

N.A. U. Q & A

Q: WHAT IS NATIVE-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY?

A: Native American Education Group Inc. is a privately held Nevada corporation formed to provide educational services to people whose needs are not being addressed by traditional colleges and universities. It will incorporate several existing companies that are now providing some of these services in a limited fashion. It will provide the financial and managerial resources needed to expand those offerings rapidly and establish several new paradigms for nontraditional education, initially in the fields of law and business, later expanding as market conditions dictate. Frankly, Native American University is the only university that can provide the flexibility, affordability and accessibility to Native American Tribal members needed to provide this level of education; on tribal grounds; and in a manner and according to tribal customs.

Q: WHAT IS NAU'S MISSION?

A: The Mission of Native American University [NAU] is *“to provide higher education to Native American students on tribal grounds; according to tribal laws, rules, procedures and customs.”*

Q: HOW DO WE ACCOMPLISH THIS MISSION?

The highlights as to how this Mission is going to be accomplished is in summary fashion as follows:

Q: WHO IS AMERICAN HERITAGE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA?

✚ The NAU / AHU Relationship: Native American Education Group Inc. is a privately held Nevada corporation who collaborates with American Heritage University of Southern California [AHUSC], a California registered online law school in the State of California. AHUSC's graduates are awarded a Juris Doctor degree and are eligible to sit for the California General Bar Examination [CBX].

Only California has online law schools with bar eligibility. [Link to www.amheritageuniv.net]

Q: ARE THERE LIVE LECTURES?

A. Campuses on Tribal Grounds: NAU would create a campus on each tribe member's tribal grounds providing higher education according to tribal customs, practices and procedures. In order to provide this service to any and all tribes and nations who seek the benefits of this university; NAU will be seeking matching federal funding from the United States Department of Education [DOE] and other related funding private and federal funding providers at no cost to the Tribe.

Q: WHAT IS THE COST TO THE TRIBE OR THE TRIBAL STUDENT?

A. There is no request for any funding at all from the individual tribe or its' members.

Q: WHERE DOES THE FUNDING COME FROM?

A: NAU applies for a federal funds matching funds grant or other related funding. Until that grant or federal funding arrives, NAU provides all legal education services on its own; and at its own expense.

Q: WHAT TIMETABLE DO YOU ESTIMATE IT WILL TAKE TO OBTAIN THOSE FEDERAL GRANT FUNDS?

A: Estimates from the Federal Government range from sixmonths to one year.

Q: IS THERE ANY LIABILITY TO THE TRIBE OR THE INDIVIDUAL TRIBAL MEMBER IF THE FUNDING IS NOT AWARDED?

A: There is absolutely no liability to the tribe or any tribal member if the funding is not awarded.

Q: WHAT ARE THE FEATURES OF THE LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM?

- ✚ Juris Doctor from AHUSC along with California Bar eligibility.
- ✚ Law Professors giving live lectures on tribal grounds.
- ✚ Enrollment open to all tribal members. Not only bar students; but those who would like to just learn the law for their own benefit can AUDIT the courses.
- ✚ Courses taught live on tribal grounds; one subject at a time on four days per month arranged at the convenience of the tribe.
- ✚ Enrollment every two months.
- ✚ Law School in a tablet type computer including all:

Curricula

Syllabi

Lesson Plans

Exams Q & A's;

All at no cost to the Tribe or Tribal Student.

Q: HOW IS THE REVENUE SHARED?

A: Corporate Organization & Revenue Share: The individual tribe would provide only the prospective law students and access to the physical facilities on tribal grounds. The revenue share would be 50.001% to the individual tribe and 49.999% to NAU issued as a percentage of the Gross. Thus, for example, a Grant of \$500,000 would generate \$250,001 to the individual Tribe; and \$250,000 to NAU.

Q: WHO MANAGES THE INTERIM OPERATION FOR YEAR ONE?

A: From the time that the Grant is issued through the 1st year of operations there will be an interim Chancellor, Daniel Agajanian and Interim Dean, Dr. Luther Thompson J.D. from Native-American University. When the 1st elections arrive, NAU will work with the particular Tribe to replace these interim officers with a Native-American Chancellor and Dean. The same process would apply for all faculty members and administrative members.

