the low
sun contorts shadows and they pass in
sleep like ripples swollen with walleye.

BELGARDE



Barb LaRocque comes forward to receive her certificate.

continued from Page 1

Jorja Frances Oberly, Miss Indian America XXX, was the guest speaker. Participating in the ceremonies was the All Nations Singers.

Related graduation activities included a student banquet and dance on November 26th. The banquet was sponsored by United Tribes for graduates, their parents, and invited guests.

UTETC Graduates



- Robert Carolin
- Terrance Dogskin
- Mark DuBray
- Justin Four Horn
- Terrance Hodgkiss
- Ken Jewett
- Wilbert LaDue
- Michael Lawrence
- Guy Red Owl
- Mike Romero
- Robin Weddell
- Emery Bacon
- Sherman Bear Ribs
- Orris Bear Stops
- True Clown
- Darrell Defender
- Bruce Eagleman
- Gary Tobacco

19

1985 Quarter C



President David Gipp addresses the banquet as Jorja Oberly listens.



Students and their guests listen t

Fall Graduates



The All Nations Singers sang an honor song for the graduates.

GRADUATES



85

- Arrie Big Eagle
- Mary Goes Ahead
- Darrell Hawk Eagle
- Barbara LaRocque
- Wendy LeBeau
- Sharon Lonefight
- William Old Crow
- Shirley Vandall
- Phyllis Yellow
- Kenneth Standing Soldier
- Anna Mae Bull Eagle
- Darlene Crane
- Jeffrey DuBray
- Kenneth Meyers
- Tamara Moore
- Katherine Romero
- Lisa Weddell
- Antoine Eagle Star
- Frederick Iron Shield
- Joe Many Bears
- Dean Bice
- Curtis Black
- Valerie Dupris
- Lynette Ireland
- Elretta Old Bear
- Vincent Parker
- Sam Two Shields
- Cyrus Black Elk
- Steve LaRocque
- Kenneth Wounded Face



the graduation banquet speakers.



Dean Bice and the other graduates wore the traditional caps and gown for Commencement.



Native Recipes

Peppery Tripe Stew

(Makes 6-8 Servings)

- 2 pounds tripe cut into pieces about 1" x 2"
- 2 gallons water
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 cup sliced scallions
- 1/2 hot red chili pepper, pounded (use a whole pepper if you like hot dishes)
- 2 green peppers, washed and sliced (include seeds)
- 1/3 cup minced parsley
- 1/4 pound mushrooms, wiped and sliced
- 2 tomatoes, washed and halved

1. Cover the tripe with a gallon of water and bring to a boil. Meanwhile, mix the second gallon of water with the salt and bring to a boil. Drain the tripe and cover with the salty water. Boil slowly for 2 hours.
2. Add the scallions, hot red chili peppers, green peppers, and parsley. Simmer gently for 1 1/2 hours.
3. Stir in the mushrooms and tomatoes and simmer for about 45 minutes longer. Serve piping hot as a main dish.



INDIAN RECIPE BOOK

(Compiled by the UTETC Staff)

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

\$1.00 each

Make check or money order payable to:

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

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Our Lore

The Simpleton's Wisdom

Taken from Myths and Legends of the Sioux

There was a man and his wife who had one daughter. Mother and daughter were deeply attached to one another, and when the latter died the mother was disconsolate. She cut off her hair, cut gashes in her cheeks and sat before the corpse with her robe drawn over her head, mourning for her dead. Nor would she let them touch the body to take it to a burying scaffold. She had a knife in her hand, and if anyone offered to come near the body the mother would wail:

"I am weary of life. I do not care to live. I will stab myself with this knife and join my daughter in the land of spirits."

Her husband and relatives tried to get the knife from her, but could not. They feared to use force lest she kill herself. They came together to see what they could do.

"We must get the knife away from her," they said.

At last they called a boy, a kind of simpleton, yet with a good deal of natural shrewdness. He was an orphan and very poor. His moccasins were out at the sole and he was dressed in wei-zi (coarse buffalo skin, smoked).

The boy went to the tent and sat down at the door as if waiting to be given something. The corpse lay in the place of honor where the dead girl had slept in life. The body was wrapped in a rich robe and wrapped about with robes. Friends had covered it with rich offerings out of respect to the dead.

