

Cultural Awareness and Tribal Nation contributions

*By Annette Mennem, MsM
Native American Center Director
Minot State University*

Land Acknowledgement

Minot State University 2022

Minot State University gratefully acknowledges the Native Peoples on whose ancestral lands we sit. We praise the Anishinaabe and Assiniboiné peoples, as well as the other sovereign nations of the northern plains whose lands encompass North Dakota today: The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, the Mandan Hidatsa Arikara Nation, the Spirit Lake Nation, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate.

Minot State University is proud that Native men and women have chosen to attend our university and enrich it with their knowledge and achievements.

In the spirit of collaboration, we reach out to our university and regional community with programs and activities that demonstrate our commitment to the First Peoples of the northern plains.

What are we
called—Native
American,
American
Indian,
Indigenous,
Native....

- ▶ Indigenous is preferred by today's generations.
- ▶ Native American is used at MSU, American Indian is used at UND
- ▶ Tribal Nations
- ▶ For some, Indian IS NOT preferred.

Citizenship

- ▶ On June 2, 1924, Congress enacted the Indian **Citizenship** Act, which granted **citizenship** to all **Native Americans** born in the U.S. This was done after the high rate of Native Americans/Indigenous enlisted during World War I
- ▶ The right to vote, however, was governed by state law; until 1957, some states barred Native Americans from voting.
- ▶ Indigenous people are Tri-Citizens:



Tribal Nations

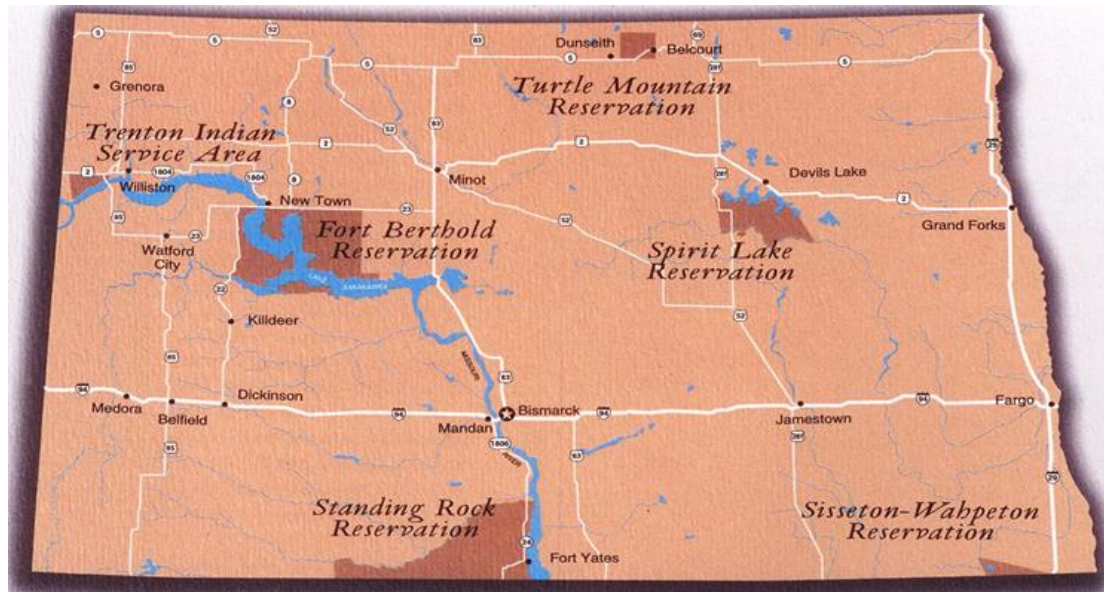


North Dakota



United States

North Dakota Tribal Nations



► <http://indianaffairs.nd.gov/tribal-nations/>

What Makes us US:

**Family &
Kinship**

Humor

Family and Kinship

- ▶ Native American societies are based on the concept of interdependence. Interdependence means that all things in the universe are dependent on one another.
- ▶ Native American kinship systems do not see extended family, just family. Contrasted with non-native custom or tradition.
- ▶ As a result, cousins are referred to as brothers and sisters, non-blood relatives are referred to as aunts and uncles. All are very close and have an affinity/responsibility for one another. <http://www.salesianlibrary.org/faculty/babcock/culture.pdf>