Q: WHO CONDUCTS THE DAY-TO-DAY MANAGEMENT?

A. The following entities working together to give you the best law school education at no cost to the tribal law student.

+ A.H.U.S.C.'s Job Description: American Heritage University of Southern California would handle all of the applications, enrollments, transcripts, diplomas, degrees, website information, and grading of mid-term and final exams. AHUSC also provides the Juris Doctor degree and California bar eligibility.

+ N.A.U.'s Job Description: Native American University provides all of the law professor live lectures, video lectures, weekly video workshops with law professors, the computer tablets, the NAU website, and all related tasks.

+ Six Month C.P.A. Accounting; Ron Overton C.P.A. issues the check to the Tribe and to NAU. He also would provide an Accounting every six months.

+ Federal Funds Sought: NAU would be seeking the Federal Funds for the tribe. NAU has hired a full-time grant writer for just this purpose.

- + **Classroom Hours Guarantee:** In addition to the full spectrum of the online services offered, NAU will provide law professors for all courses taught on tribal grounds. This represents a minimum of 270 classroom [brick & mortar] hours per tribe, per calendar year. This 270+ hours is included in the 864+ out of classroom hours required by the California State Bar of online law schools.

Q: HOW DO YOU DISTINGUISH AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION [ABA] APPROVED -V- INDIAN LAW STUDIES AT NAU?

A: There are several important primary reasons why American Heritage University of Southern California [AHU] this ready, willing and able educational entity can provide this service. For example;

- + AHU believes in the Mission Statement that it has drafted and which conforms to that of each Native American educational entity. That is *“to provide higher education to Native American students on tribal grounds; according to tribal customs, practices and procedures”*.
- + AHU is the only law school which can provide the above-referenced level of quality online as well as live classroom education.
- + Since only California provides for online law schools [Non-ABA by definition since only *“brick & mortar”* law schools are even eligible for ABA accreditation.]; there is this tremendous opportunity to provide non-traditional education on tribal grounds instead of an American Bar Association [ABA] law school which is usually situated in a city of 1,000,000 + and is structured to encourage Native American graduates and future Native American lawyers not to return home. But then non-traditional is nothing new to a tribal member. It is about time they get their own law schools.

✚ Included herein is a brief summary of ABA –v- Non-ABA. The difference between ABA and non-ABA law schools is striking. Many of us are familiar with the American Bar Association (ABA) accredited law schools. They were originally formed in 1922 and created their own accrediting agency. It is interesting to note that graduates of Harvard University prior to 1922 were non-ABA law school graduates. They exist in 46 of the 50 states. There are presently 178 ABA law schools with the most recent induction being Chapman University in California. The differences are as follows:



ABA-v-NON-ABA

A.B.A.	NON-A.B.A
Bachelor's Degree	Assoc. Degree or 60 units or CLEP
L.S.A.T. 85%+	No L.S.A.T.
Tuition \$40,000-\$60,000 Yearly	\$00
Three Year Program	Four Year Program
University limited to state	N.A.U. everywhere
University in 1,000,000 + cities	On Tribal grounds
Practice law anywhere	All tribal courts, all Federal courts; and all California state courts
No Auditing allowed	Any tribal member may audit any course offered at NAU
Waiting list	No waiting list; all tribal members welcome
No interest in law schools on tribal grounds	Mission is to open campuses to all tribes
Only 10% curriculum available online	100% internet and live lecture driven
No Baby Bar required after 1st year	Baby Bar required after 1st year

J.D. awarded upon graduation	B.S.L. & J.D. awarded after 2 years and 4 years
No substantial Apprenticeship available to all law students	Extensive Apprenticeship available to all tribal law bar students
Approved by California	Registered in California
Approved by Department of Education	Approved by Department of Education
Register and enroll by semester	Register and enroll every 2 months
5 courses taught at one time	1 course every two months
No bar review available	Extensive bar review available

Q: WHY IS TIME OF THE ESSENCE?