As the mother sat on the ground with her head covered she did not at first see the boy, who sat silent. But when his reserve had worn away a little he began at first lightly, then more heavily, to drum on the floor with his hands. After a while he began to sing a comic song. Louder and louder he sang until carried away with his own singing he sprang up and began to dance, at the same time gesturing and making all manner of contortions with his body, still singing the comic song. As he approached the corpse he waved his hands over it in blessing. The mother put her head out of the blanket and when she saw the poor simpleton with his strange grimaces trying to do honor to the corpse by his solemn waving, and at the same time keeping up his comic song, she burst out laughing. Then she reached over and handed her knife to the simpleton.

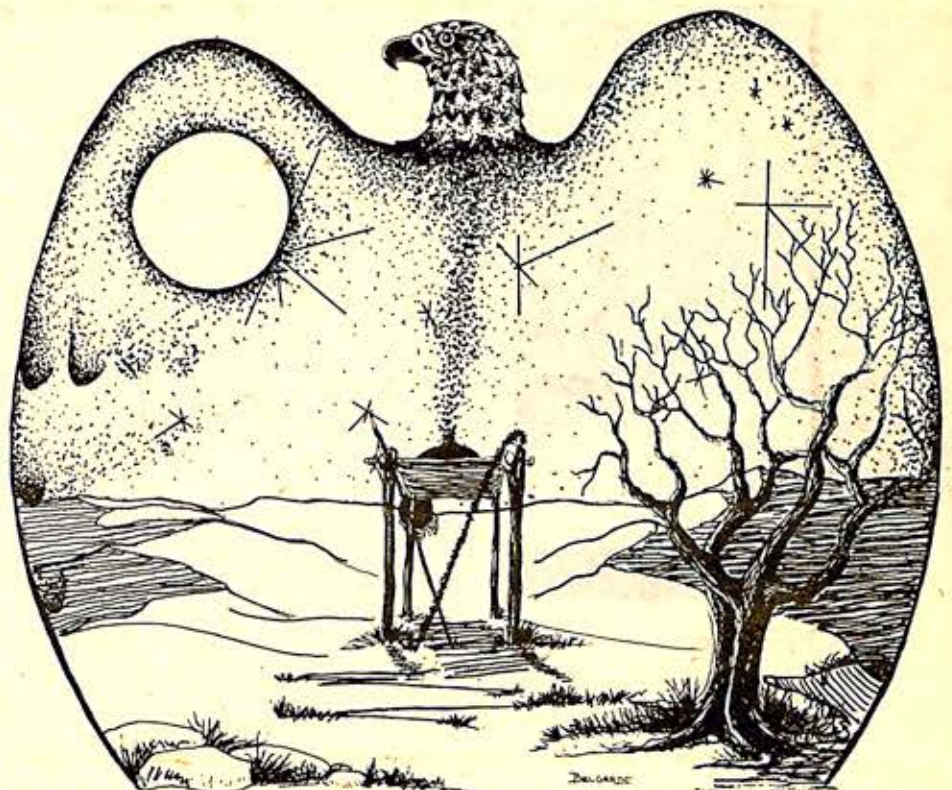
"Take this knife," she said. "You have taught me to forget my grief. If while I mourn for the dead I can still be mirthful, there is no reason for me to despair. I no longer care to die. I will live for my husband."

The simpleton left the tepee and brought the knife to the astonished husband and relatives.

"How did you get it? Did you force it away from her, or did you steal it?" they said.

"She gave it to me. How could I force it from her or steal it when she held it in her hand, blade uppermost? I sang and danced for her and she burst out laughing. Then she gave it to me," he answered.

When the old men of the village heard the orphan's story they were silent. It was a strange thing for a lad to dance in a tepee where there was mourning. It was stranger that a mother should laugh in a tepee before the corpse of her dead daughter. The old men gathered at last in a council. They sat a long time without saying anything, for they did not want to decide hastily. The pipe was filled and passed many times. At last an old man spoke.





UTETC Sports Corner

Wyoming Tournament Is Thunderbird Opener

The United Tribes Thunderbirds opened their 1985-86 season with an eight man tournament in Casper, Wyoming. Despite a disappointing first game, the team went on to capture fourth place in the tournament.

