

united tribes news

Vol. III No. IV

Copyright 1977, UTETC Bismarck, N.D.

March-April 1977

UTETC SKILLS CENTER NORTH

The architect's model shows the circular design of the skills center, surrounded by groves of trees.

FINALLY

Contractors start on skills center

Because of the long delay, some United Tribes staff members had doubted whether it would ever be built. For them the much-talked-about new United Tribes skills center seemed more of a fable than any reality.

Even for those who never had doubted, it came as a mild shock to see giant orange bulldozers and rusty-red dump trucks rumble through the United Tribes Center's front gate near the end of March.

But it's finally happened. Bids to contractors have been let and work has begun on a new \$3.5 million structure that will serve as a vocational skills center for the school.

Almost three years ago, the U.S. Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration had granted United Tribes the money for the building. But coincidentally, the Bismarck Municipal Airport, located near the school's northern boundary, announced expansion plans.

Months passed as city, federal and tribal administrators ranged over whether expansion of both facilities could be workable. Studies were conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency to determine if increased noise levels from an enlarged airport would hamper classroom activities at the school.

Meanwhile, high national inflation rate was eating away at the buying power of the school's grant.

Finally, a settlement was reached and construction has begun at a site just inside the school's westward-facing entrance.

The skills center has been scaled down from the original architect's design due to the subsequent, inflation-caused loss in dollar value. Covering over 90,000 square feet, the redesigned building uses a circular design — the circle being symbolic of traditional Indian philosophy and religion — with two semi-circles facing on another and separated by a narrow terrace opened to the sky.

With completion scheduled for early next spring, the skills center will house several of United Tribes heavy equipment vocations and will provide additional classroom and study areas.

A groundbreaking ceremony held recently had the school's board of tribal chairmen taking turns at shoving shiny new shovels into the ground and piling the symbolic clumps of dirt behind them where bulldozers and workers walked to continue work.

High court tells Rosebud 'no'

By David Roach

WASHINGTON The long wait and uncertainty is over. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that South Dakota has jurisdiction over four counties which the Rosebud Sioux Tribe had claimed should be under tribal control.

The Court's decision came early in April in the *Rosebud v. Kneip* case. It ended a seven-year legal battle waged by the Rosebud Tribe to gain jurisdiction over lands which had been a part of the reservation until the beginning of this century.

The Court, in a 6-3 decision, upheld lower court rulings which declared that three surplus land acts passed by Congress during the first decade of this century gave control of Gregory, Tipp, Lyman and Mellette Counties to the State of South Dakota.

Those acts opened parts of the Rosebud Reservation to purchase and settlement by non-Indians.

Writing for the Court's majority, Justice William Rehnquist said the legislative history of the acts and Congress's intent in passing them left the Court believing tribal control over the counties had been legally forfeited.

Justices Marshall, Brennan and Stewart disagreed with the court's ruling.

Since the statutes were passed, South Dakota has exercised criminal jurisdiction over all but a fraction of Indian trust lands remaining in the four counties. While the

Bureau of Indian Affairs has continued to provide services to Indians living in the counties, the state has had the power to tax, regulate, educate and arrest anyone off trust land in the area.

Around 1970, the Rosebud Tribe went to court to gain control over the lands control which it maintained had been unaffected by the surplus land acts. Gaining control would have meant Indians living in the "opened" area would be returned to federal and tribal jurisdiction and the tribe could lay claim to regulatory power over the whole of the original reservation.

"The court decision is clearly a precedent," Reid Chambers, attorney for the law firm representing the Tribe, told the NEWS. "But it's not that bad. It doesn't mean every case will go this way."

"The Court's opinion did not upset the Seymour ruling," Chambers added. "It (the Court) will have to rule separately on each case like Rosebud that comes before it."

(The Court ruled in favor of the Colville Tribe in similar lands case *Seymour v. Superintendent* in 1962.)

Noting the state's continued jurisdiction over the area since the land acts were passed, a spokesman for the S.D. Attorney General's Office said: "The decision really doesn't affect anything. It just puts an end to all the recent uncertainty as to who really has legal authority over the counties."

Gall Inn closes

By Jim Walker

FORT YATES, N.D. The Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council has voted to close its tribally-owned motel, located on the reservation's southeastern border near Mobridge, S.D.

Named after the legendary Hunkpapa Sioux leader, the Chief Gall Inn had been losing nearly \$200 a day because of lack of business, said Tribal Chairman Pat McLaughlin.

The Inn had been built by the tribe in the early 1970's with a loan from the U.S. Commerce Dept.'s Economic Development Administration. The Inn's architecture has an Indian flavor with the structure built around a large circular area containing a swimming pool and with a teepee shaped roof.

"The Inn's location from the very beginning hampered business and that bridge helped nothing at all," said Craig Smith, director of the EDA regional office in Denver, Colo.

(There are no major highways that pass the Inn, and a nearby bridge, spanning the

Oahe Reservoir between the reservation and Mobridge, holds up traffic with a stop light and allows traffic to pass only in one direction at a time.)

"I don't think the Inn has ever turned a profit since its construction," Smith added.

According to McLaughlin the tribe has until May 10 to make a decision on what should be done with the building. "I'm open to suggestions," said McLaughlin, "but I would like to use the building for a juvenile detention center."

The facilities such as a swimming pool for recreation and rooms which could be converted into dormitory areas are already there; it would take little to convert the Inn for such use, he added.

But Smith expressed doubts about any attempts to use the Inn for another purpose. He claimed a recent conversion-feasibility study conducted by the EDA found little other use for the buildings except as a motel. The unique design of the Inn would seriously hamper any conversion plans, said Smith.

If no decision has been reached by the 10th, McLaughlin said the EDA will either try to sell the building or tear it down.

Hail to the conquerers

Remember the Bismarck TRIBUNE? That's our local daily here. Last spring, on the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of the Little Big Horn, it reprinted the front page from its July 6, 1876 edition.

Indians around these parts weren't too happy with that. It was bad enough being called "red devils" and "screeching fiends" the first time

opinion

around on that front page. Then, to reprint it one hundred years later with the same language was almost too much.

Almost. The TRIBUNE, however, topped that gaffe with all the gall imaginable by proclaiming the page "one of the most famous printed by any newspaper anywhere in the world."

Well, now they've done it again. This time, with all the pedantry of a constipated schoolmarm, the TRIBUNE wants to lecture us on land claims. A recent editorial bemoans the claim of the Iroquois Tribe to a chunk of land in Ohio.


Those Indians were always at war, so says the TRIBUNE editors. The land claimed by the Iroquois belonged to the Erie Tribe, until the Iroquois ran them off, they say.

With a resounding ha-rumph, here's what our dimestore logicians say: "Thus if the Iroquois or any other Indian nation has a valid claim to land they took from somebody else by virtue of conquest, it would seem that the same should apply to the latest conqueror, the white man."

Can you believe it? First the government takes our land. Then it forces us to sign treaties, telling us it's taken our land and saying we can have the leftovers.

Then it forbids our sacred dances and ceremonies. Heathen and dangerous, it says. Then it cuts our hair and splits our families and trundles us off to boarding schools to learn to read and write.

We learn about the courts and about the Constitution, how no man is above the law. We



united tribes news

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

Editor: Harriett Skye
 Assistant Editor: David Roach
 Reporter: Jim Walker

The NEWS accepts and prints letters from its readers, provided they are signed with an address included. The editor may edit, condense and, upon request, withhold names. The NEWS offices are located at 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501.

learn how America is ruled not by petty kings or by tyrannical dictators, but by equal justice for all.

We learned well. Now we are appealing; now we are suing under that law for the return of our lands taken in violation of the law. We want to see and to know American justice in action.

But we are told forget about the law, forget about appeals. Those won't count. We were conquered, brothers.

Can you believe it? Can you really, honestly say you believe it?

INDIAN PEOPLE

Lay off personalities and get down to business

There's so much to report on this month, I can't believe it. However, gotta start someplace, so here goes as we zoom into April...

The Secretary of the Interior and other Washington officials have received copies of a book entitled "Indian Treaties - American Nightmare."

The book is being distributed with compliments of a citizen's group called "Montanans' Opposing Discrimination." Our readers may recall an article by former NEWS reporter Steve Forsberg - "Unmasking the Redneck Groups" - which we carried in our April 29, 1976 issue.

Steve's article described organizations such as the Montanans' Opposing Discrimination as an apparent White-man's backlash against Indian nation sovereignty.

skye's horizons

by Harriett Skye

The overwhelming majority of their members are non-Indians living on unallotted or surplus lands opened for settlement by non-Indians by Congress through a series of surplus land acts passed around the turn of this century.

The groups claim to have formed in response to efforts by many tribes recently to reclaim original treaty boundaries and the accompanying jurisdiction. The declaration of purpose of most of the groups reads something like this:

- The constitutional rights of all Americans must supercede the treaty rights of some Indian reservations.
- Jurisdiction of tribal governments over non-members who have no voice or vote in tribal government should be prohibited.
- Tribal members should not have the right to participate in non-tribal governments unless they are subject to the laws of those governments.
- Granting public funds to any group because of their race and denial of public funds to another for the same reason must be prohibited.

These groups are located near almost any reservation. The reservations are located in almost all of the states west of the Mississippi River. Discussions within the groups and outside them virtually always revolve around the topics of jurisdiction treaties, and termination of the reservation system.

However, frustrating as it may be, these are no longer just topics for discussion. In these times of energy supplies growing shorter and scarcer, coal and water and other minerals must be added to the discussions. For in the western half of the nation, these resources lie largely on or near Indian lands.

Who controls those resources may depend on how much sovereignty Indian tribes can manage to hang on to. Only time will tell how hard that will be in the face of growing opposition from the redneck groups.

If you're an Indian living on a reservation with a growing population, high unemployment, and a stagnant economy, you may find these ponderings frightening.

In the face of all this, it would appear that Indian people had better get down to the business of dealing with principles

rather than personalities. The issues are too crucial and important for all of us to do otherwise.

In keeping with tribal sovereignty, the National Congress of American Indians met recently and considered four major policy resolutions affecting the reports of the American Indian Policy Review Commission.

"Justice through sovereignty" was the theme of the meeting, hosted this year by the Uintah and Ouray Utes of Utah. In his remarks to the NCAI, Lester Chappoose, chairman of the U & O's said "Sovereignty poses a threat to the non-Indian community. There is no understanding of the benefits to be gained by non-Indians from tribal sovereignty."

Mel Tonasket, NCAI president, reported that "Redneck organizations are popping up all over the country - putting pressure on the Department of Interior for their purposes in an effort to get state control over Indians instead of federal responsibility for guarantee of treaty rights to water, land, and natural resources."

"Congress is now dividing up what they are going to do about Indians, without consulting Indians," Tonasket added.

Al Trimble, chairman of the Pine Ridge Oglala Sioux, said: "The federal government has employed press agency in order to defame AIM, and to fire up the anti-Indian racism in the U.S. community."

Trimble emphasized the need for tribes to be able to purchase lands within the reservation boundaries in order to return them to the tribes. The lands he refers to were those lost to Indians through Allotment Acts and subsequent manipulations by private citizens and government agents in order to get, buy or steal land which was supposed to have been guaranteed to Indians by treaty and the trust responsibility of the federal government.

(Thanks to the Indian Truth in Philadelphia and Bette Crouse Mele for their excellent reportage on the NCAI meeting.)

QUOTES TO THINK ON: "If an individual is able to love productively, he loves himself, too. If he can love only others - he cannot love at all." (Erich Fromm)

In a recent notice from the Association on American Indian Affairs Inc., "The whole sale separation of Indian children from their families is perhaps the most tragic and destructive aspect of American Indian life today."

As many as 24 to 35 per cent of all Indian children are separated from their families and placed in foster homes, adoptive homes, special institutions, and federal boarding schools. The decision to take Indian children from their natural homes is, in many cases, unwarranted and carried out without due process of law.

