



# UNITED TRIBES NEWS



UTETC sign greets visitors to United Tribes. However, no road signs direct people to the vocational school south of Bismarck.

by Toni Jeannotte  
NEWS Writer

BISMARCK--In 1964, Bismarck Judge Alfred Thompson was on a local committee appointed to decide what to do with the old Ft. Lincoln site and buildings south of Bismarck.

As options for use of the land were being discussed, the list was narrowed down to two choices--a national military cemetery or a Job Corps site for Indian and low-income youth.

### Two choices - a cemetery or a Job Corps site.

"As we argued among ourselves, my main question to my fellow committeemen was, 'What is going to generate more revenue for this city--a cemetery or a school?'" says Thompson.

"We finally decided on the Job Corps site and I've never regretted that decision."

"It's been a pleasure to see UTETC expand from that Job Corps site to the Bendex Corporation and finally to the United Tribes Educational Technical Center," says Thompson, "and I'll bet many businesses in town are glad

United Tribes is here instead of that cemetery.

1979 will mark UTETC's 10th year of operation in Bismarck. United Tribes is the only Indian owned and operated vocational school in the nation. It is located on a 100 acre campus three miles south of Bismarck.

In an eight month economic impact survey that UTETC conducted with 31 other businesses and schools in the Bismarck-Mandan area, the school was found to have a decided impact on the area's economy.

In the 15 years since Judge Thompson's decision, UTETC has grown from the 12th largest company in the Bismarck-Mandan area with 175 employees and 150 students and their families.

### UTETC is the 12th largest employer in the Bismarck-Mandan area.

The survey found that the average salary for a United Tribes employee was \$9,890. Including CETA funds and the students' BIA subsistence,

that's almost \$2 million a year being spent by UTETC personnel in this area.

Also, the total state and federal taxes paid by UTETC for one year were \$261,000.

Even by generating so much money into the local and state economy, UTETC feels it still does not have the community support and recognition that it seeks.

### Seeking Community Support

Aside from providing a significant number of job opportunities and economic contributions to area stores, food markets, hospitals, clinics and community service industries; United Tribes has a variety of cultural activities available to area residents as well as tourists.

Cultural workshops in Indian music, dance and art are offered throughout the year but only a small percentage of the Bismarck community takes part in the events.

Other small oversights such as no road signs directing visitors to United Tribes (even though the other major educational institutions in the city have them) and no mention of UTETC in the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce tourist pamphlets or maps reinforce United Tribes' feeling that they are not an integral part of the Bismarck community.

The survey surmised that the lack of understanding between UTETC and the surrounding community isn't so much a difference in values and culture but from a genuine lack of people-to-people contact between the two.

### UTETC and Bismarck suffer from a lack of people-to-people contact.

The survey also says that personal contact with the "outside" community is important because nearly one-half of United Tribes' students spend less than one year of their lives off the reservation. The adjustment an Indian student faces to an off-reservation lifestyle and the fact that there are few jobs waiting for him back on the reservation when he completes his

training makes the need for positive reinforcement from all segments of society very important.

David Gipp, executive director of United Tribes, would like to see better relations between the Bismarck-Mandan community and UTETC.

Stressing the positive things going on at Tribes, Gipp suggested that a monthly calendar of events of UTETC activities could be distributed throughout the area. He also noted that the UTETC Culture Center could be developed as a community resource center and an inter-library loan system could be developed for purposes of research.

The economic impact survey report concludes that the social and economic factors of UTETC and Bismarck are inextricably bound together. The complexity of this relationship serves to further accent the necessity for more integration, cooperation and communication between the Bismarck community and United Tribes.

### Integration, Cooperation, Communication Stressed.

Cooperation, growth, change and expansion. Those words describe the living, working community at United Tribes.

With better understanding and communication with the Bismarck community in the near future, let's hope more people will be glad UTETC is here instead of a cemetery.

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# skye's horizons

This is going to be one of those columns that deals with a little bit of everything. . .

Phillip Johnston, the man credited with forming a group of top secret Navajo "Code Talkers" during WW 2, died last September at the age of 85. The Japanese had broken the code the Americans were using but were dumbfounded when they began hearing another strange language, merely Navajo men conversing in Navajo. The U.S. forces could send messages via the Code Talkers without having to translate them into new code, a very time consuming project. Johnston suggested using the Navajo language for secret communications, and Marine Corps officials accepted the idea and made Johnston a Technical Sergeant in charge of recruiting Navajo men to become Code Talkers. . .

Despite a Feasibility Study Group Report that an Indian school of medicine was both necessary and feasible, HEW Secretary Joseph Califano, Jr. rejected the idea. The study was conducted by the HEW's Bureau of Health Manpower under Title VI of P.L. 94-437. The study group was composed of representatives from several Indian organizations, a representative of traditional Indian medicine, an Indian medical student and four medical educators. Califano said, "The nation already has more than sufficient capacity to train doctors," and he added that increased Indian representation in the medical profession should come from "bringing Indians and other minority students into the mainstream of medical education and practice." (Editors Note: There's that word again "mainstream" . . . .)