Casper College, 86 - United Tribes, 61

First round action saw the Thunderbirds matched with host Casper Community College. A scoreless eight minute period for UTETC was seen as the critical difference. During that same period, Casper scored fifteen points against UTETC to leave a half time score of 42-21. Despite valiant efforts by the Thunderbirds, the squad couldn't close the gap. The final game score was Casper College 86 and United Tribes 61.

Val Finley was the high scoring Thunderbird with 23 points. Ben Loven was the only other UTETC player in double figures with 10 points.

United Tribes, 73 - Colorado Northwestern, 71

Second game action was capped by a critical steal by Ben Loven with 3 seconds remaining. The steal prevented Colorado Northwestern College from scoring and preserved a 73-71 victory for the Thunderbirds.

The winning points were two free throws scored by Val Finley with 29 seconds of the game remaining. After Finley's free throws, Colorado Northwestern failed a shot and lost the ball to a United Tribes rebound. Dave White Face was fouled but failed to score the first shot of a one and one situation. The rebound by Colorado Northwestern set the stage for the crucial steal by Loven.

Post game remarks by the United Tribes coach Dave Archambault were, "We kept ahead of them by two most of the game even though those guys were tall. They made us shoot from the outside, and that was what we could do."

Archambault went on to say his team still needs some work in practice. "We

aren't a smooth team. We've got guys who just don't know the patterns yet." As in the first game, Val Finley led the team with 22 points. He scored 8 for 16 from the field and 6 for 9 from the line. Perry White Owl followed Finley into double figures with 12 points.

United Tribes, 90 - Central Wyoming, 82

The end of the third round saw a smile on Archambault's face as things came together for his victorious Thunderbirds. The coach was particularly pleased that the team was able to handle man-to-man defense. The previous two games saw the team perform well against zones but with less success against man-to-man.

In his post-game remarks, the coach said, "Overall, we also played a very good defensive game. We were able to deflect passes. We've got quick hands and usually manage to convert."

On offense, he said, "Our offense is starting to jell. We just took our time and settled down."

Finley again turned in the high scoring honors for the Thunderbirds with 23 points. His total included seven field goals and an impressive 9 for 10 from the free throw line.

From the field, Perry White Owl turned in an impressive performance by hitting 10 of 13 attempts for 20 points. Dave White Face followed his team mates with 18 points.

Holding a 15 point lead with 5 minutes remaining in the first half, the Thunderbirds allowed Central Wyoming to come back and tie the game at half time at 42. After a short early second half lead by Central Wyoming, United Tribes regained the lead and stayed ahead for the rest of the game.

Under the tournament's format, the Thunderbirds won fourth place. Because of a better record than the third place team, the Thunderbirds were given a higher place than the third place team.

Scoreboard

Casper College42	44 - 86	United Tribes42	48-90	United Tribes45	28 - 71
United Tribes21	40 - 61	Central Wyoming42	40 - 82	Colorado Northwestern42	29 - 73

UTETC Scoring		UTETC Scoring		UTETC Scoring	
Val Finley	23	Perry White Owl	20	Perry White Owl	12
Perry White Owl	9	Val Finley	23	Val Finley	22
Ted Little Moon	6	Ted Little Moon	3	Ted Little Moon	6
Ivan Don't Mix	0	Dave White Face	18	Ivan Don't Mix	2
Dave White Face	9	Ivan Don't Mix	6	Dave White Face	7
Wallace White Dress	4	Darrel Red Eagle	4	Ben Loven	4
Ben Loven	10	Wallace White Dress	8	Darrell Red Eagle	4
		Robert Hugs	2	Wallace White Dress	14
		Ben Loven	6		
Fouls		Fouls		Fouls	
United Tribes	27	United Tribes	20	United Tribes	18
Casper	18	Central Wyoming	16	Colorado	17
Rebounds		Rebounds		Rebounds	
United Tribes	29	United Tribes	32	United Tribes	27
Casper	45	Central Wyoming	33	Colorado	28
Turnovers		Turnovers		Turnovers	
United Tribes	18	United Tribes	17	United Tribes	10
Casper	21	Central Wyoming	25	Colorado	17

Team Wins Two

The United Tribes Thunderbirds racked up a pair of victories over NDSU-Bottineau and Trinity Bible on December 10th and 13th respectively.

