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united tribes news

VOL. 4 NO. 3

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MARCH, 1978

Supreme Court undermines Indian jurisdiction

By Tara Lynn Steck

In a precedent-setting decision, the U.S. Supreme Court held in *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe* that Indian tribal courts do not have jurisdiction to prosecute and punish non-Indians for criminal offenses committed on a reservation.

Reversing a lower court's decision upholding the Indians' right to prosecute non-Indians, the Supreme Court based their ruling in part on the following:

"By submitting to the overriding sovereignty of the United States, Indian tribes therefore necessarily give up their power to try non-Indian citizens of the United States except in a manner acceptable to Congress." In the 1855 treaty at issue, the Suquamish "acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States," and agree to deliver offenders of the law "up to the authorities for trial."

Although the Supreme Court "recognize(s) that some Indian tribal court systems have become increasingly sophisticated and resemble in many respects their state counterparts; . . . and that there is a prevalence of non-Indian crime on today's reservations which the tribes forcefully argue requires the ability to try non-Indians," these considerations "have little relevance to the principles which lead us to conclude that Indian tribes do not have inherent jurisdiction to try and punish non-Indians."

The case was brought by two white men, Mark D. Oliphant and Daniel B. Belgarde, against the Suquamish Indians, a tiny tribe on the Port Madison Reservation on Puget Sound. Oliphant was arrested by tribal authorities and charged with assaulting a tribal officer and resisting arrest. Belgarde was arrested by tribal authorities after an alleged high-speed race along the reservation highways that only ended when Belgarde collided with a tribal police vehicle.

The Suquamish Indians are governed by a tribal government which in 1973 and which purports to extend the tribe's criminal jurisdiction over other Indians and non-Indians. Notices were placed in prominent places at the entrances to the Port Madison Reservation informing the public that entry onto the reservation would be deemed implied consent to the criminal jurisdiction of the Suquamish tribal court.

Both men applied for a writ of habeas corpus to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington, arguing that the tribal court does not have criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians. The District Court disagreed with the two men's argument. They then appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and, on August 24, 1976, were again defeated.

On January 9, 1978 the two men argued their case before the Supreme Court. Representatives for the Indians contend that the right to exercise jurisdiction stems not from affirmative congressional authorization or treaty provision, but

rather from the "tribe's retained inherent powers of government over the Port Madison Indian Reservation." They referred to the Supreme Court's use of the words "quasi-sovereign entities" to support their argument. Apparently however, the Supreme Court had other ideas in mind when using the word, "quasi."

Effects of the ruling for most North Dakota tribes are not as visible as with other tribes since none have attempted to assert jurisdiction over non-Indians. However, both Ft. Berthold and Standing Rock had considered changing their constitutions to include non-Indians. Pat McLaughlin, tribal chairman of Standing Rock, said, "We were just waiting for the decision. We would have changed the constitution."

Rose Crow Flies High tribal chairwoman of Ft. Berthold, feels the decision shouldn't have been made universally applicable to all reservations.

"Laws for each state are different, so why aren't laws for each reservation allowed to be different?" she stated. "We're learning from the white man to do things ourselves and now they override us when we try."

Certain Montana reservations face more complicated problems. Although not too much has changed for the Crows, who had been in the process of working on a law and order code now for more than a year and had hoped to include non-Indians on the reservation in the jurisdiction of its courts, the situation on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation is a little different. The tribe had a law and order code and had made arrests of non-Indians who broke tribal law. Instead of taking non-Indian offenders to the Lame Deer jail, the sheriff's department in either Big Horn or Rosebud County will now be called.

That would seem to end the problem. Except the Indians don't believe that county law enforcement agents have done anything in the past to protect them from crimes committed by whites against Indians on the reservations, according to DeWitt Dillion, Crow tribal business manager.

"People would have their homes burned by whites and their fences cut and nothing would be done about it," he said.

The Indians want federal help in handling non-Indian crimes on the reservation. Blackfeet tribal leaders demanded that the federal government must take immediate steps to deal with "the great potential for a period of lawlessness" on reservations as a result of the Supreme Court decision, according to an article in the *Billings Gazette*.

The National Congress of American Indians is collecting case history documentation of flagrant abuse of what appears to be non-Indian immunity to tribal law as a result of this decision. Attorneys are now putting together a model questionnaire for tribal documentation of such abuse, and these questionnaires will be mailed out to the tribes in the near future. Also, an important part of the national meeting of tribal leaders to be held on March 28-30 in Nashville will be discussing of the *Oliphant Case*.

UTETC pow-wow star of French magazine

By Tara Lynn Steck

The United Tribes pow-wow hit the French press recently. Last September's events were featured as the cover story for the December issue of the Paris-based magazine, *Signature*, which called this pow-wow "without doubt one of the most authentic."

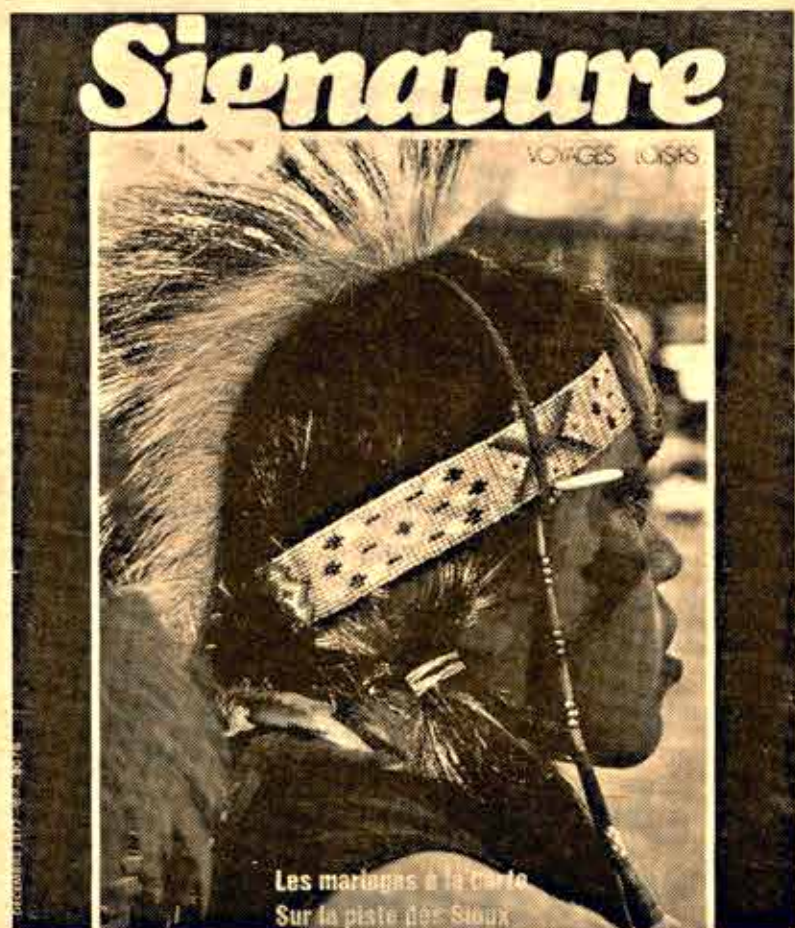
The article, however, goes beyond the typical travel story with exciting scenes and vistas. Fascinated, but not deceived, by the bright and cheerful colors of the costumes, the author, Jean-Pierre Renard, questions deeply the situation of the American Indian today.

