

# SUPREME COURT ACTION

## AALAND V. BRACKEEN

I THINK YOU KNOW THIS ONE, EH?

# RIZONA V. NAVAJO

NO FEDERAL
"AFFIRMATIVE DUTY"
TO AGGEGG
TRIBAL WATER
RIGHTG

## AC DU FLAMBEAU V. COUGHLIN

FEDERAL BANKRUPTCY ACT ABROGATES TRIBAL IMMUNITY

# ERT DENIED

\* BIG HORN COUNTY ELEC. V. BIG MAN — TRIBAL COURT JURISDICTION

> \* ACRES V. MARSTON — TRIBAL EXHAUSTION

\* BECKER V. UTE — TRIBAL EXHAUSTION

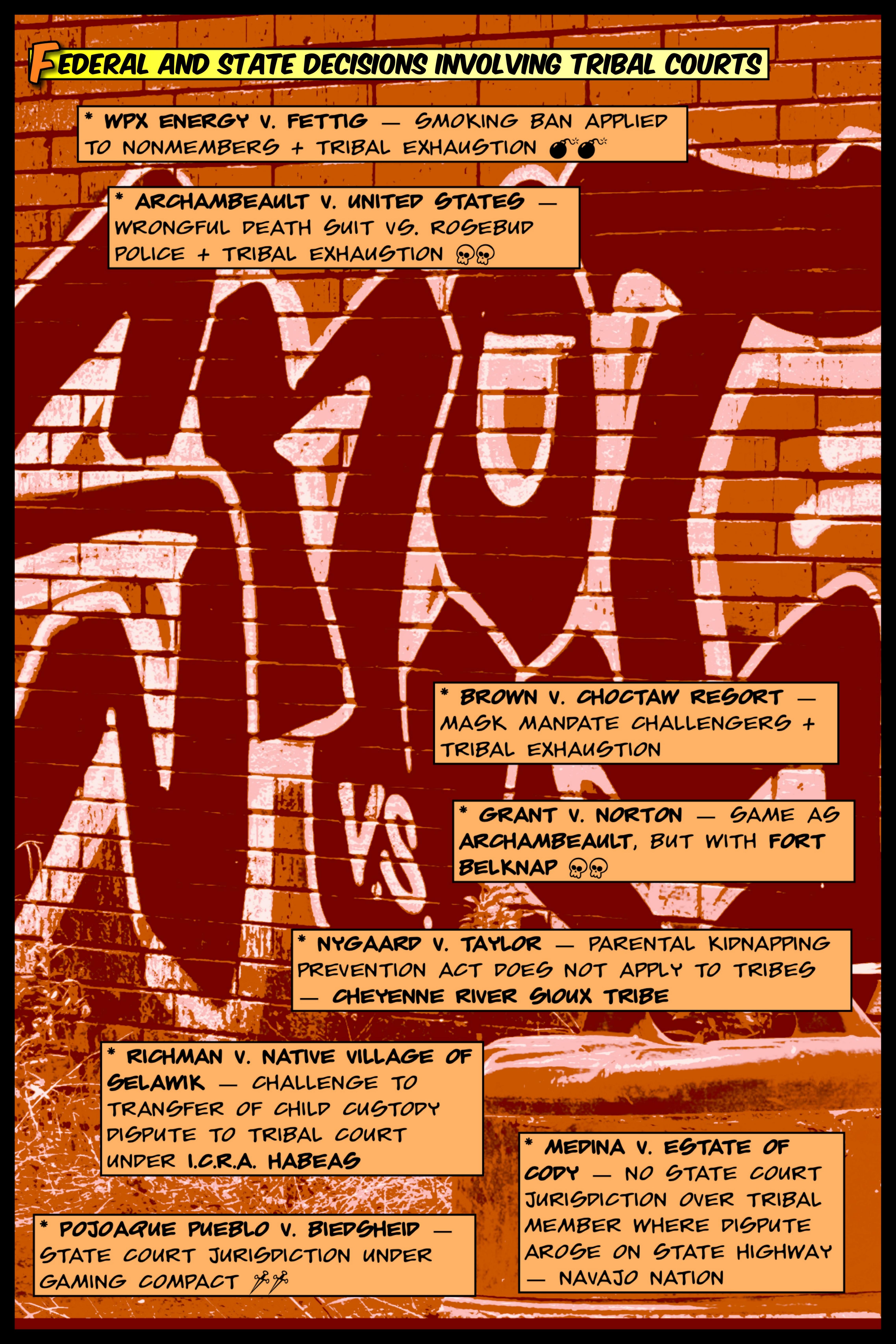
## CERT PETITION FILED

\* WEST FLAGLER V. HAALAND — CHALLENGE TO GAMING COMPACT

\* BECERRA V. NORTHERN ARAPAHO & GAN CARLOG APACHE — I.H.G. CONTRACT GUPPORT COGTG

\* KLAMATH IRRIGATION DIGTRICT V. B.O.R. & HOOPA — RULE 19/TRIBAL IMMUNITY

## ES TO WATCH... CUZ SCOTUS IS \* GTROBLE V. OKLAHOMA TAX COMMIGGION - STATE TAXING AUTHORITY IN INDIAN COUNTRY POST-MCCIRT MAVERICK GAMING V. UNITED STATES -\* OKLAHOMA V. HILL — STATE SEE WEST FLAGLER CRIMINAL JURISPICTION OVER BLACK TRIBAL MEMBER WITH NO INDIAN BLOOD LEXINGTON INGURANCE CHE NO COMMUNICATION V. GURUAMISH & MUELLER (CABAZON) -\* LITTLEFIELD V. DEPT. OF THE COVID-ERA INGURANCE INTERIOR - FEE TO TRUGT CLAIMS IN TRIBAL COURT ACQUISITION FOR MASHPEE; "UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION" APACHE STRONGHOLD V. UNITED STATES - RELIGIOUS FREEDOM @ OAK FLAT \* VARIOUS RESERVATION BOUNDARIES CASES IN OKLAHOMA - OTTAWA, MIAMI, GENECA-CAYUGA, EAGTERN SHAWNEE, ETC. \* PUEBLO OF JEMEZ V. UNITED STATES - ABORIGINAL CLAIM o valdez caldera



