

united tribes news

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Sioux land claims rejected by Congress

A century after the Indian victory at "Custer's last stand" infuriated Congress, legislators are still refusing to compensate the descendants of the Sioux Nation for their confiscated land, according to an associated press report.

A bill that would have allowed the Sioux to avoid a legal technicality and get a hearing on their claim to compensation was defeated Tuesday by the House, 239 to 173.

"This land was absolutely stolen from these Indians. It is a rank, double-dealing thing that our nation did," said Rep. James P. Johnson, R-Colo.

He was referring to an 1877 law that took 7.3 million acres in South Dakota's Black Hills from the Sioux. Congress approved the seizure after word reached Washington that Gen. George A. Custer's force had been wiped out at Little Bighorn.

The House Interior Committee, in a report on the bill defeated Tuesday, said the government precipitated the battle by declaring the Sioux "hostiles" who could be shot on sight off the reservation.

Custer's search for "hostiles" led to the Montana massacre.

The committee report said the Indians were hunting in the Little Bighorn River Valley when Custer's 650 men marched on them.

The Indians had no way to survive except to hunt, the committee said, because the government had refused to supply them food.

Some 225 men and officers were killed when a force of at least 1,500 swooped down on them.

In recent years, the Sioux Nation has sought compensation for its land, but has been stopped by the legal principle of "res judicata." This Latin term means that once a case has been decided, it is final.

The U.S. Court of Claims, reviewing the 1877 congressional action, said in 1975 that, "a more ripe and rank case of dishonorable dealings will never, in all probability, be found in our history."

But the court said it could not rule on the case because the matter had been decided, "whether rightly or wrongly," 33 years earlier. The Supreme Court declined to hear an appeal of the case.

The bill before the House Tuesday would have directed the claims court to reconsider the case on its merits.

"The United States should stop hiding behind a legal technicality in this issue and instead do what is right by these Indians," Rep. Teno Roncalio, D-Wyo., said. Rep. Charles E. Wiggins, R-Calif., said the confiscation itself is not in dispute.

"The only issue is \$85 million in interest, which is unrelated to the misdeed," he said. Wiggins suggested a bill to give the Sioux that interest, compounded at a rate of 5 per cent since the confiscation.

The claims court found that the land was worth \$17.5 million when the government took it.

Solen-Cannonball busing problems continue

by Susan Braunstein

The Solen School District's busing desegregation controversy became even more complex at the preliminary hearing held in Bismarck on September 26.

U.S. District Court Judge Bruce Van Sickle set trial dates for October 6-7 to resolve the difficult questions raised by the Solen and Cannonball parents and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

Van Sickle neither granted nor denied the application for a preliminary injunction, but said instead that he wanted the case to go to trial as soon as possible, and the trial would be consolidated with the application for a preliminary injunction.

A group of white parents from Solen have filed suit against the members of the Solen School Board, the Solen School District and Joseph Califano, Secretary of HEW.

The Solen parents contend the busing plan was forced upon the school district by HEW under a threat to cut off the school's federal funds.

Federal funds make up \$314,000 or 53 per cent of the annual school district budget of \$592,425. The school district receives \$27,000, or 4.54 per cent of its income from local taxation. The remainder of the budget comes from state and county sources.

The parents also believe the school district was never given a hearing before being told its previous "freedom of choice" policy was illegal. Under that policy any child could attend either school.

Federal law says it is illegal to have a segregated public school in a freedom of choice situation and if there are two schools in the same school district they must be racially balanced. Schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs are exempt from the law.

The Solen parents have stated there was never any intention in the design of the program to achieve or maintain segregation between the Indian and the Caucasian students.

A bus was provided between the towns of Cannonball and Solen in order to accommodate students who desired to participate in the optional system. Due to population distribution in the district, the Cannonball school became a predominantly Indian school and Solen, white.

Solen parents also believe this busing plan doubles the time students spend on the bus which would reduce the amount of educational opportunities available to students.

Supt. Adams of the Solen school, says, "The only difference as far as scheduling goes is that we have a few smaller class loads and the day is ten minutes shorter."

The U.S. Government has filed memorandums stating that HEW has followed the law and that they believe they have a strong case based on several legal points.

Both the U.S. Government and the intervenors have asked that the application for the preliminary injunction be denied and that further action be dismissed.

The U.S. Government and the intervenors, that include four Indian parents — Darlene American Horse, Evelyn Eagle, Patricia Kelly, and George Fourth, both support the present busing plan.

The intervenors entered the case for three reasons, according to George Fourth, Chairman of the Johnson-O'Malley Program in Cannonball. The first reason was to protect the quality of education, and, Fourth said, "We felt this could best be done by helping the Solen School Board." The second reason was to ensure that school was not disrupted. The third reason was that the Solen School Board did not have access to a legal representative. "We have hired an attorney from the Native American Rights Fund to represent us." This attorney is John Wabaunsee, of Denver, Colorado.

The plaintiffs have also argued that they have been required to use federally appropriated education funds for the transportation of students to overcome racial imbalance in the school district.

The U.S. attorneys representing HEW have responded to that allegation by saying they have not seen proof that federal money has been used for this purpose. They also stated that the restriction on the use of the federal assistance can be waived by the school board.

At one time, Cannonball and Solen were two separate school districts. Each district had a grade school, but Cannonball did not have a high school. About ten years ago, the districts were combined — each town using Solen's high school.

The reorganization, according to the Solen parents, permitted students and their parents to decide between schools which were geographically accessible and which offered an opportunity to interact with both Indian and Caucasian students.

Busing story continued on page 12, column 1



skye's horizons

by HARRIETT SKYE

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe has been unsuccessful in its attempt to regain almost a quarter million acres of land within the original reservation boundaries. In 1889 the Rosebud Reservation was established at three million acres. Homesteading acts were passed in 1904, 1907 and 1910, opening up certain territories of the reservation, (Gregory, Tripp, Mellette and parts of Lyman Counties) to settlement. The Tribe contends that the land taken by settlers was not removed from the reservation boundaries because of the sale. The tribe claims that it did not surrender jurisdiction over the land. The Supreme Court feels otherwise . . . Justice William H. Rehnquist stated in a 32 page opinion that "Congress clearly intended to diminish the boundaries of the reservation by the Homestead Act of 1904 and 1910." His reasoning was that "In determining by Congressional enactments, we are guided by well-established legal principles. The underlying premise is that Congressional intent will control." Justice Marshall dissented, saying that the general rule has been in such cases that legal ambiguities were to be resolved to the benefit of the Indians: "Today, however, the Court obliterates this distinction, and by holding against the Tribe when the evidence concerning Congressional intent is palpably ambiguous, erodes the general principles for interpreting Indian statutes."

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Our Executive Director, David Gipp, presented the new Miss United Tribes with a unique shawl during the 8th Annual United Tribes Days. Carlene Whitebull, from the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana very graciously accepted the shawl which was white with the United Tribes emblem hand sewn on the back.

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Jonathan Winters narrates an education documentary film which shows Indian business men and women in a positive light and bolsters the pride and confidence of Indian youth in business. It is entitled "Paths to Progress" and is available to groups through the United Indian Development Association, 1541 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

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The United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation has announced the appointment of Mike Wells as Executive Director. Mr. Wells has assumed his duties as of June. He is a native of South Dakota and is an enrolled member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

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The Navajo Tribal paper is under new management. Bill Donovan, a veteran journalist from the Ballup, New Mexico Independent, is the new Acting General Manager. In the August 25th issue, the new management published an editorial asking their readers to "not judge us from the past, but from what we do in the future." The major problem discussed in the editorial was the paper's credibility gap with people who considered it a partisan mouthpiece for the Navajo Tribal Chairman, Peter MacDonald. The editorial says that MacDonald as not censored the paper, nor attempted to control its contents. Blame for one-sided reporting, without seeking opposing views was attributed to shortage of staff. It was acknowledged that some news may have been suppressed because the staff thought "that this is what the tribal administration wanted." The new management concluded with a promise "to do our best to present every side of an issue." The entire front page of the August 25th issue was used for an artist's portrayal of Chairman MacDonald juggling the reservation's five agencies under a "Reapportionment" head.

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Coal, oil, gas, uranium, water — the staples of energy—lie in great quantities on and under lands owned by American Indians. Development and use of these critical resources involves a complex set of technical, social, political and economic issues, implicating the tribes themselves, federal and state government, and the industrial and scientific communities.

Representatives of all these sectors will be discussing energy resource development and Indian lands at a seminar in Billings, Montana, the 28th and 29th of September. The one-and-a-half day seminar, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the Montana Intertribal Policy Board, and the Montana State University, with funding from AAAS and the Federal Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), are meeting at the Holiday Inn West in Billings.

An invited audience of 200 people expect to hear and participate in discussions of federal and state relationships to Indian energy research, planning, and development; tribal energy planning and policies; social, economic, and environmental implications of Indian energy resource development; energy man-power training; and leasing and its alternatives.

Twelve journalists from six foreign countries with their U.S. Travel Service escort were here attending the United Tribes Days Pow-wow. They also visited the Standing Rock Indian Reservation and were able to sit in on a tribal council meeting. Chairman, Pat McLaughlin introduced the business council members to the group and after introductions of the group of the council, McLaughlin presented each journalist with beaded medallions, necklaces and beaded belt buckles. The only word to describe their reaction to all this is "overwhelming" . . . the vast expanse of open prairie's, meeting Indians they've only read about and seeing the dances only seemed to generate their interest in everything we are and represent.

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The Northwest Affiliated Tribes has expressed support of President Carter's new Panama Canal treaty. It has also passed a resolution asking that similar negotiations be started in the United States to return national parks and trust lands to American Indians. The group includes 32 Indian tribes in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

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WATCH INDIAN COUNTRY TODAY

hosted by
Harriett Skye

A television talk-show devoted to Indian culture and issues. Tune-in every other Saturday as local, regional and national Indian leaders discuss events from around Indian Country.

Saturdays-12:30

Channel 5

KFYR TV-BISMARCK





Bacone College Indian officers selected

The Bacone College Indian Club selected 1977-78 officers during the first meeting of the organization. Elected to serve as leaders for the club were: Eppie Waquiu, president, a Jemez Indian from Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico; Alberta Printup, vice president, a Comanche/Mohawk from Anadarko, Oklahoma; Lawanda Reagan, Cherokee Indian, Whittier, North Carolina, secretary; Marijean Littledove, treasurer, Cherokee, Spavinaw, Oklahoma; and Terri Anquoe, reporter and student senate representative, Kiowa/Creek from Oklahoma City.

