

## 1987 Budget Request Is \$923.7 Million

The President's 1987 budget request of \$923.7 million in appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) puts new emphasis on the concepts of Indian self-determination and tribal self-government through the introduction of new line item category for tribal/agency operations, putting almost one-third of the total BIA budget under more direct control of the tribes.

The 1987 request also proposes the transfer of the the \$22 million Johnson-O'Malley education program to the Department of Education (DOE) and

the move of \$11.5 million in Title IV education programs from DOE to the BIA. Special legislation to effect this change will be needed. The rationale is to have all programs affecting Indian students attending public schools administered in the Department of Education and to move Indian education programs affecting federal or tribal schools to the BIA.

Interior Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer, who assumed direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in December, 1985, said he "was pleased

that the 1987 budget request reflected the growing role of tribal governments in the operation of reservation programs." He added, "Even though the President's budget has been designed to comply with the deficit reduction requirements of the Gramm-Rudman act -- with no further reductions anticipated -- there is still an increase of \$8.5 million provided for the operation of Indian programs." The 1986 total for BIA program operation is \$853.6 million; the 1987 request is for \$862.1 million.

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# UNITED TRIBES NEWS

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Grafton, ND 58237



"An Enterprise of Communication"

Vol. 10, No. 1

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January/February, 1986

## Swimmer Visits UTETC

On January 23, newly confirmed Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Ross Swimmer, made his first official visit to North Dakota. During the visit, he toured the facility of the United Tribes Educational Technical Center. On the tour, he was accompanied by members of the UTETC Board of Directors, President David Gipp, and a delegation of students led by the Student Council President, Don Medicine Horse.

In his prepared remarks that evening, Swimmer talked of his visit to the school. He began by saying he was very impressed with the faculty, leadership and student body of the school. He said, "It is a pleasure for me to see something like that (UTETC) because we keep telling each other around Indian country how lousy everything is, how bad off we are, and how all Indians have gone by the wayside. When you see things like this, you really get your faith renewed that young people are coming up. They are going to be taking over leadership positions and will be well prepared to do this."

Following the tour, Swimmer met with Tribal Chairmen and Councilmen from throughout the Aberdeen Area at the UTETC Skills Center. The meeting provided an opportunity for the area tribal leadership to discuss with the Assistant Secretary concerns of this area.

That evening, Swimmer was the keynote speaker for the Minority Contractor's convention at the annual banquet. The recurring theme of the prepared speech was starting small and building up.

In his remarks, Swimmer discussed his plans for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Saying that the average tenure for the job has been fifteen years, he indicated that he would plan to make decisions without wasting time.

Swimmer pointed out, "In that regard, I am going to be following up on some of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Reservation Economics as reported in November, 1984. That document has been languishing for more than a year due to the lack of an assistant secretary. So from this point forward, we are going to move forward and adopt some of those recommendations and try to put them into effect."



During his UTETC Tour, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer was accompanied by members of the Board of Directors, the UTETC President and students. Front Row, L to R: UTETC President David Gipp, Matt Desjarlais, Deon Red Dog, Mary Ann Wilkie, Lydia Birdin Ground, Deanna Clown, Back Row, L to R: Ivan Don't Mix, Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer, SR Chairman Charles Murphy, Aberdeen Area Director Jerry Jaeger, SW Chairman Russell Hawkins, Student Council President Don Medicine Horse.

Cautioning the audience to forget the "horror stories" regarding the document, he said that overall the paper was supportive of tribal governments, minority businesses and ways for Indians to get into business.

On the Buy Indian Act, he questioned the long term goal. Believing it to be the creation of jobs, he indicated he would be looking at the 100 percent Indian ownership rule. While not committing himself to partial non-Indian ownership, he did say he would be looking at a change and seeking input from the Tribes. He noted that it may not be as important for a company to be 100 percent Indian owned. He suggested that maybe consideration under the Buy Indian Act should be given to those firms with seventy or eighty percent Indian workforces.

Swimmer also suggested that companies and individuals needed to look at starting with a small company and then using the leverage of that firm to buy a larger company. With a firm's established equity, it would be possible to get financing from the private sector for buying another large firm.

Citing an example from the Cherokees, he suggested that Tribes ought to look at starting small concerns and letting them grow. He said, "In economic development, we are not talking about a factory of 500 or 1000 people on a reservation. But you are

*Continued on page 9*

# UNITED TRIBES NEWS

**"An Enterprise of Communication"**

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**AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY  
NATIONAL**

**Deadline For  
Relocation Of  
Navajos Is  
Modified**

There were several developments pertaining to the Navajo-Hopi land dispute recently. First, Arizona Senator Dennis DeConcini announced that a Senate conference committee had agreed to extend by one year the deadline for relocating Navajos now on Hopi land.

This elicited criticism from Hopi tribal chairman Ivan Sidney, who said the Navajos had capitalized on the absence of the state's other Senator, Barry Goldwater.

Goldwater was in Phoenix preparing for the funeral of his wife. DeConcini responded by saying, "Sidney, as usual, has his blinders on and saw no necessity to ease the pain of those people who are going to be forced to move from land that no one has any use for."

The following day, Goldwater denounced the DeConcini move and said: "It is very difficult for me to believe that Senator DeConcini would make a move like this without consulting me or any other member of the Arizona delegation."

Finally, a House-Senate conference committee killed DeConcini's one-year extension and replaced it with an amendment that will not permit Navajos to remain on Hopi lands indefinitely beyond July 7, 1986, but protects those living there from eviction after the deadline if there are no homes available for them. Goldwater, DeConcini and Congressman Morris Udall reached the new agreement.

**Procedure For  
Taking  
Off-Reservation  
Land Into Trust Is  
Tightened**

Interior assistant secretary Ross Swimmer issued a directive December 18 to Bureau of Indian Affairs area directors that all applications to take into trust land that is not within the exterior boundaries of a reservation must be submitted to the Bureau's Central Office for review and approval. The directive also requires that all applications for trust land acquisitions from Oklahoma Tribes or individual Indians should be submitted to the Central Office for review.

The area offices were directed to include with the applications information on why trust status is necessary for the intended use of the land and a detailed analysis of potential conflicts with state and local law that could result if the land is taken in trust. Previously, the area directors were required to submit to the Central Office only those applications for land that was not "within or adjacent" to a reservation.

**Northwest Tribes,  
China And Micronesia  
Studying Business Feasibility**

In an effort to expand marketing and business opportunities for Indian timber, four northwest tribes have made a decision to participate in an international feasibility study involving a proposed wood products manufacturing facility in the Federate States of Micronesia (FSM).

Private sector firms and the Chinese government are other major participants in the feasibility study. The study will examine the feasibility of constructing a cabinet/furniture manufac-

turing facility in the FSM utilizing timber or wood stock from the Northwest Indian reservations as one source of raw materials.

The People's Republic of China is interested in constructing the power plant and supplying fuel for the manufacturing plant. Tribal participation in the feasibility study is a follow-up activity to the Indian Trade Mission to Micronesia and China which occurred during April, 1985.

**Congress Votes To Eliminate  
Blood Quantum Requirement  
For Indian Schools**

Both houses of Congress have passed legislation removing a 1918 provision that only persons who are at least one-quarter Indian by blood quantum could attend Bureau of Indian Affairs schools.

Under the new legislation, students could qualify to attend federal Indian schools either by virtue of possessing one-quarter degree of Indian blood or by being members of a federally recognized tribes. The new law also allows children of BIA or Indian Health Service employees who work on the

reservation to attend schools near their homes.

Congressman Dale Kildee said the legislation resolves a "small but important problem which threatens the ability of about 900 students to continue attending federal Indian schools." He noted that these students had been attending the federal schools and that the 1918 provisions had generally been ignored in practice - until it was resurrected this past year. The bill will become effective when signed by the President.

**House Passes Bill  
To Restore Two  
Texas Tribes To  
Federal Status**

Legislation to restore federal recognition to two Texas Indian groups was passed in the House December 16.

The Tiwa Tribe near El Paso in west Texas and the Alabama Coushatta Tribe near Livingston in east Texas are the only two tribal groups with tribal lands in Texas. The Tiwas, under the new legislation would be known as the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, since the group was originally formed from the Isleta Pueblo in New Mexico.

Congressman Morris Udall, in his comments supporting the bill, said the federal trust relationship was terminated in 1967 for the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and transferred to the State of Texas. A similar transfer was effected for the Alabama Coushatta in 1954.

Congressman Ronald Coleman of Texas called attention to "the broad-based support throughout the involved communities, the State of Texas and the numerous Native American groups for this piece of legislation." The bill will now go to the Senate for consideration.



**State Claims Authority To Judge Water Rights**

Helena, Mt - In a sweeping decision Wednesday, the Montana Supreme Court ruled that the state Water Court has the authority to adjudicate water rights claims on all Indian reservations.

In a decision signed by six of the seven justices, the court also concluded that the state Water Use Act is adequate to adjudicate both Indian and federal water rights claims.

Justice Frank Morrison said he would issue his separate opinion on the case later.

On the major issue of whether the Water Court has power to rule on Indian claims, the Supreme Court said a statement in the Montana Constitution relinquishing all state control over Indian lands does not prohibit state courts from adjudicating water rights.

The disclaimer was nullified when the 1979 Legislature passed the Water Use Act, which outlines a distinct method for the handling of Indian claims, the court concluded.

Tribes from all seven Montana reservations had argued that the constitutional statement could not be repealed by implication, but had to be voided by a constitutional amendment voted on by the public.

Until amended, the disclaimer remains a separate and independent barrier to state jurisdiction over Indian lands and Indian water on reservations, the tribes had said.

Attorney General Mike Greely, who sought the Supreme Court ruling, was joined by the state Water Court and the federal government in contending the 1979 law provided all the public consent necessary to over-rule the disclaimer.

Writing for the court, Justice Fred Weber noted that Montana's Constitution provides that all Indian lands will remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress until revoked by the consent of the federal government and the people of Montana.

A law passed by Congress in 1952 called the McCarren Amendment eliminated need for federal consent when the U.S. Supreme Court said the statute extended state authority to Indian reserved water rights as well as federal reserved rights, Weber wrote.

He said a "valid" and binding consent of the people of Montana was given when the 1979 Legislature acted.

In addressing the adequacy of the Water Use Act itself, the court said the law recognizes reservation water rights are distinct from others.

Indian water rights are based on treaties, which are governed by federal law and, therefore, any application of the state act must adhere to the federal laws protecting Indian rights, the opinion said.

The Water Use Act recognizes the need to preserve stream flows for fish and wildlife and "is sufficiently broad to allow adjudication of water reserved to protect tribal hunting and fishing rights," Justice Weber said.

He added that the law permits tribes to negotiate with the state on the extent of each tribe's reserved water rights, with any negotiated agreement requiring approval from both the Legislature and the tribe.

The Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission already has a ratified agreement with the Fort Peck tribes and is negotiating with all other tribes except the Blackfeet.

The court also concluded that the process protects Indian irrigation needs, allows changes in tribal water use.



## Controversial Indian Rights Are Issue In Wisconsin Case

U.S. District Judge James Doyle began hearing evidence December 9 in a trial to determine whether the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin still have, under 19th century treaties, special rights to hunt and fish outside of and beyond state regulation.

The issue in the past decade has used up at least a ton of newsprint for fervid editorials and news stories and has caused the creation of organizations of non-Indian sportsmen opposed to special rights for Indians. Critics of the Indians assert that there should be no privileged group in a democracy; that Indians should not be allowed to hunt and fish outside of state seasons, with no limits and no requirement to buy licenses.

The tribes respond that they gave up their land, but not their hunting and fishing rights and traditions in the treaties. In 1984, a deputy undersecretary of the Interior, William Horn, defended the treaty rights. He stood before more than 1,000 members of Equal Rights for Everyone, Inc. in Wisconsin, and asserted that the treaties would not be abrogated. He said treaty rights supersede state rights as well as 14th Amendment guarantees of equal treatment under the law.

Judge Doyle ruled in 1979 that an 1854 treaty with the Chippewa nullified special hunting and fishing rights guaranteed the Indians under two earlier treaties. The Circuit Court of Appeals, however, disagreed and in 1983 sent the base back to Judge Doyle. The United States Supreme Court refused to hear the case.

## Amendment Would Require Education Programs For Indian Youths

Senators James McClure of Idaho and Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico proposed an amendment recently to the Indian Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Act of 1985 that would require a program of instruction in health promotion and disease prevention be implemented in Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and tribal schools.

Bingaman, at a Senate hearing on December 6, said schools are an optimum environment to teach young people how to take better care of themselves. He said, schools can foster knowledge about the ways in which one's health is affected by personal decisions related to smoking, alcohol and drug use, diet, exercise and sexual activity.

He indicated that a comprehensive health program should include an education program centering on personal, mental, and emotional health; prevention and control of disease; and good nutrition.

