



FOUR DIRECTIONS

a monthly newspaper produced by
the students of United Tribes Technical College
Bismarck, North Dakota

Volume I Number 4

Summer 1991

EDA Project at UTTC Offers New Housing for Student Families

United Tribes, ND — North Dakota Senators Quentin Burdick and Kent Conrad sent announcements and congratulations to United Tribes College President David M. Gipp of the \$560,000 Economic Development Administration (EDA) award for a new family residence hall on August 14.

The award, approved by EDA Assistant Secretary Joyce Hampers, will improve Indian student opportunities for training, education, and employment during their course of residence study on the United Tribes campus.

The new unit will have 16 efficiency designed apartments, principally housing Indian student families, averaging three occupants per unit.

United Tribes typically has a waiting list of single parent families, usually younger Indian mothers with one or two children. Single adult students and families have been known to wait for up to four years before actual acceptance at the two-year Technical College. This is largely due to lack of student housing at the campus-based school. Housing before the planned edition was limited to 275 adults and some 180 children (dependents of adult student parents who reside in campus family housing).

The new family residence unit will be a frame structure with red brick facing, enclosed yards, and a paved parking lot adjoining the structure. The red brick will compliment the mainstay core brick buildings located around All Nations Circle. It will be located on the East end of the campus where United Tribes rodeo grounds once stood.

The main campus and original buildings acquired by the United Tribes in 1969, were built from 1900 to 1910 with various additions to the facility throughout its history. It was originally built as an Army training base known as Fort Lincoln. United Tribes acquired ownership title in 1975. The total campus acreage is some 105.

The old brick buildings, referred to as neo-Georgian style architecture, were converted to student housing and education classroom use, beginning in the last-1960's

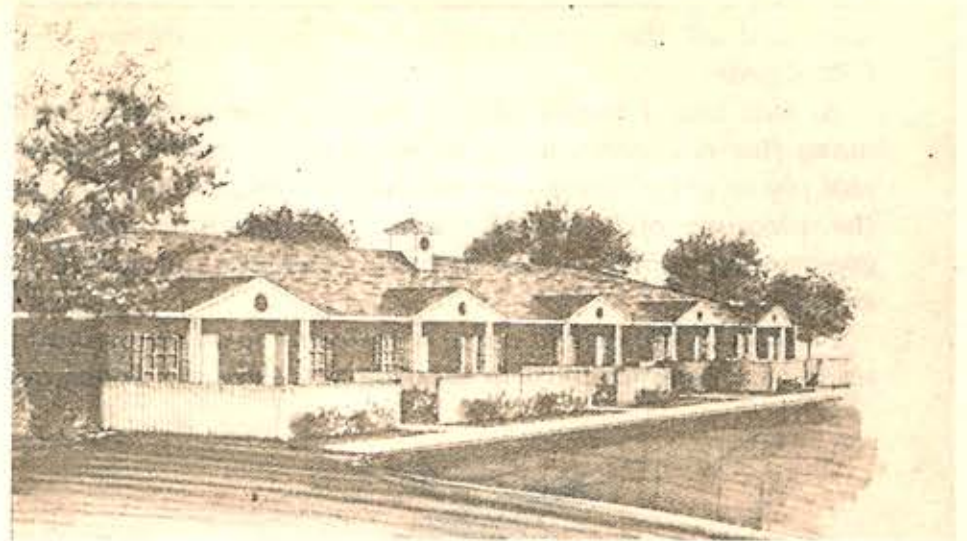
As a result, most single men and women reside in dorms which are 90 years old. Before the EDA announcement, the newest family housing has been some 45 years old.

Since the United Tribes is not included on the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction and management list for facilities, the 22-year old school has had to seek sources of facility funding from other public and private sources.

Groundbreaking ceremonies are scheduled September 6, 2:30 p.m., at the construction site. EDA Assistant Secretary Joyce Hampers, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Eddie Brown, Governor Sinner and United Tribes Board members, and other public officials have been invited to join students and staff for the ceremony.

The project will be scheduled for bids by mid to late September, with plans for construction by early Fall. Construction is projected to be complete by early to mid-winter, 1991.

Architects and designers are Jiran Architects and Planners, P. C., Bismarck, N.D.



Students at United Tribes Technical College have been asking, "When is the new housing going to be built?" The 16 unit family residence hall will house families averaging three members per efficiency apartment. The Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, provided a grant of some \$560,000, according to Senators Quentin Burdick and Kent Conrad (N.D.) who announced the award in mid-August. Construction will begin by early Fall, 1991. (Drawing by D. Jiran)

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I would like to welcome you once again to our 4th edition of Four Directions.

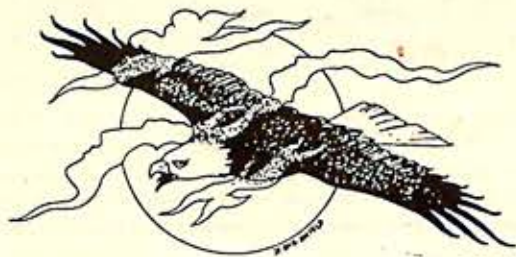
At present we are busily preparing for the 1991-92 school year. Already, at the Admissions Office, we've had an influx of new applications to be processed.

House cleaning, repairs and remodeling are in full swing around campus. During the summer months you would think vacation....but, not so on the UTTC campus. The work has accelerated tremendously with the new student enrollment and the completion of a successful summer school session which ended July 12.

Tentative plans for a new student housing unit and additional staffing are only a part of the Administrative duties in progress. As a student worker during the summer months here on campus, I've witnessed all the work involved for the preparation of a new school year.

At this time I would like to thank all our subscribers and the many fine comments we've received on our paper. It's always a real joy to get a newspaper completed and in doing so, knowing the pleasure of accomplishment in communicating with all government offices, tribal agencies, colleges and future student enrollees.

I would like to extend a warm welcome to all our new staff and students. I look forward to meeting you this fall. Thank you.



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Summer Parenting Tips

by Betty Schaff

Summer is here and hopefully schedules are a little more relaxed! Why not take the time to offer your Child some creative experiences?

Make some playdough and let your child beat, pound, break, roll, and form the dough. He will be developing large and small muscles and eye-hand coordination. An easy playdough recipe is:

1 Cup flour
 1/2 Cup salt
 6-7 Tablespoons water
 1 Tablespoon vegetable oil
 Several drops food coloring
 Using your hands mix all the ingredients together

Another fun experience is making a collage. Go for a walk with your child and gather flowers, pine cones, seeds, stones, shells, etc.

Glue all you have gathered on a flat surface (a cardboard box cut up, makes a wonderful surface, or newspaper, sandpaper, wallpaper, etc.) You can also make collages from sewing items (buttons, beads, braid, yarn, etc.) or kitchen items (beans, macaroni, straws, toothpicks, etc.)

While your child is exploring the various materials he will be creating

his very own "masterpieces"!

Memories of a successful school year

During the month of May, the children at the Child Development Center were busy with fun activities! They visited the zoo, had a picnic in the park, and took lots of nature walks gathering treasures and enjoying the "great outdoors"!

The end of a quarter is always a time mixed with excitement and sadness. We always feel excitement for the graduates "new beginnings" and sadness over having to say goodbye.

During the course of time the children are with us, we become very attached and feel like their parents have become our friends. We appreciate the opportunity to have each child with his/her own uniqueness! It is truly a rewarding experience to be gifted with individual memories we will always cherish.

To all of the graduates, we send our best wishes for your continued success and our hopes that we will meet again someday.

Tribal Elders Rights Conference Held

Bismarck, ND — Tribal elders and participants from North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana passed a resolution petitioning the U.S. Congress for equal treatment before the law concerning eligibility for Supplemental Security Income benefits and trust income some Indians receive from lands they own.

Over 100 participants met in Bismarck for the second annual meeting on issues and services to tribal elders, June 5-6, at the United Tribes Technical College.

Currently, any source of individual Indian trust income from federal trust lands received by American Indian elderly is counted against them for eligibility and benefits received under SSI. Income totaling \$2,000 or more from such sources disqualifies them from receiving benefits under SSI. The amounts are averaged against projected payments, and SSI and other services to Individual Indian elderly are reduced or eliminated.

The policy was put in place in 1983, by Congress and the federal administration as an effort to restrict services to individual American Indians, according to an agenda report issued by the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

The resolution supports Senate Bill 754, which would raise a \$2,000 exclusionary ceiling on trust income to some \$4,000. The bill seeks to remedy hardship suffered by needy, elderly Indians who are deemed ineligible for SSI, Medicaid, BIA assistance and other federal service programs.

A Government Accounting Office (GAO) report issued in May, 1988, showed that policies regarding this population was inconsistent and unclear among federal agencies. The GAO recommended a clarification of policy regarding American Indians

and the \$2,000 exclusion.

In addition, the GAO study pointed out that the policy cost more to enforce because of the increased volume of paperwork created for BIA social services, the Social Security Administration and other agencies.

American Indians are among the poorest populations in the U.S. Unemployment typically ranges from 12 percent to 87 percent in North Dakota and other states.

Most income received by this group are from lands which is leased annually and is heirship from lands allotted by federal treaties and the federal allotment acts passed after federal Indian reservations were first established.

Where federal allotment acts apply to Indians, individual Indians may own land, however, the use and income derived still requires wardship approved by the BIA to sell or lease such lands.

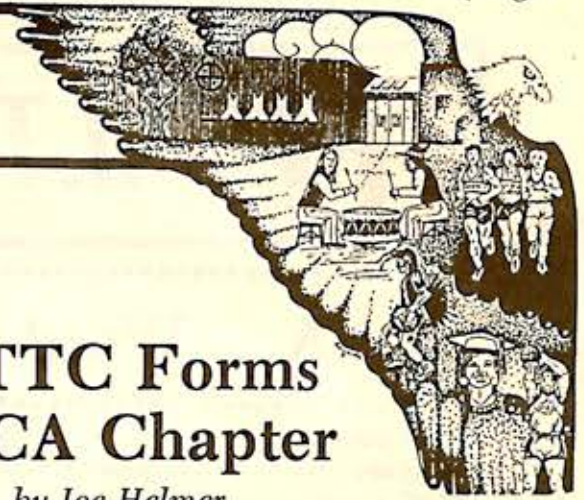
Margaret H. Teachout, a retired librarian from the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation at Fort Yates, ND, said, "I had requested the problem be brought up at the conference and before other agencies. It is a major problem to many of our poor Indian elderly who have no other way to turn for help."