The primary purpose of the Bacone Indian Club is to help students become aware of and informed about the affairs of the American Indian. The group sponsors several pow-wows each year, hosts Indian dinners, participates in Indian art and craft shows, attends Indian culture and tribal backgrounds. Membership is not limited to Indian students.

Cannon Ball celebration held in September

The community of Cannon Ball on the Standing Rock Sioux Indian Reservation was the setting for special "Celebration Day" events on September 24th.

The event was the first of its kind in Cannon Ball and is being co-sponsored by the Cannon Ball Celebration Committee and the Inyan Wakagapi Human Development Corporation.

Some of the special events included displays from many organizations and groups in Cannon Ball and the reservation area; free lunch; special children's program; political speeches from Tribal candidates; an Indian dance and a slide presentation on developments in Cannon Ball in the last nine months.

Cannon Ball is one of 24 communities throughout the world that are participating in Human Development Projects, which are community development programs initiated by the Institute of Cultural Affairs.

Indian attorney opens legal office

According to the American Indian Bar Association (AIBA) news letter, Abby Abinanti, a 1973 graduate of the University of New Mexico Law School, has established a practice in Eureka, California. Abinanti estimates that ninety-five percent of her clients are Native Americans — many from her own Yurok Tribe.

Prior to entering private practice, Abinanti served for 1 and 1/2 years as directing attorney for the Eureka Office of California Indian Legal Services. She previously served as law clerk for the municipal court for the Territory of the Virgin Islands. In 1976, she was awarded a Fellowship by the American Indian Lawyer Training Program, which assisted her in establishing a practice.

Abinanti was recently appointed to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission by Governor Jerry Brown. The Commission was established to assist California Indians in preserving places of special religious and Social Significance. Abinanti also served on the Steering Committee for the recent Eighth Conference on Women and the Law.



Indian woman appointed citizen judge

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Judge Marjorie Cantryn, a Nootka Indian, is the first Native person in Canada to be appointed a citizenship judge, according to the *New Breed*, a publication by the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan. Marge, the granddaughter of a hereditary chief of the Ohiat band of the Nootka tribe, was born in Port Albernie, B.C. Marge first began working for her people on a volunteer basis in 1963. She was a boarding parent to Indian students on the Boarding Home Program of Indian Affairs. Since that time, she has held a number of positions including a courtworker and executive director of the Vancouver Indian Center Society.

Another first in Marge's career was her appointment to the Vancouver Police Commission. She gained her experience in legal affairs by attending various conferences on the justice system and through her active participation in groups established for Native people involved in the justice system. The Solicitor General invited her to the Criminology and Corrections seminar in 1971. In 1975 she served on Ron Basford's Constituency Advisory Group.

Commenting on how she thought her new appointment would affect her, Marge said she would probably miss working with Native people on a day to day basis. After 20 years working for her people, the time has come for her to move on. "I guess I am must going to take a semi-retirement from the Indian scene and concentrate on my new position."

New BIA budget revealed

Washington, D.C. — The House and Senate Appropriation Committees have completed their conference report on the Bureau of Indian Affairs 1978 budget. It approved a total appropriation of more than \$677 million, the Senate figure, which was \$5 million more than the House proposed.

The increase includes \$650,000 for assistance to previously private schools; \$12 million for costs associated with the transfer of BIA schools in Alaska to local control; \$3 million for the housing improvement program; \$150,000 for Northern Cheyenne legal fees; and \$870,000 to initiate services to the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes. It also provides a decrease of \$750,000 for administrative travel.

In addition to hitting hard at BIA school construction programs, the report orders at least \$2 million of school money used for Central and Area office administrative staff and program funds by \$4 million.

Pueblo Indian center enters second year

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO — The new Pueblo Indian Cultural Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico has been open for only a year now, according to the *Wassaja* newspaper.

The Center was constructed with the help of federal funds. There is a staff of over fifty persons that oversee the supervision and maintenance of the museum, a plaza where Indian dances are held throughout the week and many business offices.

Dr. W.E. Taylor, Jr., Director of the National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, has announced the appointment of A. McFayden Clark as Chief, Canadian Ethnology Service.

A. McFayden has been with the Canadian Ethnology Service of the National Museum of Man since 1969, as Athapaskan Ethnologist, and since September 1975, has been Acting Chief of the Division.

A. McFayden Clark's field work in Alaska, among the Athapaskan Indians and the Eskimos, has gained her substantial recognition in her field and her writings on this research have been widely published in Canada, the United States and Europe.

She has been much in demand as a consultant on the Athapaskan tribes of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, and has been consulted by these groups on matters pertaining to their land rights.

At the National Museum of Man in Ottawa, A. McFayden Clark was the scientist responsible for the very successful "Immense Journey" Gallery in the redesigned displays of the Museum which opened to the public in the fall of 1974.

For the recent major exhibition on the Athapaskan Indians, "The Athapaskans: Strangers of the North," she worked in collaboration with the Royal Scottish Museum, and is the author of the catalogue, "Athapaskans, Strangers of the North."

She served as consultant to the Directorate of the National Museum of Man on the formulation of the Urgent Ethnology Programme, which has been initiated by the National Museum of Man for the purpose of gathering and preserving information on language and cultures native to Canada, before such data are lost in the rapidly changing cultural environment.

While taking over the administrative responsibilities of the Division, A. McFayden Clark hopes to keep on with her research, and will maintain an active participation in the many professional societies of which she is a member.

Indian children available for adoption

Pierre, South Dakota — The South Dakota Department of Social Services has around 60 Indian children available for adoption.

The department wants the children to go to Indian families and has stated it will accept applications from other states as well as South Dakota.

Secretary Orval Westby stated that the department hopes to preserve the Indian cultural heritage by placing the children in Indian homes.

Affirmative action asked by Canadians

The Saskatchewan Journalists' Association has called for measures to increase the representation of Natives in journalism, according to the **New Breed**, a publication by the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

After a seminar on Native-media relations at its annual meeting in Prince Albert April 23, the association passed a number of resolutions, including that Saskatchewan media executives take "affirmative action" by hiring and where necessary training on the job Native peoples as journalists.

It also recommended that the proposed journalism school at the University of Regina provide scholarships to Native students and that media owners contribute to such scholarships.

The association noted that Native affairs have not always received adequate coverage and called on media outlets to establish and maintain Native affairs beats as is done for other areas such as education, agriculture and labor; and that Native journalists not be confined to reporting on Native affairs.

Brian Dagdick, a human rights officer, told the seminar that 17 per cent of Saskatchewan people are Native but there are few Natives among the 300-odd journalists in the province.

He said people should not be concerned about "reverse discrimination" through affirmative action because Natives already are discriminated against and to leave the situation as it is, is discriminatory.

Rod Durocher, AMNSIS vice-president, said one of the media's faults is that it does very little investigative reporting of Native affairs.

He said that whenever Natives hold a demonstration there is media coverage but there is no followup of the issues raised in the demonstration at the Central Mortgage and Housing office in Regina as an example.

The seminar considered ways of improving Native coverage but Barry Wilson of Saskatoon pointed out that if the Conservatives were complaining about lack of coverage he would not go out and hire a Conservative to do Conservative coverage.

Durocher replied that there is a distinct difference between Conservatives and Natives in Saskatchewan.

"If an Indian sees Margaret Trudeau taking off with the Rolling Stones, they think it's just another white family breaking up," he said.

Racism said encouraged by HEW

The **Alligator Times**, a newspaper from the Florida Seminole tribe, recently reported that the Association of American Indian Physicians has accused the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of encouraging anti-Indian racism.

Everett R. Roades, a member of the Kiowa tribe and a professor of medicine at the University of Oklahoma, made these remarks in a meeting between Secretary of H.E.W., Califano and a group of National Indian leaders.

Roades stated that evidence for this position comes from many sources within H.E.W. The lack of support and understanding within H.E.W. of the special relationship between Indian people and the federal government is the main stumbling block to improved relations.

Roades asked Califano to meet his departments obligation to adequately fund Indian Health Care. Under the transfer Act of 1955 responsibility for Indian Health care was placed with the department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Roades said the A.A.I.P. would be happy to recommend qualified people to fill positions so this inequity could be resolved.



Eskimos worried about whales

BARROW, ALASKA — The Eskimos, who have survived 2,000 Arctic winters through subsistence hunting, could face tougher winters if a ban is upheld on killing the bowhead whale, which is on the endangered species list.

The International Whaling Commission, meeting in June in Australia, unanimously approved a ban of the bowhead whale, a slow-moving mammal whose head is almost a third of its length.

The state sharply limited the hunting of caribou, a large species of deer. The hunting of ducks and geese had been banned earlier.

The National Oceanic and atmospheric Administration will hold two days of hearings here beginning Thursday on whether the United States should challenge the whaling ban. The federal government has until Oct. 1 to oppose the ban.

The price of food here suggests that dietary substitutes to whales and caribou would be expensive. Milk is \$3 a half gallon; eggs \$2 a dozen.

One bowhead whale can supply 40 to 50 tons of food and raw materials, enough to sustain a small village from one hunting season to the next.

Some local businessmen say the Eskimos don't pay any attention to caribou restrictions, which bar all but subsistence hunting, and aren't likely to observe a ban on whales either.

The bowhead, which stay close to drifting ice and occasionally use their brow to break through the ice for a breath, was protected from commercial hunting in 1946. The U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 stopped all but subsistence hunting.

Apaches work on school plan

Mr. Wesley Bonito, Director of Education for the White Mountain Apache tribe recently announced plans for the development of a Comprehensive Education Plan for the tribe according to the **Apache Scout** the official newspaper for the White Mountain Apache tribe.

The plan calls for a review of all school and programs presently on the White Mountain Apache reservation. Data on birth and death rates will also be collected to determine future educational needs.

Following the initial review and collection of data a survey instrument will be developed to help determine the needs and interests of the tribal members. The results of the survey along with the statistical data will then be compiled to form a Comprehensive Educational Plan for the tribe.

Under the public law 93-638 "Indian Self Determination and Education Act" tribes may contact to run their own programs. This Comprehensive Education Plan will assist the tribe in its future endeavors along these lines.

Sterilization abuse grows

The following update on sterilization of Native Americans was written by Brint Dillingham, for the **American Indian Journal**, published by the Institute for the Development of Indian Law.

The Movement against government sponsored sterilization abuse continues to grow. Hearings have been held in Los Angeles and in New York City. In late September the Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization (IFCO) will hold a national meeting in Washington, D.C. on sterilization abuse. And, last month a rare coalition

Update on sterilization (cont'd.)

of liberal, conservation, Democratic and Republican members of Congress requested that the Government Accounting Office (GAO) launch a thorough investigation of sterilizations abuse in all 50 states.