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians has announced that they have hired a new attorney. The decision to name Vance Gillette as the tribe's attorney was made in December. Wayne Keplin, Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribal Chairman said, "Gillette was chosen for the position because he's an Indian attorney, his references were excellent and there have been

many positive reports concerning his ability." Gillette will replace former tribal attorney Leo Brodein. As their attorney, Gillette will attend the Tribal Council's regularly scheduled council meetings and deal with other tribal matters. Vance has also been hired as the legal consultant for United Tribes Educational Technical Center, representing UTETC on various committees, and has a contract to do some legal resource research for the Three Affiliated Tribes on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. Vance, an enrolled member of the Three Affiliated Tribes, will handle private legal matters for individuals. Gillette is from the Whiteshield segment and attended the University of Denver law school.

Traditionally our homes were superiorly adapted to our way of life and the natural world. From the tipis of the Plains, the long houses of the Northwest Coast and Eastern woodlands, to the adobe of the Southwest, all evolved uniquely in harmony with our environment and utilized locally available materials. When a new home was needed, the family and in many cases, the community, came together to provide it. Our leaders took care to see that our people were warm and secure in the severest weather.

Today this sense of community that insured adequate housing for all of our people has been largely replaced by impersonal programs such as HUD, BIA, HIP and others. The community no longer takes the responsibility to house it's people. Everything is now dependent on outside capital and in most cases, outside labor. Elders go for years living in unhealthy homes because there are no funds available while large delegations travel thousands of miles to party at housing conferences.

The homes that are built by Indian housing programs are often ill designed and poorly constructed. What is most depressing is seeing the monotonous rows of cheap transparencies of white suburban housing or the infamous "cluster" housing that has been perpetrated

against our people in many of our reservations. The houses are designed and constructed, with little or no input from the Indian people themselves, and almost no regard for environment. In Maine, where high pitched roofs are necessary due to the severe winter snows, homes more suited to the temperate climates of the Pacific Northwest are constructed. In the Pueblos of the Southwest, where abode buildings has proven its superior insulating qualities and general reliability over the centuries, wood frame houses are being built. Simple design elements, like orienting the houses to achieve maximum benefit of the heating of the sun, or to avoid the chilling effects of the winter winds have, has escaped the contractors in their rush to maximize their profit through standardized construction.

The Indian Housing Authorities, established to manage this mess have often become another disruptive intrusion of the United States Government in our communities. Every community has its own localized horror story of political in-fighting to control the housing authority, access to new homes or rental property, and in some cases, financial mismanagement. The housing authorities also have to take on the distasteful task of displacing their own people who are unable or unwilling to keep up their payments. Long term

debt, one of the benefits of American Society, is unknown to most of our people. The low cost housing constructed, as strange as it may seem, is often too expensive for the poorest of our people.

There are however, many sincere people involved in Indian housing programs. They do want to meet the critical housing needs of their people and currently see only one alternative. It would seem appropriate at this point to encourage these people to be more creative with the housing money they control. They should be concerned about design and its relationship to culture and the local environment, and be prepared to fight for quality housing for Indian people. For those who do not wish to hassle the bureaucracy and "white tape" of these programs, we encourage you to build it. Re-discover the joy, pride and sense of community that comes from communally built homes.

Dennis Apple, a recent graduate of United Tribes Police Science vocation, and from Pine Ridge, has been employed by the Fort Washaki Police Department on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. Apple, 28, is filling a vacancy in the reservation police department, which now has seven full time officers.



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

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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. 281 and 289.

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# UTETC NEWS

## JANUARY INCENTIVE AWARDS

### STUDENT OF THE MONTH

(3-way tie)  
Alvin Swain  
Marion Goings  
Brenda Grey

### ADULT EDUCATION

(3-way tie - 1st place)  
Randy Kills Small  
Mavis Kills Small  
Vincent Grant

### PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

(3-way tie - 1st place)  
Larry Forschen  
Elizabeth Laducer  
Dana Comes Last

### WOMEN'S DORM

Deanna Howe

### MEN'S DORM

Dana Comes Last

### MEN'S HALFWAY HOUSE

Jerome DeCoteau

### HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Larry & Belinda Forschen — 1st place  
Bernard & Jo Anne Two Bears — 2nd  
Bernard & Jo Anne Two Bears — 2nd place

### VOCATIONS

Auto Body ..... Larry Forschen  
Automotive ..... Sullivan White Crow  
Building Trades ..... Alvin Swain  
Business Clerical ... Veronica Howe  
Electrical ..... Ed Shields  
Food Services ..... Maggie Dale  
Licensed Practical Nurse .... Cheryl  
Lic. Practical Nurse . Cheryl Belgrade  
Nurse Aide ..... Marion Goings  
Painting ..... Belinda Forschen  
Paraprof. Counseling . Francine Janis  
Police Science ..... Brenda Grey  
Welding ..... Joe Morin