Making the motion to adopt the resolution to correct inequities was Anson Baker, a member of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold, New Town, ND.

Said Baker, "Counting individual trust income against other services to American Indians is a breach of the trust and treaty relationship between the federal government and the federal tribes and their people."

The resolution was referred to members of Congress, tribal leaders and other officials.

* CAMPUS NEWS *



T.J. Elementary Hires New Principal

by Arlene Fogg

F. Sam Azure from the Turtle Mountain Tribe in Belcourt, ND, joined the United Tribes staff July 1, 1991. Sam is taking the position as Elementary Principal at the Theodore Jamerson Elementary School. This position has been vacant for the past six months. **WELCOME ABOARD, SAM!**

BIO BITS:

- Name: F. Sam Azure
- Age: 42
- DOB: 07/25/49
- Marital: Married
- Wife: Jane
- Daughter: Tahnee, 21
- Son: Sam, 19
- Daughter: Brittany, 2½

EDUCATION:

- 1968 (Grades 1-12) Turtle Mountain Community School
- 1974 B.S. Degree - Elementary

Education - UND - Grand Forks, ND
 •1980 M.A. Degree - Education Administration - USD - Vermillion, SD

WORK HISTORY:

- 1974-75 - Turtle Mountain Tribe
- 1975-80 - BIA Education - Turtle Mountain - Classroom Teacher
- 1980-82 - Special Education - Federal Programs - Billings Area Office
- 1982-88 - Elementary Principal - BIA - Eagle Butte, SD
- 1988-90 - Personnel Employee Development - BIA - Billings Area Office
- 1990-91 - Dormitory Supervisor Eagle Butte, SD

DECISION TO ACCEPT EMPLOYMENT AT UTTC:

"The position is challenging, the location is great. Also, the fine reputation of the school and dedicated staff."

UTTC Forms VICA Chapter

by Joe Helmer

On March 25, 26, 1991, the North Dakota State Vocational Industrial Clubs of America Competition was held in Bismarck at the Bismarck State College, Med Center One, United Tribes Technical College and the Radisson Inn.

The general session was held at the Bismarck State College auditorium. The president of Bismarck State College welcomed the VICA State Competition. Approximately 300 to 500 students and faculty from around the state, both secondary and post-secondary were represented.

The skilled competition began Monday afternoon, March 25. Competition took place at various sites; Bismarck State College (Vocational Building); Med Center One; United Tribes Technical College (Skill Center); and Mandan Senior High.

The students competed in plumbing, carpentry, computer drafting, nurse assisting, auto-technology, motorcycle repair, small engines, residential wiring and many more.

The Leadership Skills were held at

the Radisson Inn on Tuesday, March 26. The competition included: club business procedure, display, extemporaneous speaking, job interview, job skill demonstration, job manuals, safety and outstanding club manuals, opening and closing ceremony, prepared speaking and spirit award.

The State Officer Installation Luncheon was held at the Radisson Inn. New officers were selected for the 1991-92 school year. After the luncheon, awards were presented.

UTTC had three students from the Automotive Technology Program competing. Ritch Raygo and Robert Hlavinka competed in the Automotive Skilled and Emerson Melbourne competed in the Job Skilled Demonstration. Emerson Melbourne placed second in this competition.

United Tribes Technical College received a plaque from the State for forming a VICA Chapter and also a certificate of participation in the VICA Conference. Next year, **LOOK OUT VICA!** UTTC students will succeed.



Summer Session Students — pictured from left to right, Myron Grey Bear, Fred Bennett, Donnette Faith and Terri Tree Top

Successful Summer Session 1991

United Tribes Technical College has had a very successful Summer School Session. The summer school was in session June 3 through July 12, 1991. The following students completed the summer course:

AUTO-BODY

- Emerson Plenty Chief, Standing Rock
- Bruce Benson, Fort Berthold
- Robert Hlavinka, Standing Rock
- Narcisse Black Cloud, Standing Rock
- Francis Belgarde, Turtle Mountain
- Frank Eagle, Wind River

CARPENTRY

- Kermit Bearstail, Fort Berthold,
- Max Serawop, Fort Duchesne

BUSINESS CLERICAL

- Jonni Dupree, Cheyenne River

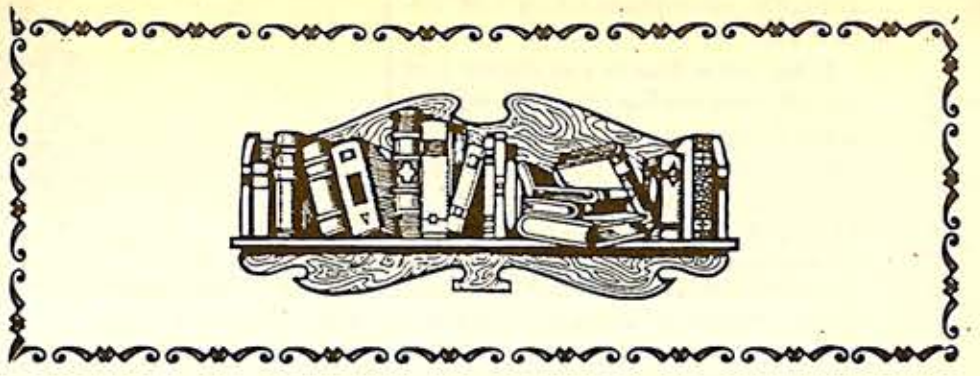
- Inez Herrera, Navajo
- Shirley Iron Road, Pine Ridge
- Wanda Pretends Eagle, Shoshone

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- Joe Gates, Standing Rock
- Paul Bordeaux, Rosebud
- Fred Bennett, Rosebud
- James Valandra, Fort Berthold
- Myron Grey Bear, Fort Totten
- Troy Oshkeshequoam, Menominee
- Donette Faith, Standing Rock
- Marion Potter, Minnesota
- Terri Tree Top, Standing Rock

NURSE AIDE

- Gloria Dwelle, Bismarck
- Laura Zander, Bismarck
- Denise LaFromboise, Standing Rock
- Glenda Rasmussen, Fort Berthold
- Viann Barrett, Standing Rock



Student of the Month Awards

March, 1991

- Arlene Fogg Business Clerical

April, 1991

- Russell Swagger Business Clerical

May, 1991

- Wendell White Eyes Welding

President's List

- Christine Backmeier
- Robert Hlavinka
- Louella Melbourne
- George Short
- Karen Short
- Russell Swagger
- Randi Vetteson
- David Mousseaux
- Lorena Wiley
- Pete Plenty Wounds
- Frank Eagle
- Gerald Packineau
- Jane Weekes
- Amy Binder
- Charlene Red Earth
- Randy Vetteson
- Alfreda Longie
- Bert White Plume
- Arlene Fogg
- Marion Potter
- Vida Mann
- Norman Watts
- Lawrence Desjarlais
- Stan Walking
- Emerson Melbourne
- Gus Little
- Rosella Spotted Horse
- Iris Looking Back

- Marilyn Eagle
- Julie Keeble
- Fred Bennett
- James Gladue
- Wendell White Eyes
- Shari Daniels

- Diane Boyd
- Mac Hinton
- Gary New Holy
- Natalie Grant
- Marcia Krien
- Juliana Munoz

UTTC recognizes the above students who achieved academic excellence during the previous semester.

Outstanding Attendance

- Frank Eagle
- Debbie Broken Leg
- Arlene Fogg
- Clarice Jewett
- Maxine Longie
- Bernadette Spoonhunter
- Russell Swagger
- George Short
- Randi Vetteson
- Marion Potter
- Curtis Denver
- Marion Plenty Wounds
- Donette Two Shields
- Mac Hinton, Jr.
- Jeanetta Cuch
- Francyne Hard Heart
- Denise LaFromboise
- Louella Melbourne
- Lorena Wiley
- Randi Vetteson
- Karen Short
- Lorena Wiley
- Jack Slides Off
- Pete Plenty Wounds
- Delores Ten Fingers
- Wendell White Eyes

HEALTH AWARENESS



A Word to Parents Immunizations a Must!

Introduction

Perhaps you have wondered why UTTC places so much emphasis on immunizations.

The following article hopefully will answer your questions. The article will include information on the diseases; Polio, Measles, Mumps, Tetanus and Haemophilus (Hib). A brief history of the disease, the symptoms and the vaccination dates it should be given.

It is very important to mention that just because we haven't seen these diseases they no longer exist and when our children receive one or two immunizations they are protected. Children must have the recommended vaccines at the recommended time.

Recent outbreaks of Measles and Mumps on college campuses are evidence our society has become complacent regarding immunization. As a result of these outbreaks all colleges are requiring freshman students to produce immunization records showing they have received at least one MMR immunization.

UTTC students will also be asked to provide this information. For those who have never had the MMR or the diseases, the MMR vaccine will be available. Re-immunization will not hurt you.

If for some reason you decide you do not want the vaccine, you will be asked to sign a statement relieving the college of all responsibility should there occur any cases of Measles or Mumps during the academic year.

Immunizations are important. The eight childhood diseases (measles, mumps, rubella, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, Haemophilus influenzae type b, and polio) which are preventable by immunization, can, and do, cause crippling and, sometimes, death. These illnesses are serious and their complications can be terrible.

The Public Health Service strongly recommends that all healthy children must be immunized before being allowed to enter school.

Children and Immunization

Because they have received antibodies from their mother's blood system, babies are immune to many diseases when they are born. But this immunity is only temporary. It wears off during the first year of life. That's why immunization programs, which help young bodies build their own defenses against disease, should be started early and carried out faithfully.

How Immunization Works

The organisms that cause a disease (or materials produced from those organisms) are weakened or killed and then made into vaccines. These vaccines are injected into the body or taken by mouth. The body reacts by making disease-fighting substances - antibodies - that build up in the system and guard against these diseases for a long time, often for a lifetime. Thus, immunization helps

by UTTC Nurse Ruth Snider



the body to defend itself against a particular disease.

DTP Immunization

Immunization with DTP vaccine is one of the best ways to prevent these diseases. DTP vaccine is actually three vaccines, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis, combined into one shot. The vaccine is given by injection starting early in infancy. Several shots are needed to get good protection.

Diphtheria

Years ago, diphtheria was a widespread and greatly feared disease. Through the 1920's, about 150,000 cases and 15,000 deaths occurred annually.

