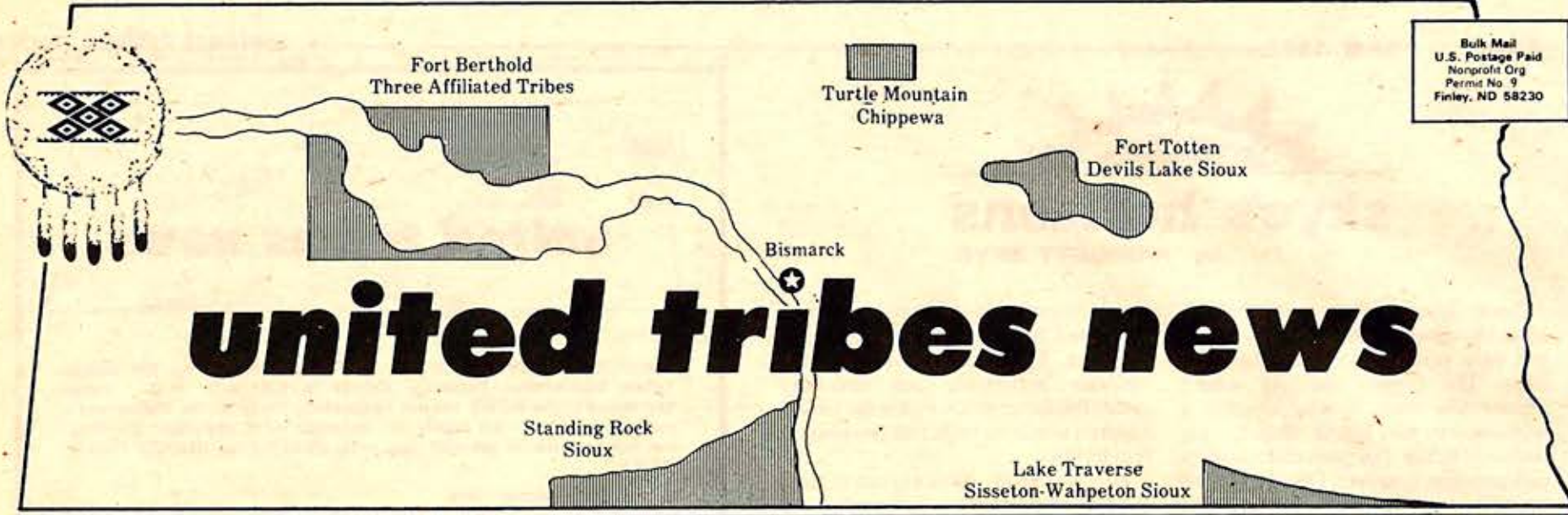


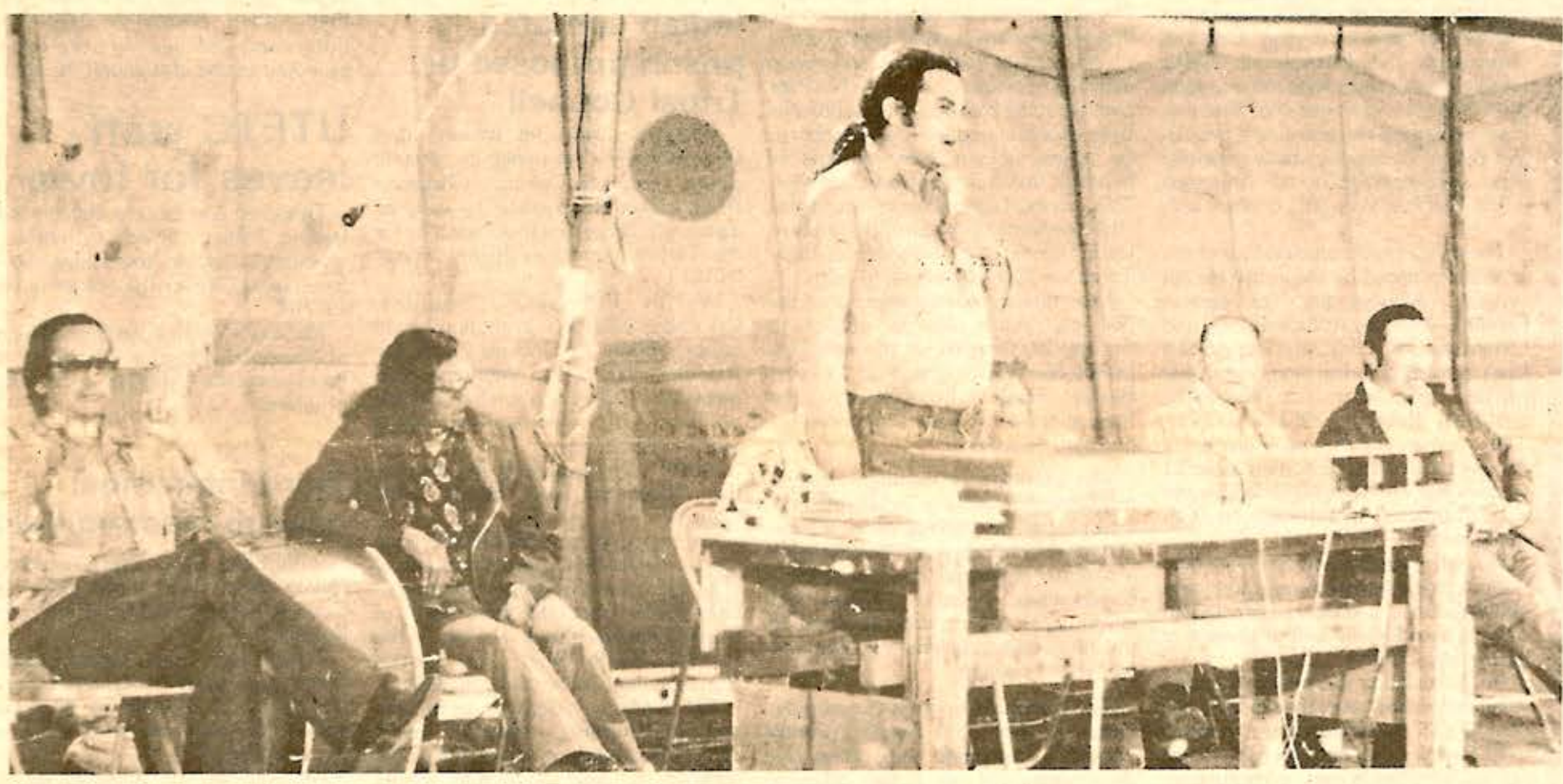
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united tribes news

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Treaty conference prepares for Geneva



By Susan Braunstein

WAKPALA — At the Third International Treaty Conference in Wakpala, S.D., Bob McLaughlin, of the Standing Rock Sioux Nation, indicted the U.S. government for violating the human rights of Native Americans.

McLaughlin described in detail the violations of the Helsinki Agreement on Human Rights. He pointed out how the U.S. had violated the seventh principle of the agreement which is "To respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief."

McLaughlin said that "the violation occurs because the U.S. government has suppressed the practice of Indian religion, political traditions, and social life and culture for more than 100 years."

Principle 10 of the Helsinki Accord was also violated, according to McLaughlin. That principle consists of "fulfilling in good faith obligations under international law."

McLaughlin described numerous treaties with Native Americans that the U.S. has broken. He added that the U.S. has violated the U.N. convention on genocide "by killing Native Americans, causing serious harm, imposing sterilization and kidnapping children and forcing them to assimilate into non-Native American culture."

Workshops were held throughout

the conference to discuss genocide, sterilization, colonialism and racism, natural resources, the justice system, the FBI, prisons, sovereignty, and treaties.

Some of the other highlights of the meeting were the sunrise religious ceremonies, a traditional Pow-wow every evening and a sweatlodge available for meditation at all times.

The Treaty Council Conference was designed to be a planning session for the Conference on American Indians (which includes North and South American Indians) to be held at the United Nations Conference in Geneva.

The input from the Indian people in the small group discussions will be used to help document the papers that selected representatives will present in Geneva, Switzerland in September.

The Treaty Council has organized a number of task forces around the country to conduct research and gather information on the subjects discussed at the conference.

The Institute for Development of Indian Law (Washington, D.C.) has equal responsibility with the Treaty Council in planning and preparing the substance of the Geneva conference.

In Geneva, there will be formal presentations covering the following areas:

1. Legal Affairs
 - a. Laws, treaties and agreements
 - b. Legal repression

2. Economic Affairs
 - a. Land and natural resources
 - b. Development
3. Social Problems
 - a. Health
 - b. Education
 - c. Social Services
 - d. Welfare
4. Cultural Affairs
 - a. Religion
 - b. Racism

The delegates selected to attend the Conference on American Indians at the United Nations Conference in Geneva are:

- Francis He Crow — Pine Ridge
- Larry Red Shirt — alternate
- Leonard Crow Dog — Rosebud
- Dave Spotted Horse — Standing Rock

- Patrick Ballenger — St. Paul
- Oren Lyons — Onondaga
- Madonna Gilbert — Cheyenne River

- Joe Lafferty — Cheyenne River
- Phillip Deer — Oklahoma
- Hank Adams — Washington, D.C.

and Arthur Matour.

Representatives from the Hopi and Navajo Indian nations have not been named yet.

"We are here to work, not to party," Russell Means, AIM leader, said in the opening session of the meeting. All alcoholic beverages and firearms were forbidden on the premises.

There were Native Americans arriving from all corners of the world. Visitors came from as far away as Sweden, Paraguay, Greenland, Germany, and Canada. Representatives from reservations across the nation were in attendance.

The Native American Solidarity Committee (NASC) was asked to come by the International Treaty Council. The NASC group is also working on documentation for the conference in Geneva.

NASC is primarily a non-Indian group, working with non-Indian people. It was started in the summer of 1975, after the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Committee was formed.

A committee was initiated because, as Lucinda Goodspeed, a NASC member said, "We felt there was a need for non-Indian people to develop a support group to help Indian people reach other white people."

They have developed a slide show entitled "The Questions That You Ask," to circulate to white people explaining the Indian movement. "Our slide show will be updated to include more recent events," Goodspeed said.

NASC members pledge to support a "Principle of Unity," which says that they support all struggles of the Native Americans for sovereignty, self-determination and independence.



skye's horizons

by HARRIETT SKYE

Once again we've gone through some changes here in our "news room" and as a result we missed our June issue. The biggest difficulty wasn't money this time, it was locating a replacement for David Roach, our Assistant Editor. I've been told no one is indispensable, however, David and I had become a viable working unit and accustomed to one another's working habits, so his decision to leave the "News" was unpopular with me and still is — good editors are hard to find. Anyway, David moved to Hastings, Minnesota and is now the Managing Editor of the Hastings Gazette, although we miss him a lot, we wish him good luck.