The request was directly inspired by the developments surrounding the 1976 GAO investigation of sterilizations performed by the Indian Health Service (IHS). (See **American Indian Journal**)

Since the first GAO study, which surveyed only about one third of all IHS units nationwide, a growing number of individuals, organizations and publications have demanded (and, in many cases, begun on their own) wider studies. They point out that the previous GAO study revealed only the tip of the iceberg of U.S. government sponsored sterilizations conducted on American Indians and other minority and third world populations.

In their request, the congressional coalition wrote to GAO that such developments "raise questions about government participation in sterilization," and that a thorough nationwide GAO investigation "would yield the data reliable enough to . . . tell us much about the realities of sterilization and what has to be done to cope with them." The letter specifically asked for a report that would include data on the number of men, women and children sterilized at government expense since 1970; the age and ethnic and racial makeup of those sterilized; how many children each sterilized woman had prior to the operation; whether hysterectomies performed were medically justified; and what effect, if any, the 1974 HEW guidelines have had on such operations.

The coalition concluded that in "seeking this national investigation, we do not in any way question the right of any person to choose voluntary sterilization. We are concerned about freedom from forced sterilization . . ."

Usually a GAO investigation is requested by only one member of Congress. Ten members requested this investigation. The request was issued on the stationery of Congressman Robert Young, D-Missouri. The others that signed the request are: John Conyers, Jr., D-Michigan; Joshua Eilber, D-Pa.; Tennyson Guyer, R-Ohio; Margaret M. Heckler, R-Mass.; Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill.; Jerry M. Patterson, D-Cal.; James M. Scheuer, D-N.Y.; and Harold L. Volkmer, D-Miss.



Pine Ridge probe ordered

PINE RIDGE — The U.S. Justice Department has ordered a review of an investigation into the 1974 shooting death of off-duty Bureau of Indian Affairs policeman Jess Trueblood.

The Oglala Sioux Tribe petitioned the Justice Department to review the case.

In requesting the review, the tribe cited "many irregularities" in the way the investigation was conducted, including failure to take further action and admissions of tampering and absconding with evidence.

Earlier this year U.S. Attorney David Vrooman reviewed the FBI's investigation which concluded that Trueblood was not murdered.

Trueblood's wife contends he did not commit suicide.

In its review, the Justice Department can order the U.S. Attorney's office and the FBI to re-investigate Trueblood's death.

The following poetry was written by John Wynne, a student at UTETC, from Grand Forks, N.D. The United Tribes News staff welcomes poetry, artwork or any other contributions from students and staff at UTETC, as well as from family and friends.



INDIAN POETRY

GOODNIGHT MOTHER

Goodnight to you Mother Dear
And please always remember your
Son is near.
Goodnight and please pray for me,
And in a vision you will see
You will see me praying too
Yes Mother, just for you.

UNTITLED

My past is but a dream
A thing unreal
Or so it seems
My past is sealed
I look back with sorrow
At my used up tomorrows
That I threw away
Thinking only of the day
Its as though I didn't exist
For tomorrow the future held
I lived a past of sin-
I don't wish to remember again
I loved everyone I chanced to meet
But then gave up with defeat
For no one could love such as "me"
And if they did
Without a doubt
I killed their love
And threw it out
I was a roamer
I chased the lands
Seeking thrills in every corner
Living by a drink in my hand
Of the things I did
I shudder to think
From the wells of hell
I took a drink
I had money, cars and women
Broke hearts without a thought
It made me happy
To think of all the hurt I brought
For I had fame
Everyone knew my name
I did what others wanted to do
I dared and did and liked it too
But now the past is dead
I want to get it out of my head
For I'm looking for a brand new start
A tomorrow when love can fill my heart

YEAR AFTER YEAR

A sweet girl I met some years ago,
while visiting a friend in Idaho.
Her hair was soft and truly pure,
like a little fawn or the mother deer.
Her eyes were so shining and wild,
As if they were of a new born child.
Her smile was such a sweet thing,
It made me dance and want to sing.
Her skin was as white as cream,
enough for any man to want to dream.
Her heart was as warm as fire,
mixed with her warm loving desire.
Now she's a part of the lonely blue sky,
Now everytime I think of her I sit down and cry.
For she was my wife dear Lord,
and now I'm always unhappy an bored.
Please love her lord as I did in life,
For year after year I cry for my loving wife.

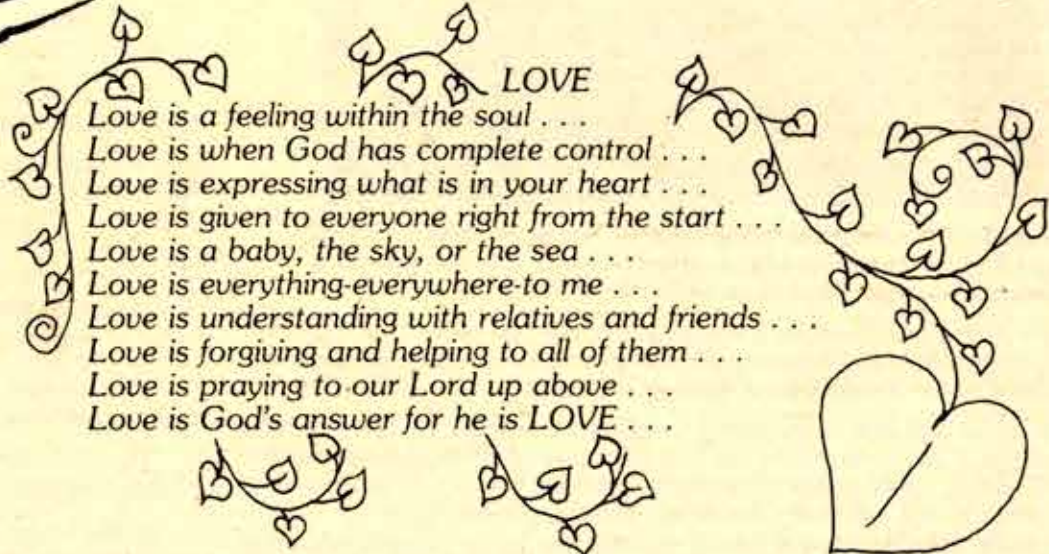


TO A SPIDER

O tiny machine of living destruction!
Man never perfected such a contraption!
O eight wheeled tank of the ages,
little acclaimed by the sages —
Thou sixeyed demon; O terrible speck
Ought I not to wring thy blood thirsty neck?
I applaud when you syphon nasty flies,
Tho' there is murder in thy sextet-eyes,
But now you've killed a little butterfly,
And what harm had it done to you or I?
But that is fate; How sad, how true,
you must sip blood to pull you thru
this bitter life,
Or mortal strife!

LOVE

Love is a feeling within the soul . . .
Love is when God has complete control . . .
Love is expressing what is in your heart . . .
Love is given to everyone right from the start . . .
Love is a baby, the sky, or the sea . . .
Love is everything-everywhere-to me . . .
Love is understanding with relatives and friends . . .
Love is forgiving and helping to all of them . . .
Love is praying to our Lord up above . . .
Love is God's answer for he is LOVE . . .



CHEER UP!!

Cheer up! Cheer up! and don't be blue,
The best is sure to come to you —
"The darkest hour before the dawn"
But brights the day when it's gone!
Tis said that "each dog has his day,"
So surely good is on the way —
Tho' you are down you won't be long
If you can smile and sing a song.
So cheer up friend, and don't be glum
The best for you is sure to come;
And, when the darkest hour is gone.
You'll see the glory of the dawn!

MY HEART'S FRAIL BARK

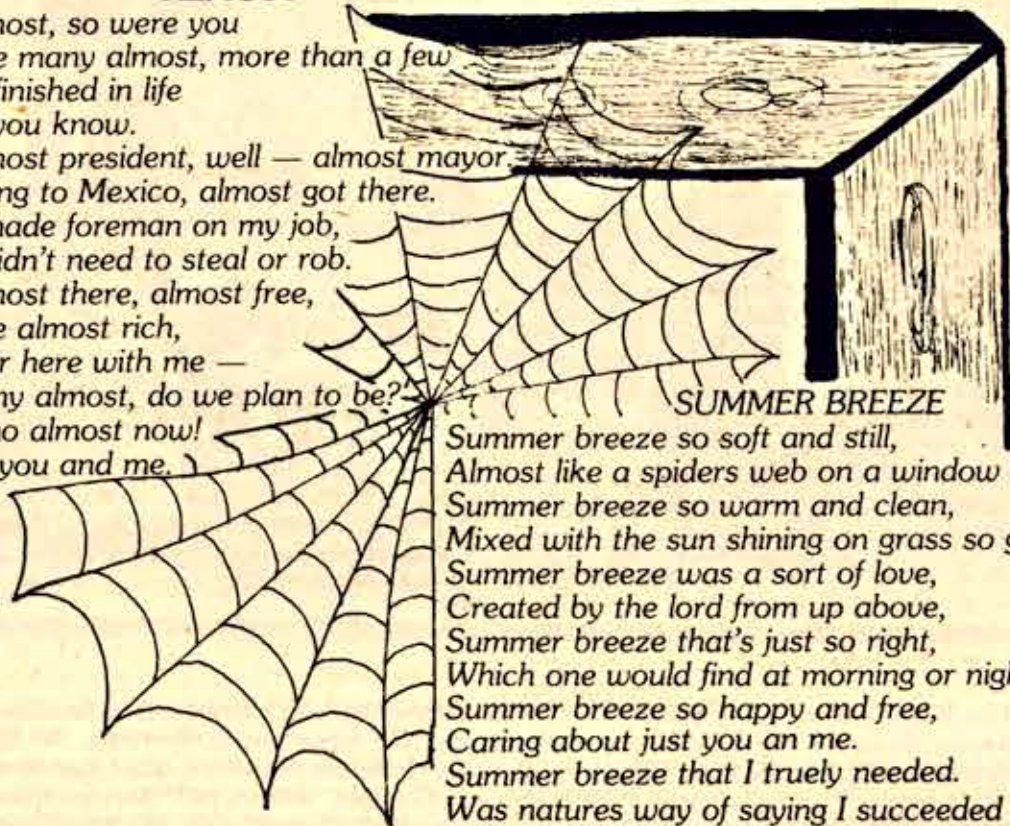
My heart's frail bark sailed thru the dark
Across a raging sea
With waves of doubt and fear about
The storm encompassed me.
My heart stood fast and did outlast
the storm of sorrows night
out from the dark than sailed its bark
upon the sea of light.
By gentle breeze it sailed with ease
across the placid sea
At last it found a peaceful sound . . .
Where, anchored, it could be!
The light was bright as day,
The darkness fled away;
My heart did sing a song,
Her bark did glide along.