Since that time, the disease has gradually declined. There were 910 cases in 1960, 435 in 1970, and 146 in 1976. Today, only a few cases occur each year, thanks to parents who have made certain that their children are immunized against this terrible disease.

Diphtheria is caused by a bacterium that is found in the mouth, throat, and nose of a person infected with the disease. This germ is easily passed to others in the tiny droplets of moisture that are expelled by coughing or sneezing. Diphtheria also can be spread by carriers — people who harbor the bacteria but remain in apparent good health.

Diphtheria is a treatable disease, but if treatment is inadequate, or if it

is not begun in time, a powerful toxin, or poison, may be produced by the diphtheria bacteria and may spread throughout the body. The poison may cause serious complications such as paralysis that may last for as long as 3 or 4 months, heart failure, or broncho-pneumonia. About 1 in every 10 persons who get diphtheria dies of it.

State Immunization Requirements

All 50 States have laws which require schoolchildren to be immunized against diphtheria.

Tetanus (Lockjaw)

Tetanus, commonly called lockjaw, is caused by a bacterium that is present just about everywhere, but mostly, in soil, dust, manure, and in the digestive tracts of humans, as well as in many animals. Tetanus is not transmitted from one person to another. Rather, the germs enter the body through a wound — sometimes one as small as a pinprick or a scratch, but, more often, through deep puncture wounds and lacerations, such as those made by nails and knives.

Such wounds are difficult to clean adequately, and if the tetanus bacteria were present on the nail or knife, they may remain deep in the wound, where they may grow and produce a toxin, or poison, that attacks the body's nervous system.

State Immunization Requirements

Laws now exist in 47 of the 50 States which require schoolchildren to be immunized against tetanus.

Pertussis (Whooping cough)

Pertussis, or whooping cough, as it is more commonly known, is a highly contagious disease. Pertussis is caused by a bacterium that is found in the mouth, nose, and throat of a person infected with it. It is spread to others in the tiny droplets of moisture that are expelled by coughing or sneezing.

Pertussis causes severe spells of coughing which can interfere with eating, drinking, and breathing. In the United States, approximately 70 percent of reported pertussis cases occur in children younger than 5 years, more than half in infants less than 1 year of age. Pertussis is most serious in young children, and more than half of the children who get this disease are hospitalized. In recent years, over 2,000 cases of pertussis in the United States have been reported each year to the Centers for Disease Control.

Complications occur in a substantial proportion of reported cases. Pneumonia occurs in 1 in every 6 children with pertussis. For every 1,000 reported children with pertussis, 20 develop convulsions, and 4 develop inflammation of the brain (encephalitis). In recent years, an average of 9 deaths due to pertussis occurred each year.

State Immunization Requirements

Laws now exist in 39 of the 50 States which require children to be immunized against pertussis.

Mumps

Mumps has been a common disease of children. Usually it causes fever, headache, and inflammation of the salivary glands, which causes the cheeks to swell. Sometimes it is more serious. It causes a mild inflammation of the coverings of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis) in about 1 child in every 10 who get it. More rarely, it can cause inflammation of the brain itself (encephalitis) which usually goes away without leaving permanent damage. Mumps can also cause deafness. About 1 in every 4 adolescent or adult males who get mumps develops painful inflammation and swelling of the testicles. People catch mumps by breathing in particles of the mumps virus that a person infected with mumps has expelled while coughing, sneezing, or simply talking.

Before mumps vaccine was available, nearly every child got mumps before reaching adulthood. Now, because of the wide use of mumps vaccine, the number of cases of mumps is much lower. However, if children are not immunized, they still have a high risk of getting mumps.

Mumps Immunization

Children are to be considered susceptible to mumps unless they can provide proof of (1) physician-diagnosed mumps or laboratory

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HEALTH

AWARENES

continued from page 4

evidence of mumps immunity, or (2) of having been immunized with live mumps virus vaccine at age 12 months or older. All healthy children who have never had mumps should be immunized on or after their first birthday. If in doubt, it is safe to be immunized or reimmunized against mumps, even if you actually are immune. The vaccine, which has been in use since 1967, also can be given to older children and adults. It is highly effective, and one injection produces long-lasting, probably lifelong, protection.

State Immunization Requirements

Laws now exist in 34 of the 50 States which require schoolchildren to be immunized against mumps.



Measles

Measles, also called rubeola, can cause very serious illness. Usually it causes a rash, high fever, cough, runny nose, and watery eyes lasting 1 or 2 weeks. Sometimes it is more serious. It causes an ear infection or pneumonia in nearly 1 in every 10 children who get it. Approximately 1 child in every 1,000 who get measles has an inflammation of the brain (encephalitis). This can lead to convulsions, deafness, or mental retardation. About 2 children in every 10,000 who get measles dies from it. Measles can also cause a pregnant woman to have a miscarriage or give birth to a premature baby.

People catch measles by breathing in particles of the measles virus that a person infected with measles has expelled while coughing, sneezing, or simply talking. This disease is so contagious that, before vaccine was available, measles struck nearly all children by the time they were 15 years old and caused a great many deaths. In 1964, there were 485,000 reported cases in the United States and more than 400 deaths due to measles. Now, wide use of measles vaccine has nearly eliminated measles from the United States. However, we cannot assume that, because of this decrease, our children are safe from the threat of measles. Measles is such a highly contagious illness that children who are not immunized have a high risk of getting measles either now or later in life.

Measles Immunization

All healthy children who have never had measles or been immunized against measles should be immunized at 15 months of age or later. The vaccine, first licensed for use in 1963, is very effective.

All persons who received the previously available "killed" measles vaccine or a vaccine of unknown type between 1963 and 1967 should be reimmunized. It is safe to be immunized or reimmunized against measles even if you actually are im-

mune.

Persons born before 1957 are probably immune to measles because of exposure to natural disease. Persons born in 1957 or later should ensure that they are immune, as outlined above.

State Immunization Requirements

All 50 States have laws which require schoolchildren to be immunized against measles.

Rubella (German measles)

Rubella, also called German measles and 3-day measles, is usually a mild disease of childhood. However, it also affects adults, and outbreaks are common among unimmunized teenagers and young adults. If a woman gets rubella early in pregnancy she stands a 20 to 25 percent or greater chance of giving birth to a deformed baby. Miscarriages are also common.

The usual symptoms of rubella are mild discomfort, a slight fever for perhaps 24 hours, and a rash that appears on the face and neck and lasts for two or three days. Young adults who get rubella may experience swollen glands in the back of the neck and some temporary pain and stiffness in the joints (arthritis). Recovery from rubella is almost always speedy and complete.

Rubella occurs most often in the winter and spring and is quite contagious. People catch it by breathing in particles of the rubella virus that a person infected with rubella has expelled while coughing, sneezing, or simply talking.

Although rubella occurs all over the country each year, the last big epidemic was in 1964. As a result of that epidemic, some 20,000 babies were born in this country with severe birth defects.

The most common birth defects caused by the rubella virus are blindness, damage to the heart and major arteries, deafness, abnormally small brains, and mental retardation.

The best way to protect expectant mothers and their offspring from these tragic effects is to immunize children (thereby eliminating the usual source of infection) and to ensure that women are immune before they become pregnant. In addition to protecting the children, the child who can't catch rubella can't spread it to his or her mother or to other pregnant women.

Women should not receive the vaccine if they are pregnant or might become pregnant within 3 months. However, rubella immunization during pregnancy is not ordinarily an indication for interruption of pregnancy.



Rubella Immunization

All healthy children should be immunized after their first birthday. The rubella vaccine, which has been in use since 1969, is highly effective and one injection produces long-lasting, probably lifelong protection.

State Immunization Requirements

All 50 States have laws which require schoolchildren to be immunized against rubella.

POLIO

As recently as the 1950's, polio was a fairly common disease, much feared by parents of small children. With the development of the first inactivated polio vaccine, in 1954 which was given by injection, this picture began to change. Over the next several years, as this vaccine gained acceptance and as the newer oral vaccine (first licensed in 1961) came into use, the number of cases of paralytic polio plummeted, from more than 20,000 in 1952 until today when only a few cases occur each year in the United States.

Poliomyelitis is a contagious viral disease that, in its severe form, can cause permanent paralysis, and occasionally death. Polio is an extremely dangerous disease, and every parent should know about it.

Polio is caused by a virus that lives in the nose, throat and, especially, in the intestinal tract of a person infected with it.

Many people who are infected by the polio virus have no symptoms but may still spread the infection to others.

Polio Immunization

All healthy infants and young people between the ages of 6 weeks and 18 years who have never been immunized against polio should receive polio vaccine in a series of properly spaced doses.

Immunization with "live" oral polio vaccine (OPV) is one of the best ways to prevent polio. It is given by mouth starting in early infancy. Several doses are needed to provide good protection. Young children should get two or more doses in the first year of life and another dose at 15 months of age. An additional dose is important for children when they enter school or when there is a high risk of polio. Such as during an epidemic or when traveling to a place where polio is common.

State Immunization Requirements

All 50 States have laws which require schoolchildren to be immunized against polio.

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE (Hib)

Haemophilus influenzae type b disease, also called Haemophilus b or "Hib" disease can be a very serious

disease. It is especially threatening to children under 5 years of age. About 12,000 cases of meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain) caused by Hib occur in the United States each year, mostly in the under 5 age group. About 1 child in every 20 who get meningitis caused by Hib dies of it and about 1 in every 4 develops permanent brain damage. Hib can also cause pneumonia and infections of the blood, joints, bones, soft tissues, throat, and the covering of the heart.

In the United States, Hib disease strikes about 1 in every 200 children before their fifth birthday. Most serious Hib disease occurs in children between 6 months and 1 year of age, but about 30 percent of serious disease takes place in children 18 months of age or older. Hib does not cause the flu, a different disease caused by a virus.

Haemophilus b — Hib Immunization

This vaccine is among the safest of all vaccine products. The vaccine cannot cause meningitis.

The State Department of Health recommends this vaccine be given at ages; 2 months, 4 months, 6 months and 15 months.

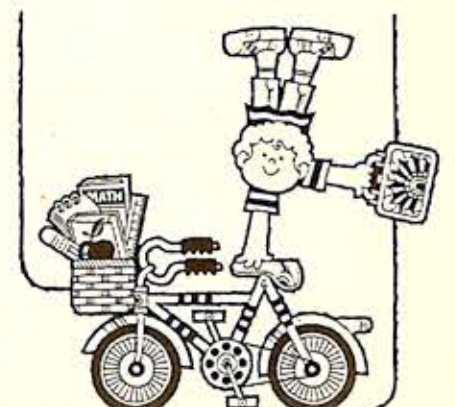
IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULES

Vaccines work best when they are given at the recommended time and on a regular schedule. Measles vaccine, for example, is not usually given to infants before they reach the age of 15 months. When it is given earlier than that, it may not be as effective. Oral polio and DTP vaccines must be given over a period of time, in a series of properly spaced doses and shots.