There's been a lot written about the GAO report on the "Sterilization of American Indian Women," but we've not heard much about the impact this report has had in Indian Country, particularly the Division of Indian Health. American Indians suffer unique problems and injustices that threaten their continued existence as a people. Yet the ills of our lives have generally gone unrecognized by an American public that has very little contact with us.

The GAO report studied four of the 12 areas serviced by the Indian Health service — Albuquerque, New Mexico, Phoenix, Arizona, Aberdeen, SD, and Oklahoma City, Okla., and found that a large number of Indian women, relative to their population size had been sterilized. Between 1973 and 1976, 3,406 Indian women were sterilized. Among those were 36 women under 21 years of age who were sterilized despite a court-ordered moratorium on such operations.

However, sterilization is not the only trauma that destroys American Indian families. Once a child is born Indian parents stand a one in four chance of losing their children.

An Association of American Indian Affairs study indicates that 25 to 35 per cent of all Indian children are removed from their families and placed in foster homes, adoptive homes or institutions, and the number is growing.

Deceitful and illegal means are often used to remove Indian Children from

good parents or relatives, evidence submitted to a senate sub-committee indicates. Public and private welfare agencies apparently are operating under the assumption that most Indian children would be better off growing up non-Indian.

A personal assessment and development training program was started at the N.D. State penitentiary with members of the Indian Culture Group. This is an experimentally designed workshop which stresses the concepts of self-discovery, "Who Am I," and "How Can I Become the Person I Want To Be." Dr. Eddy Tyree and myself responded to the request of the Indian Culture Group for a workshop of this kind with the thought in mind that this training will provide and exposure to four basic parts of self-development: Physical mental social and emotional. The trainees are experiencing a variety of assessment techniques and group activities to provide individual data their own personal profile. Participation has been excellent and we're all learning to be aware of our own patterns of behavior and trying out new behavior. The concept implements the belief "that every mistake is an opportunity to learn." Under the leadership of Eddy Tyree we have everything to gain.

I recently attended a seminar on the National Indian Justice project in Seattle, Washington, at the new Day Break Star Building at Fort Lawton. Besides being a beautiful spot, the Indians in Seattle have some beautiful buildings to work in.

The participants identified various problems confronting Indian inmates incarcerated in various penal institutions and feel there is a critical need for a national organization to assist local communities, agencies, tribes and correctional departments in resolving the numerous problems encountered by Indian prisoners.

The National Congress of American Indian in their 33rd Annual meeting passed a resolution supporting the development of an Indian offender project. It was at Boulder, Colorado that the N.C.A.I. task force established the ground work for this proposal.



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Indian operated prison proposed by Tribal Council

Prisoners might be housed in a proposed all-Indian minimum security prison on South Dakota's Cheyenne River Indian Reservation as early as January 1, according to an attorney for the Native American Rights Funds (NARF).

Walter Echohawk, Boulder, Colorado, said the institution could house about 100 Indians from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana and Minnesota. About six-hundred Indians are housed in the five-state or federal prisons, he added.

NARF is implementing the plan for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council.

The proposed Swift Bird Corrections Center would be located just South of U.S. 212 near the western shores of Lake Oahe, about 68 miles north of Pierre, Echohawk said. The site of the former Swift Bird Job Corps Conservation Center, built in 1969.

The center would be run entirely by and for Indians, reflecting Indian cultural and religious values and would contract to hold state and federal prisoners, Echohawk said.

The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe conducted a feasibility study using a

15,000 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and earlier in the year, pronounced the idea sound, he said.

UTETC staff leaves for Iowa

Gretchen and Charlie Joyce will be leaving United Tribes to enroll in graduate study at the University of Iowa, Iowa City for the academic year 1977-78.

Ms. Joyce will be entering the Doctor of Music Arts program. Mr. Joyce will be entering the Master of Social Work program.

Third inter-tribal council meeting held

ROSEBUD, SD — The Great Sioux Nation held their third Inter-tribal Council meeting on July 1st and 2nd at Rosebud.

Jurisdiction, the Indian Health Service and water rights were some of the issues of concern to all Indian people that were addressed at the two day meeting.

Highlight of the activities at the gathering were a Pow-Wow, a rodeo, horse races and a country western show.

WATCH

INDIAN COUNTRY TODAY

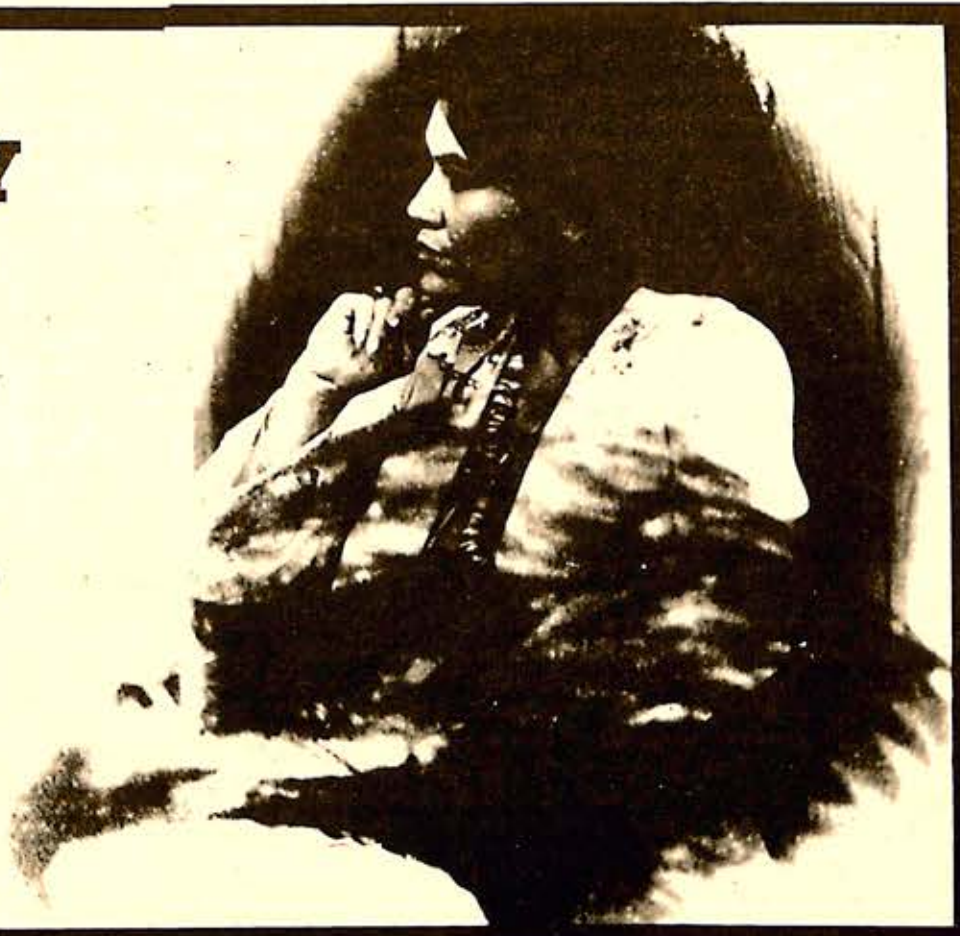
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Legislators take action on Indian land claims

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The House has agreed to extend for two more years the deadline for the Justice Department to file suits for monetary damages on behalf of Indians.

House approval came in a 331-69 vote Tuesday. Differences with the Senate bill, which extends the deadline to December 31, 1981, must now be resolved.

Essentially, the House-passed legislation would extend to July 18, 1979 the statute of limitations under which the federal government, as trustee for the Indians, may file suit for monetary damages which occurred before July 18, 1966.

The Justice and Interior Depts. had requested the 1981 date, but forced led by Rep. Wm. S. Cohen, R-Maine, figured that two years was enough.

House members supporting the two-year extension said many of the Indian claims can be settled without going to court, so the added time would enable the government to avoid lengthy, costly and unnecessary litigation.

In the case of the claims of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot against Maine, denial of an extension could upset the current negotiations and throw the state into economic and social chaos, congressmen said.

Indians in Maine are claiming 12 million acres, or 60 percent of the state.

The House also defeated an amendment by

Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., to prevent the Justice Dept. from accepting new Indian claims after July 18.

It also rejected a compromise proposal by Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., to move the deadline back three years, instead of Cohen's two years and the Justice Dept.'s requested 4-1/2 years to file tort or contract actions on behalf of Indians.

The Interior and Justice Depts. had contended that many tribes have only been aware of their court remedies in the last few years and so have not had adequate procedures to document claims until recently.

They estimated that the unprocessed cases could amount to well over 1,000 nationwide.

Foley objected to what he called the "unearthing" of Indian claims by the federal government.

In other action concerning Indian land claims, the chairmen of the Congressional Committees which have jurisdiction over Indian affairs, Senator James Abourezk (D-SD) and Congressman Morris Udall (D-AZ) have sent a proposal to President Carter suggesting the initiation of a joint Congressional-Administration Mediation and Evaluation process to assess the validity of the claims asserted by the Indian tribes in six eastern seaboard states for the purpose of bringing about a speedy and mutually agreeable resolution of such claims.

Under their proposal both the Congress and the Administration would agree to provide funds for a neutral third party mediator for each claim. This team would be instructed to bring about an agreement between all parties within a specified period of time, where needed on all elements of a settlement package. Once these individual elements have been agreed upon, an estimate of the total federal share or upper limit for all claims could then be accurately identified and reviewed by Congress.

Such an initiative places a premium on obtaining the agreement of all affected parties without putting the United States in the position of extinguishing outright those claims which are meritorious and thus repeating historical injustices to the Indian people.

The Indian claims arise under the Indian Non-Intercourse Act passed by Congress in 1790. This Act provides that no transactions involving Indian land would be valid without the approval of Congress.

On the basis of the legal protection of Indian lands intended by this Act, approximately eighteen (18) claims have been asserted by Indian tribes in six (6) eastern sea board states, seeking possession and/or compensation for lands taken in violation of the Non-Intercourse Act.

Tribal chairman wants further investigation

PINE RIDGE, SD — Oglala Sioux Tribal Chairman Al Trimble wants the U.S. Attorney General's office to investigate the Nov., 1975 shooting death of off-duty Bureau of Indian Affairs policeman Jess Trueblood.

Trueblood's body was found a short time after he allegedly fired shots into a house at Pine Ridge and wounded five persons.

U.S. Attorney Vrooman reviewed the FBI investigation at Trimble's request and said he concluded Trueblood died of self-inflicted gunshot wounds.

Trimble said Thursday he has no choice but to accept Vrooman's decision, but he questions the quality and effectiveness of the FBI investigation.

Trimble said he also questions the actions of certain witnesses in the matter.

But Vrooman termed the investigation "very thorough," and he said he recommended to the FBI that the case be closed after he reviewed the file.

"I was convinced because of the time factors involved, the second pathologist's report and several other things that it was not a homicide," Vrooman said.

Indian water rights discussed at conference

ROSEBUD, SD — A legislative panel studying Missouri water claims is aware of Indian claims to the water, attorney Marvin Amiotte, told the third Intertribal Conference at Rosebud Friday.

