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American Indian Center of Omaha, Inc.

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A LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. A MESSAGE TO THE INDIAN COMMUNITY.

Dear Indian Community:

We would like to welcome and thank all the readers of our Indian Newsletter which is published monthly.

Since our last newsletter went to press, there have been some very interesting activities in our Nation, State, City and Reservations involving our Indian people. Through the efforts of the American Indian Center staff and Board of Directors, we shall keep you abreast of these ongoing activities as they occur on a monthly basis.

In behalf of the Board of Directors and staff of the American Indian Center we would like to wish all of you a Happy Easter! If anyone is interested in the possibility of supervising a Easter Egg Hunt for our children, please contact your American Indian Center, 344-0111.

We hope through the formulation of our monthly publication, we have covered the Indian scene in our country as it exists. If anyone is interested in submitting articles, opinions on articles and or announcements, please contact your American Indian Center Newsletter Editor for consideration for publication for the Indian community.

We would like to encourage all subscribers to read the publication thoroughly and interpret this information coverage of our activities/services to your children and pass the news along to a friend. Your involvement is critical in the enhancement of the credibility and image of your American Indian Center. It is the goal of the Board of Directors and the staff to make the American Indian Center work for you.

Respectfully,

Timothy P. Woodhull
Executive Director
American Indian Center of Omaha, Inc.
Member, Nebraska Indian Commission
Fred LeRoy, Employment
Thurman Allan, Contributing

(All Native Americans are welcome to submit material for consideration for publication in the Newsletter).

ALCOHOLISM WORKSHOPS
BY MARIA PEARSON

Training of the Alcoholism staff is progressing well. The executive director, Mr. Timothy Woodhull, our Alcoholism Director, Maria Pearson, three board members, Diana Walker, Norma Levering, Dan Smith and Alcoholism Trainee, Pauline Ber­scheid, attended a workshop in Albu­querque, New Mexico. The workshop dealt primarily with the American Indian as an alcoholic. There were workshops in Counseling Skills, Assertiveness Training, Tribal Council and Board of Directors Re­sponsibilities, Program Administra­tion (basic management), How to do a Needs Assessment in an Indian Community, and many more too numerous to mention. The workshops were in­formative and made the week in Albu­querque enjoyable.

The Alcoholism staff is also at­tending a workshop at the Southeast Community College in Lincoln. The main objective of this workshop is to upgrade the skills of counselors and para-professionals so that they will be able to provide effective services to their clients.

The staff attended a workshop in Grand Island, Nebraska, directed by Julian Pickens of Valley Hope Treatment Center in O'Neill. The staff learned how to better meet the needs of the Indian Community, in the field of alcoholism. Through working with the Indian and his/her family to achieve a closer relation with them­selves. They learned how to meet the needs of not only the recovering alcoholic but the family as a whole, whether it be spiritual, financial, jobs, food, clothing or shelter.

Our Indian Center and the Alco­holism staff want our people on the road to recovery. Through attending these various workshops we, as the staff, have learned how to help you more. We encourage the whole family to come when in need, for we care about our Indians.

ALL INDIAN WORLD'S FAIR TO BE HELD

The all Indian World's Fair will take place April 23-29, 1979, at the Phoenix State Fair Grounds. This great event will bring Indians from across the Nation to participate in the following events: Parades, tribal dances-ancient & traditional, all Indian World Championship Rodeo $110,000 in prize money, Miss Indian USA Pageant & Show, Indian made arts & Crafts, battle of bands, tribal foods, Indians sports competition, women & mens tourney, Indian confer­ences & conventions, Indian reser­vation & village, Indian handgames. For more information, contact P. O. 306, Chinle, Arizona, 85036

JIM THORPE'S DAD DUE IN TULSA, OKLA.

It may sound like reading from history, but it is true. Jim Thorpe's dad is a living person.

The father of Oklahoma's most outstanding Indian athlete will be one of the featured speakers during the 13th annual Hank Linduff Old­Time-Boxers Reunion on March 1, in Tulsa.

Bill Thorpe, the father of Jim Thorpe will be among those who will reflect back on their fighting care­ers during the reunion held at Bor­dens Sheridan Village Cafeteria in Tulsa at 7:30 p.m.