A: Because there has been a confluence of favorable circumstances

“Most traditional law schools offer a legal education. NAU offers tradition in its legal education.”Now appears to be the right time to provide nontraditional education at the university level, especially in law, because of several factors:

- ✚ Institutional Inertia.** Long-established universities tend to develop traditions that are slow to change. This is particularly true in law schools, which serve as a barrier to entry to the field of law just as much as they serve as a highway to entry for those candidates who meet their standards. There is little institutional desire to support the nontraditional student who is unable to attend class in residence for three years, or who is seeking just the knowledge and not necessarily the diploma.
- ✚ California is Different.** California offers access to the practice of law in ways that are less rigid than the methods offered by other states. It is the only state which offers bar eligibility via distance education at a California State approved and registered law school. Yet once a student has become a California lawyer through an alternative method, he or she can qualify to become a lawyer in another state through a straightforward process taking that bar exam as a California lawyer. NAU graduates will also be eligible to practice in the Indian Tribal Courts and all federal courts. A California bar student has to travel to California

to take the First Year Law School Exam FYLSX and the General Bar Exam GBX. Otherwise the entire program is completed on the tribal grounds.

✚ **American Legal Degrees are Different.** Until the 1960s, the Letter of Laws Bachelor was the postgraduate degree required to be eligible to take a state bar exam in most of the United States. Then throughout America, the title of the standard degree was changed to Juris Doctor, even though the actual education was largely unchanged. But the United Kingdom and its former colonies, from Australia to India to Zimbabwe, retain the Letter of Laws Bachelor as their standard degree. The lack of the title “Doctor” on the degree prevents even the best Oxford or Cambridge graduate from working as a lawyer in the United States until a year is spent at an American law school to earn the Juris Doctor. There is a way around this artificial barrier, but you will not find it at Harvard or UCLA.

✚ **Native American Tribal Law is Different.** On the reservations and lands of the Indian nations, court systems exist that are separate from state and federal courts. The standards for those practicing law or administering justice from the bench are also different. But the established law schools have made very little effort to address these differences through their course offerings or student policies. Recognizing this, NAU provides a curriculum that will vastly improve the tribal court practitioners with the NAU JD Program.

✚ **Native American Curriculum:** At present, University of New Mexico has the most comprehensive Native American Law elective program supplementing the core required courses of the various states. Core courses required in all law schools in all states include: Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Corporations, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Equity, Evidence, Professional Responsibility, Real Property, Torts, Trusts and Wills. UNM has 18 units of electives in Native American Law. U.C.L.A. was recently awarded a grant of \$2,200,000. There is one professor teaching 26 students, two of whom are Native American. In contrast, NAU could have opened 8 campuses with that same grant. NAU, on the other hand, has

36 units available for a specialization in Native American Law. Thus the NAU student would take 60 units of core courses and 36 units of Native American Law. An NAU graduate would thus have the core courses required for the bar examination in 47 states as well as the most unique law specialization in Native American Law by dedicating those 36 units usually allotted as electives to Native American Law specialization. This specialization could have a huge positive impact on Tribal Law as we now know it.

✚ The Federal Budget Favors Native Americans. The United States Congress routinely passes legislation and appropriates funds to support education on Indian reservations. This is especially true and applicable to any private education provider who is willing to provide matching funds. There is also considerable social pressure put upon the individual Indian to remain on the reservation rather than go to a state university and blend into non-Indian society. There are a collection of colleges and universities located on tribal grounds which host an excellent curricula for the Associate of Arts degrees. A few even offer a Bachelors degree. However, there are few higher education educational programs that actually seek federal funds for their operation, so the educational opportunities available on the reservation remain limited. Today there is not a single Indian reservation where a Bachelor, Master, or Doctor degree in law or business is offered in a varied and comprehensive fashion. The goal and mission of NAU would be to supplement those existing Associate of Arts degree granting colleges and universities. NAU would not offer any course in its syllabi and curricula that would conflict with or duplicate existing tribal colleges and universities. The purpose of NAU would be to enhance the degree granting horizons on tribal grounds to include Bachelors, Masters and Doctorate programs. This is evidenced by the NAU Mission: *“to provide quality higher education to Native Americans on tribal grounds according to tribal customs, practices and procedures.”*