The amendment would require the BIA to work in conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services and Education to develop a curriculum that incorporate national guidelines and 1990 objectives for the nation. The amendment also requires a follow-up report within one year after the date of enactment.

## AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

### Appropriation Act Provides Emergency Hay Money

Congress, as usual, has given the Bureau of Indian Affairs some special instructions along with the program funds provided through the 1986 appropriation legislation.

The appropriation included \$6 million for the emergency provision of hay to Indian cattlemen in Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota suffering from a combination of past droughts and then severe snow storms.

Congress instructed the Department that the funds must be obligated before January 18 and expended by March 15 and that the Secretary should make a report by September, detailing the use of the funds and plans for the future. Congress also provided \$23.4 million to continue aid to public school students under the Johnson-O'Malley Act, but specified that these funds were to be used "for supplemental education services only."

Included in the Bureau's housing construction funds was \$22 million to "construct homes and related facilities

for the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission," transferring this responsibility from the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior. The act, at the same time, forbids the eviction of Navajo households from Hopi-partitioned land until such time as new or replacement dwellings are available for such households.

There is language, too, directing the distribution of funds to Alaska Native Corporations, representing proceeds from lands conveyed to the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Appropriation act language also directs the closure of the BIA's Snowflake Dormitory in Arizona, extends from five to ten years the deadline for certain retirement benefits of non-Indian employees of the Bureau and requires the Bureau to enter a new agreement with the Office of Construction Management for BIA facilities management progress.

## Swimmer Appoints Mills To Albuquerque Area Position

Sidney L. Mills, director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' office of trust responsibilities, has been appointed director of the BIA's area office at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Ross Swimmer, Interior assistant secretary for Indian affairs, announced today.

Mills, a member of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, served as the Albuquerque area director from 1978 to 1982, before coming to Washington for the position in trust responsibilities. Both positions are at the senior executive service level.

The Albuquerque area director is responsible for BIA operations and activities in New Mexico and Colorado, serving 19 Pueblo tribal groups, the Jicarilla and Mescalero Apache Tribes, the Southern Utes and Ute Mountain Utes, and the Ramah Navajo reservation.

Mills is expected to begin his new duties early in 1986. A Navy veteran, Mills entered federal service in 1973. His experience includes a six month stint in 1980 as the acting deputy assistant secretary for Indian affairs and a similar detail in 1979 as the acting deputy commissioner for the BIA. He has been executive assistant to the commissioner, acting deputy area director and contracting officer for the Bureau's area office in Aberdeen, South Dakota. Prior to 1973, he served in private sector as a purchasing manager for the Great Western Sugar Company; merchandise control manager, Creative Merchandising, Inc., and purchasing manager for the Sundstrand Aviation Company, all in Denver, Colorado.

The Albuquerque position has been vacant since August 30, 1985 when former area director Vincent Little retired.



### Justice Department Opinion Holds That Treaty Fishing Income Is Taxable

The Justice Department has issued a memorandum upholding the opinion of the Internal Revenue Service that income earned by Indians under treaty fishing rights is subject to federal income tax.

The December 12 memo to Interior Secretary Donald Hodel noted that the review of the opposing positions of the IRS and the Interior Department was undertaken pursuant to an Executive Order which authorizes the Office of Legal Counsel to resolve disputes between Executive Branch agencies.

In 1983 former Interior Solicitor Col-diron concluded that the treaty language reserving fishing rights to Indian tribes precluded federal taxation of

income derived from the exercise of those rights. The IRS has not shared that view and has attempted to collect income taxes on fishing income earned by tribal fisherman.

Noting that the Supreme Court "has not considered the question whether taxation of the income earned from the exercise of the fishing rights is or is not contemplated by the treaty language," the Justice Department opinion holds with the IRS that "the treaty language granting the fishing rights cannot reasonable be construed to create a tax exemption."

The Lummi Tribe of Washington has a case in litigation which will require a court decision on this same question.

## General Motors Purchasing Office Is Seeking American Indian Suppliers

A division of the General Motors Corporation is studying the possibility of developing a manufacturing/service industry supplier base from Indian reservations located near certain manufacturing and assembly plants.

A representative of the purchasing department has asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs for information on the location of reservations; availability of various type of training facilities; existing business operations run by specific tribes and customer lists for references; contact person, business manager or representative for each reservation; and demographics of the local work force, including employment/unemployment figures by location.

Tribal groups or other Indian organizations desiring additional information should contact either I. L. Herring (313/492-1408) or P. L. Fioravante (313/492-4378) or write Chevrolet Central Office Building, Purchasing Department, 30007 Van Dyke Avenue, Warren, Michigan 48090.

## Chairman Thanks Wisconsin Governor For State's Cooperation Assistance

Joe Corbin, chairman of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin, recently expressed his appreciation to Governor Anthony Earl for "your administration's efforts to assist the tribes of Wisconsin directly, in the areas of health and human services."

Corbin wrote, "As you are well aware, there are a multitude of problems, both health and socially-oriented, present on reservations today. The ability to identify and provide solutions to those problems are greatly enhanced when tribes are allowed to design programs which are creative, innovative, culturally relevant, and uniquely tailored to meet each individual tribe's needs."

"Our tribe has received monies and allocations to expand and/or implement, on a first-time basis, programs in Indian Child Welfare, AODA, Crisis/Respite, and teen-age pregnancy from the state."

"In an era of reduced federal spending, it is gratifying to see the state willingly taking a lead in assisting Wisconsin Tribes and demonstrating a willingness to establish a government-to-government relationship by directly allocating monies for human services programs to the tribes."

## AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

### 1986 BIA Appropriation Total Is Close To 1985 Total

President Reagan signed December 19, House Joint Resolution 465, making it Public Law 99-190 and thereby making appropriations for several federal agencies, including the Department of Interior and related agencies.

The appropriation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is \$1.002 billion, about \$16 million less than the total appropriated, including the supplemental, in 1985. The Gramm-Rudman legislation, however, is expected to require a reduction ranging from one to five percent of the 1986 total.

According to a current reading of the legislation, designed to reduce the national deficit, this reduction would have to be taken across the board, affecting every line item on a pro rata basis. A BIA budget office spokesman noted that the Gramm-Rudman reductions probably could not be totally absorbed in the Bureau's Central and area offices, since these offices use only \$54.4 million or 5.4 percent of the total ap-

propriation.

The 1986 appropriation for the Indian Health Service (IHS) in the Department of Health and Human Services is \$818.2 million, an increase of almost \$18 million over 1985. IHS is a protected agency in the Gramm-Rudman legislation; it would be subject to no more than a one percent reduction under that legislation. The 1986 appropriation for the Indian Education Office in the Department of Education is \$67.1 million, approximately the same as 1985.

Finally, in this same legislation the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Commission received an appropriation of \$22.4 million, which was a slight increase over the 1985 level. In a separate appropriation act, the administration for Native Americans in Health and Human Services received \$29 million for 1986. The was exactly the same as the 1985 amount.



### Gambling Bill passed by Interior Committee

The House Interior Committee amended and passed December 11 a bill to regulate gambling on American Indian reservations. The bill is expected to be brought to the full house for action in early 1986. The bill would give regulatory powers over reservation gambling to a seven-member commission, headed by a chairman appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The U.S. Attorney General would appoint one member of the Commission and the remaining five would be chosen from nominees of the Indian tribes.

The bill divides the forms of gambling into three categories: 1) social, which is not regulated or covered by the bill; 2) bingo and games like pull tabs; and 3) all other forms, including dice and card games, roulette, jai alai and racing. Bingo, the second category, would be generally left to the tribes to regulate and would not be subject to state regulatory laws. The third category of gambling would be subject to detailed regulation by the commission, with those regulations following state regulatory schemes.

In short, the state would not regulate the tribal games, but the games would be subject under federal law to similar regulations. Representative Barbara Vucanovich of Nevada amended the bill so that the Nevada Tribes would be subject to state regulations. She said, "In Nevada, we have 352 employees of the Nevada Gaming Control Board with an annual budget of \$13.4 million. There is no way that a seven-member commission is going to be nearly as effective. Nevada ain't broke, so why fix it?"

### Rhoades Reinstated As Director Of The Indian Health Services

Dr. Everett Rhoades, suspended June 21 as director of the Indian Health Services in the Department of Health and Human Services, was reinstated December 10, with a reprimand.

The Washington Post reported that Donald I. Macdonald, acting assistant secretary for health, made the announcement. Rhoades, the first Indian to head the IHS, was charged with condoning favoritism by subordinates in the awarding of some \$33,000 in grants to his daughter under an IHS college scholarship program.

Macdonald said Rhoades was reprimanded for failing to exercise due care to avoid the appearance of conflict of interest.

### Swimmer Calls For Action

Ross Swimmer, newly sworn-in assistant secretary for Indian affairs in the Department of the Interior, invited Bureau of Indian Affairs employees to share with him the challenge and opportunity to "get some things done for the Indian community."

Swimmer said there had been too many delays, "too many studies." He said it was time "to set an agenda, decide what to do and to do it."

Interior Secretary Donald Hodel, who administered the oath of office to Swimmer December 13, described his job as Interior's "most difficult," because it involved a broad spectrum of activities across the country and dealt with people not just resources.

Swimmer said he would not have taken the job without a commitment from the President and the Secretary to support him and help him provide bet-

ter opportunities for the Indian community.

Swimmer noted that for the past ten years he has seen the BIA from the viewpoint of a tribal leader and "it seemed the right time to transfer that viewpoint to the Bureau." He asked Bureau employees, in Washington and in the field, to "help me, give me advice." He said he would establish a system to allow freedom of expression directly to the top, adding that those who work most closely with tribes in the field frequently have the best ideas about what needs to be done. The assistant secretary told the BIA employees they needed to work to reduce tribal dependence on the Bureau. Then he promised "anytime you succeed in working yourself out of a job, I'll find something for you that pays twice as much."

### Legislation To Make The Indian Arts Institute Independent Passed In House

An amendment to the Higher Education Amendments of 1985 (passed in the House December 4) would change the Institute of American Indian Arts, a Bureau of Indian Affairs school of Santa Fe, New Mexico, into a corporation known as the Institute of Native American Culture and Arts Development under the direction and control of a board of regents.

Congressman Dale Kildee introduced the amendment on behalf of Congressman Bill Richardson of New Mexico "who was forced to meet obligations elsewhere." The 15-member board of regents, "appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, from nominees submitted by the Indian community and other interested parties, would be charged with operating the Institute in a manner calculated to protect and preserve Native American art tradition and resources," Kildee said.

When asked by another Congressman if the new Institute would require more federal funding, Kildee replied: "That would be up the OMB and the President, or course, to determine how they wanted to ask for appropriations for this, but I do not envision any change in that." A statement from Richardson said the amendment "would enable IAIA to expand, flourish and grow."

He added that it would remove some of the "burdensome federal controls and redtape over how private donations from the arts are used . . . My amendment would enable the school to seek out both public and private funding sources." The proposed legislation needs now to be acted on in the Senate.

### Indian Child Welfare Act Praised At Alaska Conference

At an Alaska Federation of Natives conference on "bush" justice in Bethel, Alaska November 20-22, participants described the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) as being a "bright spot" in federal law. Proposals to improve the act were heard and concerns were voiced about making information more available to families and tribes and to familiarize state personnel with its intent and application.

Rick Kilmar of the Northwest Intertribal court system gave the conference participants (mostly social workers and other professionals who deal with ICWA daily) a history of the act. The ICWA, passed in 1978, challenged reasons for removing Indian children from their families and cultures.

Prior to the act, many Indian children were placed in adoptive homes or under foster care outside of the reservation. "The court believed that Indian children suffered emotional damage because the reservation was a dirty place to live; they didn't have nice homes or cars," said Kilmar. Kilmar said many lawyers, social workers and judges are still unfamiliar with the act and its provisions. Rebecca Snow, from the attorney general's office in Fairbanks, disagreed with Kilmar's remarks. She said Alaska judges were very familiar with the act and have backed provisions of the act.

## Woman Says Loan Denied Because She's Indian

Fort Berthold, N.D. - A New Town woman is suing a Minot bank, claiming she was denied a loan because she is an Indian.

Angelita Felix, an enrolled member of the Three Affiliated Tribes on the Fort Berthold Reservation, is seeking \$11,000 damages from Midwest Federal Savings Bank, Minot.

Felix says her application for a \$10,000 automobile loan was turned down in November, 1984. She is asking \$500 damages for seeking other financing, \$500 for mental anguish, humiliation and embarrassment, and \$10,000 punitive damages.

An application form attached to the complaint in U.S. District Court indicates the loan was refused because tribal law makes collection of loans on the reservation difficult.



## AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY STATE

### Sioux Manufacturing Announces Dividend

Fort Totten, N.D. - Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Chairman Carl McKay announced today that the tribal council has approved the payment of \$50 to all enrolled members of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe.

The total distribution amounts to more than \$165,000, he said. The checks were distributed today.