At home, the Thunderbirds defeated NDSU-Bottineau by a score of 91 to 53. The victory was won with an impressive total of 45 field goals by the United Tribes team compared with only 19 for their opponents.

Five Thunderbirds ranked in double figures. Robert Hugs lead the team with 17 points. He was followed by Darrell Red Eagle with 14 points, Perry White Owl with 12. Wallace White Dress and Ivan Don't Mix each scored 10 points.

United Tribes took to the road to defeat the Trinity Bible team at Ellendale. The Thunderbirds played an excellent all around game to defeat Trinity Bible by a score of 99 to 60.

In this contest, four members of the Thunderbirds reached double figures in scoring. Ben Loven lead the squad with 16 points. Dave White Face was one step behind with 15. He was followed by Terry White Owl with 14. Val Finley joined the double figure group with 10 points.



Wallace White Dress (14) demonstrates his defensive style. Teammate Ben Loven (52) is to the left.



Kneeling L to R - Wallace White Dress, Perry White Owl, Robert Hugs, Val Finley, Marlin Bell, Standing - Coach Dave Archambault, Darrell Red Eagle, Ben Loven, Ted Little Moon, Ivan Don't Mix, Kevin Finley and Dave White Face.



Current Update from the: NORTH DAKOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

by Juanita Helphrey
Executive Director

At our last Commission meeting, the Commission created an Executive Sub-Committee of eight of its 19 members whose tasks will be to assist the Executive Director with decisions and work of the Commission between its usual meetings. This decision also was made in order to save funds on travel and to generate more activity of an on-going nature. The 1985-87 budget did receive a cut of \$8,500.00 in administrative costs.

Though we received an operational cut we were allocated funds to purchase a new computer with which to do all of our program work. We have a staff of three and this will allow more staff freedom to work in other areas as working with programs took two staff persons 75% of their time. However, though we are anticipating this newfound time to do more "field work" at colleges with our Scholarship Program and with Native American Youth Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program, we now don't really have the money because of that major cut. We are "caught between the rock and the hard place". We know, though, that things will eventually work out as they always do.

We are excited that our Native American Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program on all four North Dakota Reservations received an increase of \$35,000. This is affirmation from the Legislators that the work we are doing in that field, and have been doing for five years, is necessary, vital and proving to be successful. We have actually many years of experience now in this field than do many other states and reservations and, in fact, North Dakota Legislators finally saw fit to begin putting dollars into schools around North Dakota to train counselors and teachers to recognize aspects of this disease and to gain the necessary knowledge to deal with it. The increase will allow our staff in the four areas to do more summer work because this program is year round and does not just function when students/youth are in school.

We did not receive an increase to our Indian Scholarship Program though we requested it. The Legislators chose to fund it at the same level it has been at for several bienniums. However, with the \$175,000 received we were again able to assist 139 students attending colleges and universities in North Dakota in the 1985-86 academic year. There were 16 students awarded MERIT scholarships of which five were valedictorians of their 1985 graduating class. There were 489 individuals who began the application process and 238 completing it by the deadline date. The average award was \$695.00, which was, in most cases, matched and packaged with other funding sources.

Our Indian Development Fund grant program, a matching grant program from the state general fund to assist Indian Small Businesses received \$25,000 with which to award grants, \$5,000 per reservation and \$5,000 for off-reservation. \$20,000 was expended during our last Commission meeting. There were seven businesses funded at Fort Berthold; four at Turtle Mountain and one at Fort Totten. Standing Rock still has not expended their allocation, although we are now receiving requests for applications. Three urban Indian projects received funds also. Funds from this program have to be matched by other sources. There was quite a bit of discussion generated during the Commission meeting regarding this small amount, and especially regarding the small amounts available to the reservations. The Commissioners were concerned that businesses receiving "too small" of an amount would not really benefit and/or perhaps the Indian Development Fund Committee should focus on funding only one business per reservation. This Indian Development Fund program has its own mandate and criteria and has been quite successful for many years but in recent years the program has been cut in half.