Amiotte said he met with the Natural Resources and Agriculture subcommittee during its two day meeting in Pierre. The group took testimony on problems facing future development and planning water resources.

"When we left there, the members of the committee told us there was no problem with their being aware the Indian water rights to the Missouri were in existence and they would recognize them" Amiotte told the inter-tribal meeting.

Grant continued for natural resources program

FARGO, ND — The federal government has given the North Dakota State University graduate program in community and regional planning a \$7,800 grant to continue assistance to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe with a natural resource management program, the university said.

An NDSU planning team has developed a manual to recommend goals approved by the tribal council with an \$11,000 first phase grant under the U.S. Interior Department program, the university said.

UND gives Indian students orientation into medicine

GRAND FORKS, ND — Twenty-one high school and seven college American Indian students representing various reservations within a five-state area are participating in the 1977 INMED (Indians into Medicine) Summer Institute at the University of North Dakota here.

For the fifth year, the INMED program, under the auspices of UND's School of Medicine, is hosting the annual institute to help prepare selected American Indian students for careers in medicine, dentistry or other primary health care professions.

The students selected for the program represent 11 of the 22 Indian reservations in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming. Chosen on the basis of interest and aptitude for health careers, they will receive a basic and clinical science orientation through the institute. The high school students receive five weeks of training, and the college students participate in the UND summer session.

It's pow-wow time again

DATE
July 22, 23, 24, 1977

July 28, 29, 30, 31, 1977
July 29, 30, 31, 1977

August 5, 6, 7, 1977

August 12, 13, 14, 1977

August 15th thru 21st, 1977
August 19, 20, 21, 1977

August 25, 26, 27, 28, 1977
September 2, 3, 4, 5, 1977
September 9, 10, 11, 1977

PLACE

Little Eagle, South Dakota
Manitoba, Canada
Fort Belknap, Montana
Winnebago, Nebraska
Sheridan, Wyoming
Fort Totten, North Dakota
Fort Yates, North Dakota
Rocky Boy Celebration, Montana
Upper Sioux Celebration, Granite Falls, Minnesota
Kashina, Wisconsin
Porcupine, South Dakota
New Town, North Dakota
Fort Hall, Idaho
American Indian Exposition, Andarko, Oklahoma
Crow Agency Fair, Montana
Lincoln, Nebraska
Sun Dance Green Grass, South Dakota
Oil Celebration, Poplar, Montana
Eagle Butte, South Dakota
All Nation Days, Bismarck, North Dakota

Peace Pipe Club Operates on its own

The Peace Pipe Indian Center is now operating autonomously from the Dakota Association for Native Americans (DANA).

The Center will staff two full-time employees; Jenny Azure, Project Director, and Michelle Thunder Hawk, Outreach Worker. The DANA Executive Director, Program Planner, and Finance Manager will act as advisory contact persons for the Peace Pipe Indian Center. The DANA Program Planner, Fran Kochis, will also use a quarter of her time to assist the Center Director in researching sources of funding for the Center.

At the last business meeting, which was held on June 29, a committee was formed to write up personnel policies for the Peace Pipe Indian Center. On July 13, a special meeting was called and these policies were reviewed and adopted by the members of the Peace Pipe Indian Club.

The election of a DANA Board member and officers of the Indian Club will be held at the next business meeting.

The Peace Pipe Indian Club is open to the public. Anyone interested may call 663-2253, or stop in any time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, and every Wednesday evening from 7:30 to 10:00 p.m. Yearly membership dues are \$1.00 per person or \$2.00 per family.

Classes scheduled

Beginning Wednesday, July 20, 1977, there will be Arts and Crafts classes at the Four Winds Cultural Center. Students, Staff and visitors are welcome to participate in the following classes:

COURSE	INSTRUCTOR	DATE
Choker construction	Elton Grey Bull	July 20, 1977
Shawl construction	Mona Grey Bear	July 20, 1977
War bonnets	Margaret Martin	July 20, 1977
Mens bustle making	Elton Grey Bull	July 27, 1977
Rug Weaving	Arlene Mosler	July 27, 1977
Breast plate Const.	Elton Grey Bull	August 3, 1977
Womens traditional clothing & hairties	Mona Grey Bear	August 3, 1977
Mens fancy costume	Elton Grey Bull	August 17, 1977
Beadwork	Elton Grey Bull	August 17, 1977
Moccasin Const.	Mona Grey Bear	August 24, 1977

Students will not be charged, but there will be a fee for staff and visitors.

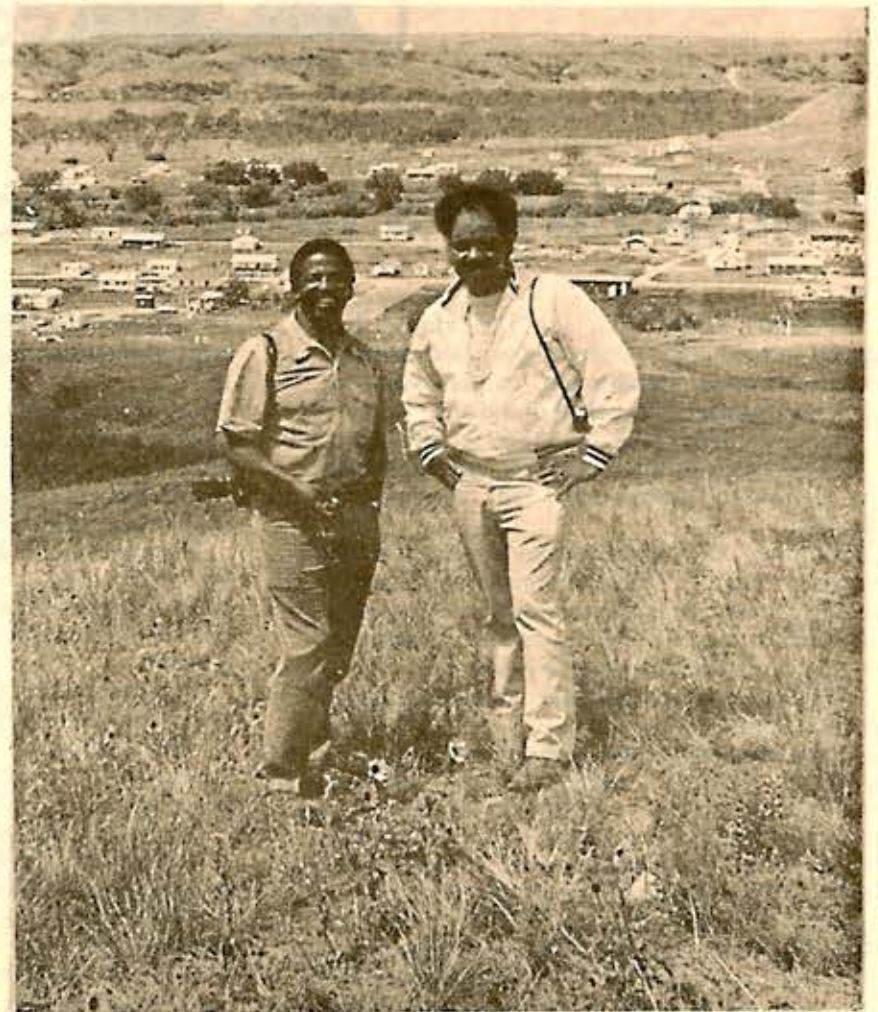
Classes will begin on the following schedules:

Every Wednesday from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Any article made by a student that is under \$10.00 may be kept by the student. If an article is more than \$10.00 the first article is to be donated to the Cultural Center and the second one made may be kept by the student.

Until further notice the Cultural Center will be closed in the evenings except for Indian Club meetings, which are on Mondays and Thursday at 6:30 p.m.

African photographer visits United Tribes



Mr. Peter Magubane, a press photographer for the Rand Daily Mail, from Johannesburg, South Africa, visited United Tribes in June.

Magubane was working on a photographic study of Native Americans while in the area.

He has received a number of awards for his photographic and journalistic abilities.

He was honored by receiving the first and third prize for the Best South African Press Picture 1958, the Nick Tallman Award for photography, sponsored by the London **Sunday Times** in 1976 and the Stellenbosh Farmers' Wineries Journalism Award in 1977.

His photographic exhibits have been displayed in South Africa, France, England, U.S., Brazil, and Japan.

The accompanying photograph was taken while Magubane and his escort, Joe Walton, a travel consultant from New Jersey, were photographing the Bullhead area on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation.

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Tribal elections held at Ft. Yates

Primary Tribal elections were held at Ft. Yates on July 20th.

The incumbent trial chairman, Pat McLaughlin and Aljoe Agard were chosen to be contenders for tribal chairman in the general election in September.

Trial Councilmen were also chosen. In the Ft. Yates district, Regina Black Hoop and William L. Gipp were chosen, Little Eagle District, Charles White and Garfield Shooting Bear, the Bullhead district, Ambrose Running Hawk and Maxine Birk.

In the other districts, a primary election was not held because the number of contenders was two or less.

Those running for tribal councilmen include, in the Kenel district, Rebecca Chase Alone, Wakpala district, Phillip Eagle and Faye Young Hawk and in the Cannonball District, Frank Brave Bull and Richard Yellow Hammer.

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The spirit lives
when it moves and sings your name
when grandfather and coyote keep warm
together, and lizard gets damp
from the earth, stays fast and hard to kill,
when lark flies straight and high to clouds
and you see the buzzard weeping under blankets,
when butterfly still talks to women,
when ants will fight and die to carry stones,
seed-like and shiny, from mound to rattle,
when we hang by fingernails, remote and hidden,
at the ridge of words.

The end comes quick
when cricket tells us everything
he knows.

Liz Cook
Reprinted from SUN TRACKS Spring, 1977

Come my people
Come follow our Drum
If you don't know our song
We don't mind if you hum.
Come my people
do not be afraid,
we do not lie
for we have the Pipe
right by our side.
We have our life
to live for our people,
We will have great
memories that will not die
because of our relations
who lie in the skies.

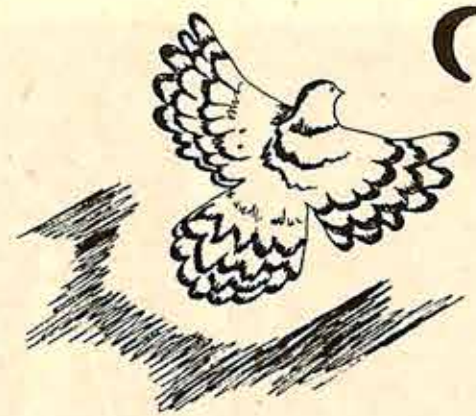
Come my people
Come to the Pipe,
Come pray with us.
We wait for you
to help us
for brother Moon and sister Sun
they wait for your help,
People of our nations
know we're their brothers
they stand by our side
they refuse to hide,
We know we're one people
Ones who will not die.

