

united tribes news

Vol. II No. XII

Copyright 1976, UTETC Bismarck, N.D.

July 1976

United Tribes Days coming soon

BISMARCK - After this year's celebration, this city may be known for miles around as "Indian Country, U.S.A."

The celebration is the 7th Annual United Tribes Days, held Sept. 10-11-12 at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center, just south of the Bismarck airport.

The last big celebration of the summer's pow wow circuit, this year's celebration features the International Dancing and Singing Contest and the Great Plains Indian Rodeo Association's (GPIRA) Classic Rodeo Finals.

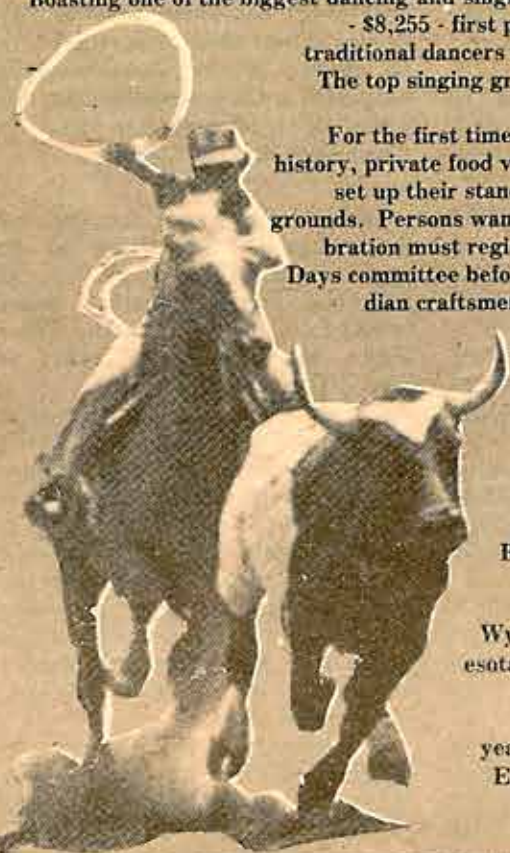
A parade of dancers and GPIRA cowboys on horseback in downtown Bismarck, a Native American fashion show, and the 2nd Annual Plains Indians Art Show also highlight the weekend of festivities.

Boasting one of the biggest dancing and singing purses of any pow wow - \$8,255 - first place men's fancy and men's traditional dancers will take home \$500 apiece. The top singing group will earn \$700 for their performance.

For the first time in the United Tribes Days' history, private food vendors will be permitted to set up their stands on the UTETC pow wow grounds. Persons wanting to sell food at the celebration must register with the United Tribes Days committee before Sept. 10. As always, Indian craftsmen are welcomed to sell their work during the weekend.

On Friday and Saturday afternoon, Sept. 10 and 11, GPIRA cowboys will be matching strength and skill, going after a total purse of \$4,350 in the 1976 GPIRA rodeo finals. Besides the prize money, Indian cowboys from Canada, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Minnesota will vie for trophy buckles and the Circle Y trophy saddles to be awarded this year's top 16 GPIRA cowboys. Early risers Sunday morning

(continued on p. 5)



Confidential memo alarms tribal leaders

By David Roach

A confidential government memorandum, recently leaked to the Indian press, has precipitated alarm among some Indian leaders and castigation by Indian journalists.

The document issued within the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and since known as the "Borgstrom

head-on," Purtle groused.

According to Ernest Stevens, director of the American Indian Policy Review Commission, one of the memo's proposed approaches - called "incrementalism" - is a veiled attempt to end federally funded Indian programs.

"Notice where Borgstrom says 'dichotomies are harmful,'" said Stevens. "That

MEMO REPRINTED ON PAGE 6

Memo" concerns federal policy towards Indian tribes and federally funded Indian programs.

Two approaches to Indian affairs are discussed in the memo, both approaches apparently designed to extricate the federal government from its relationship with tribes and reservations.

The memo was intercepted this month by an unidentified person and shipped to a Seattle-based law firm representing several Northwest Indian tribes: the firm of Ziontz, Purtle, Morisset, Ernstoss and Chestnut. From there, it was released to a number of tribal chairmen.

Dated April 19, 1976 and written by OMB Budget Examiner Howard Borgstrom, the memo was directed to OMB Associate Director James Mitchell.

According to Borgstrom, the memo was composed as an inter-office instrument to spark discussion on approaches to federal Indian affairs.

"It in no way constitutes federal policy," Borgstrom told the news in an interview late this month. "The President has repudiated these approaches in his meeting with tribal chairmen on the 16th. He supports Indian sovereignty."

(See page 6 for a report on the President's meeting.)

Indian newspapers have linked the report with either a "persistent policy of termination" or the creation of a "1984" totalitarian society for Indians.

Said Attorney Robert Purtle, one of the first persons outside OMB to see the document: "It's outrageously immoral. It ignores the government's trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and ignores the treaties Indians were forced to sign at gunpoint."

"Indian leaders had damn well better pull their socks up and meet this

means 'don't make the issues clear.' Just keep things shuffling along, trimming Indian program budgets year after year until pretty soon, you'll be out of the Indian business."

In an eight-page letter to Brad Patterson, President Ford's assistant for Indian Affairs, Stevens wrote: "This discussion (memo) confirms every fear which every Indian has had over the past 20 years....It reflects the continual fluctuation of federal Indian policy through the years which has made it impossible for the Indian to believe in the good faith of the federal government and impossible for the tribes to assume their rightful role in the administration of Indian affairs."

Stevens' letter continued: "The policy alternatives discussed in this memorandum can only be described as termination on the one hand or drift on the other."

While OMB has already prepared a formal, written statement in response to inquiries about the memo, Stevens said the White House is now drafting a position paper in regards to the Borgstrom document. Release of that paper is expected soon.

Neither Stevens nor Purtle accepted the leaked memo as the government's Indian policy, but Purtle admonished that the "incrementalism" approach was close to what his firm has been advising their tribal clients about the Self-determination Act.

"You can hardly do away with a bureau like the BIA; with all its employees and offices. It's too big," Purtle said. "But you get tribes to contract out for more and more services, you get them under direct budgets and you reduce the size of the BIA and are able to cut or eliminate those budgets at a future date."

'Going to hell in a handbasket'

A characteristic, darker side of Indian politics is showing itself in the growing outcry against the Borgstrom memo. It is a side suffocating in suspicion, in paranoia, in a fear born of political impotence.

The articles showing up in the Indian press are telling in this regard. These articles hold with no objectivity. They castigate, assume, suppose and conjecture the meaning of that memo. Traditional journalistic practices of laying out the "facts" for the reader to interpret fly like sheets in the wind on laundry day.

Two Indian papers, in particular, court the worst in reportorial accuracy in their Borgstrom accounts. Eager to declare the memo a "Persistent policy of termination," they discard flagrantly journalistic basics. Brogstrom's first name, the man on whom they spend inches of print in denunciation, is "Harold" they say. One west coast Indian journalist declares he talked personally with "Harold Borgstrom."

opinion

He did not. If he spoke at all with a Brogstrom, it was a Howard Brogstrom. For it was he who wrote the memo. There is no "Harold Borgstrom."

A minor error? Perhaps. But it only illustrates the quick and thoughtless readiness to assume the worst, to declare apocolypse. Never mind the details, for they've seen the Judgement Day.

It is a hopeless characterist of contemporary Indian politics. The Naivete of the treaty-signing days is gone, lost irrevocably in the remaining shards of broken promises and stolen lands.

For all the bright optimism for new Indian programs and economic development on reservations and quality education in Indian schools, the paranoia remains. That continual looking back over tribal shoulders for the enemies creeping behind. It is an eternal sense of embattlement and struggle.

This paranoia, as nebulous and all-encompassing as it is specific, retards growth and slows development. It brings the shunning and rejection of federal programs that could lead to a sovereignty because of the fear of termination.

For the source of that suspicion, go no further than page six. Read the Borgstrom memo. Keep in mind its birthplace - OMB, one of the most powerful agencies in the federal bureaucracy.

Is the memo a dinosaur from days of relocation and termination? Or is it real policy to be implemented, self-determination and sovereignty a ruse.

It is the question and the doubt that is killing. That keeps Indians in perpetual fear.

"Things will not go to hell in a handbasket even if no radical policy shifts are made," says Borgstrom. Sovereignty and entitlement are not viewed as basic or unconditional principles, says the memo.

Come to grips with growing Indian paranoia, its roots and source and you'll find documents like the Borgstrom memo lurking malevolently in the shadows:



The UNITED TRIBES NEWS is published monthly by the United Tribes Educational Technical Center in Bismarck, N.D. Views expressed in the NEWS are not necessarily those of the Center or its executive board. All rights are reserved with copyright pending. Reprint permission granted only with credit to the UNITED TRIBES NEWS.

Editor: Harriett Skye
Assistant Editor: David Roach
Associate Editor: Karen Hiller
Business Manager: Anita Charging
Photography: Karen Hiller
Advertising: David Roach

The NEWS accepts submissions from its readers, provided that submissions are signed with an address included. The editor may condense, edit and withhold names upon request. NEWS advertising rates are standard at \$1.60 per column [14 pica] inch. The NEWS offices are located at 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501. Telephone: [701] 255-3285 ext. 267 and 268.

Skye's Horizons

by harriett skye



Marlene Ward, assistant dean of social services at UTETC, has received word that a grant of \$150,000 is being negotiated for UTETC's Indian Women's Center through the U.S. Office of Education's Women's Educational Equity Act Program.

This program will concentrate mainly on helping Indian women assert themselves personally and professionally in the Indian and non-Indian world.

The "Watch Dog Says": "The most dangerous members of our society are those grownups whose powers of influence are adult, but whose motives and responses are infantile. The adult has certain kinds of power denied to the infant. He has physical strength. If he still hits out at life with the anger of a frustrated infant, he can work more destruction and inflict more pain than would be possible to the person physically immature."

On July 23, the "Sitting Bull" bridge dedication ceremonies were held south of Mandan on Highway 1806. Special guests included a grand niece of Sitting Bull, Mrs. Harry Fasthorse, the leader of the Sioux Indians who defeated the U.S. Army troops in the battle known as Custer's Last Stand; Pat McLaughlin, Standing Rock Sioux tribal chairman, Governor Arthur Link, Mrs. Link and Malcolm Brown, Mandan mayor.

The dedication speech was delivered by George Gagnon, the governor's assistant, who said it was appropriate that a new structure in this bicentennial year bear the name of Sitting Bull, a "most appropriate hero of this region and deserving of the honor."

Pat McLaughlin, and Rose Crow Flies High, chairperson from the Fort Berthold Reservation, were two of our North Dakota leaders that met with President Ford at a reception and briefing at the White House. There were 200 invitations sent out to the Indian leadership across the country, and some that I talked to were disappointed and felt this meeting was merely a political bit of strategy on the part of the Special Assistant to the President.

Following are some models for behavior that came across my desk, via the Asst. Prison Parole Coordinator here at UTETC:

MATURITY IS THE ABILITY TO CONTROL ANGER AND TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES WITHOUT ANGER, VIOLENCE OR DESTRUCTION.

MATURITY IS PATIENCE, THE WILLINGNESS TO PASS UP IMMEDIATE PLEASURE IN FAVOR OF THE LONG TERM GAIN.

MATURITY IS PERSISTENCE, THE ABILITY TO SWEAT OUT A PROJECT OR A SITUATION IN SPITE OF OPPOSITION AND DISCOURAGING SET BACKS.

MATURITY IS UNSELFISHNESS-RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF OTHERS; OFTEN AT THE EXPENSE OF ONE'S OWN DESIRES OR WISHES.

MATURITY IS THE CAPACITY TO FACE UNPLEASANTNESS AND FRUSTRATION, DISCOMFORT AND DEFEAT, WITHOUT COM-

PLAINT OR COLLAPSE.

MATURITY IS HUMILITY. IT IS BEING BIG ENOUGH TO SAY, "I WAS WRONG"...AND, WHEN RIGHT, THE MATURE PERSON NEED NOT SAY, "I TOLD YOU SO."

MATURITY IS THE ABILITY TO MAKE A DECISION AND BE ABLE TO STAND BY IT. THE IMMATURE SPEND THEIR LIVES EXPLORING ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES--THEN THEY DO NOTHING.

MATURITY MEANS DEPENDABILITY, KEEPING ONE'S WORD--HELPING THROUGH A CRISIS. THE IMMATURE ARE MASTERS OF THE ART OF BEING CONFUSED AND DISORGANIZED. THEIR LIVES ARE A MAZE OF FALSE PROMISES, FORMER FRIENDS, UNFINISHED BUSINESS AND GOOD INTENTIONS WHICH NEVER MATERIALIZE.

MATURITY IS THE ART OF LIVING IN PEACE WITH THAT WHICH WE CANNOT CHANGE.

(Thanks to Jerry Littlebird. He suggested sharing this with our readers might be a good idea.)

U.S. Civil Rights advisers in North and South Dakota are beginning a project investigating the kind of justice Native American's are encountering in these two states. A spokesman for the Civil Rights Office in Denver said the long-range aim of the project seeks equal justice for Indians under law enforcement agencies and courts in the Dakotas.

The project has just begun and attempts will be made to gather data on the focus of justice at the state, county and municipal levels through interviews and statistical research. The study is to include an examination of the treatment of Indians in the legal system from the time of arrest through the process of sentencing.

Up to 300 persons are to be interviewed and public hearings will be held in December. The report is to be drafted at the study project's conclusion with recommendations for action to be forwarded to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Plans are underway for the 2nd Annual Indian Art Show to be exhibited September 10 and 11 at Kirkwood Plaza, Bismarck. Indian artists from the Dakotas, the Plains region and Canada are invited to display their artwork.

The show is open to Indian artists of all ages and all tribes. All artwork should be brought or mailed no later than the morning of September 10 to the Kirkwood Plaza business office in care of Mick Cremers, Kirkwood promotion manager. Paintings, drawings and sketches must be either framed or have attachments suitable for hanging, while beadwork, jewelry and leatherwork should be displayed in protective cases.

The art show is sponsored by UTETC and is held in conjunction with the annual United Tribes Days (Sept. 10-12).

Residents caught in water dispute

By David Roach

Water. Water to cook with, to wash with, to flush toilets, to do laundry. Water to drink.