McKay said the fund originates from a dividend that has been paid to the council directly from the profits of the Devils



Lake Sioux Manufacturing Corporation.

Company vice president and general manager B.J. Richmond said, "It is the efforts of each and every one of the Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing Company employees that has made this divided possible."

As a result of federal and state guidelines and procedures, tribal members on public assistance will not be able to receive a case payment, McKay said. However, the council has established a Christmas tree program to provide toys, food and clothing baskets to those persons.

"In this manner the most needy members of the tribe may enjoy Christmas," McKay said.

The company has been in operation at Fort Totten on the reservation for more than 10 years. It manufactures camouflage materials and a Kevlar helmet under contract with the U.S. Defense Department.

The firm's manufacturing plants are located on a site just west of Fort Totten.

## Life In River Valley Before Dam Was Self-Sufficient

Fort Berthold, N.D. - For many years, the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara tribes lived a simple, self-sufficient life in the Missouri River Valley. Their people had lived in the bottom lands for generations and were there at the time of the Lewis and Clark expeditions.

The impact of the building of Garrison Dam on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation was the topic for the research project by Kyl Patterson-Cross of Parshall. In the course of her research she also learned a great deal about the Indian lifestyle before the valley was flooded and the steps the government took to obtain the land.

"People who lived in the valley remember self-sufficient lives," said Patterson-Cross. "They used the wood and coal along the river for fuel. Some families had small mining operations. They had large gardens in the rich valley soil and raised cattle."

"Each school had a large garden to feed the children. The trees provided them with fuel as well as shelter for their cattle. They talked of diamond willow, cottonwoods and coal all along the river."

She said wild game was abundant as well as wild edible fruit, such as Juneberries, choke-cherries, wild grapes and plums.

"They used the river water for drinking," said Patterson-Cross. "Everyone I talked to said it made excellent coffee. In the winter they cut 30-inch blocks of ice from the river and stored them in ice houses."

Patterson-Cross became interested in life in the river valley after hearing the childhood memories of her husband, Michael Cross of Parshall.

"Michael lived in Elbowoods, on the bottom land, as a child," she said. "Elbowoods was the old agency headquarters."

Before the dam project, there were eight districts. They were Shell Creek, Independent, Lucky Mound, Elbowoods, Chargin Eagle, Red Butte, Nishu and Beaver Creek.

Each had a church, dance hall, primary school and a government with representatives. A hospital, shopping facilities and a boarding school for children from 7th grade on, were located at Elbowoods. After Elbowoods closed students were sent to boarding

schools in Wahpeton and Flandreau, S.D.

"In June, I began to collect documents," said Patterson-Cross. "Most of the documents came from the Missouri River Basin Planning Investigation reports and the Bureau of Indian Affairs relocation planning records. I also began to accumulate photographs of the bottom lands before they were flooded, but most of the ones I was getting were personal photos from families with people in them. I was more interested in the structure and scenery."

She found that the Kansas City branch of the national archives literally had boxes of photographs of the area from about 1946, before it was flooded. With the help of the archive historian, Patterson-Cross received a shelf list and ordered reprints of the photographs.

The archives photographs were taken as a comparison tool for the bottom lands and original lieu lands near Stanton and Washburn.

Patterson-Cross also obtained photographs from the Smithsonian Institute's National Anthropological Archives and the North Dakota Historical Society.

She said the National Park Service was required to perform archaeological surveys of the area before the flooding. Many of the 53 sites were photographed as part of the survey.

The photographs revealed communities scattered through the wide valley bounded by bluffs, lush with timber.

Her collection of photographs will remain at the Four Bears Park Museum after she has completed her obligations to the North Dakota Humanities Council, which provided the grant. She has made presentations to three Native American colleges in the state.

One important aspect of life before the dam was the cohesive society. Families lived next to one another along the river. She said the greatest sense of loss from the relocation is for the loss of community. There were three crossing points on the river, two with ferries, and in the winter passage was gained by simply traversing the ice.

"There was close contact between families before the dam," said Patterson-Cross. "There was a bridge at Elbowoods, which was moved to the

New Town area and is now called the Four Bears Bridge.

Patterson-Cross said 15.9 percent of the current reservation population has adult memories of the bottom land. Young people in their 20s and 30s have no memories of the bottom lands except for the stories their friends and relatives told them. As part of her research project, Patterson-Cross asked 10 people from age 44 to 80 to fill out a questionnaire she had written.

During a presentation of her findings at the Fort Berthold Community College, Patterson-Cross had several women speak about their memories of the bottom land.

Patterson-Cross researched the time and the events but said she couldn't express the heartache of the people.

"The older people talk of the bottom land with real sadness in their voices," she said. "When they answered my survey question, 'What was lost? They say 'everything.' Nothing good in their years came out of it in their eyes."

Through documents and tribal transcripts Patterson-Cross learned of government action and Native American reaction to the Garrison Dam project.

The Indian Council of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation "got wind" of the proposed dam and passed a resolution opposing the project on Nov. 15, 1943. Her research indicated that on Dec. 2, 1944, Franklin Roosevelt signed a flood control bill authorizing funds for the construction of the dam.

"Most of the council members who were active in opposing the project are dead now," said Patterson-Cross. "They opposed the dam as early as 1943 saying, 'It will destroy us as a people,' but ended up losing."

Funds for the construction of the dam were appropriated on May 2, 1946. Patterson-Cross said the funds were conditional, requiring the Corps of Engineers to arrange for new, comparable land for the soon-to-be displaced residents.

A plot of 145,220 acres, along the Missouri River near Stanton and Washburn, was considered.

"In November of 1946 a formal lieu lands proposal was offered to the tribal council," said Patterson-Cross. "Of course the white landowners didn't

want to give up their land and the Indians didn't want to take land from homesteaders. On Dec. 11, 1946, the tribal council rejected the offer which they felt was inadequate. The Missouri River Investigation began entering the reservation in December of 1946."

According to documents, money was approved for the acquisition of the bottom lands on July 31, 1947. Construction began October, 1947.

"They realized the dam was inevitable," said Patterson-Cross. "The issue of selling their land was never an issue with the Fort Berthold Indians. They simply didn't want to give up their land. But when they realized they had no choice they did try to get the best deal they could."

"Some owned land on other parts of the reservation but the smaller parcels of land made it difficult for extended family units to stay together. Others bought land with the settlement monies. Water became a major problem, too. Deep wells had to be dug and the water had a lot of minerals in it. They also lost the valuable trees that provided them with fuel and shelter for their cattle."

An effort was made to salvage timber, Patterson-Cross said the residents and the tribal sawmill cut as much wood as they could before the land was flooded.

The people moved as many of their dead as they could. Private sites and a number of community graveyards were disturbed.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was responsible for organizing the move. By 1954 everyone was relocated. The population was 2,215 when the bottom land was sold to the government.

Patterson-Cross felt that many of the less than positive changes for Indian population would have happened on the Fort Berthold Reservation with or without the dam and the relocation.

"I do feel that the United States government viewed the move as a further push toward assimilation of the Indians," said Patterson-Cross. "There was a general push in the 1950's to assimilate Indians into the white system."

Patterson-Cross, 31, is a Tuscadora Indian from western New York state.

She is teaching GED, basic math and foundation skills at the Fort Berthold Community College.

### 4 Rolette County Wells Contain Tordon Traces

Bismarck, N.D. - Traces of a widely used herbicide have been found in four private wells in Rolette County, but the amounts do not pose a health threat, a North Dakota Health Department official said.

"We're not sure whether it has any particular impact on plants, but it's certainly well below any human health hazard," said Francis Schwindt, head of the health department's water supply and pollution control division.

Tordon, widely used in the state to control leafy spurge, was discovered in the Rolette wells during the course of a statewide study of groundwater systems, Schwindt said. The health department began the study last year at the request of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which funded the research with \$35,000.

The study came a year after the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians banned the use of the herbicide on its reservation because of concern that it might kill plant life and contaminate groundwater.

The Rolette County Weed Control Board had used the herbicide along state Highway 5 on the reservation.

The health department collected samples from two communities in each of the state's 53 counties, but concentrated its study in Rolette County, where it took 126 well samples, Schwindt said.

Researchers selected wells most likely to be contaminated - those with the



### AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY STATE

highest groundwater tables. Tordon moves quickly through the soil and thus is a potential contaminant in areas with shallow water tables.

The amount of Tordon found in three of the Rolette wells was less than one part per billion parts of water, Schwindt said. The reading from the other well was 3.56 parts per billion parts of water, he said.

Both levels are far below minimum standards established by the EPA, he said.

Schwindt said he was uncertain whether residents should dig new wells.

"I think we have to work on this a little bit more before we make those kind of recommendations," he said.

Ed Stearns, state programmer manager for the EPA's toxic substance branch in Denver, said Tuesday the amount of Tordon found in the wells is not enough to harm humans.

The concern when the study began was that contaminated water might kill plants and gardens when people irrigated their property, Stearns said.

Frank DeCouteau, a member of the Turtle Mountain Band who led a petition drive that resulted in the tribe's ban of Tordon, said he was not surprised the tests showed little evidence of Tordon.

"This is a complex subject," he said. "Every group has their own studies that back up what they say...My personal opinion is no one really knows yet what the long-term effect is."

### Tribes Consider Setting Up Bank

BISMARCK, ND (AP) - North Dakota Indian tribes are considering setting up their own banks to provide business loans to Indian merchants and contractors, an official said.

Indian officials have been talking about the idea because Indian businesses have had trouble getting loans through existing non-Indian-controlled banks, according to Jim Laducer, the director of the United Tribes Minority Business Development Center in Bismarck.

"Bankers per se in the state of North Dakota are very reluctant to lend any money onto the reservation," he said Thursday. "We can do one of two things, get out there and educate the bankers or develop our own banking system for the state of North Dakota. I think it's going to become a reality. All of the tribal reservations are looking at that route."

If the tribes go ahead with the idea, it could be a real boon for Indian businesses, he said.

### Banks May Be Prosecuted

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 today that the federal government may prosecute Indian leader Dennis Banks and three others on 11-year-old charges of transporting firearms and dynamite.

The court said that the four were not denied a speedy trial, overturning a ruling that threw out the charges.

Banks is currently on parole in South Dakota on rioting charges not directly related to today's case.

Justice Lewis F. Powell, writing for the court, said the federal prosecution may proceed because delays in the case did not violate the four defendants' speedy trial rights.

Much of the time the defendants "were neither under indictment nor subjected to any official restraint," Powell said. And other delays were caused by procedural appeals while the charges were pending.

Authorities said Banks fled in November, 1975 when his wife, KaMook, Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk and Russ James Redner were arrested in Oregon. Federal prosecutors said they had seven cases of dynamite with them and firearms with serial numbers obliterated.

The arrests stemmed from an FBI investigation following the 1973 siege at Wounded Knee, S.D.

Banks and another leader of the American Indian Movement, Leonard Peltier, were sought as fugitives.

Peltier, who was later convicted of killing two FBI agents, was also arrested in Oregon. But the charges against him of transporting firearms and dynamite were later dropped.

A sixth person arrested in the case, Anna Mae Aquash, has since died.

### Garrison Agreement Was Forced

DICKINSON (AP) - Raven Comes Little Owl didn't tell a government panel hearing testimony about the Garrison Dam all he had to say.

"I didn't want to make them mad," said Little Owl, who smilingly gives his age by saying, "I am chasin' 77."

A Mandan tribal elder, Little Owl is a spiritual leader with a clear memory.

A five-member government committee at New Town early this month took testimony from tribal members on hardships caused to the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold when they lost 153,000 acres of river bottomland to the dam in the 1950's.

When Little Owl was young, he remembers that his elders at Elbowood cried at losing their land, their homes and holy places that would be covered by water.

"It was a forced agreement," Little Owl said of tribal consent to removal from their river bottomland to make way for the dam.

Little Owl said he remembers in the 1940's when he served in the U.S. Army in Europe, the military had a policy to refrain from bombing hospitals,

schools and cathedrals. "But after the war (they) came and bombed Elbowoods with water," he said.

It was bad enough to lose their homes, but the government never kept its promises to build hospitals, schools and roads to replace those lost, Little Owl said.

He testified that those promises should be kept, along with providing low-cost electricity to Indian homes.

Some of what Little Owl didn't tell the committee was caused by his not writing down his comments.

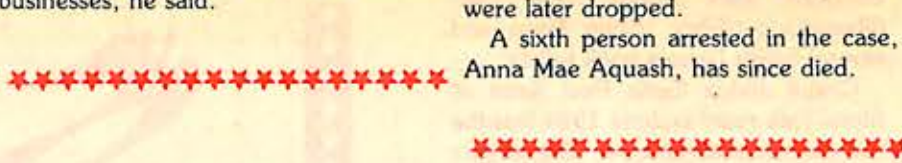
"I live way out in the sticks," he said. "I didn't even know about the meeting."

He was invited to testify by Tribal Chairwoman Alyce Spotted Bear.