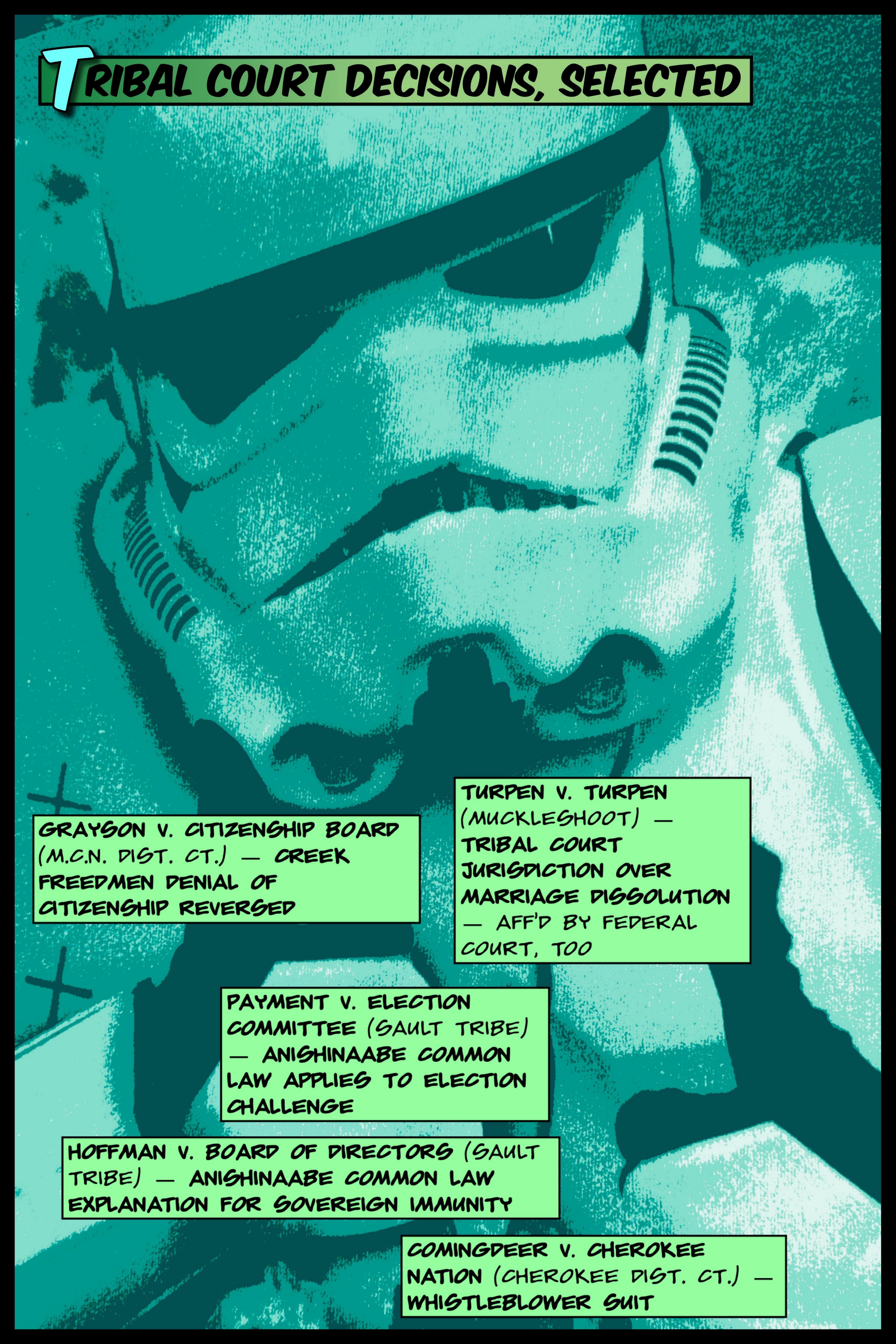
# RENDS IN FEDERAL INDIAN LAW



GUITG BETWEEN TRIBAL NATIONS AND LAW FIRMS — (1) GAULT TRIBE V. PATTERSON EARNHART; (2) WILLIAMS & COCHRANCE V. ROSETTE; (3) SANTA MONICA DEVELOPMENT V. GABRIELINO-TONGVA TRIBE; (4) FORT BELKNAP V. GREENBERG TRAURIG; (5) CORRALES V. CALIFORNIA MIWOK TRIBE

TREATY RIGHTS CASES — (1) UNITED STATES V. MICHIGAN; (2) MILLE LACS V. MAPORE; (3) CROW TRIBE V. REPSIS/HERRERA V. WYOMING; (4) NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONE V. WOOTEN

ENVIRONMENTAL CAGES — (1) VARIOUS TRIBAL AND STATE GUITS AGAINST ENBRIDGE LINE 5; (2) BAD RIVER V. ENBRIDGE (ALGO LINE 5); (3) FOND DU LAC V. 3M; (4) BURNS PAIUTE GUIT AGAINST LITHIUM MINING; (5) GAUK-GUIATTLE GUITS AGAINST SEATTLE'S DAMS