If you live in one of Standing Rock Indian Reservation's dusty little communities such as Bullhead, Kenel or Wakpala, you may not always have water. These communities, especially Bullhead, and other have chronic water problems. Once, twice, three times a year there may be no water. For days, sometimes weeks. The community water pumps falter and fail and faucets give out solitary drops instead of gushing streams.

Usually it's during the hot, rainless summers. But sometimes in the cold of winter months, water lines freeze and break and leave residents waterless.

Standing rock residents neither like nore are resigned to their water problems. But they may be used to them, for their difficulties are historic. Several summers ago, according to former tribal chairman Melvin White Eagle, several Standing Rock communities, particularly Bullhead saw and experienced weeks without water. So bad, said White Eagle, that his administration had to call in the South Dakota National Guard with their water trucks to carry tanks of water to outlying reservation villages.

And just last year, right at Thanksgiving, reports Debbie Baumann who lives in Wakpala and clerks in the community post office, the water went out in Wakpala. Frozen pipes that broke left Wakpala high and dry for weeks.

This, however, has apparently been a good year for places like Bullhead and Wakpala. Wells have produced and pumps have performed and there's been water. At Kenel, there has been water, though an annoying problem with water pressure. Said a Kenel resident: "You try and water your lawn or wash your car, and the water shoots out from the hose a couple of foot and that's it."

THE ISSUES AT HAND

The worry and the apprehension is for this winter and next year. The year after that. The concern is for what to do when the water systems fail. The pumps or water lines give out. How to repair them. How to maintain them to keep them from the need of repair.

That is the issue, the heart of Standing Rock's problems with water: repair and maintenance. It is the issue which glues residents to a state of apprehension. It is the issue, the cause, the source of a "waiting game", a show-down, stare-down game of politics and legal maneuvering that is keeping Standing Rock residents in towns like Bullhead dead-center with worries about their water.

The game is between Standing Rock's tribal administration and the Indian Health Service. Up to now, neither side has given, moved, even flinched.

The Indian Health Service is the government agency that installs water facilities for the tribe. Or at least pays for their installation. Water pumps, water towers, water lines and sewers for the tribe are let out on bid to contractors who do the installation and who are paid by the IHS. Installations such as new water pumps for a community like Bullhead are made by IHS under a formal request by the tribal administration.

The tribal administration is that of Pat McLaughlin, recently elected Standing Rock tribal chairman. It is his office which must request water facilities from IHS. It is his office which must sign an agreement with IHS that after the installation of new facilities, be they pumps or towers or water lines, the facilities belong to the tribe. To own. To maintain.

The game is simple enough. Who will maintain the Standing Rock water facilities. Who will repair them when they break down.

"Not us," says Pat McLaughlin. "It's IHS's responsibility."

"Not us," says Dale Johnson, IHS official. "It's the tribe's responsibility."

Ask McLaughlin and Allen White Lightning and Chaska Wicks from the tribe's program planning staff for their reasons and they will speak with one voice: "It's a treaty right. It's the government's trust responsibility."

"IHS put in the system," says McLaughlin. "It's their responsibility to maintain them."

Ask Johnson, IHS's Aberdeen area office of environmental health director, and ask his assistant Chuck Boulais, and ask IHS's Standing

Rock field engineer Doug Jenson for their reasons and you will hear one refrain: "Under the agreement Standing Rock signs, it's their responsibility. They own the facilities. Besides, Public Law 68-121 prevents us from doing maintenance work."

And the game goes on with residents in places

like Bullhead caught in the middle. Caught there, taking monies from their federal revenue sharing funds to pay for an electrician or repairman each time their water systems fail.

PL 86-121 AND WHAT IT IS

Early this spring, Johnson's office at IHS received a letter from McLaughlin's office in Fort Yates. Said the correspondence, in part: "The federal government has a trust responsibility to the Standing Rock tribe to maintain the water facilities."

Johnson queried IHS's legal counsels in Rockville, Md., for a legal opinion on which to operate. Duke McCloud, IHS attorney for the Aberdeen area apparently responded that two federal statutes prevent IHS from maintaining or repairing the facilities it installs: 42 U.S.C. sec. 2001 (titled: Indians - Hospital & Health Facilities Maintenance and Operation) and PL 86-121 (titled: "Surgeon General-Indian Sanitation Facilities").

It is, on its face, a curious legal opinion. 42 U.S.C. sec. 2001 is an innocuous statute. From its own wording and from its legislative history, the statute was designed primarily to transfer the operation of Indian hospitals and clinics and related facilities from the Department of Interior to the Surgeon General. To the Public Health Service.

PL 86-121 was passed and signed into law five years later, in 1959, to clarify the first statute. Said House Report 589 (June 29, 1959): "The transfer of the powers left uncertain the extent of the transfer to the Surgeon General of some other powers - provision of sewage disposal, water supply, and other sanitation facilities, and the acquisition of land."

PL 86-121 also was to grease bureaucratic cogs and bring expediency in the construction of water facilities. Continues the house report: "The statute avoids the necessity of having Congress enact legislation authorizing on a project-by-project basis individual Indian sanitation projects."

Lastly, the statute was forged for ostensibly humanitarian purposes. Both the Senate and House reports on the statute note at length the deplorable water and sewage systems at that time on Indian reservations, often leading directly to disease and illness. By clarifying the Public Health Services power to build adequate water and sewerage systems. The statute was to alleviate the reservations' diseased environments.

But nowhere does PL 86-121 or the prior statute it amends, prohibit the health service from maintaining the facilities it installs. To the contrary, it apparently authorizes the Surgeon General to do just that. Reads Sec. 7 (a) subsection (1): "...the Surgeon General is authorized to construct, improve extend, or otherwise provide and maintain, by contract or otherwise, essential sanitation facilities, including domestic and community water supplies and facilities, drainage facilities, and sewage-and waste-disposal facilities, together with necessary appurtenances and fixtures, for Indian homes, communities, and lands."

Subsections three and four of the statute also gives the health service the authority to transfer those facilities to the Indian tribes.

Johnson doesn't know about these legal issues involved: "All I know is that the opinion from our legal council said we could not legally repair those facilities."

Pressed, Johnson will tell you it wouldn't matter if they could because his office has no budget, no funds or personnel to do maintenance work.

IHS legal council McCloud and general council Sidney Edelman could not be reached for a response. Both are on vacation.

UTILITIES COMMISSIONS

If the IHS has not or will not maintain the facilities they install, then they've done something else in order to afford needed repairs. Over the past several years, IHS has guided Aberdeen area tribes into the formation of tribally owned utilities commissions, providing the tribes with grants to buy heavy and light equipment to do repair work, to set up offices to handle records and paper work, and to train tribal members as water and sewage repairmen.

(Continued on p. 16)

SURGEON GENERAL—INDIAN SANITATION FACILITIES

PUBLIC LAW 86-121; 73 STAT. 267 [S. 56]

An act to amend the Act of August 5, 1954 [68 Stat. 674], and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That:

The Act of August 5, 1954 [68 Stat. 674], is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 7. [a] In carrying out his functions under this Act with respect to the provision of sanitation facilities and services, the Surgeon General is authorized—

"[1] to construct, improve, extend, or otherwise provide and maintain, by contract or otherwise, essential sanitation facilities, including domestic and community water supplies and facilities, drainage facilities, and sewage-and waste-disposal facilities, together with necessary appurtenances and fixtures, for Indian homes, communities, and lands;

"[2] to acquire lands, or rights or interests therein, including sites, rights-of-way, and easements, and to acquire rights to the use of water, by purchase, lease, gift, exchange, or otherwise, when necessary for the purposes of this section, except that in lands or rights or interests therein may be acquired from an Indian tribe, band, group, community, or individual other than by gift or for nominal consideration, if the facility for which such lands or rights or interests therein are acquired is for the exclusive benefit of such tribe, band, group, community, or individual, respectively;

"[3] to make such arrangements and agreements with appropriate public authorities and nonprofit organizations or agencies and with the Indians to be served by such sanitation facilities [and any other person so served] regarding contributions toward the construction, improvement, extension and provision thereof, and responsibilities for maintenance thereof, as in his judgment are equitable and will best assure the future maintenance of facilities in an effect and operating conditions; and

"[4] to transfer any facilities provided under this section, together with appurtenant interests in land, with or without a money consideration, and under such terms and conditions as in his judgment are appropriate, having regard to the contributions made and the maintenance responsibilities undertaken, and the special health needs of the Indians concerned, to any State or Territory or subdivision or public authority thereof, or to any Indian tribe, group, band, or community, or in the case of domestic appurtenances and fixtures, to any one or more of the occupants of the Indian home serve thereby.

"[b] The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to transfer to the Surgeon General for use in carrying out the purposes of this section such interest and rights in federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and in Indian-owned lands that either are held by the United States in trust for Indians or are subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States, including appurtenances and improvements thereto, as may be requested by the Surgeon General. Any land or interest therein, including appurtenances and improvements to such land, so transferred shall be subject to disposition by the Surgeon General in accordance with paragraph [4] of subsection [a]: Provided, That, in any case where a beneficial interest in such land is in any Indian, or Indian tribe, band, or group, the consent of such beneficial owner to any such transfer or disposition shall first be obtained: Provided further, That where deemed appropriate by the Secretary of the Interior provisions shall be made for a reversion of title to such land if it ceases to be used for the purpose for which it is transferred or disposed.

"[c] The Surgeon General shall consult with, and encourage the participation of, the Indians concerned, States and political subdivisions thereof, in carrying out the provisions of this section."

Sec. 2. Section 6 of such Act is amended by striking out the word "This" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, of this".

Approved July 31, 1959.

Indian curricula program completes senior high kit



AICDP's senior high kit

BISMARCK - The American Indian Curricula Development Program (AICDP) has recently completed and tested its latest Indian curricula kit, and will be distributing the materials to schools this fall.

The kit is designed for senior high schools, and studies contemporary native Americans and contemporary native American issues.

According to AICDP director Angelita Dickens, the curricula, printed this month, will be disseminated free to reservation and Johnson O'Malley schools and sold to North Dakota's public schools.

Pilot tests of the new material with evaluations by both students and teachers were conducted earlier this spring at three reservation schools: Solen and Fort Yates High Schools on the Standing Rock reservation and White Shield High School on the Fort Berthold reservation.

Reporting an enthusiastic reception by instructors and students taking part in the pilot tests, Dickens said: "The one most consistent comment was that they wanted more information."

Included in the senior high curricula kit are two student handbooks, one on

social conflicts and one on Indian fine arts.

The social conflicts book contains units on:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs - its past and present roles and functions, and its organizational structure.

- Indian education - traditional education, missionary and boarding schools, federal funding, grants and scholarships, and community colleges and training centers.

- Americanizing the Indian - Dawes Severalty Act, Indian Citizenship Act, Indian Reorganization Act, Self-determination Act of 1975, Indian Claims Commission, termination policy, tribal sovereignty, and reservation jurisdiction.

- Prejudice - concepts of prejudice; racial differences, real and imagined; cultures in conflict; and cultures in harmony or discord.

The Indian fine arts handbook contains units on:

- Art - Plains Indian art, symbolism, color, and design.

- Music - the meanings and theory of contemporary Indian music, the 1960's message songs, "protest" lyrics, words, and lyrics.

- Literature - Plains tribes' oratory, and novels. Includes "Native American

ans - The New Indian Resistance", a book by William Meyer, an eastern Cherokee from Georgia.

- Dance and drama - history, meaning and future of Indian dance; development of pow wows and modern Indian dance; and the development of the Indian theatre.

Complementing the fine arts handbook is a set of illustrated profile cards, displaying the works and biographies of some contemporary Indian artists, musicians and dancers. A cassette tape is also available for use with the fine arts book's unit on music. The tape contains segments of the music of Indian notables such as Buffy Saint Marie, Floyd Westerman, and the rock group . . .

The American Indian Curricula Development Program is funded with Title III and Title IX grants from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and by private foundation grants. Since its beginning in 1972, AICDP has developed curricula for kindergartens, elementary and junior high schools.

The program is sponsored by and located at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center in Bismarck.

Shopping mall planned at Belcourt

By Becky Patnaude

BELCOURT, N.D. - Next spring may bring more than just sunshine and warm weather for residents from here and other Turtle Mountain Reservation communities.

Plans for a tribally-owned shopping mall to be located here have recently been cemented by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas and the U.S. Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA).

Construction of the shopping mall which the Band hopes will improve the reservation's economy is scheduled to begin this Fall with completion targeted for early next Spring.

EDA Grant Awarded

The EDA has awarded the Band a \$828,000 grant for the mall, one of the larger grants made by the Denver regional office this fiscal year. That grant will be coupled with some \$322,000 from the Band, secured through a BIA long-term revolving credit loan, in order to finance the shopping project.

The mall will encompass 140,000 square feet and house eight to 10 Indian businesses, according to Cornelius Grant, North Dakota and Montana EDA representative. Designed by Art Dura of North Central Engineering, Jamestown, N.D., it will include two major stores, one a grocery and the other a general merchandise store. A games room and theater are also expected.

Discussions on the proposed facility began in the early 1970's within the Turtle Mountain tribal council and planning offices. The then perceived need for economic development at Turtle Mountain, such as a shopping mall might bring, was augmented by reservation surveys done by the Center for Economic Development at North Dakota State University.

Money Spent Off the Rez

Two surveys conducted by Center director Robert Sullivan in 1969 and 1972 and updated in early 1976 showed an annual \$12 million cash flow on the Turtle Mountain Reservation. A large part of that sum, however, was expended at businesses off the reservation.

According to Tribal Chairman James Henry, the goal of the mall is to "retain money within the

reservation, expand opportunities for existing stores, provide shopping facilities for members of the tribe and residents of the area, and create new jobs."

The mall is expected to create a minimum of 25 new jobs, helping to decrease reservation unemployment.