The Indian Jurisdiction Study Committee met last month for the first time. It is a committee comprised of Legislators, two non-Indian citizen members and four Indian citizen members which was created by the 1985 Legislative Assembly to study Indian Jurisdiction problems. The Committee will follow through with action stated in Senate Concurrent Resolution 4051 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 4075 which were also passed during the Legislative Assembly and deal with two areas with a lot of implications. One, SCR 4051, dealt with problems specific to Fort Berthold brought forth by non-Indian residents of the reservation who claim jurisdiction on the reservation affects them in detrimental ways and wish state support in assisting them to achieve positive Congressional action to remove their (non-Indian) land from within the reservation boundaries. SCR 4075 deals with state court problems in jurisdiction in "Indian Country" and requests assistance by the Legislators to resolve certain issues of concern. Though this committee was created in March to begin their study in July and work for two years, membership was problematic in terms of the Indian representation. Our Commission worked for many months to assist Representative Hausauer to appoint Indian membership, including meeting twice with the United Tribes Board. Finally, the Commissioners, after discussion at our last meeting, appointed Art Raymond and Cheryl Kulas with Elaine Bravebull as an alternate. Fort Berthold Reservation, who had the authority by Legislature, appointed two of their tribal members, Clarysa Mandan and Diane Johnson. The first meeting dealt with composing an agenda of work for the months ahead and did hear testimony from Indian and non-Indian people. We will be following the

Committee's work in the future and understand they will be meeting at Fort Berthold (New Town) in early February.

The problem of our state not having Re-Interment Policies regarding prehistoric findings has surfaced over the year. In this regard, Governor Sinner has appointed a Committee of a few people, including members of our Commission and Pemina Yellow Bird, a member of the State Historical Society Board, to examine background and make recommendations. Apparently, there are hundreds of boxes of "remains" in storage that have been accumulating for years that we need to do something about. This is also a national problem and other states have taken the lead to do something about their state laws. Though we have laws in our state defining "pre-historic burials and diggings" there is no follow through suggestions other than a resolution from our Commission suggesting that once the discovery is identified to a tribe within our state, that burial should become the responsibility of the tribe and that the state should return the remains for proper burial. The problem is that there are many "remains" that have not been identified. This Committee has large job at hand and we are working with them to find solutions.

Our commission is a very active member of the Governors' Interstate Indian Council which had its annual meeting this year in Michigan. There were 22 states represented this year to share common problems and possible solutions in working with states and tribes. The GIIC was created in 1949 and has been functioning ever since. With many Commissions such as ours involved, discussion and business continues for days with a lot of accomplishments. A major area we spent lots of time and energy discussing was the "Burials and Sacred Objects" issues and, in fact, passed a Resolution which we forwarded to National Congress of American Indians for consideration. We also exchanged a lot of ideas on what other states are doing or have done in this area.

Staff of our Indian Affairs Commission is preparing two surveys, one dealing with "Indians Employed in State Government" and the other with sampling of graduates of our Scholarship Program to ascertain their employment history/needs. These are surveys that we do periodically but have not done for several years because of lack of money and time. We know the public desires and uses this information from our past experiences and have decided to reestablish this goal. Also, we are reviewing some state agencies that general deal with Indian citizens as to the "flow of funds" through their agency that is utilized for Indian people/programs. This could be either state or federal dollars. This information is also useful and often times requested and we have done such a review only twice in the past ten years and feel it needs to be updated.

There are two committees recently created at the state level that deal with problems familiar and of impact to Indian people. They are the Commission on Mental Health and the Task Force on Children and Youth at Risk. There are Indian members on both these committees and we have had testimony and input thus far. We are excited about both committees because these are areas our Commission has been working with for years. With regards to Mental Health, we have problems such as inaccessibility to the Regional Mental Health Service Centers, misunderstandings and/or cultural differences that need to be emphasized, and problems with the facilities at Jamestown which are utilized by our tribes, not only in reimbursement of funds it costs the state to admit Indian patients, but with cultural differences and follow up treatment. As for the Children's committee, there are similar problems we have to confront but in all reality we need Indian and non-Indian citizens alike to work in coordinated efforts to assist the youth of our state in all areas. For further information on the work of these two committees, please contact our office at the State Capitol in Bismarck at (701) 224-2428.