# RIBAL LAW SCHOLARSHIP, SELECTED

MAYBERRY & GARROW, A
PORTRAIT OF TRIBAL COURTS:
TRIBAL COURT TOOLS AND
LEVERS TO ENGURE
PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS,
JOURNAL OF APPELLATE
PROCESS AND PRACTICE

ALLAIRE, EXPERIMENTS IN LEGAL HYBRIDITY: FROM INDIAN TORT LAW TO TRIBAL TORT LAW, TRIBAL LAW JOURNAL

DEER, FEMINIGT JURISPRUDENCE IN TRIBAL COURTS: AN UNTAPPED OPPORTUNITY, YALE JOURNAL OF LAW AND FEMINIGM WARNER & LILLQUIST, LABORATORIES OF THE FUTURE: TRIBES AND RIGHTS OF NATURE, CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW

BIDAD, THE POWER OF TRIBAL COURTS IN ONOING ENVIRONMENTAL-TORT LITIGATION, YALE LAW JOURNAL

MONTGOMERY, ICRA'S EXCLUSIONARY RULE, BOSTON UNIV. LAW REVIEW

RILEY, THE AGCENTION OF INDIGENOUS CULTURAL PROPERTY LAW, MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW

FLETCHER, DUE PROCEGG AND EQUAL PROTECTION IN MICHIGAN ANIGHNAABE COURTS, MICHIGAN STATE LAW REVIEW FORUM

MATHA, AN UNEXPECTED CHALLENGE:
THE CONGEQUENCE OF A LIMITED
TRIBAL APPELLATE CAGELOAD, JOURNAL
OF APPELLATE PRACTICE AND PROCESS

BIGLER, 7000 DZO-GAW-LAW (ANCEGTORG)

LUGGENDEN, BLOOD QUANTUM AND EVER-TIGHTENING CHOKEHOLD ON TRIBAL CITIZENGHIP, CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW VAN GHILFEGAARD,
REGTORATIVE JUGTICE
AG REGENERATIVE
TRIBAL JUGTICE,
CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW

FLETCHER, THREE LIVES OF MAMENGWAA: TOWARD AN INDIGENOUS CANON OF CONSTRUCTION

GMOLINGKI, A PROPOGAL FOR A MODEL INDOGENOUS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CODE, TRIBAL LAW JOURNAL

MONEIL, TRADITIONAL TLINGIT LAW AND GOVERANCE AND CONTEMPORY GEALAGKA CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, TRIBAL LAW JOURAL

OREPELLE, AN INTERTRIBAL BUGINEGG COURT, AMERICAN BUGINEGG LAW JOURNAL



# lections pril 5-7

# Easter Egg Hunt Here

## Indian Judge Ass'n Formed

Seven Indian Court Judges pie-jundertaken on specific subject tured above acted to organize an matters.

Independent National American The Society will encourage re-Indian Court Judge Association gional as well as national under-The professional society will seel: takings after basic organization to enlist all 160 American Indian is completed. Arrow Inc. a ron-

## Training Sessions Begin For Indian Court Judges

The Bonorable Virgil L. Kirk, k., President of the has announced hat the NAICJA Training rogram for 1974-75 will inclue training for Indian judges in he criminal law and procedure end in family law-child welare. The family law portion of he training program has been nade possible by a contract btained by NAICJA from the locial Services Division of the Sureau of Indian Affairs. iomorabie Cranston Hawley. respect Director, stated that he LEAA refunding proposal or the criminal training has een submitted, and that he is confident that it will be acted pon favorably. Assuming that he LEAA refunding is chieved, the two programs dil operate as an integrated rant with a proposed schedule.

The plan for carrying out the wo grants began with a national training weekshop in the wea of Family Law - Child Velfare for Indian Court Juges. This Session was held on ctober 31. November 1 & 2 174 at the Holiday Inn at the enver International Airport. he instructors were Dr. Vinent deFrancis, Director of the hildren's Division of the merican Humane Associatio-Menorable James, J. elaney. District Judge for the 7th Judicial District, Colorado uvenile and Family Court: nd Mrs. Betty Philbreck. pecial consultant on Child

ted to child welfare-family law subjects.

The previous year instructors will return this year, but new names will also be added to the roster. Most instructors will concentrate on specific assigned courses, according to Judge Hawley. The program will then end its 1974-75 training workshop in Family Law-Child Welfare to be held in July, 1975. Judge Hawley has indicated that the training program will take note of the fact that there are a number of new Judges installed each year and the lesson approach for them will differ from the curriculum and the lesson plan for experienced Judges. He also pointed out that the case study approach - used widely in many law schools will be one approach used this year. He added that the lessons are tailored to meet Indian needs and situations.

a demanding one for Indian Judges, but one which will certainly aid them in the upgrading of the American Indian Court System. Judge Kirck and Judge Hawley has announced the following proposed curriculum for Indian Judges:

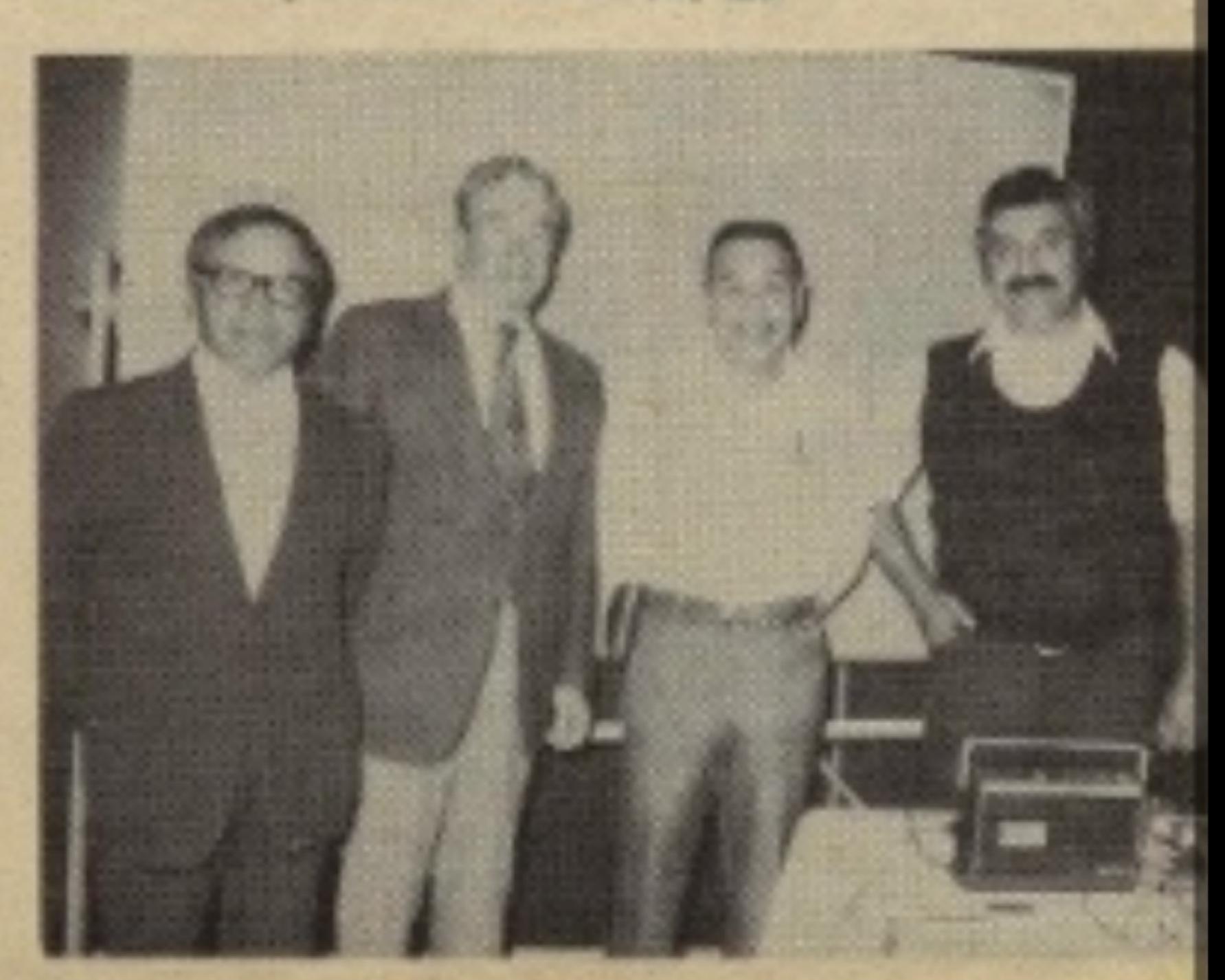
Delinquency, Jurisdiction,
Constitutional Law and Indian
Culture-Traditions, Legal
Research and Treaties, Popinion Writing, Appellate Court
Procedure, and Review of Trial
Procedure.

judiciary to achieve the professional competency which is demanded of us if we are truly to serve the Indian people. The program allows us to help shape the training itself through the policy-making function of the Board of Directors and the Steering Committee and through discussions of the unritten customs and diverse cultures we are aware of and which affect the administration of justice."

The recent Denver session brought together some sixtynine Indian Justices plus Court Clerks, Juvenile Officers and Tribal Council members along with some of their families. Most of the conferees flew into Denver while a few roughed it over bad roads in wintery weather conditions. The instructors were great they all agreed and looking forward to other sessions, more particularly the July one! Those who have completed other training programs were presented with a certificate during the banquet where former Indian Commissioner Robert Bennett was the guest speaker. The Navajo Nation's Court system was well represented, as were their Judicial Committee The Navajo Tribal Judges will resume their training sessions in December at Allbuquerque or Phoenix, and plans are that the Court Clerks may also commence a training program during the same time. The Probation and Parole Officers of the



NAVAJO NATION'S Judges were well represented at the National Training Session of Indian Judges at Denver, Colo., recently. Left to right: Honorable W. Dean Wilson, Cranston Hawley, Project Director; Dorothy Richards, Associate Judge of Pine Ridege, S.D.; Homer Bluehouse, Joe. G. Bennally, and E. Thomas Colosimo, Secretary-Treasurer for Arrow, Inc.



JUDGE JAMES J. DELANEY (instructor), presented some in-

# NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN COURT JUDGES ASSOCIATION

At its bi-annual meeting held on January 17, 1983, in Washington, D.C., the National American Indian Court Judges Association elected its officers and executive committee members. The results of that election are:

President - Judge Homer Bluehouse (Navajo District Court); First Vice-President - Judge Michael Zunie (Zuni Court); Second Vice-President -Judge James A. Bowen (Puyallup Court); Executive Committee - (1) Judge Wilmer Peters (Menominee Court); (2) Judge Duane Yellow Hawk (Hualapai/Havasupai Court); Treasurer - Judge Donald D. Dupuis (Flathead Court); Executive Secretary - E. Thomas Colosimo, Arrow, Inc.; Chairman, Finance Committee - Judge Robert Walters (Navajo Court); Chairman, Program Committee - Judge James A. Bowen (Puyallup Court).