The essays in "The Destruction of American Indian Families," a recent book from the Association, examine the Indian child-welfare crisis in contemporary, legal, and historical perspectives. They document the human cost of the crisis to Indian parents, children, and communities and report on innovative programs designed by Indian tribes themselves. Also included in the book are resolutions concerning child-welfare passed by Indian tribal councils across the country.

The authors, Indian and non-Indian professionals and lay persons concerned with Indian child-welfare issues, agree that a situation of profound prejudice and discrim-



ation exists, and that present state and federal policies, if not subjected to sweeping reform, can only further the destruction of American Indian family life.

Indian people, as well as those concerned with the rights and status of Native Americans today, will be interested in this book. The price is \$3.50 and can be ordered from: Association of American Indian Affairs, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Editor's note: For those of you who are looking for mistakes, remember, there's something for everyone in this paper.

Here are ten steps to help you make decisions:

1. Write down on a sheet of paper a dilemma that exists for you - a dilemma which makes coming to a decision difficult.
2. Brainstorm and write down all possible alternatives available to you in solving your dilemma.
3. Make three columns beside each written alternative: "I'll try it," "I'll consider it," and "I won't try it." Check the appropriate column for each alternative you have listed.
4. Choose the three most feasible alternatives or solutions to your dilemma.
5. List the three alternatives in priority from one to three and a rationale for choosing each alternative.
6. Now list the consequences - good and bad - for each of the three alternatives.
7. After considering all consequences, re-evaluate and reprioritize the three alternatives.
8. Choose one alternative you would like to put into practice.
9. Draw a vertical line down the middle of a sheet of paper. On one side list the real and perceived barriers to using your chosen alternative to solve your dilemma. On the other side of the line, list steps you could take to help remove or reduce each of the barriers.
10. Write a plan of action to solve your dilemma using your chosen alternative.

After you put your plan of action to work, you may want to evaluate its effectiveness. If things don't work out as you had planned, search for a new plan by going back through the ten steps of decision-making. You will probably find an alternative which you just didn't think of before.

(Thanks to Barb Froke, district extension supervisor at South Dakota University, Brookings, S.D., for allowing us to take advantage of her and her plan.)

As you know from our front-page article, groundbreaking ceremonies will take place here at United Tribes for the new Skills Center, on April 13 at 1:30 p.m. Master of ceremonies for this occasion will be Acting UTETC Director Ron Lavendure. A reception will follow at the United Tribes dining room with UTETC super-chef George Karn officiating.

Don't forget the Prison Pow-wow at the N.D. State Penitentiary at Bismarck on May 7. Doors will open at 11:00 a.m. and contests, festivities and general visiting will go on until 8:00 that evening. Everyone is welcome.

MONEY

Hanging on to it means budgeting

"I can never get my paycheck to last until the end of the month."

"I wish I could start saving."

"I never have any extra money to go out and have a good time with friends."

These were just some of the grievances voiced by the 15 men and women who attended the money management workshop sponsored by the United Tribes Women's Leadership Program. The workshop, held in Bismarck in February, was a part of the Leadership Program's winter-spring workshop series.

Serving as workshop trainers and sharing their know-how on obtaining credit, budgeting, and investing were Eric Priest, dean of students at Yankton State College, and his wife Glenda, a business instructor at the University of South Dakota.

Imaginary Families Formed

Discussions and brainstorming were conducted by workshop trainees in groups of four to five members. Within the groups, trainees created their own imaginary family, budgeting its imaginary income to the last penny. Expenses budgeted included car insurance, loan payments, food, and savings.

Most problems encountered by the imaginary families mirrored the real-life problems the trainees claimed to have with money and budgeting.

Trainees Nell Bozeney, member of an imaginary family of seven, groused: "We realized how complicated a budget can get. It's very individual and constantly changes from month to month."

Karen Means, another trainee, shared with her "family" her real-life skills at budgeting with few hassles while still saving a little from each paycheck.

"I put my pay check in my savings account on Friday," said Means. "Saturday morning I go to the bank and get money orders for all my utility bills. I found I save more than when having a checking account because I don't have to pay for money orders at the bank. I also take out the amount of money I allow



myself for groceries each month and \$5.00 stays in savings."

Budgeting is individual, trainer Eric Priest said. He suggested keeping track of a month's bills and then setting up your own personal budget plan with those expenses in mind.

"Don't forget to budget per month those expenses you pay yearly such as car insurance and license plates," he added.

Women Need Credit Too

Establishing credit is as important for women as it is for men, Priest asserted. One apparent way for married women to do that is making sure all loans a couple has are listed under both the husband's and the wife's name.

Without any credit history, warned Priest, a woman will find it almost impossible to get credit if she gets a

divorce or is widowed.

"The best way to begin a credit history is to apply for the credit cards of stores you frequently shop in," Priest advised. Credit cards are useful and convenient as long as you pay the bills in full and on time. There is often a percentage added for interest if your payment is late, he explained.

Workshop trainees were told of various sources for loans with commercial banks mentioned as the most popular because they offer the lowest interest rates. Loans are also offered by consumer finance companies and by credit unions.

"Finance companies have the highest interest rates because they take the greatest risks and often deal with small loans," said Priest.

Banks May Want Co-signers

Banks, however, prefer customers with established credit ratings and often require collateral or a co-signer for loans. Finance companies will often lend to consumers without credit histories but at higher interest rates. And to borrow from a credit union, you must be a member.

"It is also possible to borrow on your life insurance policy if you have one," said Priest. "The interest rate is lower than a bank and the money doesn't have to be repaid though the value of the policy decreases."

Trainees were advised to ask these questions before using credit: Will the satisfaction of having the purchase while you are paying for it be worth the extra cost for credit? Will the purchase still have lasting value after payments are completed? Will the monthly payments fit into your spending and saving budget?

Get the Facts First

But to use money or credit wisely, the consumer must have factual information about the wanted purchase.

Glenda Priest described what to look for when making a purchase such as an appliance or a car: "One thing to consider is do you want a new model or a used model which would cost less. You have to take into consideration on both a new and used machine the warranty, if there is one, and how much repairs would cost."

She suggested checking the prices of several companies, comparing warranties, and the probable cost of repairs. In buying a washing machine, for example, the consumer should investigate what is offered by the numerous washing machine manufacturers.

"Ask questions. Make sure you get what you want and what is within your budget," she advised.

One last way to save money, trainees were told, is by saving energy at home. Covering windows with sheets of plastic to keep out cold winter winds, turning off lights that are unused, and turning down thermostats all add up to lower utility bills, she said.

Reader claims he's discrimination victim

To the Editor:

Is it possible that I could have the UNITED TRIBES NEWS sent to me?

I am a member of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribe at Belcourt, N.D.

I don't get any mail, so if I can get your nice paper I can kind of keep track of what's going on back home, and would appreciate any Indian news available.

the mailbag

I belong to the North American league here at this prison, and we have a pretty good thing going. When the Brothers are in need of things or help on their parole, the League goes all out in their benefit.

Of course, everything has to go through very slow channels and politics; and, of course, we need a lot of outside help. Many times we get promises, but then no one shows up. I guess you could say we Indian men in prison are the forgotten people.

I often wonder why many of our tribal people, like the tribal councils from different reservations, don't keep in touch or communicate with the Indian men and women in prisons. Instead, they are thrown away and forgotten. It's sad, really.

My case is really a funny one. I was on a three-year deferred sentence. Then for the use of intoxicating beverages, my three-year

sentence was revoked. Then I was given eight years of drinking alcoholic beverages, which according to the state statutes, it was wrong for them to do that. You see, in 1975 excessive drinking had been decriminalized in Montana.

Therefore, a state statute that was abolished was used against me, but then they had an Indian. They more or less do and can do anything they want when it comes to an Indian.

I have a writ of habeas corpus pending in the Montana State Supreme Court on my case. After all, drinking has been decriminalized by the state. So if it's illegal to drink, they will have to close all the bars in the state.

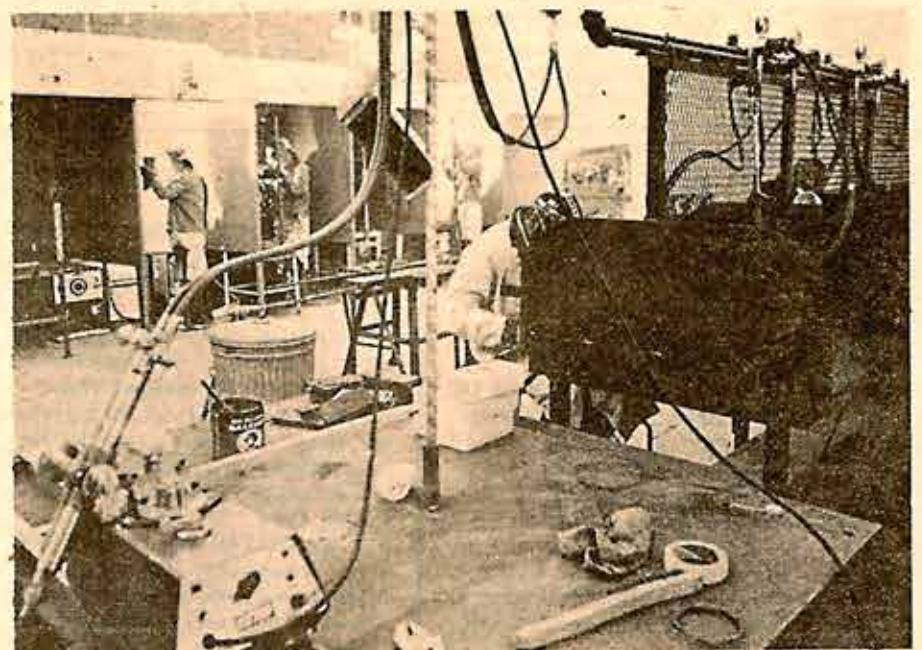
Being an alcoholic is a disease, so when I was revoked for it, it's just like being sent to prison for having T.B. or cancer. In other words, it was a crime for me to be sick or have a disease.

I should find out something on my writ sometime this month, as my attorney should have presented the arguments to the court by now. I hope I win my case. If not, I'll go to the federal courts from there. For the time being I hope I make it.

To come right down to it, I feel I'm a victim of Indian discrimination. They deny it, but it's there inside them.

If you ever have any arguments on Indian discrimination, feel free to use my case as an example and use my name if you have to. You have my permission.

Meivin Poitra
Deer Lodge, Mont.



Welders find new home

United Tribes welding students have been relocated in an extension to the United Tribes building trades shop. An early morning fire in January completely destroyed the original welding shop, forcing the move.

The extension, now occupied by the welders, had been constructed several months ago to make room for the expanding building trades vocation.

All of the training equipment and tools of the original welding shop were lost in the fire, making the acquisition of new equipment necessary. Recently purchased

were 14 new electric arc welders, seven new gas welders, an automatic wire-feeding machine, a hel-arc welder for aluminum, an automatic-flame-cutting machine, two new metal grinders, and numerous miscellaneous supplies.

"Everything is pretty much new. We have new arc welders, new gas welders, and even some new students," Welding Instructor Ed Moore joked.

An estimated \$16,000 worth of equipment has been replaced to date, according to Moore.

the Main(e) claim

After almost two hundred years, two Indian tribes have gone to court. They want their ancestral lands back and they want them now, thank you.

By David Roach

MILLINOCKET, Me. — In terms of importance to the two Indian tribes here, what she discovered inside the old metal trunk was comparable to religious scholars finding the Dead Sea Scrolls.

For white landowners here and in dozens of other little towns scattered throughout Maine's northeastern forest, opening that trunk was like opening Pandora's Box.