Al Mayakok, 17 (Eskimo)
Reprinted from Indigena
Summer 1977



Glimpse of Home
somewhere behind your eyes
the house of your childhood appears
deep in your blood
you have said the words again
they walk from you into the silence
of a snowy field
the cry of a bird will lead the dark away
from itself
toward dawn
his wings will dance the moon
home

Lance Henson
Reprinted from
SUN TRACKS Spring, 1977



Untitled
I think of the lights
and dark nights
at closing time
I have been there in
the midst of our own
self destruction
Someone says there's
going to be a party
Beer bottle crashes at
the corner
a branch of cedar falls
in Kansas
Beautiful Indian girl
in drunken stupor
falls in the street
and a midst hands over
halo of blood
Minneapolis Indian bars
and skies that give
no life to concrete
you have shut off the
sun to this girl's spirit
and the men who tried
to save her, covered with
his own blood
beaten by her friends
who want her to die
Flashing red police cars
coming in the night
bringing order
repeated over and over
slapping young men
over the hoods of cars
shackling arms that strike
out in blind
fury — the enemy is
always out there with
no face or mouth but
sightless eyes that
control the perverted
nature of what the
concrete has done
Young souls shouting proudly

"I am Indian!"
Shut your mouths
take your poisons
you are not within
choice of where you will
die
Speak of your honor to
the white people
your beautiful faces and
bodies scarred from
many battle honors
in front of bars
Talk of olden times
and traditions that
you have never lived
Hear the water drums
beat in your sleep
It is only your heart
pounding rushing
from too many uppers
and downers.
Explain this to your ancestors
when you finally have
to face them
and take your first
true walk
and last vision of what
your lives could have
been
in the tall pines
along the clear and
cooling streams
in the aspen scented
air of the mountains
There will be dancing and
singing for your
but filled with many
tears — for those who
have taken their
own lives will never again
see the early morning.
Barney Bush
Taken from SUN TRACKS
Spring, 1977

Indian club sponsors mini-pow-wow

A Mini Pow-wow was held at United Tribes on Saturday, June 25th. The Indian Club students worked hard organizing the concession stands, the dancers and singers, a free dinner with beef conated by the Fort Berthold Affiliated Tribes, a watermelon eating contest, and relay races.

As a result of their efforts, the students raised over \$1,000 with the support of Mona Grey Bear, the Cultural Center Director, from their activities preceding the Mini Pow-wow and the concession stands and donations during the event.

Fifteen singers from Little Eagle, Ft. Yates, Ft. Berthold, and United Tribes sang for the dancers.

The money the students raised will be used to help fund the September Pow-wow on the 9th, 10th, and 11th at United Tribes. The Indian Club members with the help of staff and students at UTETC will continue their efforts to raise money throughout the next couple of months by holding more bake sales, and benefits. Other donations will be accepted.



Part of the crowd that enjoyed the dancers and singers is pictured here.



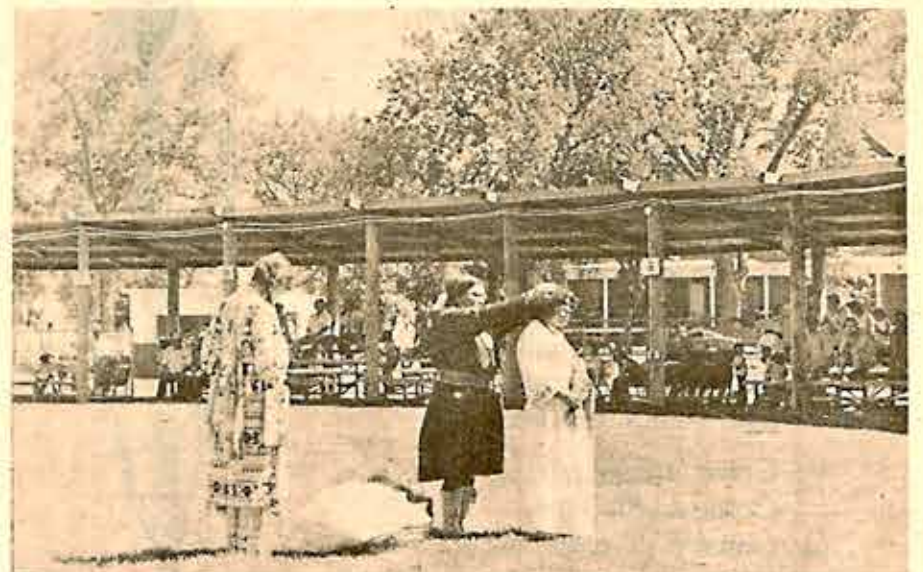
The flag carriers are part of the grand entry at the pow-wow.




Intertribal Dance at UTETC's mini-Pow-Wow



Indian club members welcome the visitors with special gifts.



Rose Crows Flies High, from New Town, N.D., is shown here giving Rocky McHugh the Indian name, "Panther Woman" in a special ceremony. Mary Louise Wilson is the observer.



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Standing Rock dancers perform at Capitol



The guests shown here were invited to join in the traditional "round dance."

Mona Grey Bear, the Cultural Center director at United Tribes and several dancers and singers from the Standing Rock reservation were invited to give an insight into their cultural heritage at the Governor's commemoration for the American Heritage Center.

The commemoration was held to present certificates of appreciation to individuals and organizations who contributed to the efforts of raising money for the Heritage Center.



Governor Arthur Link is shown here at the heritage commeration with the dancers, William Dean Wilson, from Shiprock, New Mexico, Lvonne Running Bear, Miss Standing Rock, 1976, Geneva Morsette, Sisseton, S.D. and Mona Grey Bear, UTETC cultural center director.



William Dean Wilson, from Shiprock, New Mexico dances at the governor's commeration.

UTETC day care children visit "petting" zoo



Madonna Fool Bull, from Rosebud, S.D., is shown here exchanging glances with a goat.



Tiffany Sherman, from Bismarck, Carrie Ann Bergland, Bismarck, Billy Vote, Turtle Mountain, and Lisa Jones, Crow Creek, are shown here petting one of the many animals at the zoo.

Indian women sterilized

By Susan Braunstein

Dr. Connie Uri, a Choctaw and Cherokee Indian, related the following story to the **National Catholic Reporter** in the May, 1977 issue.

On a November day in 1972, a 26 year old woman entered Dr. Uri's office and requested a womb transplant.

The woman told the doctor that she needed the operation because her future husband wanted to have children.

At twenty, she had received a complete hysterectomy for birth control purposes. At the time she was an alcoholic with two children in foster homes. A doctor persuaded her to agree to the sterilization.

Now, at 26, the woman was no longer an alcoholic and she wanted to get married and raise a family.

She was devastated when she learned that womb transplants were impossible. The distress she and her husband suffered because of her inability to have children later led to a divorce.

Dr. Uri initially thought that she had discovered a case of malpractice, but later learned that this case was not an isolated one. She continued to hear from women who complained that they agreed to sterilization under duress or without information about the irreversible nature of the operation.

Dr. Uri began accusing the government of genocide and requested that Senator James Aborurezk, D-SD., conduct an investigation.

The U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) study released in November, 1976, was a result of the investigation.

The study did not indicate that Indian women were forced to receive sterilizations. It did reveal that Indian women may have misunderstood the Indian Health Services (IHS) consent forms.

Dr. Uri believed that the most widely used consent form did not clearly inform the women that they had the right to refuse the operation.

The GAO studied four of the 12 areas served by the Indian Health Service — Albuquerque, NM, Phoenix, AZ, Aberdeen, SD, and Oklahoma City, OK. It was discovered that a large number of Indian women, relative to their population size, had been sterilized. Between 1973 and 1976, 3,406 Indian women were sterilized. Among those were 36 women under 21 years of age, despite a court-ordered moratorium on such operations for young women.

The GAO confined its investigation to IHS records, and did not probe case histories, observe patient-doctor relationships, or interview women who had been sterilized.

To avoid the misunderstanding that lead to abuse, the IHS is required to inform women that their benefits will not be withheld, and that numerous other birth control measures are available to them. According to the GAO reports, IHS records lacked evidence that the women were provided the necessary information prior to agreeing to the operations.

The IHS is now conforming to the requirements. Dr. Thomas Milroy, from the Maternal and Child Care Department in the IHS Aberdeen Area Office has responded to the questions concerning sterilization.

He stated that he admits there was a failure to communicate with non-contract doctors about how federal regulations regarding sterilization should be followed. He went on to say that his department is putting a great effort into seeing that federal regulations are followed. "If the federal regulations are not followed exactly by non-contract doctors," Milroy said, "we will refuse to pay them for their services."

The contracting clinic may also be removed from the list of referrals through the IHS hospitals.

"There is a legal limit as to how we can deal with the offenders, but withholding payment is an attempt to show them we are serious about following the regulations," Milroy said.

Milroy recently returned from a trip to all the IHS clinics in the Aberdeen Area.

"I talked to the nurses, health educators, physicians, administrative staff, and the contract health services administration concerning the federal regulations that should be followed regarding sterilization," Milroy said.

In North and South Dakota, only the Belcourt, Pine Ridge and Rosebud IHS clinics will perform sterilizations.

A new consent form was designed in February, 1977 by the IHS and Dr. Milroy considers it an improvement.

There are nine items that must be answered on the forms. Dr. Milroy believes that six are the most important. They are: the acknowledgment that the patient was provided information orally by the physician, a full description of the sterilization procedure, a description of the attendant discomforts and risks of the procedure, a description of the benefits to be expected, and an explanation of all appropriate alternative methods of family planning. In addition the patient affirms that the physician answered orally the inquiries he/she made concerning the sterilization procedure and the process of consent.

The patient also acknowledges understanding that he/she can withdraw or withhold consent at anytime prior to the operation, and that the patient's decision will not prejudice their rights to health care or result in a loss of any other benefits to which they are entitled.

When a woman or man comes into an IHS facility to obtain sterilization, there is a closely followed process that takes place according to Dr. Milroy.

"I am personally screening all the applications for sterilization that come into the IHS hospitals," Milroy said.

He believes it would be a good idea to have an interpreter at every IHS facility to alleviate language difficulties concerning the sterilization procedure.

"It is not a routine now, but I think it would be very helpful in certain situations," Milroy said.

Milroy reacted favorably to the idea of having a family member act as an interpreter when a person applies for sterilization.