Our Commission has long range plans to begin studying areas of mutual concern at future meetings. Since we will meet less times this biennium because of costs, we are hoping to plan our meetings for more hours of discussion and focus most of our meetings in one specific area each time. For example, our February/March meeting in 1986 will focus on taxation issues of concern to state/tribes. We spent our last meeting looking into certain issues of economic development. Our staff is also planning a major workshop this spring in the area of Indian youth and alcohol and drug abuse. A recent article released by the Indian Health Service in Aberdeen now claims alcoholism as the major disease and killer on our reservations. Many of us have known this to be true for some time but national priorities and funds have not been aimed specifically at this disease. We will be contacting our public soon for input on plans and attendance at this very important workshop and we think results will impact our whole state!

These articles were condensed from our last issue of news in order to make our deadline for printing in the United Tribes News. Anyone wishing additional information or to be placed on our mailing list, please contact our office.

We wish all of you a Wonderful Christmas with your friends and family and lots of good things happening to you in 1986!



ANNOUNCEMENTS



Indian Cultural Values And Concerns

SIOUX PERSPECTIVE, a half-hour radio series, is a forum for many issues facing Native Americans today and an opportunity to share the rich cultural heritage of the Dakota/Lakota people.

SIOUX PERSPECTIVE airs on South Dakota Public Radio Sundays, 12 noon CT/11 a.m. MT; on KILLI, Porcupine, SD Saturdays, 9 a.m. MT; and KINI, ST. Francis SD, Saturdays, 12:30 p.m. CT and Thursday, 2:30 p.m. CT.

A 12-person committee of humanities scholars provides subject materials for the program. Topics include the judicial system, treaties, philosophy, education, Lakota language, government, portrayal in the mass media, literature, art, music, and traditional and contemporary society.

Now in its fourth season, **SIOUX PERSPECTIVE** provides greater understanding and knowledge of Indian culture, which, in turn, improves race relations. The program also encourages productive thought about and discussion of some pressing social concerns of reservation and urban life. Featured each week are music and interviews.

The 12 individuals participating in the series include: Dr. Wayne Evans, Assistant Professor of Education, University of South Dakota, Vermillion; Dr. Norma Wilson, Associate Professor of English, USD; David Mathien, Assistant Professor of American Indian Studies, Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell; Frank Pommersheim, Assistant Professor of Law, USD; Dr. Cherie Farlee, Executive Director, Red Scaffold School, Cheyenne River Reservation; Dr. Robert Bunge, Assistant Professor of Modern Language, USD; Ed Red Owl, Tribal Planner, Sisseton/Wahpeton Sioux Tribe; Robert Gay, Vice-president for Instruction, Oglala Lakota College; Dr. Leroy Meyer, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, USD; Mary Louise Defender Wilson, Standing Rock Community College, member of Standing Rock Sioux Tribe; Victor Douville, Sinte Gleska College, member of Rosebud Sioux Tribe; and Karen White Eyes, Oglala Lakota College, member of Oglala Sioux Tribe.

Donna Haukass, producer and host of **SIOUX PERSPECTIVE**, is actively involved in local and state Native American organizations. She is a member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

SIOUX PERSPECTIVE, a production of South Dakota Public Radio, is funded in part by the South Dakota Committee on the Humanities, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.



Success in College: The Role of Personal Qualities and Academic Ability, by Warren Willingham, is a new book based on a joint research project originated by the College Board and the Educational Testing Services.

Willingham's research identifies factors that measure and predict success in college. High school rank, Scholastic Aptitude Test scores, and a private secondary school education are some of the factors thought to influence college entrance and later achievement.

National Resource Council

The National Research Council plans to award approximately 35 **Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship for Minorities** in a program designed to provide opportunities for continued education and experience in research for American Indian and Alaskan Natives (Eskimo or Aleut), Black Americans, Mexican Americans/Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans. Fellows will be selected from promise of future achievement in academic research and scholarship in higher education.

In this national competition sponsored by The Ford Foundation, citizens of the United States who are members of one of the designated minority groups, who are preparing for or already engaged in college or university teaching, and who hold doctoral or other terminal degrees may apply for a fellowship award of one year's duration.