ALMOST

I was almost, so were you
There are many almost, more than a few
I almost finished in life
But-well-you know.
I was almost president, well — almost mayor
I was going to Mexico, almost got there.
Almost made foreman on my job,
Almost didn't need to steal or rob.
I was almost there, almost free,
You were almost rich,
Now your here with me —
How many almost, do we plan to be?
There's no almost now!
Its up to you and me.

SUMMER BREEZE

Summer breeze so soft and still,
Almost like a spiders web on a window sill.
Summer breeze so warm and clean,
Mixed with the sun shining on grass so green.
Summer breeze was a sort of love,
Created by the lord from up above,
Summer breeze that's just so right,
Which one would find at morning or night.
Summer breeze so happy and free,
Caring about just you an me.
Summer breeze that I truly needed.
Was natures way of saying I succeeded



Indian health board convenes



John Belindo, Executive Director of National Indian Health Board is pictured giving a presentation, on the left with Howard Tommie, chairman of NIHB, seated.

"We are part of a tremendous bureaucracy, but we just have to learn to work with it," Dr. Emery Johnson, Director of Indian Health Services said in an address to the National Indian Health Board meeting in Bismarck.

Dr. Johnson was one of the many speakers present during the three-day health conference. He centered his discussion on several different areas, such as public Law 93-638, which is the Indian Self-Determination Act, Indian Housing, Indian Preference, and status of Community Health representatives.

As far as PL-638 is concerned, Dr. Johnson felt that the 1st year of funding was good. Most of the projects have been directed towards developing tribal health management and planning, evaluation departments, and federal management systems.

Johnson commented there was 60 million dollars available for general health funds next year.

In the PL-638 funds there will be 18½ million dollars available, so the same level of projects will be supported.

Johnson pointed out that it is still the tribes' option as to whether he wants to contract with health services under the 93-638 law.

"None of us have had much experience with this area, our own staff needed training," Johnson said.

There will be 250 openings for Community Health Representatives available

as of October 1st. Johnson emphasized the importance of tribes sending in their requests for health representatives slots soon.

When discussing Indian housing difficulties, Dr. Johnson was quick to point out that a fire needs to be lit under the Housing and Urban Development Department to get them off dead center.

He said that the Office of Indian Programs, which was created by HUD, in Denver, Colorado was one bright hope for HUD.

The Assistant Regional Administrator, William Hallett, from the HUD office in Denver, was also a speaker during the conference.

"I wish all HUD offices could be as responsible as the Denver office," Dr. Johnson said.

Not wanting to sound too gloomy, Johnson said he has seen a few positive changes in HUD's attitude toward Indian housing. "I have limited optimism now," Johnson said.

One of the areas of special concern for Dr. Johnson is the inability of HUD to approve the proposed new rules for Indian housing.

"We have met all their deadlines, but we can't seem to force the Department to get the regulations out to the people," Johnson said.

One program, Title I, which includes the Indian Manpower and Scholarships funds can not even accept applications until the regulations are made public.

William Hallett, Denver office of Indian Program, would be the first to admit that it does take a long time to get things moving in the HUD administration.

When explaining the lengthy process of obtaining a HUD home, he said the national average time of processing a request is three years.

"I would certainly like to see a more reasonable time period in obtaining a home in our program," Hallett said.

But, he was quick to point out that "even with all our problems, we are the only major housing resource available to Indian families."

He said that over 148,000 Indian families have participated in the HUD housing program.

Hallett believes one of the major problems he faces is that providing housing addresses the problem, but not the cause of it.

"We need to recognize the social and economic problems present in the reservation areas we service," Hallett said.

Hallett responded to many questions concerning what kind of personnel could live in HUD reservation homes.

He stated that physicians, teachers, nurses, and other key personnel could be housed in HUD homes.

The last day activities of the health conference included the election of officers; Howard Tommie, Florida Seminole Tribe was re-elected Chairman of the National Indian Health Board; Ada White, Crow, Billings, Montana, Vice-chairman; Leonard Hare, Sec.-Treasurer, Yankton, South Dakota.



Top Row: (left to right), Sandy Iron Road, Cannonball, ND; Robert Bender, Sisseton, SD; Kim Keplin, Belcourt, ND; Chad Fitterer, Bismarck, ND; Jamie Grant, Belcourt, ND; Billy Lavendure, Belcourt, ND. Middle Row: (left to right), Holly Hodgkiss, Rosebud, SD; Chad Kramer, Ft. Yates, ND; Lonnie Azure, Belcourt, ND; Stephanie Gamble, Wilton, ND. Bottom Row: (left to right), Danny Roberson, Sisseton, SD; Noren Walking Bull, Crow Creek, SD; Merlin Begay, Shiprock, New Mexico; Gayle Headdress, Ft. Peck, MT; Tony Incognito, White Shield, ND.

UTETC students create tepee

The gingerbread tepee in the picture was created by the UTETC elementary school children, with the help of seventh and eighth grade classes.

Lorraine Burttis, a UTETC elementary school teacher, said she liked the idea of building the tepee using a variation of the Hansel and Gretel storybook theme.

The story was adapted to include Indian characters and a tepee was built instead of a house.

The seventh and eighth grade classes under the direction of their teacher, Rolland Messmer, built the tepee as a math project.

Utilizing their counting, measuring, listening and fine motor skills, the elementary school children decorated the tepee with cookies, candy and frosting.

"The children enjoyed it very much and are still eating the results," elementary teacher Burttis said.



Visiting foreign journalists receive glimpse of Indian culture



Michelle Barzach, France, and Paul Potts, England are pictured at Ft. Yates in a discussion with Harry Swift Horse, former tribal councilman from Cannonball.



Mikio Rogers, a Japanese interpreter from Bismarck, ND, Doctor Max Bleissl, West Germany, Hiroshi Moriiwa, Japan; and Jean-Louis Dousson, France are pictured in the Ft. Yates tribal office.

Twelve international journalists from six (6) foreign countries reported the activities of the 8th Annual United Tribes International Celebration at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center on September 9, 10 and 11th.

There were two visitors from the United Kingdom, Mike Sheils from the BBC radio station in London, England, and Paul Potts, a correspondent from the United Newspaper Group, also from London. West Germany will be represented by Dr. Max Gleissl, a T.V. and Radio Editor from Muenchen, West Germany and Juergen Schiller, Editor and Reporter, Berlin.

Canada, France, Japan and Mexico were also represented by the following people: Richard Cote, from LeSoleil Magazine, Quebec City, Quebec; Jean Pierre Renard, Chief Editor of Signature Magazine in Paris, France; Jean Louis D Dousson, reporter for the LeJournal Newspaper; Ms. Michele Barzach, Photographer for Signature and Cosmopolitan Magazines; Hiroshi Moriiwa, and Hedemichi Negishi, representing Schukan Gendai Magazine and Edurado Gomez and Gabriel Cobian from National Geographic Magazine in Mexico.

The journalists are participants in an "Old West Today" tour sponsored by the United States Travel Service.

During their stay in Bismarck, the press representatives also spent a day visiting the Standing Rock Sioux Indian Reservation.

Tribal elections held at Ft. Yates

Fort Yates, N.D. — Pat McLaughlin was re-elected, with 650 votes, as tribal chairman on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation after defeating Aljoe Agard, who received 618 votes, according to the latest unofficial results of the tribal election.

Seven tribal council seats were also filled in the election.

Four voting districts are in South Dakota. In Little Eagle, Charles White, with 690 votes, defeated Guy Shooting Bear, 571; Kenel District, Rebecca Chase Alone, who was unopposed, received 1,011 votes; Porcupine District,

Harold Murphy, also unopposed, received 1,045 votes; Bullhead District, Ambrose Running Hawk defeated Maxine Birk, 703 — 497.

The three North Dakota districts results included Wapakala where Phillip Eagle, the incumbent, defeated Faye Young Hawk, 905 — 255. Cannonball; Frank Brave Bull defeated Richard Yellow Hammer, 620 — 537; Fort Yates, Regina Blackhoop defeated William L. Gipp, 613 — 570.

All of the tribal chairman and council members are elected to serve 2 year terms.

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Pow-Wow is Final



Sam Merrick, from Ft. Totten, competing for top money in Men's Fancy Dance Contest.



Younger generation perpetrating original Traditional Dance.



Crazy Horse Bison, from Oklahoma, won the Wilma Old Rock Memorial Award. He also won \$500.00 and a trophy for placing 1st in Men's Fancy Dance Contest.



Kim Dickenson competing in The Women's Shawl Contest, which she won.

The brilliant colors of the dancers are many times from visitors to the Eighth Celebration on September 9, 10, and 11th.

The temporary tent city on the campus of the Educational Technical Center was filled with dancers from locations throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Over \$7,000 in prize money was given to the winners of the different styles of dance.

UTETC has reason to be especially proud for the first time in eight years a profit of \$1,000 was made from dance money and other expenses.

Girls Trad

NAME	FROM
Jackie Azure	Auburn, WI
Stephanie Gillette	New Town, ND
Anne Marie Condon	Cannonball, ND
Yvette Ewak	Carlyle, Sas., IL
Pam Ziegler	Lower Brule, SD

Women's Trad

Beverly Larvae	Rosebud, SD
Juanita Whipple	St. Paul, MN
Louise Plenty Holes	Manderson, SD
Harriet Standing Rock	Rocky Boy, MN

Women's F

Kim Dickenson	St. Paul, MN
Judy Red Tomahawk	Ft. Yates, ND
Renita Picotte	Minneapolis, MN
Grace Her Many Horses	Rosebud, SD

Mens' Trad

Terry Larve	Rosebud, SD
Kip White Cloud	Williston, ND
George Meninick	Toppenish, W. Dak.
Steve Charging Eagle	Eagle Butte, SD

Mens' F

Crazy Horse Bison	Ft. Yates, ND
Junior Green Crow	St. Paul, MN
Chico Her Many Horses	Rosebud, SD
Elmer White, Jr.	Ft. Totten, ND

Little Girls (10-12)

NAME	FROM
Muriel Cleveland	Winnepago, ND
Lisa Eagle	White Bear, S. Dak.
Michelle Bandickson	Ft. Yates, ND
Freda Smith	Ft. Yates, ND
Jo Anne Standing Crow	Ft. Yates, ND

Little Boys (10-12)

Terry St. John	Minneapolis, MN
Denny Wolfe	Newtown, ND
Steve Her Many Horses	Rosebud, SD
Todd Red Bear	Ft. Thompson, ND
Eddy George	Goldendale, W. Dak.