She is Louise Sockabasin, an elderly Passamaquoddy Indian. She neither reads nor writes, and speaks little English — only her traditional tribal language. But that doesn't matter now, and it didn't matter in 1957 when she and Passamaquoddy Tribal Chief John Stevens pulled out the trunk from under her bed and looked inside.

What they found among age-worn papers dating back to the Revolutionary War was a document that may eventually help the tribes regain millions of acres of their ancestral lands.

What they found was the long-missing tribal treaty of 1794, a document in which the State of Massachusetts promised to protect the Passamaquoddy's 23,000-acres of reservation lands.

With that treaty the Passamaquoddy's are now suing for the return of their original lands. And it has some townfolks and Maine officials upset, even shaken. Property and bond sales in the state are already being held up until a settlement is reached on who legally owns the titles to the lands in dispute.

The Passamaquoddy Treaty

The now almost-sacred treaty is between the Passamaquoddy Indian Nation and the State of Massachusetts, which at the time of the treaty's signing in 1794 included what is now the state of Maine.

In 1820 when the then-new state of Maine was formed, it became responsible for living up to the terms of the treaty.

The document itself took almost all of the Indian nation's ancestral lands, leaving them a number of small islands of the Maine coast and 23,000 acres known as Indian township.

Since 1974, the tribe has lost over 6,000 acres of that land, gaining nothing in return.

Other of their lands have subsequently been taken for the building of roads, taken apparently without payment.

The Passamaquoddy and Penobscot

There are some 3,500 Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians left in Maine. Most of them live on either the two Passamaquoddy Reservations located near the Canadian border at New Brunswick or on the Penobscot Reservation situated on an island in the Penobscot River, about 10 miles north of Bangor.

Their local economies are supported mostly by fishing, hunting and logging in surrounding forests. Unemployment rates of the tribes runs consistently around 30 per cent in the summer and about 50 per cent during winters. The seasonal difference is due to jobs on construction teams during the warm months.

Other claims

NEW YORK — 300,000 acres in and around Oneida, in the center of the State, claimed by the Oneida Tribe.

RHODE ISLAND — 3,200 acres in the town of Charlestown, claimed by the Narraganset Tribe.

CONNECTICUT — 1,300 acres in the town of Kent claimed by the Schaghticoke Tribe, and 1,000 acres in Ledyard claimed by the Western Pequot Tribe.

MASSACHUSETTS — 17,000 acres comprising the town of Mashpee and 5,000 acres on Martha's Vineyard, both areas claimed by the Wampanoag Tribe.

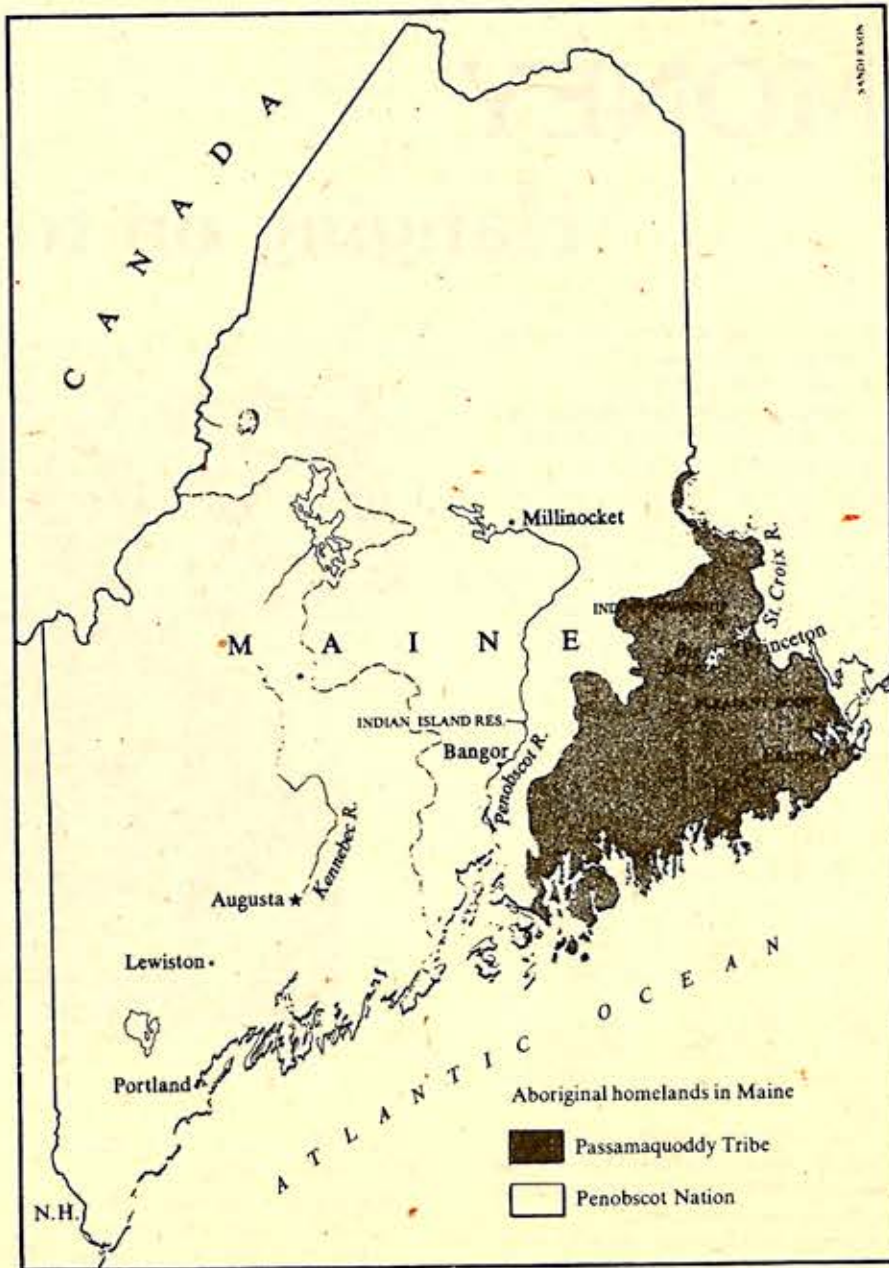
SOUTH CAROLINA — 144,000 acres including the city of Rock Hill, claimed by the Catawba Tribe in a suit soon to be filed.

Land Claims and the Courts

In 1972, the Penobscot and the Passamaquoddy's joined forces and went to court, seeking a return of their ancestral lands.

What they asked for was almost 12 million acres and some form of rent for the almost two hundred years that the land was "wrongfully withheld."

The land sought by the tribes is largely unsettled and owned either by the State of Maine or big paper companies, including the Great Northern Paper Company.



Their legal case is based largely on a federal law known as the Nonintercourse Act of 1790. One of the first statutes passed by the First Congress of the United States, the Act demands that all land transactions between Indian tribes and states must be ratified by the U.S. Congress. Otherwise they are "null and void."

The Passamaquoddy Treaty never received that required congressional approval. Represented by Native American Rights Fund Attorney Thomas Tureen, who had done much of the legal research, the tribes sued the federal government. Because their treaty was never ratified, it was invalid they claimed. By law, they should own the land, argued Tureen.

Enter the Justice Dept.

Then-Interior Secretary Rogers Morton shook his head: the Nonintercourse Act didn't apply to the Maine tribes. No federal trust relationship between the U.S. government and the two tribes existed at the time of the treaty's signing, contended Morton.

Not so at all, said a federal court. On January 20, 1975, U.S. District Court Judge Edward T. Gignoux ruled in the case of *Passamaquoddy v. Morton* that the Act did, indeed, apply to the Maine Indians. There was a trust relationship, said Gignoux.

By the end of that year, the U.S. Court of Appeals had unanimously concurred with Gignoux, upholding his ruling.

Subsequently, U.S. Justice Department lawyers have joined, technically at least, with Tureen and the Indian tribes in a suit this time against the State of Maine.

The talk now is of asking for five to eight million acres of the original lands. A Justice Department memorandum dated March of this year expressed a willingness to fight for roughly those figures.

Amounts asked for by the tribes for almost two hundred years of "rent" run as high as \$25 billion, according to some sources.

Maine Will Fight Back

A long court battle with the State of Maine is both expected and is probable. State Attorney General Joe Brennan is incredulous and has called the Indian claims "outrageous."

Brennan and his cadre of attorneys maintain the Nonintercourse Act doesn't apply to the Maine tribes or their treaty. That Act, they say, applied and still does

only to Indian tribes in the West. Not the eastern United States.

Then, too, say attorneys for the state, the Indians lost their lands by "right of conquest." Fighting with the French — the losing side — against the United States government in the French and Indian War, the tribes gave up legal claim to the lands.

White House Sends a Negotiator

The Passamaquoddy suit has since gained wide-spread attention. News teams from all three television networks have traveled to the forests of Maine. Articles have been published in leading monthly and weekly magazines.

The White House, too, has expressed interest in the case's outcome. In March, President Jimmy Carter appointed a special negotiator to attempt a settlement between the state and the tribes. He is William Gunter, a retired Georgia Supreme Court judge from Atlanta.

Those possessing the keenest interest in the outcome of the Maine claim may well be five other eastern Indian tribes. (See box.) Indian land claims in these states also demand the return of lands also apparently taken in violation of the Nonintercourse Act of 1790. The thinking is, rightly or wrongly, that as the Maine claim goes, so goes the others.

What May Happen

If negotiations between the state and the tribes falter and break down, there are rumors that the Justice Department may sue individual landowners on behalf of the Indians.

Whatever happens with the negotiations certain to be long and tedious. The determination among both tribal leaders and members is not to take a cash settlement alone. They want land and a good deal of it.

That has many non-Indian residents in the disputed area worried and angered. Scare stories and rumors of thousands of non-Indians being thrown off their land have many confused and ready to bear arms to keep the land.

Indians see a favorable settlement which would expand their now-small tribal timber and logging business. Whatever cash is involved would probably be at least partly distributed on a per capita basis to enrolled tribal members.

Legislative review

Link inks 'crippled' curricula bill

By Jim Walker

BISMARCK — North Dakota Gov. Arthur Link has signed a much debated bill authorizing the state's public instruction superintendent to do something he very well may already have the power to do.

Late this March, Link inked his signature on a bill allowing Superintendent Howard Snortland to contract for the development, distribution and teacher training for Indian studies courses in the state's elementary and secondary schools.

Before his chamber passed the bill, Sen. Theron Strinden said: "By passing this bill, we will be putting into law what the superintendent of public instruction can already do." Several other senators agreed with Strinden.

The bill was a crippled version of an earlier measure requesting \$500,000 from the state coffers to provide for the distribution in state schools and the continued development of Indian curricula being written by a program at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center.

The original bill had been approved by the Legislative Council, but the Senate stripped the bill of its requested appropriations and then killed the measure on a procedural move.

The bill was later introduced in the House with only half the price tag. The House also cut out the appropriations section, but passed the bill.

During floor debate on the bill, a spokesman for the appropriations panel said the committee felt the public instruction department already had sufficient funds to implement the curricula program.

The strongest advocate for the bill during its almost three-month-long struggle in the legislature was the American Indian Curricula Development Program (AICDP). A five-year-old federally funded program

sponsored by United Tribes, AICDP has researched and written curricula kits for all grade levels, chronicling the history, art and culture of the Plains Indian tribes.

A handful of North Dakota schools have already purchased and are now using AICDP's studies kits which have been endorsed by both the state's public instruction department and the North Dakota American Revolutionary Bicentennial Committee.

The following is a summary of action taken by the legislature on Indian-related bills:

House Bill 1553 — Passed by both House and Senate. Asks that the dollar amount of fully funded Indian scholarships be raised from \$1500 to \$2,000 a year. (The appropriation for the increase is provided within the Indian Affairs Commission budget.)