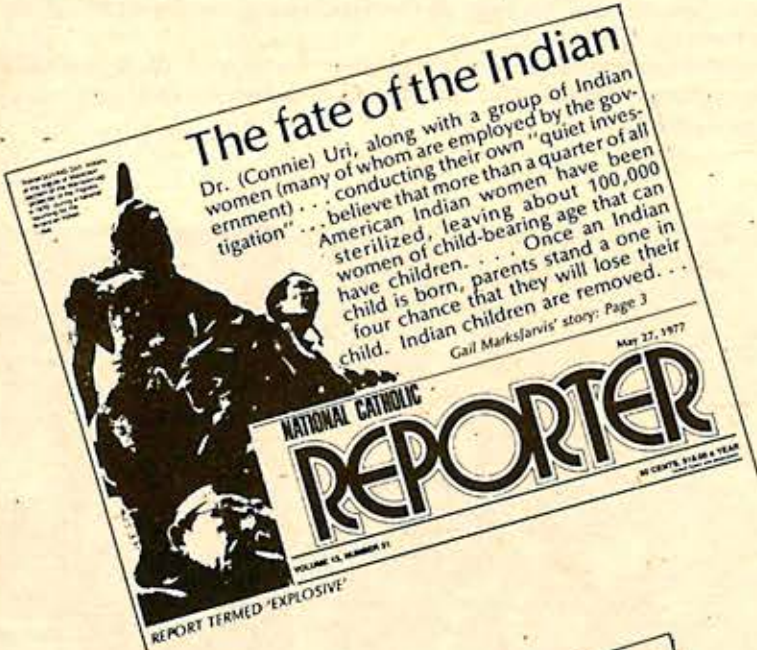
Milroy sums up the attitude of the IHS office in Aberdeen by commenting that, "We have developed a very rigid, strict policy in the area of sterilization, and we want to start using a more positive approach than we have in the past."

Dr. Uri, and a group of Indian women have been conducting their own investigation. They have observed IHS procedures and interviewed numerous women who have been sterilized.

Dr. Uri believes that more than a quarter of all American Indian women have been sterilized. This leaves only 100,000 women of child-bearing age who can have children.

She also believes that very few women asked to be sterilized. "Because of their deep faith in the

What does sterilization abuse consist of? The Committee (NASC) newsletter entitle **Free** that, "Sterilization abuse pertains to the oc or consent, or without sufficient information. Some examples Goodspeed cited include:
1. When women are not informed of the procedure.
2. When women are pressured into signing consent, or shortly before or after an abortion.
3. When women are subjected to a hysterectomy for medical reasons;
4. When non-English speaking women are not understood in English;
5. When women on welfare are threatened with loss of benefits if they do not agree to be sterilized;
6. When women without immigration papers are threatened with deportation if they agree to be sterilized.



CONSENT FOR STERILIZATION PROCEDURES (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PERSONS LEGALLY CAPABLE OF CONSENTING TO STERILIZATION)
NOTICE: YOUR DECISION AT ANY TIME NOT TO BE STERILIZED WILL NOT RESULT IN THE WITHDRAWAL OR WITHHOLDING OF ANY BENEFITS PROVIDED BY PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS RECEIVING FEDERAL FUNDS.
NAME OF MEDICAL FACILITY: _____ PATIENT'S RECORD NUMBER: _____
1. I hereby consent to the performance upon myself of _____
2. I consent to the administration of such anesthesia as may be considered necessary or desirable in the judgment of the physician performing the procedure.
3. I have been orally informed by the physician obtaining this consent of the following:
a. A full explanation of the sterilization procedure to be followed
b. A description of the attendant discomforts and risks of the procedure
c. A description of the benefits to be expected
d. An explanation concerning all appropriate alternative methods of family planning
e. The effect and impact of the proposed sterilization including the fact that it must be considered to be an irreversible procedure.
4. The physician answered orally the inquiries I made concerning the sterilization procedure and this consent.
5. I understand that the sterilization procedure will not be performed sooner than 72 hours following my signing of this consent.
6. I understand that I can withdraw or withhold my consent for this sterilization at any time prior to the operation and that my decision will not prejudice my right to health care or result in a loss of any other benefits to which I may be entitled.
7. I understand the nature of the procedure to be performed, the benefits and risks involved, and further, that this operation will result in my being sterile so that I will be unable to conceive or bear children (or to father children).
8. The procedure to be performed is that described to me by the physician. However, if any conditions are revealed at the time of the operation which were not recognized beforehand which in the judgment of the medical staff of the above named medical facility call for procedures in addition to those originally contemplated, I consent to the performance of such procedures.
9. I also consent to the disposal by authorities of the above mentioned medical facility of any tissue or parts which it may be necessary to remove.
Physician's Signature: _____ Date: _____ Hour: _____
NOTE: When the sterilization is not performed within 30 days of the date of this signed consent the patient must reaffirm this consent.
Signature of Patient Reaffirming Consent: _____ Date: _____
A complete written summary of the oral information presented to you (22222) must be completed by the physician on the reverse side of this form.
The auditor will check the physician's explanation if the patient requires such assistance.
The auditor will check the physician's explanation if the patient requires such assistance.

d at alarming rate

doctor," Uri explains, "they will agree after being coerced into believing it is for their own good."

This viewpoint is also held by Marie Sanchez, a judge from the Cheyenne River reservation, who spoke at the International Treaty Conference in Wakpala, South Dakota.

In a discussion of sterilization, Sanchez said that the Indian women on her reservation depend on the IHS doctors and are very trusting.

She cited statistics from her area regarding sterilization. They show that from 1973 to 1976, 170 Crow, 73 Flathead and 138 Blackfeet women were sterilized. Also, 45 from the reservations at Ft. Belknap, 127 from Ft. Peck and 24 from Rocky Boy reservation were sterilized.

"The population control people don't understand that tribes can be very small, you may wipe out a whole tribe with rampant sterilization," Sanchez said.

During the sterilization workshop at Wakpala, a man entered the discussion with a comment that the first priority of Indian people should be concern for the stealing of their natural resources.

The women leading the discussion agreed that land and resources are very important to the Indians' survival. But, they asked him what good the land will be when there are no Indians to live on it.

Sanchez commented, "When sterilizations are performed, they are tampering with our spirits, our future populations."

Some of the Indian people present at the Wakpala conference believe that sterilization is part of a genocidal plan by the U.S. to exterminate Indian people.

Dr. Uri does not concur with this. She believes that it is a result of "the warped thinking of the doctors, who feel that the solution to poverty would be to not allow people to be born. They have the wrong concept of life." They think that to have a good life you must be born into a middle-class standard of living.

Native American women in the United States are not the only ones threatened by sterilization.

According to Father Robert Lechat, an Oblate priest, the Canadian government is carrying out a policy of genocide against the Inuit (Eskimo) people of the Northwest Territory, through an intensive campaign of sterilization.

Father Lechat has carried out his own investigation in eight Inuit communities, according to an **Indigena Newspaper** report.

In his findings, it was discovered that from 25 to 45 percent of the women between 30 and 50 years of age have been sterilized.

In the town of Igloodik, 11 out of 49 women in this age group have been sterilized.

"Add to that the insertion of some IUD devices plus about 20 married women on the Pill and you can measure the scope of the Federal Medical Service's efforts to bring down a birth rate judged to be intolerably high," Lechat said.

Father Lechat has also criticized the way consent is obtained. The native women often do not understand that they can never have children again. It can have a devastating result in their emotional life.

"For the traditionally educated Inuit, it is not the fear of a too numerous family that causes them to turn away from a new birth because the sterilized women will hasten to adopt babies."

Lechat said that there is no need for orphanages in his country. He pointed out that it is not unusual to see a family of 12 or more, with one or two adopted children.

Father Lechat proposes the idea that despite explanations from the government that sterilizations are performed for the people's welfare, he sees another reason, economic interest. "When there are barely 20,000 Inuit people and they own one-tenth of the land in Canada, what could the Canadian government expect if they were a million strong?" Lechat asked.

Chicanas have also been affected by the sterilization mentality. In 1975, the Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice filed a civil rights action in U.S. District Court for the Central District of California against the California Department of Health, the U.S. Department of HEW, the USC-Los Angeles County Medical Center, and 13 individual doctors.

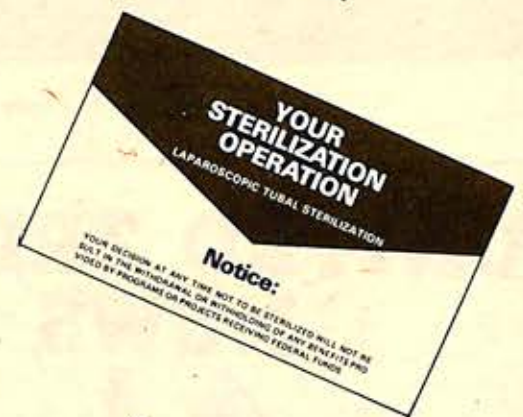
The suit was entered on behalf of ten Chicanas who said that they were surgically sterilized without having given their free and informed consent.

Akwesasne Notes reported that one of the Chicanas, Delores Madrigal, spoke no English. She reported that while under severe labor pain, a nurse and doctor pressured her into signing a consent form by assuring her that "the operation could be easily reversed."

Another woman, Jovita Rivera, reported that she signed the sterilization consent forms under heavy sedation. She stated that the doctors counseled her to have her tubes tied because her children were a burden on the government. She was never informed that the operation was irreversible.

As these and numerous other examples point up, American Indians, Chicanas and Inuits are often at the mercy of governmental health policies and the interpretation of those policies by individual doctors. The devastating results of widespread sterilization of American Native peoples cannot be overemphasized.

In a recent issue of **Free The People**, Lucinda Goodspeed echoes the feelings of concerned people: "It is important for us to recognize the seriousness of this issue, and give full support to Native Americans in their demands for independence from a world-wide system of imperialism. With all President Carter's rhetoric about U.S. affirmation of human rights, sterilization abuse must be recognized as one of the most inhumane and cruel violations of human rights. The problem of sterilization abuse is one which affects not only the right of women to control their own bodies, but the entire destiny of the Native American people."



In a report in the Native American Solidarity **Free The People**, Lucinda Goodspeed explains occurrence of sterilization without knowledge about the risks and alternatives." **Notice:** the permanence of the operation; signing consent forms while in labor, under sedation; hysterectomy for which there are questionable reasons are given consent forms and information only to be signed that they will lose their benefits if they do not sign. Newspapers are threatened with deportation unless

Fort Yates

Officials sponsor meetings to discuss services

A gathering of federal officials, governors from both North Dakota, South Dakota and Standing Rock Sioux Tribal officials met in the tribes headquarters at Ft. Yates on July 13th.

The intention of the conference was not to discuss jurisdiction or legal questions, but to work together to see if services on the reservation could be improved.

concerning areas such as welfare payments and child welfare.

He stated that he believes, "payments can be equal on both sides of the reservation, even though I have been informed it is not possible."

The major problem in the payment lies in the area of state laws. There are discrepancies in payments between North and South Dakota. Gov. Richard Kneip believes this has happened because the states have too much responsibility for social services on the Indian reservations.

"The welfare system on the Indian reservation should be 10 per cent federal government," Kneip said.

Standing Rock Reservation consists of 2.3 million acres, with 65 per cent of the Indians on the reservation receiving welfare payments from either BIA or the state social services.

An example of the differences in payments in the two states would be that under the federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), a Sioux County family of three would get a maximum of \$302 a month.