He opens the article with a brief account of his encounter with a porter at the Kirkwood Motor Inn in Bismarck who he says "did not share all my enthusiasm (about the pow-wow)."

"Ah, you've come to see our Indians," he threw at me sneeringly, "if you believe that you can find them again. It would be better if you went to the corner bar . . ."

As the French reporter interviewed more and more white people, he came to realize that the typical attitude was anything but favorable to Indians. "When I think that we pay for these boys there and they throw away our tax money by drinking, . . . is a phrase that one continually hears from whites in North Dakota and that state's neighbors," Renard writes.

On the other hand, from the Indians at the pow-wow, "I never felt any bit of violence or racism . . . In spite of the slogans of their activists . . . most Indians seem more weary than thirsty for revenge; and if they unearth once again the hatchet of



Continued on page 8, column 1



skye's horizons

by HARRIETT SKYE

Ninety million Native people were living in North and South America when the Europeans arrived. By the time the United States government was created over half of them were dead, either directly from war or from disease brought over by the Europeans. At the time the United States broke from England large numbers of Europeans were settling the east coast. Territorial wars were continuous. Many of them were settled by the signing of treaties, treaties which the new constitution recognized as agreements between sovereign powers, acknowledging their sovereignty and establishing territorial boundaries.

"Sovereignty in its simplest form is freedom. It's freedom of a people to act and conduct the affairs of their own nation. And, sovereignty would have to be defined as you would define a nation, which means that you must first have a people, a people that is distinct and different. And then you must have a language that goes with these people. And then you must have a government that goes with this language. And then you must have a religion that goes with this government. And then you must have a territory that they live within and you must know the boundaries of these territories. And then you have a nation, and what is conducted inside is conducted by these people who live on this territory and that is what you call sovereignty."


The Oglala Sioux, with the help of the other Teton Sioux, the Northern Cheyenne and the ... defeated the U.S. on the Bozeman Trail and as a result the U.S. sued for peace and signed the 1868 Ft. Laramie Treaty; accordingly, the Oglalas gave away portions of their land to the defeated U.S. allocating for themselves a smaller boundary which included North Dakota, portions of South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska. The United States then agreed to abandon the proposed Bozeman Trail and promised to keep troops and other non-Indians out of Indian Territory. What America wanted above all was the right for a transcontinental railroad to go from coast to coast. Gold was shortly discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota and the U.S. promptly broke the treaty.

Of the 371 treaties signed with Native Nations not one was honored by the United States. Native self-determination posed a direct threat to the economic development of the U.S.

Since 1871 when the United States government decreed that Indian Nations were no longer to be treated as sovereign nations, it has done everything in its power to crush the independence and self-determination forces within the Native Nations. Numerous Congressional Acts have been passed which eroded Native sovereignty, putting a stranglehold on Native peoples' economy, culture and traditional forms of government.

(Editors note: There appears to be so much confusion over the issue of sovereignty, not only the tribes but nationally, I though perhaps this might clarify things for some people.)





united tribes news

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

Letter to the Editor

Dear Ms. Skye,

Just wanted to let you know how an old Indian man feels about the problems the Indians are facing today.

This morning I caught my old horse Blue and rode down to the trading post to hear what's going on.

Around here they're still talking about the Indians who sold their land into the southwest. Now they don't have any land to call their own. I suppose they feel sorry now, the land is still there but the money's all gone.

I was sitting there in front of the trading post when this white rancher drives up in a new car. He got out of the car smiling and came over to me and asked me how I was getting along. We talked for a few minutes and then I asked him where he bought his new car.

He laughed and said he got it cheap from a guy who really needed the money, \$600.03. He told me the guy was from Fort Totten and I hate to say it but the guy from Fort Totten is stupid. One thing you got to realize is that not all Indians are stupid.

Another thing is, I wonder how much the Indians who live on the reservation know about their land. Not much I bet, because the government is trying to get all the reservation land and make a big profit out of it.

By terminating the Indians they will get all the coal, gas, and water rights FREE.

There are some bills being introduced to the Congress; H.R. 9954 abrogation of all Indian treaties, H.R. 9950 abrogation of all hunting and fishing rights, H.R. 9951 abrogation of all water rights. Being an old Indian I didn't know what abrogation meant so I had to look into the whiteman's book of hard words. And it means to do away with or erase.

So if we as Indians unite and stop the bills from going through Congress then it will be a major victory for us.

People around here are joking about how many moccasins the Indians will wear out before they reach Washington. I am talking about the Indians who are marching to Washington for a good cause.

My days are numbered and I'm getting old but at least I know there are some Indians left who still care about their land and their rights.

Well old Blue is getting restless so I better be heading for home now. Since all the Indian land is going to be valuable in the future, I'll just sit back and enjoy the money I'll be getting from my gas, coal, and water.

Sincerely,
 Luke Warmwater

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Space satellite bounces images at Crow Agency



A futuristic communications system will bounce images and sounds off a NASA space satellite to eight video audio monitors at the Crow Agency, Montana. The project will be the first practical demonstration of a communication satellite's ability to provide televised educational material programmed exclusively for American Indians. Broadcasts lasting up to three hours each will take place on April 10, 12, 14. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration satellite, a joint development of the U.S. and Canada, has transmitting power levels 10 to 20 times greater than previous communications satellites. From the communications technology satellite (CTS), programming can be beamed to all 50 states and throughout Canada.

Sam Windy Boy, educational consultant for the Crow Central Education Commission, is helping to organize programming for the communications system. Jerry

Elliott, an Osage Indian who first initiated the Indian related (CTS) demonstration, is an engineer for NASA who sees great potential for Indian education via satellite.

"We want to see American Indians benefit from space age technology," Elliott comments. "By making it ultimately possible to reach the broadest number of reservation, urban, and rural Indians with a single broadcast, communication by satellite represents the most exciting method on the horizon for improving the quality of American Indian life through education and communication," stated Elliott.

Jerry Thompson (Cherokee), founder of the American Indian communication, and Crow Agency's Sam Windy Boy, are organizing programming for the three day of demonstrations. Windy Boy says that the satellite "has never been done on a nationwide basis by so many participants."

Abourezk presses for permanent Indian committee

Senator Abourezk recently submitted resolution S. 405 to the U.S. Senate requesting the establishment of a permanent committee on Indian Affairs.