"I feared them (the panel), that's what I learned through my elders," he said.

"Our Tribe says, 'what are these grandfathers here for. They might want more land; they might be spies for that grandfather Uncle Sam.'

"I didn't say that thing to them," Little Owl said.



### Bids Low On Addition To Tribal Plant

Belcourt, N.D. - Bids are expected to be awarded this week on a 20,000 square foot addition to Turtle Mountain Manufacturing Company at Belcourt.

The addition to the tribal-owned plant will provide space for the firm's welding operations. The plant manufactures two-wheel military trailers for the U.S. government.

Bids on the project were opened by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians last Tuesday.

The low bid for the general construction of the addition was entered by Munro Contractors of Rolla at \$408,327. The lowest bid for the mechanical portion was submitted by Johnson's Plumbing Service of Rollette at \$129,400, and the low electrical bid came from Belgarde Electric of Belcourt at \$148,500; Northwest Piping of Grand Forks, \$489,100; Structural Inc. of Grand Forks, \$479,480; and Ternes Construction of Mandan, \$527,581.

Other bidders on the mechanical work were Northwest Piping at \$134,800, and Henderson Plumbing and Heating of Rolla at \$143,000. Skeels Electric of Bismarck entered a bid of \$159,900 on the electrical work.

The total of the low bids amounted to \$686,627, well below the estimate of \$703,000 offered by Jiran Architects and Planners of Bismarck, the designer of the addition.

Jose Ballintona of Turtle Mountain Manufacturing said Friday that the necessary paperwork on the bids has been prepared and that bids will likely be awarded this week.

The addition is part of a \$1.5 million expansion project which began in 1983. Work on the most recent phase is expected to start this spring with completion in late fall.

Half of the cost of the entire project is being financed by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA). The other half will be financed with profits the tribe receives from the trailer contracts with the government.

The 20,000 sq. ft. addition, Ballintona said, will be constructed on the south side of the present main building. The addition will fit into the present L-shaped structure, requiring only two walls and a roof, Ballintona said.

The addition will bring the total square footage of the plant to over 100,000 square feet. The plant, which now encompasses two buildings, totals 88,600 square feet.

With the welding operations moving into the new addition, space formerly used for welding will be turned over to parts storage and assembly work, Ballintona said.

Word find solution from page 14.

Word find solution grid with letters and intersecting lines forming words like 'CROW', 'MUNRO', 'SKEELS', etc.

## Indian Editor And Newspaper Featured In Editor And Publisher Magazine

Tim Giago and **The Lakota Times** which he edits received favorable attention in the November 23 issue of **Editor and Publisher**, a national trade magazine. The article's comments about Giago's weekly column, "Notes from Indian Country," will probably result in the column being published in additional papers throughout the country.

It noted that Giago recently won the Baltimore Sun's H.L. Mencken Writing Award and described the column as "easily the most widely read" of any Indian-written columns. The column is currently in three South Dakota papers and in papers in Arizona, New Mexico, Nebraska and Colorado.

**The Lakota Times**, which Giago

founded on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota in 1981, now has a circulation of 7,000 and is the second largest weekly in the state. It is the only Indian newspaper supporting itself from subscriptions and advertising revenues. Other Indian papers are subsidized to some extent by a tribe or organization.

## AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY PEOPLE



## PHS Employees Receive Awards

Three employees of the Belcourt Service Indian Health have received awards for duties performed in addition to their regular positions.

Lynn Davis, administrative officer, said the employees are Carol Delorme, Kerry Mueller and Lillian Keplin.

Delorme, CHS clerk, received a \$200 cash award for duties performed as Amtrak Sub-Ticket Agent. Mueller, administrative secretary, received a \$200 cash award for assisting and instructing other hospital staff employees in the operation of the hospital's word processing equipment. Keplin, clerk-typist, received a \$200 cash award for working as an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) with the Belcourt hospital's ambulance service.

## S.D. High Court Reinstates Janklow's \$24 Million Lawsuit

Pierre, S.D. - Gov. Bill Janklow's libel suit seeking \$24 million from the author, publisher and sellers of the book "In The Spirit Of Crazy Horse," has been resurrected by a unanimous ruling of the South Dakota Supreme Court.

The state's highest court Wednesday reinstated the lawsuit and ordered further circuit court hearings in the case, which was dismissed last year by a circuit judge.

Janklow contends the book libels him because it contains several untrue references to him, including an allegation that he raped a teenage Indian girl in 1967 on the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Three federal investigations have determined that the accusations against Janklow are untrue.

The governor's lawsuit seeks damages from author Peter Matthiessen, publisher Viking Press and several South Dakota book sellers.

Circuit Judge Gene Paul Kean of Sioux Falls ruled in June 1984 that the suit did not libel Janklow. The judge's ruling, based on the doctrine of neutral reportage, said the book balanced the charges against Janklow by including Janklow's denial and the federal investigations that found the accusations to be untrue.

However, the state Supreme Court said it wouldn't adopt the legal doctrine of neutral reporting on which Kean's ruling was based. The U.S. Supreme

Court also has never adopted that doctrine, Justice Robert Morgan wrote in the state high court's ruling.

In a 13-page decision, the justices said "the media already enjoys the generous protection" of the landmark New York Times vs. Sullivan case. The U.S. Supreme Court in that case ruled public figures can't sue for libel unless they show a statement was made with the knowledge it was false or with a reckless disregard for the truth.

A jury, not a judge, should decide whether the statements in the book were published with a reckless disregard for the truth, said Janklow's lawyer, Charles Rick Johnson of Gregory.

"My bet really is that we're going to go to jury trial, rather than have more

motions," Johnson said, adding that lawyers for defendants in the case might appeal Wednesday's decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The lawyer who has led the defense in the case, Martin Garbus of New York, did not return telephone messages Wednesday night and could not be reached for comment on whether Matthiessen and Viking Press will appeal.

"In The Spirit Of Crazy Horse" details the activities of the American Indian Movement in the 1970's. It focuses on the case of Leonard Peltier, as AIM member and Indian activist who was convicted of murdering two FBI agents in 1975 on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

In addition to the rape accusation, the book also includes allegations that Janklow drove while he was drunk and nude, and that he shot dogs on the reservation. Janklow has denied all the allegations.

The governor was out of the state on business Wednesday, and probably won't comment on the court ruling because he's avoided public discussion of the suit since it was filed in 1983, said Janklow's press aide, Jim Soyer.

"When you take away all the material things in life, one of the few things you have left is your reputation," Soyer added. "It's outrageous that a book could publish such lies about a person."

Judge Kean had ruled that since he had found the book was not defamatory, distributors and stores that handled the book could not be sued for libel.

The state Supreme Court said that because the portion of the suit against Matthiessen and Viking Press was reinstated, the circuit court must also hold further proceedings on the action against the book sellers.

Janklow also filed a \$10 million libel suit against Newsweek magazine for a February, 1983 article that mentioned some of the same accusations.

## BIA Appoints New Tribal Government Services Officer

Roland Johnson, Bureau of Indian Affairs superintendent at Southern Pueblos Agency in New Mexico, was appointed the tribal government services officer in Washington, D.C. by acting deputy assistant secretary Hazel Elbert.

Johnson, a former governor of the Laguna Tribe in New Mexico, started his career with the Bureau in 1965. Johnson completed the departmental training program in Washington, D.C. in 1970. He also worked with Indian Health Service from 1979 to 1981. He received the New Mexico Distinguished Public Service Award in 1987.

He is a graduate of New Mexico State University where he majored in agricultural education. Johnson replaces Ralph Pensoneau, who was reassigned as superintendent of Anadarko agency in Oklahoma. His assignment began on November 24.

## Indian Woman Succeeds Swimmer as CERT Chairperson

Judy Knight, vice chairperson of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe in southern Colorado, was recently elected to succeed Ross O. Swimmer, the Interior assistant secretary for Indian affairs, as chairperson of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT). Knight was elected at the CERT fall conference held in Billings, Montana, after Swimmer announced he was not a candidate for re-election.

Knight, who had been the first woman elected chairperson of her tribe, had been formerly both the secretary and treasurer of CERT.

Founded in 1975, CERT is a coalition of 41 Indian tribes that own energy resources. The organization provides technical assistance, functions as an advocate and otherwise assists the member tribes.

## Texas Kickapoo Receive U.S. Citizenship

The first members of the Texas Band of the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma received their United States Citizenship November 21, pursuant to the special statute approved by Congress in 1983.

Joe Walker, superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Shawnee Agency of Oklahoma, and James Wahpepah, chairman of the Kickapoo Triba of Oklahoma, were present at the ceremony as were representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Services and other individuals who have assisted the Texas Band in its endeavors. Citizen cards were presented to 143 of the Band's 536 members.

The Texas Kickapoos, who live on both sides of the Mexican - U.S. border, were formally recognized as a U.S. Indian tribe in the 1983 legislation. That law permits them to become U.S. citizens while still retaining their Mexican citizenship.

## North Dakota Couple Wins Business Award

David and Phyllis Jollie, owners of a grocery store on the Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota, were honored as the North Dakota Minority Business Persons of the Year for 1985.

The Jollies, who opened their store in 1978, said they had to overcome many obstacles getting started, "but it was worth the effort." Dave Jollie, a former Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) employee for 14 years, said his years in government service helped him in the retail business. Phyllis, who also worked for the BIA and later Public Health Service, said her bookkeeping experience has helped with the family business.

They both agreed that not having a lot of bureaucracy involved and being able to make their own decisions, makes things a lot easier. Since opening the grocery store, the Jollies have taken over a floral shop located in the same mall.

The Jollies, who have four daughters, also received awards recently from the U.S. Small Business Administration in North Dakota and the United Tribes Educational Technical Center in Bismarck, North Dakota.





# UTETC On-Center News

## Ross Swimmer 'Gramm-Rudman is with us'

Reprinted from Lakota Times  
By Shirley A. Bordeaux

### Swimmer Is Banquet Speaker

talking about starting small with a factory that might hire two or three people and then grow."

Swimmer also indicated his support for the soon-to-be released regulations regarding the economic development grants. Previously limited to Tribes, the new regulations will allow private individuals to access the 25 percent grants. An individual who is able to secure 75 percent of the financing from private sources will be able to apply for the 25 percent grant. Swimmer believes that the resulting reduction in the equity loan can reduce the interest rate on the loan by as much as three percent. This, in turn, should make the new Indian firms more able to compete with older firms.

He addressed his perception of the Tribe's own responsibility in the area of economic development. Tribes must provide a climate that is conducive to economic development and not be "playing politics" with businesses.

Essentially, the new assistant secretary does not feel Tribes should be getting into business. Citing the role of all governments as being to provide for the good of the citizenry, he said that their revenues are raised by taxes or the sale/lease of assets. The goal of the government is to raise just enough revenue to provide services for the citizens.

Business, on the other hand, has a goal of increasing wealth. Historically, governments have not been very successful in trying to operate business. He feels that the role of tribal governments more properly is to provide a climate on the reservations that will encourage private sector growth of business.

Citing the dollars being spent on defense, Swimmer encouraged Indian

people to turn the success they have found in road and construction contracting to the area of procurement. In keeping with this, Swimmer plans to seek a stronger Buy Indian rule in the area of defense.

Saying that this is not a panacea to solve all our problems, he did encourage Tribes to look at the technology currently available that could be applied to items currently being produced overseas with hand labor. Technology can be the key to bringing these jobs back home and doing them cheaper.

On the issue of bingo, Swimmer said he personally does not like bingo but if the tribal leadership and people want to have bingo, they should. He did say that it is a short term solution and Tribes operating bingo should recognize this and use the profits for other long-term development.

Swimmer's final remarks dealt with the Indian country rhetoric in which very negative pictures are painted to keep the federal dollars coming to reservations. He believes that this should end because "you are not going to increase the budget. Gramm-Rudman has quit that."

Swimmer feels that the administration's submitted budget provides adequate funding for what needs to be done on the reservation. He did note if Congress does not support the administration budget and Gramm-Rudman dictated the dollars available, he saw a terrible year ahead for Indian people. With across the board cuts, Tribe will lose the ability to plan or negotiate cuts.

In his closing remarks, Swimmer said there is a risk involved with development for Indian people and reservations. He said, "You risk success."

Bismarck, N.D. - Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, Ross Swimmer, announced here last week that he will implement many of the recommendations made by the Presidential Commission on Reservation Economies.

Speaking to the 11th Annual Minority/Women Business Enterprise Conference, Swimmer also announced the appointment of Pat Keyes, Reagan appointee to the Transportation Department, as his representative to the Tribes of the Northern Plains.

"Forget all of the horror stories you've heard about it (Presidential Commission on Reservation Economies Report)," Swimmer said. "If you take it apart issue by issue, adjust some of the rhetoric, and have tribes accept or reject it rather than mandating it, you'll find that every recommendation is supportive of tribal governments, Indian business and Indians who want to get into business."

Specific recommendations cited by Swimmer:

\*Change the 100 percent rule of the Buy Indian Act.

