

*Howasteya Oyuspapi:  
Capturing Their Good Voices*

**VIEWING GUIDE**



---

**Table of Contents**

Acknowledgements.....2

About this Guide.....3

Themes Viewing Guide.....4

    Theme: Childhood.....4

    Theme: Education.....4

    Theme: Lakota Language.....6

    Theme: Lakota Culture.....7

    Theme: Spirituality.....8

    Theme: Issues Facing Lakota People.....8

    Theme: Words of Wisdom.....9

Linear Viewing Guide.....11

Index.....16

---

## Acknowledgements

National Endowment for the Humanities

Black Hills State University  
BHSU College of Liberal Arts  
BHSU Communications Department  
Sitting Bull College  
Travel South Dakota (South Dakota Department of Tourism)

Beverly Stabber Warne  
Faith Spotted Eagle  
A. Gay Kingman  
Duane Hollow Horn Bear  
Jerome Kills Small  
John Eagle Shield, Sr.

Jace DeCory  
Urla Marcus  
Rosie Sprague  
Isabella Montero  
John Little  
Kenn Little  
Tiarra Little  
Ella Sprague  
Beverly Running Bear

Wambli Ducheneaux  
Kayla McCloskey  
Christian Knutson  
Eunice Straight Head

*Howasteya Oyuspapi: Capturing Their Good Voices* can be found at  
<https://www.bhsu.edu/Centers/Center-for-American-Indian-Studies/Howasteya-Oyuspapi-Capturing-Their-Good-Voices>.

---

## Viewing Guide for *Howasteya Oyuspapi: Capturing Their Good Voices*

### About this Guide

*Howasteya Oyuspapi: Capturing Their Good Voices* was created with the goal of documenting and preserving elders' wisdom, cultural knowledge, and experiences. This viewing guide serves as a tool to help viewers analyze key themes throughout the documentary in hopes that they will have a deeper understanding of the material.

This guide allows for both thematic and linear viewing:

- In the Themes Viewing Guide section, you will find a summary of key themes as well as relevant time stamps with a brief description of what is discussed during that time.
- In the Linear Viewing Guide section, you will find a table that splits the documentary into sections based on the chronological order in which the elders are speaking.

## Themes Viewing Guide

### Theme: Childhood

This theme deals with the elders’ childhood experiences. One common experience many of them had was being raised by grandparents. In addition, one can see how their childhoods influenced the type of careers they would have later in life.

<b>Relevant Time Stamps</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
5:14-6:07	John Eagle Shield, Sr. – Discusses his birth, growing up in Little Eagle, and being raised by his grandmother.
6:52-7:00	Faith Spotted Eagle – Raised by her grandmother.
8:55-9:37	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Talks about how he was raised by his grandparents.
15:14-15:45	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Recalls always being surrounded by the Lakota language in his childhood days. He hardly heard his mother speak English to him, and other elders and his grandparents spoke to him in Lakota.
19:27-20:10	Beverly Stabber Warne – Talks about growing up in Manderson District with her mother and maternal grandparents and how she would always sit by someone’s bedside when they were sick.
20:10-21:13	Faith Spotted Eagle – Talks about how when she was little her dad told her she was going to have to do something about the dams along the Missouri River that destroyed Native communities.

### Theme: Education

This theme looks at the experiences and journeys of the elders throughout their education. Many of them attended country school, boarding school, public school, or college. Additionally, it touches on the impact of boarding schools on Native Americans. It also deals with one elder’s career in education, another’s work as a mentor for nursing students, and another’s efforts to teach the Lakota language.

<b>Relevant Time Stamps</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
2:03-2:11	Faith Spotted Eagle – On the Elder Council for the American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES) and has a minor in Biology.
3:54-4:34	Beverly Stabber Warne – Discusses her education at Pine Ridge Boarding School, Rapid City School system, and St. John’s McNamara School of Nursing.
4:34-5:14	A. Gay Kingman – Talks about her education at Northern State and her career in teaching on the Reservation and later in Minneapolis.
7:00-8:11	Faith Spotted Eagle – Discusses going to country school to learn English, how her father refused to send her to boarding school, and