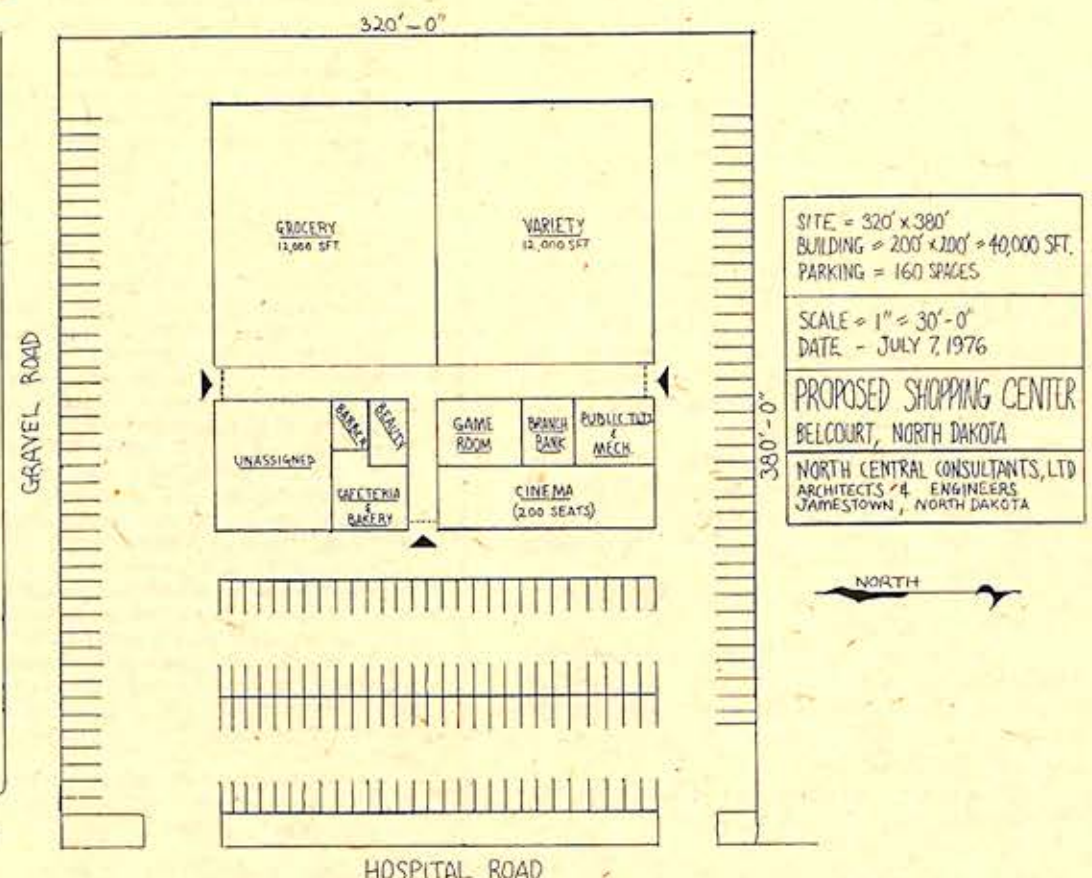
Preference for Local Residents

Fred Gillis, Turtle Mountain BIA superintendent has assigned local BIA credit officer Lyman Bercier the task of identifying and assisting potential tenants. Tenant preference will be given to local residents qualifying for Indian Finance Assistance.

The EDA grant is expected to equip each business

as much as possible, while tenants are responsible for inventory and operating capital.

A seven-member board of directors for the shopping mall has been established by the Turtle Mountain tribal council. The board includes four enrolled members of the tribe and three non-Indians from outside the area. Members are: Henry Beinert, president of White Mart, Inc.; Ruth Loveland, manager of the Loveland Lodge at Bottineau, N.D.; Dr. Robert Sullivan, North Dakota State University; Kade Albert, local businessman; Ed Herman, manager of the Melroe plant at Belcourt; Howard Frederick, business manager of the Turtle Mountain school board; and Steve DeCoteau, Turtle Mountain tribal councilman.



Architect's sketch of the layout for the Belcourt mall

Poor first year

Drought hurts tribe's ranching enterprise

SISETON, S.D. - Lack of rain has brought unwelcomed results in the first year's operation of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux tribal farming and ranching enterprise.

"The drought that South Dakota is having this summer has wiped out our first grain crop and has forced us to sell our herd of 120 cattle," said Jerry Flute, tribal chairman for the Lake Traverse Indian reservation.

The Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux tribe began farming operations early this spring after receiving a \$294,750 grant from the U.S. Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration. The grant provided funds to purchase machinery and seed, and monies for construction of needed buildings.

South Dakota State University at Brookings, S.D., has been working with the tribe in an advisory capacity. The University has conducted soil tests and has recommended grains



Jerry Flute

that should be planted for best results in that area.

The tribe operates two farms located in the Enemy Swims district and in the Old Agency district. Some 250 acres of land on these two farms was planted with grain and 115 acres was used for grazing the herd of 120 cattle.

Flute said, "Our long range goal is to establish satellite farms in each of the seven political districts on the reservation."

The tribe plans to grow feed for their cattle operations and hopefully have enough left to sell. Any profits made on a crop would go back into the farm.

The farms are managed by Eugene Tracy, a non-Indian with 20 years of farming experience. Tracy had been working with a staff of six but that number has been reduced to one because of the drought conditions and the lack of work those conditions have caused. The staff was composed of Indians from the reservation.

According to Flute, this summer's drought has not destroyed the tribal farming and ranching enterprise. He said the tribe is planning to begin planting crops and building a herd again next spring.

UTETC jobs program gets CETA funds

BISMARCK - The United Tribes Educational Technical Center (UTETC) will receive \$129,978 for fiscal year 1977 to fund a jobs program for Indians, according to U.S. Labor Secretary W.J. Usery Jr.

The funds are authorized under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Titles II and III for training and employment.

Four other North Dakota Indian organizations will receive in total over \$1 million for similar CETA programs.

Three-fold Program

According to Kathy Fricke, UTETC CETA director, the FY 1977 funds will go for classroom education, work experience and on-the-job training for workers hired under the program. Fricke expects to work with the N.D. Job Services bureaus, the BIA employment assistance officers on N.D. reservations, and the Dakota Association of Native Americans (DANA) in locating eligible workers and finding them jobs.

A special segment of the UTETC CETA program will be devoted to securing employment for Indian parolees. Working through the United Tribes Prison Parole Office, Fricke hopes to place paroled inmates in jobs where they can learn a trade or gain work experience and adjust to life outside the prison.

"We hope to place at least one and maybe two workers in the power plant maintenance classes Bismarck Junior College will be offering this fall," Fricke also said.

No Support Money

Overall, this year's CETA grant is almost equal to that received by UTETC last year. According to Fricke, it does not contain adequate monies to provide workers with support services such as medical and dental care, travel expenses, babysitting fees, and apartment and utilities deposits.

"Our total grant is just too small," Fricke said. "These are essential services the workers need when moving to a job site or when there on the job but we just don't have the money."

Nationwide, approximately \$52.6 million has been allocated to Indian organizations sponsoring CETA programs. Sponsors and their allocations in the Northern Great Plains area are:

NORTH DAKOTA (\$1,235,535) - United Tribes Educational Technical Center, Bismarck, \$129,978; Turtle Mountain Chippewa, Belcourt, \$441,351; Three Affiliated Tribes, New Town, \$165,731; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Fort Yates, \$322,269; and Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Fort Totten, \$176,206.

SOUTH DAKOTA (\$2,379,401) - Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge, \$687,745; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Fort Thompson, \$107,672; Yankton Sioux Tribe, Wagner, \$96,127; Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Rosebud, \$536,383; United Sioux Tribes Development Corp., Pierre, \$457,218; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Eagle Butte, \$286,404; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule, \$43,297; and Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, Sisseton, \$164,555.

MONTANA (\$2,130,724) - Fort Belknap Indian Community, Harlem, \$188,019; Montana United Indian Association, Helena, \$416,600; Business Committee of the Cheppewa Cree Tribe, Box Elder, \$169,690; Crow Tribe, Crow Agency, \$179,781; Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, Browning, \$460,200; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Poplar, \$310,412; Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council, Lame Deer, \$184,344; and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Dixon, \$221,667.

United Tribes Days

(continued from p. 1)

will be greeted with a whole schedule of traditional games, including foot races, long hair and spear throwing contests, competition for the best star quilt, and muscle-testing tug-of-wars. Total prize monies of over \$500 await the winners of the games.

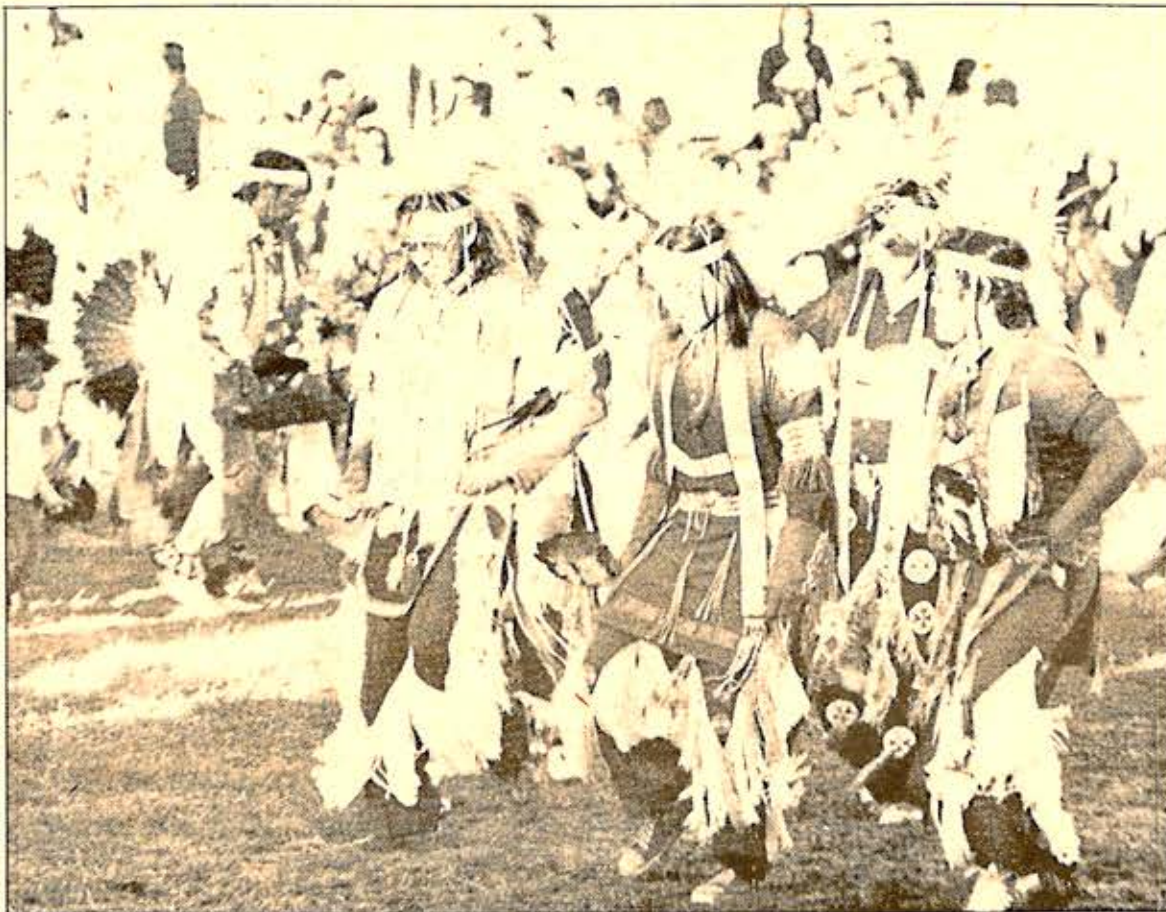
For Indian artists, the 2nd Annual Plains Indians Art Show held in Bismarck's Kirkwood Plaza will offer the chance for exhibiting artwork. Open to all Indian artists and scheduled for Friday and Saturday, Sept. 10 and 11, the show welcomes all types of art from paintings and sketches to jewelry and beadwork.

Paintings and sketches should have attachments suitable for hanging, and beadwork and jewelry must be displayed by the artist in protective cases. Artists should mail or bring their works to the Kirkwood Plaza business office by Sept. 10, or call the United Tribes Office of Public Information for other arrangements.

In downtown Bismarck on Friday evening, an Indian parade sponsored by UTETC and the Bismarck Downtowners' Assoc. will wind through the streets of this city and make its way to the Burleigh County Courthouse.

On the courthouse lawn following the parade, a native American fashion show and demonstration Indian dances will be held. Displaying the creations of LaVerne Heiter, noted Indian fashion designer from Rapid City, S.D., the style show will contain both contemporary and traditional Indian outfits. A second showing of fashions will be held Sunday evening at the UTETC dance bowery, preceding the dance contest's grand entry.

For weekend pow wow campers, UTETC's 105-acre campus has plenty of camping and parking space and water and restroom facilities. One free meal a day will be served in the picnic area behind the UTETC dining hall to those displaying United Tribes Days pow wow buttons.



A dancing scene from last year's United Tribes Days.

The text of the Borgstrom memo

THE WHITE HOUSE
Executive Office of the President
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C.

DATE: April 19, 1976

TO: Mr. Mitchell

FROM: Howard Borgstrom CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Organization for Indian Affairs

We believe that the selection of an appropriate structure and composition for a focal point for the conduct of federal Indian programs should follow rather than precede the selection of a strategy for federal Indian policy. This paper will describe two alternative strategies and the elements of a focal point which appear most appropriate to each. These two strategies are (1) Long-Range Social Problem Solving and (2) Incrementalism.

Long-Range Social Problem Solving

This strategy involves the prescription of some future and state or goal toward which federal intervention is directed. Generally, it entails the definition of a "gap" between an extant (sic) set of conditions and a desired set of conditions, a gap which is presumed to be susceptible to permanent closure through the application of resources. Frequently, it is assumed that the agency addressing this gap ought to be working itself out of a job.

In Indian Affairs, this gap is described in terms of the current conditions of many Indian people as (relatively) ill-bounded, uneducated, unhealthy, and un-or-under employed. It assumes that when these gaps are closed through federal programming, the federal government can get out of the special Indian programs. The perceived need is for the federal government to be more efficient in closing this gap, hence hastening the day when special federal programs will no longer be "needed."

This approach or strategy, which is the most familiar (and comfortable) one for (Executive Office of the President) officials has basically four problems.

(1) The gap is relative: the reference group typically used, the average American family, is constantly changing.

(2) "Working the federal (sic) government out of the Indian business" is not consonant (sic) with the prevailing Indian view of a perpetual special federal Indian relationship.

(3) As such, this approach is not consonant (sic) with self-determination as is now implemented. Self-determination (local goal-setting, resource allocation, program design, and program management) will only lead to the eventual cessation of special federal Indian programs as a very unintended effect of the execution of current policy.