"Is it more important that a business be owned by an Indian living on or off the reservation, or is the objective to hire Indians," Swimmer asked. "To qualify for Buy Indian you have to be 100 percent Indian owned, it doesn't matter if you hire one Indian - you can hire all non-Indians. I think it is important that we stress the creation of jobs."

Swimmer said he wants input from tribal leadership on how the 100 percent Indian owned should be changed.

\*Allow individual entrepreneurs access to the Bureau's 75 percent/25 percent loan and grant program.

Federal regulations are set to come out with this shortly. The private sector and business has to be separate from public sector business, says Swimmer. "The goal of government is to raise enough revenue to meet the need. The goal of business is to increase wealth so you can support government through taxation," he said.

\*Develop a business opportunity center comprised of individuals who will go to reservations and start businesses. Funding will come from the BIA and private sector.

"There is no mystery to starting a business," said Swimmer. "All you have to have is a market, a person trained to run a business, and follow basic principles. We have spent millions and millions of dollars telling people how to go into business and have precious little on actually starting business," he said.

\*Strengthen Buy Indian Act to procure Department of Defense and other government contracts.

"We spend three billions dollars a year trying to solve an Indian problem which is essentially an unemployment problem, and when we have a federal government that won't buy from us, we need to change that. If we can tap into it (government contracting), we could hire a lot of people," Swimmer said.

\*Seek out Fortune 500 companies to create economic development.

"New technology today is bringing a new day and new opportunities," says Swimmer. "Labor intensive jobs now done overseas can be brought back here by using technology that is more efficient," he said.

Swimmer said he was concerned that everytime he turned around, he read headlines like 'Indian People are the Worst off in the Country,' 'Indian People are Destitute,' 'Indian Tribes are in a Mess,' 'Indian People can't do Anything,' "You're not going to increase your budget," he said. "Gramm-Rudman is with us. The President has submitted a budget to Congress which will be available on Feb. 3. It's a good budget and as far as I am concerned there is plenty of money in there to do what we need to do. But if Congress doesn't get on board with the Administration and we play it out to the end, it's going to be a terrible year with cuts across the board."

## Center Hosts Canadian Visitors



At the end of the visit, the Canadian delegation presented a hand crafted tamarack goose decoy to UTETC.

Seated L to R: Russell Hawkins, UTETC Board Chairman; Charles Murphy, UTETC Vice-Chairman. Standing L to R: Dave Gipp, UTETC President; Ivor Jones, James Bay Education Director; Frances Sutherland, James Bay Nursery Supervisor; Bill Hutchison, Canadian Ministry of Natural Resources.

On behalf of UTETC, UTETC Board of Directors Chairman Russell Hawkins and Vice-Chairman Charles Murphy accepted a gift of a tamarack goose decoy from the Moosinee Band. Moosinee is located in the northern area of the Canadian province of Ontario.

Three representatives from the Canadian community visited the Center from January 11th -16th. The delegation was comprised of Ivor Jones, the James Bay Education director; Frances Sutherland, the day nursery supervisor; and Bill Hutchison of the Canadian Ministry of Natural Resources.

The groups examined the Center, its operation, education programs, and the American Indian Curriculum Materials during the week long visit. They sought ideas that could be replicated at home.

The group also visited the Standing Rock Reservation. At Fort Yates, they met with Chairman Charles Murphy and his staff, Dr. Chuck Ross, and staff of the Standing Rock College. One headstart site was visited. The afternoon closed with a tour of the Standing Rock Community School.

The decoy is a native craft of the Moosinee Band. Once used as decoys by the Band hunters, the craft has now gained a market as an art form.

The geese are entirely crafted from small tamarack twigs added individually until the goose shaped is formed. The tamarack leads a distinctive smell to the art.



The tamarack goose presented to United Tribes Educational Technical Center.



Some of the 186 registered participants attend a general session.



After hours, Roland Country Band played for a dance.



Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing had one of the many booths.



Terry Lewis at the UTETC booth.

# 1986 Minorit



The conference was opened by James Laduce, Commissioner; June Randall-Parisien, Minn.; Russell Hawkins, UTETC Board of Directors

# Association



Area Tribal Chairmen met with Ross Swimm at the conference.

# City Contractors



...r. Seated are Walter Hjelle, N.D. State Highway  
...rity Contractor's Association President; and  
... Chairman.

# Convention



...er, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, during



Jorja Oberly, Miss Indian America XXX, was a banquet speaker.



Cornellus Grant was one of the speakers.



Between sessions, participants found an opportunity to meet with old and new friends.



Dwayne Ostenson checks his notes during a presentation by Otto Murray.

# Native Recipes

## Broiled Reindeerburgers

(Makes 4 Servings)

- 1 1/2 pounds ground venison
- 16 strips fat back or bacon about 2" long
- 3 scallions, minced
- 4 round buns, toasted
- 1/4 cup dry red wine
- Salt to taste
- Fresh ground pepper to taste

1. Shape the ground venison into four thick patties.
2. Lay two strips fat back or bacon on the top of each patty, then arrange patties bacon side down on a long-handled rack. Place two strips fat back or bacon on face up side of the patties. Secure in rack, and broil for two minutes on a side over glowing coals. Broil about 4" away from the coals.



## Our Lore

## The Rabbit And The Bear With The Flint Body

*Taken from Myths and Legend Of The Sioux*

The Rabbit and his grandmother were in dire straits, because the rabbit was out of arrows. The fall hunt would soon be on and his quiver was all but empty. Arrow sticks he could cut in plenty, but he had nothing with which to make arrowheads.

"You must make some flint arrowheads," said his grandmother. "Then you will be able to kill game."

"Where shall I get the flint?" asked the rabbit.

"From the old bear chief," said his old grandmother. For at that time all the flint in the world was in the bear's body.

So the rabbit set out for the village of the Bears. It was winter time and the lodges of the bears were set under the shelter of a hill where the cold wind would not blow on them and where they had shelter among the trees and bushes.

He came at one end of the village to a hut where lived an old woman. He pushed open the door and entered. Everybody who came for flint always stopped there because it was the first lodge on the edge of the village. Strangers were therefore not unusual in the old woman's hut, and she welcomed the rabbit. She gave him a seat and at night he lay with his feet to the fire.

The next morning the rabbit went to the lodge of the bear chief. They sat together awhile and smoked. At last the bear chief spoke.

"What do you want, my grandson?"

"I have come for some flint to make arrows," answered the rabbit.

The bear chief grunted, and laid aside his pipe. Leaning back he pulled off his



## INDIAN RECIPE BOOK

(Compiled by the UTETC Staff)

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

\$1.00 each

Make check or money order payable to:

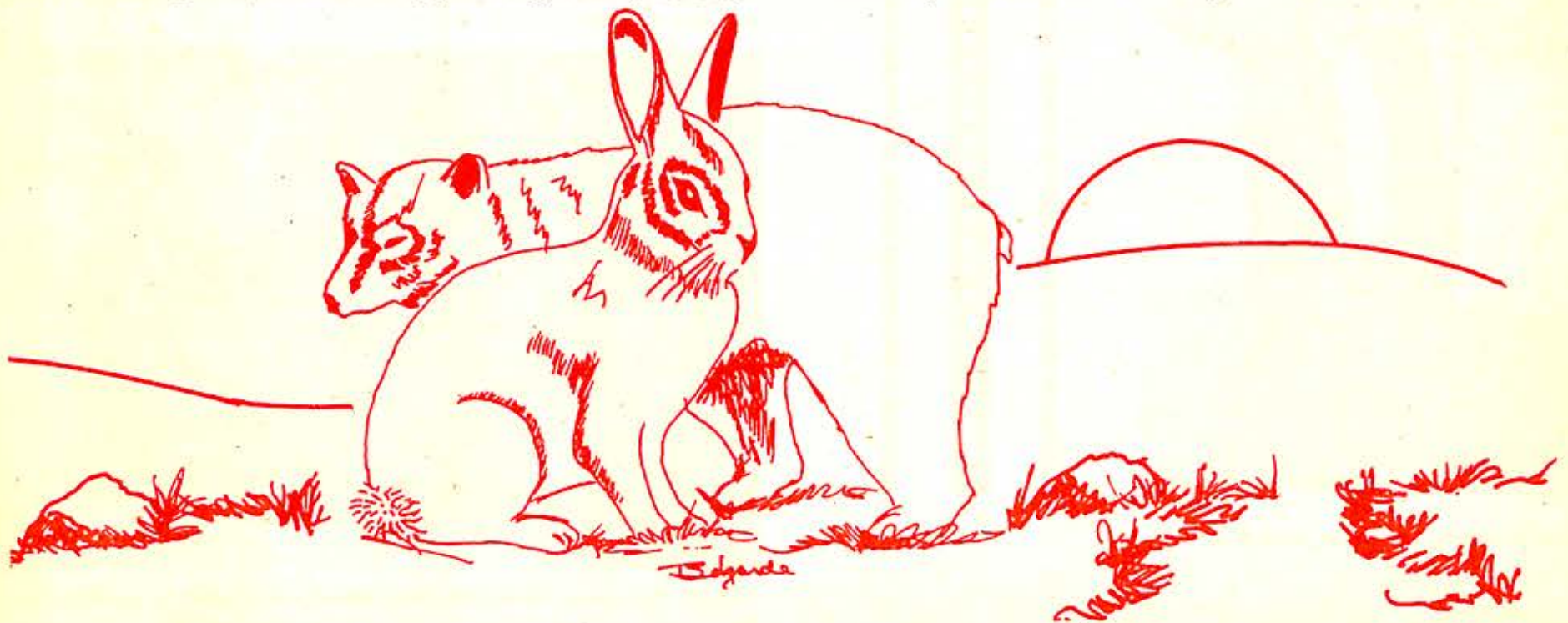
United Tribes Educational Technical Center  
3315 South Airport Road  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Number of Copies Requested: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_





## INDIAN POETRY

### Timed War Drums

Taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly*  
Vol. 31, No. 2

Lonely are the eyes  
of my mortal soul.  
They have seen  
the brave blood beat  
of an ancient people  
in a petrified forest  
with radiant colors  
that speak of an  
age old tribal war  
between Mountain Apache  
and my old ones,  
proud Comanche warriors  
with long black braids  
adorned with glass beads  
bright as the brilliant horsemen  
who once commanded  
sun baked, grass plains,  
native barriers to  
an expanding white frontier  
which has come of age  
in cattle ranches  
turned to missile ranges  
with frail technical workers  
who only ride cars  
in a short awaited time  
for a nuclear war,  
a crack-brained barrier to life.

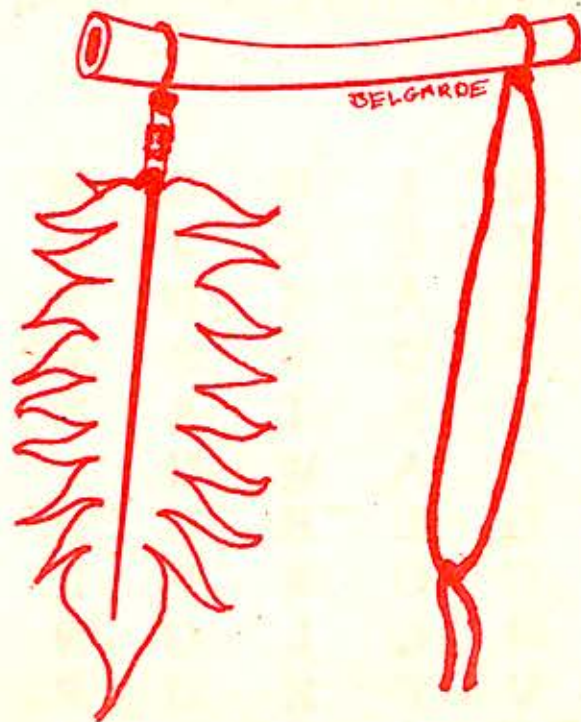


### New Sun-Dance

Taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly*  
Vol. 31, No. 2

In the middle of  
our sundance floor  
stay in  
the eye of  
that central light  
to find  
your meaning from  
our tree of life.

Step to  
the sound of  
an eagle's voice  
from your bone whistle  
that the creator  
might smile on you  
in answer to  
your humble prayers  
for your son's blood  
not to be shed  
in a battle with  
his ancient cousins  
who suffer hunger in  
a Latin American arena  
for a new-fronted  
Russian-American conflict.



### Visit From A Fellow Oklahoman

Taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly* Vol. 30, No.3

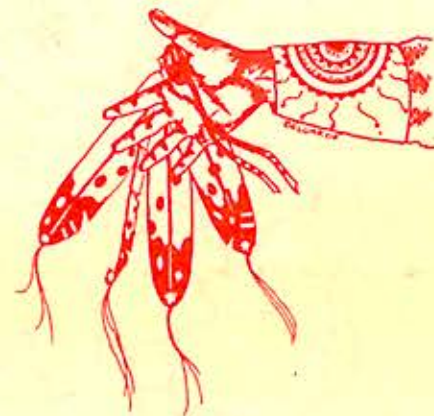
Years had passed  
since I last walked  
and talked  
with this cherished friend

who can read my thoughts  
across the miles  
before the mailman arrives.