The following immunization schedule is recommended for infants and children who are being immunized for the first time. This schedule shows all the immunizations that a child should receive, beginning at the age of 2 months.

Recommended Immunization Schedule for Infants and Children

Recommended Age	Vaccine(s)
2 months	DTP-1, OPV-1, Hib
4 months	DTP-2, OPV-2, Hib
6 months	DTP-3, Hib
15 months	DTP-4, OPV-3, MMR, Hib
18 months	Hib
4-6 years	DTP-5, OPV-4
14-16 years and every 10 years thereafter	Td



CAMPUS NEWS

SCHOOL CALENDAR 1991 - 1992

FALL QUARTER

AUG 26-27	In-Service Training - All Staff Orientation
AUG 28	Student Orientation and Registration
AUG 29	Classes Start for all Returning Students
SEP 2	LABOR DAY/NO CLASSES/ALL STAFF HOLIDAY
SEP 5-8	UTTC International Powwow Celebration
SEP 9	Regular Work Day - 1/2 day class (Classes begin at 1:00 p.m.)
NOV 11	VETERAN'S DAY/NO CLASSES/ALL STAFF HOLIDAY
NOV 15	Graduation

WINTER QUARTER

NOV 18	New Student Orientation/Classes begin for all others
NOV 20	Classes Begin/New Students
NOV 28-29	THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY/ALL STAFF HOLIDAY
DEC 20	4:00 p.m. - CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY BEGINS
JAN 6	Classes Resume
JAN 20	MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY - (1/2 DAY HOLIDAY) (Classes dismiss at 1:00 p.m.)
FEB 17	PRESIDENT'S DAY/NO CLASSES/ALL STAFF HOLIDAY
FEB 21	Graduation
FEB 24	SPRING BREAK

SPRING QUARTER

FEB 25	New Student Orientation/Classes begin for all others
FEB 27	Classes Start for New Students
APR 17-20	EASTER HOLIDAY/NO CLASSES/ALL STAFF HOLIDAY
MAY 15	Graduation

Student Orientation Wednesday, August 28, 1991 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (James Henry Community Building)

8:00 a.m.:	Assign returning students with new students and orientate them of assigned duties.
9:00 a.m.:	Coffee and Rolls
9:15 a.m.:	Welcome - Dr. David M. Gipp, President
9:30 a.m.:	Financial Aid - Mr. Ray Dwelle
9:45 a.m.:	Support Services - Mr. Ed Johnson
10:00 a.m.:	Chemical Health - Mr. Russell Gillette
10:15 a.m.:	Welcome - Student Body President, Mr. Don Mann
10:30 a.m.:	Break . . .
10:45 a.m.:	Student Health - Ms. Ruth Snider
11:00 a.m.:	Theodore Jamerson Elementary Principal - Mr. Samuel Azure
11:15 a.m.:	Nursery and Daycare
11:30 a.m. - Noon:	Counseling Coordinator - Mr. Al Conley
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.:	Lunch . . .
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.:	Solo Parents and Families meet in small gym for guest speakers from Burleigh County Social Service, WIC Program and register with them. Also, Nursery and Daycare will discuss center policies and the Theodore Jamerson Elementary School Principal will discuss school policies.
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.:	Class registration for single female and male students at James Henry Community Gymnasium.
3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.:	Tour of UTTC Campus and vocational areas for all single female and male students.
3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.:	Class registration for Solo Parents and Families at James Henry Community Gymnasium.
5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.:	Picnic for all students and staff.
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.:	Recreational activities for all students. (Softball, horseshoe, volleyball and basketball games.)



CLASS REGISTRATION

* Students need to see only the Instructor of the vocation you are enrolling in.

Student Name: _____

		Staff Initials Each Slot at Completion
Auto Service Technician	Helmer	A. _____
Business Administration	Azure	B. _____
Carpentry	Staudinger	C. _____
Criminal Justice	Dionne/Hewson	D. _____
Electrical	Fairman	E. _____
Food Service	Carlasccio/Becker	F. _____
Medical Records	Hahn	G. _____
Plumbing	Fairman	H. _____
Welding	Huber	I. _____

Students are required to enroll in all of the following:

English for:	Bev Huber	A. _____
Business Administration		
Criminal Justice		
Medical Records		
English for:	Mary Lemcke	B. _____
Auto Service Technician		
Carpentry		
Electrical		
Food Service		
Plumbing		
Math	Kauffman/Begg	C. _____
Reading	Snyder/Comeau	D. _____
Personal Development	Aller/Kuyper	E. _____
Physical Education	Hall	F. _____
Schedule Check-Out Table for all Students	Ann Kraft	G. _____

Thursday, August 29, 1991 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (UTTC Skills Center)

8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.:	Classes begin for all returning students.
9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.:	Language Arts and Mathematics Evaluation for all new students with Sharon Snyder (Room 118). Sharon will schedule another test for the late comers who are not able to take the test when scheduled. All students are encouraged to check on funding with Ray Dwelle (Financial Aid - Administration) on their free time.
3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.:	Tour of Bismarck/Mandan for all students.
5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.:	Supper for all students, (single, solo and families) this week only. Starting September 3, 1991, every solo parent and family members will be required to pay accordingly.
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.:	Recreational activities for all students. (Softball, horseshoe, volleyball, and basketball games.)

Friday, August 30, 1991 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (James Henry Community Building, Small Gym)

9:00 a.m.:	Chemical Health Workshop (Russell Gillette) * Mandatory Workshop for all new and returning students. (James Henry Community Center Small Gymnasium) Guest Speakers will discuss topics in Issue: A. DUI Laws - Burleigh County Sheriff Department B. Evaluations - West Central Human Services C. Campus Policies - Staffings, hearings, referrals on drug related issues.
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.:	LUNCH
1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.:	Faculty Meeting (UTTC Skills Center) Student Senate Meeting (James Henry Community Building - Small Gym) Counselor (Education Building)

Campus News

Plenty Wounds Receives 1991 Student of The Year Award

UTTC Campus — "This is the first time I've ever received an award in my life," said Pete Plenty Wounds, upon being selected as the United Tribes Student of the Year 1991 award by the faculty.

Plenty Wounds, an Oglala Lakota from Pine Ridge, SD, and Food Services student was selected on the basis of carrying an outstanding gradepoint average, attendance and being an excellent role model.

Pete Plenty Wounds also received perfect attendance awards and was

among students on the President's List for academic excellence.

In a short speech before Awards and Graduation banquet participants, he said, "I'm proud to accept this award, and I didn't expect this. Thank you."

Said Pam Carlascio, Food Service Instructor, "He deserved the award....because of his fine example as a student."

Plenty Wounds plans to continue his education in the Food Services vocation at UTTC this fall.



Pete Plenty Wounds accepts the 1991 United Tribes Student of the Year Award from the faculty during the Awards and Graduation Banquet held May 22, 1991. Left to right are Father Julian Nix, OSB, (Assiniboine Sioux and St. Alexis Medical Center Chaplain); Student Senate President Don "Boy" Mann; Al Conley, Counselor; Pete Plenty Wounds, and David M. Gipp, UTTC President. (UTTC PHOTO)

Commerce Announces Indian Business Center at UTTC

Washington, DC — The Commerce Department's Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) announced, August 1, an award of \$105,840 to the United Tribes Technical College to operate an Indian Business Development Center (IBDC) in Bismarck, ND.

United Tribes has offered the business technical assistance center to American Indians since 1980.

MBDA Director Joe Lira said: "By funding the North Dakota IBDC, Native American Indians and minority entrepreneurs in Bismarck and surrounding communities will be able to obtain essential management, technical and procurement assistance to increase their competitiveness in today's global marketplace."

The college has offered business expertise assistance to Indian Tribes and individually owned Indian businesses since 1975.

The North Dakota IBDC is one of more than 100 centers funded nationwide by MBDA to provide business consulting services to minority entrepreneurs. Individuals interested in obtaining management, marketing, technical, loan packaging and procurement assistance services may contact the North Dakota IBDC at 3315 University Dr., or contact the center at (701) 255-6849. Dennis Huber will serve as the center's project director in North Dakota.

MBDA is the only federal agency created specifically to foster the establishment and growth of minority-owned businesses in America. The agency, established in 1969, is headquartered in Washington, DC., and has regional offices in Atlanta, GA.; Chicago, IL.; Dallas, TX; New York, NY.; San Francisco, CA.; and Washington, DC.



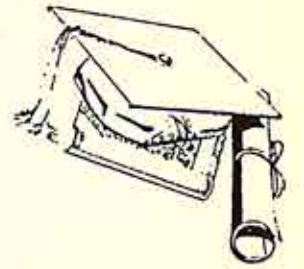
Scheduled Meetings, Conferences and Seminars Bismarck, ND

(Held in conjunction with the United Tribes International Powwow and Indian Art Expo)