House Bill 1432 — Amends the N.D. Century Code to recognize reservation community colleges as on a par with other state junior colleges. The bill was tagged with a "do not pass" recommendation by the Appropriations Committee, after having previously been approved by the Education Committee. The bill did not pass the House.

House Concurrent Resolution 3041 — Asks various programs and agencies to work towards requiring all North Dakota teachers to have taken at least three credit hours of study in Indian culture. The measure passed both the House and the Senate and has since been filed with the Secretary of State.

House Concurrent Resolution 3044 — Requests the Legislature to urge Congress to study a revised regulation for federal programs which currently discriminate against American Indians who are in need of services from programs for the elderly at an earlier age than non-Indians. Passed by both the House and the Senate, the resolution has

been filed with the Secretary of State.

House Concurrent Resolution 3072 — Not adopted. Would have began a study of the extent of services provided by the state to Indians in the areas of health, education and welfare, and the efficiency with which those services are provided.

Senate Bill 2003 — Budget request of \$240,000 to fund the operations of the N.D. Indian Affairs Committee. The Senate Appropriations Committee reduced the requested funding to \$183,600, striking from the bill a requested assistant affairs commissioner position.

Funding was raised by a Senate floor amendment to \$210,160, the amount requested in Governor's proposed state budget. Budget finally passed both chambers at that figure, including an assistant commissioner's position, an increase from \$75,000 to \$90,000 for the commission's Indian scholarship fund, and a \$5,000 increase in the Indian Development Fund.

Senate Bill 2424 — Lost in the Senate. Would have prohibited discrimination in housing, credit, public services, and public transportation because of race, religion, national origin, sex, age, or mental and physical disabilities.

Senate Bill 2243 — Amends the N.D. Indian Affairs Commission Scholarship

Law so that scholarship monies which are refunded or returned may be put back into the scholarship budget for reuse. Passed by both the House and the Senate with an emergency clause making the measure effective immediately, the bill has been signed by the governor.

The former law sent refunds back to the state's general fund where they were unavailable for reuse.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 4015 — Asks for study of the needs and financing of adult and vocational education and expresses a concern for insufficient access to educational programs by adults and minorities, especially Indians. Adopted by both legislative chambers.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 4046 — Requests a motor vehicle tax distribution study to determine whether the 37 per cent of tax revenues redistributed to the counties is being shared equally by Indian people on reservation. Adopted by both Houses.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 4048 — Asks legislature to support federal responsibility to all Indian tribes, especially treaty rights. Senate committee reported a "do pass" and sent the resolution to the House. House State and federal Government committee also recommended a "do pass" and returned measure to the Senate.

Flick ready for viewing

The United Tribes Office of Public Information is now distributing prints of its recently completed film entitled "Indians Helping Indians."

Produced by the Brock Lee Film Co. in cooperation with the Office of Public Information, the 20-minute 16mm film describes life and education at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center.

The film follows the daily routines in class and at home of two United Tribes students, Judy and Lonny Poitra, while the

Poitras record their feelings and observations about attending United Tribes.

"We wanted a film that would give a view of UTETC from those who know it best — UTETC students," said Harriett Skye, director of the public information office.

The film is available for showing by BIA Employment Assistant Officers, civic groups, tribal councils, and public schools. To obtain a print, write: United Tribes Office of Public Information, 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501. Or call: (701) 255-3285 ext. 268.

Indian administrators

Spots open for studies

The Native American Administrator's Program (NAP) at The Pennsylvania State University is currently seeking candidates for the fall term, 1977.

Since the summer of 1970, Penn State has worked with various Native American tribal groups and institutions to prepare professionals for administrative and policy-making positions in tribal organizations, Indian institutions, federal and public schools, and federal and state governments.

For the master's program, a minimum of 30 credit hours of academic coursework is required; 20 credits on campus and 10 credits may be earned during an internship in the field. A M.Ed. degree in educational administration or higher education can be earned.

More information and application forms can be obtained from: Dr. Gerald E. Gipp, Pennsylvania State University, 403 Rackley Building, University Park, Penn 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-1487

State Bank of Burleigh County TRUST COMPANY
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501

A FULL SERVICE BANK

Hours: Kirkwood Station Hours: Main Bank

9:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Monday thru Friday
9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Saturdays

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

8:45 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Monday thru Friday
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Saturdays

Walk Up Window

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

Drive Up Window

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



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

Stations at Kirkwood Plaza, Sterling and Wing

Cowboys — Cowgirls ROPING SCHOOL on Calf & Team Roping

May 9 - 13 and May 16 - 20

At the United Tribes Rodeo Arena

The school is be instructed by PRCA championship native American roper DEE BURK. Fee per person per week is \$100. (Fee covers instruction only.)

Contact before May 4th: United Tribes, 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501. Or call (701) 255-3285 Ext. 215.

(Send your name(s), address, and school week desired)

AIPRC: Give tribes sovereignty power

WASHINGTON — American Indians living on reservations should be given the power of self-determination, including the authority to levy taxes and to try non-Indians in their tribal courts.

These are two of more than 100 recommendations contained in the American Indian Policy Review Commission's final report, according to a panel member.

The full release is scheduled for release soon. The 11-member commission was established by Congress two years ago to review Indian policy and make recommendations for change. The Commission includes six congressmen and five Indian representatives.

Basically, the commission has recommended that Indian tribes be considered as sovereign nations, according to Rep. Lloyd Meeds, D-Wash.

Pete Taylor, a commission staff member who helped write the report, said the report is an attempt to recognize that the existing powers in Indian tribes "should be the primary government authority on reservations."

"The long-term objective should be bringing those tribes into a position where they are the primary governmental authority," Taylor said.

Meeds said he particularly disagreed with the recommendation that Indian tribes be given the power to tax non-Indians on reservations. He complained that, "Non-Indians wouldn't have any representation in making the decisions. We fought a Revolutionary War over that."

Meeds is the only member of the commission to strongly disagree with the report's recommendations.

Artists invited

PINE RIDGE, S.D. — American Indian artists and Indian art students throughout North America are being invited to enter their work in the ninth annual Red Cloud Indian Art Show opening here June 5.

More than \$2,500 in awards has been provided by patrons of the show which is sponsored by the Red Cloud Indian School at Pine Ridge.

Entry forms can be obtained by writing: Red Cloud Indian Art Show, Red Cloud Indian School, Pine Ridge, S.D. 57770.

Pressure will be at heart of it

WASHINGTON — About 200 American Indians from tribes throughout the United States are expected to participate in the National Conference on High Blood Pressure Control in the Native American Community, slated for April 20-22 here.

Sponsored by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program and the Advisory Committee on Hypertension in Minority Populations of the National Institutes of Health, the conference will be held at Twin Bridges Marriott Hotel, across the Potomac River.

The conference program is aimed at health professionals and para-professionals, low-income consumers of health services, and volunteer workers providing health services to Native Americans. It will include presentations and workshops on Native Americans in the health professions, the Indian Health Service, specific needs of Native American communities in high blood pressure control, increasing public awareness of hypertension, treatment of and resources on hypertension.

Among program speakers and panelists will be members of the San Juan Laguna, Chippewa, Apache, Sioux, Lumbee, Delaware, Lummi, Navajo, Pueblo, Peoria/Wea, and Cherokee/Choctaw tribes.

This conference is one of four ethnic hypertension events planned for 1977. The other three will focus on Asian, Hispanic, and Black Americans. The Committee on Hypertension in Minority Populations evolved from a September 1975 forum sponsored by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program to facilitate its response to minority needs.

In addition to granting Indians full legal rights to run their own affairs, the report also criticizes the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Meeds said the report contends the Bureau has interfered in tribal elections and plays off one tribe against another.

The report recommends replacing the Bureau with an independent agency.

Under terms of the commission's charter, Congress must consider its recommendations within two years. The commission is scheduled to present the report to Congress on May 18.

The commission is chaired by Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D. Also on the panel are: Sens. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., and Lee Metcalf, D-Mont.; and Reps. Don Young, R-Alas., and Sidney Yates, D-Ill.

The five Indian members are: Jake Whitecrow, a Quapaw from Oklahoma; Ada Deer, a Menominee from Wisconsin; John Borbradge of Alaska; former BIA Commissioner Louis Bruce, a Mohawk from New York; and Adolph Dial, a Lumbee from North Carolina.

Taylor said Bruce did not disagree with the report's critical remarks about the BIA.

Only 56 employed

Few Indians in energy jobs

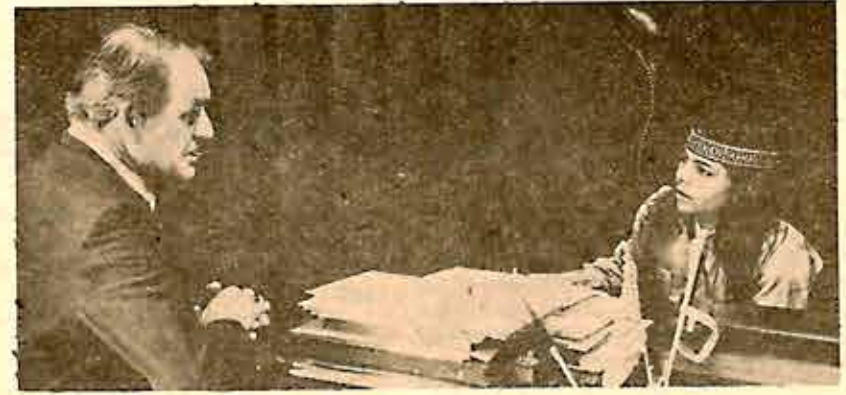
BISMARCK — North Dakota power companies, on the whole, have been unresponsive to hiring Indians for energy industry jobs, according to an advisory board member for a local Indian program.

"Out of eight power companies operating in North Dakota, only 56 Indians are employed," said United Tribes Chief Legal Counsel Ralph LePera.

"That's two per cent of those company's total employment. And three of those companies don't even employ one Indian," he added.

LePera, a board member for the Indian Lignite Manpower Program, made the statements at a recent employment-recruitment workshop sponsored by the program at the Ramada Inn here.

The workshop brought together over 35 representatives from agencies that included BIA reservation employment offices, the U.S. Commerce Department, and the N.D. Governor's Office to devise a strategy for recruiting and getting Indians placed in energy industry-related jobs.



12-year-old quizzes Gov.

Twelve-year-old Darren Means had an opportunity recently that most kids his age never get: he spent almost half an hour talking with the governor of the state.

Means, a seventh-grader at United Tribes' Theodore Jamerson Elementary School, asked Gov. Arthur Link 13 questions ranging from the personal to the political, especially the chief executive's views on decisions of law-making.

Most of the questions were composed out of the curiosity of Mean's classmates at Jamerson.

Means said he wanted to prove that a person doesn't have to be big or important to see the governor: "I wanted to prove that a kid could talk to someone as important as the governor," Means explained after the interview.

Because the governor's schedule is normally booked solid this time of year with the state legislature in session, Means had to first make an appointment to see Link. As a token, he presented Link with a yarn sash he had made at school.

Means is the son of the "voice of UTETC" Karen Means, United Tribes' telephone switchboard operator.

Town & Country Western Store And Boot Repair

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.

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.





At top, two teachers at the gifted children — teachers' workshop learn the craft of mobile-making. Back in their own classrooms, they can use the craft to teach their students lessons in math, geometry, measurements and proportions. Above, United Tribes Education Dean Mike Ward and workshop participants go over the uses of basket-knitting as a classroom exercise.

Indian children - gifted children

"Indian Children — Gifted Children." It's a federally funded program sponsored by the Theodore Jamerson Elementary School at the United Tribes campus.

It's a program that is changing — revolutionizing, even — the concepts teachers have of teaching and the conceptions children have of learning.

Theodore Jamerson is a school serving the children of both students and staff members at United Tribes. Starting almost a year ago, the Gifted Children program has brought the normally esoteric disciplines of poetry, drama, photography, ballet, and the arts of pottery and weaving to Jamerson students and teachers.