Others scheduled to attend are Tulsa Amos Tiger, Benny McIntosh, of Wichita and Junior Munzell of Oklahoma City.

Thorpe holds the 3rd annual Red Anders Trophy. For further infor­mation call 424-1057 Tulsa.
All aspects of Indian existence—agriculture, government, religion, arts and crafts—assisted the early settlers and helped to shape the destiny of our country. It was the Indian who taught the early settlers to plant, fish, and hunt; introduced them to Indian-style watercraft, implements, utensils, tools and clothing; and helped them to live in the new and, at times, a very severe environment. Indian social and political concepts also played a significant role in the evolution of many modern institutions of government and daily life. Many of the foods that we take for granted today were first domesticated by American Indians. Among the world’s total food supply, nearly half of the crops became known to the white man only after 1492. Two of these crops, corn and potatoes, are now, with rice and wheat, the most important staples in the world.

There are more than eighty other domesticated plants first introduced by the Indian. Included among these are peanuts, squashes, pepper, tomatoes, pumpkins, pineapples, many kinds of beans, and other vegetables and fruits that are common to most people today. The cotton grown in the United States, as well as the long-fiber cotton raised in Egypt and Africa, is derived from a species cultivated by the American Indian. Many of the fruits we have today were given to modern medicine by the American Indian.

People today make use of numerous Indian articles, including canoes, snow shoes, moccasins, hammocks, smoking pipes, parkas, and others. Indian designs have influenced many manufactured goods, from blankets to jewelry. The rubber ball used in so many games was adopted from the Indian. Thousands of names for cities, states, lakes, mountains, rivers, and other geographical sites are Indian. Many words in our English language, such as wigwam, succotash, chipmunk, squash, and hickory are of Indian origin.

Literature, music, art, drama, and dance have also reflected the influences of Indians as are woodcraft skills. The Camp Fire program and the international Boy Scout and Girl Scout movements were inspired by the lessons of Indian life. Conservationist are turning to ancient Indian land ideas, to the Indian understanding that we are not outside nature, but of it.

(cont'd on pg. 5)
In recent decades we have slowly come back to some of the truths that the Indian knew from the beginning: that unborn generations have a claim on land equal to our own: that men need to learn from nature, to keep an ear to the earth, and to land. And most of all we are recovering a sense of reverence for the land. In other words, instead of "conquering" nature we are finding value in the Indian's way of now living in harmony with nature. In the early days, Indian medicine men were frequently called upon to minister to pioneers who were without the benefit of nearby physicians. Several Indian cures became well-known among the early settlers.

In recent times, with the emergence of psychiatric problems, attention has been paid to the practices of Indian cures that were designed to restore a patient's health by ministering to his mental state and bringing him back into harmony with his universe.

Taken in part from the book,
The Indian Heritage of America
by Alvin M. Josehy
1968

MORE INDIANS ATTENDING COLLEGES

The Bureau of Indian Affairs statistics show that more Indian students are going to college than ever before and are entering a wider variety of fields. BIA scholarship grants were awarded to 24,000 Indian students attending more than 500 universities and colleges across the country.

"HOW EENEP CAN HELP THE NATIVE AMERICAN"

GUEST SPEAKER: ELIZABETH GREMALDO, NUTRITION AIDE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1979 - 1:30 P.M.
AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER OF OMAHA
615 SOUTH 16TH STREET
PHONE: 344-0111

COPING WITH STRESS

How Not To Do It: Tranquilizers, alcohol, other drugs treat only the symptoms of stress, may hinder adjustment and accommodation to the stress itself. PLAN: (1) Get plenty of rest and relaxation. Without them, it's more difficult to handle stress. Don't withdraw or wallow in selfpity either. (2) Do first things first. Do what has to be done and put aside what can wait. (3) Go out with friends, get involved in an enjoyable activity.

GIANT GALAXY IDENTIFIED (THE FINAL FRONTIER)

Washington, (AP) -- Astronomers have identified a giant spiral galaxy that they say is the largest, most massive sighted in the universe.

The National Science Foundation announced Wednesday that the super spiral galaxy, which looks like a giant pinwheel, probably contains 10 times more matter than the Milky Way, the galaxy in which our solar system is located.

There also are good indications that the giant galaxy may have been formed by the collision of two smaller galaxies, astronomers say.