She now advised  
Don't ever go back  
and expect to find our childhood  
in the bottomlands

it might break your heart  
to see the land tended by crows  
in the blackened trees  
abandoned  
not a patch of corn to be seen  
for fifty miles

And Deep Fork is a poisoned  
river  
polluted  
beyond your worst nightmare  
not a catfish sulking in  
its water  
not one softshell turtle  
sunning on a log



### Indian Medicine Man

(for a western doctor)

Taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly*  
Vol. 31, No. 2

A gift I sent you  
in an old way.  
That was power,  
word thoughts echoed and re-echoed  
in spirit signs  
within each other.

But your mind did not recognize  
internal sound magic,  
a quest for life was lost  
in a western hour.

### Butterfly Vision

for Marty Rosenblum

Taken from *The Blue Cloud Quarterly*  
Vol. 31, No. 2

White medicine man  
hiding in masked form  
behind a face of western culture  
but attached to reality  
with magic lizard claws  
and enchanting toad eyes  
that watch sunlight forms  
reflect your dark glass vision  
through an innovated butterfly's spectrum.





# Children's Page

## Connect the Dots

Kids,  
Connect the dots to find  
a winter friend.



## Word Find

This puzzle has 14 words about winter hidden in it.  
Can you find them. Words may be across, up, down  
or diagonal. Good luck.

<b>Snowman</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>Snow</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Sled</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Cold</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Ice</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Icicles</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Skiing</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Igloo</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Coat</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>S</b>
<b>Mittens</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Scarf</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>Hat</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Snowball</b>												
<b>Frost</b>												

# Elementary

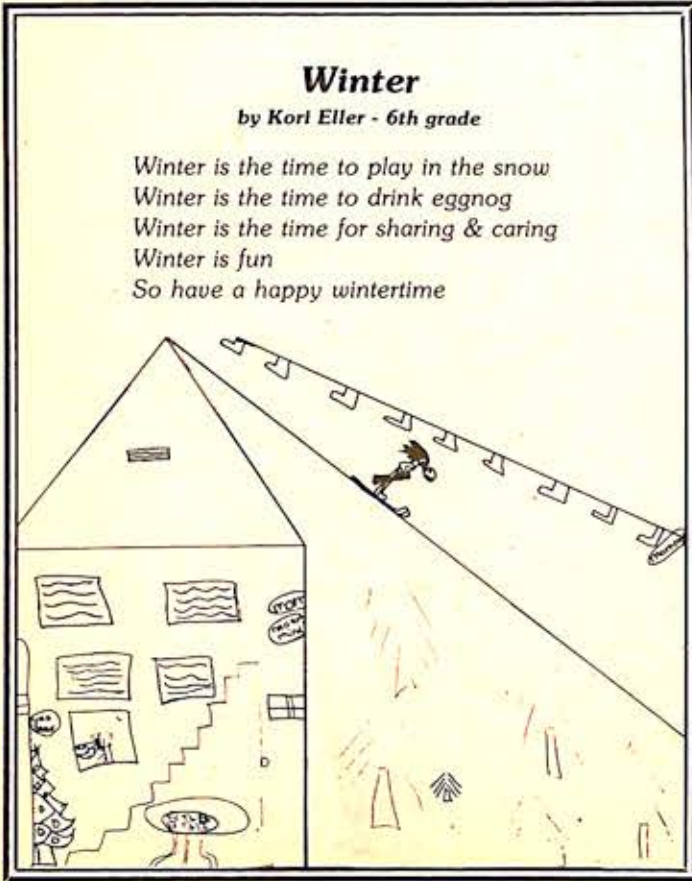


The artwork and poetry on this page was submitted by 5th, 6th and 7th grade students of Theodore Jamerson Elementary.

## Winter

by Kori Eller - 6th grade

Winter is the time to play in the snow  
Winter is the time to drink eggnog  
Winter is the time for sharing & caring  
Winter is fun  
So have a happy wintertime



## Jokes

by Richard F. Parislen - 5th grade

1. What does a sword swallower on a diet eat?
2. Why do clowns wear purple suspenders?
3. How did the girl acrobat feel about her new boyfriend?
4. What do you get when you cross a porcupine with a goat?

Answers:

1. Pins and needles.
2. To keep his pants up.
3. She flipped over him.
4. A stuck-up kid.

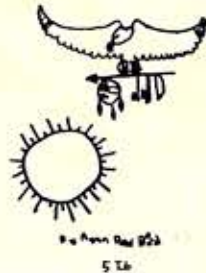


## Poem

by Ryan Red Bird - 5th grade

by Ryan Red Bird - 5th grade

When the world ends.  
The eagle flies until  
It reaches the sun and  
It carries the warriors.  
Weapons.

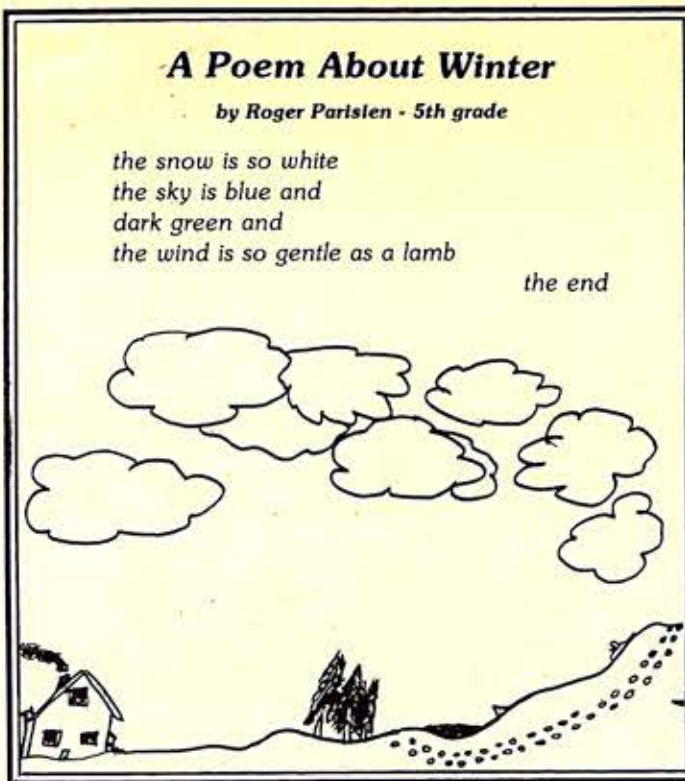


## A Poem About Winter

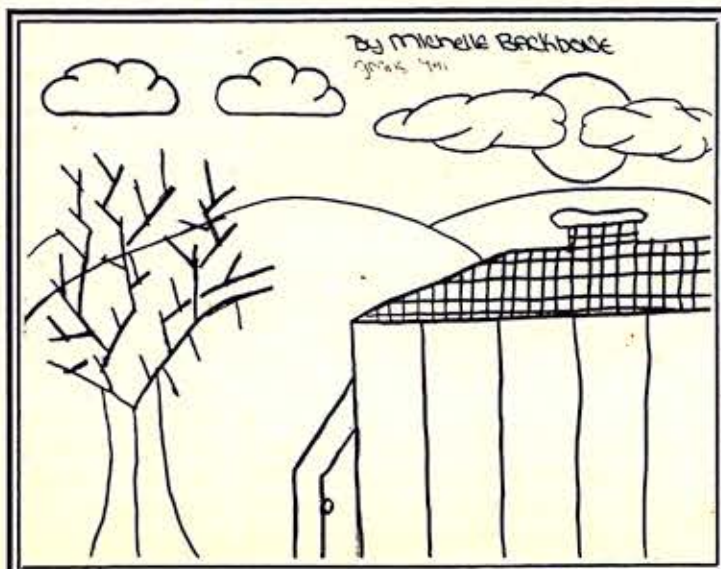
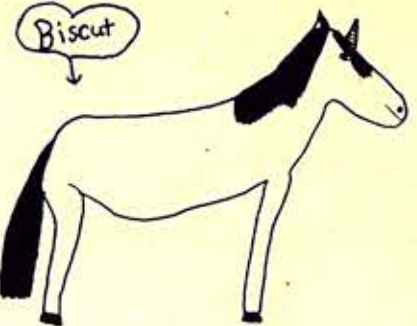
by Roger Parislen - 5th grade

the snow is so white  
the sky is blue and  
dark green and  
the wind is so gentle as a lamb

the end



5th Angela Redday



## A White Man

by Kori Eller - 6th grade

Whites are different  
then Indians  
Whites fight  
Indians pray  
We keep our peace  
You take it away  
that is why you are different



# UTETC Sports

## Scoreboard

<b>United Tribes</b> 41 61 102	<b>United Tribes</b> 46 50 96	<b>United Tribes</b> 42 46 88	<b>United Tribes</b> 40 41 81
<b>Rocky Boy, MT</b> 42 41 83	<b>Haskell</b> 32 50 82	<b>Mary College</b> 28 47 75	<b>Standing Rock</b> 32 40 72
UTETC Scoring	UTETC Scoring	UTETC Scoring	UTETC Scoring
Val Finley 18	Val Finley 21	Perry White Owl 28	Perry White Owl 19
Perry White Owl 16	Perry White Owl 16	Val Finley 19	Robert Hugs 8
Ted Little Moon 2	Ted Little Moon 10	Alfred Leftwich 2	Alfred Leftwich 13
Dave White Face 19	Dave White Face 2	Dave White Face 8	Dave White Face 18
Darryl Red Eagle 14	Darryl Red Eagle 20	Darryl Red Eagle 8	Ivan Don't Mix 8
Ben Lovan 4	Ben Lovan 9	Ivan Don't Mix 9	Kevin Finley 11
Alfred Leftwich 11	Wallace White Dress 14	Marlon Bell 4	
Marlon Bell 2	Alfred Leftwich 1	Devin Finley 2	
Kevin Finley 2	Robert Hugs 3	Robert Hugs 6	
Robert Hugs 2		Phil Bird Horse 2	
Fouls	<b>United Tribes</b> 38 34 72	<b>United Tribes</b> 30 36 66	<b>United Tribes</b> 41 56 97
UTETC 22	<b>UND-Williston</b> 35 36 71	<b>Dawson</b> 52 34 86	<b>Oglala</b> 37 53 90
Rocky Boy 20	UTETC Scoring	UTETC Scoring	UTETC Scoring
	Val Finley 25	Perry White Owl 27	Marlon Bell 4
	Perry White Owl 19	Val Finley 15	Perry White Owl 28
	Ben Lovan 9	Alfred Leftwich 10	Alfred Leftwich 6
	Dave White Face 6	Dave White Face 8	Dave White Face 12
	Darryl Red Eagle 13	Darryl Red Eagle 4	Ivan Don't Mix 8
		Marlon Bell 2	Darryl Red Eagle 13
<b>United Tribes</b> 42 64 104	<b>United Tribes</b> 27 36 63	<b>United Tribes</b> 40 30 70	<b>United Tribes</b> 39 39 78
<b>Pendleton, OR</b> 41 34 75	<b>Lake Region</b> 41 33 74	<b>Dakota Warriors</b> 44 45 89	<b>Sisseton-Wahpeton</b> 44 33 77
UTETC Scoring	UTETC Scoring	UTETC Scoring	UTETC Scoring
Val Finley 25	Val Finley 11	Val Finley 18	Alfred Leftwich 16
Perry White Owl 16	Perry White Owl 19	Perry White Owl 14	Ivan Don't Mix 17
Ted Little Moon 14	Alfred Leftwich 10	Alfred Leftwich 6	Marlon Bell 8
Dave White Face 12	Dave White Face 7	Dave White Face 13	Darryl Red Eagle 20
Darryl Red Eagle 8	Darryl Red Eagle 10	Darryl Red Eagle 13	Robert Hugs 6
Ben Lovan 5	Ivan Don't Mix 2	Ivan Don't Mix 2	Chuck Defender 5
Alfred Leftwich 6	Marlon Bell 4	Marlon Bell 4	Kevin Finley 6
Wallace White Dress 12			
Marlon Bell 2			
Robert Hugs 2			
Kevin Finley 2			

## "Thunderbirds" Looking For Spot In North Dakota State Tournament



Val Finley's free throw style.

The United Tribes team is in the hunt for the state title in Junior College basketball. Their record currently stands at 4 wins and 4 losses in state play with two games to go.

The two teams with the best records are automatically in the state tournament and await two playoff games that will determine who they will play. There are six teams in the state so the 3rd place team will play the 6th place team, and the 4th place team will host the 5th place team. Winners advance to the state tournament to be held in Williston on February 24th and 25th.