Officers and executive committee members will assume office immediately and serve for a term of two years.

Area Directors for the National American Indian Court Judges Association were chosen in November of 1982 in local elections. Area Directors selected at that time from the Billings area are: Board of Directors - Judge William A. Thorne, Jr. and Judge Duane Yellow Hawk; Steering Committee - Judge Hollis Chough; Alt. Steering Committee - Judge Neil Flores.

The National American Indian Judges Association is a professional society formed in 1968, with initial assistance from ARROW, Inc., a non-profit organization based in Washington, D.C., working for the betterment of the American Indian. The objectives of the National American Indian Court Judges Association are: • To improve and upgrade the American Indian Court system through research, professional advancement and continuing education. • To maintain the integrity and capability of the American Indian Court system in providing equal protection to all persons appearing before any Indian court.

The National American Indian Court Judges Association is foremost in providing training and technical assistance to tribal court judges, tribal court clerks and other court related personnel. Training is provided in the areas of Family Law and Child Welfare, and Tribal, Criminal and Civil Law.

# NATIVE

### Canadian Indians look south with envy o community-based U.S. tribal courts

the recent upourge, soposite in Carracts, we natives a greater in the justice system in the justice system in the justice system in the justice system in the porter lack.

The porter lack in your shall reporter lack.

Weathington state assessment there, and we goed models.



Aubry

Jack Aubry on notice offers records

ribed Court Justige Doe Deputs in a man of infinite patience. He is going over the narious options of a Recteast family of five that is trying to drop up a \$2.000 misers.

room the begins ing of the late Friday races sees ion, it is obvious accommand a the forte of the decreased motion's a sons and two daughters, aged being to 14 and 25.

Wat a minute Dominie. That don't make to to me, "one of the tops remarks to adge as they grapple with the name in probably result.

This is acting read continuing new."

I like, the Hilyman old between
been are samplifications. The estate is
of money for some oil the bors' read and
revealed that Libra has dipped into its
fate pay off a \$600 hear.

he discuss some eigeles like a hald engleking a pentrie dog and bugs down ty time they somelder how Line will at the end.

tany judges a scalal have thrown the broad of coart and ordered them to a back with a brayer and an across standard from the first linguist appears prepared to average until the san goes down over the

ther all else fulls. Duputs Jumps off his shall grabs some shalk to go over the shereon the countroon's blackboard. It is a while but the family finally agrees Duputs that it is best to split up the chance inmediately and work out a

probably conditioned you at the beginby offering up the many consumor.

I wanted you to figure it out yourits," says a bearing of Papers. "I know

### e Indian touch

one on pretence and formality and high summer sense and countrices they deader. In hall count syntams takes the Angleerican legal into dermat, and given it the an touch.

in a fourth that Chanadian natives are ting for their cash justice system. The satisfaction is duminous report of the Monitobactor invalvy to commended an independent end expensive justice system for ne-

Plathaud Recervation in Mantana, and startished discount court system in the startished discount court system in the do state of Washington, as good madior Canadian natives. They deal with list mate isolated communities sinul.

Others install in Canada.

declars I gove the sout discussion pageon ased has week after pageon been been with "openment) have "for many opensors," for many opensors, it can be reaccept that secures to closely rebits tribul counts.

ome diames a tribal court as little other a leangurou-court which lets of len of lightly, but American natives add the treating their people as more

the more with proresonal level. We have to go one on mee," said trabal court of Estana Duli k, a mother of 13. "We're not pushing people through like par-

that court sensions observed hast a featured making Weblirts and jeans in Living to speaking the little and jeans in a living to speaking the little and peaking the little and peaking the little and peaking the little and little an

rigamentes. In construct to non-matine counts, beatings evidence was recommended accepted and harporn' objections sold our based.

U.S. Indians have a lucyed in 1885 they foot one justice, a linearch in 1885 they lost sole jums thation over "major entires" including marrier Congress was move to action when a matter convicted of marrier was sentenced to take surror the victim's family for the rest of his life.

In 1994, the U.S. programment took forther stage to regulate teather function and now gives a total of It Head block to moto then 300 tribes to operate their own court systems. Some only look at a few civil mattery each year. Others have large rareleads ranging from a inimal offences to just side and rusteds mattery.

The tribul capacts are well known for hearing cases without delay. A civil case takes no more than three months to be heard compared to more than two years in most U.S. courts.

The react's power is determined by such tribe when it was up its constitutions and codes and it can use traditional methods of dispute coscintion. Indiges often remited offendors that it is their is sex being subserved.

The people, for the most part, feel at home in this court," said Duputs who spectos in Bloodana, the state strone Gen. Custer made his last standard more than 100 years ago. "We be not to do anything out indeed incide but we also look for different ways of session ag matters, especially when it comes to sentencing."

Tribal court seriences often emphasise the distinut and the healing of the community. Buguin regal sive young memorisated of Blogally cutting down trees on the reconstitution of the Eacternal and Salish tribes As their sentence. Duputs ordered such of them to provide five leads of split wood for picture.

While restricted by federal law to maximum sentences of one year and a stacon inc. Duputs soud the rearts fallow oborigated tradition and try to find alternatives to southern action.

### 'More understanding'

Rick Ellers, int. a Siliyear sild curp enter, has appeared eight a mest be lone the intertribut court on the Hob Reservation. He knows the popular postknows the populative courts would probably have handled him differently for an acsault charge, he faved a few years ago.

after he struck a man with a stick on the Washington percentations as an area of seach beach.