(4) Most social interventionist policies assume that, once properly prepared, clients will avail themselves fully of non-federal opportunities created. If people are trained, they will take available jobs. If people are brought up to a health standard and are taught hygiene, they will keep themselves healthy and avail themselves of other public and private health resources. It is simply not obvious that this is the case with the reservation population.

Problem (1) above is not unique to Indian problems, but the other three problems warrant additional consideration. First, Indians do not view their degree of relative disadvantage as the basis for special federal programs. Indian leaders, with the possible exception of Alaskan Natives, would disavow any connection with a federal policy directed towards an eventual end-state which did not include the following features:

- Perpetual federal trusteeship (including non-taxability) for Indian resources;

- Perpetual federal recognition of tribes as sovereign governments;

- Perpetual entitlement to special federal program benefits on the basis of treaty agreement. (Note: at a recent meeting on BIA scholarships, we were informed that one tribe interpreted the treaty provision in the 1800's concerning education to mean free Indian education to whatever level of education, including multiple PhD's, an Indian wanted to attain);

- Perpetual federal buffering of tribes from states including special, direct, federal-tribal set-asides in all federal intergovernmental programs.

The result of all this is that federal Indian programs are not needs-tested. Scholarships (over and above D/HEW programs) can go to children of GS-16's and people have been known to go back to reservations for health care. This is antithetical to the typical social-problem-solving approach taken to most federal programs, but some Indians see themselves as receiving services because they are Indians and foresee no future set of conditions as supplying the rationale for a phasing out of these programs.

Secondly, the self-determination policy is by no means as ambiguous as it is frequently termed. That there is no clear federal end-state goal being pursued is a function of the fact that this policy is progress, not end-state in orientation. Its main components are:

- Maximizing local choice of programs consonant (sic) with the constraints of: finite availability of funds; federal accountability for the use of tax resources; federal accountability for the use and protection of Indian resources;

- Improving the abilities of tribal governments to select goals for themselves and apply resources in an efficient manner toward the attainment of those goals;

- Improving the administration of those programs which, by federal or tribal choice, remain under the direct management of the federal government;

- Removing the threat of eventual termination from the decision-making environment of tribes.

It is the latter point which creates substantive as well as procedural barriers to the social-problem-solving strategy alternative.

The point is that this "social engineering" strategy or model would require a reversal of at least the trend in which the current policy is leading, if not actually a reversal of currently codified specific policy decisions. More, not less, federal control over the uses of resources would be required, and serious consideration would have to be given to the following sub-strategies:

(1) Identifying reservations where the resource base cannot support the projected population at an income level commensurate with U.S. non-Indian income;

(2) Either investing funds to develop industries on those reservations or encouraging people to leave;

(3) Providing job training and education to an individual according to the decision as to whether he or she is to stay or leave;

(4) Develop a plan whereby special federal programs will cease on certain future dates when reservation economies achieve certain levels of self-sufficiency;

(5) Putting individual needs-tests on all federal programs;

(6) Encouraging states to take over basic community services which states supply to non-Indian communities such as police, schools, public health, and the like;

(7) Not recognizing (bring back into dependence) any more tribes;

(8) Encouraging tribes to divide up assets among individuals so that persons who are ready to enter the mainstream can cash in their assets and trade them for new assets (education, houses, etc.);

(9) Redirecting on-reservation education systems to acculturation to mainstream norms;

(10) Encouraging the arts through establishing museums and the like, so persons do not feel that their culture is disappearing.

The fact is that these things have been tried and are perceived to have failed. Each one of these, except for encouragement of the arts, finds its converse in current federal policy. It would be pointless to enlist the assistance of Indian leaders - if they in fact ascribe to the views attributed to them - in the pursuit of this strategy.

Furthermore, it would also be pointless to involve the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other "Indian" agency leadership in this effort. What would be required is the establishment of a permanent entity of 20-100 social science professionals, lawyers, and administrators to plan and impose these policies on the Indian community and its current supporters.

Incrementalist Strategy

The fundamental assumption of this strategy is that things will not go to hell in a handbasket even if no radical policy shifts are made. In this instance, it would have the following components:

(1) The recognition that the objects of social change are not inert. Call it participation, involvement, self-determination, or what have you, the perceptions and motives of the Indian people will be the major determination of their futures;

(2) Perceptions and motives change and can be influenced by change;

(3) We have not yet reached the point where the general objectives of the Indian community in the management of federal resources differ substantially from the objectives of federally-managed programs: improved health, educational, and economic status. The needs in these areas are still too great to cause tribes to divert substantial resources from these to other objectives;

(4) Policies should not and need not be uncorrectable. In fact, correctability (evaluation) should be built into them;

(5) Self-determination per se is not an inadequate policy framework unless it is too narrowly defined. If it means not only community (tribal) choice but also individual choice, there remains a major federal role in altering socio-economic conditions at the local level;

(6) Precedents are useful but not obligatory;

(7) Dichotomies (as opposed to continuums) are harmful. It is not useful to say: A tribe is either sovereign or non-existent (sic); A resource is in trust or not in trust; A tribe is recognized or not recognized; A program is tribally controlled or federally controlled;

(8) Future policies should meet future needs, not simply institute actions in the future which should have been, but were not, taken in the past. Self-determination, taken this way, speaks to the future; it neither denies nor affirms the efficacy of past policies in the past.

Actions taken under this strategy are tentative, experimental, correctable. Promises are modest, delivery is evaluated. The level of commitment is essentially rational and conditional, not emotional or moral. Issues of sovereignty and entitlement are viewed as reference points insofar as they are perceived to be valid concepts by some participants, but they are not viewed as "basic" or unconditional principles.

Ford meets with Indians

WASHINGTON - Earlier this month President Ford met with over 100 Indian leaders from across the country, telling them he was "strongly opposed to termination."

Over 200 Indian leaders had earlier in the month been invited to the meeting in the White House's East Room. The invitations had suggested "traditional tribal dress" would be acceptable.

Ford told the gathered leaders that federal policy had vacillated between paternalism and the threat of termination.

"I am opposed to both extremes," said the President. "I believe in maintaining a

stable policy so that Indians and Indian leaders can plan and work confidently for the future."

"My administration," said the President "is supporting the concept of allowing Indian tribes to determine whether they and their members, in addition to being under tribal jurisdiction, should be under state or federal civil and criminal jurisdiction."

"I am committed to furthering the self-determination of Indian communities but without terminating the special relationship between the federal government and the Indian people. I am strongly opposed

to termination," Ford said.

Ford told the Indian delegation that under the Self-determination Act, tribes have the opportunity to administer federal programs for themselves.

He cautioned the leaders that the opportunity requires initiative and responsibility on the tribes' part in determining tribal goals and the ways in which they want to use federal resources.

For the federal government, according to Ford, self-determination means federal programs must be flexible enough to deal with different needs and desires of individual tribes.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
DENVER RESEARCH INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY PARK • DENVER, COLORADO 80210



CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT / 303-753-3464

The Center for Social Research and Development (CSR) at the University of Denver announces the publication of two new studies:

"LEGAL AND JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEMS IN THE DELIVERY OF SRS CHILD WELFARE SERVICES ON INDIAN RESERVATION"

The three major recurrent legal and jurisdictional problems uncovered and reported here in detail are: [1] conflicting legal interpretations about the roles and responsibilities of state or county offices in providing certain SRS services on reservations, [2] state rulings that the state cannot license facilities on reservations, and [3] reluctance of some state courts and state institutions to honor tribal court orders.

The research plan included field research at 10 reservations, exploring the practical consequences of legal and jurisdictional issues and how service providers were coping with these problems at the service level.

Legal research by the firm of Sherman and Morgan, P.C., consisted of analyzing a large number of available legal documents, including state and federal legislation, regulations, tribal codes, court decisions, and other materials.

This 100 page monograph is priced at \$3.50.

"INDIAN CHILD WELFARE: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE"

Compiled for the Office of Native American Programs, this study draws together and synthesizes all available material on the issues of: [1] the gaps between in the Indian child welfare services systems due to lack of funding and confusion among the various agencies and levels of government as to jurisdiction and responsibility, [2] the appropriateness of traditional, Anglo-American child welfare policies as applied to services for a minority population, and [3] the limited participation which Indian people have had in the planning and delivery of child welfare services.

The 110 page review is priced at \$3.00.

Both studies can be purchase from:
Center for Social Research and Development
Denver Research Institute - University of Denver
2142 South High, Spruce Hall 21
Denver, Colorado 80210

Baker is transferred to Blackfeet post

NEW TOWN, N.D. - Anson A. Baker, BIA superintendent of the Fort Berthold Reservation here, has recently been appointed superintendent of the Blackfeet agency in Browning, Mont.

Aberdeen office 25 years ago, Baker has worked at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies in South Dakota and the Fort Belknap agency in Montana.



Anson Baker

According to Marilyn Hudson, BIA administrative office at Fort Berthold, the BIA Aberdeen area office is presently reviewing applicants to fill the now vacant superintendent position. Bureau assistant Cornell Hagen has temporarily taken over the superintendent's duties until a new superintendent is appointed.

Baker, 49, an enrolled member of the Mandan-Hidatsa Tribe, had been the Fort Berthold superintendent for the past three years. He left for the Blackfeet agency the end of May.

Prior to his term at Fort Berthold, Baker had been superintendent of the Crow and Fort Peck agencies in Montana. Beginning as a Bureau property supply clerk in the BIA

As to filling the Fort Berthold position, Hudson said: "After some input from our tribal council, hopefully by September - barring unforeseen problems - we should have a new superintendent."

Per capita payments approved at Berthold

NEW TOWN, N.D. - A plan by the Indian Claims Commission for the use and distribution of more than \$9 million awarded to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation has been published in the Federal Register, according to Indian Affairs Commissioner Morris Thompson.

for tribal programs, including a land purchase program, legal contingencies and the development of parks and recreation areas.

The award is compensation for reservation land taken by the United States in the early part of this century.

According to Marilyn Hudson, administrative officer for the Fort Berthold BIA Agency, the cut off date for accepting tribal membership applications is August 9th. She estimates that about 400 applications have been submitted to the tribal council for review and action.

The plan, approved by Congress and made effective June 20, calls for a per capita distribution of 80 percent to enrolled members of the Three Affiliated Tribes, comprising the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Indian Tribes. The remaining 20 percent will be used

After all applications have either been accepted or rejected, the final membership roll will be submitted to BIA Aberdeen Area Director Harley Zepher for his approval. Payment will then be made to all members.

"Payment for each member should come between \$1000 and \$1200," Hudson remarked.

Fort Totten native is new photographer

BISMARCK - The face you see behind the camera is likely to be that of former UTETC staffer Maxine McCaslin. Recently hired as a photographer for the N.D. Highway Department, McCaslin has been saying "cheese" and snapping pictures of North Dakota residents for their new driver's licenses.

mission and offered her present position.

A new state law requires all driver's licenses issued to carry "mug shots" of the license holders.

McCaslin, a native of Fort Totten, N.D., had worked for three years from 1971 to 1974 as director of the UTETC prison parole project. Resigning from UTETC, McCaslin moved to Colorado and became the youth director for the Denver Indian Center. Her work there involved assisting urban Indians in conjunction with the Colorado Youth Program.

McCaslin graduated from St. Mary's Academy in Devils Lake, N.D., attended Woodland Hills College in California, and worked at the Los Angeles Juvenile Detention Division.

Upon returning to the Bismarck area recently, McCaslin was approached by Paul Batholomew of North Dakota's Administrative Com-



Maxine McCaslin

Speaking kind words about UTETC, McCaslin said the recognition and experience she gained at UTETC were contributing factors in her being chosen for the photography job.

Town & Country Western Store And Boot Repair

Boot Capitol of the Northern Plains



THE "PRO" LOOK IS Lee RIDERS.

Looking like a professional cowboy starts with Boot Cut® Lee Riders. It's a man's world. No dudes 'n dandies allowed. The "Pro" look is Lee Riders.



Look for this branded Lee label.



1335 E. Interstate Ave. Just South of K-Mart Phone 255-4400

STORE HOURS:-

9:30 am - 9:00 pm Mon. thru Fri. 9:30 am - 5:00 pm Sat.

Native recipes

Green Chili Stew

(makes 12-14 servings)

- 3 pounds boned lamb cut into 1 1/2" cubes
 - Flour for dusting
 - 2 tablespoons cooking oil
 - 1/4 teaspoon fresh ground black pepper
 - 6 dried juniper berries, crushed
 - 2 yellow onions, peeled and chopped
 - 5 1/2 cups canned hominy (include liquid)
 - 1 medium sized dried hot red chili pepper, crushed
 - 1 tablespoon salt
 - 2 cloves garlic, peeled and crushed
 - 2 teaspoons oregano
 - 1/2 cup minced fresh parsley
 - 6 green peppers, washed, cored, and quartered (include some seeds)
 - 1 quart water
1. Dust lamb cubes lightly with flour.
 2. Brown lamb slowly on all sides in the cooking oil in a large, heavy skillet. As the meat browns, add the black pepper and crushed juniper berries.
 3. Transfer meat to paper toweling to drain. In the same kettle, saute the onions slowly until golden. Return meat to kettle.
 4. Mix in the remaining ingredients, cover, and simmer for 1 1/2 hours, stirring occasionally.

[From an Indian recipe book compiled by the staff of the United Tribes Educational Technical Center. Copies of the book are available for 75 cents each from the Office of Public Information at UTETC, 3315 S. Airport Rd., Bismarck, ND 58501]

getting by

Basic tips on job interviews

By Gretchen Joyce
UTETC Personal Development Dept.

Completing an application form is only the first step in getting a job. A personal interview with the employer is usually the next step.

The interview is the time for you to talk about your qualifications and job experience. It is also the time for you to find out more about the job and what will be expected of you if hired.

Some points to remember when preparing for the interview are:

- Get a good night's sleep so that you can be alert and look your best.
- Dress neatly in the clothes appropriate for your line of work.
- Leave for the interview in plenty of time to be at least 15 minutes early.
- Have your resume with you and have it neat and up-to-date.
- Be ready to talk about yourself.
- Know what questions you want to ask the employer interviewing you. Ask only questions that are really essential.
- Try not to appear nervous by fidgeting and smoking during the interview.
- Be businesslike and brief, but let the employer take the lead in the conversation.