	her experience going to public school and eventually Black Hills State.
17:39-19:27	A. Gay Kingman – Talks about going into education as a career. She has found that education is in everything, and she is constantly educating people on what sovereignty is and the political relationship Native Americans have with the U.S. government.
22:05-22:46	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Discusses how he does not feel that boarding schools academically prepared them to succeed in higher education, so a lot of them did not continue their education beyond high school.
22:47-23:27	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – References how the boarding schools contributed to the loss of language that he saw in the American Indian Movement (AIM).
23:42-24:13	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Talks about realizing that they were going to be teaching Lakota when his uncle came to him asking for help. He learned the methodologies and assisted his uncle with teaching the language and eventually the history and culture.
30:18-32:11	Faith Spotted Eagle – Discusses her experience going to school where she was told that Natives did not do well in math, physics, and chemistry. As a result, she was put into general math until she begged her father to let her take chemistry. She felt she was held back when she went to college until she had the opportunity to attend American University in Washington D.C. There she learned how the U.S. government functioned by interning for a senator, and she met a lot of diverse people.
32:38-33:38	A. Gay Kingman – Talks about the American Indian Movement (AIM) starting their own school in Minneapolis. She helped work on the curriculum and helped get the AIM Survival School accredited.
33:38-35:23	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Talks about going to workshops about immersion as a teaching method and realized that was the way that he was raised. He says that to teach Lakota it must be done through total immersion. He talks about starting an immersion school and building relationships with children to identify who they are in Lakota.
35:23-36:06	Beverly Stabber Warne – Talks about her current job mentoring Lakota nursing students.
37:38-38:01	A. Gay Kingman – Talks about the way they conducted school at the AIM Survival School by starting the morning with the drum and songs. She believes that school should pay attention to the whole child.
39:09-40:24	Beverly Stabber Warne – Discusses teaching the nursing students that she mentors and asking them about their clinical experience. She likes to give them another way to approach a patient holistically. She reminds that there is a spiritual side to their care.

Theme: Lakota Language

This theme deals with the Lakota language as many of the elders speak Lakota throughout portions of their interviews. It also looks at how they learned it, contributing factors to the loss of the language, the effect that that loss has on the youth, and efforts to revitalize the language through immersion school.

<b>Relevant Time Stamps</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
2:23-3:04	Jerome Kills Small – Introduces himself in Lakota.
3:04-3:54	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Introduces himself in Lakota and talks about where his name came from.
15:14-15:45	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Recalls always being surrounded by the language in his childhood days. He hardly heard his mother speak English to him, and other elders and his grandparents spoke to him in Lakota.
21:13-21:46	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Talks about rarely being able to use the language in middle school and using it only when going to someone’s house or at school out of the range of the nuns and priests.
22:47-23:27	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Discusses how he thought more people knew Lakota, but when he heard the anger coming out of the American Indian Movement (AIM), he realized that sadly a lot of people had lost the language after being in boarding schools.
23:42-24:13	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Talks about realizing that they were going to be teaching the language when his uncle came to him asking for help. He learned the methodologies and assisted his uncle with teaching the language and eventually history and culture.
28:49-30:18	John Eagle Shield, Sr. –Talks about how the youth do not know the language. As a result, they are not learning the values and morals of their culture.
33:38-35:23	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Talks about going to workshops about immersion and realized that was the way that he was raised. He says that to teach Lakota it must be done through total immersion. He talks about starting an immersion school and building relationships with children to identify who they are in Lakota.
42:20-42:56	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Talks about the cultural flame that is inside of their children. He says they must feed that flame with who they are, their culture, their language, and everything about them and their people so that those children can one day say, “I am Lakota, and I am proud.”

Theme: Lakota Culture

This theme is concerned with various aspects of Lakota Culture ranging from family history, family relationships, Lakota values, practicing ceremonies, and Lakota language. A common thread among the elders is an emphasis on teaching Lakota values to the youth.

