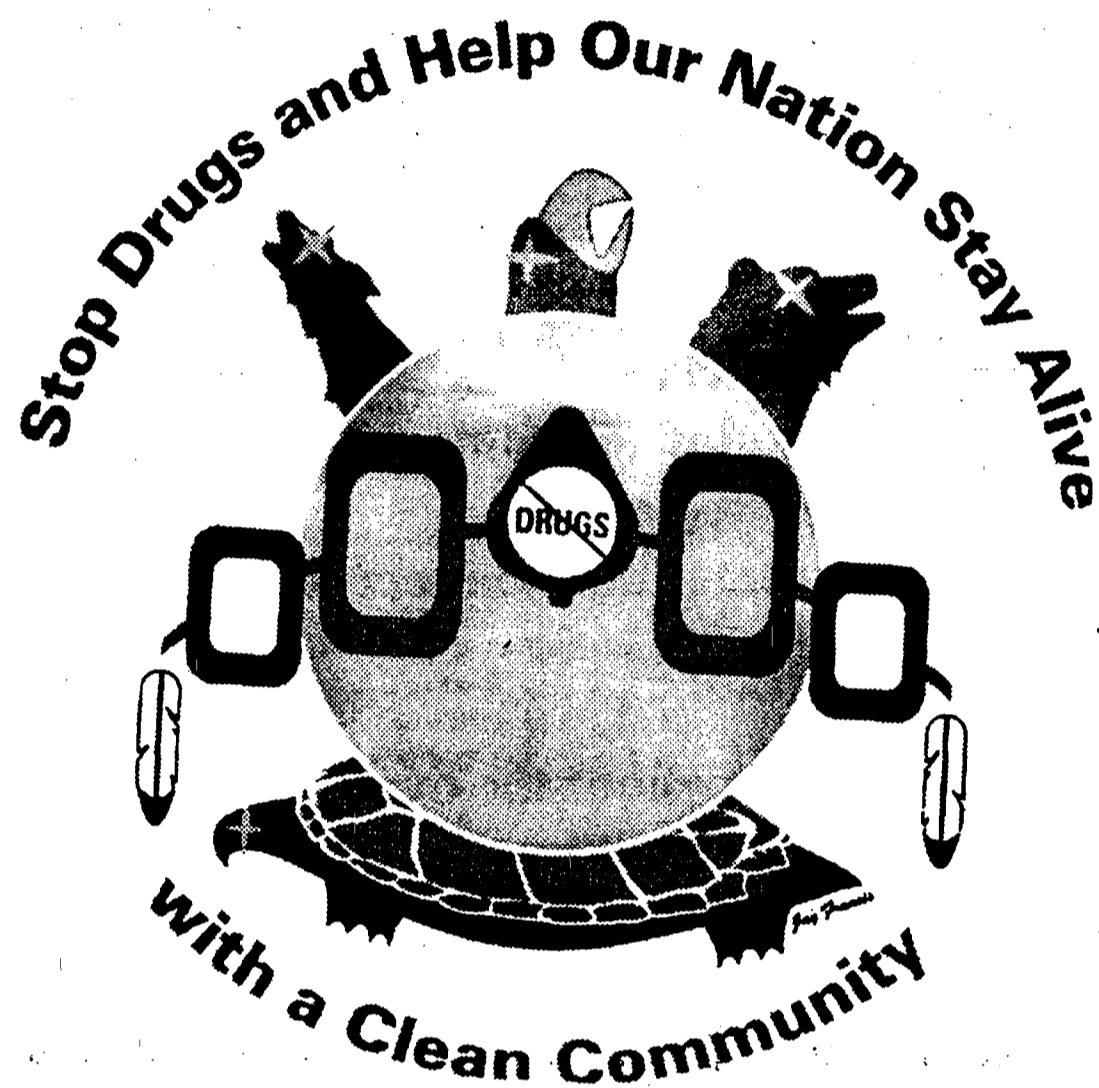


Logo continued

Iroquois Confederacy. The harvest moon phase represents strength, health and nutrition. The circle of the moon also represents the cycles of life. The stars help to guide you home when you're lost. The Hiawatha Belt represents the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy and the central fire represents that all Nations be drug free. The eagle is watching with a sharp eye to make sure nothing happens to the community. The turtle, bear and wolf are the original clans of the Mohawk Nation. The turtle also represents mother earth who provides everything we need to live a good life as we walk this earth.

Jay is from Grade Six and attends Salmon River Central School. He is the son of Terry and Leona Francis. Jay knows a lot about his culture and attributed this to his grandfather, Abe Gray. His sister Ashley gave him a few suggestions.

Jay was recognized and congratulated publically during the open house Tuesday night, April 25th.



Native Americans to Host Anniversary Pow Wow

HANOVER, N.H. - The 28th Anniversary Dartmouth Pow-Wow will take place on Saturday, May 13 and Sunday, May 14 on the Green in Hanover, New Hampshire (rain location: Thompson Arena). Each spring this event attracts between 1,000 and 1,500 participants from the United States and Canada, representing more than 40 Native American tribes.

The Native Americans at Dartmouth (NAD), a student organization, is organizing and hosting the event with co-sponsorship from more than 30 Dartmouth College and outside organizations.