The same family in South Dakota would get a maximum base payment of \$151 plus allowances for rent and utilities. This amounts to a \$30 a month difference for average payments under the two state's system.

Other areas of concern that were discussed at the meeting included, homemaker services, alcoholism, Title XX funds and mental health and institution services.

The homemaker's service could help the Indian people learn good homemaking techniques, aid the elderly and the homemakers could take care of the children when parents needed to be away from home.



Governor Arthur Link, Pat McLaughlin, Standing Rock Tribal chairman, and Governor Richard Kneip are shown discussing the problems on the reservation.

Regarding the alcohol problem on Standing Rock, Pat McLaughlin, stated there is a great need for a treatment center with follow-up services on the reservation.

"Even though Standing Rock has one of the highest alcoholism rates in North and South Dakota, we receive no assistance from the states to aid us in combating the problem," McLaughlin said.

A discussion of Title XX funds brought comments from Alan White Lightning, from Ft. Yates.

He pointed out that Standing Rock is located in two poor counties with small budgets. Therefore it is difficult to come up with matching money to initiate new programs under Title XX.

Kneip responded to this by saying that there are some tribes on reservations using Title XX funds for pilot projects. An example he gave was the Sisseton-Wahpeton tribe in South Dakota.

One man responded to that by saying he was sick to death of pilot projects on the reservation. "We get something going really good here and then it leaves in a year," he said.

The meeting was the first of its kind on the reservation. A lot of agencies and individuals present became aware of some of the needs the Indian people have on the reservation.

"We will all go away from here with a lot of questions, some of them answered, and some not," Gov. Kneip said, "I hope the appropriate people can get together again at a later date and work to solve some of the problems."



Hillside view of Ft. Yates Community

California

Halfway house in financial trouble

SACRAMENTO, CALIF. — The Indian Halfway House of Sacramento, Inc. needs financial help. It has exhausted all possible State, Federal and private funding sources, and is now asking Indian people for help.

The Indian Halfway House is the only Indian operated community re-entry program designed to assist American Indian offenders and ex-offenders in California, plus it is a contracting community center with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, which encompasses 11 western states other than California. It provides multiple social services, resources, and information to these people. The offender receives correspondence and visits while in prison, and at the same time, a preparole, pre-release program is planned and developed. The Halfway House provides room and board to clients, facilitating their re-entry into the community and providing re-adjustment and alcoholism counseling and an employment program.

The success of this program is seen in the 13% of its clients who commit more crimes compared with the state of California which has a 40% recidism rate. Over 400 individuals have been placed in this community re-entry facility, and services and information have been provided to over 600 confined Indians. Plus, assistance to other people, both Indian and non-offenders has been given in its three years of existence. Please, send your contributions to:

Mr. Kaed Williams, Project Director
Indian Halfway House
4508 Parker Avenue
Sacramento, Calif. 95820

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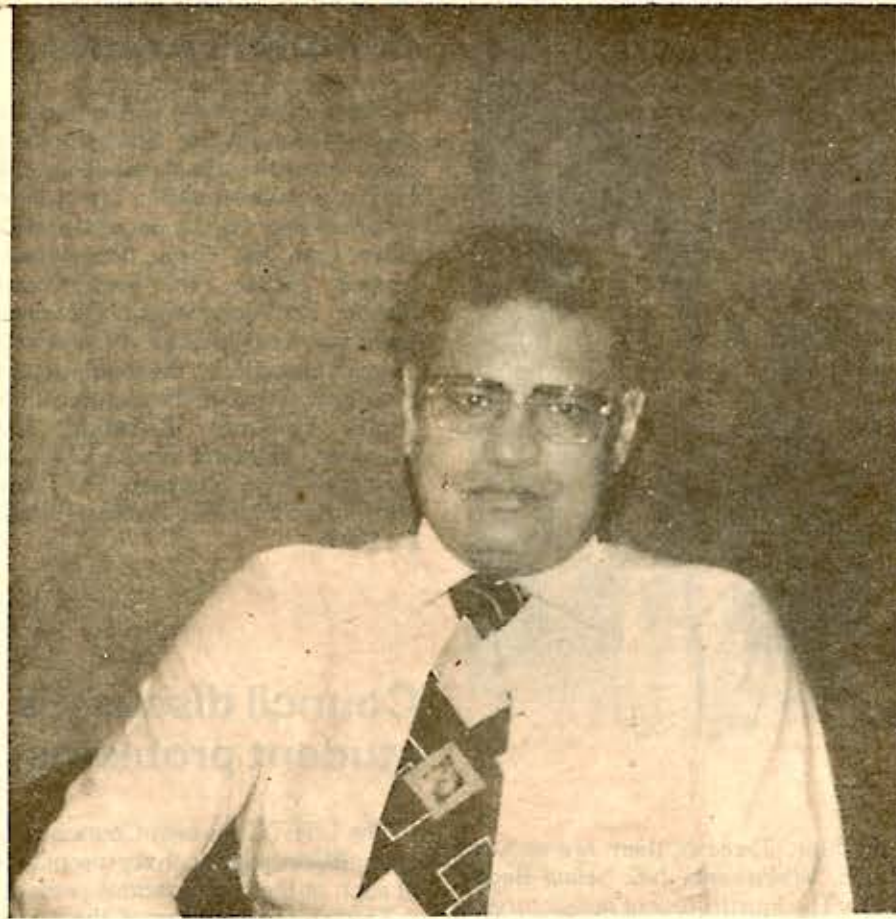
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New assistant dean joins UTETC staff



Jasjit Minhas, from Bunjab, India, has joined the United Tribes staff as the new Assistant Dean of Education.

Minhas arrives at UTETC with quite a varied background of educational and working experiences.

He attended St. Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., after his arrival in the U.S. in 1965. He received his master's degree in Educational Technology with a special emphasis in special education and vocational training. He is working on his doctorate in educational technology through the same university.

Minhas's past jobs include training managers, assistant managers and technical workers for B&R Oil Company and similar work for Jenos Inc., while also designing system analyses to increase the productivity of the restaurant chain.

"Part of the new design included changing the order in which food was served to the customers to increase productivity," Minhas said.

Minhas has also worked for the Applied Science Associates, a private firm of educational technology, working primarily with government contracts. One of the contracts was with the Bureau of Mines. He developed programs for teaching safety procedures to coal miners in Virginia.

When Minhas started the job, the miners were dying at the rate of 8 out of 10 in the first three weeks in the mine.

"No one had ever showed the miners how to use the safety equipment properly," Minhas said.

The main cause of death in the mines was a result of inhaling poisonous gases. "The few seconds it takes to put the safety equipment on can mean the difference between life and death to a miner," Minhas said.

The educational levels of the miners were all different. So, Minhas developed individualized learning situations to help them understand how to use the equipment.

"We decreased the death rate 76%," Minhas said.

Minhas's most recent job was with the Dickinson school systems, as director of curriculum and training for four school districts; Minot, Devils Lake, Dickinson and Lignite.

Working with the Title III program, under the Department of Health Education, and Welfare, Minhas wrote forty training manuals for special education children, as well as the gifted.

He organized training programs to teach special education teachers and directors how to use the materials. The programs were federally evaluated and disseminated throughout the U.S.

Minhas believes in the behavioral approach to education.

"There is nothing we can not do, where teaching is concerned," Minhas said.

Minhas feels very strongly that a teaching system can be designed for every child and it can be effective.

"If a child is not learning, it is the fault of the particular teacher for not recognizing the student's individual needs," Minhas said.

Minhas believes there is room for improvement in every educational system. He would like to see an extensive evaluation program started at UTETC.

"If each student is thoroughly evaluated before starting here, we would have a much greater chance for success," Minhas said.

Minhas is especially interested in obtaining accreditation for UTETC.

"We can fulfill the requirements for accreditation," Minhas said, "even though our situation here is a little different than other institutions they accredit they can't hold us back."

Lawmakers appointed to review Indian tribes

HELENA, MONT. — An eight-member committee of lawmakers was appointed by the Legislative Council to review Indian treaties in on-the-reservation meetings and seek ways to clarify legal jurisdiction.

The appointments were made without consultation with those named in an effort to balance the committee politically, geographically and philosophically.

Members of the council said they were aware of the previous failure of a state Task Force on Indian Problems to bring together representatives of all seven reservations in Montana.

D. Robert Lohn, staff lawyer for Gov. Thomas L. Judge, announced at outset of the meeting that the governor didn't feel he should make the appointments or control the purse strings as a 1977 law indicated.

The Indian Legal Jurisdiction Project was set up in the final hectic days of the 1977 Assembly in the act of appropriating funds for operation of the governor's office in this 1977-1979 biennium.

House Speaker John B. Driscoll, D-Hamilton, a member of the council and sponsor of proposals for an Indian-Country inquiry, endorsed the proposal of the governor's office to place the project completely in legislative hands.

Sen. Carroll A. Graham, D-Lodge Grass, the council chairman, expressed doubt that any state-level inquiry could do much if anything toward resolving Indian problems because the Congress retains full control.

Driscoll disagreed, saying that under existing federal laws there are things the state can do to assume jurisdiction of whites on Indian reservations. Such action must be preceded by an amendment to the Montana constitution, he said.

Sen. Pat M. Goodover, R-Great Falls, sided with Graham. "The impetus must come from the Congress to change what has been going on for 200 years," he said. "We can't change anything with a \$20,000 study in Montana."

Driscoll suggested the possibility of looking into the arranging of compacts between the state and the Indian tribes to pay for certain services. Goodover said he would "object to special arrangements with people who are supposed to be part of the state."

Indian tribes seek help from OPEC nations

DENVER, COLORADO — Twenty-three western Indian tribes, including Crow, Sioux and Cheyenne in Montana, are seeking the help of the oil-rich Arab and third world nations to develop vast uranium and coal reserves beneath their reservations.

Two meetings have been held in Washington between representatives of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes and six member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, an Indian spokesman said.

A third meeting is to be held again in Washington, said Peter MacDonald, tribal chairman of the Navajo nation and chairman of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes.

The Indians are going outside the country for help because of what they call federal red tape and foot-dragging, MacDonald said.

"We're looking for information principally," MacDonald said. "We believe they have a certain amount of information and technology that would


be most valuable to us."

The twenty-three tribes represented in the discussions represent about two-thirds of the native American population, and their reservations are spread over ten western states from the Dakotas to Washington and south to Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

According to estimates supplied by the spokesman for the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, about 80 percent of the nation's uranium reserves and one-third of all low sulphur coal in the country lie under their reservations.

A spokesman for the BIA in Washington said those estimates were not far off. The federal government is now working on a complete survey of resources in Indian lands. The spokesman said, "It will be the first ever done by the Federal Government."

The Council of Energy Resource Tribes has asked OPEC for over one million dollars in federal funds to develop their natural resources.