Some difficult questions that you may be asked in the interview could include questions about your

ultimate career goals: how long you plan to stay on the job; which of your previous jobs you liked best and why; what aspects of your life you feel are most important.

Before you go for an interview you should learn as much about the job you are applying for as is possible. Be able to give a continuous record of any jobs you have previously held, including vacation and part-time jobs.

Know the names of previous employers and the exact dates of employment. You should also be able to give names of persons who can give information about your performance on previous jobs.

Know the reasons for giving up or losing your former jobs. Also, be able to tell the interviewer the schools you have attended and what activities you participated in.

Some factors which could lead to rejection of the applicant are poor personal appearance, a conceited attitude, inability to express oneself, lack of courtesy, unwillingness to start at the lowest level, or evasive answers.

An employer is usually looking for qualities of dependability, helpfulness, good attendance, efficiency, loyalty, and even cheerfulness. Often he may be able to detect those qualities or the lack of them by spending only the short time an interview takes.

If the employer doesn't hire you, don't be discouraged. Keep up your courage. It is hardly unusual not to get the first job you apply for.



Free Parking
Stationary
Furniture
Office Machines
Audio Visual Aids
Experienced Service

OFFICE MACHINES & FURNITURE

3rd & Main and 1818 Brdwy Bismarck



KODAK PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES

LEICA-MAMIYA-HASSEL-
BLAD-CANNON-BOLEX-
NIKON & SUPERSCOPE
TAPE RECORDERS

COMPLETE CAMERA HEAD-
QUARTERS & PHOTOGRAPHIC
EQUIPMENT RENTALS & RADIO
CONTROL MODEL DEPARTMENT

215 E. Brdwy in Bismarck

225-4349

DEPENDABLE BUSINESS MACHINES, INC.

TYPEWRITERS
ADDERS & CALCULATORS
WE SERVICE ALL MAKES:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| VICTOR | FACIT |
| UNICOM | ALIVETTI |
| REMINGTON | ADLER |
| SMITH CORONA | ROYAL |
| CLARY | OLYMPIA |
| HERMES | UNDERWOOD |
| ODHNER | |

NEW OR USED MACHINES
FURNITURE & SUPPLIES

SALES & SERVICE
YOU CAN DEPEND ON!

2521 Railroad Ave.
Just south of the
Big Boy in Bismarck
Phone: 701-258-7676

State Bank of Burleigh County TRUST COMPANY

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501

304 N. 4th Street P.O. Box 1937 Phone: 223-3442

Stations at Kirkwood Plaza, Sterling and Wing

A FULL SERVICE BANK

Hours: Kirkwood Station

9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Monday thru Thursday
9:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Fridays
9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Saturdays

Drive Up Window

8:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Monday thru Thursday
8:45 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Fridays
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Saturdays

Hours: Main Bank

9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Monday thru Friday
6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Monday evenings

Drive Up Window

7:45 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Mondays
7:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday thru Friday
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Saturdays

Walk Up Window

7:45 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.
3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Monday thru Friday
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Saturdays



BISMARCK'S HOME OWNED BANK

our lore 

Woman, be gentle

The following is an excerpt from "Circle of Life," one of the five books comprising the American Indian Curriculum Development Program's junior high school teaching kit. The text was written by Jane Kirchmaier, with artwork by Butch Thunderhawk.

A girl learned about life in much the same way as her brothers. She had different duties, however, and was taught by her mother and grandmothers.

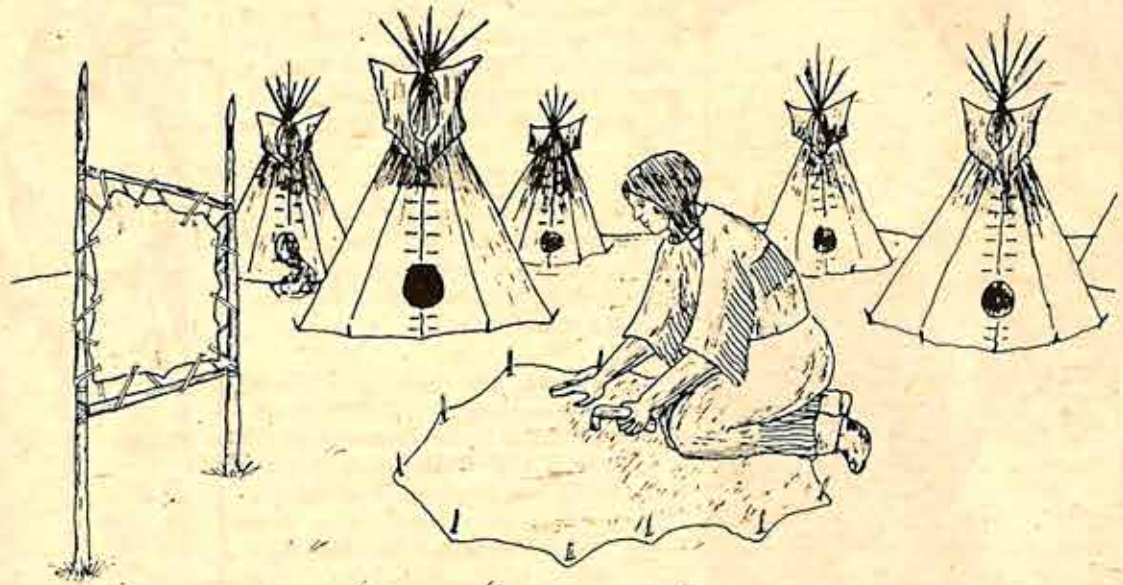
A little girl played with miniature tipis and travois (sometimes pulled by puppies). She copied her mother's work and all the women's quiet and gentle ways. A girl learned about wild plants and berries, where and how to gather them. She received special attention for the first products she gathered and she shared them with the other women. A girl was encouraged to be a good provider also.

She was taught to farm, to tan hides, to cook, to quill and bead. Among the Hidatsa tribe, a girl's first set of beaded rosettes was as important an accomplishment as a war honor.

When a young girl had her first menstrual period, our people believed that she was in close contact with spirits and she must behave properly. She was isolated in order to insure her against harm. After ten days, her mother and friends bathed and dressed her in new clothes. A Maiden Ceremony was held for her as she sat in the honored place of the lodge. She received gifts and congratulations. As it is our custom to share with others and also pay special privilege, a feast was held. Following this was a dance, all intended to give a hint of the fine wife the girl would be.

We believed that the tribe is as great as the women are good. If one woman offended the spirits they might cause the buffalo to disappear. For this reason she was given lessons on modesty and told she had a duty to defend herself against any attack. Women went berry-gathering and farming in groups for this same reason: to protect themselves from assault.

Our ancestors believed that a man must earn the right to have a wife. He had to have a good reputation as a hunter and warrior. He must be a



generous man who shared what he had with others.

When a young man wanted to marry a woman, he presented a horse to the woman's family. By doing this, he showed the family that he was willing to share everything with them, that he would provide for them, that he wanted to be a part of their family. If the horse was led away to the family herd it meant he could marry the daughter. Many times the young man's family received gifts from the woman's family.

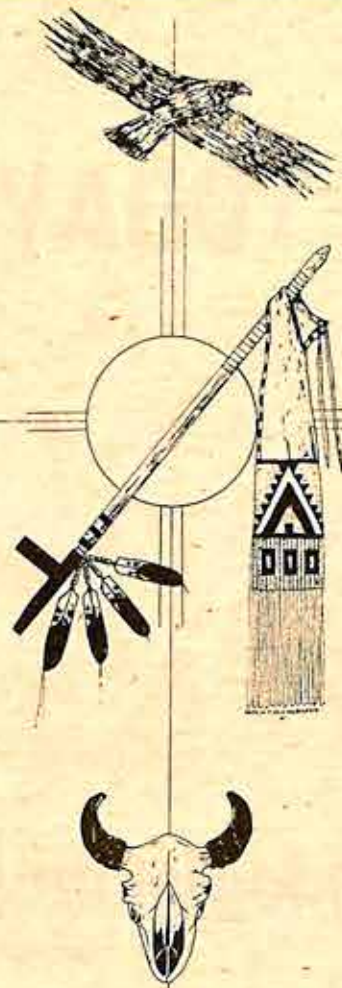
A father would not tell a man to his face that he was not good enough for his daughter because he didn't want to dishonor the young man. Instead, an old and respected woman was asked to be a go-between and she relayed the news. Sometimes a man had to work for years until he felt worthy of the woman of his choice.

Throughout their entire lives, a man and woman worked to become worthy of marriage. They had learned the skills of providing food and shelter. They had shown their families' generosity and kindness by giving gifts. At the marriage ceremony the man and woman joined hands in the presence of family and friends as a sign that they would share with each other.

After the marriage the young married couple often took a trip to visit friends in another village. Sometimes they joined a war or hunting party. When they returned, they lived with either the man or woman's family depending on their tribal customs.

The husband and wife worked together to make a good home. The man was the hunter, warrior and scout. He was subject to the greatest dangers and naturally received a good deal of attention when he was home. He also showed consideration in return. His first duty in the morning was to groom his wife's hair, put it in braids and paint her face. When they traveled, the wife carried the bundles while her husband had his bow and arrows in hand ready to kill game and fight off enemies.

Because many men were killed while hunting and fighting, there were fewer men than women and a man could take more than one wife. We felt that all women had the right to bear children and to be provided with the hides and meat from a hunt. Sometimes a man would take his brother's widow or his wife's sisters as wives. Everyone was provided for in the Indian way of life.



AICDP's materials are endorsed by the North Dakota State Department of Public Instruction and the North Dakota American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

There are curricula kits for grades from kindergarten through senior-high school with slide-tape show available to complement some of the units.

Teachers' manuals accompany AICDP's curricula, offering discussion questions and relevant activities so that a real insight into Indian philosophy may be grasped by students and instructors.



Please send me information on:

grades K-5 kit junior high kit senior high kit

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ County _____

State _____ Zip _____

Organization _____

AMERICAN INDIAN CURRICULA
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
UTETC - 3315 S. Airport Road
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

UTETC students receive diplomas



Executive Director Warren W. Means presenting Leonard Boyer with his graduation certificate.

"It's not the end but the beginning." These were the words of James Krogsrud, a lawyer from UTETC's legal department, at the August graduation ceremonies.

Krogsrud congratulated the students and added, "You have accomplished something significant in your lives." He went on to say that the students, by completing their year at UTETC, had demonstrated a willingness and desire to learn. Something that would be important to a person who was going to hire them.

Although 13 students graduated this month only five students were present for the graduation ceremony. The other eight students had been placed in jobs or were at job interviews.

The students who have been placed and are now working are: Julie Seda, St. Vincents Nursing Home, Bismarck, N.D.; Greg Seda, Viking Homes Inc., Mandan, N.D.; Philip Red Feather, Haskill Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kan.; Glen Azure, Public Health Service, Aberdeen, S.D.; Karen Azure, United Sioux Tribes, Aberdeen, S.D.

Other graduates who are now interviewing for jobs are: Mike Owen, Glen Quick Bear, Darrell Boyer, Leonard Boyer, Theresa Geigle, Steve Points At Him, Josephine Culhertson and Norbert Lenoir.

New Students



Twenty new students have begun studies at UTETC this month. Front row [from l.] are Vivian One Feather, Norma Morris, Jonita Parshall, and Ruby Waquie. Second row: Frank One Feather, David Tree Top, Martha Tree Top, and Linda White Lance. Third row: Richard His Law, Lawford Panzy, Roland Black Bull, Andrew Spotted Elk, Philbert Cavazone, and Jessie Spotted Elk. Not pictured: Marlene Cottenwood, Gloria Flying Horse, Gertrude Shanta Charles Shanta Jr., Tina M. Pinal, and Rex Pinal Sr.

An Independent Corporate Franchise of Hedahls QB&R, Inc., of Bismarck, N.D.



Bismarck, N. D.

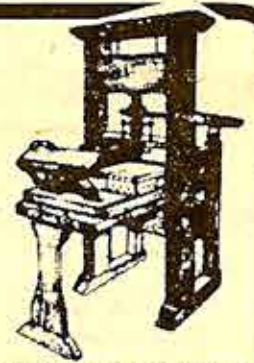
223-6625



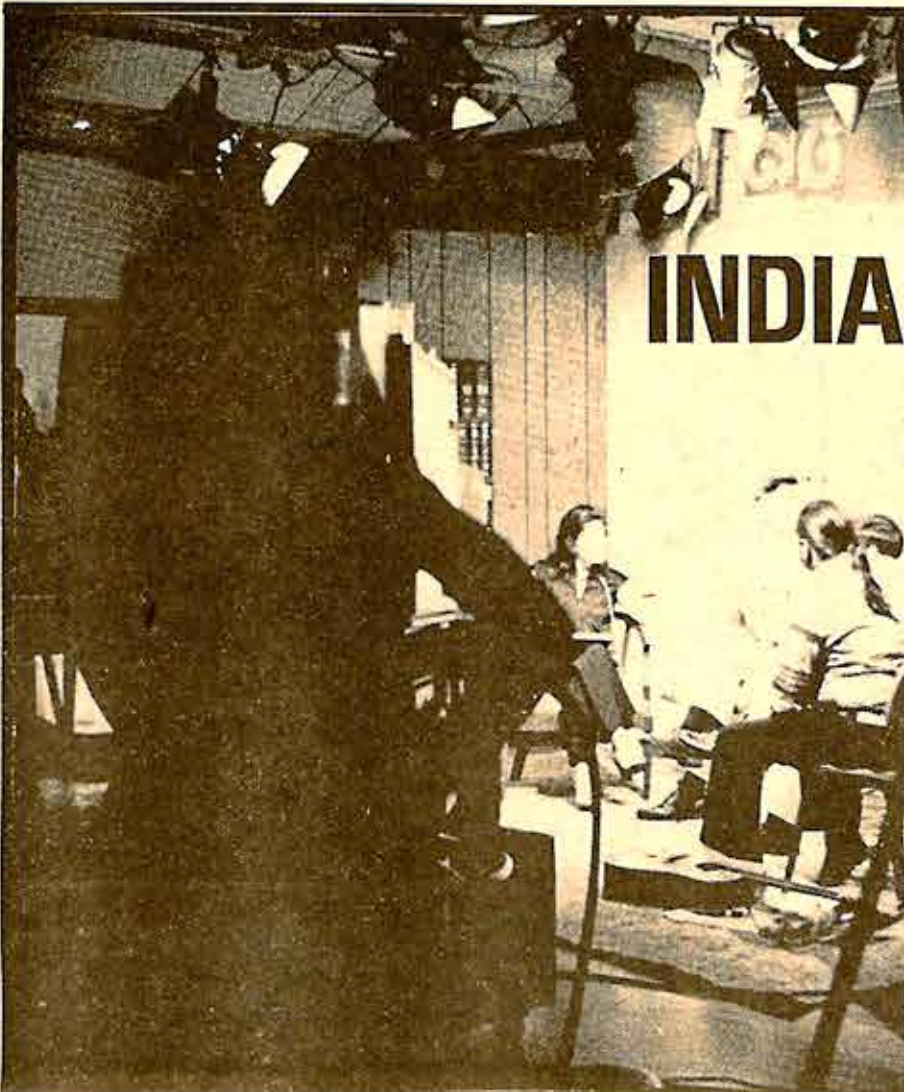
PRINTING, INC.