- (1) Indian Water Rights Seminar — September 4,5,6,1991
Holiday Inn
Contact: Wes Martel (307) 332-5437
- (2) Bureau of Indian Affairs Reorganization Task Force — September 4,5,6, 1991
Sheraton Inn —
Contact: Virginia Murdock (202) 208-4137
- (3) 437 Indian Health Services Scholarship Meeting — September 6,7, 1991
Holiday Inn —
Contact: Gayle Martin (605) 226-7553
- (4) ND State Conference on Indian Education — (White House) September 3,4, 1991
Sheraton Inn —
Contact: Cheryl Kulas (701) 224-2250
- (5) Strategies for Assessing Indian Student Dropouts — September 5,6, 1991
Holiday Inn —
Contact: Phil Baird (701) 255-3285 Ext. 252
- (6) North Dakota Colleges/Bush Foundation Summer Exchange — September 6, 1991
United Tribes Campus —
Contact: Jack Barden (701) 255-3285 Ext. 312
- (7) 3rd Annual United Tribes Art Expo — Market September 5,6,7, 1991
Bismarck Convention Center —
Contact: Jesse Clairmont or John Beheler
- (8) Expo Indian Artists Marketing, Sales Management Workshops — 8:00 a.m. — 10:00 a.m., Bismarck Convention Center Exhibit Hall A (UTTC N.D. Indian Business Development Center and K. Reno).
Contact: John Beheler or Jess Clairmont (701) 255-3285
- (9) United Tribes Technical College Board of Directors Meeting — September 6, 1991
Sheraton Inn —
Contact: V. Cadotte (701) 255-3285 Ext. 218/208
- (10) Tero Dakota Coalition — September 5,6, 1991
Holiday Inn —
Contact: Carrie Twiss (605) 867-5167
- (11) North Dakota Bilingual/Bicultural Education Association 1991 Fall Conference — September 5,6, 1991
Doublewood Inn —
Contact: Mari Rasmussen (701) 224-2958
- (12) JTPA Conference — September 4,5,6, 1991, Mandan, ND
Seven Seas Motel —
Contact: Wilbur Red Tomahawk, (701) 854-3874
- (13) Financial Aid and Employment Assistance Meeting — September 4,5, 1991
Skill Center-UTTC —
Contact: Ray Dwelle (701) 255-3285
- (14) National American Indian Court Judges Assoc. — September 6, 1991
Holiday Inn —
Contact: Lorraine Rousseau (701) 766-4244
- (15) International Lakota (L,D,N) Nations Conference — September 3,4, 1991
United Tribes Campus — Gerald One Feather, Oglala, SD
- (16) Bureau of Indian Affairs, ND/SD Office of Indian Education Program Line Officers Meeting — September 12,13, 1991
Holiday Inn —
Contact: Rebecca Martgan (701) 854-3497



UTTC Graduates May 23, 1991



Automotive

Lyle Smith Fort Berthold
Emerson Melbourne Fort Peck
Manuel Cooley San Carlos

Business Clerical (1 Year)

Francyne Hard Heart Pine Ridge
Norma Red Cloud Pine Ridge

Carpentry

Keith Longie Turtle Mountain
George Short Turtle Mountain
Karen Short Turtle Mountain
Jonathan Young Fort Berthold

Criminal Justice

Marlin Enno Turtle Mountain

Electrical

Corey Davis Turtle Mountain
Eddie Patterson San Carlos

Food Service

Sherry Belgarde Turtle Mountain

Natalie Grant Turtle Mountain
Alfreada Longie Turtle Mountain

Licensed Practical Nurse

Janet Archambault Standing Rock

Medical Records Clerical

Eric Bettelyoun Pine Ridge
Lynn Rose Bettelyoun Jicarilla
Carolyn Spottedhorse Crow Agency
Delores Ten Fingers Pine Ridge

Plumbing

Francis Belgarde Turtle Mountain
Larry Desjarlais Turtle Mountain
Michael Grant Turtle Mountain

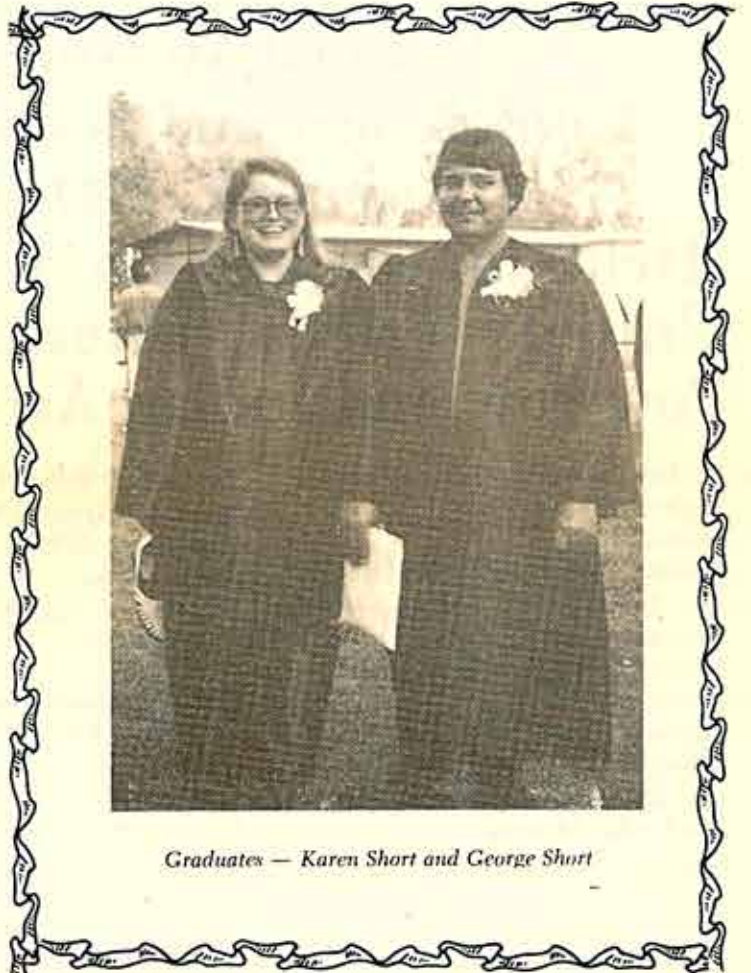
Welding

Justin Elgo San Carlos
Erick Walker San Carlos
Wendell White Eyes Rosebud
Joe Wilkie Turtle Mountain

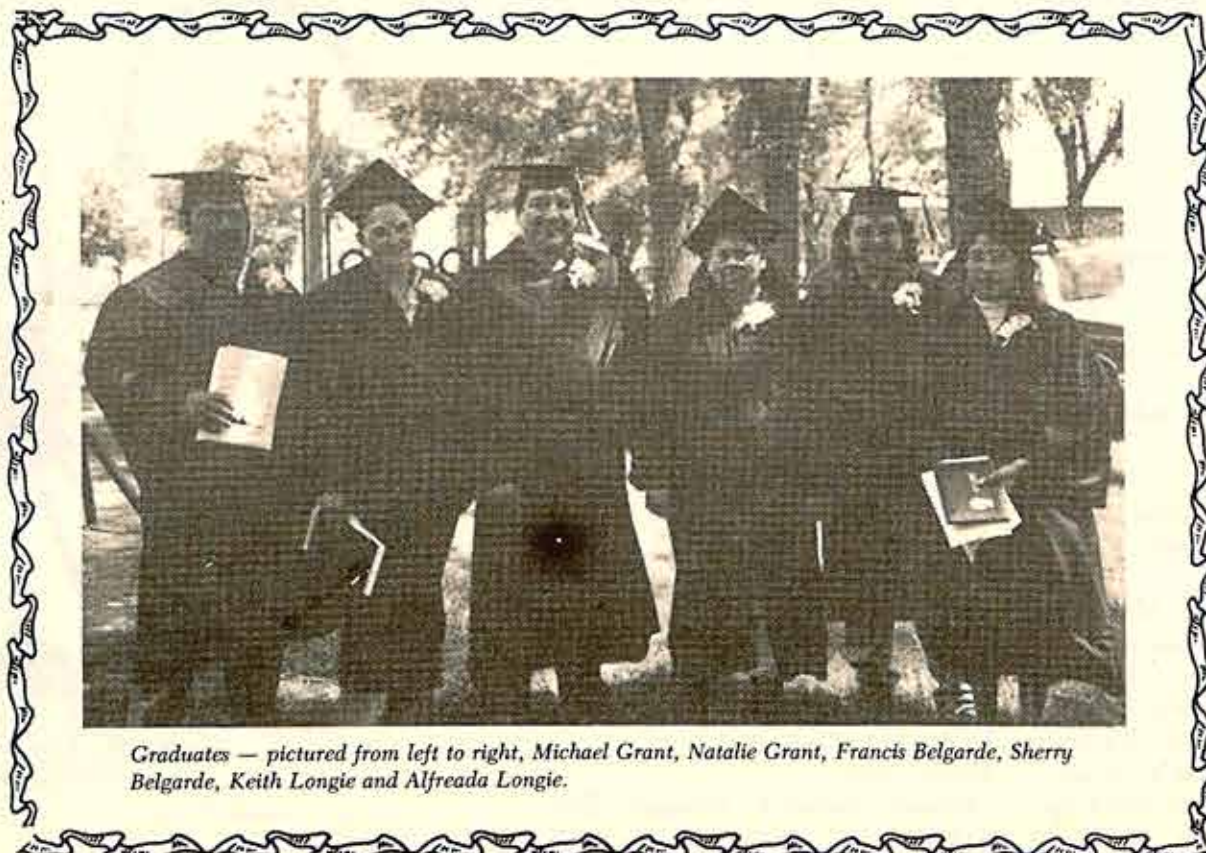


Graduates — pictured from left to right, Eric Walker, Eddie Patterson and Justin Elgo.

"We
dare
to
do...
what
we
dare
to
dream."



Graduates — Karen Short and George Short



Graduates — pictured from left to right, Michael Grant, Natalie Grant, Francis Belgarde, Sherry Belgarde, Keith Longie and Alfreada Longie.



NEWS HAPPENINGS

Qualifications For Work Study Program

by Ray Dwelle

The Work Study Program assists students to get an education. It requires that a student must qualify in the lower income bracket. The program assists in the cost of education.

For one to qualify, you must submit an ACT financial statement which then must be submitted to the Financial Aide office. This will determine the amount for which the student qualifies.

The student will be paid on a minimum hourly wage rate not to exceed 20 hours per bi-weekly pay

period during the school year.

Funding for this work study program is limited and a certain amount of students may be assisted at one time.

First quarter students are not qualified to be on the work study program. Students with funding problems however, will be considered and given priority for work study.

A student on the work study program must have good attendance, no security reports and maintain a 2.00 grade average.

UTTC Beautification Committee Update

by Anne Kuyper

Welcoming new and returning students and staff for the academic year are the combined efforts of the Maintenance and Property and Supply departments and the summer maintenance crew who worked with them.

The 1991 summer maintenance crew was composed of both staff and students. It was an inspirational summer to be a temporary staffer of these departments. The heavy spring rains left the campus of United Tribes, Ireland green in June and all summer long. The rehabilitation of student

housing was going on, with armies of contractors marching from house to house.

The Beautification Committee would like to thank Support Services Manager Ed Johnson for creating a new slot in the summer maintenance crew specifically to work on establishing flower gardens at UTTC.

A bad gopher ate some of the best flowers but, otherwise we have made a good beginning. As Standing Rock Tribal Chairman Charlie Murphy commented this summer, "it adds to everyone's sense of pride in place".