Girls (11-12)

Trudy Clement	Warm Springs, ND
Sandra Saluskin	Yakima, WA
Brenda Hall	Mandaree, ND
Carol Good Bear	New Town, ND
Darlene Lasley	Tama, IA

Boys (11-12)

Tony Brown	Browning, MT
Ray Tomahsah	Caddo, OK
Rainbow Azure	Auburn, WA
Leon Thompson	Satus, WA
Scott Chandler	Glen Dive, MT

Boys Trad

Mike Ziegler	Lower Brule, SD
Brian Ziegler	Lower Brule, SD
Clinton Green Crow	St. Paul, MN
Lenny Ziegler	Lower Brule, SD
Gary Hanasha	

Singing C

Madaree Singers	Mandaree, ND
Porcupine Singers	Porcupine, SD
Badland Singers	Badland, MT
Iron Wood Singers	Rosebud, SD

Financial Success

overwhelming," was a comment heard at the Annual United Tribes International Powwow. The event took place on the fairgrounds of the United Tribes of America with over 8,000 visitors from various states. The event was a success for the dancers and singers participating in it. The event was a success for the community because \$5,000 was made after deductions for expenses.

Additional	AMOUNT
ND	\$50.00
SD	\$40.00
ND	\$30.00
Canada	\$20.00
SD	\$10.00

Traditional	AMOUNT
ND	\$500.00
SD	\$300.00
ND	\$200.00
IT	\$100.00

Shawl	AMOUNT
ND	\$500.00
SD	\$300.00
MN	\$200.00
ND	\$100.00

Additional	AMOUNT
ND	\$700.00
SD	\$400.00
ND	\$200.00
SD	\$100.00

Fancy	AMOUNT
ND	\$700.00
SD	\$400.00
ND	\$200.00
SD	\$100.00

18 and under)	AMOUNT
ND	\$25.00
NE	\$20.00
Gas., Canada	\$15.00
ND	\$10.00
SD	\$ 5.00

18 and under)	AMOUNT
MN	\$25.00
ND	\$20.00
SD	\$15.00
ND	\$10.00
WA	\$ 5.00

5 years)	AMOUNT
ND	\$50.00
OR	\$40.00
ND	\$30.00
SD	\$20.00
ND	\$10.00

5 years)	AMOUNT
ND	\$50.00
SD	\$40.00
ND	\$30.00
SD	\$20.00
ND	\$10.00

Additional	AMOUNT
SD	\$50.00
SD	\$40.00
ND	\$30.00
SD	\$20.00
ND	\$10.00

Contest	AMOUNT
ND	\$700.00
SD	400.00
ND	200.00
SD	100.00



Young Fancy Dancer.



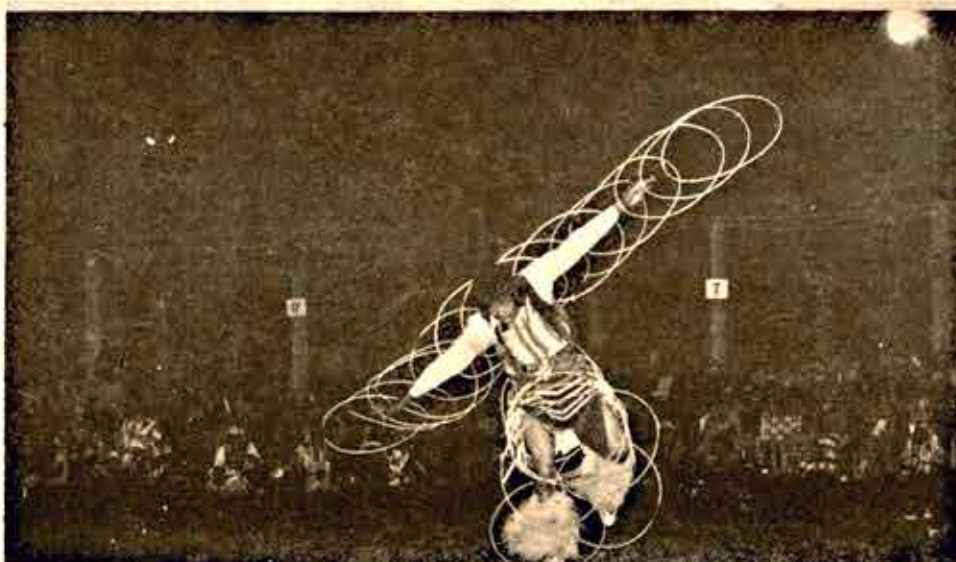
Henry Green Crow holding Phillip LaBattle, Jr.



Crow drummers performing at the Pow-wow.



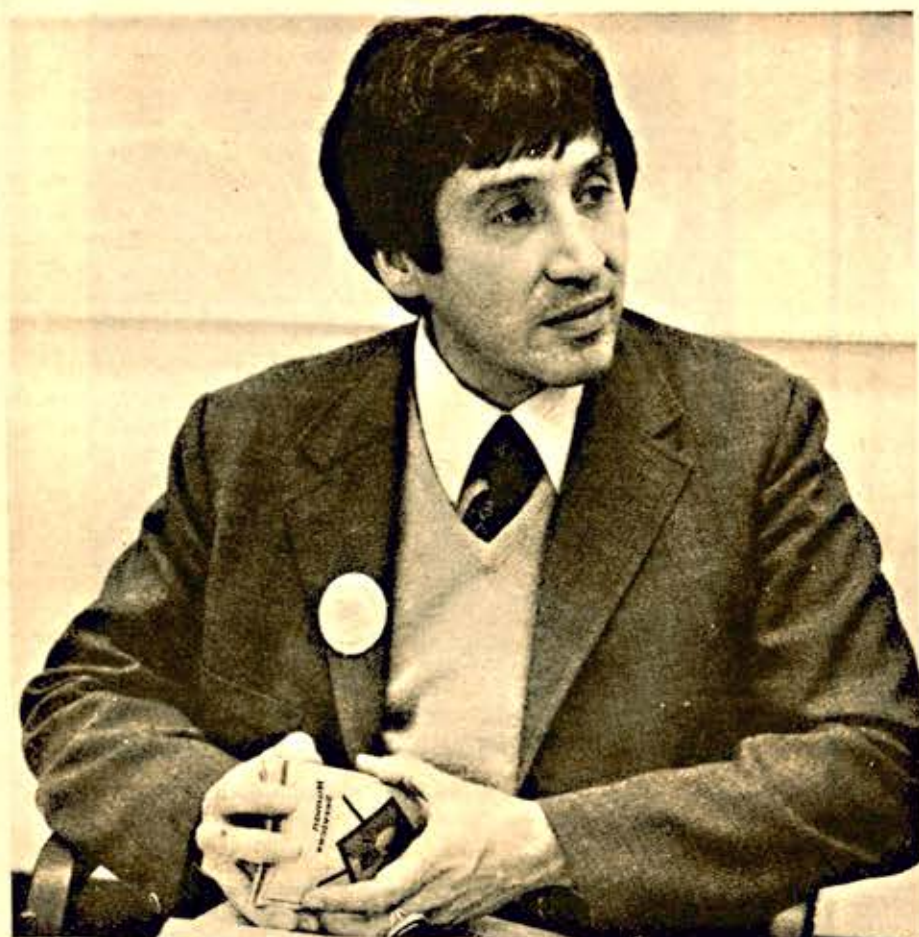
Two young contestants in Boy's Traditional Dance Contest.



Courage Benally, from Pinon, Arizona, gave a special presentation of the hoop dance.

Photo Essay
by
Stu Shrawder

Montana professor to announce candidacy



Gary Kimble, of French and Gros Ventre background, hopes to become the first U.S. Indian Congressman in the West.

"I really feel that it would be a psychological breakthrough for an Indian to be represented for the first time in Congress," Kimble said.

Kimble made the previous statement while visiting the Bismarck area, where he spent time visiting with the UTETC Indian Curriculum Writers, the UTETC Board of Directors, and other staff members at United Tribes.

He was especially interested in the research that was involved in completing UTETC's Indian Adult Curriculum Development materials. Kimble is working on a history book that depicts Indians as a strong, integral part of U.S. past and present history.

Kimble has served three terms in the

Montana State Legislature. He was an active proponent of legislative dealing with land use planning, air and water quality standards, bikeways, elderly and labor concerns, and discrimination of minorities, women and the handicapped.

By exercising their claims to water rights, Kimble believes that Indians can save the water that large Midwestern and Southern energy companies would like to channel out of the reservations.

"Indians are natural environmentalists," Kimble said.

When Kimble spoke to the UTETC Board of Directors concerning environmental issues, they responded favorably to Kimble's belief that the tribes should concentrate on what would benefit North Dakota as a whole, not only individual tribes.

Indian public health degree developed

The University of California (Berkeley) School of Public Health has developed a new program to train Native American graduate students in the area of alcohol abuse.

It is a two year program, which would lead to a Master's degree in Public Health.

The program is the first of its kind for Indian students and will be especially important in training Indian professionals as administrators, planners, researchers, program developers, or teachers in the field of alcohol use and addiction.

A bachelor's degree is required, but undergraduate work can be in a variety of disciplines. Some pertinent areas of study could be experience in alcohol-related programs, general rehabilitation work, and juvenile or adult justice.

This would be an opportunity for the student to determine the relevancy of the future needs of Indians, develop new materials and work closely with ongoing programs in the Indian community, both rural and urban.

For further information, contact Elaine Walbroek, Director (415-642-3228) or Wendy Schwartz, Program Assistant (415-642-3228). Their address is MPH Program for Native Americans, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA.


The public is invited to register for the following evening classes offered at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center from 6:30 to 9:00 p.m. Classes are offered from Monday through Thursday. For more information contact Mona Grey Bear or Elton Grey Bull at 701-255-3285, Ext. 274.