✚ Non-lawyer Native Americans need Legal Education Too. There are large sectors of Native American commerce and society that are increasingly affected by new laws and by the ways that

existing laws are reinterpreted to influence their daily lives. Professionals in accounting or real estate have long had to have a working understanding of much of our legal environment. Now even doctors, teachers, and entrepreneurs find themselves spending far more time in court than they expected when they entered those careers. Yet few of these people can afford to quit their jobs for three years and pay over \$100,000 to spend three years in law school classrooms.

They need to be well versed in the law, and may enjoy displaying a Juris Doctor sheepskin on the wall of the construction site mobile office, but they have no need or desire to be admitted to the bar or practice law in a courtroom. For example, many of the law students have doctorate degrees already and have no intention of practicing law. As one medical doctor law student put it, *“ I want to become a lawyer so that I can handle my own business affairs rather than pay by the micro-minute to have someone else advise me.”* NAU law students need to do this on the tribal grounds pursuant to their own customs and practice. NAU students would also be able to audit the courses without concern over eligibility. NAU law professors who teach Native American Law courses would be selected from their own communities so that the independent cultural differences can be recognized and appreciated.

- ✚ Live Lectures on Tribal Grounds are the highlight of the program. NAU will provide live lectures on alternate weekends on the core subjects such as Contracts, Torts and Criminal Law as well as Native American subjects such as Indian Tribal Court Criminal and Civil Procedure.
- ✚ Computer Tablet Education Technology Can Support Distance Learning. How exciting that the Native American receives the absolute state of the art technology far superior to non-Native Americans. It is about time. The best of live lectures and laptop I-PAD technology. While law schools may be set in their belief that the classroom is the only proper location to receive lectures in law, nontraditional students may be quite content to see and hear the distinguished lecturer’s wisdom in prerecorded video form on a tablet computer while drinking latte at the reservation.

We call it *Law School in a tablet*. Wireless technology also makes it possible for a student at the reservation to ask a technical question and have it answered almost immediately by his or her professor wherever situated.

- ✚ **Efficiency can be Profitable.** Applied appropriately, technology can allow the same information to be packaged in slightly different ways for widely disparate purposes and markets. If you need to know the meaning of *habeas corpus*, it doesn't matter whether you are preparing for your first pop quiz in your first law course, or if you are preparing for the bar exam after three grueling years of study at Stanford. So the same, detailed, prerecorded explanation of *habeas corpus* is equally appropriate in an introductory law class or in a bar exam cram course. And once you have converted the prerecorded lecture to digital format, the cost of reproduction is negligible, while the price charged for each consumer-student is considerable. NAU would be the only the law school which offers a tribal member or any law student for that matter to audit any course again at no cost to the student.
- ✚ **Cambridge University is Cooperating.** Oxford University has extended its 1st invitation to NAU for the Summer 2013. American Heritage University of Southern California [AHU] through its Native American University [NAU] education partner has established a program through which Native American students may travel to England to attend short courses at Cambridge University and/or Oxford University. The prestige value of such a partnership is considerable. The course is offered in the Spring of each calendar year at Cambridge and in the Summer at oxford University. Members and staff of AHU have attended at least five of these programs previously.
- ✚ **Other Law Schools are Cooperating.** AHU and NAU would offer to Native American law students participation in the Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI) program, developed by Harvard University and the University of Minnesota. Throughout

his or her education with NAU, a student has the right to ask online nationally-respected law professors to explain difficult questions. This is the same service used by Harvard's own students and by all 100 of the top 100 law schools in the nation. NAU is proud to be an invitee of this educational service.

Q: WHAT OTHER FACTORS NEED TO BE CONSIDERED?

A: While the educational niches to be filled by Native American University Inc. go far beyond education in law, the core of the work to date by its subsidiary companies has involved the study of law. So it is important to a tribal member to understand the way legal education is presented in the United States today. In a sentence, tribal members need tribal lawyers.