The Milky Way, believed to be an average-to-large-sized spiral galaxy, contains an estimated 100 billion stars and has a diameter of 200,000 light years.

The giant galaxy, called NGC 1961 in its unromatic catalog listing, contains hundreds of billions of stars and has a diameter of 600,000 light years.

A light year is the unit of distance light travels in a year at 186,000 miles per second. Can you imagine?

THE AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER has been recipient of grant funds in the amount of $47,500 during the month of March, 1979.
Wagner, S.D. (UPI) - A large population increase a year ago drove the Yankton Sioux Tribe's unemployment rate up to 89 percent - and things don't look much brighter this year, a spokesman said Wednesday.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Superintendent Leo O'Connor said the tribe's population rose from 1,436 in May 1977 to 2,100 in May 1978. In the last seven years, the population has more than doubled.

Only 98 of the 917 potential workers were employed last May. Figures will not be updated until this May.

"I don't think there's a chance the unemployment rate will be any lower than about 80 percent," O'Connor said. He said the tribe, centered in Wagner in south-central South Dakota, has been hard-pressed to accommodate the quick population shift.

Ironically, he said, many Indians return because they cannot find jobs in urban areas-only to find there are no jobs on the reservation either.

"We've got some CETA jobs, the Yankton Sioux Construction Company employs some Indian males and there is the pork plant," O'Connor said.

The tribe provides $54 monthly in addition to rent, utilities and food for the unemployed, he said. Persons who find low-paying jobs receive a pro-rated share.

The superintendent said the tribe does not have the background to develop its own business and cannot afford to give outside industries the financial backing they desire.

The tribe's last business venture a pork plant in Wagner, has not provided as many jobs for Indians as had been anticipated. O'Connor said only seven of the 35 workers are Indians.

ANY NEWS ITEMS ARE WELCOME! Please bring them to or mail them in care of the American Indian Center.
MONTANA TRIBES UNITED AGAINST WATER GRAB

A new coalition has been formed to initiate a broad campaign against the current effort of the western states to grab Indian waters and take jurisdiction over water rights.

The Missouri River Basin Tribes Rights Coalition is now comprised of 26 tribes up and down the Missouri River. All are confronted with the same situation as exists with the Yakima Indian Nation -- an effort to grab water rights.

The Montana tribes have already condemned and launched a protest against a bill pending in the Montana legislature. Known as SB 76, the bill provides for state jurisdiction over all claims for water in the state.

The tribes are demanding they be "amended out" of that bill, according to Philip Roy, attorney for the tribes.

FOOD STAMP WORKSHOP

A Food stamp workshop sponsored by NUFF (Nebraskans United for Food) was held at the Logan-Fontanelle Multi-Purpose Center on March 14. Attending the meeting from A.I.C. were Linda Azuogu and Thurman Allann.

The areas of concern that were discussed included: Resource eligibility criteria, income eligibility criteria and application processing. Since there are some marked changes in the food stamp regulations, persons who were not eligible in the old program may now meet the new eligibility requirements and vice versa.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM CHANGES

Listed below are some of the major changes that have recently occurred in the Food Stamp Program:

1. There is no longer a purchase requirement.
2. Certification has been simplified with three possible deductions:
   --Standard deduction $65.
   --Earned income: subtract 20%.
   --Dependent care and shelter costs in excess of one-half of net income, up to maximum allowable amount total $80 higher together.
3. No automatic eligibility: Income limits are based on federal non-farm poverty level.
4. Household assets limit is $1,750-$3,000 for households of two or more persons with one person over 60.
5. Fair market value over $4,500 if car counted unless used for self-employment.
7. Students are not eligible if they are or could be claimed as a dependents by ineligible household; will usually have to register for 20 hours per week work.
8. A single interview will determine eligibility.
9. Food stamps must be furnished to eligible households within 30 days of application filing--within 2 working days if household is determined to be destitute.
10. Benefits are retroactive to first day of month of application.
11. People receiving public assistance must be notified about availability of Food Stamps.
12. Training of eligibility workers has been increased.
13. Households do not need access to cooking facilities.

OGGLALA SIOUX OFFICIAL, TWO LANCE DIES

Pine Ridge, S.D. (UPI) -- Services for Vincent Two Lance, 48, Oglala Sioux Tribe vice chairman, will be Wednesday in Batesland, S.D.