New Meeting Place for UTTC

by Anne Kuyper

The need has existed for some time at the college for additional meeting space, or a place to hold small events with class such as receptions.

With the conversion of Building 1A from staff/student housing to a conference center, many of the lack of space problems will be solved. Building 1A is the elegant old brick building at the opposite end of the Administration Building.

The entire main floor will be

available for special events for students and staff. With the exception of one week in June and one week in September, when 1A will be reserved for the Pow-wow Committee. Space will be available on a first come, first served basis. Departments, committees and clubs are encouraged to plan ahead.

An open house is planned for the fall and also a contest to name the new conference center.

UTTC Nursing Grads Attain 100% Passing

by Sister Kathryn Zimmer, Director ASPN Program

Four students were graduated from the Associate of Science Practical Nurse Program at UTTC in December, 1990. This was the first practical nurse class to be graduated with an Associate degree.

In April, these students wrote the National Council of Licensing Examination (NCLEX) Licensure Exam.

Each one attained a passing score, giving the school a 100% passing rate. They deserve special congratulations!

The students, now Licensed Practical Nurses, are all employed and include: Maurena DeSheuquette, Julie Falcon, Brenda Kugler and Loretta Laducer.

Other good news for the nursing

program can be mentioned: The projected enrollment for the fall, 1991 semester looks very good. Valerie Blazek will be joining the faculty to teach family nursing. She has a bac-

calaureate degree in nursing from the University of Mary and will be enrolled in the University Master's Nursing Program this fall.



Unity Youth Conference 1991

by Russell Swagger

On Friday, June 28, 1991, approximately six-hundred Native American students, ages 15-24, representing the United States, Alaska, and Canada gathered in Spokane, Washington for the 1991 Unity Youth Conference.

Unity is a youth led conference, with youth as the key-note speakers, Unity attempts to take young Indian people and build up their self-esteem, help them find goals for themselves, show them other cultures, teach them leadership skills, and then send them home with the confidence, courage and strength to become future leaders, and community builders.

Spokane Mayor, Sheri Barnard greeted everyone. Noting the youth had all of her support in their efforts. Next, Mary Kim Titla (Unity Trustee) expressed her feelings of what Unity was all about. She felt their goal was to help young Indian people go out in the world and be successful. President George Bush also sent some words of support and encouragement from the White House.

There were excellent workshops and activities primarily targeted at

Indian youth between 15 and 18 years of age. Some of the activities were leadership workshops, family group meetings, think tanks, variety shows, a dance and a pow-wow.

One of the workshops I had the privilege of sitting in on was, "Communication: the key to leadership." This workshop was presented by Lee Cannon. Lee started his workshop by presenting his hostess with a necklace. Lee had members of the audience stand up and give a brief history of themselves. He then complimented them and encouraged them. No one ever took their eyes off of him. Lee gave everyone the confidence and knowledge to succeed.

At this year's Unity Conference many new friends, and memories were made. Just knowing there are people of all ages who care what happens to themselves and others is a very secure and proud feeling. I would advise all young Indian people who want to be successful and help their people, to become actively involved with UNITY.

Congrats to UTTC Newly Weds

The staff and students at UTTC would like to extend best wishes and congratulations to the newly weds over this past summer!

Danny Seaboy and Delveen Cloud, June 15, 1991

Mary Lemcke and Clyde Barrow, July 13, 1991

Gus Little and Iris Looking Back,



North Dakota Tribal Colleges Create Four-Year Institution

by Jack Barden

Reprinted with permission of: *Tribal College Journal of American Indian Higher Education*, Vol. 111, No. 1, Summer 1991.

It is a long drive from Belcourt to Bismarck but Turtle Mountain Community College President Carol Davis has been making that drive every month or so. The presidents of Fort Berthold Community College, Little Hoop Community College, Sisseton Wahpeton Community College and Standing Rock College drive from their schools, too. Usually they are hosted by United Tribes Technical College President Dave Gipp at the college, although meetings do take place at other sites. In the college's conference room they talk about things that affect all their institutions — state funding for vocational education, relationships with other colleges in North Dakota, and who is the oldest "old timer" in the college movement.

The presidents of these six tribal colleges from reservations wholly or in part in North Dakota make up an informal group called the North Dakota Intertribal College Partnership.

Their work goes beyond discussion; it focuses on action. Recently, for instance, this group was able to influence state vocational education officials to apply for a waiver to the Carl Perkins regulations in order to give the tribal colleges an even chance to obtain funding for some of their vocational programs. They also, along with state higher education officials, formed a task force on articulation between tribal and state colleges.

Intertribal cooperation in North Dakota is not new. When tribes in the state founded United Tribes Technical College in 1969, part of its mission was to: "...serve as a focal point for intertribal discussion." One of their goals was, and still is, to "provide an intertribal forum and to operate special projects" for its member tribes. The college's parent corporation was established in the belief that tribes acting together on issues that affected them all could accomplish more than if they acted separately.

The organization continues to take its intertribal mission seriously. In the years since 1969, United Tribes has operated a number of special intertribal projects. Currently, the college operates the technical assistance center for Indian Education Act projects in its region. It houses the Indian Business Development Center, as well. In past years, United Tribes Technical College has served as a focal point for consortial arrangements among tribal colleges, including a Student Special Services project servicing all tribally-controlled colleges in North Dakota. The college also coordinated Project Discover, a major vocational education program for North Dakota colleges. United Tribes' board of directors, composed of the tribal chairperson and one other representative selected from the councils of each member tribe, has been involved in intertribal issues ranging from educational cooperation to rights of the elderly. The North Dakota Intertribal College partnership is a continuation of this 22-year history of cooperation with United Tribes Technical College.

Early in this history, tribal leaders and educators developed a pattern for their efforts. They recognized that they had to honor the diversity of member tribes while focusing on elements of common concern. The colleges in Project Discover operated completely independently of one another as they sought to serve the unique vocational and cultural needs of their own reservations. Yet they worked as a unit when it was advantageous to do so, such as in planning and evaluating the unique work they were doing.

This spirit of cooperation and years of experience are now being used on an important new project. Working together, the colleges are now combining their resources and strengths to establish a four-year college. Following this same pattern as Project Discover, it will provide access to baccalaureate degrees for students at all of the state's tribal colleges.

The new institution will have a headquarters with a president who will be responsible for concerns like accreditation, budgeting, and the academic areas of concentration that affect the entire operation. Each tribal college will have a unit on its own campus and, operating within a design for the entire institution, will provide cultural and social interpretations that are appropriate for its tribe. The new college will be independent of any one tribal college but dependent on all six to grant degrees at the bachelor's level.

Founding presidents expect to develop a college which will offer a strong academic and cultural program that still honors the diversity of member tribes for students at all six sites. Alongside this core, the institution will provide technical and professional education at the bachelor's level in areas of concentration that its tribes say are needed. The professional-technical and the cultural, seen as equally important, will be woven together in ways that allow the development of areas of concentration that meet tribal needs. These concentrations will be delivered to students so that cultural knowledge is a part of how they apply their professional-technical knowledge.

The idea of a senior college was first discussed at United Tribes' 1989 summer board planning retreat. Tribal college presidents attending that meeting noted that articulation between tribal and state colleges was becoming an increasingly serious problem as more tribal college graduates pursued degrees at state schools. The presidents also said that, while the average age of their students was declining, it is still difficult for them to uproot their families and go to school away from their homes. Finally, the difficulty of gaining an education at the expense of participation in a meaningful culture was given as a significant reason for developing of the new college.

The partnership is now entering the planning phase of the new college. Ac-

National News



creditation will be a major concern in planning; the colleges will work closely with the North Central Association — the regional accrediting agency — so that the new college will be prepared for candidacy in its first year. After a year of planning, the group believes that two locations will serve as pilot sites for a year of intensive assessment. At that point, the institution will be fully functional with operations at the six member colleges.

Obviously, work on this complex project is only beginning and many details remain undecided. Key goals have been set, however, and using them the partnership will work in three principal areas to create an institution that is governed in culturally-appropriate ways and able to prepare students culturally and professionally. These three goals are: Governance and Administration; Curriculum and assessment, and Methods of Instruction/and Faculty Development.

Student support services will be a central part of planning; however, these services depend on other aspects of the institution and their planning will await completion of some of these other elements.

The partnership will approach the issue of governance and administration with two constraints in mind: the cultures of the tribes involved and a concept called Total Quality Management. Planning in governance and administration will result in a way to operate the institution which has elements of good management practice and is also culturally appropriate.

All other aspects of institution-building are only for the support of the curriculum. Since one purpose of the organization is to provide tribes with professionals, areas of concentration will be developed to meet those needs. Planners will have formal discussions with tribal officials to determine these needs more precisely than they have been determined in the past. Certain needs can be predicted. It is reasonable to assume, for instance, that natural resource management will be a high priority as will addiction counseling. Secondary education is also considered a high priority.

Whatever the areas of concentration, planning in curriculum will be controlled by the guiding principles, especially the professional-technical offerings and formats, which can best be developed for the entire college. Large components of content, those that are more connected to culture and local society will be developed by individual sites in a format that is consistent with all other sites. The partnership will approach the difficult task of curriculum design using a concept called Program Mapping. Program maps require clear specification of outcomes which means that planners need specific information about tribal needs, including the professional and cultural realities that tribal resource managers will face. Mapping will allow planners to be certain that curricula are built so that learners actually do get into active encounters with these cultural and professional realities.

For each area of concentration, the partnership will develop a statement that specifies the outcomes that tribal officials see as needed in that area. Statements like the one below will be developed for each area of concentration:

Students who choose the Secondary Education area of concentration will have sufficient knowledge of their teaching area, e.g. science, history, composition, or music so that they can provide students with content of sufficient breadth and depth in areas to (a) assume their place in the work force and/or (b) compete effectively with other students in higher education. Secondary education students will also have sufficient knowledge of their culture so that they not only know but can act on their knowledge of the place that learning has in their culture and the ways that learning takes place in a traditional sense. Coupled with the cognitive aspects of both professional and cultural knowledge, secondary education students will graduate from the college with an attitude of respect for the place of traditional culture in modern society and a desire to make use of cultural models as they impart contemporary knowledge to their students.

Experiences can then be developed to help students reach this outcome. These experiences will have three components:

- First, there will be a professional component that consists of experiences which qualify students to stand with other professionals in their chosen field.
- Second, a tribal-specific cultural knowledge component that gives people knowledge about traditions in general and, particularly, those parts of the culture that are directly related to their chosen professions will be included.
- Finally, there will also be an attitudinal component that ensures that graduates not only know their cultures but that they can and will make use of principles from their cultures as they practice their professions.