Q: WHAT BAR EXAMS ARE NEEDED?

A. In general, a person must pass a state's General Bar Examination (GBX) to practice courtroom law in the Tribal Courts, California Courts and the United States Federal Courts. In most states, there are three ways to qualify to take this exam:

- + Attend classroom courses for three years at a "brick and mortar" (B&M) law school approved by the American Bar Association (ABA) and graduate with a Juris Doctor (JD) degree. Every state has at least one ABA-approved law school, and there are 176 such schools in the United States. Admission standards usually include having a Bachelor's degree and achieving a high score on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Every ABA law school has a waiting list for admission. Openings are often tightly controlled and highly competitive; rejection notices are common. The annual tuition is usually between \$30,000 to \$50,000, sometimes more at prestigious law schools, plus room and board. And remember, many of the Native Americans who leave to attend law schools in major cities of 1,000,000+ never seem to return.**

- ✚ **Attend classroom courses for four years at NAU, typically on alternate weekends, on the local tribal grounds from a state-registered law school and graduate with a Juris Doctor. Take the California Bar Examination and practice in Federal Courts, California and Tribal Courts. A lawyer can then take the bar exam in the desired state as a California lawyer. (subject to that state's rules and regulations) The cost of this legal education is 1/5 of the typical traditional institutions of higher learning as can be gleaned from the proposed Budget set forth infra.**

- ✚ **Receive NAU credit for work as an apprentice to a tribal court practicing attorney. While this was common 75 years ago, it is extremely rare today and it works. Native Americans have employed Apprenticeship with elders teaching young braves for centuries. Those that believe in true legal apprenticeship believe that *“Riding a bike is preferred to reading a book on how to ride a bike.”***

- ✚ **Take correspondence or online courses for four years from American Heritage University of Southern California [AHU] and graduate with a Juris Doctor. As with most private night/weekend law schools, there is no requirement for the applicant to have a Bachelor's degree or to take the LSAT.**

- ✚ **Passing the bar exam in California makes you a California lawyer. It does not make you a lawyer in Wyoming or Massachusetts or any other state. But once you have passed the bar and become a lawyer in California, you have met the main qualification to take almost any other state's bar exam. (The exceptions are Louisiana—with laws based upon the French Napoleonic Code, not English Common Law—Rhode Island, Alaska, and South Carolina.) Each state may require that the California lawyer practice law for a period or have additional qualifications that must be met before taking its bar exam, but the key point is that the California education and bar exam are one route to becoming a lawyer in another state. So if you live in North Dakota on a Sioux Reservation and want to practice law in North Dakota, there are essentially two ways to do it:**

- ✦ Study to get a high score on the Law School Admission Test [LSAT]; save up \$100,000 for tuition and living expenses; quit your job; move to a major city of 1,000,000+ people where most law schools are located; attend a three-year, in-residence, ABA-approved law school to earn your Juris Doctor; and take the North Dakota Bar Examination.

OR

- ✦ Obtain a NAU tablet computer from Native-American University and then study on your tribal grounds to earn your Juris Doctor; take the California Bar Examination to become a California lawyer; practice in Tribal Court; and then apply to take the North Dakota Bar Examination. And do this at absolutely no cost to the tribal law student.

Q: WHAT IS THE 1ST YEAR LAW SCHOOL EXAMINATION [F.Y.L.S.X.]?

A: Students in California four-year law schools such as Native American University or online, are required to take one exam that is not required at ABA-approved law schools. This is the First Year Law Student Examination, FYLSX, more commonly known as the Baby Bar Exam. Testing is offered twice a year, in June and October, at one location in Northern California and one location in Southern California. Passing this exam is a requirement before taking upper level courses or taking the General Bar Exam.

Q: WHAT ABOUT THE CURRICULA AND TESTING PROCEDURES?