Two Lance died during the weekend apparently of a heart attack. He had been active in tribal government on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation for 16 years.

ARTS WINNER

Jo Vonne Fox, 12 years old, a sixth grader at Jefferson Elementary grade school, entered a fine arts contest sponsored by Creighton University fine arts department. Her drawing of a future human was selected among one hundred out of six hundred as a winner and will be exhibited at the Douglas County civic center during the month of March.
OMAHA INDIAN CASE ARGUED BEFORE COURT
(Omaha World Herald)

Washington (AP) - Attorneys for a group of Iowa farmers and the state of Iowa went before the Supreme Court Wednesday in an attempt to prevent the Omaha Indians from keeping control of 2,900 acres of farm land.

The court took the case, involving land along the Missouri River between Iowa and Nebraska, under advisement. A decision will come sometime before the current court session ends in June.

The land, known as Blackbird Bend, was farmed by Iowa residents for about 100 years until 1975, when the Omaha Indians, assisted by the federal government, successfully sued for control in a legal dispute that dated back to 1854.

Originally the land was on the western bank of the Missouri River and part of the Omaha Indian Reservation. But in the 1870's the river changed course, the property ended up on the eastern bank in Iowa and the farmers claimed title.

EROSION OR AVULSION?

At issue is whether the land, originally part of the Indian reservation was washed away through erosion - as the farmers claim - or whether it underwent avulsion, a sudden separation of the land, and movement from one bank to the other.

Normally under the law, legal scholars say, the original owner maintains ownership under avulsion, but not if the land disappears through erosion.

The U.S. District Court, after allowing the Indians to take over control of the land in 1975, but ruled against their claim. But the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision saying that under a 144 year old federal law the farmers have the “burden of proof” that avulsion did not occur.

However, the farmers and the State of Iowa took the case to the Supreme Court, arguing that the federal law cited by the appeals court discriminated against whites in favor of Indians.
"Star ashes" are not on the typical list of suggested foods for diabetes patients. Members of two Indian tribes in Nebraska, however, may get refresher courses on their traditional foods such as "star ashes" in stepped-up efforts to combat diabetes, said Pauline Tyndall, community health representative for the Winnebago Tribe. She is one of several participants in a three-day seminar here on diabetes as a major health problem of American Indians.

Diabetes among Indian adults has been increasing for at least the last 30 to 40 years. Estimates say as many as one of every two adult Indians may be diabetic. That would be three to four times higher than the general adult population.

**DIET PATTERNS**

Changes in the diet patterns of Indians have occurred in this century and are believed linked to the increase, said Mrs. Tyndall, for nine years a health worker with her own Omaha Tribe. The swing was from a diet with vegetables & meats to one with more refined grains and sugars and more fat. Obesity was not an Indian health problem early in the century, but it is now. And obesity tends to bring out diabetes, said Dr. Dorothy Gohdes, diabetes project officer with the Indian health service in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Weight control is an important part of diabetes treatment and prevention, she said. "The question is how to get patients to lose weight" she added.

Mrs. Tyndall said she believes efforts must be tailored to culture of the American Indian. "We hope to bring use of traditional Indian foods in as a part of our program," she added.

**ONE OUT OF FIVE PICKED**

The program will be carried out by the Omaha-Winnebago Service Unit of the United States Public Health Services. The unit is one of five picked to participate in a program to improve diabetes detection and treatment.

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**Warning Signals of Diabetes**

**American Diabetes Association**

**Nebraska Affiliate**

21 Dorcas St. Room 915, Omaha Ne. 68108

**JUVENILE-ONSET DIABETES**, most frequent in adolescents and young adults, is characterized by the sudden appearance of:

- Constant urination
- Abnormal thirst
- Unusual hunger
- The rapid loss of weight
- Irritability
- Obvious weakness and fatigue
- Nausea and vomiting

The symptoms appear suddenly and signal the urgent need for prompt treatment. Waste no time! It could mean life for you or your child.

**SEE A DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY**

**ADULT-ONSET DIABETES**, most frequent between the ages of 35 and 60, may include any of the signs of juvenile diabetes, or:

- Drowsiness
- Itching
- Family history of diabetes
- Blurred vision
- Excessive weight
- Tingling, numbness, pain in the extremities
- Easy fatigue
- Skin infections and slow healing of cuts and scratches

Any one of these signals can mean diabetes.