The resolution states that "if the Congress is to continue to meet its constitutional, legal, and historical responsibilities in the area of Indian affairs, a permanent legislative committee with adequate expertise and resources should be established in the Senate."

"The temporary committees that have served in the past have failed to meet their responsibilities," Abourezk stated. In Congress there were more than 10 committees in all responsible for Indian affairs, a situation which resulted in a disjointed and haphazard treatment of Indian concerns.

Although Indian people comprise only a very small segment of the total United State population, this country's responsibilities in the field of Indian Affairs is not a small responsibility.

"However, for too many years," Abourezk says in the resolutions, "the Government's Indian policy has been one of neglect resulting in an incoherent, often confusing and haphazard patchwork of outdated laws, inefficient and stifling bureaucracies and conflicting administrative policies. In addition, serious conflicts have arisen in many parts of the country following the assertion of legal rights by the Indian tribes and often these conflicts can only be resolved by the Congress."

Abourezk feels a separate legislative committee in the Senate on Indian Affairs is necessary not only because of the range and complexity of issues before the committee, but "these considerations lead with equal force to the conclusion that no one of the standing committees in the Senate can be expected to devote the specialized expertise and interest to this field . . . Indian matters will be at a real disadvantage competing for the full committee's attention, time, and resources with many other pressing national issues. The select committee (would be) comprised of a relatively small number of members with a sincere interest in addressing these matters . . ."

Big Horn River closed to fishing

The Billings Gazett reports that Crow Tribal Game Wardens and Special BIA Agents closed the Big Horn River to fishing March 15, at gunpoint.

The action came after a BIA official reversed a position taken the day before that non-Indians could fish and float the river as long as they didn't step on Indian trust lands.

An Indian piloted plane patrolled the river from the air, reporting fishermen to Indian wardens in a jet boat and along river banks. When the warden caught up with the fishermen, they took their catch as "evidence" and issued receipts.

Gazett photographer, Larry Mayer, who witnessed the encounter, said the Indian game wardens were "polite" in several confrontations, but that the non-Indian fishermen sometimes argued angrily.

Violators face the possibility of \$200.00 maximum fines and 90 days in jail.

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Agency researches Indian ancestry

There is a place which can research and verify one's Indian status. Headed by Viola Summers, the Genealogical and Archival Research Unit of the Special and Administrative Services Division of the Finance and Administration Branch, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs in Ottawa, Ontario, provides genealogical information to Canadian Indians or American Indians with Canadian ancestors for proof of age for pension purposes, welfare purposes, passports and proof of Indian status.

For example, this agency helped a Haverhill, Massachusetts mother who was trying to prove that her 18-year-old son had 50% Indian blood and was, therefore, entitled to a subsidized education by the U.S. government. They have helped a Winnipeg Indian find his correct birth date in order for him to establish whether he was eligible for a government pension.

Genealogical information is mainly obtained from conducting research into the early treaty and interest paylists, dating from 1850. When a child is born to an Indian, he is registered under his father's tribe number. Marriages, deaths and any pertinent information were also recorded.

The agency also provides the names of the chiefs and councillors of the Canadian tribes, from the earliest years to the present time.

Residents of the United States, whose ancestors lived in Canada, can write to the agency for proof of their Indian heritage in order to receive U.S. financial assistance for education. It is, however, difficult for the agency to trace these ancestors because of a lack of information received or because their ancestors were not treaty Indians.

There is no charge for this service.

Abourezk asks for Gerard's resignation

Senator James Abourezk (D-S.D.), Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, has called for the resignation of BIA Director Forrest Gerard. Abourezk's request culminated a series of exchanges in which Abourezk has been increasingly critical of Gerard for what he views as Gerard's "deliberate delay of vital BIA reorganization in direct contradiction of promises made to the Senate during his confirmation hearings."

Abourezk said Gerard's actions to date remind him of a funeral service for Indian self-determination and said, in a letter to Secretary Andrus, "I would suggest, Mr. Secretary, that we emulate the Egyptian Pharaohs and put all those promises Mr. Gerard gave under oath at this confirmation hearings into the same tomb with Indian self-determination."

Abourezk was also sharply critical of Gerard for his mishandling of a situation in the Albuquerque BIA office which resulted in the takeover of that office by aggrieved governors and representatives of the all Indian Pueblo Council last week. Abourezk said Gerard appointed Sidney Mills, a Sioux Indian, to the Albuquerque BIA Area Directorship despite the support of 21 of the 23 affected Pueblo tribes for a Pueblo candidate, Roland Johnson. Abourezk questioned how this action squared with promises made by Andrus himself, and by Gerard, to "do what the Indians want," and to "support Indian self-determination." Abourezk called Gerard's claim that the Pueblo favorite Johnson would have a conflict of interest in administering the

office because he is a Pueblo "ridiculous." "To follow this reasoning to a logical conclusion, would Mr. Gerard's appointment as Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs be a conflict because, in the past, he has alleged that he is an Indian?" Abourezk asked Andrus.

Abourezk said Andrus has rejected his request that Gerard be asked to resign. "I respect Secretary Andrus, but I have felt compelled to write him again on this matter in hopes he will recognize the conflict between the actions of his appointee Mr. Gerard and his own personally stated commitment that government should try to find out what the Indian people want and then act accordingly."

Indians delay on flood agreement

Associated Press reports that chiefs and council members of several northern Manitoba Indians bands want a two-month delay in a referendum on a proposed flood compensation agreement.

Lawrence Whitehead, president of the Manitoba-Indian Brotherhood, told a recent meeting in York Landing that the delay is being sought because the Indians don't seem to understand the agreement well enough to vote on it.

He also complained that the Cree translation of the agreement was poorly done and is hard for some Indians to understand.

The vote has been scheduled to take place March 9.

The proposed agreement was signed last year by representatives of the federal and provincial governments, Manitoba Hydro and five northern Indian bands. It provides for four acres of land for every acre flooded or rendered unusable by Hydro's Nelson River project and several million dollars in development funds.

Ft. Berthold takes bids for oil rights

Twenty-one companies have bid a total of \$7.3 million to lease the oil and gas rights on more than 95,000 acres of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

Successful bids on 635 tract leases came to more than \$4.2 million, according to Ben Kirkaldie, trust and natural resources officer for Fort Berthold Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The pre-acre bonus averaged an unusually high \$44, Kirkaldie said. Rainbow Resources Inc. of Denver, CO, offered the highest bonus at \$251 per acres on four tracts near the northwestern corner of the reservation adjoining McKenzie County.

Leases on a total of more than 130,000 acres in 885 separate tracts were offered in the Tuesday sale. Kirkaldie said the northwest part of the reservation north of Mandaree, N.D., apparently attracted the most attention.

The oil lease sale was the first on the reservation since 1973, Kirkaldie said.

Indian art show at Pine Ridge

American Indian artists and Indian art students throughout North America are being invited to enter their works in the Tenth Annual Red Cloud Indian Art Show opening June 11 at Pine Ridge, SD.