According to the Jamerson Principal, Joan Estes, the program's goals are: discovering the talents of each child and fostering the development of those gifts; enhancing the self-image of the child by recognizing his unique and natural gifts; and improving the teaching techniques of Indian instructors.

"The program seeks to correct the negative self-image so prevalent among Indian children by encouraging the child to value his feelings and talents," says Mike Ward, United Tribes dean of education. "Each child is encouraged to express himself through art, music, creative writing and creative reading."

The program does not replace traditional classroom lessons and exercises. It supplements them and, when performance matches the ideal, it enriches daily education routines.

"We were doing a science exercise with first-graders, putting jelly beans from a bag into a dish and then weighing it," recalling Barb Krogsruth, Jamerson teacher who supervises science projects under the program.

"We knew to begin with that we had a pound of beans. That was the weight of the bag. But putting the beans in the dish and then weighing it, we came out with more than a pound."

"The kids were awe-struck. It was like magic," says Krogsruth. "All except for one boy who normally is quiet and untalkative. Quickly he realized and said 'It's the weight of the dish.' And he's a six-year-old."

"This child for his age has tremendous reasoning and perceptual skills that normally would go unnoticed because he is so quiet and reserved."

Discovering special talents and skills such as in this example, teachers work together in developing special projects and lessons for the student — projects that emphasize and encourage his special talents.

Too often, Indian children have been treated as problems, and thought of in negative terms such as "disadvantaged" or needing "remedial" education, says Ward. The Gifted Children's program is directed towards their potentials and strong points.

That direction has led to a "thematic" form for the program. With the expertise of two British educators — Agnus and Richard Vines, who have done extensive work in Indian schools in the Northern Great Plains — each project under the program is structured around one theme or discipline.

Photography, for instance, may be the project, but from photography — like spokes from a wheel's hub — many lessons radiate. Using the most simple camera — the pinhole camera — valuable knowledge in measurement, proportions, time, chemistry, and special relationships are gained by the student.

"It's the natural way children learn," says Richard Vines. "They see things as a whole, things in a context. The theme of the project affords that."

Accomplished experts in each of the disciplines under the program have been hired to convey their field's knowledge and skills to teachers and students. They work much as a craftsman would with an apprentice.

In March, the school sponsored a training workshop for Indian teachers from North and South Dakota. Over 35 teachers spent two days learning techniques in pottery, weaving, and tie-dying among others and learning how to begin such projects in their own classrooms.

A key to the program is the high level of interest it generates among students. Learning, instead of an arduous struggle, becomes an enjoyable adventure. And learning which is challenging and exciting becomes for the students a process that is self-motivating and self-desired.

"Who know how many artists, or photographers or poets will come out of our classrooms," says Ward. "But beginning now with our children, letting them discover and develop their talents, and learning that education can be enjoyable, there may be many."

Poetry

The essence of poetry is expression. Under the Gifted Children Program, North Dakota Poet David Solheim has both coached and coaxed that expression from Jamerson students. "The students' poems follow the idea that there are no rules for poetry except those the author chooses to follow," says Solheim. "What is important for poetry is that the poems share the imagination and feelings of the writer with the reader. These poems pass this test." Out of over a hundred poems, here is a sampling of the students' work:

A rainbow looks like all kinds of colors of chalk on a black board, and feels like glass, and tastes like red blue green and yellow cake, and smells like all colors of paint in a bowling alley.
— Melinda Incognito

My grandfather always told me
always be good and you'll go far
So he was always good and
soon one day it was night and he reached up
and he got sent far away with the star.
— Sharon Aman

a pencil dreams to be
sharpened to the eraser.
— John Lucier

A rabbit feels like cushions.
It looks like a kangaroo when it jumps
It sounds like a mouse
And tastes as good as deer.
It smells like the wind blowing.
— La Rae Four Souls

If I were a car, I would always
be eating oil. and I would
be carrying people around.
— Jean Afraid of Hawk

My grandma used to teach me how to make
fry bread and rice pudding and how
to cook and how to skin deer hide and
drive and we had a good time in the
summer. She lived in Montana
— Tammy Moore

Photography

Beginning with pin-hole cameras, Program Consultant Jeff Carter, a freelance photographer from Fargo, N.D., has transformed some Jamerson students from rank amateurs into avid "shutter-bugs." Students made their own pin-hole cameras from empty oatmeal boxes, punching a small hole in one side of the box and placing an unexposed slip of film inside the box opposite the hole. Finding out that it can take from five to 10 minutes to expose the film, Charles Kirk and Dennis Davis (at l.) pose in front of their oatmeal-camera. While learning about math and measurements, students develop their own film in a darkroom set up at the school. Above, Tom Burr tries out a 35 mm camera.





Science

Aquatics for elementary school students? You bet. Lisa Moore helps Myron Flying Horse test a home-made diving bell in the United Tribes swimming pool. Students made the underwater helmet as part of a science project, using a discarded pickle barrel and attaching the proper air tubing and weights to keep the helmet from floating. Did it work? Like a charm.



Gymnastics

At left, Wayne Burr and some compatriots begin a tumbling routine, looking like birds preparing for flight. Burr and other elementary school students are learning both the rigors and rewards of gymnastics from Bismarck YMCA Gymnast Mark Maher. Below, Maher helps Jean Afraid of Hawk into a head-stand as Marsha Long Elk watches. Learning the uses and estents of muscles and movement is essential for a child to develop and accurate picture of his world, according to Program Consultant Richard Vines. "After experimenting with and learning about motion and movement, a child develops a truer image of reality," says Vines. "No longer when he draws do arms sprout out from the sides of his characters. They come properly from the shoulders."



Traits common in highly creative students

They ask many questions, often challenging the teacher and the textbook.

They fool around a lot with whatever is at hand.

Their work tends to be off the beaten track, with much humor and playfulness.

They are often bored with recitation and memorization of facts; prefer talking about ideas and problems.

They have a reputation among students and teachers for wild and silly ideas.

They have much energy, (physical or mental) which gets them into trouble at times.

They feel strongly about many things and often express their feelings.

On examinations, they sometimes come up with unexpected, even "smart-alecky" answers.

They are resented by some children because of their crazy ideas and their forcefulness in presenting and pushing them.

They do not usually appear to be working hard, but do fairly well at examination time.

On special projects, they show unusual capacity for originality, concentration, and just plain hard work.

Talking about learning

The following are excerpts from a taped, round-table discussion about the Theodore Jamerson Gifted Children Program in particular and about education in general. Participating in the discussion were Agnus and Richard Vines, consultants for the program, and United Tribes Dean of Education Mike Ward. Here is what they had to say:

United Tribes News: The Gifted Children Program has been described as operating within a 'thematic' structure. What does that mean?

M. Ward: It's developing studies around a specific topic. Taking a topic and relating it to language arts, reading skills, social sciences, science.

United Tribes News: How do you work the chosen topic into regular classroom lessons and exercises without leaving gaps in the pupil's scope of knowledge?

R. Vines: There are gaps. There always have been gaps. But we've found that working with a program using topics, a program that integrates rather than disintegrates learning is much more in keeping with the way children learn.

But questioning is one of the great beginnings of education. Once you begin to question, you began learning.

— Agnus Vines

They understand better and pick up concepts of any one discipline when they see them in a natural context. In a unified context.

United Tribes News: Do you have guidelines or goals with each project so that basic knowledge in an area such as math for instance, is obtained?

M. Ward: It's a basic assumption you have to make about teachers and what they know. Teachers know what children need to know in math. So they are prepared to teach math.

So when you deal with one of the projects with weaving, for instance, or working with clay the teacher can deal with the concepts of weights and measurements, and form the geometry of weaving, for example.

R. Vines: You saw us doing the potato prints, using a potato with an imprint carved on it, applying it to an ink pad and then blotting it on paper to make a design? That is something a teacher could seize upon for teaching multiplication tables. Of using the designs to count and multiply. It is an excellent way of letting the child experience first-hand the concept of multiplication.

M. Ward: What we're saying is that experience is a better teacher than just doing one problem in mathematics after another. Experience is involving mathematics in 'doing.' In developing something that is interesting. That more deeply impresses upon the child the significance of the lesson you're trying to teach.

R. Vines: Doing is so important. More so than simple memorization of a lesson without understanding what you have memorized and how it fits into your world. Experience involves the senses. It involves the visual.

M. Ward: A good example might be a mathematics problem on paper. Doing that on paper or doing that with a tangible item which you can once again recall and manipulate into the concept of numbers.

Being able to manipulate things to determine what the concept is, is better than putting it down on paper and forgetting what was on the paper.

United Tribes News: Is it also because elementary school-age children are better able to relate to, as you describe them visual, tangible items than to abstract things such as multiplication tables? Most all of the program's projects appear to involve such tangible items.

R. Vines: This is something modern education is taking note of. Simply that we've discovered that children learn better when they are provided with first-hand experience. Not second-hand, but experience in which they are the doers.

They learn more quickly and more thoroughly through accomplishing and doing.

A. Vines: You know there was a time when a child was suppose to sit and be quiet and 'learn.' He or she wasn't suppose to question, but to listen.

But questioning is one of the great beginnings of education. Once you begin to question, you begin learning.

M. Ward: The large emphasis of the program is to determine what each child can do best and then to encourage him or her to go on. To use the projects as a vehicle for teaching the child what he or she needs to know. What they can do.

R. Vines: Then, too, one of the best things to come out of this way of working with children is that you get to know them much better.

They show themselves to you. They begin to use richer language. The relationship with you, the teacher, is a much closer one. They talk at a much greater depth.

United Tribes News: In watching the teachers and students interact while working on a project, the teachers seem to deal with the students who are still adolescents much more as if they were adults than might be the case in more rigid, traditional education systems where students seem to be shuffled and directed and led by the hand.

R. Vines: Yes, yes. You see, one of the worst things we as teachers have ever done with children is talk 'down' to them. To say: 'Well, these children. We have sort of an expectation of their ability.' And say: 'Well, we'll make a program which fits what we expect them to reach.'

Instead, we've tried to open up their horizons. We are expecting them now to approach us at our level, or at a level which is dictated by the interest of the activity. That's the directing factor.

So that the language now between teacher and student becomes appropriate to the situation and not contrived. It's natural language sponsored by the activity itself.

So the language one uses in talking to children while doing activities with wool and weaving is the language of the experience and that is common to the interest of the child and it is common to the interest of the teacher, too.

We don't say to ourselves: 'Oh, the child won't understand this word or that word.' Because now he does. Because now he has the capacity to reach for things. Not understanding perhaps in the abstract all we've said, but understanding within the context of the experience.

What we're saying is that experience is a better teacher than just doing one problem in mathematics after another. Experience is involving mathematics in 'doing.'

— Mike Ward

A. Vines: The projects are a sort of craftsman-apprentice relationship as much as anything. Which can be much nicer and more productive than perhaps a teacher looking down to a classroom or group of students.

United Tribes News: There seemed to be a trend in America in the sixties towards 'open classroom' situations where children were given more freedom to experience. But now many parents and some educators seem to believe that has failed somehow, and there is a movement back to very disciplined learning situations. How does that compare with the Theodore Jamerson projects?

R. Vines: That's the awful thing about this expression, which is a very catchy one: 'back to basics.' Because really we never left the basics. You cannot just supply the children with materials and let them go willy-nilly where they like. It has to be a very structured, thematic approach.

As such, one activity will kick-off another one, simply because of the excitement it generates. And we are all the better for having done something.

The theme of activity, of doing and engaging oneself in the materials and working one's will upon them is the strongest way of learning language. That may not be necessarily just child-language or teacher-language. It will be language which is derived from the activity and the enjoyment of it.

United Tribes News: What are some of the difficulties you've experienced in implementing a program such as the Gifted Children Program?