DESK PADS
SNAP OUT FORMS
PROCESS COLOR
BROCHURES
BUSINESS CARDS
POSTERS
ENVELOPES
SCRATCH PADS

TABLOIDS
PLACEMATS
LETTERHEADS



BISMARCK 701-223-0855
WEST FARGO 701-282-5650
GWINNER 701-678-2461



watch

INDIAN COUNTRY TODAY

hosted by

Harriett Skye

A television talk-show devoted to Indian culture and issues.

Tune-in every other Saturday on these dates - Aug. 7 & 21, Sept. 4 & 18, Oct. 2 & 30, Nov. 13 & 20, and Dec. 4 & 18.

channel

5

KFYR TV-BISMARCK

news from UTETC

Claim won by lawyers

The United Tribes legal department recently negotiated the largest out-of-court settlement in North Dakota history for an alleged housing discrimination incident.

A local Indian woman represented by United Tribes Chief Counsel Ralph LePera, was awarded \$1000 for the "humiliation, inconvenience, mental anguish and indignities" of the alleged incident.

According to LePera, the woman was refused an apartment this past spring when the landlord involved apparently discovered she was Indian.

The woman, filing a discrimination complaint with the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) agency, claimed her rights had been violated under the fair housing section of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

The settlement was reached this month during a conciliatory hearing between the woman, the landlord, and his lawyer, HUD officials and LePera.



Ralph LePera

The settlement includes affirmative action provisions the landlord must abide by, such as displaying "Equal Housing Opportunities" in future rental ads.

The financial compensation reached is apparently the largest on record at HUD for North Dakota.



Village for short people

Inspired by a field trip to the Slant Indian Village and Ft. Lincoln outside Mandan, N.D., preschoolers from UTETC's Child Development Center (CDC) came back with architectural ideas of their own.

Using the traditional building materials of mud and sticks and grasses and some "less traditional" materials such as balloons and paper cups, the preschoolers combined their young imaginations with guiding expertise from their teachers and came up with a model of a Mandan Indian earth lodge.

The actual lodges near Ft. Lincoln visited by the students are reconstructed structures scaled and designed by the N.D. Historical Society according to the original lodges along the Missouri River

inhabited by the Mandan Indians decades ago.

In building their miniature lodge, the children used plastic figures of people, animals and trees, with paper mache for the ground and stream and painted paper cups for teepees.

Pictured with the model are Tami Reiter, Dennis Davis and Anna Jo Cotanny. Tami is the daughter of Gloria Reiter, UTETC chemical dependency unit secretary, and Bill Reiter, UTETC recreation director. Dennis is the son of UTETC student Judy Davis, and Anna is the daughter of Juliann Cotanny, also a UTETC student.

CDC consists of a large, small and toddlers nursery and a kindergarten for the children of UTETC students and staff.

Counselors start work



The UTETC counseling department has welcomed two new counselors to its offices this summer: Mary Jane Sylvia, pictured to the left, and camera-shy Joyce Eckerdt, not pictured to the left.

Joining the counseling staff in June, Eckerdt is a native of the Turtle Mountain Reservation. She holds a bachelors degree in social work from Mary College in Bismarck.

Sylvia is from Santa Clara, Calif., and came to UTETC in May as an Action Community Volunteer (ACV) under the federal government's ACTION program. Her term of volunteer service lasts until next May. Sylvia is a December 1975 graduate from Chico State College, Chico Calif.

The UTETC counseling office with a staff of five full-time counselors offers students financial, vocational, academic and personal counseling services besides career advice and direction.



Students elect officers

After a general election this month, UTETC students placed a new group of leaders on their student council. New officials pictured above (from l.) are Vice President Dennis Ten Fingers, human services student from Oglala, S.D.; Secretary Rita Morigeau, business clerical student from Dixon, Mont.; and President Everett Archambault, building trades student from Little Eagle, S.D.

New council representatives-at-large are Steve Spider, Marvin Hummingbird, Eugene Foote and Melvin Keplin. Representatives from UTETC's vocations are Delphaus Doney, auto body and auto mechanics; Aaron Aman, welding; Wilfred Reval, police science; Bernie Keplin, business clerical; Theresa Geigle, food services; Seymour Smith, painting; Merle White Water, building trades; Jean White Water, nurses aide; and Arlene Benson, human services.

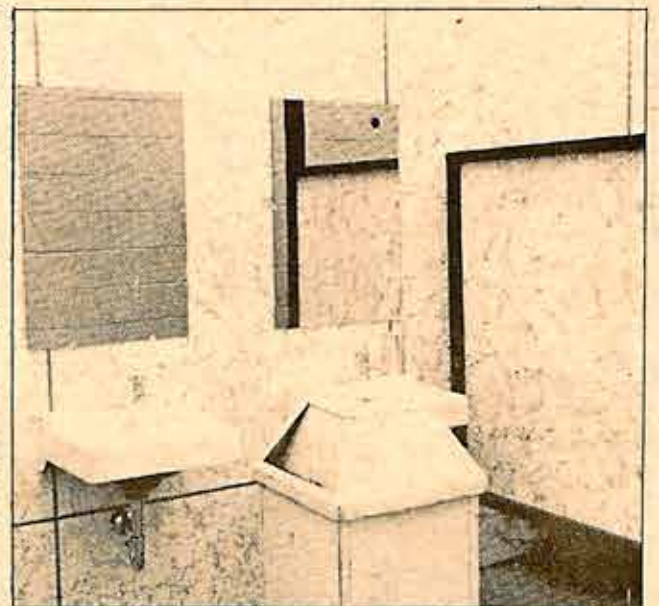
The use and not the name is the important thing

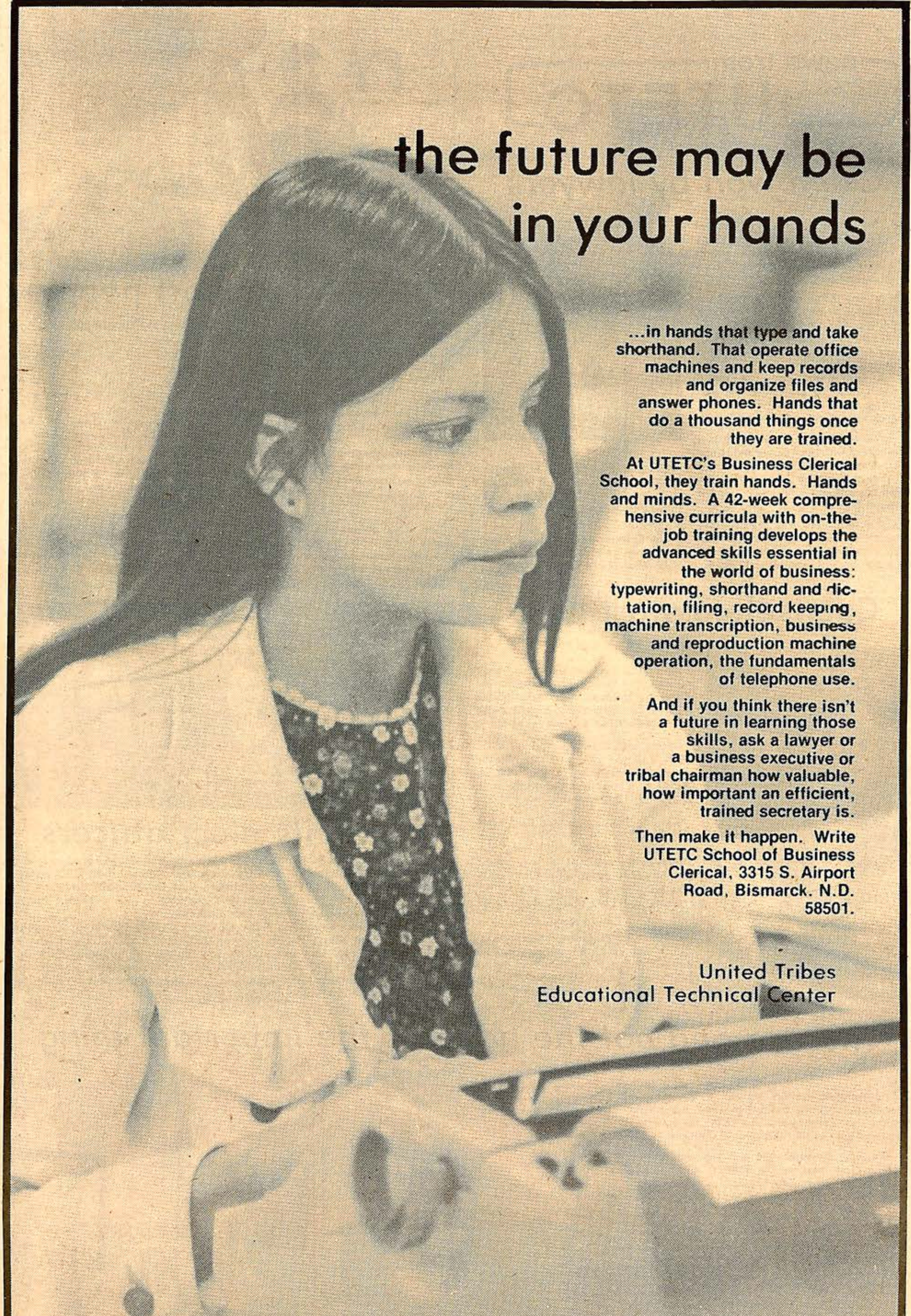
An "outdoor comfort station" is the technical terminology for the building pictured to the right. But in some quarters around UTETC, the building is known jokingly as the "Bicentennial Outhouse."

Whatever its name, the new restroom facilities located just west of the UTETC administration building will accommodate hundreds of visitors during pow wow and rodeo time at United Tribes.

A \$10,000 grant, received in July, from the North Dakota Revolutionary Bicentennial Commission made the new facilities possible. All construction work on the restrooms, from the tiled walls inside to the cinder block exterior, was done by UTETC building and grounds maintenance staff.

At NEWS press time, highly-placed but unidentified UTETC administrators still weren't certain what effects the "Bicentennial Outhouse" would have on its users' patriotism, but the consensus was that it'll make a lot of pow wow campers at UTETC feel a lot better.





the future may be in your hands

...in hands that type and take shorthand. That operate office machines and keep records and organize files and answer phones. Hands that do a thousand things once they are trained.

At UTETC's Business Clerical School, they train hands. Hands and minds. A 42-week comprehensive curricula with on-the-job training develops the advanced skills essential in the world of business: typewriting, shorthand and dictation, filing, record keeping, machine transcription, business and reproduction machine operation, the fundamentals of telephone use.

And if you think there isn't a future in learning those skills, ask a lawyer or a business executive or tribal chairman how valuable, how important an efficient, trained secretary is.

Then make it happen. Write
UTETC School of Business
Clerical, 3315 S. Airport
Road, Bismarck, N.D.
58501.

United Tribes
Educational Technical Center

around INDIAN COUNTRY



Planners meet in Spokane

WASHINGTON - The United Indian Planners Association (UIPA) have announced Spokane, Wash., as the site of the first annual convention scheduled for August 16-20.

The planned agenda for the convention includes workshops on urban Indian issues, Indian housing, forestry and aquaculture development, grant management, Indian legal issues, health and education program planning, and financial management.

Representatives from Indian tribes and urban organizations receiving federal, state or private monies, as well as other persons, are welcome to attend.

The UIPA is a recent organization directed by Andrew W. Ebona and headquartered in Washington, D.C. Further information concerning the convention can be obtained from UIPA, 1019 19th St., N.W., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: (202) 466-8212.

Indian symbol sought

CARSON CITY, Nev. - The Native American Elders United, Inc. is searching for an Indian symbol or sign indicating long life or old age to use as the masthead for their newsletter and stationery.

Indian artists should send their ideas and work to the Elders United office at 808 Ivy St., Carson City, Nev.

The organization requests that tribal identification as to the origin of the symbol, as well as the exact translation into the English language, accompany all submissions.

Sundance planned

DAVIS, Calif. - Sundance ceremonies are planned here at D.Q. University from August 1-15. Sweats for preparation will fill the first 10 days with the sundance rituals, conducted by Leonard or Henry Crowdog, taking place the last five days.

All persons should bring camping gear. Visitors and observers are welcomed, provided they respect the camp rules. No booth sales, weapons, cameras, tape recorders, drugs or alcohol permitted.

D.Q. University is located on Road 31 between Davis and Winters, Calif. For more information, call (916) 758-0470.

'Super' for Albuquerque

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex. - Ronald L. Esquerra has recently replaced retiring Walter O. Olson as superintendent of the BIA's area office here.

For the past two years Esquerra had been executive assistant to BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson.

Esquerra, an enrolled member of the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, previously had held positions with the federal government's Office of Minority Business Enterprise and the U.S. Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration.

A graduate of Brigham Young University and Arizona State University's business management master's program, Esquerra, 31, grew up on the Colorado River Indian reservation.

Shawnee plan published

WASHINGTON - Proposed regulations governing the preparation of a roll of persons with Cherokee Shawnee ancestry have been published in the Federal Register, according to a BIA spokesman.

The roll will be used for per capita distribution of \$300,000 awarded the Shawnees by the Indian Claims Commission.

The funds were awarded the Absentee Shawnee tribe of Oklahoma on behalf of the Shawnee nation as additional compensation for 24,138 acres in Kansas. About 40 percent of the funds will go to the Absentee Shawnee tribe, with the remainder

going to descendants of the Cherokee Band of Shawnees.