Awards in the Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities Program will be made in the behavioral and social sciences, humanities, engineering, mathematics, physical sciences, and biological sciences, and for interdisciplinary programs comprised of two or more eligible disciplines. Awards will not be made in professions such as medicine, law, social work, library science, and such areas as business administration and management, educational administration, curriculum development and supervision, teacher training, and personnel and guidance. Tenure of a fellowship provides postdoctoral research experience at an appropriate not-for-profit institution of higher education or research of the Fellow's choice. Appropriate institutions include universities, museums, libraries, government or national laboratories, privately sponsored not-for-profit institutes, government chartered not-for-profit research organizations, and centers for advanced study. The deadline for submission of applications is January 17, 1986.

All inquiries concerning application materials and program administration should be addressed to the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418.



Senate Select Committee

On February 26, 1985 the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs held a hearing on the fiscal year 1986 budget submissions from several federal government departments. Testimony received at this event has been printed and is available from the committee.

The Departments presenting at the hearing included the Department of Interior for the Bureau of Indian Affairs programs, the Department of Health and Human Services for the Indian Health Service programs, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Office of Indian Housing programs.

Relevant national Indian organizations were also invited to testify, followed by a ten-day period for tribes or other witnesses to submit statements or testimony.

For a copy of the Fiscal Year 1986 Hearing, contact Select Committee on Indian Affairs, 838 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20510 (202/224-2251).

Grants For Native Americans

A total of approximately \$15 million in social and economic development grants will be awarded during FY 1986 by the Administration for Native Americans (ANA), an agency of HHS' Office of Human Development Services.

The Administration for Native Americans will award funds to Native American Tribes, urban Indian Centers and other Indian organizations, and Native Hawaiian groups, to develop locally-determined social and economic development projects, strengthen Tribal governments and build self-sufficiency. A separate program announcement will be published soon to announce the availability of ANA grants to Native Alaskan villages and regional Native corporations.

Commenting on the grants program, William Lynn Eagles, Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans, said: "Social and economic underdevelopment continues to be a major obstacle to the self-sufficiency of Native American communities, contributing to a high unemployment rate and continued dependency on Federally-funded programs. We are encouraging communities to plan, organize and direct their resources more effectively to achieve their long-range goals."

The grant announcement is part of ANA's ongoing Social and Economic Development Strategies (SEDS) program, funded under the Native American Programs Act. The SEDS program aims to promote self-sufficiency by strengthening Tribal government and Native American organizations and by encouraging a wide range of social and economic projects that will benefit Native American communities.

Closing dates for receipt of applications are February 28, 1986, and June 10, 1986. Proposed projects will be reviewed on a competitive basis by outside experts, must demonstrate how their project will further the social and economic goals of the community.

Organizations eligible for these grants include Federally-recognized Tribes; consortia of Tribes; non-Federally-recognized Tribes; community-based Indian organizations; urban Indian Centers; and Native Hawaiian groups.

"In developing proposals," Commissioner Eagles said, "applicants are encouraged to design sound, innovative projects that will meet their long-range goals and have a continuing, positive impact on the entire community. SEDS grants provide Native American organizations with an opportunity to build on a foundation of strong local governance and develop projects that foster stable local economies and improve the social well-being of every member of the community."

For further information, applicants may consult Federal Register announcement 13612-861, August 12, 1985, or contact Administration for Native Americans, Room 5300, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201, (202)245-7727.



Five American Indians Selected

FAIRMONT, VA.--Five American Indian community economic development leaders will be selected as Fellows by next Mar. 21 to obtain a Master's Degree in Public and Private Management (MPPM) at Yale University to assist precise economic planning on Indian reservations.

The fellowships are offered by the First Nations Financial Project (FNFP) of Falmouth, Va., in conjunction with the Yale School of Organization and Management in New Haven, Conn.

The five Fellows selected will have the opportunity to become key players in the development of actual working blue-prints for economic self-sufficiency plans for Indian reservations.

Applicants must be enrolled American Indians, have a bachelor's degree, and complete both FNFP and Yale application by Mar. 21, 1986. Applicants must have GMAT or GRE test scores not older than five years, must provide official college and university transcripts, have a working knowledge of Algebra, provides three professional reference and an essay on career experiences and goals.

Applicants must also have a Tribal Sponsor, obtain a tribal resolution from the Tribal Council sponsoring the person with a commitment to assist in the economic plan and to hire the applicant in the third year, a statement by the applicant that he or she will complete the Fellowship program, references from tribal leaders, and an essay on reservation development and goals.