Program Consultant Richard Vines

What we're looking for is a system of education which says: 'The learning process is your's. It's on your doorstep to initiate your own learning.'

— Richard Vines

M. Ward: One thing is getting children used to some independence and accepting responsibility in the classroom. You have to give a child some responsibility before he can accept it.

Up to this point, the teacher has always been responsible for his actions: 'You, stay seated. You, be quiet. You, take your book out.'

Now we're saying: 'We expect you to do this kind of activity. We expect you to clean up after yourselves.' You begin giving them responsibilities and we've found that most of the children are very capable of accepting it.

But there is that interim period when you first begin where children figure: 'It's the way it used to be. Teacher's going to worry about it. And if I don't do it right, teacher'll take care of it and make it right.'

If deals basically with expectations. What we expect from people around us. If we expect the finest performance, we'll get it. We find with the children at the school that they perform much beyond our expectations. We expect something good from them, but they go beyond that in a short period of time.

What we've done is given them some equipment and tools and some responsibility, and they've shown us they can and will do. You just have to open the door for them.

A. Vines: It's a marvelous thing, too. Having acquired a skill in one thing, there seems to be a general build-up in all other skills as well.

R. Vines: What we're looking for is a system of education which says: 'The learning process is your's. It's on your doorstep to initiate your own learning. To inject an element of continuity into it yourself so that the thing is an ongoing process by virtue of your own motivation.'

This is the idea we seek, and that, I think, has enormous significance for the Indian child.

The fear that a teacher couldn't leave children alone in the classroom because all sorts of dire results would follow has gone. Children can now be trusted because of the high level interest factor that has been injected into the classroom.

When children are interested, they are responsible. And you can trust them to carry on and do the job.

M. Ward: And instead of finishing off the day, saying: 'You did this much wrong today. Tomorrow come back and try to do less wrong,' we're saying: 'What have you learned? What have you experienced? What kinds of things happened when you were doing this?'

R. Vines: One thing, though, is that parents must get more involved. Parents must start playing their roles. They're not talking enough with their children. They're not asking enough questions.

That's the only way we find out what impression the activities are making on the child is by asking questions and encouraging him to talk about his activities and what he feels about them.

That's the way we learn about what children are thinking and about what they're getting from an experience. It's really in this way, too, that we get children to start developing their language skills.

A. Vines: And, you know, it's only by this living and communicating together that we can get children to enjoy what they're doing, and to want to come to school, and to want to learn and to do their best.

New staff members settle-in at UTETC

Three new employees joined the United Tribes staff early this spring. Janet Whiteside from the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, began work as a counselor in the Center's student counseling department.

Whitesides, 28, received her undergraduate degree from the University of North Dakota in 1972 as a social worker. She had previously been employed as a human services aide at Rugby, ND.

The United Tribes counseling department handles both classroom and personal problems of UTETC students. Beginning work in February, Whitesides has a caseload of about 25 students.

Taking over the directorship of the American Indian Curricula Development Program is Mary Baker. Baker replaces former curricula director Angelita Dickens who went to Pennsylvania State University to complete work on her doctorate in administration.

Baker, 25, is a 1973 graduate of Mary College, Bismarck, receiving her bachelor's degree in secondary education. After teaching English at the Mandaree, N.D., elementary school, she later earned a master's degree in education administration from Pennsylvania State University.

A member of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold, Baker has also served as the academic dean for the Fort Berthold Community College, New Town, N.D.

The American Indian Curricula



Sherman Brunelle

Program is a federally-funded project sponsored by United Tribes. The program has designed Indian curricula kits dealing with Plains Indian art, culture and history for classes from kindergarten through high school. The program is currently sponsoring in-service teacher training workshops for elementary and secondary teachers, demonstrating techniques for using the curricula kits.

Sherman A. Brunelle, 35, is the newly appointed director of the United Tribes CETA program (Comprehensive



Janet Whitesides

Employment Training Act). Brunelle replaces former CETA Director Kathy Fricke Johner who recently married and moved to Alaska.

Sherman studied for two years at Ellendale State Teachers College, Ellendale, N.D., and graduated in 1963 from the RCA Electronics School in California.

Prior to accepting the CETA directorship, Sherman had worked with the North Dakota Native American Talent Search and the Coalition of Indian School Control Board, with central offices in



Mary Baker

Denver, Colo. He worked for one year at the Coalition's subbranch in Albuquerque, N.M., and for three years at its Denver offices.

Besides serving as the voluntary director of the All Nations Traditional School in Denver, he earned the equivalent of a three-year law degree through the Coalition's Legal-Lay Advocates program.

Sherman is a native of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation. Married, he and his wife have three daughters: Rhonda, 19; Kim, 15; and Risa, 14.



Students begin classes

Thirty-two new students enrolled in vocational training at the United Tribes Center during February and March.

New students pictured above (1st row, from l.) are: Sadi Bearstail, Fort Berthold, business clerical; Carol Plummage, Fort Belknap, business clerical; Sonia Zerr, Turtle Mountain, business clerical; and Vickie Walking Bull, Crow Creek, business clerical.

In the back row (from l.) are: Norman Morrison, Crow Agency, welding; Floyd Paul, Lake Traverse, welding; Willard Fool Bull, Rosebud, building trades; Marlin White Bear, Fort Peck, welding; Dale Zerr, Turtle Mountain, welding; and James Medicine Horse, Crow Agency, welding.

Other new students beginning classes are: Linda Azure, Fort Berthold, business clerical; Ardene Felix, Fort Berthold, business clerical; Margaret White Bear, Fort

Peck, business clerical; Ralph Clancy, Fort Peck, welding; Leonard Cree, Turtle Mountain, auto mechanics; Wilson Cloudman, Rosebud, auto mechanics; Jon Lewis, Fort Berthold, auto mechanics; Lowell Nation, Fort Peck, auto mechanics; Wilbur Penezux, Rosebud, auto body; Terry Jeanotte, Turtle Mountain, auto body; Delphine Fool Bull, Rosebud, nurse aide; Mary Lou Has Eagle, Fort Belknap, nurse aide; Jeannie Morrison, Crow Agency, nurse aide; Francis Nation, Fort Peck, nurse aide; Percy Good Eagle, Standing Rock, police science; Leonard Goodall, Fort Berthold, building trades; and Julie Perea, Jicarilla, paraprofessional counseling.

Yet to pick a vocational study area are: Keith Weston, Pine Ridge; Myron Yellow Earrings, Standing Rock; Arnold Walking Bull, Crow Creek; and Beverly DeCoteau, Turtle Mountain.

Center opens its doors

The Four Winds Indian Culture Center on the United Tribes campus will sponsor an "open house" April 22 from 1 to 8:00 p.m.

Indian artists and craftsmen are invited to display their works at the Center.

A slide presentation prepared by Arthur Amiotte, Sioux artist and teacher, will be viewed at 1:00 p.m., followed at 3:00 p.m. by a sacred peace pipe ceremony conducted by Standing Rock Sioux spiritual leader Joe Flying Bye.

The open house will be held in conjunction with the UTETC Native American Day, also on the 22nd. Noted Indian leaders and educators, including Indian historian and museum curator Doc Hubbard from Medora, N.D., will address both UTETC staff and students.

Traditional Indian games such as hoop contests and spear throwing will be held during the afternoon at the United Tribes dance bowery.

The public is invited to attend.

Little appointed

PORTLAND, Ore. Acting BIA Commissioner Raymond Butler has appointed Vincent Little as director of the Bureau's Portland Area Office.

The area covers the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Little, a member of the Mohave Tribe, has worked as superintendent of the Northern Idaho Agency at Lapawai, Idaho.

Its pow-wow time again

POW-WOW	DATE	PLACE
Northern State College	April 16	Roncalli High School, Aberdeen, South Dakota
North Dakota State University	April 16	Fargo, North Dakota
University of North Dakota	April 22-23	UND Fieldhouse, Grand Forks, North Dakota
Louisville	April 30-May 2	Pow-wow grounds, Louisville, Kentucky
North Dakota Prison	May 7	North Dakota Penitentiary, Bismarck, North Dakota
Eagle Butte	May 7-8	Eagle Butte, South Dakota
Haskall Junior College	May 7-9	Lawrence, Kansas
United Tribes	May 14	Bismarck, North Dakota
Standing Rock Community College	May 21-22	Fort Yates, North Dakota
Little Eagle	May 28	Little Eagle, South Dakota



PRINTING, INC.

DESK PADS
SNAP OUT FORMS
PROCESS COLOR
BROCHURES
BUSINESS CARDS
POSTERS

ENVELOPES
SCRATCH PADS

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



Free Parking
Stationary
Furniture
Office Machines
Audio Visual Aids
Experienced Service

OFFICE MACHINES & FURNITURE
3rd & Main and 1818 Brdwy Bismarck

UTETC students graduate

Ten graduating UTETC students received their diplomas, a handshake from Acting UTETC Director Ron Laverdure, and special congratulations from North Dakota Gov. Arthur Link during commencement exercises this February.

The Governor told a group of almost 70 friends and relatives of the graduates and UTETC instructors and students that the time and study spent by the graduates at United Tribes would be well worth their efforts.

"Your graduation and the diplomas received here today will represent a milestone for you," Link told the graduates.

The United Tribes school is needed and valuable because it offers an important "second chance" for those United Tribes students who never finished their high school education, Link added.

The Governor visited with teachers at the Theodore Jamerson Elementary School, located on the UTETC campus, before assisting with the graduation ceremonies held in the UTETC dining hall.

Completing their year of education and receiving graduation certificates were: Elaine McKean, business clerical; Theresa Davis, business clerical; Barbara Strand, business clerical; Arbutus Steele, business clerical; Frank One Feather, business clerical; Oscar Follows the Road, auto mechanics; Terry Steele, auto mechanics; Martha Follows the Road, food services; Vivian One Feather, nurse aide; and Whitney McKean, welding.



Students elect 'chief'

Students at the United Tribes Center recently elected John Jones (above far l.) as their student council president.

Jones is from the Crow Creek Indian Reservation and is studying welding at United Tribes.

Pictured with him are student council vice-president John Lucier and student council secretary Ruth Knife. A paraprofessional counseling student, Lucier is a member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. Knife, from the Rosebud Sioux Reservation, is a cadet in the United Tribes School of Police Science.

Look at children planned

GRAND FORKS, ND — A 4:30 p.m. workshop entitled "Tribal Child Development — Insight into the Development of Indian Children" will be held April 22 here at the University of North Dakota.

The program is being sponsored by the College of Nursing and the UND Indian Association. The workshop will be held in the College of Nursing building from 8:30 a.m. to

4:30 p.m. There is no registration fee for the program, and applications will be accepted until April 15.

Interested persons should contact Shirley DuBray at the Student Opportunity Programs office or Dr. Allen Koss at the College of Nursing, University of North Dakota. Phone (701) 777-3425 or (701) 777-4173, respectively.

Native recipes

Pumpkin Soup

- 1/2 teaspoon powdered marjoram
- dash fresh ground pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon mace
- 1 teaspoon salt
- juice of 1 orange
- 1 (1 lb. 13 oz.) can water-pack pumpkin puree
- 1 quart milk
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 2 tablespoons honey
- 2 tablespoon maple syrup or light brown sugar

1. Heat pumpkin puree, milk, butter, and honey together slowly in a large saucepan, stirring.
2. Combine maple sugar, marjoram, pepper, cinnamon, mace, and salt, stir into pumpkin-milk mixture. Heat slowly, stirring, to simmering point. Do not boil.
3. Add the orange juice, a little at a time, stirring constantly. Serve hot.

"Native Recipes" are reprinted from the "Indian Recipe" booklet produced by the United Tribes Office of Public Information. Copies of the booklet are available for 75 cents each. Write: United Tribes OPI, 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501.