Both two-dimensional and three-dimensional work will be featured in the show according to Brother C.M. Simon, S.J., director of the show.

There will be awards amounting to \$2,500 provided by patrons of the show which is sponsored by Red Cloud Indian School at Pine Ridge.

"The primary purpose of the show," Brother Simon said, in an interview with the Daily Capital Journal in Pierre, SD, "is to promote a deeper appreciation and understanding of the native American people through the medium of art, and at the same time to encourage the development of the great artistic talents of the Indian people."

Any American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut of the North American Continent, 18 years or older, is invited to participate. There is no entrance fee to artist or to the viewing public, and no commission will be taken on sales of the artists' works.

For more information write to Red Cloud Indian Art Show, Red Cloud Indian School, Pine Ridge, SD 57770.

Indians question officials about discrimination

A large delegation of Indians questioned Bennett County and Martin city officials on possible discrimination there Feb. 27, according to the Rapid City Journal.

States Attorney Lawrence Long and Sheriff Edward Cummings agreed to meet with Oglala Sioux Tribal President Albert Trimble and other Indians to discuss jail visiting hours and other policies.

Cummings estimated 150 to 200 Indians attended the meeting in the fire hall. Commissioner George Havra said, "they conducted themselves quietly, attentively and with courtesy."

Trimble, who had proclaimed Monday a holiday on the Pine Ridge Reservation in observance of the 1972 occupation of Wounded Knee as "successfully focusing attention on the plight of the Indians," questioned the treatment of Ron Two Bulls in the county jail.

Ted Means questioned whether young Indians, especially, were being "railroaded into jail on questionable charges." Russell Means raised other questions of possible discrimination.

Two Bulls, it was noted, had been given a maximum jail sentence on a misdemeanor charge after plea bargaining. He was also prosecuted in federal court on another charge growing out of an incident in which he was allegedly beaten by intruders in his own home. No action, members of the Indian delegation said, was taken against the intruders.



Civil rights group fight for Indians

A state civil rights advisory committee will ask the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to oppose bills before Congress which would diminish Indian tribal rights.

The South Dakota Advisory Committee to the commission called the bills "grossly unfair" and a violation of the rights of American citizens.

The committee passed a resolution urging Indians to register to vote in upcoming elections and urging state Democratic and Republican parties to adopt specific programs to increase the number of Indian voters in the state.

The committee outlined proposals for the implementation of several resolutions it made in a controversial report on South Dakota's justice system and Indians called "Liberty and Justice for All."

Most of the implementation proposals included follow-up letters to agencies involved which haven't responded to letters sent out by the civil rights commission staff.

Committee members agreed that agencies which don't respond to the committee's letters should be listed and their lack of response made public.

Two of the agencies which haven't responded are the U.S. Attorney's office and the South Dakota Attorney General's office, according to William Muldrow, deputy director of the commission's Rocky Mountain office.

Water development bill top priority

Gov. David Boren told Oklahoma editors today the water development bill is the most important issue before this year's Legislature and predicted water will become as precious as oil to the state's future, as reported by UPI.

Boren, speaking before the Oklahoma Press Association's annual convention, said all section of the state must unite on a water policy for their common good.

Boren, a Senate candidate, criticized the federal government for deficit financing and massive spending programs and at the same time blamed Washington for not moving faster in funding and developing Oklahoma water projects.

Boren said it takes 22 years for the federal government to complete a water development project. Army engineers and the state Water Resources Board are now studying projects estimated to cost more than \$4 billion.

Boren, who did not endorse creation of a state funding authority for water projects until this year, also criticized the state for not moving faster on water studies. He said the state does not have a completed ground water study.

A Senate bill endorsed by Boren would create a state water authority with the right to borrow up to \$50 million to help finance local and state water projects.

He said by matching this with federal funds it would result in projects costing hundreds of millions of dollars.

"If I had to single out the most important issue before the Legislature, it would be water," Boren said. "If I had to single out the item of greatest domestic concern for the next 25 years, it would be water."

"We are going to find water as precious as

oil for development," he said.

He continued saying, too much emphasis has been placed in the past on water transfer from east to west, with the west supporting and the east opposing it. He said many eastern communities are short on water because of the lack of distribution facilities.

He said the water authority bill would permit financing of community projects while keeping state options open for the water transfer projects under study by Army engineers.

Boren specifically mentioned the proposed Central Oklahoma project, which Army engineers have estimated will cost more than \$1 billion.

He said central Oklahoma is expected to have a shortage of 100 million gallons of water daily by the year 2000.

Bismarck couple loose grandchildren

A Bismarck Indian couple has lost a court battle to adopt six grandchildren who have been placed in adoptive homes elsewhere.

U.S. Magistrate Edward Leavy ruled Friday that the adoption procedures used by the state were "constitutionally sufficient to meet due process requirements."

The plaintiffs were William and Ethel Greybull. Their suit was joined by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota, which claimed the Oregon Department of Human Resources had denied the tribe equal protection and discriminated against it on the basis of race.

Leavy said the department's Children's Services Division was concerned primarily with "the best interests of the children placed in its custody. Although prospective adoptive parents may also have interests, they cannot be allowed to rise to such proportions as to interfere with CSD's ability to act in the children's best interests."

The legal battle over the six children of Delano and Patricia Greybull started when the parental rights of the Greybolls were terminated in 1976. A court determined they were unfit parents and "chronic alcoholics." Delano is the son of William and Ethel Greybull.

Four of the Greybull children were placed with an Indian father and part-Indian mother in California. The other two were placed with a one-quarter Indian father and a non-Indian mother in Washington.

Leavy, in ruling against the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, said the tribe did not have an interest requiring due process protections.

Leavy said only two of the grandchildren were registered members of the tribe and "there was no evidence that the children had any close association with the tribe."

Belcourt physicians become certified

Otter Tail Power Co. plans to award a \$500 scholarship for the 1978-79 school year to a University of North Dakota American Indian student seeking a major in engineering or business.

"Indian student interest in engineering and business has been slowly building, and a scholarship incentive of this kind will be helpful," says Thomas Clifford, UND president. "There is a real need to encourage Indian students to enter fields that are not traditional to them," he said.

Sioux get chance for Black Hills land

The House passed legislation Thursday that could give the Sioux Indians more money for land in the Black Hills of South Dakota which the government seized in 1877, according to Associated Press.

The Indians Claims commission ruled in 1974 that the government took the Black Hills from the Sioux Nation without just compensation. It said the Sioux were entitled to \$17.5 million for Black Hills minerals and land as of 1877 plus five percent interest each year since then. The interest payment would add about \$87.5 million to the settlement.

The government appealed the interest payment portion of the case to the U.S. Court of Claims, raising a technical point of law. The court, although saying the government's role in the Black Hills affair was a "ripe and rank case of dishonorable dealings," rejected payment of the interest.

The House legislation, passed on a vote of 53 to 17, bars the government from raising the technical point again during a court trial on the interest claim.