Humor (if we
tease you, we
like you)

Very Good Medicine: Indigenous Humor and Laughter

“Laughter has always been a part of being Indian, and Native humor is culturally distinct and complex. Indigenous languages and storytelling are integral to the cultural uniqueness of Indian humor. There are male jokes and female jokes, and most all Indigenous languages accommodate a feminine or masculine version. Indian humor is unique and as such, is the heart of our resilience and survivability. Moral lessons and social order are embedded in storytelling, especially in trickster stories.”

www.tribalcollegejournal.org/very-good-medicine-indigenous-humor-and-laughter

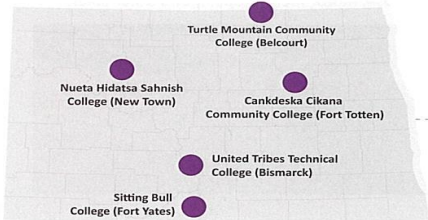
Economic Contributions: Tribal Nations

NORTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION OF TRIBAL COLLEGES (NDATC)



5 Tribal Colleges Operate in North Dakota

- Tribal colleges in North Dakota are stable institutions established in the early 1970's.
- Tribal colleges are land grant institutions known as 1994's
- Tribal colleges are public, non-profit institutions accredited by the same organization and in the same manner as State Institutions.
- Tribal colleges are chartered by federally-recognized Tribal governments to teach and preserve culture and language, as well as provide high quality education.
- Tribal colleges are affordable and accessible to Native and non-Native students.
- Tribal colleges proactively collaborate with the North Dakota University System, State institutions, and other organizations in numerous way such as:



Common Course Numbering



Academic Calendar



Articulation Agreements for Student Transfers



Dual Credit for High School Students



Technology & Cyber Connectivity



STEM Enhancement Research, Weekend and Summer Academics

Economic Contribution of North Dakota's five Tribal Colleges Exceeds \$192 Million

Category	2016 Expenditures
Households	\$ 35,878,000
Retail Trade	\$ 8,678,000
Finance & Real Estate	\$ 5,555,000
Professional Services	\$ 5,486,000
All Other Sectors	\$ 9,458,000
Indirect Contribution	\$ 127,936,000
Total Impact	\$ 192,991,000

(Study conducted by North Dakota State University on behalf of NDATC, 2016.)

Tribal Colleges Employ Over 800 Workers North Dakota



Tribal Colleges Educate Over 1,700 Students per Semester



85% of tribal college graduates stay in North Dakota.

AMERICAN INDIANS PAY TAXES

Contrary to common belief, American Indians pay taxes of all kinds including federal income, sales and use, motor fuels, property and other taxes.



Tax Contributions of Native Americans in North Dakota Exceeds \$142 Million

Tax Source	2016 Taxes Paid
Personal Income Tax	\$ 3,759,922
Sales & Use Tax	\$ 23,829,680
Motor Fuels Tax	\$ 13,702,066
Corporate Tax	\$ 1,051,135
Property Tax	\$ 497,000
Oil Production Tax	\$ 99,560,453
Total Impact	\$ 142,400,256

(Study conducted by Al Nygard Consulting on behalf of NDATC, 2016.)

North Dakota Indians: Facts & Figures

- There are 5 reservations in ND with over 3.8 million acres of land
- American Indians are the largest minority population in North Dakota – 5.25% of the State's population (39,669)
- 55% of this population live on a reservation. The median age is 26.9, a full 8 years younger than North Dakota's overall median age of 35.1.
- North Dakota's Native population increased by 9.6% between 2010-2015
- Growth for Native students in ND K-12 schools went from 8% to 13% (1990-2010)
- Tribes include Lakota, Dakota, Chippewa, Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa.
- Reservation unemployment averages 65%
- Native High School graduation rate averages 55%
- Poverty rates for Benson, Rolette and Sioux Counties average more than double the U.S. Poverty Rate of 14%.

(Federal Register/vol. 80, no. 9 and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 1-year American Community Survey, 2009-2013.)

American Indians are Tri-Citizens

Although Native people are the first Americans, they were not recognized as U.S. citizens until the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924. Furthermore, Native people are citizens of their tribal nation, as well as the state in which they reside.