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UTETC students finish studies

UTETC's July graduation was held on Thursday, July 14, 1977, outside the cafeteria. The 10 graduates were: Mike Champagne, Automotive vocation, from Turtle Mountains; Edna Cook, Business/Clerical vocation, from Cheyenne River; Roy Moran, Automotive vocation, from Rosebud; Gail Notsinneh, Business/Clerical vocation; from Jicarilla, New Mexico; Sylvester Peltier, Welding vocation, from Turtle Mountains; Rex Pinal, Building Trades vocation, from Mescalero, New Mexico; Tina Pinal, Food Services vocation, from Mescalero, New Mexico; Judy Poitra, Human Services vocation, from Turtle Mountains; Lonnie Poitra, Automotive vocation, from Turtle Mountains; and Delane Slater, Auto Body vocation, from Turtle Mountains.

The Student of the Month was Katherine Vote. There was a two-way tie, for first place in Adult Education, between Arlene Burland and Bryan Ahgoom. In Personal Development, there was a three-way tie for first place between Sylvester Peltier, Robert Marshall, and Diane Savelkoul. Sylvester Peltier received the Incentive Award for Social Services. Outstanding students in the dorms were Gail Notsinneh in the Women's and Richard White Clay in the Men's. First place for House of the Month was Florence Headdress, and Vance and Ester Little Bird received second place. Elizabeth Earring was the outstanding student in the Women's Halfway House, and in the Men's Halfway House, there was a tie for first place between John Sherman and Myron Yellow Earrings.

Each vocation's instructor picked his/her best student for the month: Auto Body — Hobby Hevewah; Automotive — Wesley Fool Bull; Building Trades — Ken Red Bird; Business/ Clerical — Carol Black Eagle; Food Services — Katherine Vote; Painting — William Miner; Paraprofessional Counseling — Judy Poitra; Police Science — Percy Good Eagle; Nurse Aide — Vera Martin; and Welding — William Vote.

Mike Champagne received the \$10.00 Attendance Award. Nine students received the \$5.00 Attendance Award: Carol Black Eagle, John Lucier, Elizabeth Earring, Katherine Vote, Ken Burland, Sylvester Peltier, Arlene Burland, Audrey Red Bird, and Ken Red Bird.

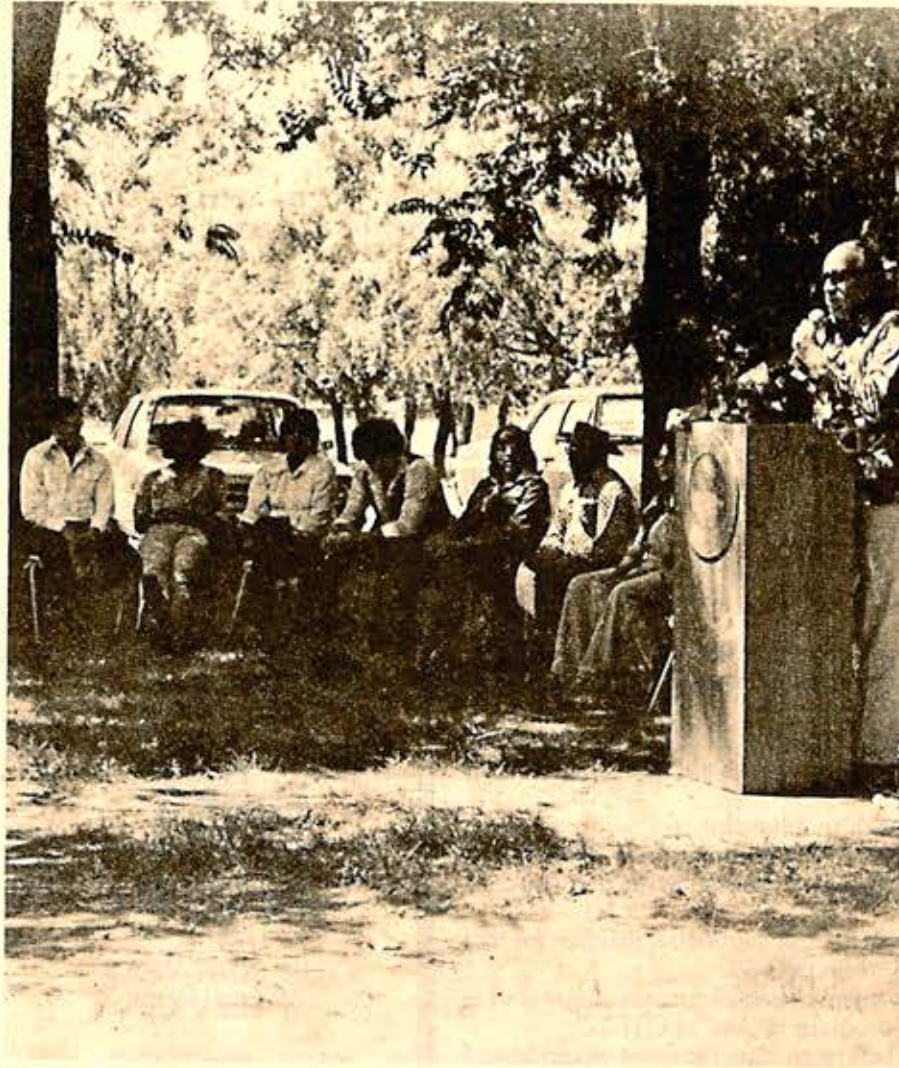
Two other graduation ceremonies have also taken place. The May and June graduates are as follows: In May, there were six graduates: Mary Ann Aman, Business Clerical; Aaron Aman, Welding; Brenda Jeanotte, Business Clerical; Berta Montgomery, Business Clerical; Keane Vallie, Business Clerical; Kenneth Tree Top, Welding, and the June graduates include: Gordon Condon, Police Science; Henrietta Condon, Nurse Aide; Wanda Barrett, Police Science; Ruth Knife, Police Science; Standley Little Whiteman, Police Science; Lawford Panzy, Building Trades; Leo Herman, Police Science; Walean Herman, Business Clerical; Dan Oldman, Police Science; Margaret Lockwood, Business Clerical; Gary Otto, Welding; Dawn Otto, Business Clerical; Roland DeMarries, Welding; Betty DeMarries, Business Clerical; Kevin Grant, Human Services; Darlene Young Bear, Business Clerical; Vernon Young Bear, Food Services; Lewis Reyna, Building Trades; Judy Slater, Food Services.

UTETC NEWS



Four New Students arrived at UTETC in June. Three of them are pictured above (left to right). They are: Karen Earth, Winnebago, NE; Selina Begay, Shiprock, MT; and Julie Keeble, Sisseton, SD. The fourth student not pictured is Effie Melchert, Sisseton, S.D.

Eighteen students arrived at UTETC in May. They are as follows: Bryan Ahgoom, Anadarko, OK; Chris Denney, Winnebago, NE; Herbert Eagle Thurnder, Bureau of Prisons; Hobby Hevewah, Bureau of Prisons; Quentin Lincoln, Bureau of Prisons; William Miner, Bureau of Prisons; Curtis Red Fox, Bureau of Prisons; John P. Sherman, Bureau of Prisons; Joann Goodbird, Fort Berthold, ND; Florence Headdress, Fort Peck, MT; Pearl Nation, Fort Peck, MT; Thomasine Woodenlegs, Northern Cheyenne, MT; Dorothy Wright, Rosebud, SD; Ken Burland, Flathead, MT; Arlene Burland, Flathead, MT; Randolph His Law, Crow Creek, MT; Teresa His Law, Crow Creek, MT; Donald Melchert, Sisseton, SD.



July graduates listen attentively to Wausa Duta, the guest speaker from Ft. Totten, N.D.

GED graduates complete exams

There have been twelve students since May from the Adult education department that have completed their GED exams successfully. The students included are: In the month of May: Mary Lou Has Eagle, Ft. Belknap; Francis Nation, Ft. Peck; Lowell Nation, Ft. Peck; Wilson Cloudman, Rosebud; Linda Azure, Ft. Berthold; Gerald Lester, Ft. Berthold; Jeannie Moorison, Crow; In the month of June, Violet Edwards, Rosebud; Lois Martinez, Standing Rock; Lee Cutt, Rosebud; John Sherman, Ft. Totten; and in the month of July, Pearl Nation, Ft. Peck.

Council discusses student problems

The UTETC Student Council meets every Wednesday, with representatives of each of the ten vocations present.

The present officers of the council are: Vance Little Bird, President — Carol Plumage, Vice-President — and Vicki Walking Bull, Secretary.

This month's meetings centered on the discussion of student and staff relations, UTETC policies, and individual student grievances.

AICDP conducts workshops for teachers

Beginning this September and continuing until May, A.I.C.D.P. will be conducting a five (5) day workshop each month at United Tribes. These workshops will not only acquaint the teacher with the A.I.C.D.P. materials, but will also provide training in a variety of teaching methods and techniques. The five days at United Tribes will be spent:

1. Becoming acquainted with the A.I.C.D.P. materials.
2. Studying and internalizing different teaching methods.
3. Getting actual teaching experience with Indian students at the Theodore Jamerson School located on the United Tribes Campus.

It is hoped that these workshops will help create key teachers who can institute Native American Studies classes at their school.

Anyone interested in these workshops should contact:

A.I.C.D.P.
3315 S. Airport Road
Bismarck, N.D. 58501
Phone: (701) 255-3041

WEEA holds final training workshop

On June 5th through the 10th the Women's Leadership Program held its last five day conference at the Kirkwood Motor Inn.

This conference was designed to instruct the trainees in consultant skills. It was attended by approximately 45 trainees who have participated in the Women's Leadership Program since its inception.

The first three days of the conference were spent going over different consultant skills and roles. During this time, the trainees learned how to design a workshop. They also learned many techniques to use such as: fish bowl, garbage dump, role play and trust games.

The last three days were spent with the trainee's giving mini-workshops to the rest of the group. Each group was given two hours in which they presented a mini-workshop on topics such as: Social Communications, Assertiveness, and Cultural Awareness.

In doing this, all the trainees got practical experience in the four main aspects of a workshop: Designing, Implementing, Training Techniques and Evaluation.

The final activity was the presentation of Diplomas and the cash awards by Eddy Tyree and Marlene Ward, after which a farewell party was held in the lounge of the Kirkwood Motor Inn.



Dr. Eddy Tyree looks on as Margo Guimont and Marlene Ward, enjoy a bear hug together.



Marlene Ward and Eddy Tyree present Robin Rae Bofferding with a special gift.



WEEA trainees are all gathered to watch the presentaton of dipolmas.

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Traveling Indian exhibit to visit United Tribes

United Tribes Educational Technical Center will host, "Indian Pride on the Move," a traveling exhibit, sponsored by the National Park Service on August 3rd. The 40 foot trailer is filled with Native American Art, history and culture. Old photographs, music, native clothing, and film are part of the display.

There will be a crew of eight cultural interpreters with a vast knowledge of Native American cultural heritage, explaining the exhibit to visitors.

National Park Service Coordinator, Emma Plume Lee, says of the exhibit, "The Native American Heritage here on the plains is as much a part of the country as the sky and the earth, "Indian Pride on the Move" is a recognition of those traditions."