Under an 1868 treaty, the Sioux were given title to all of South Dakota west of the Missouri River, including the Black Hills, which held religious significance for the Indians.

However, gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1874 and the Grant administration began pushing the Sioux to cede the land to the government.

On June 25, 1876, the Sioux massacred an army led by Gen. George Armstrong Custer at Little Big Horn. An incensed Congress then withheld appropriations for Sioux rations and supplies until the tribe ceded the Black Hills.

The Sioux refused and in 1877 Congress took back the Black Hills through legislation, disregarding the treaty.

The 1868 treaty also permitted the Sioux to roam and hunt the high plains land adjoining their reservation in Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana.

That treaty right was also summarily taken away and the Sioux have already collected \$45 million in damages in that point.

Scholarship open to Indian students

All physicians stationed at the federal Public Health Service Hospital in Belcourt have become board certified.

The physicians are Dr. Fe Bron Lao, certified in obstetrics and gynecology more than a year ago, and Drs. Dennis Viacruis, Romeo Kabatay, Esperanza Kabatay, Visitation Ramirez and Lyle Best, certified in family practice last month.

Dr. Rice Leach, Aberdeen Indian Health Service area director, said, "The Belcourt physicians have set a fine example for the Indian Health Service to follow. Through their continued search for medical knowledge, they have equipped themselves to deliver the type of quality patient care that the Indian people need and deserve."

Five students graduate in March



Left to right, the graduates are: Maxine Finley, Leonard Cree, Brenda Robertson, Leonard Goodall, and Florence Headdress.

The March graduation, sponsored by the Personal Development department, was held in the UTETC Cafeteria. David Cipp, Executive Director, presented the diplomas to the following students: Brenda Robertson, Business Clerical; Florence Headdress, Business Clerical; Maxine Finley, Business Clerical; Leonard Goodall, Auto Body; and Leonard Cree, Auto Body.

Movies at Tribes

Movies are being shown at the UTETC canteen every other weekend. Usually starting at 7:00 p.m., they include many film varieties. Here is a list of upcoming features: April 14 and 16 — "Sweet Jesus, Preacher Man"; April 28 and 30 — "Framed"; May 12 and 14 — "Zacharia"; May 26 and 28 — "When Legends Die"; June 9 and 11 "King Kong"; June 25 and 27 — "Bad News Bears."

In the upcoming summer months the recreation department hopes to show some of the films outside. Locations and times are still undetermined.

Student of the month

UTETC dances in Denver

Fifteen people represented United Tribes at the Denver Pow-wow held on March 17-19. Sponsored by UTETC, the group loaded up the van in the wee hours of the morning that Friday and drove 14 hours to the mile-high city to dance.

Elton Greybull placed fourth in Men's Fancy while Salina Sherman represented United Tribes at the pow-wow as the UTETC princess. A dance was held in her honor.

Those attending the pow-wow were Yvonne Braveheart and her daughter, Crystal, Arlene Benson and her daughter, Elton Greybull, Pearl Nation and her two daughters, Bugsy and Lee, Wilma and Jim Hamilton and their three children, Lucy, Lanette and Devil, Joyce Good Luck, and Ginny Eckstein, who coordinated the entire event.



Jerilyn Chino is from Mescalero, New Mexico and has been attending school at United Tribes since September. She also received an Attendance Award and Business Clerical award.

O.P.I. to sponsor media workshop

United Tribes Educational Technical Center in conjunction with the University of North Dakota is holding a two day "Tribal Media" workshop on May 18, 19, 1978 in Building 61 on the United Tribes campus. Registration will begin at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, with a welcome by David Gipp, Executive Director of UTETC. This will be followed by an address by Ms. Jeanette Henry, Executive Editor of *Wassaja* newspaper, published in San Francisco, California. Her topic will be "What's Good Journalism in Indian County."

This workshop is aimed at tribal people involved in reporting, photographing or listening to news that is being written about them, for them, or with them. It is vital that American Indians have their own input in writing the news, therefore the workshop will be directed to assisting individuals with news releases, communications skills, problems and solutions in dealing with difficulties encountered in communications, how to conduct an interview, radio, television, or more to the point, how to effectively deal with the media.

UTETC

UTETC women to

By Peggy O'Neil

It is said that all things change and that change is inevitable. This has held some truth in the eyes of the UTETC Women's Basketball team. They seemed to have entered a new league, playing in a tournament in Sisseton, S.D., February 25 and 26. The difference was competition.

UTETC has taken first place in every tournament this season without much pressure from opposing teams. But the Rosebud, S.D., IHMA team put the steam on and it was with total effort and perhaps a little luck that UTETC, in the last three seconds of the game, put up a backboard shot, from the wrists of Janell Eller, to take a one point winning lead over IHMA. The atmosphere was nothing less than tense, the clock becoming the opponent of both teams. United Tribes went home with first place, the final score being 32-31.

An earlier game in the Sisseton tournament, played against McLaughlin, S.D. was an easy match. UTETC meandered by with a 64-27 final lead.

Deservedly, every player won an individual trophy. Janice Rabbithead, Janie Plume, Oney Shanley, and Shelley Ritter won All-Star ratings. And by her outstanding and consistent performance Janie Plume was awarded the tournament's Most Valuable Player trophy.

The Sisseton tournament was a good warm-up for the up-coming Regionals held in Poplar, MT, on March 11 and 12. The eight team, double elimination tournament got under way with UTETC walking over Lame Deer, 78-19.

Their second game, against Poplar, MT, was a similar story. Although Tribes allowed some outside shooting from the tournament's home team, the inside was road-blocked and UTETC drove away with a 67-37 final lead.

There they were again — The championship game against Rosebud, S.D. The first

8th grader is boxing champ



Clyde McHugh Jr. age 14 is in the 8th grade at Theodore Jamerson Elementary and lives in Mandan. Clyde has only been boxing three months and already won the N.D. State championship boxing in the 110 lb. weight class at Grand Forks. There were 6 boys competing in the meet. Clyde won the boxing match in the 2nd round decided by a technical knockout. Clyde says he likes all sports and always tries to get a trophy for every sport he participates in. He has 24 ribbons in track.

NEWS

attend nationals

quarter hurt Tribes. Off to a nervous start the women hesitated, allowing Rosebud to take advantage. With the quarter buzzer the score was 22-7, Rosebud. UTETC had their work cut out for them. Second quarter scoring was even, but Rosebud retained their first quarter lead.

An anxious half-time gave way to a close second half. Tribes held on, out scoring Rosebud in the third quarter, but unable to make up the loss. Rosebud's Beez Waln and Donna Muir, shooting accurately from outside and inside the key, kept UTETC on the ball, leading, finally, to Tribe's first defeat. The final score was 53-64, Rosebud.

However, there was a consoling factor, both the first and second place teams were selected to represent Region V at the Nationals Tournament in Ft. Duchene, Utah, on March 30, 31, April 1 and 2. So the ultimate goal was still attained, although one loss was the price paid.