Tribal Nations



North Dakota



United States

Indigenous Contributions

- ▶ **Business** www.ndnativecenter.org/about
- ▶ **Education** www.indianaffairs.nd.gov/initiatives/education Each tribal reservation have school districts & there are 5 ND Tribal Colleges. Teachings of Our Elders <https://teachingsofourelders.org/> K12 NA Curriculum
- ▶ **Fashion** www.beyondbuckskin.com <https://redberrywoman.com/>
www.facebook.com/sisterbeads4/
- ▶ **Health and Wellness** www.facebook.com/TMSevenStone
<https://goodroadrecovery.com/>
- ▶ **Humanities and Arts** www.thecapitalgallery.com/butchthunderhwak
<https://bountifulreis.com/> <https://blackpintohorsefinearts.com/>
Authors: Louise Erdrich, Denise Lajimodiere



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About Us

OUR HISTORY

We were incorporated on September 10, 2012, to serve Native Americans in North Dakota. The Native American Development Center (NADC) is a 501(c)3, Native Community Development Financial Institution (Native CDFI) governed by a nine-member, Native American board of directors that represent the tribal populations being served. Native CDFIs are the national catalyst for providing affordable loan products to Native Americans on or off the reservations. NADC builds consumer wealth and small businesses including Native Artist businesses throughout North Dakota. Our goal is to revitalize and develop our tribal constituents' inherent entrepreneurial talent and desire to build credit wealth to obtain lifelong economical dreams.

ND Indian Affairs Commission

The Commission is the liaison between the Executive Branch and the Tribes in North Dakota. Duties include mediation service with the Tribes and State and working with other state agencies regarding proper protocol in working with Indian people and Tribal governments.

[Goals](#)[Membership](#)[Mission](#)[Protocol](#)

Goals

- Increase and maximize educational opportunities for American Indians in North Dakota
- Increase the economic self-sufficiency of American Indians in North Dakota and maximize Indian economic development initiatives
- Achieve parity in employment for Indians of North Dakota
- Improve the health status of American Indians in North Dakota
- Increase the public awareness of American Indians
- Provide for the state and/or federal recognition of North Dakota Indian tribes
- Promote recognition of and the right of Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions considered by them to be sacred and meaningful and to promote public understanding and appreciation of Indian culture

About Us

Created by the North Dakota Legislature in 1949, the ND Indian Affairs Commission was one of the first such commissions established in the United States. Although the official function of the NDIAC has been modified over the years to reflect changes in federal and state policy, the main goal of the Commission has always been to create a better North Dakota through the improvement of tribal/state relations and better understanding between American Indian and non-Indian people.

Over the years, nine governors have served as chair of the Commission as the NDIAC has tackled many issues including jurisdiction, assimilation, employment, economic development, welfare, discrimination, research, self-determination for tribes and, most recently, gaming. The Commission has evolved as a vital link between the state and tribal nations. The NDIAC continues to address tough issues and to serve as a facilitator for building a better North Dakota through cooperation, understanding, and mutual respect.

North Dakota's Indian people remain a rich cultural resource who have endured and survived many oppressive federal policies. By educating ourselves about this history and the significant contributions made by the Native people, we can improve relationships and truly extend our wonderful North Dakota quality of life into Indian country.

Teachings of Our Elders



North Dakota Native American Essential Understandings Project

[Home](#)[About](#)[SB 2304 Resources](#)[Elder Interviews](#)[Lesson Plans Aligned to the NDNAEU](#)[NDNAEU Professional Development](#)

Welcome to North Dakota Department of Public Instruction's ***Teachings Of Our Elders*** website. This is the home of the newly adopted North Dakota Native American Essential Understandings (NDNAEU) as well as a growing collection of Elder video interviews, lesson plans and other resources dedicated to helping Educators incorporate the NDNAEU into their classrooms and curriculum!

Word Search Our Site



Seven Stone Center For Behavioral Health & Healing



Jennifer Keplin, PMHNP-BC

Duration varies

She provides psychiatric evaluation/monitoring, medication consultation/management, public speakin...



Jona Rae Peltier, MSW, LCSW

Duration varies

She provides professional behavioral health services including: psychotherapy, public speaking events,...

About

Seven Stone Center For Behavioral Health & Healing believes in providing quality care that focuses on wellness, self-growth and personal empowerment for life change.