Summer jobs open

WASHINGTON — Indian youth looking for summer jobs may find them with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

For information on how to apply, contact Ruth Bajema, BIA Personnel Services, 1951 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245.

First five drums will be paid.
(no contests — no prize money)

Benefit Pow Wow

Saturday — May 14th
2:00 p.m. — Midnight

To be held at the United Tribes Dancing Bowery

3315 S. Airport Road
Bismarck, N.D. 58501

For more information, call:
Elton Grey Bull, (701) 255-3285 Ext. 274

Donations collected during the dance will be used to sponsor the annual "United Tribes Days" in September.



THE COMPLETE CAMERA, PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND RADIO CONTROL MODEL HEADQUARTERS

KODAK PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES

215 E. Broadway in Bismarck

Phone: 255-4349

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

For All Your Auto Parts Needs



122 N. 1st Street Bismarck, N.D. Phone: 223-6625

DEPENDABLE BUSINESS MACHINES, INC.

TYPEWRITERS
ADDERS & CALCULATORS

WE SERVICE ALL MAKES:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| VICTOR | ODHNER |
| UNICOM | FACIT |
| REMMINGTON | OLIVETTI |
| SMITH CORONA | ADLER |
| CLARY | ROYAL |
| HERMES | OLYMPIA |
| | UNDERWOOD |

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

SALES & SERVICE
YOU CAN DEPEND ON



OUR 30th YEAR
of SERVICE

GREY OWL INDIAN CRAFT CO. INC.
Dept. UTN-77 150-02 Beaver Road Jamaica, New York 11433

The Most Complete supply of CRAFTS and MATERIALS Available

Over 800 BOOKS and RECORDINGS — 200 Costume kits — Bone Hair Pipes — Bone Elk Teeth — Weasel Skins — Otter Skins — Shawl Fringe — Rawhide — All Trade Beads — Glass, Brass, Bone, Austrian Cut Crystal — Feathers — Leathers — Furs — Tin Jingles — See Beads — More than 2,000 Items to Choose From.

Discrimination in Dakotas to be discussed

BISMARCK — The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has scheduled a fair housing conference here for April 19.

Topics included on the conference agenda include enforcement of fair housing laws, discrimination in housing, voluntary programs for fair housing, and equal opportunity in HUD programs.

Panelists at the meeting will look specifically at the form and extent of housing discrimination experienced by minorities and women in North and South Dakota, and Montana.

The conference will be held at the Bismarck Holiday Inn with the morning session on the 19th beginning at 8:30 a.m. Registration of participants will be held on April 18th from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., and on April 19th from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m.

Interested persons should contact Jeffrey Frant, HUD fair housing and equal opportunity director, 1405 Curtis St., 27th Floor, Denver, Colo. 80202. Telephone (303) 837-4751.

Basketball finals planned

MINNEAPOLIS — The fourth annual National Indian Activities Association's men's basketball championship has been scheduled here on April 19-23.

Thirty-two Indian teams from around the country will compete in this year's national tournament.

The games are hosted by the Minnesota Indian Activities Association and the Minneapolis Regional Native American Center.

For more information, write Ervin Sargent, tournament director, Native American Center, 1530 East Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. 55404. Telephone: (612) 348-5600.

Spang goes to Wyoming

FORT WASHAKIE, Wyo. — Alonzo T. Spang has been appointed superintendent of the BIA agency here at Wind River.

Spang, a member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, had been the resources development officer at the BIA's Billings, Mont., area office. He replaces Clyde W. Hobbs who retired after 15 years as superintendent of the Wind River agency.

A graduate of Eastern Montana State University, with a Masters' degree and a Doctroate in education from Arizona State University, Spang was a teacher before taking the position of Superintendent of the Northern Cheyenne agency in 1971.

He had been director of Indian studies and an associate professor at the University of Montana and Dean of Students at the Navajo Community College and Executive Director of the Cook Christian Training School, Tempe, Arizona.

Andrus bestows awards

ALBUQUERQUE — Three units of the BIA's Indian Education Resources Center here have been cited for excellence of service by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus.

Receiving awards for their units were John Carmody, division of school facilities; Dr. Thomas Hopkins, division of evaluation, research and development; and Dr. Robert Hall, division for continuing education.

The Indian Education Resources Center is part of the BIA's central office structure, serving the director of Indian education programs in developing policies and programs while providing technical assistance to regional and local field education units.

Cattlemen plan 'roundup'

STILLWATER, Okla. — A regional meeting of the National American Indian Cattlemen's Assoc. is scheduled here for April 28-29.

The meeting will try to acquaint Indian ranchers from the area with the services available from the Assoc.

According to NAICA President John Fredericks, the meeting will assist in organizing Indian cattlemen in Oklahoma.

For further information, contact NAICA staff member Dan Green at (303) 759-5379.

San Carlos gets Navajo

COOLIDGE, Ariz. — James L. McCabe, a Navajo Indian, has been appointed supervisory general engineer of

the San Carlos Irrigation Project here by Acting BIA Commissioner Raymond Butler.

McCabe, 42, had been working during the past year in the BIA Phoenix Area Office.

A graduate of Utah State University, McCabe has his degree in civil and irrigation engineering. He has also attended Iowa State University and George Washington University and has participated in the Interior Dept.'s management training program.

McCabe worked as an engineer for private companies in Albuquerque, N.M., before joining the BIA in 1966 as general engineer at Crownpoint, N.M. He worked for private firms from 1972 until 1975 when he returned to the BIA as irrigation manager for at the Pima Agency, Sacaton, Ariz.

around Indian Country



Indian rock group 'Xit'

Xit: "Dark Skin Woman"

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Indian rock music group "XIT" have recently recorded and released their third album, entitled "Relocation."

All nine songs on their newest album are original compositions, with one song "Dark Skin Woman" released as a single.

XIT (pronounced exit and meaning the crossing of Indian tribes) is now composed of Tom Bee, lead vocalist, percussionist, producer and writer; Mac Suazo, bass guitarist, producer, and writer; and William Bluehouse Johnson, guitarist, and arranger.

Indian names sought

SAN MARCOS, Calif. — A group of Native Americans headed by E.B. (Ben) Lucero is developing a listing of Indian staff personnel working in the area of student financial aid concerns.

Included are persons working in financial aid offices, counselors, and other staff members of colleges and universities nationally.

The objective of the listing is the development of a communications network by which concerns related to financial aids can be shared.

Names, addresses, and titles should be sent to E.B. Lucero, Palomar College, San Marcos, Calif. 92069. Or: The United Scholarship Service Office, P.O. Box 18285, Capitol Hill Station, Denver, Colo. 80218.

Scottsdale days scheduled

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. — The eighth annual Scottsdale All Indian Days is scheduled here for April 22, 23 and 24.

Events this year include exhibition and contest dancing, the demonstration and sale of authentic handicrafts and food products by Indian people, a princess contest open to women of all tribes, and a grand parade.

According to the Central Plains Indian Club of Arizona — hosts of the celebration — there will be no admission charge and individual craftsmen may keep all of their profits.

Camping facilities and food rations to participants will

be free of charge at the Scottsdale Stadium, the site of the weekend's festivities.

For more information, write: Scottsdale All Indian Days, 3939 Civic Center Plaza, Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251. Telephone: (602) 994-2409.

Buffalohorn goes west

LAME DEER, Mont. — John Buffalohorn has taken over the duties of superintendent of the North Cheyenne BIA agency here.

Appointed to the post in February, Buffalohorn had been superintendent of the Fort Totten BIA agency in North Dakota.

A full-blood member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, he began his BIA career in 1954 at the Haskell Indian Junior College.

Buffalohorn, 44, is a native of Busby, Mont., and is an Army veteran.

Library plan expected

WASHINGTON — A long-range Interior Dept. plan for upgrading library services in Indian schools and communities is expected the spring, the BIA has announced.

Developed through the Dept.'s Office of Library and Information Services and the BIA, the plan will be available for comments and review by reservation residents.

Three Indians working as resource persons in developing the plan are Virginia Mathews, and Osage and consultant to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; Cheryl Metoyer, Cherokee from the National Indian Education Association; and Lotsee Smith, Comanche from the University of New Mexico.

Wewoka gets new 'super'

WEWOKA, Okla. — Jack N. Rumsey, 56, has been named the new head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs agency here.

Rumsey, a Creek Indian, replaces Buford Morrison who retired. The Wewoka Agency, located east of Oklahoma City, is one of six agencies under the Muskogean BIA Area Office.

A native of Stidham, Okla., Rumsey served in the Army Air Force in World War II and began working with the BIA in 1945. He most recently was the BIA administrative manager of the Pima Agency at Sacaton, Ariz.

Rumsey is a graduate of the Haskell Indian Institute, Lawrence, Kan., and has also attended Southeastern Oklahoma State College and Oklahoma A & M.

Food center offers guide

WASHINGTON — The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) has published a 10-step guide for organizations interested in starting a summer food program.

According to FRAC staffworker Michael Sandifer, only 2.5 million out of 11 million potentially eligible children received free, nutritious meals during school recess last summer.

The guide, entitled "School's Out . . . Let's Eat," costs \$1.25, though Sandifer said it will be sent free to those groups who cannot afford it. An addendum reflecting major changes in the FRAC program will be sent automatically to those requesting the guide.

Interested groups should write: FRAC, 2011 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. FRAC's telephone is: (202) 452-8250.

Comments on roll wanted

WASHINGTON — Proposed regulations for the roll preparation of Grand River Ottawa Indians have been published in the Federal Register.

The roll will be used for a per capita distribution of about \$1 million awarded the Ottawas by the Indian Claims Commission.

The award represents additional compensation for more than one million acres in southeastern Michigan ceded by the Grand River Band under the treaty of August 29, 1821.

Comments on the proposed regulations should be sent to the Director of the Office of Indian Services (Tribal Government Services), BIA, Washington, D.C. 20245.

A question about the payment of the funds was put to President Carter during his telephone-question radio program in early March. The caller, Mrs. John Ritchie of Georgetown, Ky., identified herself as a member of the tribe.

Tough new Crow code covers all colors

BILLINGS, Mont. — The regional director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs here has voiced "personal disappointment" with his agency's failure to take a definite stand for or against a tough new law-and-order code adopted by the Crow tribe.

The new code applies to anyone, of any color, who steps onto the Crow reservation.

James Canan, BIA area director, blamed a "white backlash" situation at the reservation on the Bureau's inaction in either approving or disapproving the code as the tribe had requested.

Acting BIA Commissioner Raymond Butler, in response to the request, had said: "There is no legal requirement for us to approve or disapprove the ordinances. Therefore, we will take no action at all."

A crux of the controversy disturbing many Crows and leading to their new code is that minor crimes by whites on the reservation have gone unprosecuted.

U.S. Attorney Thomas Olson accredited the lack of legal action against white offenders to both a "gap in the law" and to U.S. District Judges' reluctance to conduct a "police court."

To ease tensions, however, that have been building within the reservation populace, U.S. magistrates have recently begun hearing petty complaints against whites by Indians and federal authorities, said Olson.

High court says 'no' to Crow Dog

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has turned down an appeal request from Leonard Crow Dog, convicted two years ago for his part in the 1973 siege at Wounded Knee, S.D.

Crow Dog had contended that the government had violated his rights by using informers to infiltrate defense deliberations; had intentionally not recorded the grand jury testimony of key government witness; and had refused to produce at his trial what Crow Dog called material evidence.

Not so, said the high court, affirming the U.S. 8th Circuit Court which had earlier upheld his conviction.

Crow Dog, the spiritual leader for more than 80 Indian tribes and a major Indian religious figure, had been convicted June 5, 1977, of interfering and intimidating postal inspectors and of unlawfully taking a pistol from a postal inspector.

Two other Wounded Knee defendants, AIM leader Russell Means and Dennis Banks, were acquitted of charges because of government misconduct.