<b>Relevant Time Stamps</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
6:08-6:51	John Eagle Shield, Sr. – Talks about his family being Hunkpapa and maintaining their traditions.
9:37-10:15	Jerome Kills Small – Talks about Lakota intimacy within a single dwelling.
10:15-11:23	A. Gay Kingman – Discusses the importance of family and how hers tries to adhere to their Lakota values and spiritualism by practicing their ceremonies.
11:24-13:01	Jerome Kills Small – Talks about how he questioned where the rest of the family members were in a book that he had to read in school when he was young. Ties back to his discussion on Lakota intimacy.
24:13-28:01	Jerome Kills Small – Talks about the sweat lodge and sharing his culture with fellowships of Christians that visit and want to learn. He shares a story about one woman believing he cured her and how he had to correct her. He believes his duty is to be a storyteller and help with prayers in ceremonies.
28:01-30:18	John Eagle Shield, Sr. – Shares a story about how he asked some students whether they have had a chance for animals to talk to them. He talks about how that was who they were as a people and how the youth today are missing that. He also talks about how the youth do not know the language. As a result, they are not learning the values and morals of their culture.
36:06-36:59	Beverly Stabber Warne – Talks about the nursing students she mentors all wanting to give back to their communities. She explains that they must heal the people first so that families can heal themselves.
40:24-41:17	Jerome Kills Small – Talks about the meaning of the word “Lakota.” He shares that the word means allies, and if a textbook says that the Lakota were savages, do not believe it, for the Lakota are allies to everybody. He says that the Lakota were kind and courteous until their societies were messed with and then they retaliated.



Theme: Spirituality

This theme deals with the importance of spirituality among the elders. The elders share experiences that have shaped their lives, stories that demonstrate their connection to their spirituality and culture, and their efforts to teach and help others.

<b>Relevant Time Stamps</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
14:10-15:14	Faith Spotted Eagle – Talks about the experience she had in which her son spiritually met his great grandmother as he was born. Also talks about her realization that not everyone had the same kind of experiences that she had.
15:46-16:56	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Talks about how the grandmother that birthed him uttered a prayer in Lakota into his mouth when she breathed life into him. Whatever that prayer was, he believes that he has been following it in his life.
16:56-17:19	Beverly Stabber Warne – Discusses her appreciation for the way that Lakota people pray. She talks about how prayer becomes part of what is happening in the moment.
24:13-28:01	Jerome Kills Small – Talks about taking fellowships of Christians to the sweat lodge when they visit since they want to learn about the culture. He shares a story about how a woman thought he was the reason she no longer had headaches and how he had to correct her. He believes his duty is to be a storyteller and help with prayers in ceremonies.
36:58-37:38	Faith Spotted Eagle – Talks about developing a healing model for Red Rage to help Native people.
39:09-40:24	Beverly Stabber Warne – Discusses how she mentors nursing students and reminds them that there is a spiritual side to caring for patients. They must take on the responsibility of easing patients’ fears about dying by being mindful of what they say and how they care for the patient.

Theme: Issues Facing Lakota People

This theme highlights important issues facing Lakota people. The elders discuss issues like alcoholism, turmoil on the reservation, assimilation, environmental racism, high dropout rates among Native children, loss of language, loss of Lakota values, and lastly, Red Rage.

<b>Relevant Time Stamps</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
8:11-8:55	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Discusses the legalization of the sale of alcohol to Native Americans and its devastating effects on Native people as they tried to make it in the big cities.
13:01-14:10	John Eagle Shield, Sr. – Talks about what Little Eagle was like before vs. the turmoil that he sees today. His biggest concern is that everyone lives so close together and there is always conflict.

17:19-17:39	Beverly Stabber Warne – Talks about assimilation affecting not only their culture but religion as well. She talks about written prayer and how after a while the same words will no longer mean anything.
20:10-21:13	Faith Spotted Eagle – Discusses environmental racism and how the dams along the Missouri River mainstem are all where a Native community once was.
22:47-23:27	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – References how the boarding school era contributed to the loss of language that he saw in the American Indian Movement (AIM).
28:49-30:18	John Eagle Shield, Sr. – Talks about all that is missing for their youth. He shares a story about how he asked some students whether they have had a chance for animals to talk to them. He talks about how that was who they were as a people and how the youth today are missing that. He also talks about how the youth do not know the language. As a result, they are not learning the values and morals of their culture. He asks, “How are we going to give them the benefit of our knowledge so that they can become leaders?”
32:11-32:36	A. Gay Kingman – Talks about the issues Native American students were facing in Minneapolis.
36:06-36:58	Beverly Stabber Warne – Talks about how the nursing students she mentors want to make a change because they see what is happening to their communities. One issues she talks about is the high dropout rate of Native American children from kindergarten through 12 <sup>th</sup> grade in Rapid City.
36:58-37:38	Faith Spotted Eagle – Talks about realizing how people changed when she returned to the reservation after living in the city. She explains that people were angrier, meaner, and more violent. She called this anger Red Rage and developed a healing model that she has been doing since 1994.