Our Lore



This is the first part in a series that will portray Indian leaders of the past. It is an excerpt from the "Feather To Each" booklet, developed by The American Indian Curriculum Development Program (AICDP) staff at United Tribes.



RED CLOUD

Red Cloud, Makhipuya-Luta, was born near the forks of the Platte River in South Dakota, in 1882. There are many versions of how Red Cloud acquired his name but two receive the most credit. Red Cloud may have taken his father's name which was a much practiced custom. Another version states he was named after a fiery meteor which lighted the clouds with a red glow.

Red Cloud was an important warrior in his youth. At the age of 18 he led a war party against the Pawnee Indians and was nearly killed. There is no real clear indication that Red Cloud was ever a chief. He was a very impressive war leader, a necessary qualification to become a chief. He was a consulting warrior or "near chief" at the Fetterman Massacre. The U.S. government recognized him as a head chief but there is no proof that the Indian people ever bestowed upon him the honor of Chief.

He was known as "shirt-wearer," a select group of warriors in charge of ruling the camp. This was a much honored position. It is believed that he designated himself as spokesman for his band of Sioux. He was a self-appointed leader. He could speak well, had a strong, stubborn character, and was very intelligent. Through sheer dominance, he became the leader of his band.

Red Cloud became very prominent as a leader during the Powder River Campaign. Soldiers moved into the Powder River territory with orders to establish forts and build roads. This was an obvious violation of previous treaties and Red Cloud, with several other distinguished leaders, mounted a lively campaign to drive the soldiers out. The United States was involved in the Civil War at this time and desired peace with the Indians. Red Cloud stated there could be no peace until the soldiers withdrew from Sioux hunting grounds. The soldiers were forced to withdraw and a peace treaty was signed. Red Cloud had won a notable victory.

After signing this treaty, Red Cloud moved to Fort Robinson and devoted his talents to peace. He made several trips to Washington, D.C. to rectify provisions in various treaties. He was very concerned with the future of his people. Red Cloud assisted Spotted Tail in obtaining the peaceful surrender of Crazy Horse at Camp Robinson.

Red Cloud wanted to locate his people at a desirable location. After much deliberation with the U.S. government, he had to settle on the White Clay Agency, which later became known as the Pine Ridge Agency. He worked towards improvement of his people through

treaty negotiations but much of his effort was to no avail since the U.S. government failed to honor many articles of these treaties. His life was filled with much frustration. For over forty years, Red Cloud had to lead his

people on a new road in search of peace. It was a road of many hardships. Death came on December 10, 1909. A marble monument now stands over his grave at Holy Rosary Mission, in South Dakota.

Native Recipes

BEAN MOLD (Makes 6 Servings)

- 1/2 pound dry pea beans
- 2 strips bacon, diced and rendered (reserve drippings)
- 1/2 cup corn meal
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon fresh ground pepper
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika
- 4 dashes Tabasco Sauce

1. Soak and cook beans according to package directions, reserving 2 cups, add enough water to complete the measure.
2. Mash the beans and mix with the bacon drippings, and corn meal.
3. Bring the 2 cups of water to boil, add the bean mixture along with the salt.

1. This is the first part in a series that will portray Indian leaders of the past. It is an excerpt from the "Feather To Each" booklet, developed by The American Indian Curriculum Development Program (AICDP) staff at United Tribes.

From an Indian Recipe book compiled by the staff of the United Tribes Educational Technical Center. Copies of books are available for 75¢ each from the OPI at UTETC-address.

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Montana pow-wow to be held in July

FT. BELKNAP — Ft. Belknap Indian Reservation will hold its eleventh Annual Fort Belknap Indian Days Pow-Wow July 28, 31.

Camping Day will be July 28, at the campgrounds a mile south of Ft. Belknap Agency and four miles south of Harlem. Rations will be issued daily to all campers, and there will be giveaways and special drawings on Saturday. No alcoholic beverages will be allowed on the campgrounds.

Features of the pow-wow will include a display of an old-time picture collection put together by George Horse Capture, who later will tour the state with the exhibit. The pictures were taken by some of the first explorers of the West.

Two traditional dances, the Fool's Dance and the Kettle Dance, will be revived at the pow-wow, and there will be Indian dancing each afternoon and evening. A parade is planned July 30.

The Milk River Dance Committee is in charge of the celebration.

Indians pressured by art dealers

KLUKWAN, ALASKA — Alaskan Indians are refusing to sell their artifacts to interested art dealers.

The Tlingit Indians resent outsiders who arrive offering money for the treasures of their past, according to an Associated Press report.

But, the outsiders believe they have a mission to save precious art that would deteriorate if left in the decaying old clan houses.

In recent years, Alaskan natives have faced increased pressure from art dealers to sell such items as ceremonial masks and headdresses, bright colored chilkat blankets made of mountain goat hair and hand carved totem poles.

The villagers have already watched some of their precious heritage hauled away.

Early last year a trunk filled with Klukwan artifacts was sold to a Victoria, B.C. art dealer for \$240,000.00. Nine persons were paid \$26,666.00 a piece for the treasure. None of them were Klukwan residents.

Gipp appointed commissioner

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Gerald E. Gipp, a Standing Rock Sioux, has been appointed deputy commissioner of Indian Education in the U.S. Office of Education.

Gipp, 36, a native of Ft. Yates, ND has been an assistant professor of education administration at Pennsylvania State University, where he received a master's and doctoral degree.

In his new post, Gipp will be responsible for administering the Indian Education Act of 1972, which this year is providing some 57 million dollars for development of programs to improve the schooling of some 300,000 Indian youth.

Gipp was formerly employed from 1967 until 1974 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School in South Dakota and at BIA headquarters in Washington.

Meals approved for the elderly

PINE RIDGE — The Pine Ridge Village and Porcupine meals for the elderly programs have been approved for continuation.

A grant for \$68,196 for the period through June 30, 1978, has been approved.

News Briefs

BIA police replaced by tribe

PINE RIDGE, S.D. — Pine Ridge Indian Reservation's new police force is getting mixed reviews.

The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council decided to replace the reservation's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police force with its own tribal police in January.

After a two-month training and transition period, the new force started on its own June 25.

Supporters of Alvert Trimble, tribal president, say a smooth transition has taken place. His opponents say the force is undertained and unresponsive.

The BIA police were headquartered in Pine Ridge and its director reported to the BIA administrator there. The police answered calls from Pine Ridge, and, as a result, the village had a large number of officers close at hand.

The new system sets a small number of police officers in each of nine districts, traditional boundaries on the reservation. Each district has a police review board that has hiring and firing powers.

BIA money funds the force and the tribal court system.

Local control is a return to traditional Sioux values of community law enforcement and helps to fulfill a basic goal of returning respect for the law enforcement function, system creators said.

But Wayne Tapio, Pine Ridge village president disagrees that this is the right system.

He said the loss of so many police officers leaves the reservation's largest town under-protected. Tapio said four police officers aren't enough to protect the community.

And, decentralization has resulted in hiring of several supporters of the American Indian Movement, he said.

However, FBI officials said the agency has no information that AIM members are on the force.

CETA jobs receive training

DENVER — South Dakota Indian groups and tribes received approximately \$7.3 million as funding for public service jobs.

U.S. Department of Labor officials said the money was part of a \$17.5 million allocation to the Indian groups in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, and Utah. Jobs are provided under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, also known as CETA.

The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Eagle Butte received \$506,000; Oglala Sioux Tribes, Pine Ridge \$2.2 million; Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Rosebud 3.2 million; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Ft. Thompson, \$324,000; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, \$71,600; Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, \$666,000; and Yankton Sioux Tribe, \$329,000.

Council attempts removal of chairman

RAPID CITY — U.S. District Court Andrew Bogue orally granted a temporary restraining order against the Crow Creek Sioux Tribal council in its battle to remove chairman Elnita Rank, according to William Sastka, Mrs. Rank's attorney.

The order would prevent the tribal council from removing Mrs. Rank from her office. It would also restrain either side from prohibiting an audit of tribal books.

The order would be in effect until a hearing on a preliminary injunction. The tribal council removed Mrs. Rank from her office by resolution. The council said charges of misuse of funds were involved, while Mrs. Rank said the matter stemmed from a family dispute. She had unsuccessfully sought an audit of the tribal books.

Ambrose McBride, acting tribal chairman said he hoped the state and federal governments would stay out of the matter.

"It is our problem and it has to be dealt with right here," McBride said.

Celebration events scheduled in Pine Ridge

PINE RIDGE — Village Days are scheduled Aug. 18 through 21 and will include youth league tournaments, trap shooting, horseshoe tournaments, team roping, western shows and dances, a pow-wow and a Miss Pine Ridge contests and parade.

Indian students participate in engineering course

ANADARKO, OKLAHOMA — Support from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Office, the Amoco Foundation and the Gulf Oil Foundation have made a summer school technology experience a reality for 15 visiting Indian students at Oklahoma State University. The eight week session, directed by Dr. Kenneth A. Anderson acquaints recent high school graduates with engineering technology on the OSU campus.

Students participating in the program are affiliated Otoe-Missouri, Comanche and Seminole tribes of Oklahoma, the Navajo reservation in New Mexico and the Mississippi band of the Choctaw Indians.

Peace treaty to be signed by tribes

IGNACIO, COLORADO — The Southern Ute Indian Tribes has announced an unprecedented historical event. There will be a signing of a peace treaty between the Ute Nation of Colorado/Utah and the Comanche Tribes of Oklahoma. The Ute-Comanche Peace Treaty Ceremonials will be a week long festival and will take place on the Southern Ute Reservation at Ignacio, Colorado, July 18 through the 24th.

Historically, the two tribes have been traditional enemies dating back to the mid-1700's. Now an official peace treaty will be signed by these two proud tribes. The ceremonies will be televised nationally and picked up by the wire services.

Native American teepees, arts and crafts, dancing and games will be on display for the thousands of visitors expected for the event.

Sioux arts council sponsors sun dance

CHEYENNE RIVER — The 5th Annual Sun Dance will be held on the Cheyenne River Reservation from August 18 to August 21st. The Sun Dance, sponsored by the Sioux Nation Arts Council in connection with the South Dakota Arts Council, will be held in the Green Grass Community, 19 miles north of Eagle Butte.

The first day will be devoted to the Sacred Calf Pipe Ceremony, while the Sun Dance will be held the remaining three days.

No difference found in language skills

ABERDEEN — Sioux Indian and Caucasian preschoolers were found to have no significant differences in their language skills during a recent study by Northern State College instructors, Joan Flihs and Kay Schellenkamp. The two speech correction instructors conducted a year long study of 54 Indian and 54 Caucasian participants in the Head Start program.

The researchers covered the youngsters ability to use speech in verbalizing concepts of time, velocity, color and other concepts, as well as their ability to describe pictures and answer questions.

**The soul would have no rainbow
Had the eyes no tears.**

John Vance Cheney