A: It should now be clear that residence law school programs, night/weekend law school programs, correspondence law school programs, and bar exam cram courses all share a common attribute: They cover the same material. That material may be packaged in different books with different titles, and there may be minor variations in the way it is presented or the emphasis selected by a particular school or professor, but it is indeed the same material much of the time.

NAU as powered by AHU has exploited this fact by developing computer-based materials that can be repackaged for various applications. For example, the same core program for Criminal Law,

including video lectures and practice exams, can be tweaked with minor adjustments for course title, review subject, name of the law school, time allowed for course completion, encryption of test answers until after the test is taken, encryption of course material until tuition has been paid, number of sample multiple choice or essay questions, etc., and used as:

- ✚ A bar exam cram tool.
- ✚ A residence law school supplement to classroom instruction.
- ✚ A weekend law school supplement to classroom instruction.
- ✚ A complete distance education law school in a laptop course that does not need telephone wires to operate.
- ✚ A complete elective course for a residence, night, or correspondence student who may or may not be a law student.

Q: IS IT TRUE THAT TRIBAL MEMBERS WILL HAVE STATE OF THE ART TECHNOLOGY WHEN STUDYING AT N.A.U.?

A: The platform is a tablet computer running Microsoft Windows. The basic screen layout has the lecturer video running in the upper left quarter of the screen, a Microsoft Power Point presentation of chalkboard-type supplemental material in the upper right quarter of the screen, and a working area for the student in the bottom half of the screen. At any time, the student can stop the lecture, go back, speed forward, etc. He can type class notes in the working area, and even cut-and-paste supplemental material from the upper right screen Power Point slides into his working area. He or she then sends the quiz or exam to the main office via their cell phone. Wireless technology at its best.

This instructional system is known as PELT—Portable Education Laptop Technology and developed by NAU Inc.. It should be noted that this is a world famous computer based education delivery system. AHU and NAU are just two of its many educational institutional clients throughout the world.

One feature of the PELT is the ability to restrict access to encrypted course materials. The fingerprint digital key needed to unlock a specific block of material may only be sent to the student over the Internet once a particular event occurs. This can be useful in many ways. For example, a detailed explanation of the answers to a test might be locked from the student until after the test is taken. In general, all of the course materials are accessible immediately, as there is only a one-time payment for the system and there are no tests administered by the school.

The arrangement between Native American University [NAU] via [AHU] is simple. AHU provides the course materials in the appropriate format and Apple Computer takes care of technical details such as encryption. Apple delivers the laptop PC directly to the student and provides continuing worldwide technical support. If a PC is damaged or otherwise malfunctions, the student returns the PC to AHU and it is either repaired or replaced with an equivalent laptop PC and the same course ware, encryption system, unlocked software, etc.

Q: WHAT IS CLEP?

A: The College-Level Examination Program® (CLEP) enables a student to receive college credit for knowledge gained through life experience as well as the classroom. Across the country, 2,900 colleges—including Native American University—grant credit and/or advanced standing for students who pass CLEP exams. Many students take special cram courses or study commercial programs to prepare to take these important exams. NAU plans to extend its PELT offerings to include CLEP preparation tools. A successful CLEP examinee; or an AA degree holder; or a student with 60+ general education semester credits can immediately enroll as a law student at NAU. Enrollment is bi-monthly.

Q: WHY IS N.A.U. WILLING TO PROVIDE THIS EDUCATIONAL SERVICE?

A: NAU faculty and administration believe that they are performing a noble educational service. Education is power. Education is independence. NAU will be just as excited as the tribal chiefs when the 1st law school graduates pass the bar examination. But, make no mistake, NAU is also a capitalist enterprise, and we believe we will make money for our shareholders. Our business is education, but we often diverge from the terminology developed over centuries by educators who seem ashamed to admit they are paid for their noble work. We are proud of our ability to treat our tribal members so well that they recommend our services to their fellow tribes. We teach our students that *“only you can make your dreams take flight. Just consider us your flight school.”*

Q: HOW DOES THE INDIVIDUAL TRIBE BENEFIT FROM NAU?