**SEE YOUR DOCTOR AT ONCE!**
INDIAN DIET DIABETES WEAPON (cont’d from page 10)

Mrs. Tyndall said there are many traditional Indian foods which could be part of a diet. "Star ashes" is the Indian name for a fungus which tastes like eggplant, she said. Cattail roots, spring greens, seed blossoms from milkweeds, wild honey, deer and fish are other examples.

Mrs. Tyndall said many Indians already know how to identify and use traditional foods.

Miss Gohdes said a good diet can be put together from regular grocery store foods. "I am not talking about the special dietetic foods you find in some stores," she added.

NO SUPERMARKET

But Nicky Solomon, health department director for the Winnebago Tribe, said Indians on the reservations do not have a supermarket next door. Small nearby stores have a limited selection of foods such as vegetables and fruits and prices tend to be high, she said.

Other parts of the diabetes treatment program will be patient education and, where necessary, use of medications, the speaker said.

The seminar, which ends today at the University of Nebraska Medical Center, is sponsored by the Winnebago Tribe, the Swanson Center for Nutrition education.

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CONSUMER TIPS FOR THE MONTH
BY LINDA AZUOGU

---Shopping for "specials" is one way to save consumer dollars for food. Specials are generally listed in throwaway newspapers or adds in regular newspapers, as well as in the markets you shop at. Be careful though: do not drive 15 miles just to go to a market that has salt on special. The savings you will realize on the salt will be less than the cost in extra gas (unless, of course, you are buying a ton.)

---Vegetables frozen in butter sauce are often much more expensive than plain vegetables. Before buying, be sure to compare the cost and see if the added convenience of "pre-buttering" is worth the extra money. (cont’d -

---Use meat, poultry and fish sparingly, usually no more than a small serving for each person daily. Use some egg, cheese, dry beans, dry peas, or peanut butter too. These foods provide protein and most other nutrients that meat supplies.

---Use unit pricing to find the brand and container size of food that costs the least per unit—ounce, pound or pint. Even if it is a better buy, select a food only if it can be stored properly and conveniently and used without waste.

---When buying vegetables and fruit, take advantage of seasonal abundance. Foods in season will be at their peak in quality and often are lower in costs. However, some vegetables and fruits, even in season, may not be within your budget.

WHAT'S IN STORE FOR NORTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO?
(EXTRACTED IN PARTS FROM THE NEW MEXICO INDIAN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROJECT). (NMIEEP)

Just about everyone knows that there is an energy boom going on in northwestern New Mexico. But hardly anyone can keep track of all the new developments in this area. There are 4 coal stripmines, over 30 uranium mines and 2 generating stations now in operation, and that's just a start in view of the number of proposed projects currently under scrutiny.

Much of this activity has centered around a corridor known as the Grants Mineral Belt. Extending about 85 miles from Gallup to Laguna, this 30 mile wide strip of land has rich coal, uranium and other mineral deposits lying beneath it. These deposits have attracted so many of the big energy corporations to explore and mine here.

Many problems that the energy boom brings are long-term: water, pollution, housing and services, and yet the "boom" itself may not last that long. More companies may follow, but the ones coming in now will for the most part, be finished by the year 2000. Exxon, for example, at the height of production on the Navajo lease in 1990, plans to employ 1146 people; only 10 years later though in 2000, they predict that they will only need 20 people. Planners will have to look carefully at the costs the towns, the tribes and the individual (cont’d pg. 12)
families will have to pay before they decide whether its worth what they will be left with in the end.

**WHAT IS NMIEEP?**

by Lisa Chavez

The New Mexico Indian Environmental Education Project began September 1, 1978 with funds from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, under the Office of Environmental Education. The Project is the first of its kind although Indian issues provide some focus for other projects such as the Northern Cheyenne Research Project, the Powder River Basin Resource Council, and the Plateau Sciences Society. The Office of Environmental Education has been in existence for approximately 8 years. This Project is in its first year.