OCTOBER CLASSES			
Class	Price	Teacher	Date and Time
Beadwork	\$3.00	Mona Grey Bear	10/4/77
			10/5/77
Indian Mythology	Free	Arthur Amiotte	10/3/77
History of Indian Art	Free	Arthur Amiotte	10/6/77
Leather work	\$5.00	Butch Thunderhawk	10/12/77
			10/17/77
			10/19/77



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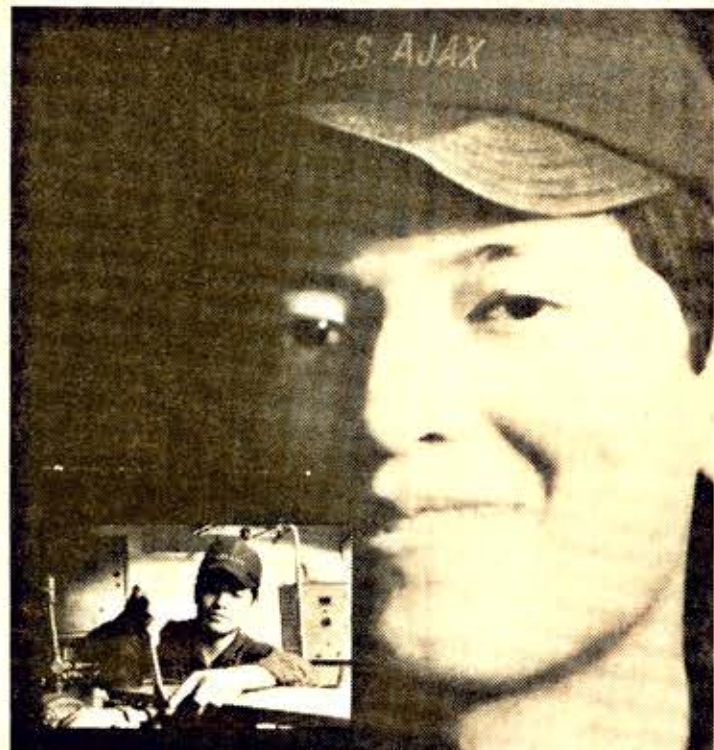
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Sterilization trial begins in Pittsburgh

The suit brought by Norma Jean Serena, charging 10 professionals and a hospital with violating her civil rights by forcibly sterilizing her, came to trial in Federal Court in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in early September.

After four years of delays, including many unsuccessful attempts by the State of Pennsylvania to have the case dismissed, Judge Barron McCune has finally set a date of September 6, for the trial, according to **Talking Leaf** newspaper.

Norma Jean Serena, 40, a Creek Shawnee Indian, has charged that in 1970, health and welfare officials in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, conspired to violate her civil rights by deciding to illegally remove her three children and to sterilize her without her knowledge.

Witnesses will testify that there were no medical reasons for the sterilization and that the consent form case-workers pressured her to sign while she was exhausted from labor listed "socioeconomic reasons" for the operations.

Furthermore, testimony will show that the consent form was signed after the operation had already been performed. Previously, Mrs. Serena's three children had been illegally removed from her under the pretext that they were seriously ill, and made available for adoption.

Mrs. Serena and her supporters charge that the real reason she was sterilized was because she was poor, because she was a Native American, and because she was living with a Black man. Expert witnesses will include a Native American anthropologist, who will confirm testimony given before a Senate Committee in 1974 that one Native American woman of child-bearing age is permanently sterilized for every seven Native American children born.

The cost of the defense is being subsidized by the State of Pennsylvania.

The trial, expected to last for at least three weeks, will have national impact in the wake of recent public outcry over widespread government funded sterilization programs on U.S. Indian Reservations and in Puerto Rico. If won, the Serena case will set a historic legal precedent: the first time that forced sterilization will be judged a violation of civil rights.

Mrs. Serena's attorney, Richard Levine, of Pittsburgh, says, "We have now done thousands of hours of work and investigation, and we are confident that the jury will be outraged at the conduct of these professionals in public trust and will award damages. We feel that this is one of the most important cases in the country and will affect the outcome of other sterilization cases across the country now and in the future."



Satellites assist in Indian land claims

Photos from satellites are helping settle claims against the U.S. government, according to recent information from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), according to the **Wassaja** newspaper.

With the pictures from a NASA spacecraft, the Indians are selecting thousands of acres of potential commercial timber land and promising areas for mineral exploration.

Vast tracts of wilderness are being offered to the Indians in settlement of Native claims, some of which date back to the U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867.

One of Alaska's native regional corporations asked the University of Alaska at Fairbanks to recommend the best land for mapping forests and mineral areas.

Few settlements, roads or airfields have been located in the area since it

was purchased by the U.S. Although the region was known to be rich in minerals and forests, with stands of birch, aspen and white pine of commercial quality, there were no detailed land-use maps.

Scientists at the University's Geophysical Institute used images from NASA's Landsat-1 Earth resources survey satellite, combined with the limited ground and aerial data available, to make maps of seven million acres showing areas of caribou and moose pasture, potential agricultural land and potentially marketable softwood and hardwood forests and areas where geological features indicate possible deposits of hard-rock minerals.

Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, 99 million acres were set aside from the federal public domain for selections of 40 million acres of surface title and mineral rights by more than 200 native village corporations representing some 100,000 Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts.

The Landsat satellite, circling the globe 14 times a day at a distance of about 500 miles overhead, surveys

earth natural resources with an electronic multispectral scanner that returns data for visual images and computer tapes.

From these tapes, experts can distinguish various types of terrain, vegetation, soils, rock outcropping and other surface features.

Besides mapping forests and possible mineral areas, the data has been used for measuring crop acreages, mapping snow cover, detecting oil slicks, mapping urban and agricultural land use, detecting offshore dumping of sewage and industrial waste, monitoring the environmental effects of strip mining and locating potential earthquake zones.

Landsat-1 has been operating since July, 1972. A sister spacecraft, Landsat-2, has been operating since January, 1975. A third satellite craft is now planned for launch by NASA in 1977-78.

The work was supported financially by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and NASA's Office of University Affairs.

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Busing story

(continued)

The problems in the Solen-Cannonball District began three years ago when HEW's office ordered the Solen School District to comply with federal guidelines.

The school board drew up three plans to implement desegregation in the two schools. Plan I called for closing the Cannonball school and busing all children to Solen.

The Government said simply closing a school does not comply with the desegregation law. The Cannonball residents complained that closing the school would deprive them of the only public building available for use in the town, so the plan was rejected.

Plan II called for drawing a line halfway between the two towns and sending students on the east side of the line to Cannonball and the students west of the line to Solen. This plan was also rejected when it was determined only three white families lived east of the boundary, so racial balance would not be achieved.

The final plan implemented in the Solen district was approved by federal officials in Denver and consists of busing the first to third graders to the Solen school and the fourth to sixth graders to Cannonball school where a gymnasium facility, that is not available to the Solen school, would enable the students to participate in intramural sports.

Superintendent Derek Adams said, "My feelings concerning busing are three-fold. I recognize the right of the parents to bring the suits to court; I will follow whatever direction is decided upon in the courts next week; and I feel that our educational programs are running smoothly under the circumstances."

Tribes negotiate for college funds

HURON, S.D. — South Dakota's Board of Regents has ordered Northern State College and the Cheyenne River Higher Education Center back to the negotiating table to discuss Title 3 grants.

Northern State acts as the extension center for the Cheyenne school and makes applications for federal grants for it.

Acting NSC President Lester Clarke said he rejected the grant money because it would have risked accreditation at the Aberdeen campus.

The regents, in ordering both sides to renegotiate, cited similar programs at Black Hills State and the University of South Dakota that have been successful.

Some tribal officials walked out of an earlier negotiating session after accusing NSC of rejecting about \$200,000 in Title 3 grants for the Indian center.

The Cheyenne school contends it needs more federal money because it wants to change from a community college to a junior college.

The board wants to study program strength and needs in determining the potential of third and fourth year work leading to baccalaureate degrees at Sinte Gleska College on the Rosebud Reservation and the Oglala Sioux Community College on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The regents also ordered a study of upper division education needs on the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian Reservations.

News Briefs



Chippewa emblem selected at Turtle Mountain

The Turtle Mountain Tribal Council has formally adopted an emblem to identify the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

Designed by Albert (Chip) Houle, the new logo incorporates the attributes and contributions made by the Turtle Mountain people to the state and upper midwest.

The Characteristics highlighted by Houle are the early identifiable Chippewa canoe, a transportation vehicle used by early trappers and settlers who opened up the eastern half of the state of settlement.

According to Houle, the forward movement of the canoe signifies the progressive nature of the people "as attested by the unlimited numbers of tribal members who are in leadership roles on-reservations or in communities throughout the nation."

Turtle Mountain tradesman have worked in major construction projects in the state and continue to be called upon for tasks which involve skill and dependability, he states.

"Large numbers of tribal members have attained college degrees while still even larger numbers are presently successfully achieving in institutions of higher learning at home and throughout the upper midwest," he concludes.

The passenger in the canoe denotes the influence and mutual respect felt by the people for the Church and Great Spirit. The setting reflects the strong woodland ties of the people and their adaptability to Plains living and the selection of the colorful Turtle Mountain area as the home of past and future generations of Turtle Mountain Chippewa, largest tribe in North Dakota.

The Tribal Council action will now enable the logo to be utilized in an identifiable manner on all Tribal Program letterheads, projects and, hopefully, as a sense of pride for all members.

Indian cattlemen sponsor Oklahoma celebration

The National American Indian Cattlemen's Association will be hosting a POW-WOW in the Expo-Square in Tulsa, Oklahoma on November 17-20.

There will be top prize money available in ten different dance categories. The head singers will be Billy Baker (Mandan-Hidatsa Tribe) from the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in Newtown, North Dakota and Ralph Kotay (Kiowa) from Apache, Oklahoma.

A native trade fair will be held in conjunction with the annual rodeo, pow-wow, livestock show and sale and convention of the Cattlemen's Association.

Exhibitors are being sought from all areas of Indian Arts and crafts, including beadwork jewelry, basketry, rugs, weaving and pottery.

NAICA President John Fredericks, said, "This unique opportunity shapes up as the biggest nation-wide showing of Indian goods ever, and I'm sure most noted Indian tradesmen will exhibit."

Over 15,000 Indians, in addition to the large local Oklahoma Indian community, will be present. A substantial turnout of Tulsa non-Indians are expected for this colorful event also.

Interested crafts exhibitors should call or write the National American Cattlemen's Association's Denver office immediately, as exhibit space is limited. The address is:


1660 South Albion
#918
Denver, CO 80222
Phone 303-759-5379

Canadian museum sponsors Indian exhibit

The National Museum of Man is pleased to announce that an exhibit of contemporary Indian arts and crafts will be circulated in Canada from September, 1977.

The exhibit entitled simply "Contemporary Canadian Indian Art" includes paintings, prints, drawings, carvings, jewelry, beadwork, basketry, embroidery and ceramic work. The artifacts in the exhibit represent the work of individuals and groups from three major areas in Canada including the west coast, the plains and the eastern woodlands.