For more information, call FNFP Fellowship Coordinator Jean Walking Eagle in Fairmount, Va.; (703) 371-5615, or the Yale School of Organization and Management Admissions Office in New Haven, Conn., at (203) 436-3006.



Ninth Annual Native American High School Art Exhibit

The Institute of American Indians Arts Museum has announced its Ninth Annual Native American High School Art Exhibit.

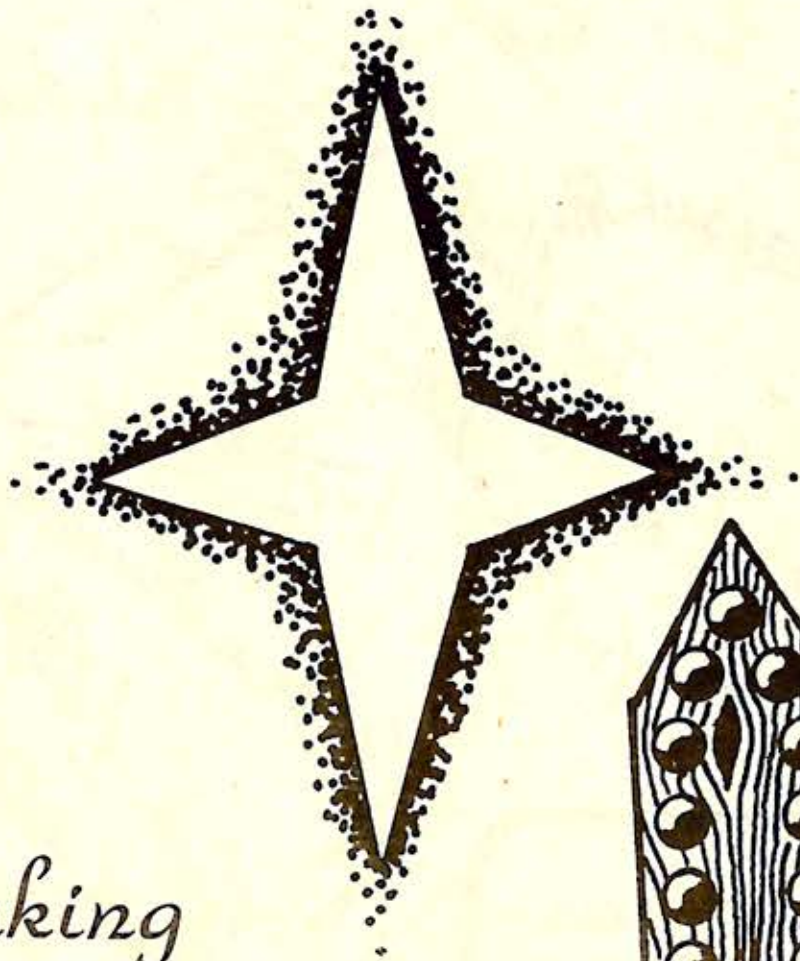
To enter, students must be one quarter Native American and be currently enrolled in a high school program. Each person may submit up to four (4) items in each category.

The judging categories for the show will be:

- Painting - oil, acrylic and mixed media
- Painting - watercolor, tempera
- Drawing - Prints, Pastels
- Sculpture - Stone, Wood, Metal, Ceramic and other materials
- Pottery - Traditional and Contemporary
- Traditional Techniques - Beadwork, Quillwork, Leather, etc.
- Jewelry - Traditional and Contemporary
- Miscellaneous - Items not covered in other categories

Entries are subject to a maximum size and weight limitation. All mailed entries must be postmarked by January 24, 1986.

To obtain entry forms and more information, please contact Mr. Charles Dailey, Museum Director, IAIA Museum, c/o College of Santa Fe Campus, St Michaels Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87501. The phone number is (505) 988-6281.



Speaking

I take him outside
 under the trees,
 have him stand on the ground.
 We listen to the crickets,
 cicadas, million years old sound.
 Ants come by us.
 I tell them,
 "This is he, my son.
 This boy is looking at you.
 I am speaking for him."

The crickets, cicadas,
 the ants, the millions of years
 are watching us,
 hearing us.
 My son murmurs infant words,
 speaking, small laughter
 bubbles from him.
 Tree leaves tremble.
 They listen to this boy
 speaking for me.