Washington percentations again beach.

Marcial says it was a rase of self-defence.

"Our experts are more leaderst but they are also more understanding," he said. "I also think it exposes our people to our end-tuse and trustition."

But athers are less enthants site. Denote Invisit to the white police chief on the Hab Reservation where balls impressively fills the doorway when couri to in secours.

"There is two suggestment most in this count," he said, pullinger, his granbelt.
"When a little paid have must a pumple tend to take more paties."

Date of stand some just ger are very remetant to give harsh jud sentences, even when the purson is a report of of Familia.

A local bank president said a minority of white people in the area do feet threat exect by the tribal court. But Fred Earlapy uses the reservation's tribal small stains must to pursue bad loans and the court alternative or the head servers to the amount \$1,000 grant each mative or the reservation retains so payment for a reservation retained.

"Heek, we're ivergoon a reservation routhwe to work with these people."

Startistically this difficult to access whether tribal source reduce the desire ride. Fort of the reason is that they have been in extistence for more than 58 years and the effectiveness as a not be responsed to any other system.

Given the dismal sector and securemic conditions on most reservant ass, it is expected that the mine take as higher than, for example, in a middle-class white American subjects.

One tribal neuri judge argues that pribal courts increase the reported crime rate between ratios are more likely to report a crime when the judge, presentate rand laws are all aut et.



The human tour U.S. tribal court Juli Emma Dulik says community-based rative justice is dispensed at a two of a personal level. We're not just push people through like cattle."

— Since be became planters

"Problems are being addressed incally and not being part off armot solds used in all," said III bridge Copolities, the president of the National Arms reconfedent adian Coast. Judges Association.

"A domestic situation, which might not get any response from the men mative system, can be locked into with our own lasts. It leads to a healthier community in the last rec."

Some tribal count judges get around the one-wear sentence it and by stringing consociative sentences a for different offeness. from the same incident.

Party Surney, a life year-old public proccentury of the Plathonal Reservation, tailed about the time a presental technique was locked up in the community's juil because it was abvicus she was alrusing horself and her a store, child with a leaber.

And was educated on the effects of alcohol on a february and curring for heroscif while programs. Just guards over took prematal training while wasting for the action with of the ethics.

### Pilot project piermed

Charl Strather Crowinot of the Blackfeet hand in Alberta, was impressed with the tribal court during a recent visit to the Flathead Reservation. The first tribal court in Canada could be set up on the reserve within the next two years as a pilot project with the hadises Alberta depart.

Judge Dang Lama works in the Northwest Intertribal Court System in Washington state and one day last was a buring effect for four hours on winding roads through the Olympic Pentagala to handle one of his more graft (ying cases.

hast year, he had taken away the firstbarn shild of a tee sage mether who was too immature and ill prepared to core for her.

The degree-old metherway before Land span, this have to get her baby back. Size had successfully completed an alcohol and a negree-bability completed an alcohol and a negree-bability of program and was preparing to return to school.

As the teary mather carried her haby out of each size was further exercised her haby when she was presented with a translated of presentes from Lurar's car, demanded by the exemptions.

"If is nice to get a case hise this one every modified," said Luis. "They aren't all so easy. Some days the only way to get their attention is to give them a wiff juli term."

# American tribal courts want more autonomy

Concern restored skoff

American Inches.

Chief Junige Effortings
Concluse, the president of the National
American Indian Court Judges Association, believes natives are about 26 years
away from obtaining a truly independent and repervise points golden.

on U.S. Rederal logisladies and despendent can — and often does — easily overside observe and interests.

Tribul resurs exist to the U.S. partly because Americans, solide Canadians, base always achieve ledged abundant, sovereignly as by in, inherent. This has translated into an acceptance of the right of factor nations to out tool their infernal effects.

Compress is conscidening a new hill, presented by Cooch he before a Senate committee bearing this week that would give tribul extent even more fier-libility and power.

Agree rises a matrives are spekking that for lower up any expression by the province in the many of which are contained in the new bill:

 An increase in annual functing. The new bill would be sost funding from 811.
 million to \$300 mi floor a year. The annual through manager in wanted to been up with the growing cused and order that he have a solito increase the salarios of judges, analysis judge averages only about. Shows a year about one-third of the salary of a custo judge.

w Tribal court jurisdiction over all prises. At prevent, tribal courts share jurisdiction with federal courts on the major offerees, such as reaction and rape. But in practice they almost alway and up in federal courts because of tribal limitations in its codes and sentences.

 Know the substitut in synthesis, ing. inclusting length of juil nearle-nee.

is alterestation over narroative of known and non-member indiscover. reservation territory At present, feder absourt has jurisdiction but notive say U.S. district alterecrouse refuglant to procedure.

e A hand seelf approach by state and lederal court decisions in child-contact and other similar.

Concit ice, a most is exper who heads the current training on the works ingion study, says the charges would be added a secret over the charges would be added a secret over the charges would

Fort of our argument to Congress is that a fully renoming one funded tractal court will, in the long rank and and up a sector that follows for property and an extension of the sector o



#### Changes neededt Chief Jude

Chief Judge
Eletidge
Coochise has a
bill before the
U.S. Senate
seaking more
flexibility and
power for the
U.S. hibel court
system

# UNM Indian Law Center-No "fried bread" lawyers here

By Dede Feldman TIMES Correspondent

One of the biggest problems now facing Indian tribes throughout the country is the lack of trained professionals capable of defending Indian people from the many threats facing their health, their resources and their economic well being. No where is this problem more apparent than in the field of law. In spite of the pressing need for Indian lawyers to defend tribes against giant corporations and untangle the web of special relations between tribes, states, and the federal government, there are now only about 300 Indian lawyers nationwide.