These curriculum components will be built into a pyramidal structure:



continued on page 11

Native American Artists Competition to be Held

Phoenix, AZ — Native American artists from throughout the United States are invited to enter the competition for a logo/signature design for *Native Mosaic*, a new and exciting collaborative project by two of Phoenix's leading cultural institutions -- The Heard Museum and the Phoenix Symphony Orchestra. The joint project, which has received a \$174,000 grant from the Flinn Foundation, Phoenix, will offer a unique blending of traditional Native American music with concerts, lectures, an exhibition, and educational outreach programming beginning in 1992 through the spring of 1993.

The competition is limited to Native American artists and includes a \$1,500 prize for the winning entry. In addition, the winning logo/signature will appear on all *Native Mosaic* collateral materials, including, but not limited to, a brochure, poster, educational materials, stationery, banners, and billboards.

Submitted artwork should be viable in black and white, two/color, and four/color. Samples of the recommended PMS colors should be included. No artwork will be returned. Winning artwork becomes the property of The Heard Museum and The Phoenix Symphony Orchestra. Entries will be judged by a panel consisting of experts in the visual arts from The Heard Museum and The Phoenix Symphony Orchestra.

All materials are due no later than December 15, 1991. There will be no extensions. Send all materials to: Marketing Department, The Heard Museum, 22 East Monte Vista Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85004-1480. For more information, call the Marketing Department, The Heard Museum, (602) 252-8840.

Native American musician R. Carlos Nakai (Navajo/Ute) performing with the Phoenix Symphony Orchestra as part of its Classics Series in March 1993. The performances will feature the premiere of a commissioned concerto by Arizona composer James DeMars for Native American flute and orchestra.

The six-week Heard Museum Guild

Lecture Series (January-February 1993) will feature programs of Native American music and dance. Each will feature a different Native American musical/performance style in order to further understanding of the roles that music and dance have played in Native American life and how these musical styles have influenced music around the world. One program will feature the Phoenix Symphony Chamber Orchestra playing music with Native American influences.

The Heard Museum will organize a six-month exhibit (December 1992-May 1993) featuring Native American musical instruments from the collections of the Museum.

The Heard Museum will sponsor a series of Special Guest Demonstrators (one each month, December 1992-May 1993), featuring Native American artists from around the country who make drums, flutes, rattles, and other musical instruments.

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The Heard Museum is a museum of Native cultures and art. It was founded in 1929 by Phoenix pioneers Dwight B. and Marie Bartlett Heard to house their personal collection of Native artifacts and art, primarily from the cultures of southwestern Native Americans. Today, the internationally acclaimed museum, is known for its innovative exhibits, events, and programs.

The Phoenix Symphony Orchestra was founded in 1947 and is one of thirty major symphony orchestras in the United States. It is the largest performing arts organization in Arizona and the only major orchestra in the desert Southwest. It performs more than 100 concerts annually throughout the state, reaching a total audience of 200,000, including 35,000 school children.

continued from page 10

By emphasizing educational outcomes and careful placement of responsibility for components in levels of the pyramid, the partnership will be able to build assessment procedures into its initial structure. Planners are committed to assuring the quality of instruction.

The final area of planning focuses on teaching and faculty development. This includes the "nuts and bolts" of how to get learning to students. The direction that delivery will likely take involves combinations of coursework offered directly by local community colleges, integrated work offered by on-site faculty of the new institution, and professional-technical work offered on a telecommunications network that already exists. Faculty from the existing colleges, the new college, and other institutions will be contracted to provide coursework leading to achievement of the outcomes for each area of concentration.

Many will say that a task of this magnitude is impossible. All acknowledge that it is difficult but the partnership does not think it is impossible. At this writing, they are waiting for word about funding to begin the effort. But if no funding is found, plans will go forward anyway. It is, college officials believe, too important to drop.

Melvin White Eagle was chairperson of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe when that college was founded; he was also instrumental in developing the United Tribes concept. Standing Rock College awarded him an honorary degree at its May, 1991, commencement. In his acceptance speech, Mr. White Eagle told the audience how he struggled with the idea. Was it possible? Could it be done? He concluded, "Why not?" Planners of this new baccalaureate venture, faced with many of the same obstacles and aware of the enormity of their task also



NATIONWIDE NEWS

National Tour of Bill of Rights

New York, NY — To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, Philip Morris Companies Inc. is sponsoring a national tour of one of the original copies of the document.

The historic parchment and multimedia exhibit will travel to all 50 states as part of the two-year bicentennial celebration of the ratification of the Bill of Rights. The 14 month tour, which opened in Barre, Vermont, on October 10, 1990, will conclude in Richmond, Virginia, on December 15. The Commonwealth of Virginia's copy of the Bill of Rights, which has been recently restored and is generously on loan from the Virginia State Library and Archives, is featured in the exhibit. The exhibit is open to the public free of charge.

"Never before has an exhibit like this travelled to all 50 states," according to Guy L. Smith IV, vice president of corporate affairs for Philip Morris Companies Inc. "We have undertaken this project because we believe every American should have an opportunity to see this extraordinary document which embodies many of our democratic traditions," he said.

A 5,000-square-foot pavilion has been specially designed to house the exhibit. The architecture of the pavilion is a balanced mix between aerospace-inspired high technology structural systems and traditional gallery-like display space. Visitors are greeted by a collection of video images and graphic displays providing historical background on the Bill of Rights. As visitors move into a large, hexagonal-shaped audiovisual theater, they are surrounded by dialogue that explores both past and contemporary civil liberties issues.

Then visitors enter the Bill of Rights viewing room and are as close as two feet from the environmental capsule protecting the 200-year-old document.

Documents of such historical significance should be seen by individuals of all ages, in all parts of this country. Philip Morris Companies Inc. is providing millions of Americans with a rare opportunity to view a part of America's heritage through The Bill of Rights Tour," said Dr. John C. Tyson, state librarian of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

"We are delighted to lend Virginia's copy of the Bill of Rights for this national tour," Tyson said. "Virginians, to a very large degree, both initiated and completed the process of adopting a formal document to protect individual freedoms."

Tyson pointed out that Virginia Congressman James Madison introduced a bill of rights to the first Congress in 1789 and his proposal was strongly influenced by the text of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, drafted by George Mason. And it was Virginia that became the 11th and necessary state to achieve a three-fourths majority for final ratification of the federal Bill of Rights on December 15, 1791 - now known as Bill of Rights Day.

The 200th anniversary tour is being presented by Philip Morris Companies Inc., the world's largest producer of consumer packaged goods. Its major domestic operating companies include Kraft General Foods, Miller Brewing Company and Philip Morris U.S.A.

Bill of Rights Tour Schedule

08/01/91 — 08/04/91	Bismarck ND	Bismarck Civic Center
08/09/91 — 08/13/91	Casper WY	Casper Events Center
08/19/91 — 08/23/91	Davenport IA	River Center/Adler Theatre
08/29/91 — 09/03/91	Denver CO	Curran Exhibition Hall
09/06/91 — 09/10/91	Sioux Falls SD	Sioux Falls Arena
09/13/91 — 09/16/91	Saint Paul MN	Saint Paul Civic Center
09/20/91 — 09/24/91	Kansas City MO	Kansas City Municipal Auditorium
10/03/91 — 10/06/91	Indianapolis IN	Indiana State Fairgrounds
10/12/91 — 10/15/91	Biloxi MS	Mississippi Coast Coliseum
10/24/91 — 10/28/91	Chicago IL	Navy Pier
10/31/91 — 11/03/91	Louisville KY	Commonwealth Convention Center
11/07/91 — 11/10/91	Milwaukee WI	The MECCA
11/13/91 — 11/17/91	Detroit MI	Cobo Arena
11/20/91 — 11/24/91	Cleveland, OH	Cleveland Convention Center
11/27/91 — 12/01/91	Charleston, WV	Charleston Civic Center
12/11/91 — 12/15/91	Richmond VA	The Richmond Ctr for Conventions

ask, "Why not?"

NOTES

1. Deming, W. Edwards, *Out of the Crisis*, MIT Center for Advanced Engineering Study, Cambridge, MA, 1982.

2. Cook, J. Marvin, *Developing Program Maps: Module 1 of a Handbook on Clarifying College Learning Outcomes*, Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning, Columbia, Maryland, 1978.

NATIONWIDE NEWS

President Bush Issues American Indian Policy

Washington, DC — On June 14, 1991, President Bush issued an American Indian policy statement which, reaffirmed the government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the Federal Government.

The President's policy builds upon the policy of self-determination first announced in 1970, and reaffirmed and expanded upon by the Reagan-Bush Administration in 1983. President Bush's policy moves toward a permanent relationship of understanding and trust, and designates a senior staff member as personal liaison with all Indian tribes. President Bush's policy statement follows:

Reaffirming the Government-to-Government Relationship between the Federal Government and Tribal Governments

On January 24, 1983, the Reagan-Bush Administration issued a statement on Indian policy recognizing and reaffirming a government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the Federal Government. This relationship is the cornerstone of the Bush-Quayle Administration's policy of fostering tribal self-government and self-determination.

Quasi-Sovereign Domestic Dependent Nations

This government-to-government relationship is the result of sovereign and independent tribal governments being incorporated into the fabric of our Nation, of Indian tribes becoming what our courts have come to refer to as quasi-sovereign domestic dependent nations. Over the years the relationship has flourished, grown, and evolved into a vibrant partnership in which over 500 tribal governments stand shoulder to shoulder with the other governmental units that form our Republic.

This is now a relationship which tribal governments may choose to assume the administration of numerous Federal programs pursuant to the 1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Office of Self-Governance

This is a partnership in which an Office of Self-Governance has been established in the Department of the Interior and given the responsibility of working with tribes to craft creative ways of transferring decision-making powers over tribal government functions from the department to tribal governments.

Office of American Indian Trust

An Office of American Indian Trust will be established in the Department of the Interior and given the responsibility of overseeing the trust responsibility of the Department and of insuring that no Departmental action will be taken that will adversely affect or destroy those physical assets that the Federal Government holds in trust for the tribes.

I take pride in acknowledging and reaffirming the existence and durability of our unique government-to-government relationship.