Comments, suggestions, or objections to the proposed regulations should be sent to the BIA, Office of Indian Service, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245.

Writers' contest set

NEW YORK, N.Y. - The Council on Interracial Books for Children has announced its eighth annual contest for minority writers. Five prizes of \$500 each will be offered American Indian, African American, Asian American, Chicano and Puerto Rican writers. The Council requires that contestants be unpublished in the children's book field.

For more information, contact the Contest Committee, 1841 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023. The contest ends December 31, 1976.

Reporter to marry

FORT TOTTEN, N.D. - Plans for an August 14 wedding have been announced by Julie Berndt and Kirk Garcia, former assistant editor of the *United Tribes News*.

Garcia, a *News* reporter from November 1974 to August 1975, now lives in Albuquerque, N.M., and plans to attend law school this fall. Berndt is presently employed at the Puyallup Indian Health Center at Tacoma, Wash. She previously had been an archivist for the N.D. State Historical Society.

Both are 1973 graduates of the University of North Dakota.

Education seminar slated

MOORHEAD, Minn. - An American Indian Seminar will be held here Aug. 16-18 at Moorhead State University in the student union ballroom.

The three-day training workshop for teachers and lay persons will include instructional materials on elementary and secondary levels as they relate to the history, culture and image of the American Indian.

The seminar is sponsored by the Fargo Public Schools in Cooperation with the local Indian Parent Committee, Indian Education Project and the Fargo-Moorhead Indian Center.

The workshops may be taken for two quarter-hours of credit if desired. For further information and registration call: Armond Larson, (701) 235-6461.

Morris gets assistant

WASHINGTON - Sidney L. Mills, native of Porcupine, S.D., recently was named executive assistant to BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson.

The enrolled member of the Oglala Sioux tribe replaced Ronald L. Esquerra who has taken over the directorship of the BIA's Albuquerque area office.

Mills will be responsible for coordinating the activities of Thompson's immediate staff, supervising the Commissioner's appointment schedule, and acting as a go-between with other agencies and the Bureau.

The new assistant attended Sante Fe Indian High School and completed courses in management and marketing, among others, at Colorado, Arizona, Stanford, Denver and Harvard Universities.

A Navy veteran, Mills, 50, entered federal service in 1973 at the BIA's Aberdeen area office where he was the supply and contract officer and, for almost a year, the acting deputy director before being transferred to Washington, D.C. in August 1975.

Horse shoe pitching match

RAPID CITY, S.D. - The National Indian Athletics Association will sponsor its first horse shoe pitching championship here August 14-15.

Shoe pitchers should call tourney directors Rusty or Walt Swan at (605) 348-6468. Or write: Horseshoe Pitching Championships, 322 McArthur St., Rapid City, S.D. 57701.

Pugilist places second

BURLINGTON, Va. - Sixteen year old Adrian Dennis has placed second in the nation in his bid for a spot on this year's U.S. Olympic boxing team.

The Hopi youth from the Stewart Indian School, competing for the 106 lb. division, was outpointed by Louis Curtis of Washington, D.C. in a special box off here at the University of Vermont.

Billy Turner, of the Paiute-Pima Tribe, placed third in the final Olympic tryouts. Since then, Turner has retired from the amateur ranks, winning his first professional bout with a popular six round decision against Ray Salvador of Los Angeles last month.

According to Turner's boxing manager, a certain percentage of the pugilist's purses is being put away for a college education.

Bowlers meet in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan. - First place teams will be taking home \$500 at the Midwest Indian Bowling Tournament here September 25-26.

The contest is open to all Indians of one-eighth degree or more with spouses also eligible. Bowlers traveling over 100 miles to reach the tourney will be eligible for a drawing with free motel rooms as the prize. All out-of-state bowlers will be served free dinners.

Softball date announced

GALLUP, N. Mex. - The National Indian Athletics Association has set its second annual fastpitch softball championships here for September 16-19.

For further information on registration and team eligibility, call: (602) 729-2645. Or write: Tony Davis, P.O. Box 846, Fort Defiance, Ariz. 86504.

Magazine wants readers

TUSCON, Ariz. - The American Indian literary magazine "Sun Tracks" is searching for new subscribers and a wider circulation base.

"Sun Tracks" has been publishing for the past two years at the University of Arizona. Said magazine editor Dan Brudevold: "We like what we've done and we're proud of it. But we are reaching too few people to realize our goal to promote literary expression among all Indian people."

According to Brudevold, "Sun Tracks" will send upon request a complimentary copy of the magazine "to give you an opportunity to know us." Cost of subscription to the quarterly publication is \$4 per year.

For complimentary copies or for subscriptions, write: "Sun Tracks", University of Arizona, SUPO Box 20788, Tuscon, Ariz. 85720.

Tribal index printed

NEW YORK, N.Y. - A publication entitled "Bibliography of Contemporary North American Indians" has recently been printed. Compiled by William H. Hodge of the University of Wisconsin, the 320-page volume includes 27 separate categories cross-indexed by tribe, state and geographical region.

The volume is priced at \$27.50 and can be obtained from the Interland Publishing, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Law series available

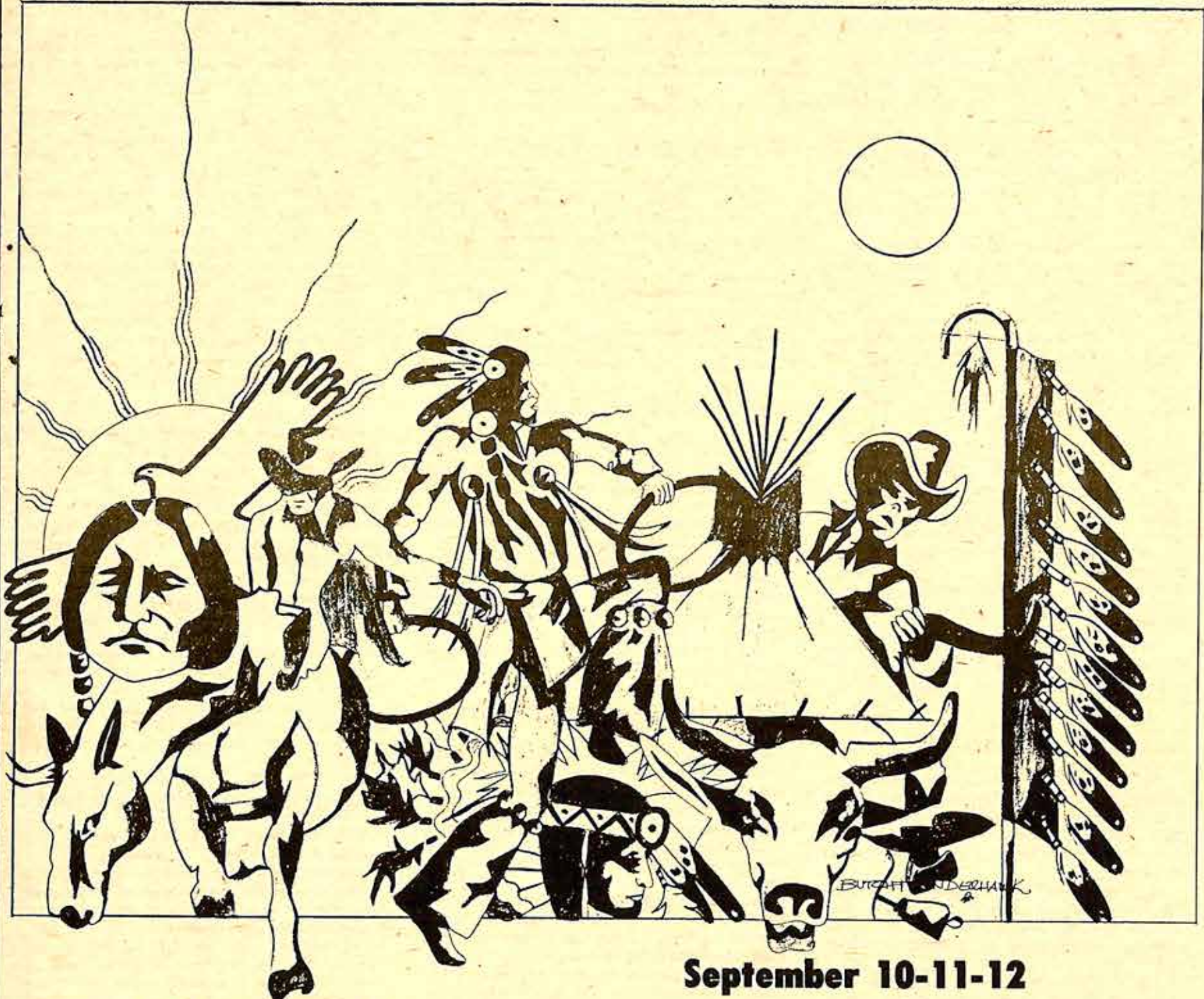
WASHINGTON - The 5-volume series "Justice and the American Indian" is set for reprinting, following an agreement between its authors and the National Indian Law Library (NILL).

Arrangements reached between the NILL and the National American Indian Court Judges Association, authors of the series, allow for the reprinting and distribution of the series through the NILL.

A charge of \$5.00 per set and \$1.00 per volume is required. Copies can be obtained by writing: National Indian Law Library, 1506 Broadway, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

7th annual

UNITED TRIBES DAYS



September 10-11-12

1st place dance prizes

Men's fancy	\$500
Men's straight bustle	\$500
Men's straight non-bustle	\$500
Women's traditional	\$300
Women's shawl	\$300
Boys' straight (15 & under)	\$100
Girls' traditional (15 & under)	\$100
Boys' (11-15)	\$100
Girls' (11-15)	\$100
Little Boys' (10 & under)	\$ 50
Little Girls' (10 & under)	\$ 50
Singing Contest	\$700
Group Dancing	\$100

International Dancing and Singing Contest

Lasting three days and nights, the contest's total purse this year is \$8,255. Special trophies besides the prize money will be awarded the winners. Registration closes Saturday, September 11 at 9:30 am.

September 10-11

Great Plains Indian Rodeo Association

Classic Rodeo Finals

Two big rodeo performances closing out the GPIRA season. Total rodeo prize money is \$4,350 with the top GPIRA cowboys being awarded Circle Y trophy saddles.

Plenty of camping and parking space on UTETC's 105-acre campus with water and restroom facilities available. For more information, call (701) 225-3285 ext. 274. Or write: UTETC, 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501.

Indian Food and Crafts Stands Welcomed

United Tribes Educational Technical Center

Just south of the municipal airport in Bismarck, North Dakota

Tribe asks for cleanest air rating

LAME DEER, Mont. - The Northern Cheyenne tribe has become the first group in the nation to request a Class I air designation from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in order to keep the air clean over its southern Montana reservation.

The request, if approved by the EPA, would mean that under the federal government's Clean Air Act only a small change in air quality over the reservation would be allowed.

Uncertain is the affect approval of the request would have on coal development in adjacent areas. The Northern Cheyenne reservation lies just north of the Colstrip, a stretch of land through Montana and Wyoming with heavy deposits of coal.

The state of Montana recently agreed to the building of two coal-burning power plants, doubling the number of plants already located near the reservation.

Eugene Megyesy, EPA assistant regional council, expects to have an interpretive ruling on the tribal request within the coming months. The ruling would determine how development of the Colstrip might be affected by a Class I air designation for the Northern Cheyenne reservation.

The Northern Cheyenne tribal council earlier this summer unanimously passed a resolution calling for the stringent Class I classification. The resolution declared that the present EPA Class II designation permits "excessive deterioration of current quality and is incompatible with the health, social, and cultural well-being of the Northern Cheyenne tribe and its homeland, the Northern Cheyenne reservation."

Tribal Chairman Allen Rowland told reporter Marjane Ambler of the "High Country News", a Montana environmental tabloid, that he expects "a lot of static" from energy companies and from the Interior Department which must okay the designation change.

Said Rowland: "I don't think Congress should say, 'Your air should be like this - this number two.' Everyone should be able to choose the kind of air they have to breathe."

Tribal governments are 'sovereign'

PIERRE, S.D. - Indian representatives at a recent intertribal conference here heard an affirmation of tribal sovereignty and a review of jurisdiction problems between state and tribal governments.

South Dakota Atty. Gen. William Janklow told the group of North and South Dakota tribal leaders that "there is no question but that the tribal governments are sovereign governments in the traditional, historical and legal sense."

Problems apparently arise, however, when a determination of the jurisdiction of tribal laws and state laws must be made.

Janklow said that "just as the state has no legal authority to exercise jurisdiction over tribal government, the tribal government cannot exercise jurisdiction over the state."

Laws affecting commitment of the mentally ill, natural resources and hunting and fishing licenses were listed as areas of disagreement between the tribes and the State of South Dakota.

Burns-Paiute gets flood insurance

WASHINGTON - Annual losses to the Burns-Paiute tribe of southeastern Oregon because of flooding will now be recouped under a federal government insurance program.

The tribe recently became the nation's first Indian community to apply for the flood insurance.

According to J. Robert Hunter, acting federal insurance administrator, flood insurance program is a federally subsidized program administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The tribe, numbering 130 persons, is located on a 77-acre reservation in Oregon's high desert country. Each winter, melting snow and frequent rains run unchecked over the reservation's still frozen ground, causing evacuation and damage to homes.

The tribe's residential area is also on the flood plain of the Silvies River.

Under the recently adopted flood plain management program, new subdivisions will be build on higher ground with removal by 1995 of existing housing in the flood plain. The land then will be converted to agricultural purposes.

Flood insurance under the federal program will now be available to the Burns-Paiutes as protection against the tribe's annual losses.

news briefs

Bill would recoup occupation losses

WASHINGTON - The Senate Judiciary Committee has okayed a compromise resolution compensating persons who suffered losses during the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D.

The resolution, authored by Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., is a compromise to an earlier Abourezk bill asking \$200,000 compensation.

The resolution, if approved by the Senate, calls for the Court of Claims to appoint a trial commissioner who will hold hearing in South Dakota to determine monetary losses stemming from the occupation.

The full Congress must agree to any damage claims approved by the claims court.

Abourezk's original bill had been opposed by both the Justice Department and the BIA.

Six families who suffered losses are residents of South Dakota and Nebraska.

Co-sponsors of the measure are Senators Romain Hruska of Nebraska and George McGovern of South Dakota.