As if defeat weren't enough, Brockton, Regional's third place team, had the option to challenge; and they decided to take that opportunity. Late Sunday night the exhausted UTETC team slowly bounced and shot their way to the tournament's final victory, securing their chances at Nationals with a 71-48 win over the Brockton challengers. Individual trophies were awarded to Oney Shanley and Janie Plume, with All-Star ratings. Overall results for the tournament were: first place — Rosebud, S.D., second place — UTETC, third place — Brockton, MT, fourth place — Busby, MT.

UTETC travels to Ft. Duchene for Nationals where they will have the opportunity to compete against teams from all over the U.S. This final tournament guarantees exciting, fast-action basketball — action in which United Tribes will play its part, hoping to affect the final results.

UTETC student is champion fancy dancer



United Tribes has a world champion fancy dancer in its student body. Her name is Wilma Hamilton, a Cheyenne-Caddo Indian from Concho, Oklahoma.

Since the arrival of her and her husband, Jim, a Winnebago from Macy, Nebraska, they have been active in the UTETC Indian Club (of which Jim is president) and have travelled with the Club to three pow-wows. Wilma placed in the finals in Men's Fancy at the Oglala Pow-wow at Pine Ridge on February 17-18.

Wilma began pow-wow dancing at a young age. In her very first dance, the papoose dance, at two years old she took first place. She also began dancing in war dance contests at two.

Wilma began winning titles constantly from the time she was eight years old, placing first for four years in the Junior Boy's Fancy Dance and for two years in Men's Fancy at the Barefoot Park Pow-wow in Canton, Oklahoma.

At the age of 9 and 10 she won the title of world champion Girl's Feather Dress dancer at the Oklahoma City Pow-wow. At 14 she took first place in Girl's Feathers at the 1967 American Indian Exposition in Anadarko, Oklahoma.

For the past 11 years she has taken home the title for world champion Women's Fancy Dancer at the Oklahoma City Pow-wow. She is not permitted to enter the Men's Fancy Dance contest because there is a separate dance for women.

When asked why she has such an interest in competing in a dance that is dominated by men, she said it was tradition.

"My mother danced in Men's Fancy. She was a champion, too. I'm just another generation carrying it on, and my baby is just another generation carrying it on."

"I'm just a pow-wow baby," she added with a smile.

First two women welders at UTETC



Joyce Good Luck is a Crow Indian from Crow Agency, Montana. She has been in welding since she arrived on February 27, 1978. When asked why she chose welding as a profession, she replied, "I wanted to do something different than the typical women's role."



Marie Big Bear is a Winnebago Indian from Macy, Nebraska and has been attending school here since November. After graduating from UTETC she plans to get a job and attend college.

New employee



A new switchboard operator at UTETC, Agnes Vondall who started work here on February 27. Agnes was previously employed at Ft. Berthold Agency.

Elementary school to host seminar

On April 28 and 29, the Title IV Staff at Theodore Jamerson Elementary School of United Tribes of Bismarck, North Dakota will be hosting a seminar on Gifted and Talented Education. Funded by Title IV Part A, this federally funded project is designed to develop curriculum activities for gifted and talented Indian students, grades Kindergarten through Eighth Grade in the areas of Math, Science, Music and Art which will be previewed.

The seminar is open to the public and any interested educators throughout the state free of charge with pre-registration available on request.

The featured speaker of the seminar will be Dr. Frank Williams of New Salem, Oregon who is the author of "Teachers Without Fear," and a foremost leaders in the field of Gifted and Talented education.

The seminar will begin on Friday, April 28, 1978 at United Tribes Educational Technical Center at 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Saturday, April 29, at 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

For further information please call Mona Grey Bear at 701-255-3285 extention 200 or 201.

Workshop coordinates efforts to educate the handicapped

By Tara Lynn Steck

On March 2 and 3 a conference, sponsored by the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission, was held at the State Highway Building in Bismarck concerning Public Law 94-142, the "Education for All Handicapped Children Act."

Representatives from North Dakota reservations and various educational and Indian service agencies assembled to discuss the implementation of PL 94-142 which Roger Miller from the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction called one of "the most specific, detailed, and explicit laws for handicapped children and their parents."

Myron Jones, guest speaker from Indian Education Training in Albuquerque, NM, and moderator of the workshop explained that the Act is the "federal attempt to tell states what they should do and what they have to do. It is the first law which says that the education of developmentally disabled children is not a privilege which may or may not be given, but rather a right which must be given at public expense."

Only one state, New Mexico, has refused to accept PL 94-142, although theoretically the federal government could force the state to implement it.

The law provides for handicapped children from birth to age 21 to receive special education, which means that where states provide free education for children generally in this age bracket, they must also provide it for handicapped children.

Handicapped children are defined by the Act as: Mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, orthopedically impaired, other health impaired, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, or children with specific learning disabilities who, by reason thereof, require special education and related services.

Each state must draw up a plan to assure free appropriate education for all handicapped children, taking into account existing state law and practices, and have that conform as closely as possible to federal law.

The BIA, defined as the 51st state, has till June 30 to draw up a plan meeting federal requirements; their first plan was rejected. The failure of their plan is apparently delaying distribution of federal special education money to North Dakota reservation schools.

Bruce Pray, special education coordinator for the Aberdeen area office for the BIA, said that the Aberdeen office "has not seen a single penny" of the money for reservations under its jurisdiction although nearly half of the \$1.9 million allocated to the BIA has already been distributed. The money has been sitting in Washington since last fall, Pray said, and will have to be returned if not spent by September 1.

In discussion groups opinions diverged on deciding who is to be responsible for child find, what kind of testing should be conducted to ensure accurate evaluation who should do the testing and evaluation and design an appropriate program for the child.

Jones said that developing plans to find handicapped children and implement special education on the reservations is difficult because of the many parallel jurisdictions — the BIA, various levels of government and their health, education and social services departments.

Juanita Helphrey, director of the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission, said because of the proliferation of governments and their agencies on reservations, the potential exists to try to shift responsibility in finding and serving Indian children, and that worries Indian parents. She said one of the purposes of the workshop, attended by about 100 people, was to try to define areas of responsibility.

Under this law, parents are authorized and encouraged to take a major part in all steps in the handicapped child's special education. For example, in the area of child find, Jones pointed out that special education is often a threat to some Indian parents whose children are often placed there simply because they lack English language skills. The law states that the test must be given in the child's main language, even if it's sign language, and that the parent must approve of the test prior to its being given. The parent must also be present for the evaluation and is entitled to disagree or totally disapprove of it and the training program decided upon for the child.

When asked to comment upon the conference, Jones, who has conducted numerous workshops on PL 94-142 throughout the U.S., stated that there was more promise of follow-up from this conference than from others he's been involved in.