The purpose of the Project is to provide environmental education to New Mexico Indian communities through community representatives. Representatives will be provided with training about impacts from energy development. Skills can be gained to assess the needs of the community, analyze impacts, provide tools for mitigating impacts etc. Technical assistance will be provided by the Project to the representatives when their community work begins. Through community education, Indian people can begin to exercise self-determination based on knowledge.

The Indian people in New Mexico are experiencing the impacts on their environment and culture from energy development. Vast amounts of energy producing resources are located on Indian tribal trust land and allotted Indian Lands. The pressure to develop these resources is on the Indian people for economic reasons. The United States is creating the pressure because it needs the resources to provide energy to its citizens, so will the pressure on the Indian people.

Is developing our mineral resources the solution to our economic problems? Is mineral resources development the only solution? What will happen to our land, our people, if we decide to develop? Can we keep our land after the energy companies leave? What will happen to us then? These are only a few of the questions confronting Indian people today. To provide adequate answers, Indian people must begin to participate in decision-making. Providing education in these key areas CAN enhance their decision-making abilities.

Eulynda Toledo, Navajo, Assistant Coordinator; Maurice Thompson, Navajo, Resource Librarian; Julie Hill, Research Assistant; Dorel Christobil, Santa Ana Pueblo and myself, Lisa Chavez, San Felipe Pueblo, Coordinator, make up the Project Staff. Consultants include Stephen Wall, Chipewa, Legal Research; Hazel James, Navajo Translator; Jennifer A. Skeet, Navajo, Science Research; Bernard T. Daileboust, Mohawk/Ottawa, Appropriate Technology; and Michael Benson, Navajo Economic Planning.

Research, information, and workshops are available through the Project office:

N.M.I.E.E.P.
1503 Central NW
Albuquerque, N.M. 87104

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**SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT NEWS**

BY LARRY CONGER

The American Indian Center is a non-profit, tax-exempt social service organization committed to equal opportunities for all American Indians. Priority is placed on easing the transition from rural or reservation lifestyles to the more complex, often overwhelming, urban environment.

The Center provides direct services whenever these services are not being adequately provided by other public or private renders. Information is provided and referrals made to a wide variety of health education, employment and social service agencies and institutions.

As the recognized spokesman for American Indians in eastern Nebraska the Center promotes initiates and coordinates needed services for urban Native Americans. Reservation Indians who come to Omaha are likewise served in all areas of assistance.

The Center needs cash donations, canned food and clothing and furniture donations. Volunteers, both clerical and professional are always welcome.

Please call our program planner at 344-0111 if you wish to help as a volunteer at the Center.
LEGAL SERVICES

We are concerned that many Native American Indians have had difficulty in dealing with problems in the system as a whole. We hope that our legal services program will help bridge this gap of frustration which the Indian people feel when dealing with the criminal Justice system. We hope to provide a valuable service to our clients and in so doing to the community as a whole.

In the future we will be listing points of law that pertain to everyday situations, such as Land-Lord Tenant, Citizens Rights, etc.

Please feel free to call and make an appointment with us if you need legal assistance or advice. Contact Diane Webb, Benita Seliga, and Carolyn Williams - Legal Services 344-0111, 8:00 - 12:00 and 1:00 - 5:00 p.m.

HERE ARE SOME HELPFUL TIPS TO REMEMBER

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED:

1. You do not have to answer any questions or sign any papers.
2. You have the right to talk to a lawyer before answering any questions.
3. Immediately after you are arrested, you have the right to make a telephone call to get a lawyer.
4. If you want a lawyer to be present during questioning, ask the policeman to allow you to call a lawyer. The policeman must stop questioning you until a lawyer is with you.

LAND-LORD/TENANT:

1. Be sure to inspect your new home before moving in:
   a. Do all electrical outlets work?
   b. Are all gas lines vented?
   c. Are there any leaky walls, faucets, pipes, or ceilings?
   d. Are there any bugs or rats?

If you are thinking about renting, make sure the place is acceptable to you before you move in or pay any money, unless your landlord agrees IN WRITING to repair any defects by a certain date, or any deductions of rent for making repairs yourself.

More in next months Newsletter!

ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT INTAKE WORKER - BY FRED LEROY

During the latter part of February, I helped a client receive training in highway construction at the Urban League. During the month of March, I helped a client gain employment at a day care center. I had a conference with Richard A. Campos, of Nebraska Division of Labor, Lincoln, Nebraska and Mary Shanahan of the Nebraska Merit System concerning the problem of employment of the Native Americans in the Omaha area. I also attended various training sessions in the alcoholism field as well as the Nebraska Job Service.