Audiences have had little opportunity to become involved with Indian art or to gain an understanding of its meaning as an art form. The reason is twofold: scholars have sought to use Indian art objects in scientific areas of anthropology and thus have ignored the inherent aesthetic qualities of the work. Indian artists themselves have only recently begun to produce works of art in the Western sense. The Indians' early artistic outpourings, which began centuries ago were not intended for ethnological museums but were conceived to fill utilitarian and spiritual needs.



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UTETC NEWS



Father Wilfred, from Blue Cloud Abbey in Martin, S.D. is shown here during his presentation at the September UTETC graduation. Two graduates are also pictured.

"It is very important to believe in yourself if you want to achieve something in your future," Father Wilfred, from the Blue Cloud Abbey, in Martin, South Dakota, said in his presentation at the UTETC September graduation.

Father Wilfred also pointed out to the graduates and guests present that everyone must have hope for the future, but we shouldn't hope for the impossible dreams.

"We should all be realistic, know yourself, what your potential is, and work from there, said Father Wilfred. Father Wilfred believes that living with false expectations can lead to insecurity and frustrations.

After listening to Father Wilfred presentation, the following graduates received their diplomas from Jasjit Minhas, Assistant Dean of Educational Research and Development at UTETC: Jim Brown, Human Services, Schurz, Nevada; Almona Fool Bull, Nurse Aide and Business Clerical, Rosebud, SD; Wesleu Fool Bull, Automotive, Rosebud, SD; Alta LeClaire, Nurse Aide and Business Clerical, Cheyenne River, SD; Vincent LeClaire, Automotive, Cheyenne River, SD; Esther Little Bird, Nurse Aide, Cheyenne River, SD; Agatha Long Chase, Nurse Aide, Standing Rock; Judy Moran, Business Clerical, Rosebud, SD; Diane Savelkoul, Business Clerical, Turtle Mountain, ND; Vicki Walking Bull, Business Clerical, Crow Creek, SD; Antoinette Yellow Earrings, Nurse Aide, Standing Rock, ND.

The student of the month was Kenneth DeCoteau.

A number of incentive awards were also given to the following students in the different areas and vocations. In the Adult Education department there was a 3-way tie for first place. Awards were given to James Bender, Sisseton-Wahpeton; Ken Finley, Flathead; Robert Marshall, Standing Rock.

In the personal development department, 1st place was also a three way tie. Lee Cutt, Rosebud; JoAnne Ward, Ft. Berthold; and Leonard Goodall, Ft. Berthold were given awards.

Other awards were given by Social Services to Theresa His Law, Crow Creek; Mens Dorm, Keith Weston, Pine Ridge; Women's Dorm, Clara Flood, Rosebud.

The House of the Month award was a tie. Carol Plumage, Ft. Belknap and Judy Moran, Rosebud, received the award.

The Men's Halfway House award was a two-way tie given to John Wynne, Turtle Mountain and Ken One Feather, Standing Rock.

Elizabeth Earring, Cheyenne received the Women's Halfway House award.

Vocations were given by each department to Ken Decoteau, Turtle Mountain, Auto Body; Jon Lewis, Fort Berthold, Automotive; George Thunderhawk, Standing Rock, Building Trades; Diane Savelkoul, Turtle Mountain, Business Clerical; Agatha Long Chase, Standing Rock, Food Services; Vera Martin, Standing Rock, Nurse Aide; Lee Cutt, Rosebud, Painting; Ben Antelope, Standing Rock, Paraprofessional Counseling; Charles Four Bear, Fort Peck, Police Science; Robert Martin, Standing Rock, Welding.

Attendance awards of \$10.00 were given to Mary Good Luck, Jemery; James Bender, Sisseton-Wahpeton; Kenneth DeCoteau, Turtle Mountain; Charles Four Bear, Fort Peck.

Attendance awards of \$5.00 were given to Clara Flood, Rosebud; Kenneth Finley, Flathead; James Yellow Horse, Pine Ridge.

The graduation celebration was sponsored by the Action Volunteers, with Stu Shrawder as Master of Ceremonies.

The UTETC singers presented two songs as the entertainment for the graduates, their guests and the staff of UTETC.

The incentive awards were presented by Evadna Gillette, UTETC Dean of Social Services.



David Gipp, UTETC executive director places the crown on Carlene White Bull, the new UTETC Indian princess.

Carlene White Bull, from Poplar, Montana was crowned as the Miss United Tribes Day Princess in conjunction with the United Tribes Day Celebration.

Princess White Bull was sponsored by the UTETC administrative staff. She was selected by an eight-member judging panel which included eight UTETC students and staff members. She was judged on her ability to deliver a speech, Indian dancing, costume, and overall appearance and poise.

GED certificates received by students

There were five General Equivalency Degree (GED) graduates in the month of September at UTETC. Ken Finley, Arlee, Montana; James Bender, Waubay, South Dakota; Vicki Bender, Waubay, South Dakota; Myron Yellow Earring, Little Eagle, South Dakota; and Katherine Nez, Shiprock, New Mexico.

September Students of the Month



Ken One Feather
Standing Rock



John Wynn,
Turtle Mountain



Ken DeCoteau,
Turtle Mountain

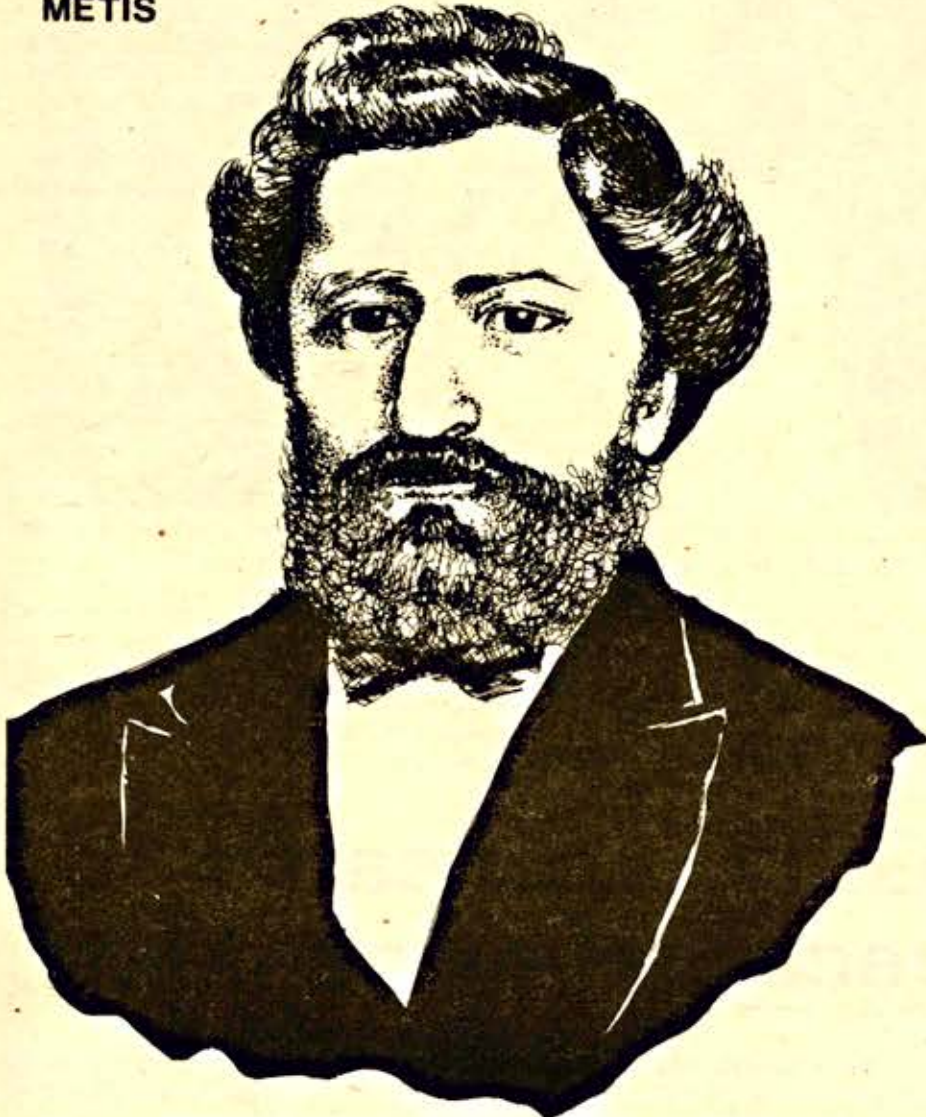


Elizabeth Earring,
Cheyenne River

Our Lore 

This is the third 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.

METIS



LOUIS RIEL

LOUIS RIEL — Louis Riel was born at ST. Boniface in the District of Assiniboine, Canada, on October 22, 1844. For several years, Riel attended the College of Montreal studying for the priesthood. In 1867, financial reasons and a strong desire to return to the Northwest compelled him to return to the Red River area.

At this time the Canadian officials were trying to transfer the Red River area into the Canadian Federation without recognizing the Metis people and their legitimate claim to the land. This aroused the Metis people and a small revolution was started. Riel's education, fluency in English and French, and ability marked him as the natural leader of the Metis nation. He was inspired by feelings of racial patriotism and genuine belief in the justice of the Metis cause.

He founded the National Committee of Metis. His objective was not to fight, but to negotiate with Canada about the recognition of the Metis people as a nation and also to negotiate their entry into the Canadian Federation.

Many conferences followed, but Riel and his followers opposed all offers until they were guaranteed equal representation in voicing their rights to the land in the Red River area. The Canadian government paid no attention to the demands of the Metis people except to brand them as outlaws and demand the arrest of Riel. This action infuriated the Metis but it also recognized them as masters of the Red River area.

In an attempt to arrest Riel, the Canadian government granted amnesty to the Metis people. In 1870,

Riel was forced to flee to the United States. Without his leadership the Metis people became disorganized and many were driven from their land. Others moved to Saskatchewan to avoid trouble. In 1874, Riel returned and was elected to the House of Commons. The Canadian officials would not allow him to serve his term because of his past history. With him in office, the Canadian government could not run roughshod over the Metis people.

Riel became discouraged and returned to Montana in 1875. He became a United States citizen in 1883. Riel married a Metis girl from Montana and had every intention of settling down permanently. However, the Metis people in Canada sent a delegation asking Riel to return and lead them in their quest for recognition.