Of these, 280 are products of the American Indian Low Center.

Operating out of a large modern office at the rear of the University of New Mexico Law School in Albuquerque, the American Indian Law Center offers training and financial aid to Indian law students throughout the country and research services to various tribes and government agencies. In addition, the Law Center provides training to Navajo prosecutors and advocates. develops materials on legal topics for both lay people and the National American Indian Court Judges Association, assists tribes with federal domestic assistance programs, and, this year, runs a paralegal training program.

The Center is funded by government contracts, foundation grants and contracts with individual Indian tribes and organizations.

Contrary to popular belief, the American Indian Law Center is not a separate law school for Indians lacated at UNM. Nor is it simply a branch of the university. Instead, it is a busy clearing house for Indian students nationwide and a lively center where Indian legal problems are ex-



plored in depth.

About 150 Indian law students are enrolled in the Center's special scholarship program this year. Seventeen of these students go to UNM law school but others go to universities in Denver. Tuisa, Wisconsin and elsewhere throughout the United States. The scholarship program, funded since 1967 through a contract with the BIA, is a key element of the Center. It provides students with a living stipend and a special summer program in prelaw. The summer session helps Indian students develop skills necessary for success in Law School: the Center's Indian staff provides support, counceiling and help to students in securing admission to law school and tuition assistance either in the form of a grant or a

Once in Law School, Instudents in the program undergo the same type of legal training as white students.

We don't concentrate on tried bread law here, says Sam Deloria, the long haired Slaux who is the Director of the American Indian Law Center.

Deloria referring to was the fact that students in the Law Center's scholarship program are not trained in tribal law.

"At one time our program was critized for this approach." Deloria says, "but

you must decide what you are training people to do. If it's going back to the reservation to deal in reservation law that's one thing but if it's training people to protect Indian tribes, help them survive and respond to the threats they are facing today and tomorrow, then they must understand and the American legal system.

"If an Indian lawer has studied the Cheyanne way or traditional Indian law then he's going to be in big trouble when he gazes across the table at Exxon's lawyer-- who is the best that money can buy." Deloria

We're concerned with how to be better white white than lawyers Delorio conawyers. cludes.

In the past few years several Law Schools have sprung up that promisethrough a variety of meansto train Indian student to become lawyers in a very short time. Deloria emphasizes that this is not the approach used by the American Indian Law Cen-

"We have chosen not to develop drastic alternatives to the traditional law program. It's just not feasible in terms of cost etfectiveness to try and take sameone without basic skills and try to move him or her into the profession. If we bite off more than we can chew we'll never accomplish much.

"Yes, there are brilliant Indians out there who are

Pow Wow TRADING POST E. 66 Hiway HOLBROOK, ARIZONA NAVAJO RUGS JEWELRY & GROCERIES Ken & Gwen LEOPOLD

not using their brains. It's great tragedy, but we're not addressing this here." he said.

> But there is one program at the Law Center that does not require extensive background. It is the Native American Paralegal Program. The first of its kind in the country, the seven month CETA program is designed to train Indians with a High School diploma or a GED to assist their tribe in overcoming barriers to economic development.

> "We're not traditional at all," says Toby Grossman, Director of the program. We provide training in civil law, management theory. the handling of grants and contract administration. We

teach people how to act as a system analyst-- the system is the governmental bureaucracy.

The paralegal program includes 14 weeks of classroom work and 10 weeks of one the job training. Living expenses and transportation costs will be provided under the Law Center's grant. This term there are 22 students in the program; four of them are Navajos. Applications for the summer program are due April 16. Applicants must be CETA eligible.

Although the brochure on the paralegal program states that students must have the desire to return to their reservation or to work

Con't on pg. B-12

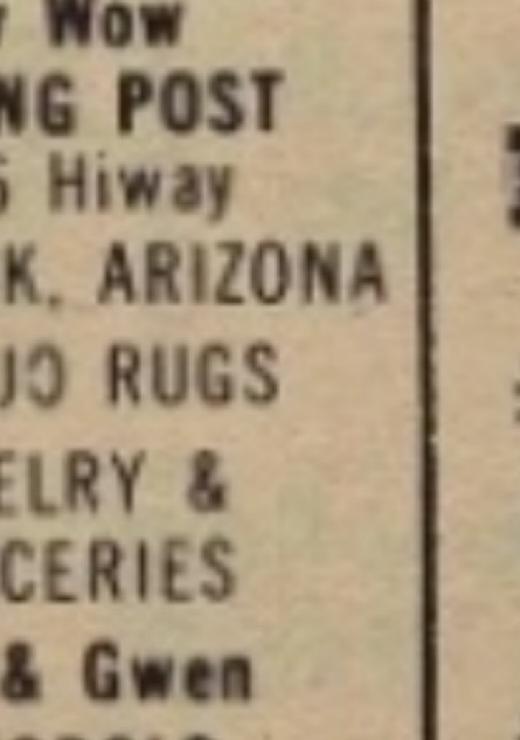
### NOTICE TO OWNERS OF JEWELRY IN POSSESSION OF JESS ROSAS

Federal Authorities have returned your Jewelry to Mr. Rosas to return to you.

JEWELRY MUST BE PICKED UP BETWEEN DEC. 22, 1978 AND JAN. 22, 1979 at the Powwow Trading Post 6 South 7th Ave. Page. AZ.