Tax plan stems from court ruling

ST. PAUL, Minn. - Minnesota Indians have been urged to accept a refund procedure plan for implementing a U.S. Supreme Court decision absolving reservation Indians of state taxes.

Minn. State Revenue Commissioner Arthur Roemer said the reason for the suggested refund was the possibility of bootlegging of cigarettes and other taxed items if Indians were allowed to buy them tax free.

On June 14, the Supreme Court ruled on the case "Bryan vs. Itasca County," involving personal property taxes on a mobile home. The Supreme Court decision apparently means that tax need not be paid when goods are purchased by Indians on a reservation. They also are absolved of state sales taxes and state income tax, provided they both live and earn on a reservation.

There has been confusion since the ruling as to how it is to be applied and what effects it may have on non-tax policies of the state.

Under Commissioner Roemer's plan, Indians would pay state tax as usual when purchasing cigarettes, liquor and gasoline. Then bulk refunds would be paid to tribal councils, based on the average per capita consumption.

William Houle, chairman of the Fond du Lac Reservation at Cloquet, said he would prefer an identification card system, allowing Indians to purchase goods, without paying a tax in the first place.

Indian club seeks funds for center

RAPID CITY, S.D. - Funds for the construction of buildings to house the proposed Sioux Indian Cultural Center are now being sought.

The Winona Club, a non-profit organization was formed to establish the Sioux Indian Cultural Center. The center will be the largest in the world.

A Sioux Indian Museum is phase one of the project. The museum will be located on 25 acres in western Rapid City, and will house Sioux Indian artifacts from 18 reservations in five states. It will be the largest collection of Sioux Indian relics in the world.

Included in the collection are shields used in the battle of the Little Big Horn, Sioux beaded clothing and outfits, Sioux warrior firearms and bows, and a medicine bundle of famed Sioux Chief Sitting Bull.

The establishment of a 92-acre Sioux Indian Cultural Park will be phase two of the project. Included in the park will be a restored Sioux Village, a nature trail, ceremonial arena, amphitheatre, and a Dakota Arts Development Institute.

Guided tours will be provided as well as traditional dances, medicine man ceremonies and theatrical performances.

The park will be staffed totally by Sioux Indians, and it is designed to be self-sufficient through admission fees and concessions.

For anyone interested in the project, further information is available by writing to the Winona Club office in Rapid City.

GOP to receive list of grievances

LINCOLN, Neb. - Indians attending a pow wow in Kansas City, Mo., hope to draw up a list of grievances and present them to the Republican National Convention for consideration.

Some 1,000 Indians from around the country are expected to attend the pow wow on Aug. 14-15. The GOP convention begins on Aug. 16.

John Two Birds Arbuckle said he hoped that the grievances would be considered by the convention's delegates, and that President Ford and Ronald Reagan "will at least respond to it."

"We would also like the Republicans to respond to the suggestion that Indians be given a United States senator and one U.S. congressman, to be elected by Indians nationally," Arbuckle said.

"We obviously need some representation that we aren't getting now. We simply want to present our problems and suggestions and we want a response. I don't think that's unreasonable."

Personal invitations to the pow wow ceremony will be sent to Ford and Reagan. Any Republican who would like to attend is also invited, according to Arbuckle.

For the past several months Arbuckle and other Indian activists have traveled throughout the country urging Indians to attend the pow wow and to help with the petition.

Private land has been secured for the pow wow and \$9,000 has been raised to provide food and other necessities for the event.

Excavation to start at old Indian site

AROKA, Minn. - An archeological site which could date Minnesota Indians as far back as 200 B.C. is to be reopened.

The site was originally discovered in 1934 in Akokoa County. Jerry Oothoudt, the archeologist in charge of the dig, said "It's a one-of-a-kind site in Minnesota."

The findings of archeologists in the 1934 dig indicated a comparison to discoveries made at a digging in Ohio which dated back about 2,500 years.

The goals of the dig will be: an attempt to determine the chronology of the site; finding the relationships between those living at the site and other groups from that part of the country; and an attempt to reconstruct the economic system of the site, including the farming and hunting habits.

Water woes plague Standing Rock

(Continued from p. 3)

These tribal utilities commissions fall under PL 86-121's provision for maintenance "by contract or otherwise." They also conform to the law's subsection three which calls for arrangements and agreements with tribes for maintenance work responsibilities which "in his (surgeon general's) judgment are equitable and will best assure the future maintenance of facilities in an effective and operating condition."

The commissions also conform with contemporary ideals of sovereignty and tribal initiative by letting the tribe operate its own systems.

But whatever the administrative rationale within IHS for providing maintenance and repair through tribal utilities commissions, almost every reservation in the Aberdeen area has one or is planning to begin one.

In South Dakota, according to IHS training consultant Don Conroy, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek, Lower Brule and Lake Traverse have their own commissions to handle repair work of their facilities.

In North Dakota, Fort Berthold began a commission in January of this year to maintain facilities in the Four Bears District. Turtle Mountain for several years has had a volunteer group called the South Belcourt Water Users Assoc. to handle maintenance functions. The Chippewas along with the Devils Lake Sioux at Fort Totten, though, will soon be going to full-fledged official commissions, said Conroy.

According to Cornelius Grant, this region's Economic Development Administration representative, the EDA provided Fort Berthold with \$186,000 to construct a building to house its equipment and offices. A \$280,000 EDA grant has been approved for a similar structure at Fort Totten.

Standing Rock almost had its own tribal utilities commission to handle maintenance and repair. In July 1974, the IHS made available \$193,000 to begin a commission for that reservation. Some heavy equipment was actually purchased under the grant.

That equipment now sits unused and with cobwebs and the money remains dormant in IHS's accounts because in January of 1976, the Standing Rock tribal council put its veto on the measure. Council meeting minutes for January 8, 1976 say this: "Motion was made by Jack Krauser and seconded by Sherman Iron Shield to leave the water and sewer situation to Public Health Service for as long as the grass shall grow and the water shall flow. Vote: Yes-8, No-2, Not Voting-2."

The meeting minutes for that decision are brief and do not record the content of the discussion leading to the veto. Memories are equally hazy. Some say the commission was turned down because residents rebelled at the \$7 a month they would be charged under the commission's proposal for water and sewage services.

McLaughlin says he was advised by Standing Rock's tribal attorney Marvin Sonosky that under the tribe's treaty it was the federal government's responsibility to do the maintenance necessary.

Marvin Sonosky scoffs at that: "I advised that the tribe should request a full inventory of all the water systems, the lines, the pumps, the mains, from the IHS. So they would know what they were getting into. Whether they were getting a second-hand broken down system they would have to be liable for. It had nothing to do with treaties or trust responsibilities."

"And the thing was," Sonosky added "the IHS doesn't have those records. They never kept them. You don't know whether a water line is four feet deep and likely to burst in the winter, or six feet deep where it should be."

But if Sonosky disputes McLaughlin's memory, the tribal council meeting minutes diputes his own. Those minutes say: "Discussion was held on the water and sewer situation on the reservation and the Utilities Commission. it was the recommendation of the Tribal Attorney M.J. Sonosky, that this is a federal function and that PHS should keep it."

To compound disagreement, IHS engineer Chuck Boulais says there are records and they are accessible. "Over the last several years, the government has required explicit records of all installations. We have them."

Boulais did say that years back there were no records kept.

But there were and remain concrete markers in

the communities placed so as to show the direction and location of water and sewer lines. According to Boulais, survey teams in the field during the last couple years have been recording those markers, making written accounts and maps of those old installations.

TRAINING OF REPAIRMEN

If you press McLaughlin, he will tell you that the Standing Rock commission was dropped because IHS wouldn't train anyone within the tribe to do repairwork.

The IHS proposal for the commission, however, shows \$5,000 set aside for training, both of office personnel and field workmen. That isn't a large sum. And IHS's training programs apparently are touch-and-go things.

"We take tribal members out in the field," said Conroy, IHS training head, "and break a pump down, explain the parts, and put it back together."

Conroy said there are a number of courses IHS will send tribal members to for maintenance training. One in particular is in Neosho, Mo. Funds for travel and tuition are not, however, directly available. They often are scraped off other construction projects, according to Conroy.

"Several manufacturers and dealers sponsor training courses in how to use and repair pumps and facilities," said Conroy. "We try and send people to those. The Fairbanks Morris Corp. held one at the Chief Gall Inn in Mobridge early this year."

Standing Rock was invited to participate said Conroy, but as far as he knew, no one came.

Basic maintenance training apparently could alleviate some of Standing Rock's repair problems. At Cannonball, residents have suffered for several years with foul tasting water. A May 10, 1976 letter to Cannonball councilmember Frank Brave Bull from Russell Vizina, the IHS's sanitarian for Standing Rock advised the removal of the magnesium rods from the hot water heaters of Cannonball residents. The rods cause a chemical reaction producing hydrogen sulfide, giving the water a bad taste and odor, said the letter.

And Doug Jenson, IHS's Standing Rock engineer, advised that opening the fire hydrant once a week and draining the water mains would reduce chemical build-ups in the water lines and improve the water's taste.

"It takes a wrench and about an hour once a week," said Jenson.

At Bullhead, the problem may be similar. Said Rod Means, owner of Mean's construction in McLaughlin, S.D., which installed under IHS contract Bullhead's newest water pump: "You need someone there who has training and is competent to watch the pumps."

Mean's groused that his company had installed one pump and had had the installation approved by IHS, when someone opened up the pump's control panel, and burned out the pump's motor.

Similar lack of training in how to maintain the water and sewer systems apparently caused the sewage lines to back up in Bullhead in March of this year. Residents say local children or someone were throwing items like pampers and clothing down into the system. At the bend in the sewer lines, the foreign objects collected and blocked the system.

The sewers back up in the basement of the Bullhead school, but the school's chief cook

Florence Dog said it wasn't bad enough that classes had to be suspended.

LONG-TERM PROBLEMS

Some of the water problems communities like Bullhead and Kenel face are apparently only symptoms of a larger, more stark dilemma: Standing Rock Reservation in most areas has a significantly limited underground water reserves. Its water table is producing most of what it can already.

The U.S. Geological Survey has spent the last two days conducting land and water surveys of the reservation and the results are less than optimistic. Reviewing its findings, chief geologist Lewis Hollow in Huron, S.D., said because of the eluvial deposits, soil compositions, and land formations, communities such as Bullhead and Kenel and Wakpala are getting what water there is from their underground water tables.

"All three sites," said Hollow, "have a very, very limited possibility of getting any more water than what they are now."

For three or four miles around Bullhead, Hollow's findings show a very poor chance for water. Five or six miles northeast, there is water, but not enough to increase Bullhead's already existing supplies.

At Kenel, Hollow said only rain would increase their water table. And that is a temporary thing.

The survey findings confirm Rod Mean's assessment of Bullhead's problems with failing water pumps.

"There are two sensitizing bulbs in those pumps," said Means. "When the water table at Bullhead drops, the pumps automatically shut down to keep from pumping sand and burning out the motors."

THE WAY IT IS

McLaughlin's administration remains resolute. They will not assume maintenance responsibilities. "The IHS is just trying to shove off on the tribe their responsibilities for maintaining what they put in," declares McLaughlin.

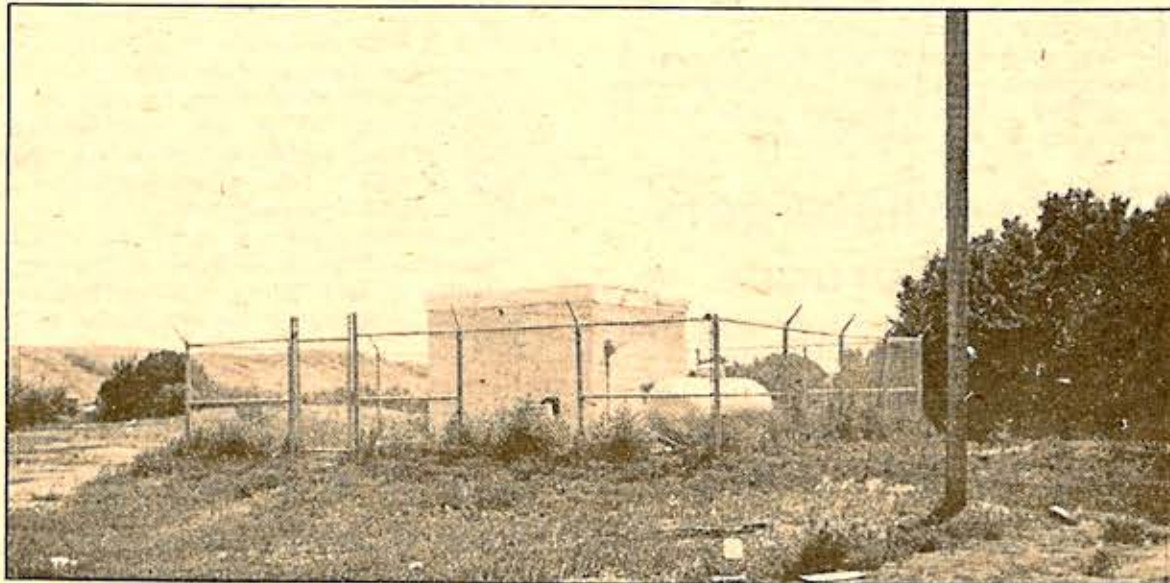
McLaughlin's administration has even gone to the United Tribes of North Dakota's board of directors for support. There, a board broadsiding lambasting resolution was shoved through, chastizing government agencies such as the BIA, IHS, and HUD for installing "inadequately designed delivery systems" and "neglecting responsibility to ameliorate" Standing Rock's water problems.

In Aberdeen, the IHS stands uncompromising, refusing to do repair work because of PL 86-121 or the agreements signed or because they have no maintenance budget. They remain to offer help and money to Standing Rock for an utilities commission.

"The money is still on the books," said Boulais. "We'll resume the program at the tribe requests."

Meanwhile, McLaughlin talks of building a water plant to funnel water from the nearby Oahe Reservoir, through a treatment plant, and out to communities like Bullhead. IHS officials like Johnson and Boulais cringe at such a mammoth undertaking, knowing it would take millions of dollars and several years to accomplish.

And meanwhile, residents remain in the middle, waiting for the next water or sewage breakdown when they'll again have to dip into their revenue sharing monies to hire repairmen.



The most recent water pump installed by IHS at Bullhead.