Teams and their records involved are: Lake Region (8-0), Bismarck Junior College (5-3), United Tribes (4-4), Williston (4-5), Bottineau (3-5), and North Dakota State School of Science at Wahpeton (2-7).

# Thunderbirds



Standing: Dave Archambault, Chuck Defender, Darryl Red Eagle, Kevin Finley, Ivan Don't Mix, Dave White Face. Kneeling: Perry White Owl, Marlon Bell, Robert Hugs, Delvin Uses Arrow. Not pictured are: Alfred Leftwich & Val Finley.

Coach Dave Archambault was asked what he thought the team's chances were. "Well judging from the teams we've faced and the scores of the other games or head to head competition, it will be up to whoever plays and has a good tournament because every team is

capable of beating any other team. I know we definitely do have a crack at it, based on the games we've played, but we do have to play better than we have. If we have a bad stretch in the playoff games or in the tournament we could be out of it."



Darryl Red Eagle puts up a free throw.

Our problem is we just don't have much size to match the other teams. We've been scored on rather easily in the middle, or we get in foul trouble trying to stop the big people. The other is that we seem to be in a slump on the court. We just don't put together a solid game. We play excellent for a few minutes then do terrible. It's been hard to get a clicking or smooth unit on the floor.

When asked who he thought was the team to beat, Dave stated he felt Lake Region was the team to beat but that BJC was another with the talent to take the title. However, as Dave was quick to mention, the "Thunderbirds" can't be ignored. "We've played both teams and the game have been close."



# Thunderbirds Review

The United Tribes "Thunderbirds" are currently in a slump. According to coach Dave Archambault, "Our caliber of play is down right now." "We are trying now to regroup because three players which we were depending on, have left the team. This has caused us problems. We just haven't looked good at all, as matter of fact we looked terrible, in a couple of the games."

However, Archambault, feels there is enough talent and time to get back on track. "After the Christmas break we've played 5 games and won two of them. The three losses all demonstrated that our game is not what it was before Christmas. We simply are not working well together offensively or defensively. It's going to take time, but I think we have enough. I know we have good shooters and enough ability to stop an opponent, it's a matter of getting good teamwork going again. Our moral is low, too, but once we start rolling again, we'll be alright."

Williston was the first game after the Christmas break, and it was a squeaker. The "Thunderbirds" came out on top 72 to 71 on a shot by Val Finley with about 7 seconds to play. The next game was at Lake Region, where the team ran into a red hot shooting team in the first half. United Tribes was down by 14 points at half but came fighting back in the second half by cutting the lead to 4 on two occasions but couldn't quite get on top. Final score was 74 to 63 in favor of Lake Region. Mary College JV came down the road next, and the "Thunderbirds" began to click a little better and won the game 88 to 75. The game against Dawson Community College started the slump. It was a terrible half of play which left the Tribes team behind 52 to 30 at half. The second half was about even which the whole contest should have been. The final score was 86 to 66.



The view from the bench L to R: Marlon Bell, Robert Hugs, Andre Clown.



Val Finley's offensive action leaves one Dawson player on the floor and another off balance.



Alfred Leftwich & Perry White defensive action against Dawson.



Alfred Leftwich puts up a shot as Finley looks on.



Darryl Red Eagle flames a jumper over the defensive player.



**annual  
Denver March  
POW WOW  
March 21-22-23, 1986  
and Rendezvous Market**

Denver Coliseum E. 46th Ave. & Humboldt St.  
(concrete arena SOUTH side of I-70)

**Head Dancers:**  
man - Isaac Brave Eagle (Oglala) Denver, CO  
woman - Dawn Little Sky (Oglala) Kyle, SD  
boy - Meske Wind (Creek) Denver, CO  
girl - Tracey Waters (So. Cheyenne/Cherokee) Denver, CO

**Masters of Ceremonies:**  
Wallace Coffey (Comanche) Lakewood, CO  
Lionel Boyer (Shoshone/Bannock) Fort Hall, ID  
Joe Locust (Cherokee) Denver, CO

**1986 Executive Committee:**  
David A. Lee (Navajo), co-chairman, 303/393-7773  
Mike Toineeta (Otoe/Cherokee), co-chairman, 303/426-5763  
John L. Chingman (Shoshone), treasurer, 303/477-8442  
Anselina J. Mitchell (Navajo), secretary, 303/936-2688

**Reigning Princesses:**  
Carmelita K. Plain Bull (Crow) Billings, MT -  
Senior Powwow Princess  
Lenora S. Rogers (Seneca/Cayuga/Ute) Towaoc, CO -  
Junior Powwow Princess





# ANNOUNCEMENTS



## NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Reno, Nevada... Dr. Anselm G. Davis, Jr., President of the National Indian Education Association (NIEA), announced today plans for the organization's annual national conference to be held November 21-24, 1986 at the MGM Grand-Reno, 2500 East Second Street, Reno, Nevada.

NIEA, the nation's largest Indian membership organization, annually attracts over 1500 members and others to its meetings.

As a result of decisions made by the NIEA Board of Directors which met here last Friday and Saturday, the theme of the conference will be "Leadership for the Future: The Challenge for Indian Education."

"Indian people must become more proactive than reactive if we are to significantly improve the quality of education for Indian youth and adults," Davis said. "It is therefore appropriate that the theme for the 18th annual conference reflect this need."

NIEA is calling for papers addressing this theme to be presented at the conference. "We want educators, students and any other individuals involved in the educational process to consider submitting a paper," stated Davis. The NIEA plans to publish and disseminate the best of these research products.

The conference, to begin Friday morning, November 21, 1986 will be held in Grand Style! The MGM Grand-Reno, the largest resort hotel in northern Nevada will accommodate all conference activities under one roof, a first for NIEA. This will also be the first time that the NIEA meeting will be in Nevada or in Reno.

Rose Robinson, a member of the Hopi tribe of Arizona, was appointed national conference chairperson for NIEA. A member of the NIEA Board of Directors, she is currently Vice President for Indian Affairs of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in Washington, D.C. Sylvia McCloud, a Palute-Washo who resides on the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, has been coordinator of conference development and planning for the host committee in Nevada. She is presently the Coordinator for the Washoe County School District, Title IV-A Indian Education Program, in Reno.

In other actions, the NIEA Board approved the conference agenda, a budget and other aspects of the meeting which will include looking at the status of federal support of Indian education activities, issues which Indian educators must address such as the need for more Indian teachers, math and science curricula, support for scholarships, and administrative and student affairs.

The NIEA is a nonprofit Native American organization concerned with the improvement of the status of Indian education through communication, advocacy, technical assistance and coordination of information in the field of Indian education among its members and others. Donations to the work of NIEA are tax deductible.

For further information about the conference, write: Joyce Yellowhammer, Secretary, NIEA, 1115 Second Avenue South, Ivy Tower Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406 or call: (612) 333-5341.

To contact the Nevada host committee, write: Sylvia McCloud, WCSD Indian Education Program, 600 Apple Street, Room C-44, Reno, Nevada 89502, or call (702) 826-7466.

## ANNOUNCING THE 1986 HEADLANDS INDIAN HEALTH CAREERS SUMMER PROGRAM

The Headlands Indian Health Careers is an intense academic enrichment and reinforcement program consisting of mini-block courses in biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and backgrounds and skills so they are better prepared for the math and science courses required in pre-health courses of study and improved study habits for college work in general, raising their chances of success in college and gaining admission to a health professional school. Topics are presented in a series of lectures and laboratories, compliments with individual tutorials. The program is also intended to make students aware of the variety of health careers and of the need for Native American health professionals. Evening discussions and special lectures concerning medicine and the healing arts in Native American culture will be given by prominent Native American health personnel.

The program is sponsored by the College of Medicine at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center in Oklahoma City. The Headlands program is held at the Headlands Conference Center, a beautifully wooded, 550-acre estate located on the shores of Lake Michigan near Mackinaw City, Michigan. Very modern housing, dining, classroom and laboratory facilities are provided. Recreational facilities are available for swimming, water-skiing, fishing, tennis, basketball, volleyball, and biking.

The participants are selected by a selection committee, Native American Health Professionals and Educators, primarily on the basis of:

- 1) their expressed interest in the health sciences;
- 2) their academic performance in science and mathematics; and

- 3) their motivation and aptitude for pursuing a health science career.

An attempt is made to obtain a regional representation of students from across the nation. However, the primary consideration is to select students who would most benefit from the program.

All Expenses Paid. Each student participant and TADCAP will be provided with free room, board, and tuition during the eight-week program, as well as round-trip air transportation to Mackinaw City, Michigan. Four semester hours of college credit through the University of Oklahoma will be offered to all participants (TADCAPS do not qualify). A \$300.00 stipend is granted to each Participant and a \$1,600.00 stipend is granted to each TADCAP.

The Headlands program is an extremely intense academic program. If you are expecting an easy summer or a vacation in Northern Michigan - you will be disappointed. However, if you are prepared to work hard and use your own initiative to take advantage of opportunities for learning and growing, the Headlands Program can offer you a better chance of making it into a health career.

For Application Information: Write to the address below or request information by calling 405-271-2250. This request should be made by March 1st (the earlier the better) in order to accommodate processing and the application deadline. Application must be post marked by March 15th.

Headlands Program  
Library Building, Room 113  
OU Health Sciences Center  
P.O. Box 26901  
Oklahoma City, OK 73190

## OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED

A Conference entitled "INDIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND OPPORTUNITIES" will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana on February 12-14, 1986 at the New Orleans Hilton. The Conference is being hosted by a consortium of Indian organizations including the North American Indian Club of Syracuse and Vicinity, the Indian Human Resource Center (San Diego), and the Orange County Indian Center.

The goal of the Conference is to bring Indian leadership together to discuss and plan strategies for meeting the needs of the Indian and Alaska Native population who reside off the reservation. The conference is offering a wide range of training sessions. Topics for consideration include accessing private sector funding; forums through which policy strategies can be developed; inter-American Indian issues; off-reservation Indian legislative update; legal and fiduciary management options; and current off-reservation Indian concerns.

According to Randy Edmonds, Executive Director of the Indian Human Resource Center and Conference Chairman: "This Conference promises to be one of the most informative and important events for off-reservation Indian leadership. We have planned an agenda we hope will address those issues that are of the greatest concern to urban Indian people. We have worked to bring together a broad base of support from Indian Centers across the U.S., and we have the involvement and support of the philanthropic and corporate community in this effort. I am encouraged by the interest we have received since the Conference was announced a few weeks ago."

"Indian Community Development-Strategies and Opportunities" will be held February 12, 13 and 14, 1986 at the New Orleans Hilton. Special room rates for the Conference are \$50.00 (single) and \$65.00 (double). Registration fee for the Conference is \$75.00 per person.

For additional information, please contact Randy Edmonds at (619) 281-5964 or the Conference Coordinator at (303) 698-2926.

## INSTITUTE FOR INDIAN DEVELOPMENT

The Gramm-Rudman Tax Bill recently enacted by the U.S. Congress will have a significant negative impact on federal assistance to Indian tribes. Although no firm figures have been released detailing specific cuts to Indian programs, sources in Washington have confirmed that funding for such crucial programs as education, housing, and health services may soon fall victim in the fight to reduce the federal deficit.

According to Alex Linderman, President of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe: "So far, all we have heard is rumors, but if they cut our programs as much as we have heard, we'll be in pretty bad shape. We depend upon federal funding for social services and enterprise development. If tribes develop tax codes they can better plan for the future... get the resources they need to become self-sufficient. The bureaucratic middlemen haven't helped us much, and it looks like we won't be able to depend on them anymore. If they'd only do what they say... we go to Washington over and over again, but nothing happens. They're not really helping us at all."

Indian tribes and organizations concerned with the effects of the Gramm-Rudman bill will meet in New Orleans, Louisiana and February 12, 13 and 14, 1986 for a Seminar entitled TAXATION AND INDIAN AFFAIRS. This 3 day session will provide participants training and information concerning the Indian Tribal Government Tax Status Act, and its provisions which allow tribes to obtain a stable source of revenue to replace the impending reduction in federal assistance.

TAXATION AND INDIAN AFFAIRS is presented by the Institute for Indian Development and the Zlontz Pirtle Law Firm. It will be held at the New Orleans Hilton Hotel. Seminar registration is \$325.00 per person. Special discounts for early registration and groups are available.

Contact the Registrar at  
(303) 692-6580  
for additional information.

## NEW PUBLICATION PROVIDES ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS OF INDIAN CHILDREN

"Effective Practices in Indian Education", a 211-page teacher's guide provides new techniques, ideas and information to help teachers of Indian children become more knowledgeable and effective in their everyday instruction and classroom management. Developed by the Northwest Regional Education Laboratory (NWREL), an education research organization in Portland, Oregon, the publication is presented in five parts, dealing with 1) what every teacher teaching Indian children should know, 2) effective classroom management, 3) effective direct instruction practices, 4) effective time management and 5) effective community involvement. The information is provided in a "how to" format, said Joe Coburn, director of Indian education at NWREL. Coburn said most of the information in the publication could help nearly any teacher become more effective in the classroom.