"The situation is as complicated here as it is anywhere, if anything it's more so because at Standing Rock two states are involved," Jones said. "Where the BIA is not involved the role is fairly clear. But in this case, it is not really clear what their role is respective to the state's role. In spite of these complications, however, interest and participation was high."

On closing Jones stated that PL 94-142 was a good law, but that it is only as good as those administering it. As the supervisory agency for Indian education, the BIA receives the funding but, said Jones, there are unanswered questions in the law regarding administration. "They (the BIA) can't really only be responsible for children in BIA schools, for under the law they are charged with finding all handicapped children from birth to 21. But how far does their jurisdiction extend?" he asked.

Continued from page 1



war, it is above all necessary to understand that their struggle for the recovery of lands stolen or sold at a cheap price isn't a simple request for support."

The French observer also states that welfare and other "free services" extended to Indians is an effort on the part of America "to buy a clear conscience." He adds that, although the financial assistance is effective, "one has totally forgotten the chapter called 'psychology.'"

And, Renard continues to probe the Indian's situation by pointing out the bitter irony evident in the lifestyle of Americans today.

"The Indians of the plains, at one time nomadic hunters, have been sedentarized by the federal government in the infamous reservations . . . while it's the Americans who have become the new nomads; it suffices to reflect a moment on the immense parking lots of mobile homes, the famous homes on wheels, which surround like a coral reef the majority of American cities."

"Strange twist of history which obliges 800,000 Indians to sit in front of the television after having wandered the great plains of the northwest or the deserts of the south for almost 15,000 years."

The article goes on, but perhaps the reflective search for answers which can never be given ends with the comment made to the author by a young teacher in Billings, Montana.

"One can do what one wants, one can build as many Indian schools and universities as one desires, but, again, how to explain without laughing to your students the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus when their ancestors had been living here for thousands of years?"



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Noted Indian artists speak at cross-cultural workshop



Joy Harjo and Arthur Amriott

By Tara Lynn Steck

Understanding the Indian in contemporary society was the subject of a cross-cultural/fine arts workshop held at Standing Rock Community College and McLaughlin City Auditorium March 15-17.

Funded by the college and North Dakota Committee for the Humanities and Public Issues, the workshop's guest speakers contributed their part to promoting understanding between Indians and non-Indians by examining the subject from different perspectives.

In the field of education, Dale Vigil, an expert and musician from Salt Lake City, explained how a bilingual child's intelligence often goes unnoticed because of the discrepancies in thought and learning processes between the child and the more dominant American culture. "The brain is divided into two parts," Vigil said. "The left side is the logical, analytical, time-oriented side while the right side deals more with emotions, intuition, space, and creativity. The language minority child uses the right side of his brain more than his mono-lingual counterparts. But, in school only the left logical, side of the brain is encouraged. A whole half of the child's brain which he had been using is deemphasized. He is reprimanded for drawing pictures in order to figure out the answer to a word problems, for example." Vigil feels that this is one of the greatest causes of a language minority child's frustration and poor performance in school, besides being handicapped by the fact that their English is not as good as children who have been brought up speaking only English all their lives.

Arthur Amriott, Lakota artist and instructor in art and Lakota Studies at Standing Rock Community College, presented a slide show of old and new Indian art. The purpose, he said, was to show how the Lakota are "constantly adapting and adopting to their environment, ideas as well as things."

Incompletion was a theme of Joy Harjo's talk on the oral tradition and contemporary Indian literature. Herself a poet and also a graduate assistant at the University of Iowa, Harjo read numerous excerpts from contemporary Indian works such as "House of Dawn," "Ceremony," and her own poetry in order to show how modern Native Americans incorporate old storytelling techniques in their writing.

"Writing is not a traditional Indian way of expression," Harjo stated. "The oral tradition is much stronger. However, contemporary Indian writers do not lose that base of oral traditions. It forms the basis of contemporary literature."

Throughout her talk she spoke of the modern Indian's conflict with his 'Indianness.' The need to cling to traditions in order to maintain one's identity,

and the fact that certain traditions do not apply and are not enough to cope with the problems in today's world prompted Harjo to ask, "Maybe another ceremony is needed to take into account the changes caused by modern society."

She says in one of her poems, "I am lost. America has obliterated my sense of comprehension."

In closing her talk about the oral tradition, Harjo warned, "Don't be fooled. Stories are not entertainment. They are all we have to fight off disease and death. As long as stories are alive, we are alive."

Showing the other side of the coin is: Joseph Stuart, director of the South Dakota Memorial Art Center and Associate Professor of art at South Dakota State University in Brookings, who presented a slide show depicting the white man's attitudes toward the Indian throughout the centuries. In the 19th century those attitudes were primarily romantic ones; artists depicted the Indians as "the noble savage" — exotic and emotional, or else as blazing warriors of the plains in pursuit of the mighty buffalo.

These and the scientific artists who drew Indians in order to have records of them gave way later to those whose paintings were attempts to rationalize the destruction of the Indian way of life by the very people who hung paintings depicting the romantic freedom of the Indian in their Eastern homes.

One such painting hangs in the South Dakota governor's conference room. The artist, Blashfield, drew a woman with flowing long gowns supported by a farmer at one side and a rancher at the other. They are marching on to glory, brushing away a little gnome-like man symbolizing evil and walking over the bodies of Indians who were impediments in their path.

Additional talks were presented on the subject of "The bicameral mind and artistic expression" by Jack Barden, psychology and sociology instructor at SRCC, and "Linguistic research on Lakota Language (1880's-1940's)" by Jan Murray, SRCC vice-president and English instructor.



Dale Vigil

Follow-up on UTETC grads

The following is an interview conducted with a former UTETC student, Mary Ann Aman.



Guy McLaughlin as a student at UTETC.

1) What made you decide to attend UTETC?

I decided to go back to school since the children were old enough to take care of themselves, also to help provide for a better living for our family. I heard about the programs offered at UTETC and that it was a good vocational school to attend if you really wanted to increase your education.

2) Were you satisfied with the training program offered at UTETC?

I think both of the instructors in Business Clerical are well qualified and help you as long as you are there. It's up to each individual if they are willing to complete the program.

3) What year did you graduate from UTETC?

I graduated from UTETC May 12, 1977.

4) What type of job were you placed in right after graduation?

I went to work for Charles Hall Youth Services on May 17 as a secretary.

5) What types of jobs did you have so far since leaving UTETC?

I worked with Charles Hall Youth Services till December 30 and then resigned and took this job as a secretary for Special Services Department.

6) Do you enjoy working at Mary College?

I enjoy me work here at Mary College. Special Services deals mostly with Indian and non-Indian with a low income.

7) Do you have any comments or advice for our present students or any future students coming to UTETC?

I would like to say to all students presently at UTETC that you can get your training and when you graduate you have help in getting a job and a place to live. I enjoyed my training at UTETC. For future students, if you really want to accomplish the goals you've set for yourselves, than it's up to you to attend classes regularly and get your work done.