Personal Liaison

Within the White House I have designated a senior staff member, my Director of Inter-governmental Affairs, as my personal liaison with all Indian tribes. While it is not possible for a President or his small staff to deal directly with the multiplicity of issues and problems presented by each of the 510 tribal entities in the Nation now recognized by and dealing with the Department of the Interior, the White House will continue to interact with Indian tribes on an intergovernmental basis.

Permanent Relationship

The concepts of forced termination and excessive dependency on the Federal Government must now be

relegated, once and for all, to the history books. Today we move forward toward a permanent relationship of understanding and trust, a relationship in which the tribes of the nation sit in positions of dependent sovereignty along with the other governments that compose the family that is America.



Indian Colleges Receive Assistance

Indian News — Corporate America agreed July 16 to assist 27 Indian colleges with \$1 million in assistance this year and a total of \$2 million by the end of next year.

That good news was reported by the New York Times in a story that said the US West Foundation headquartered in Denver and the charitable arm of United States West, a telecommunications corporation, announced the program in Washington. "The American public, if they think of Indians at all, largely has the perception given to them by Hollywood," said Jane Prancan, executive director of the US West Foundation. "We know the Indians to be self-reliant, competent and professional and the tribal colleges are further developing these attributes. We hope the fund-raising campaign will portray the tribal colleges as we know them," Prancan told the Times.

Richard D. McCormick, president of United States West said most of the colleges were established in the past decade and were too new to have attracted help from private foundations or from companies more accustomed to supporting prestigious universities. He said the major aim of the US West initiative is to enable the American Indian College Fund, which represents the Indian colleges, to mount a national fund-raising campaign.

The 27 colleges listed by the Times includes five Indian colleges (one in Regina, Saskatchewan) that are not

tribally controlled community colleges as designated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition to the Canadian college, the others were Crownpoint Institute of Technology, Crownpoint, NM; United Tribes Technical College, Bismarck, ND; Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kans.; and Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute, Albuquerque, NM.

The 22 tribally controlled community colleges receiving more than \$20 million in funding from BIA this fiscal year are: Bay Mills Community College, Brimley, Mich.; Blackfeet Community College, Browning, Mont.; Cheyenne River Community College, Eagle Butte, SD, D-Q University, Davis, Calif.; Dull Knife Memorial College, Lame Deer, Mont.; Fond Du Lac Community College, Cloquet, Minn.; Fort Berthold College, New Town, ND; Fort Belknap Community College, Harlem, Mont.; Fort Peck Community College, Poplar, Mont.; Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College, Hayward, Wisc.; and Little Big Horn College, Crow Agency, Mont.

Also Little Hoop Community College, Fort Totten, ND; Navajo Community College, Tsaile, Ariz.; Nebraska Indian Community College, Winnebago, Neb.; Northwest Indian College, Bellingham, Wash.; Oglala Lakota College, Kyle, SD; Salish Kootenai College, Pablo, Mont.; Sinte Gleska College, Rosebud, SD;

Sisseton-Wahpeton Community College, Sisseton, SD; Standing Rock College, Fort Yates, ND; Stone Child College, Box Elder, Mont.; and Turtle Mountain Community College, Belcourt, ND.

The Indian



Dropout

Albuquerque, NM — American Indian high school drop out at a rate of 50% and Indian college drop out at a rate of 65%, according to a recently published report titled *The Indian Dropout: An Annotated Bibliography*.

The dropout rate for Indian high school students is 250% higher than the rate for the US as a whole, according to the author of the report, Dr. Dean Chavers. He is Vice President of the Coalition for Indian Education of Albuquerque, NM, the publisher of the report. The dropout rate for Indian high school students is the highest of any ethnic group in the nation.

Actual dropout rates for Indian high school students ranged from as low as 25% for the Albuquerque Public Schools to as high as 81% for the State of South Dakota. Of 14 reports cited which deal with actual dropout data of Indian high school students, seven reported rates from 25% to 49%, and seven reported rates from 51% to 81%. Thus the national rate is about 50%.

A total of 31 reports are cited in the 24-page report. The Coalition stated that it is calling for a national initiative to deal with the high dropout rate for Indian students, and will bring the problem to the attention of the US Department of Education, the state departments of education, and the educational research community.

Copies of the report can be obtained from the Coalition, 3620 Wyoming N.E., Suite 206, Albuquerque, NM 87111.



MISS INDIAN NATIONS



Logo Artwork by: Bruce Two Shields,
Bismarck, North Dakota.



Avanelle Jo Gillette
Arikara, Denver
Colorado
Miss Indian Nations

MISS INDIAN NATIONS ROYAL COURT



Bonnie Tomahsah
Comanche
Apache, Oklahoma

1st Runner up



Lani Moran-Porter
Omaha/Rosebud Sioux
Macy, Nebraska

2nd Runner up



Sandra Iron Road
Sioux
Mandan, North Dakota

3rd Runner up

Make plans to attend the 2nd Annual National
Miss Indian Nations Pageant, September 9-11,
1992, Bismarck, North Dakota.

National Miss Indian Nations Pageant



UNITED TRIBES

ALL NATIONS POW-WOW

May 31, June 1 & 2, 1991

United Tribes Technical College • 3315 University Drive
Bismarck, North Dakota 58504 • 701-255-3285

1991 All Nations Powwow Reintroduced at UTTC

Bismarck, ND — Some 200 registered dancers and a crowd of 1,000 persons attended the first All Nations Powwow to be held in the nineties at the United Tribes Technical College Lone Star Arena from May 31 — June 2. Sixteen drums entered the singing contest, participating throughout the weekend.

The spring powwow, which was discontinued after 1982 because of changes in the vocational academic year at the school, was traditionally held annually.

By Spring, 1983, the school had converted its school year from year round operations to a nine month plus schedule and the spring powwow was dropped.

Traditionally, the Spring All Nations Powwow was a small community event which led off the various celebrations in the region and typically drew some 1,500 spectators, dancers and singers.

The event was placed back in the College's schedule on a trial basis. With the successful turnout by dancers, drum singers, and spectators, the cultural activity will be scheduled in May 1992, according to the United Tribes Powwow Committee.

The 1991 event included an open Indian Art Exhibit which was held at the Kirkwood Shopping Mall display area. Ribbons were awarded showing 20 different entries.

In addition, the first Miss Indian Nations Pageant was held at the College, with Avanelle Jo Gillette being selected as the first Miss Indian Nations in the country. The pageant is conducted to promote a positive image of American Indians and better cultural communications among tribes and non-Indians.

A five K walk and K run was also held on campus.

Awards in the amount of \$9,000 were given to the winners in seventeen dance categories.

Powwow contest winners were:

● **Kahomani Contest** — first, Bob and Andrea St. John; second, Walter Freemont and Carmen Clairmont; third, Gerald Jarski and Harriette Good Iron.

● **Men's Fancy Shawl Contest** — first, Larry Yazzie; second, Tom Flute; third, Gerald Rush.

● **Women's Bustle Contest** — first, Bonnie Tomahsah; second, Stacy Knife; third, Irene Oakes.

● **Girl's Tiny Tot** — first, Rikki Lynn Ramsey; second, Leslie Fox; third, January Rendon.

● **Boy's Tiny Tot** — first, Doalevin Abby; second, Richard Two Bears; third, Brandon St. John.

● **Jr. Mens Grass Dance** — first, Lakota Clairmont; second, Jay Bearstail; third, Brian Thunderhawk.

● **Jr. Mens Fancy** — first, Joe Bearstail; second, Terrance Goodwill; third, Nick DeMarce.

● **Jr. Mens Traditional** — first, Robert Rendon; second, Darvin Bernard; third, Steve Foolbear.

● **Jr. Womens Jingle** — first, Chantelle Strongarm; second, Christy Goodwill; third, Sage Yardley.

● **Jr. Womens Fancy** — first, Tomi Fool Bear; second, Lila Osceola; third, Everetta Seewalker.

● **Jr. Womens Traditional** — first, Ryanne Red Bird; second, Dustin Good Bird; third, Tracy Iron Road.

● **Womens Fancy Shawl** — first, Irene Oakes; second, Gracie Her Many Horses - Meek; third, Melanie Redwater.

● **Womens Jingle Dress** — first, Reva Hayes; second, Lynette Lovejoy; third, Denise Lajimodiere.

● **Womens Traditional** — first, Harriette Good Iron; second, Stephanie Charging Eagle; third, Eilissa Cyr.

● **Mens Grass Dance** — first, Ivan Lonechild; second, Richard Marrowbone; third, Troy Sheppard.

● **Mens Fancy** — first, Saunders Bearstail, Jr.; second, Chontay Birdshead; third, Larry Yazzie.

● **Mens Traditional** — first, Don Rush; second, Bob St. John; third, Steve Street.

Registered Drums (Drum Money)

White Cloud Singers	Bismarck, ND
Porcupine Creek Singers	Porcupine, SD
Goodwood Creek	Cannon Ball, ND
Twin Buttes	Twin Buttes, ND
Grey Dog Singers	St. Michaels, ND
Screaming Eagles	Red Scaffold, SD
Little Nation	Fort Yates, ND
Oakdale Singers	Mandaree, ND
Lakeside Singers	Wakpala, SD
Northern Singers	Ft Yates/Mandaree, ND
Northern Star	Grand Forks, ND
Red Thunder Jr's	Belcourt, ND
Ikeeya Wicasa	Fort Yates, ND
Eagle Tail	St. Michaels, ND
Young Nation	Sisseton, SD
Eagle Plume	Denver, CO



United Tribes Educational Technical Center

3315 South Airport Road
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22nd Annual United Tribes International Championship Powwow

Third Annual United Tribes Indian Art Expo
September 5, 6, 7, & 8, 1991
Bismarck Civic Center, Bismarck, North Dakota



**Championship
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Contest with over
\$62,000.00 in Prize
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- \$ Drum Money \$ for Consolation Drum Split
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- 10 Place Winners in each Dancing Category.
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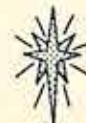
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National Miss Indian Nations Pageant

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UTTC

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Bismarck, ND 58504

Powwow & Art Show Admission:

(Before July 31, 1991): \$8.00 / 4 day pass

(After July 31, 1991): \$10.00 / 4 day pass

DAY PASS: \$5.00 / day

Senior Citizen Discount (60 & Over)

Children 5 & Under FREE!

Third Annual Indian Art Expo



"Young Chief" by Douglas Brewer

22nd ANNUAL UNITED TRIBES



INTERNATIONAL POW-WOW



September 5 to 8, 1991

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