Copies of the publication may be purchased for \$14.00 by writing NWREL, Office of Marketing, 300 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204.

## INDIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION SEEKS NOMINEES FOR TEACHER AWARDS

The Native American Science Education Association (NASEA) is seeking nominees from predominantly Indian schools for five awards to be given to science teachers in those schools. The awards, valued at \$1,800, will pay for participation in a selected "Earthwatch" field expedition and attendance at a NASEA science education conference. The awards, created to promote quality science education for Indians, will be given on the basis of individual contributions to science programs and evidence of effectiveness in upgrading student achievement and/or interest in science. Winners will be announced in April. NASEA also announced that Dr. William "Buck" Benham, a longtime Bureau of Indian Affairs educator, was elected unanimously as chairman of NASEA's board of directors. Benham, a Creek Indian from Oklahoma, is a training and education official with Mountain Bell in Colorado.

For additional information contact NASEA at 1228 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, (202/638-7066).

## BOOKLET ABOUT ADMINISTRATION FOR NATIVE AMERICANS PROGRAMS IS AVAILABLE

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) in the Department of Health and Human Services has published a 32-page booklet, "Pathways to Self-Sufficiency", relating the history and philosophy of ANA's Social and Economic Development Strategies (SEDS) program. The booklet also "provides a look at some of the current activities of the tribes and Native American organizations" which have received SEDS grants. Information on ANA's budget and mission is included.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained by writing Dennis Gray, Administration for Native Americans, Room 5300, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

# ★ ANNOUNCEMENTS ★

## 1986 APPOINTMENT CALENDAR

The 1986 Association on American Indian Affairs Appointment Calendar combines the sweep of Indian history with lively portraits of today's Indian people -- by Indian photographers. Native month names celebrate the diversity of American Indian and Alaska Native cultures, as week after week you learn about the triumphs and tragedies of Indian life in America over the last five centuries.

This beautiful, black and white, spiral bound, one-hundred page, weekly calendar will make keeping track of your appointments a very special experience -- sometimes sobering, often heartening, and always enlightening.

The Association on American Indian Affairs 1986 Appointment Calendar is on sale now for just \$10 per copy, plus \$1 per copy to cover our shipping and handling costs. Send your payment to:

Association on American Indian Affairs  
1986 Calendar, 95 Madison Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10016

For years, Native American artists sacrificed self-expression to economic needs, creating art that reflected a romantic notion of Indian themes. But in the early 1960's, when the Institute of American Indian Arts began administering the studio of the Santa Fe Indian School, self-expression and innovation in Native American art began to increase. AMERICAN INDIAN ARTISTS II, airing Monday, February 17th at 9:30 p.m., profiles the new Native American artists that work in new forms.

On February 17th, the program Dan Namingha visits with one of today's most important and widely collected artists. A Hopi/Tew Indian, Namingha had devoted the last thirteen years of his life to his art and cultural heritage. Filmed in part in the Chaco Canyon in New Mexico, the program explores how mysticism and magic influence Namingha's work. In the Canyon and the ruins of an old village, Namingha visualizes things of the past which he translates into images in his work.

## AMERICAN INDIAN ARTISTS ON PRAIRIE PUBLIC TV

At his family's home on the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, Namingha talks about the balance he must strike between two worlds: one world filled with the ceremony of Native American life, and the non-Indian world. Namingha believes his art parallels this dichotomy by expressing traditional ideas using modern applications, and he nurtures the contemporary vision by working in different mediums and finding new ways to create his art.

The second program in the series, 'Larry Golsh' airs the following Monday night, also at 9:30. Golsh describes himself as an experimenter, and is considered one of the most innovative of all American Indian artists. Long known for his diamond jewelry, Golsh is currently exploring a technique which sets precious stones together almost seamlessly.

At his ancestral home in Pala, California, Golsh describes himself as an artist and an Indian in the art world. He discusses the ways his Indian heritage and his family have

influenced his work, and says "there is a relationship among all things on earth, a universal balance." Golsh believes that the Indian view of harmony and balance evolved as a result of their direct connection to the land, and says "We Indians seek out beauty in the earth. I have the desire to add beauty in my own way."

These programs were produced by the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium and funded by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. That's Monday, February 17th and 24th at 9:30 on Prairie Public TV.



Continued from page 1.

## 1987 Budget Request

The Assistant Secretary said he intended to send all tribal chairman a detailed explanation of the budget request, with further information about opportunities for consolidated grants, contracts and cooperative agreements under the new tribal/agency operations funding category.

The \$295 million requested for tribal/agency operations includes funding for local service programs planned and operated at the reservation or agency level and some other programs offering direct services to tribes and individuals. The consolidated funding of these operations will allow tribes more flexibility in making local decisions concerning fund usage to meet current needs and will reduce federal restrictions.

The program dollars budgeted for tribal/agency operations will be justified under the umbrella of a single budget activity with no subactivity line itemiza-

tion. This will allow the tribes to request the use of the funds for various purposes: within broad Congressional authorizations without going through the cumbersome and slow process of reprogramming required for exchanges between line items.

Comparisons between the individual line items in the 1987 budget request and those in the 1986 appropriation are generally meaningless because of the new tribal/agency operations category, which includes funds transferred from most of the other line item programs.

Programs receiving 1987 increases include self-determination services, \$4.2 million; social services, \$1.2 million; business enterprise development, \$1.2 million; real estate and financial trust services, \$4.6 million; management and administration, \$1 million; and a new consolidated training program, \$1.4 million.

The increase in self-determination

services results from a \$5.6 million increase for the indirect costs of new tribal contracts for reservation programs, an increase in technical assistance and a decrease of \$1.7 million for small tribes core management grants.

The \$4.6 million increase in real estate and financial trust services includes \$3 million for cadastral surveys, mostly in Alaska, and more than \$700,000 for land records improvement. An increase of \$450,000 for financial trust services will be used to improve trust fund investment operations and to develop and implement a new trust fund accounting system.

The \$1.4 million requested for the new consolidated training program will be used to recruit and train qualified Indians to improve the quality and efficiency of the services provided by the Bureau to tribal groups. The BIA will activate understudy, cooperative education and in-service training programs for

its employees.

Some of the major decreases from the 1986 appropriation levels are accounted for by the transfer of the Johnson-O'Malley program, \$22.1 million; reduced construction, \$41.7 million; and elimination of one-time payments of \$6 million for emergency hay purchases and \$7.5 million for payments to the Alaska Escrow account.

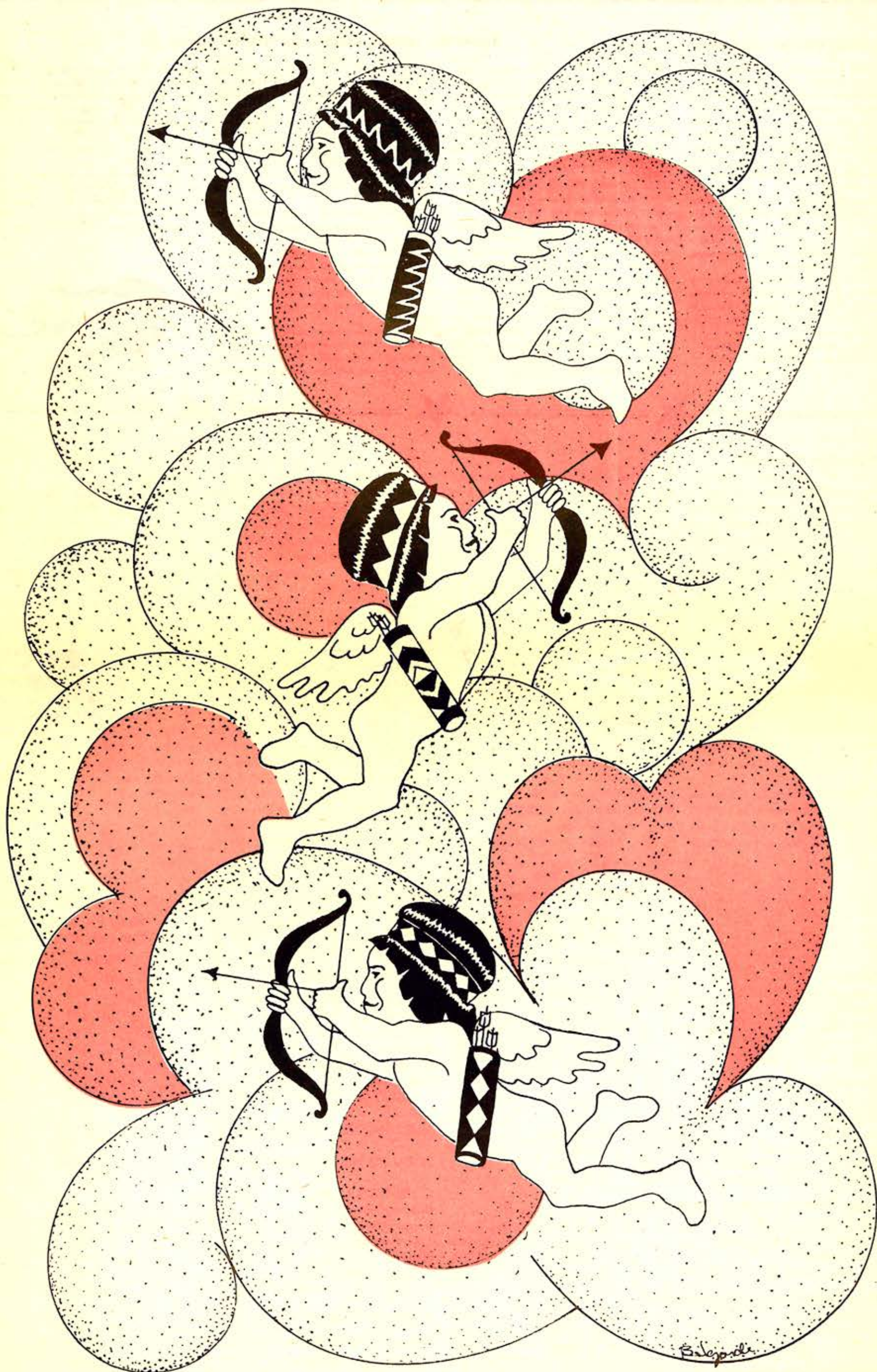
There has also been a reduction of \$12 million for programs in Alaska. Because of the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the assumption by the state of greater responsibility for education and welfare programs, previous levels of federal financial support for Alaska Natives are no longer considered necessary.

### Bureau Of Indian Affairs Budget Request For 1987

	Adjust FY 1986 Appropriation*	FY 1987 Estimate	Adjust FY 1986 Appropriation*	FY 1987 Estimate
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
School Operations	181,235	185,596		
Johnson O'Malley	22,053	0		
Continuing Education	54,011	20,212		
Base Trnsf from Dept. of Edu	0	11,500		
SUBTOTAL, EDUCATION	257,299	217,308		
<b>INDIAN SERVICES</b>				
Tribal Government Services	30,872	5,604		
Social Services	108,331	93,103		
Law Enforcement	46,481	3,101		
Self-Determination Services	20,420	12,262		
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	2,805	2,931		
SUBTOTAL, INDIAN SERVICES	208,884	117,001		
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT &amp; EMPLOYMENT</b>				
Employment Development	25,550	2,593		
Business Enterprise Development	13,183	11,643		
Road Maintenance	22,077	314		
SUBTOTAL, ECON. DEV./EMPLOY.	60,810	14,550		
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Forestry & Agriculture	97,612	19,712		
Minerals & Min./Irr. & Power	16,775	15,328		
SUBTOTAL, NATURAL RES. DEV.	114,387	35,040		
<b>TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES</b>				
Indian Rights Protection	20,488	17,408		
Real Estate/Financial Trust	28,568	12,851		
SUBTOTAL, TRUST RESPON.	49,056	30,259		
<b>FACILITIES MANAGEMENT</b>	87,372	88,597		
<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>				
Management & Administration	47,123	31,530		
APA Services	17,163	17,651		
Employee Compensation Payments	7,156	7,538		
Program Management	4,325	6,148		
Consolidated Training Programs	0	1,350		
SUBTOTAL, GENERAL ADMIN	75,767	64,217		
<b>TRIBE/AGENCY OPERATIONS</b>	0	295,088		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM OPERATIONS</b>	853,575	862,060		
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Building & Utilities	33,844	28,960		
Irrigation Systems	17,438	13,900		
Land Acquisition	2,283	0		
Housing	42,564	16,295		
Fire Suppression Transfer	4,689	0		
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	100,818	59,155		
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund	2,103	2,485		
Payment to Alaska Escrow Account	7,493	0		
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>	963,989	923,700		

\* 1986 Appropriation figures have been adjusted to reflect a 4.3% Gramm-Rudman reduction.

(All dollar amounts are in Thousands.)



Balejonda