A: Benefits include:

✚ Law Study Is Just The Beginning

One may query, how many Indian tribal members will have an interest in becoming a lawyer or studying law? The answer does not lie in the numbers, but in the OPPORTUNITY to become a lawyer in an environment conducive to the customs and cultures of the tribal member. Every tribal member that “goes away to school” invariably does not return to the reservation. Thus many of the “brightest and best” are being swept away in the lifestyles and ways of the non-Native American.

As one can imagine, this is a major topic of conversation at the Elder breakfasts throughout the country. NAU presently has a fully operational law school with live classes; on video in a tablet computer. NAU also has a School of Business, not yet pre-loaded by AHU in a laptop computer, but scheduled to be so configured. AHU provides the delivery vessel needed to expand NAU to other disciplines such as Certification, Associate of Arts, Bachelors, Masters and Doctorate programs. The possibilities are endless. Law study is just the beginning.

✚ Jobs for Graduates

We believe that there will be plenty of work on the reservations for graduates who choose to stay in the traditional Indian culture. Reservation industrial development and the growth of casinos and hotels should continue to create a demand for lawyers. Most Indian nations currently contract out the management of their casinos to non-Indians, and if more Indian lawyers were available, they could require those casinos to hire qualified Indians to work there. We believe that tribal leaders would like to have more of their own people in casino management to ensure that both the nation and its employees in the casinos are being treated properly.

Q: HOW DO YOU ADDRESS THE NEED FOR LEGAL EDUCATION AND OTHER ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES ON TRIBAL GROUNDS?

A: There are additional reasons why the classroom law program on the reservation is attractive to Native American leaders. Indians have their own tribal law courts, where approximately 500 judges hear civil and criminal cases. However, these judges often lack formal legal education; most have never passed a bar exam or graduated from law school. A better comparison would be to a justice of the peace than to a county judge. There is good reason to believe that if these judges were able to improve their own legal education through Native American University, the quality of tribal justice would also be improved.

NAU will have the financial resources to develop specialized courses on various aspects of law of particular concern to Indians. A good example is Tribal Law. NAU has had preliminary discussions with a law professor at the University of Oklahoma, a Harvard Law School graduate who specializes in Tribal Law, who would be available to develop a series of courses for NAU.

Today very few ABA law schools teach Tribal Law, and those that do can only offer a few courses. Because of its close association with the Indian reservations, NAU through AHU has developed at least six specialized courses on Tribal Law. Not only would these be useful on the reservations, but they would also be sold to ABA law schools as elective course offerings using the NAU PELT computer system. An ABA law school is allowed to offer up to 10 percent of its courses by

such alternative means, so long as 90 percent of its courses are traditional classroom instruction by its own professors.

There is one final point to be made about all students, Native Americans and others, who choose to take their classes on the reservation campus. This is the opportunity to represent clients in tribal courts long before they pass any state bar exam. Through our accelerated program, a student can be eligible after only two years of study through NAU / AHU's "*Practical Training for Law Student's Act*" to apprentice as Second Chair in actual courtroom proceedings [with pre-approval of all parties and the Court] .

Education in Other Fields

Education in business administration is another area of potential benefit to Native American nations. Here the need begins in casino management and extends to all aspects of Indian economic development. Following the precedents established with the law program, The Law Program might actively pursue similar educational services in the business administration career field.

Business School et. al.

AHU also has programs in Business Administration, currently the Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration (BABA); the Master of Business Administration (MBA); and the Doctor in Business Administration [DBA]. AHU plans to have more programs for in the near future. Other logical disciplines include:

LAW

BUSINESS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ECONOMICS

PRIVATE INVESTIGATION

PARALEGAL

FINE ARTS

SOCIAL ARTS

HISTORY

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY CERTIFICATIONS

(Welding, electrical, carpentry, automotive, etc.)

TRANSPORTATION CERTIFICATIONS

(truck-driving school, warehouse management, etc.)

CONCLUSION:

NAU through AHU and its partners in education have provided a tremendous opportunity both in law and in business to provide a Bachelor's, Masters and Doctorate Programs on tribal grounds according to tribal customs and procedures at no cost to the tribal law or business student.