So that I will be aware of job openings in the area, I make two trips per day to the Job Service to pick up microfiche. In addition, I have made phone calls to various firms in Omaha in attempts to be made aware of any openings they might have which may not be announced to the Job Service.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

EMERGENCY ENERGY HELP TO NEEDY

The American Indian Center has been awarded a one-time grant from the EMERGENCY ENERGY CRISIS PROGRAM to help pay delinquent fuel, electricity bills and to buy food, blankets and other related items for the needy.

Elderly, infants, children and mothers and other needy households are singled out for these services. Recipients must meet the federal income guidelines. Proof of income and outstanding bills needing to be paid should be brought to the Indian Center. These services will be available through May 1979. See Thurman Allann or Linda Azuquqo for assistance. Phone 344-0111 - Health & Nutrition Program.

The American Indian Center has welcomed aboard two more new staff members:

VISTA (Action) Volunteer - research
Ms. Anne Mackinnon (cont'd -
YOUTH ACTIVITIES
BY FILLMORE WALKER JR.

The Youth and Adults have been playing basketball and volleyball at the Pearl Methodist gym on Mondays and Wednesday Nights. We had five basketball games and one volleyball game.

Youth basketball games:

- Olive Crest 39
- Omaha Ind. Youth 54
- Central Park 130
- Church
- Omaha Ind. Youth 112
- Olive Crest 24
- Omaha Ind. Youth 62
- Winnebago Youth 82
- Omaha Ind. Youth 98
- Winnebago Women 4 games
- Omaha Ind. Youth 1 game

On Wednesday March 15 the 2nd Youth meeting was held at the American Indian Center. Nine youth including three new members attended the meeting to discuss the senior high softball teams.

The Tangier Shrine Circus will be coming to town on April 17 and there will be a free shut-in matinee performance for under-priviledged persons. If you are interested call us at 344-0111 - Fillmore Walker.

There will be two boys (12-15) (16-18) and a girls (16-18) youth softball teams sponsored by the American Indian Center. We will be buying gloves, softballs, bats and other equipment. The leagues will begin play in the first week of May so we will start practicing in April. If you want to play give us a call at 344-0111 - Fillmore Walker.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

On April, 1979, from 9:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M., the YWCA Women's Clearinghouse for Employment Information and the American Indian Center will co-sponsor a workshop on Job Hunting Skills for Women.

Included in the workshop will be interviewing techniques, application forms, resume and fact sheet writing, and assessment of career and educational objectives. An overview of the problems encountered by women seeking employment will also be discussed.

If you have been looking for a job or are considering re-entering the work world, this will be your opportunity to find out what is going on in today's job market.

This workshop is free of charge and available to all women who wish to participate. There will be free child care provided for all pre-school children.

Pre-registration can be made by calling Ms. Terrie Miller at 346-5337 or Mr. Fred Leroy at 344-0111. We will look forward to seeing you at the American Indian Center, 613 South 15th Street on Thursday, April 19, at 9:00 A.M.
INDIAN WORKS TO LINK PAST WITH PRESENT
(Extracted from Omaha World Herald)

Wichita, Kan. (AP) - The American Indian is beginning to feel much better about himself through a heightened awareness of his tribe's culture and history, Jay Hunter maintains.

"In the last 10 years, there's been a greater realization of the contributions Indians have made to society," said the 70-year-old Indian. "This gives a lot of people a favorable identity."

A Winnebago, Hunter has taught and preserved the traditions of his ancestors while adopting the customs of a white society that moved his own people from reservation to reservation six times, until the tribe settled in eastern Nebraska.

Hunter, who sports a digital watch but wears his long, silver hair in the traditional style, has spent a half-century attempting to instill the best of both worlds in younger Indians - as a teacher in Kansas and Arizona and for the past 10 years as director of one of the nation's largest Indian centers.

RETIRED THIS MONTH

Hunter retired earlier this month as executive director of the Mid-America All-Indian Center, an organization he helped found.