Additional information

Seven Stone is a 100% Native-owned and operated in Belcourt, ND on the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indian Reservation. At Seven Stone, we take pride in offering professional services in a private, therapeutic environment reflective of our mission statement:

To provide quality care that focuses on wellness, self-growth and personal empowerment for life change.

Seven Stone is a behavioral health clinic owned and operated by Jennifer Keplin, PMHNP-BC and Jona Peltier, MSW, LICSW. Seven Stone is a Private Practice organization that offers services for various behavioral health conditions to children ages 3 and up through the adult population. We accept appointments through self-referral or referrals from schools, medical providers or other providers recommending specialty diagnostic and/or treatment services. Seven Stone accepts most insurances and private pay.



GOOD ROAD
RECOVERY CENTER

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[About](#)

[Services](#)

[News](#)

[Resources](#) ▾

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Road to Recovery Starts Here

Good Road Recovery Center is a licensed substance use disorder treatment program owned and operated by the Three Affiliated Tribes. The Good Road Recovery Center Program Director and the MHA Nation Tribal Business Council are responsible for the oversight and conduct of the Good Road Recovery Center.

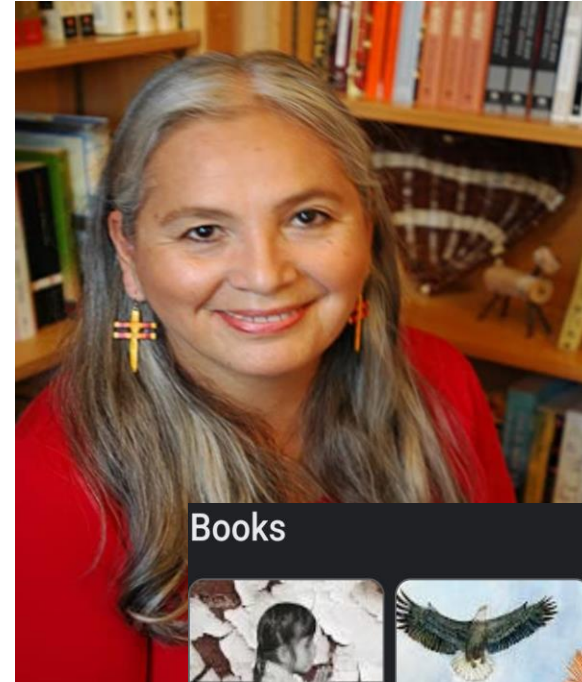
Louise Erdrich



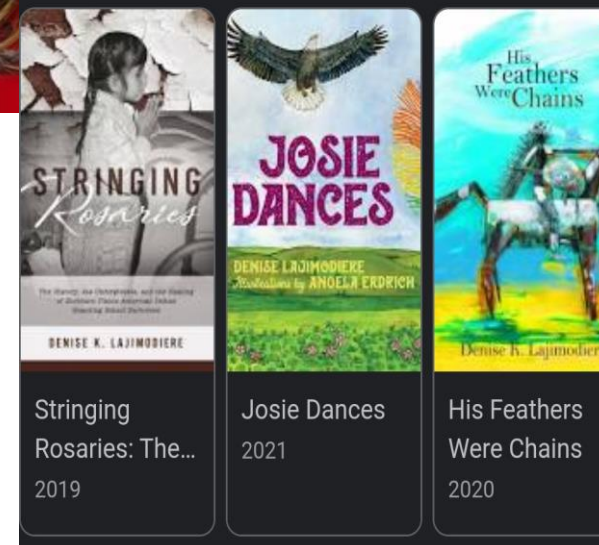
Books



Denise LaJimodiere



Books





ABOUT US



Beyond Buckskin launched in 2009 by Jessica R. Metcalfe (Turtle Mountain Chippewa) as a website dedicated to

showcasing and promoting our continent's first artists and original designers. In 2012, the original blog website expanded to include an online boutique as well. The origin story of this boutique is rooted in positive activism and a desire to share our cultures with the world through fashion design.



Red Berry Woman

ROOTED IN TRADITION

**Authentic Native American
culture influencing
contemporary fashion.**

**Phoenix Fashion Week's Designer
of the year 2022**

Norma Baker-FlyingHorse



Butch ThunderHawk

Monte YellowBird



Click Here to Shop Online



 (701) 541-3016



Bountiful Rei's—Bill Brien artist and owner



Sister Beads

The sparkliest rainbow turtle you ever did see!! ✨🌈

🐢🌈🐢✨
💜 Tawny

Sister Beads—Sisters Tawny, Trista, Tarah

Protocol When Working with Tribes

Understand the unique relationship between American Indians and the United States government. It is a political relationship – not race based.