Theme: Words of Wisdom

This theme looks at words of wisdom shared by the elders. The elders emphasize the importance of Lakota values, morals, language, and spiritualism. In addition, they share the desire to teach these aspects of Lakota culture to the youth so that the children may grow up to become strong Lakota leaders.

<b>Relevant Time Stamps</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
38:01-38:22	John Eagle Shield, Sr. – Talks about how he wants to make sure there are bona fide leaders who have a firm foundation of Lakota values and morals and understand their history.
38:22-38:41	A. Gay Kingman – Talks about how good tribal leadership means following Lakota virtues and values. She mentions instilling those values in Lakota children through their language, culture, and spiritualism.

38:41-39:09	Beverly Stabber Warne – Talks about teaching nursing students who they are as Lakota people and their values. She tells them that if they make life decisions based off their Lakota values then those decisions will be correct.
39:09-40:24	Beverly Stabber Warne – Discusses teaching the nursing students that she mentors and asking them about their clinical experience. She likes to give them another way to approach a patient holistically. She reminds that there is a spiritual side to their care. They must take on the responsibility of easing a patient’s fear of dying by being mindful of what they say and how they care for the patient.
40:24-41:17	Jerome Kills Small – Talks about the meaning of the word “Lakota.” He shares that the word means allies, and if a textbook says that the Lakota were savages, do not believe it, for the Lakota are allies to everybody. He says that the Lakota were kind and courteous until their societies were messed with and then they retaliated.
41:17-41:48	Beverly Stabber Warne – Talks about how she believes it is their job to teach what a Lakota is, what they believe, and how they lived. She emphasizes that that knowledge is not old or irrelevant, for it is more relevant today than ever, especially if they want to instill self-worth into Lakota youth.
41:48-42:20	A. Gay Kingman – Wants to reinforce to Lakota youth that they must know who they are and to respect their culture, language, and spiritualism because that has kept their people strong for centuries. She says they must instill that in their children so that Lakota values and virtues will continue to remain strong.
42:20-42:56	Duane Hollow Horn Bear – Talks about the cultural flame that is inside of their children. He says they must feed that flame with who they are, their culture, their language, and everything about them and their people so that those children can one day say, “I am Lakota, and I am proud.”

## Linear Viewing Guide

Time Stamp	Elder	Main Topic
0:52-1:08	John Eagle Shield, Sr.	Introduction. Standing Rock Lakota Elder.
1:08-1:23	A. Gay Kingman	Introduction. From Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
1:23-1:46	Beverly Stabber Warne	Introduction. Born in Pine Ridge in 1939 and has been a nurse for 60 years.
1:46-2:22	Faith Spotted Eagle	Introduction. Discusses her Dakota name and how she was named after her great, great grandmother who was descended from the Mdewakantonwan. Also mentions that she is on the elder council for the American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES). Talks about how she was an urban Native until she came back home to the Yankton or Ihanktonwan Reservation.
2:22-3:04	Jerome Kills Small	Introduction. His Lakota name means Red Breasted Robin.
3:04-3:53	Duane Hollow Horn Bear	Introduction. Talks about how Hollow Horn Bear is not really his name but belonged to his great, great grandfather. The name that was given to him by his family was "I Will Pursue Something Bigger."
3:54-4:34	Beverly Stabber Warne	Talks about her education at Pine Ridge Boarding School, the Rapid City Schooling System, and then nursing school at St. John's McNamara School of Nursing in Rapid City.
4:34-5:13	A. Gay Kingman	Discusses her education and career in teaching. Taught on Reservations and then went on to teach in Minneapolis.
5:14-6:51	John Eagle Shield, Sr.	Discusses his birth and who raised him. Also mentions which band within the Hunkpapa he is from. Talks about maintaining traditions, doing prayers, and holding ceremonies.
6:52-8:11	Faith Spotted Eagle	Talks about her upbringing, being raised by her grandmother, early schooling, and the presence of her father. Discusses how her father refused to let her go to boarding school and how she later went to Black Hills State where she struggled with her grades.
8:11-9:37	Duane Hollow Horn Bear	Talks about how devastating the legalization of the sale of alcohol to Native Americans was for Native people as they were trying to make it in the big cities. Discusses how his father was affected by alcohol and how his mother brought