A former UTETC police science student, Guy McLaughlin, was awarded the Bismarck Police Department's Outstanding Policeman of the Year for 1977. Chief of Police, Dr. Vern L. Folley, presented McLaughlin with the award on March 16 at a Knight's of Columbus banquet attended by such notables as Governor Link and Commissioner Pierce.

In his opening remarks before presenting the award, Folley stated, "Officer McLaughlin exemplifies the truly professional police officer in every sense of the word. He is committed to the Bismarck Police Department, dedicated to the high ideals of the law enforcement profession, and appropriately represents the high standards of the Bismarck Police Department. Each and every member of the Bismarck Police Department is equally proud of Guy McLaughlin and present him as their ideal of the professional police officer. I certainly feel fortunate to have a man of his caliber on the department."

McLaughlin was chosen as the recipient of the award by the 51 other members of the Bismarck police force. Some of their comments about McLaughlin range from "very dependable," "never afraid of work," to "very capable in dealing with people," and "an asset to the Bismarck Police department."

McLaughlin graduated from UTETC's police science department in May of 1971. Part of his program included on-the-job training with the Bismarck Police Department. His experience there lead him to apply for a position with them and on December 1, 1971, he received his commission as a patrolman.

Since then he attended and graduated from the North Dakota Police Academy basic course in 1973 and has also completed specialized schools in accident investigation, traffic law enforcement, and firearms.



Mary Ann Aman today



Our Lore 

This is the eighth 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.

**ANSON
BAKER**

MANDAN-HIDATSA



Anson Baker is a Mandan-Hidatsa Indian and a member of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold. Mr. Baker was born at Elbowood, North Dakota, on May 26, 1927. His birthplace has since been flooded and is at the bottom of Lake Sakakawea.

He attended grades one through five at the Congregational Mission school, Elbowoods, North Dakota, and grades six through eight at the BIA grade school, Independence District, Fort Berthold Reservation. Mr. Baker graduated from Halliday High School in 1945. He attended North Dakota State University, then known as the Agriculture College, and the Minot Business College.

To broaden his education, Mr. Baker has taken many courses in business management, administration, report writing, effective speaking, leadership training, human relations, and management training. Mr. Baker firmly believes in developing personal qualities to their utmost, with education being the greatest stepping stone towards success.

Mr. Baker has worked on eight different Indian reservations where he has been an asset to the Indian people. His many awards and recognitions include Certificate of Superior Performance, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Certificate of Appreciation, Fort Peck Tribal Industries; Boss of the Year Award, 1966 and 1968; and also Fort Berthold person Award, Fort Berthold. He also featured in the 1970 edition of "Indians of Today."

Mr. Baker married Almeda Paige Smith, as enrolled member of the Three Affiliated Tribes. They have seven children and three grandchildren. At present, Mr. Baker is the Superintendent of the Blackfeet Reservation, Browing, Montana.

Native Recipes 

INDIAN FRY BREAD

(Makes 3 flat, round loaves, about 10" in diameter, 1/2" thick)

- 1 teaspoon salt
 - 1 teaspoon melted butter or margarine
 - 2 cups milk
 - cooking oil for frying the bread
 - 5 cups flour
 - 2 tablespoons baking powder
1. Sift 4 cups of the flour with the baking powder and salt.
 2. Combine milk and melted margarine or butter.
 3. Place flour-baking powder mixture in a large bowl, and add the liquid ingredients, a little at a time, beating them in at first with an egg beater.
 4. When the 4 cups have been worked into a soft dough with the milk, lightly flour a board with part of the remaining 1 cup of flour. Turn the dough out onto the board, and knead lightly, working in the rest of the flour.
 5. Divide the dough into three parts, and shape each into a round pone about 1/8" thick and a diameter to fit the skillet to measure about 1/4" deep.
 6. Heat the oil, and brown the breads quickly, one at a time, until golden on both sides.
 7. Spread with any meat mixture or jam or stewed dry fruits. Cut into wedges and serve at once.

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INDIAN POETRY

Students from Theodore Jamerson Elementary School volunteered the following thoughts:

The following poems are by Carolyn Douglas from Oklahoma.

FREE SPIRIT

You're like a breath of spring,
Your smile, the twinkle in your eyes.
You walk with pride, never with
Your head held low.
The wind blows your hair,
Like a raven it shines.
No cares, only living for today —
Happiness coming from your every move.
Your laugh, infecting everything around you,
turning sadness into joy.
Your mark on humanity will forever be —
For you are a free spirit.

IT'S SPRING AGAIN

I awoke this morning and heard
A bird singing.
I looked closely and watched him
Build a nest.
I saw a rabbit yesterday
Enjoying the warm sun.
He seemed almost tame.
A yellow flower is blooming in
The meadow, leaving a fragrance
For the wind to carry.
Mother Nature is stretching —
And walking after a long cold winter.
Could it be that spring is here again.

THE GREATEST IS LOVE

Great Spirit I turn to you —
Help me serve my brothers more.
Teach me to hear the burdens
Of my fellow man.
Give me the courage to step forward
For justice sake, and walk with pride.
Let me seek out the hungry
So they might have food to
Nourish them.
Help me serve the sick,
That they may grow strong again.
Give me vision, that I may take
My blind brothers by the hand and
Help them see through my eyes.
Send me to the prisons,
To visit my brothers who aren't free —
To bring them hope for a brighter tomorrow.
Great Spirit, I ask for all these things
But most of all, teach me to love my
Brothers more. Because without love all
these other things have no meaning.
Yes, Great Spirit, first teach me to love
Because the greatest of these is love.

Colors swirled round.
Eggs are no where to be found.
Blending with the ground.
HAPPY EASTER
(Clyde McHuge, 8th)

Cars on the highway
Colors flashing back and forth
Sounds blast in my ear
(Connie Pumpkinseed, 7th)

BIRDS
The pretty cute birds.
Sing like a pretty princess.
It is like a dream.
(Kimberly Hodgkiss, 6th)

QUIETNESS
Quiet is no noise.
Quietness is peaceful love.
Quieness is you.
(Evelyn McDonald, 6th)

KITES
Kites up in the sky
look so beautiful to me.
Keep the wind blowing.
(Gino White Horse, 6th)

I am a fancy dancer.
My legs feel like
the wind.
(Raymond Moore, 3rd)

Animals in spring
See inside, for how animals really
talk to one another today.
(Ceidi Benson, 5th)

SPRING
Spring is like a bird.
The wind flies around like a
bird flapping his wings.
(Michelle Moore, 6th)

SUNSHINE SPRING
Is it here, Bluejay?
Robins sing a song.
Look at the sun shine.
(Grade 3)

FRIENDS
Friends are always friends.
No matter how hard they try.
They don't have to cry.
(Melinda Incognito, 5th)

SPRING
Spring is a wonder
that is glistening and round —
curls up, when winter comes
(Coleen Pumpkinseed, 5th)