In 1884, he led the Metis to organize a peaceful agitation to let the Canadian government know of their grievances. When peaceful methods failed, they resorted to more violent means. Due to a shortage of ammunition and supplies, the Metis army was forced to surrender. Riel was arrested and found guilty of high treason by an all English speaking jury. Many people felt he should have been acquitted because the Canadian government was guilty of unjust political and racial actions which resulted in his arrest and trial.

Riel was sentenced to hang. On November 16, 1885 he was executed. His strong sense of Metis nationality and his desire for equality and justice for the half-breed people resulted in his death.

Native Recipes 

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.

EGGS AND WILD ONIONS
(Makes 4 Servings)

- 5 slices bacon, cut into julienne strips
 - 8 eggs, slightly beaten
 - 1/2 cup minced scallions or chives
 - 1-1/2 tablespoon minced parsley
 - 1-1/4 teaspoon salt
 - 1/4 teaspoon fresh ground pepper
1. Brown the bacon in a large, heavy skillet.
 2. Add eggs, scallions, parsley, salt and pepper, and scramble gently.
 3. Serve at once.

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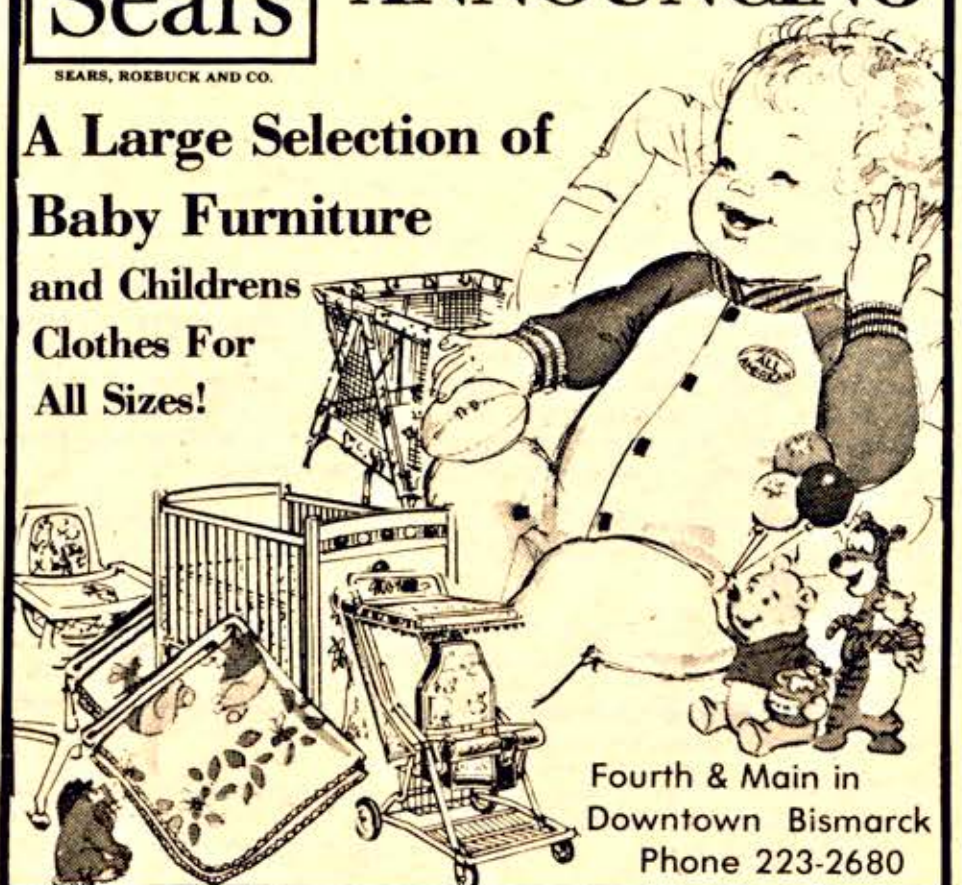
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News Briefs

Hearings requested on Indian Education

According to Ft. Belknap's Camp Crier, on July 13, 1977 the three National Indian Organizations, the National Congress of American Indians, the National Tribal Chairman's Association and the National Indian Education Association testified before the U.S. Office of Education (Department of Health, Education and Welfare) to Commissioner of Education, Ernest L. Boyer and Assistant Secretary, Dr. Mary Berry regarding Title IV, 92-318, the Indian Education Act, among other OE programs in which Indians participate.

This included sixteen recommendations for action in the form of legislative amendments. Furthermore, these organizations requested at least six hearings to be held on Indian Education in a geographic location that is accessible to the majority of Indian people with adequate advance notice. The Office of Education offered assurances to seek input from Indian organizations as continued policy plans for Title IV are formulated.

First U.S. graduate completes Indian Internship

Edward Azure, Director of the Ft. Belknap Manpower Office was honored to be the first U.S. graduate in the new Indian Internship Program sponsored by U.S. Civil Service Commission.

The program is a joint effort by the Ft. Belknap Indian Community and the Civil Service Commission.

A brochure outlining the programs goals is published by the Central Personnel Division in Bismarck, where Azure working during his internship.

According to the brochure, "The general purpose of the Internship Program was to develop personnel management expertise in the intern, focusing on a period of supervised work experience, while utilizing sound personnel management concepts and practices."

Experience is also obtained by the intern by exposure to recruitment and selection procedure, employee development, position classification, wage and salary administration, and employee performance appraisal.

Judge considered for top judicial position

Judge Fred Gabourie, who presently serves as a Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge, is being considered by Senator Alan Cranston for appointment to the Federal Judicial System, according to an article in a Los Angeles Indian newspaper, "Talking Leaf."

In a supportive letter, which was sent to Senator Cranston, David Lester, President of the United Indian Development Association (UIDA) in L.A., stated that federal courts exercise jurisdiction over many Indian issues and yet no Indians serve on the federal bench, the article said.

Judge Gabourie is a Seneca Indian and serves as a member of the Indian Center's Board of Directors in Los Angeles.

A former lawyer, the judge resides in Burbank, California and he presents a most impressive figure to friends and acquaintances in this area. He deserves our sincerest congratulations.

BIA baffled by high cost of education

The BIA's Office of Education is trying to figure out why the cost of educating students at some of its schools is much higher (or lower) than at others. It has asked the National Institute of Education (HEW) to conduct an historical analysis of the funding patterns of BIA schools of the years 1970-76, focusing on the variations in spending at schools of different types and sizes during these years. NIE has also been asked to develop school funding plans for BIA to eliminate inequities while still taking into account such variant factors as size and geographic isolation of school, the need for selecting auxiliary services and other cost factors.

Multi-million TV series initiated

According to the National Congress of American Indians publication, The Sentinel Bulletin, Marlon Brando and Toronto's Nielsen-Ferns Indian production company have become partners to produce a multimillion-dollar international TV series about North American Indians.

Brando and the company, which is 80% owned by the Toronto Star (Canada's largest daily newspaper), had been in discussion for several months before finally coming to terms.

The series titled "The First Americans," would comprise three documentaries and 10 dramas, all hour long episodes featuring Brando. Research is underway, partially funded by the U.S. Government, and the Canadian government has been asked to participate for research as well.

Brando has stated that he will be turning back profits due him from the venture to various Indian groups, and it's expected that there will be partners other than Nielsen-Ferns.

Lt. Governor supports Indian self-sufficiency

WAMBLEE, SD — Indian economic self-sufficiency "holds the key to many of the difficult problems facing white and Indian alike in South Dakota," Lt. Gov. Harvey Wollman said.

Wollman, a Democratic candidate for governor, spoke at ceremonies to dedicate a new archery equipment factory on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

He said the factory, which is Indian owned and employes 32 people, is an example of what the goals should be.

"If this kind of effort can succeed, it means we can break the cycle of government paternalism which offends Indians and non-Indians alike, and work down the positive road of economic self-sufficiency for all people, regardless of where they were born," Wollman said.

Carter administration to consider Indian water rights

In a speech given by Secretary of Interior, Cecil D. Andrus, at the National Water Conference in St. Louis, Missouri, he declared that Indian water rights are one of the major points that must be considered by the Administration in achieving a national and Comprehensive policy.

"In the past," Secretary Andrus said, "the existence of federally secured Indian water rights and their early priority dates have been largely ignored from the standpoint of water resources policy development, planning and use."

Andrus also said that the Nation faces a conflict between the legitimate right of Indians to develop their resources and the impairment of enormous capital investments already made by non-Indians in the same water supply.

Indian artist's work displayed

Rapid City, S.D. — Gregory Perillo, an artist from New York City, was featured in the Dahl Fine Arts Center, during September.

Perillo is recognized not only as one of the country's foremost painters of Indians, according to the **Rapid City Journal**, but he is also an authority on their history. He authentically portrays the Sioux, Cheyenne, Apache and Black-foot in his paintings.

Perillo's interest in Indians was stimulated as a youth by listening to his father, an enthusiastic history buff, entertained him with tales of West and Indian Wars.

After a tour of duty with the U.S. Navy, Perillo studied at the New York's Pratt Institute, the Art Student's League, the School of Visual Arts and worked for a time as an artist for the State Department.

During his career, Perillo has been awarded numerous honors including the Kit Karson Award of the Pioneer Historical Society, the Will Rogers Award from the Red Man Association and the Flagstaff Award from the Society of Indian Art.

Apache dancers explain Indian culture in France

White Mountain Apache Crown Dancers performed in front of the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, France according to the **Apache Scout** newspaper.

The dancers were invited by a interested French group, headed by Dr. Jean Claude. All their travel and lodging expenses were paid for by the French people.

The group not only performed the crown dance, but also demonstrated a war dance and showed a film which depicts the industry and life of the modern White Mountain Apache.

Indian land to be reclaimed

Notice is being published in the Federal Register that about 35,000 acres of land within the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota has been declared excess by the Air Force, and administrative jurisdiction has been transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

The land has been part of the Badlands Air Force Gunery Range. It was formerly part of the reservation trust lands.

Certain portions of this land, formerly owned by individuals, may be repurchased by those persons according to provisions of Public Law 90-468. Such persons should file an application with the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency within one year from the date of publication of notice in the Federal Register.

It is expected that only a few persons will have the right of repurchase. Most of the land will be held in trust by the United States for the reservation's Oglala Sioux Tribe.

Scholarships available in Indian Education

Arizona State University at Tempe offers an academic program at both the undergraduate and graduate levels for Indian students in education.

A Master of Arts Degree in Indian Education is offered with a 30 semester hour program.

Special school Scholarships are available for Indian graduate students in the Education department.

For further information, contact Dr. John W. Tippeconnic, Coordinator, Center for Indian Education, 302 Farmer Bldg., Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, 85281. Tel: (602) 965-6292 or 6438.