The history of this unique relationship is relevant and important to working with a Tribe.

There are over 500 federally recognized Tribes – each with its own history, culture, and language.

Remember that American Indians may be suspicious of outsiders and outside ideas.

Do not assume one Tribe or one leader speaks for all. Take the time to find the key players.

Those you consult with might not be able to answer questions immediately. They may need to think about it and consult with others.

American Indians object to being 'consulted' or 'studied' by people who have little intention of doing anything in response to their concerns. Be prepared to negotiate, to find ways to accommodate the Tribe's concerns. Be prepared to respond with reasons why the advice may or may not be followed.

Meetings with Tribal council officials and Tribal program staff should, if possible, be conducted between the same levels of officials.

Most Tribal governments are not wealthy, and it may be difficult for Tribal officials to attend meetings or to exchange correspondence. Also, Tribal governments in general do not have large support staff to assign to meetings, follow-up, etc.

Formal notices or invitations should be addressed to the Tribal Chairperson and/or the appropriate Council Representative or Committee, with the respective Tribal program Director copied in on the letter.

Do not rely solely on written communications. Follow-up written correspondence with telephone calls, faxes, or in-person contacts.

Traditional authorities often do not relate well to written communication and may find face-to-face consultation more appropriate.

Understand that there are different ways of communication. Seemingly extraneous data may be reviewed and re-reviewed. During negotiations, prepare to discuss all aspects of an issue at hand simultaneously rather than sequentially.

Respect Tribal Council representatives as elected officials of a government.

Like all business relationships, honesty and integrity are highly valued. A sense of humor is appreciated but generally, serious, business-like behavior is appropriate.

Always shake hands when introduced, meeting with someone or departing. It is customary to shake hands with everyone in the room.

If possible, arrange meetings with refreshments and/or a meal. This is a cultural characteristic that is still strong in Indian country.

Source: <https://www.indianaffairs.nd.gov/tribal-nations>

Tribal Nations Research Group

The purpose is to host and hold research data that supports tribal nation's development.

Tribal Nations Research Group

"To improve the quality of life for all Tribal Members, through culturally competent, custom-fit research"

Our Goal

The purpose of the Tribal Nations Research Group is promotion of high quality research relevant to the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. The research results provide custom fit data and data ownership, promotes public and private economic development and opportunity, and upholds positive images of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. The Group also provides quality research education materials designed to educate the community about research and the research process, according to the standards established by the TNRG.

"TNRG is an Equal Opportunity Provider"

Data Center and Research Review Board



Provide custom-fit data and data ownership, quality research and research opportunities relevant to the TMBCI.

Research and Development



Core funding used to support custom-fit high quality research opportunities for American Indians.

Community Engagement and Education



Engage tribal members and stakeholders in the development of community assessments, and data collection activities. Provide quality research education materials

Planning and Professional Services



Promotes data use, data sovereignty through strategic planning, and supports public and private economic development and opportunity and upholds positive

- The Three Affiliated Tribes Council passed a Tribal Resolution that authorized the establishment of TERO within the Employment and Training Department of the Three Affiliated Tribes.
- The Tribal Council approved a resolution and ordinance that enabled the tribe to exercise their inherent sovereign powers by imposing Indian Preference on employers working on or near the jurisdictional boundaries of the Three Affiliated Tribes.
- Although Tribal ordinances are sufficient, it has been found that TEROs can also be utilized in monitoring and enforcing existing federal Indian Preference laws and regulations.



This is what today's average Indigenous families look like....



Stereotypes of Native American/ Indigenous people:



MMIW Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women

- ▶ <https://www.csvanw.org/mmiw/>
- ▶ **4 out of 5 of our Native women are affected by violence today.**
- ▶ The U.S Department of Justice found that American Indian women face murder rates that are more than 10 times the national average.
- ▶ Homicide is the 3rd leading cause of death among 10-24 years of age and the fifth leading cause of death for American Indian and Alaska Native women between 25 and 34 years of age. - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Homicide