The $2 million building, one of 72 Indian centers nationwide, houses, centuries-old artifacts valued at more than $1 million. But equally important in Hunter's mind, it bridges a cultural gap for Indians moving to urban areas.

"Our one objective for having an Indian center is to enhance the life of Indian people within the community and those Indians making the transition from reservations to urban areas," Hunter said.

The arrowhead-shaped center on the Arkansas River, located where the Wichita tribe camped and traded more than a century ago, also offers the city's 3,000 Indians such services as job counseling and placement, medical care, alcoholism treatment and social activities.

(cont'd next col.)
TRAILER FOR SALE

12 x 60 nat'l mobil home, includes: brand new Fischer Goldicks wood burning stove chimney.

Both - U.L. tested/listed together you will cut your heating bill by 50%.

All appliances included: washer, dryer, range, refrigerator, heater, scurfin plus front porch. Also: carpet/drapes.

Presently located at: 2 miles N.E. of Walthill, Nebraska.

If buyer prefers to stay in same location, arrangements can be made.

Rank Manufacturing is hiring in Pender.

Price $5,500 or less stove/chimney $4,900. Contact: 402/846-5547, in Indian country.

ANDY'S TRANSMISSIONS

Exchanged - Rebuilt - Overhauled

1602 Sprague

Call: 451-3373

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AMERICAN INDIAN STORE

10% discount on Pendleton blankets this week only - no layaways, 7830 Dodge Street, 397-7338.

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U.S. BEGINS RIGHTS INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON (AP) - A panel of Congressmen Tuesday began a public inquiry into human rights violations in the United States with a pledge to examine every charge "honestly and openly."

A series of witnesses reviewed the U.S. human rights record and alleged complaints alleging civil liberties abuses and discrimination against minorities.

The United States has criticized the human rights record of many of the 38 signers of the Helsinki Accords, most of them nations of the Soviet bloc.

In return, it has been accused of a number of human rights violations forbidden by the Act, including economic and civil discrimination, the mistreatment of prisoners and the alleged fabrication of criminal charges against political activists. (cont'd)

"WE'RE GOING TO TAKE EVERY CHARGE THEY'VE THROWN AT US AND EXAMINE IT HONESTLY AND OPENLY," SAID REP. DANTE FASCELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, WHICH MONITORS COMPLIANCE WITH THE HELSINKI AGREEMENT.

INITIAL TESTIMONY INCLUDED ASSESSMENTS OF THE STATUS OF BLACKS, HISPANICS, INDIANS AND OTHER MINORITIES IN SUCH AREAS AS EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, HOUSING, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

LOUIS NUNEZ, STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, SAID THE NATION MUST GO BEYOND NEUTRAL OR NON-DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIOR "AND INSTITUTIONALIZE EFFORTS TO ENSURE THAT EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EXISTS THROUGHOUT OUR SOCIETY."

NUNEZ SAID MANY OF THE NATION'S SCHOOLS REMAIN SEGREGATED AND COMPLAINTS OF UNWARRANTED ABUSE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OCCUR IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. BUT HE ADDED MUCH PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE.

HE POINTED TO THE INCREASED NUMBER OF WOMEN HOLDING ELECTED OFFICE IN THE SOUTH, THE INCREASED NUMBER OF WOMEN MOVING INTO POSITIONS OF POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PROGRESS MADE BY WOMEN IN GENERAL TO PARTICIPATE FULLY IN ALL ASPECTS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY.

INDIAN THEATRICAL AGENT

Toni Eagleshield, Sioux/Seminole, is a certified American Indian theatrical agent, it was announced by the Beckman Theatrical Agency.

Eagleshield has been engaged to head the agency's division representing American Indians in the theatrical field.

The young woman's career has spanned the field from New York City to Los Angeles, both in radio and on television.

She hosted her own shows, and has served on the American Indian Education Commission, taught American Indian Awareness for the Department of Public Social Services, and was story editor for a recently televised series called "16 Tales Legends of the American Indians."

Eagleshield has also chaired a workshop on American Indian Women in Media in San Francisco, and has appeared on stage as a professional performer.

Miss Eagleshield has met with Diazen Victoria on the Standing Bear production and is anxious to cooperate in recruiting Indian Actors for the parts.
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*OMAHA MI-ON-THI-GA-KE*

The moon in which nothing happens.