		the kids back to the reservation. He talks about how his grandparents told his mother that they would raise the boys and she would raise the girls and so it happened.
9:37-10:15	Jerome Kills Small	Discusses Lakota intimacy in a single room dwelling. Talks about the number of family members that lived in these dwellings and how Lakota people did not have swear words out of respect for grandma and grandpa.
10:15-11:23	A. Gay Kingman	Discusses her family and their strong background in their language and culture. Mentions her family has been brought up to practice Lakota values and ceremonies.
11:23-13:01	Jerome Kills Small	Talks about reading Dick and Jane in school as a kid, and how he was puzzled by the lack of people living with the family in the story.
13:02-14:09	John Eagle Shield, Sr.	Discusses his hometown of Little Eagle and being raised by his grandmother. Also mentions his concerns for the people living in Little Eagle today.
14:09-15:15	Faith Spotted Eagle	Talks about her grandmother and the spiritual connection she made with Faith's son when Faith gave birth. Discusses how this event helped her carry on the teachings that she grew up learning in her home.
15:15-16:56	Duane Hollow Horn Bear	Talks about always being surrounded by the Lakota language as a kid. He shares a story about his birth at home and the grandmother that brought him into the world who uttered a prayer into his mouth when she pushed breath into him. He feels that that prayer has guided him in life.
16:56-17:39	Beverly Stabber Warne	Discusses how Lakota people pray, and how assimilation affected religion and prayer.
17:39-19:27	A. Gay Kingman	Talks about her passion for working with people and the importance of education.
19:27-20:10	Beverly Stabber Warne	Talks about how her love for nursing began early as a kid.
20:10-21:13	Faith Spotted Eagle	Discusses environmental racism and the destruction of Native communities along the Missouri River by the Corps of Engineers. Talks about how her dad told her she was going to have to do something about it when she was just 12 years old, and she tucked that conversation away in her mind.

21:13-24:13	Duane Hollow Horn Bear	Discusses how when he was in middle school, he was not using Lakota as much unless it was out of earshot of the nuns and priests. Talks about how boarding schools did not prepare them to succeed in higher education. Also discusses how there was no work after he graduated high school, but he and a friend went in on a buddy program and went to Vietnam. He mentions that when he returned home, he saw the American Indian Movement (AIM), and he realized that many people that came out of the boarding school era did not know the Lakota language. He discusses starting a family and needing help from a medicine man. Later his uncle approached him about teaching the Lakota language, so he learned the methodologies to do so.
24:13-28:01	Jerome Kills Small	Discusses his experience with a Christian group who came and wanted to go to a sweat lodge. He talks about how he was credited for helping a woman’s headaches, but he made it clear it was not him, but the outer bark of the chokecherry used in his tobacco. Talks about how there are some things Lakota people like to keep to themselves. He mentions that he just wants to be a storyteller and tell stories about things that help the body. He believes that is his duty.
28:01-30:18	John Eagle Shield, Sr.	Talks about what the youth are missing today like loss of language and a loss of values and morals. He wonders how they can give the youth the knowledge to become successful leaders.
30:18-32:11	Faith Spotted Eagle	Talks about her experience at public school and college where she believes she was impeded in her academics. She also talks about an opportunity she had to attend American University in Washington, D.C. where she worked in Senator McGovern’s office as an intern. She mentions how she learned how to understand and navigate the U.S. government. She also discusses how her experience and being around other people of color inspired her to straighten out her academic career.
32:11-33:37	A. Gay Kingman	Talks about the problems in Minneapolis for Native children and the impact of the American Indian Movement (AIM). Discusses her