Jewelry not claimed on or before Jan. 22, 1979, will be disposed of according to Arizona Law governing Unredeemed Pawn Items.

REDIROCK





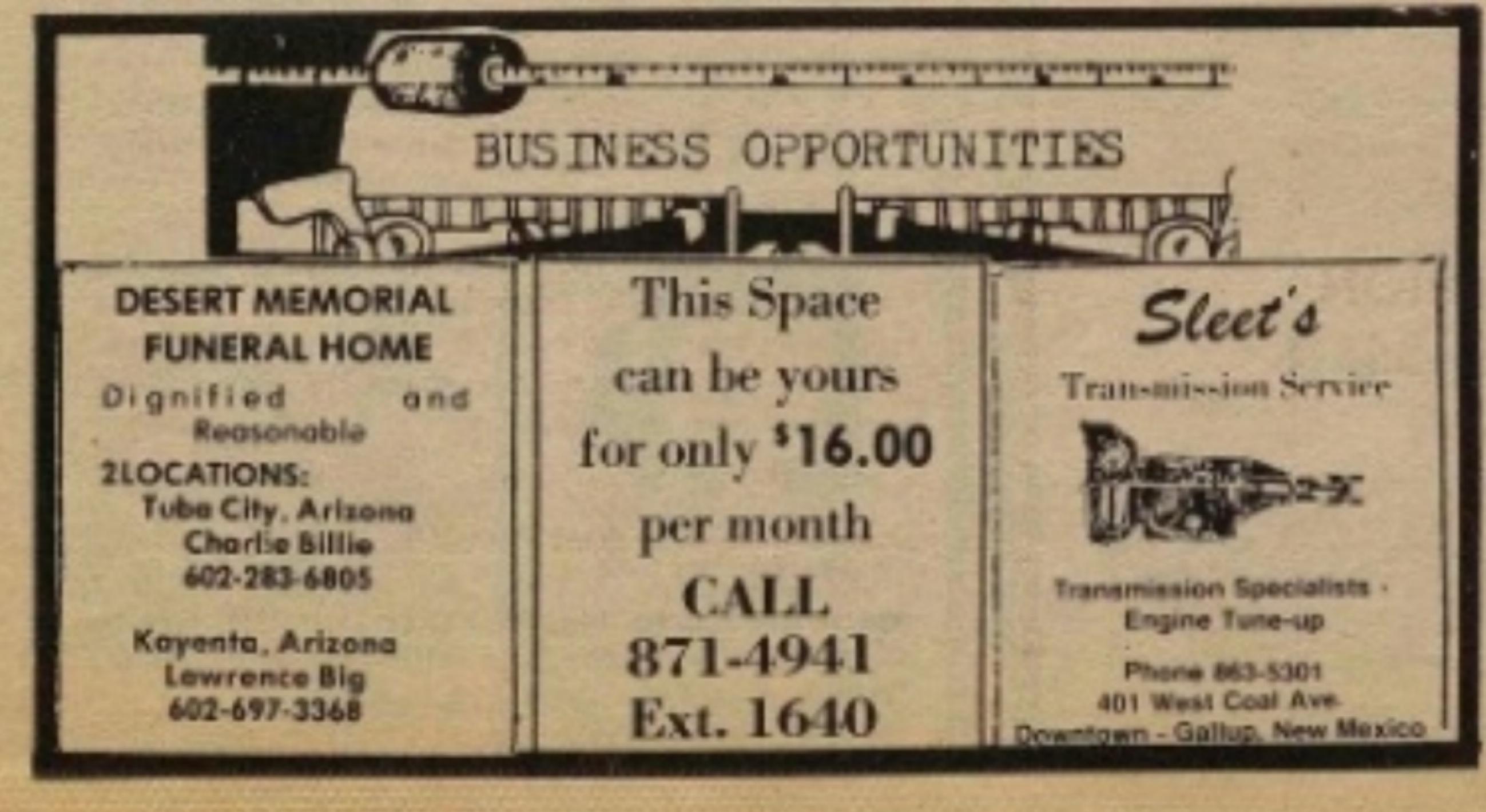
THE PERFECT GIFT

GIFT CERTIFICATES

for any of our lab or portrait service.

ENLARGEMENTS

the state of the s



#### IN THE

### Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1977 No. 76-5729

MARK DAVID OLIPHANT and DANIEL B. BELGARDE,

Petitioners,

٧.

THE SUQUAMISH INDIAN TRIBE, et. al., Respondents.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF OF AMICUS CURIAE
NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN COURT
JUDGES ASSOCIATION

DAVID H. GETCHES of Getches & Greene 1500 28th Street Boulder, Colorado 80303

RALPH W. JOHNSON
School of Law, JB 20
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

Counsel for Amicus Curiae

INDIAN COURTS AND THE FUTURE

Report of the NAICJA Long Range Planning Project,

Judge Orville N. Olney, Project Director David H. Getches, Project Planner/Coordinator

> The National American Indian Court Judges Association

> > 1978

This report was prepared under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Contract No. K51C14201023.

U.S. DEPOSITORY

MAR 2 1979

# INDIAN FAMILY LAW AND CHILD WELFARE

A TEXT

THIS MATERIAL WAS PREPARED
FOR

IATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN COURT JUDGES ASSOCIATION

BY

AMERICAN INDIAN LAW CENTER, INC.
P.O. BOX 4456 — STATION A
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87196

## Process for Developing An Indian Parenting Program



NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN COURT JUDGES ASSOCIATION 1983

> NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

The statement and place to produce the service of t

\* Property of the second of th

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402