'Hot' audit finds suspect payments

BILLINGS, Mont. — BIA Area Director James Canan is upset over the unauthorized release of a Bureau audit of a federal grant to the Crow tribe, revealing more than \$16,000 was spent for "questionable" purposes.

"We're not charging anybody with anything," said Canan. "At this time we're not sure that there's anything wrong. We've objected strongly to releasing that report."

"Somebody, somehow, stole it. I think this is being used as part of the political controversy down there," Canan continued.

The audit found some of the grant's money had gone for "loans" and "consulting fees" to tribal officials. More was spent for projects unrelated to the grant, the audit said.

Canan said Crow Chairman Pat Stands Over Bull had been asked to submit a reply to the audit. "We'll review his response and then decide," Canan said. "It was all there, nobody was trying to hide anything."

Ferole Pease, executive secretary to the chairman, said the leaking of the review to the news media was a ploy by rival political factions on the reservation to try and discredit Stands.

Meanwhile, the tribe was told that 1977 funds for the program in dispute would be withheld until the "questionable" payments were explained.

Tribal codes spark secession attempt

DECKER, Mont. — Decker is a small town just north of the Wyoming-Montana border. But if some residents from here and from Montana's Big Horn County get their way, Decker could be a sovereign nation.

Tribal codes of nearby Crow and Northern Cheyenne Reservations claiming jurisdiction over all persons on tribal lands have irked a group of citizens here into a secession attempt.

Another irritant is a proposal before the state legislature which would substantially reduce the county's share of a mineral severance tax.

(Decker is the home of the country's biggest surface mine: the Decker Coal Mine.)

"Bother the Crow and the Cheyenne have passed these law-and-order codes giving them jurisdiction over anyone crossing the reservations," said secession leader and Decker resident John Young. "And they said they will tax people on the reservation."

A secession petition placed in the Decker post office had collected six signatures by the middle of March. Young hopes for 100 signatures from among the area's approximately 150 registered voters.

Young promises a peaceful secession even though some Decker residents are fighting mad.

news briefs

Canadians want their tribal lands returned

KENORA, Ont. — Two Bands of Canadian Indians are laying claim to 1,600 acres of cottage land about 100 miles south of here which they say was confirmed as Indian reserve land in 1880.

Chiefs and tribal councils of the Big Grassy and Sabaskong Indian reserves have asked by letters to the Ontario and Canadian governments for discussions to settle their land claims.

The land in dispute is valued by the Indians at about \$20 million.

There are approximately 50 cottages in the area, mostly owned by Americans, and one commercial establishment.

John Peter Kelly, president of the Grand Council of Treaty No. 3, said although the 600 Indians at the two reserves want the land, "that's not saying we will go and try to take it back."

He said they would consider alternate land or a cash settlement.

Interstate group raps taxing powers idea

FAITH, S.D. — There will be no complete taxing and judicial authority for Indian tribes if the Interstate Congress for Equal Rights and Responsibilities can help it.

Congress President Jack Freeman has said here that his group will "strongly oppose" those powers, recommended recently by the American Indian Policy Review Commission.

"It should be understood," said Freeman "there are thousands of American citizens living within reservation boundaries who would be deprived of constitutional rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment if the tribes become sovereign nations as the Abourezk commission proposes."

Freeman added: "We feel that an audit of the pro-tribal government lobby is long overdue. Our association is preparing for an appearance in Washington this spring where we will present factual information on the reservation controversy and demand such an audit."

The congress is a group of individuals, including Indians, concerned over legal jurisdiction and property rights on Indian reservations. It claims memberships in 15 states from Maine to California.

Andrus holds back on AIPRC opinion

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has said he has taken no position — pro or con — on recommendations from the American Indian Policy Review Commission to remove Indian affairs from the Interior Department in favor of a separate, independent agency.

Andrus made the statement at a recent meeting with Bureau employees. A search now underway to find a qualified Indian to fill an Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs post should not be interpreted as approval for a separate Indian agency, Andrus cautioned.

He said he was moving ahead with the talent-hunt because it appeared that it would be some time before any decisions would be made on the review commission's recommendations.

Under Secretary James Joseph, who has been playing a lead role in Indian affairs within Interior since his swearing-

in late in March, said 75 tribes have responded to Andrus' request for nominees for the Assistant Secretary spot.

Thirty-seven names were submitted by tribes, according to Joseph. He added it would probably be a few weeks before a recommendation could be made to the White House and it would be some time after that before an appointment could be made and confirmed by the Senate.

Asked if he thought Indian tribes approved of the review commission's recommendation for separate Indian agency, Andrus said some tribal chairmen had expressed support, but that he did not know if they represented a majority among tribes.

Court ruling could upset license law

ST. PAUL, Minn. — A decision is expected soon by the Minnesota Supreme Court in a case involving fishing and hunting rights on the Leech Lake Reservation.

If the court rules in favor of three men arrested for fishing on the reservation without a Leech Lake permit, it could mean unrestricted commercial fishing — legally — by Indians.

The State of Minnesota and the Leech Lake Chippewa Band have shared control under a 1973 state statute over reservation hunting, fishing and trapping. In return for joint control, the tribal government receives a \$1 surcharge on all licenses used on the reservation.

A lower court judge ruled in the case in 1975 that the statute was unconstitutional, but convicted the three defendants anyway as a means of getting the case to the State Supreme Court.

The defendants and a Chippewa group known as the Crane Clan says the current statute discriminates against both Indians and non-Indians. The Crane Clan says that all Chippewas should be exempt from state fishing and hunting laws, not merely those living on the reservation.

Also at issue in the case is whether the reservation, even though the land is mostly owned by non-Indians, still exists as a "reservation," or whether the boundaries and Indian rights were wiped out by an 1898 law.

Yellowrobe lists court improvements

POPLAR, Mont. — Calvin Yellowrobe, chief judge of the Fort Peck Tribal Court, has issued a report he hopes will silence criticism of the reservation's court system.

Yellowrobe said he hopes the report, which lists improvements in the reservation's law enforcement system, "will dispell the misconceptions and rumors being circulated about the negligence of tribal government."

The report describes upgrading of the tribal jail, including new paint, bedding, eating utensils and the hiring of a cook.

A 92-hours course in police science has been initiated for tribal policemen, according to the report. Accreditation from Dawson College is being sought for the course, with the goal of each tribal officer receiving a two-year criminology degree.

Yellowrobe reported that the tribe has also applied for a federal grant to employ three probation and parole officers to work on the reservation.

S.D. group balks at report's advice

SIoux FALLS, S.D. — An association of 10 South Dakota counties has criticized the American Policy Review Commission's report, calling it "irresponsible" and its release "ill-timed."

The association said the commission's recommendation that tribal governments be the primary authority in reservation areas is unconstitutional.

The idea violates the rights of non-Indians in those areas and could undermine county governments, said an association spokesman.

The report's release, the group claims, was ill-timed because it could have affected the Rosebud v. Kneip case involving S.D. reservation boundaries, which was then before the U.S. Supreme Court.

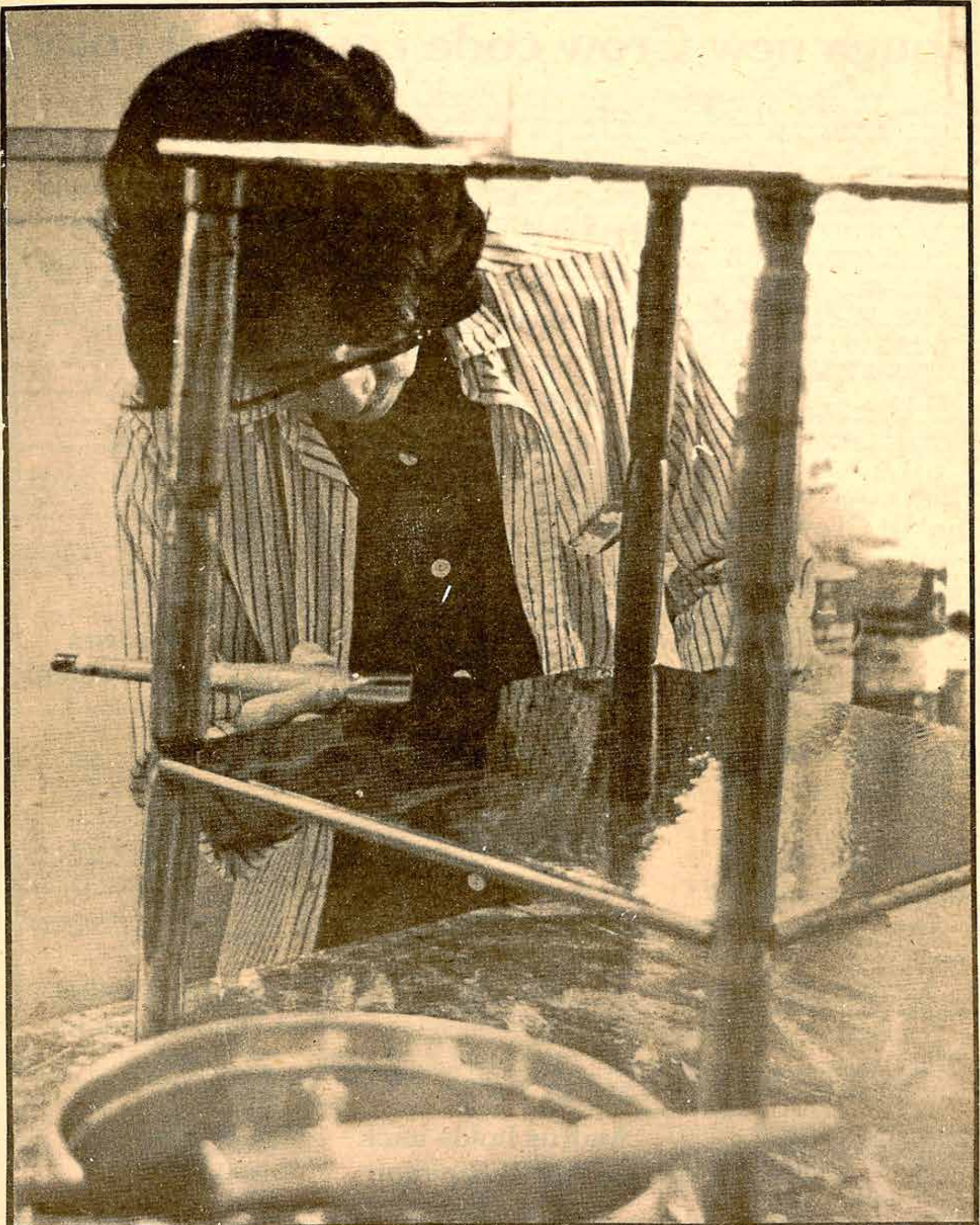
The unnamed association was organized a year ago by officials in or near S.D. Indian reservations to monitor legislation and court cases involving jurisdiction and rights of non-Indians on reservations.

FBI harasses Indians says citizens' panel

MINNEAPOLIS — Vocal Indians on South Dakota reservations have been the objects of continued harassment by the FBI, according to a citizen review committee.

A report recently released by the committee claimed the FBI conducts itself like an "army of occupation" on South Dakota reservations.

The report was based on four days of hearings conducted by the Minnesota Citizen's Review Commission on the FBI. The non-government group is composed of members from 27 religious, community, and labor organizations.



Painting a brighter future

That's what students at the United Tribes School of Painting and Decorating are doing.

Through a 52-week course of studies, they are learning the special skills and techniques and knowledge needed by professional painters and decorators. On the job training gives them practical field-experience needed for jobs.

Jobs, too, is where United Tribes Job

Placement Office takes over. Near the end of the student's studies, the Office helps locate and secure employment for the painting graduate.

See your local BIA Employment Assistance Officer about what United Tribes can do for your future. Or write: United Tribes Educational Technical Center, 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501.