The Pow-Wow consists of dance and drum competitions. The dance competitions include men's and women's fancy and traditional dances, men's grassdance, women's jingle, junior boys' and girls' dances, and tiny tots. The drum competition is opened to all Pow-Wow drum groups in attendance, excluding the host drum.

At noon on Saturday and Sunday, the Grand Entry will feature all competing dancers and drum groups. Street vendors near the Green will sell Native arts and crafts, as well as Native foods, including Indian tacos made with fry bread.

There will be free admission to the Pow-Wow. Saturday evening features a community dinner that is also free and open to the public.

For more information, call Native Americans at Dartmouth at (603) 646-3792.

Vermont Law School's Indian Country Environmental Justice Clinic to Open

Symposium to Feature National and Regional Presenters; Art Exhibit

South Royalton, VTS On Friday, April 21, Mother Earth and Seven Generations, a symposium was held featuring attorneys and tribal leaders, celebrating the opening of Vermont Law School's Indian Country Environmental Justice Clinic. The conference included a luncheon address by Christopher Stearns, director for Indian Affairs for the U.S. Department of Energy. Mother Earth and Seven Generations was held in the Jonathon B. Chase Community Center. The event was free and open to the public. **Chief Jake Tekaronianeken Swamp**, a leader of the Mohawk Nation, lead an opening prayer in front of the Julien and Virginia Cornell Library at 8:30 AM. Chief Swamp is director of the Tree of Peace Society and is prominent in national Native and environmental affairs, and in international efforts to aid indigenous peoples. "Environmental Protection - Tribal Staff Tell Their Stories," featured a panel of three Indian leaders from three very different parts of the country. The panel, included John Banks, director of the Natural Resources Department of the Penobscot Indian Nation (Maine), Michael Connolly, tribal council member of the Campo Band of Kumeyaay Indians (California), and Jennifer Hill-Kelly, environmental quality director of the Oneida Environmental Health and Safety Department (Wisconsin). "The Problems Created by Federal Indian Law" was the focus of the second panel. Panelists included Roger Fleming '99, staff attorney for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1 (Boston); Bill Grantham '97, staff attorney for the National Tribal Environmental Council, Albuquerque, NM; and Leigh Price, senior attorney for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8 (Denver). Price was one of the architects of EPA's landmark policy for Indian reservations, which was adopted in 1984. Christopher Stearns, a specialist in policy and legislation affecting Native Americans, spoke. As director for Indian Affairs in the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, he is responsible for high level liaison between the Energy Department and tribal governments. Previously, Stearns served as counsel to Energy Secretary Bill Richardson when Richardson chaired the Native American Affairs Subcommittee in Congress, and subsequently served as counsel to Rep. George Miller, ranking Democrat on the Committee on Resources. A member of the Navajo tribe, Stearns received his B.A. in History, with honors, from Williams College, and his J.D. from Cornell Law School.

VLS professors Bruce Duthu and Dean Suagee joined the panelists in a roundtable discussion, "Seven Generations - the Future of Environmental Protection in Indian County."

The symposium concluded with the opening of an art exhibition that featured the work of two contemporary American Indian artists, **David Kanietakeron Fadden and Melissa Katsitsionni Fox.**

"The Indian Country Environmental Justice Clinic is unique," explains Professor Suagee, a member of the Cherokee Nation who directs both the clinic and Vermont Law School's First Nations Environmental Law Program, "because it's the only law school clinic designed to help Indian tribal governments throughout the country develop environmental protection programs through the use of their sovereign power.

Today's tribal communities face a daunting array of environmental problems, including contaminated water supplies, illegal waste disposal, polluted rivers and lakes, declining fisheries, and destruction and degradation of cultural and natural resources. By law, tribes are sovereign governments with the right of self-determination, distinct from federal and state governments. Yet many tribes lack the resources, and the necessary technical and legal expertise, to design and implement effective environmental management programs.

Vermont Law School's First Nations Environmental Law Program, founded in 1995, educates lawyers and other professionals so they can assist Indian tribes and nations in the exercise of their sovereign powers of self-government, and deal with legal matters of an environmental nature. Building on the success of the fellowship program, VLS launched the Indian Country Environmental Justice Clinic. The clinic provides a variety of free legal services, including researching and analyzing legal issues, negotiating agreements, drafting codes and regulations, and assisting with the representation of tribes in administrative and judicial actions.

The First Nations program and clinic are supported by VLS's Environmental Law Center (ELC). Through the ELC the law school offers an environmental law and policy program that provides the most extensive selection of environmental law courses in the country.

Vermont Law School is one of a handful of independent, private law schools in the United States and is the only law school in Vermont. VLS offers a traditional Juris Doctor (J.D.) curriculum that emphasizes the public-serving role of lawyers, a Master of Studies in Environmental Law degree for lawyers and non-lawyers alike, and a new, post-J.D. degree, the LL.M. in Environmental Law. The law school also features innovative experiential programs and is home to the Environmental Law Center. Vermont Law School is located just off Rte. 14 in the village of South Royalton, between exit 2 and exit 3 of I-89. For more information, please call (802) 763-8303, Ext. 2314, or visit Vermont Law School on the web at <http://www.vermontlaw.edu/>