		involvement in the creation of the AIM Survival School on Franklin Avenue in Minneapolis.
33:37-35:23	Duane Hollow Horn Bear	Discusses the concept of immersion as a method of teaching Lakota. Talks about how they started the immersion school and how important it is to create a relationship with the children so they can identify who that child is in Lakota.
35:23-36:59	Beverly Stabber Warne	Discusses her current job mentoring nursing students and hearing how they all want to give back to their communities. Also mentions the high dropout rate for Native children in K-12 in Rapid City and how they must heal the people to help the children.
36:59-37:38	Faith Spotted Eagle	Talks about what she saw when she came home to the reservation after being away for 20 years. She realized that people were angrier, meaner, and more violent, and she called this anger Red Rage and developed a healing model for it. She has been doing it since 1994.
37:38-38:01	A. Gay Kingman	Discusses how the AIM Survival School starts their mornings with the children.
38:01-38:22	John Eagle Shield, Sr.	Talks about how he wants to ensure that they have leaders that have a firm foundation of Lakota language, values, morals, disposition, and history.
38:22-38:41	A. Gay Kingman	Talks about tribal leadership and what makes a good leader.
38:41-40:24	Beverly Stabber Warne	Talks about the importance of Lakota values in her mentoring and how she asks about the clinical experience of her nursing students. Discusses the value of caring for a patient holistically, meaning physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually.
40:24-41:17	Jerome Kills Small	Talks about the importance of the word “Lakota,” for it means “allies.” He discusses dispelling stereotypes of the Lakota as savages or cutthroats. He mentions that unless approached in a demeaning, forceful, or aggressive way, the Lakota would not retaliate.
41:17-41:48	Beverly Stabber Warne	She thinks that their job is to teach what a Lakota is and what they know and how they lived. It is not old and unusable. It is relevant, even more relevant than ever to teach that so that people know and have self-confidence and self-worth, especially the students.

---

41:49-42:20	A. Gay Kingman	One thing she wants to reinforce to their youth is to know who they are and to respect their culture, language, and spiritualism because that is who they are as Lakota people. She wants to make sure that Lakota values and culture are instilled in their young people so that those values will remain strong.
42:20-42:55	Duane Hollow Horn Bear	Talks about the cultural flame that exists in each of the children and how they need to feed that flame so that eventually the children can say, "I am Lakota, and I am proud."



---

## Index

### Concepts and Terms

- Alcohol 8, 11
- American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES) 4, 11
- Assimilation 8, 9, 12
- Boarding school 6, 9, 11, 13
- Ceremonies 7, 8, 11, 12
- Childhood 4, 6
- College 4, 5, 13
- Country school 4
- Culture 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15
- Dropout rate 8, 9, 14
- Education 4, 5, 11, 12, 13
- Environmental racism 8, 9, 12
- Heal, Healing 7, 8, 9, 14
- Immersion 5, 6, 14
- Knowledge 3, 9, 10, 13
- Lakota 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
- Lakota culture 7, 9
- Lakota intimacy 7, 12
- Lakota language 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14
- Leaders, Leadership 9, 10, 13, 14
- Mentoring 5, 14
- Morals 6, 7, 9, 13, 14
- Prayer 7, 8, 9, 11, 12
- Public school 4, 5, 13
- Red Rage 8, 9, 14
- Reservation 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14
- Sovereignty 5
- Spiritual, Spiritualism, Spirituality 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15
- Sweat lodge 7, 8, 13
- Tradition 7, 11
- Values 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15
- Wisdom 3, 9
- Youth 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15

---

## Locations

- AIM Survival School 4, 13, 14
- American University 5, 13
- Black Hills State University 5, 11
- Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation 11
- Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 14
- Little Eagle 4, 9, 12
- Manderson District 4
- Minneapolis 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14
- Missouri River 4, 9, 12
- Northern State 4
- Pine Ridge, Pine Ridge Boarding School 4, 11
- Rapid City 4, 9, 11, 14
- St. John's McNamara School of Nursing 4, 11
- Standing Rock 11
- Vietnam 13
- Washington, D.C. 5, 13
- Yankton Reservation 11

## Historical Events

- American Indian Movement (AIM) 5, 6, 9, 13, 14
- Boarding School Era 9, 13
- Vietnam War 13