### ATTENDANCE AWARD — \$10.00

Geraldine Bear Stops  
Margaret Chief Eagle  
Barbara LaFountaine  
Violet Feather  
Marion Goings  
Brenda Grey  
Belle Star Boy  
Marion Zuck  
Harlan Horned Eagle  
Wayne Howe  
Clark Laducer  
Alvin Swain  
Brenda Swain  
Dana Comes Last  
Jerome DeCoteau  
John Fisherman  
Pat Herman  
Fred Hill

### ATTENDANCE AWARD — \$5.00

Cheryl Belgrade  
Doris Hoffman  
Anne Bordeaux  
Lois Lilley  
Wanita Never Miss A Shot  
Rose Sea Boy  
Alice Stewart  
Eileen Two Bulls  
Debbie Bordeaux  
Karen Chase  
Bleinda Forschen  
Larry Forschen  
Almelda Grant  
Vincent Grant  
Veronica Howe  
Stanthony Three Legs  
Valerie Three Legs  
JoAnne Two Bears  
Judy White Man  
Mike Gunhammer  
Larry LaFromboise

## FEBRUARY INCENTIVE AWARDS

### STUDENT OF THE MONTH

Deanna Howe

### ADULT EDUCATION

(3-way tie - 1st place)  
Pat Herman  
Tim Herman  
Lana Hill

### WOMEN'S DORM

Rita Hand Boy

### MEN'S DORM

Dennis DeCoteau

### PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

(3-way tie - 1st place)  
Amelda Grant  
Harlan Horned Eagle  
Russel Smith

### MEN'S HALFWAY HOUSE

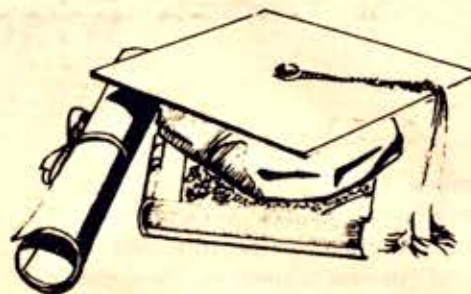
Einar Bad Moccasin

### HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Elizabeth & Clark Laducer - 1st Place  
Randy & Mavis Kills Small - 2nd Place

### Attendance Awards - \$10.00

Barbara LaFountaine  
Vincent Grant  
Deanna Howe  
Wanda Moran  
Alvin Swain  
Tim Birk  
Einar Bad Moccasin  
John Fisherman



### Attendance Awards - \$5.00

Cheryl Belgrade  
Georgianna Old Elk  
Marion Goings  
Marion Zuck  
Larry Forschen  
Amelda Grant  
Brenda Swain  
Clark Laducer  
Elizabeth Laducer  
Jerome DeCoteau  
Pat Herman  
Harlan Horned Eagle  
Dana Comes Last  
Larry LaFromboise

### VOCATIONS:

Auto Body ..... Larry Forschen  
Automotive ..... Mike Gunhammer  
Building Trades ..... Stan Three Legs  
Business Clerical ..... Deanna Howe  
Electrical ..... Vincent Grant  
Food Services ..... Marion Zuck  
Lincense Practical Nurse ... Geraldine Bear Stops  
Nurse Aide ..... Elizabeth Laducer  
Painting ..... Charles Ramsey  
Paraprofessional Counseling ..... Brenda Swain  
Photo Journalism . Larry LaFromboise  
Plumbing ..... Pete Bull Bear  
Police Science ..... Edgar Loudner  
Welding ..... Jerome DeCoteau

## JANUARY GRADUATE

Selena Sherman..... Business Clerical

## FEBRUARY GRADUATES

Thelma Traversie ..... Business Clerical  
Max Traversie ..... Automotive  
Jaunita Never Miss A Shot ..... Food Service  
Jim Birk ..... Auto Body  
Wauline Plenty Horse ..... Business Clerical  
August Enno ..... 2 wk. Brush-Up Welding

## SPORT shorts

by Peggy O'Neil

There were two teams representing UTETC recently at a Men's Basketball Tournament in Tokio, North Dakota. Both the UTETC staff and student teams fared well.

The staff, losing their first game to the University of North Dakota Indian Association by 8 points, made a strong comeback. They won both of their next two games against Belcourt and took home the tourney's consolation trophy.


The student team defeated Belcourt, but couldn't withstand the pressure and lost their next two against Tokio's Woodlake and Tokio.

The results of the tournament placed UNDIA first; Tokio's Woodlake team took second; Tokio third; the UTETC student team was fourth; and the UTETC staff team was consolation winner.

The UTETC's Women's Basketball team is in second place overall in the Bismarck city league. Their record is 7 wins and 2 losses, defeating all of the league teams except for Murphy Insurance whom they met in a rough and questionably officiated game on January 25. The score was 46-40.

The UTETC team is losing one of its best players and most ardent supporters. Oney Shanley who has been playing for UTETC for four years, has been accepted into the U.S. Army's officer training program. Her presence will be greatly missed by UTETC and especially the women's sports program.

All women's basketball games are played at Wachter Jr. High on alternating Monday and Thursday nights.



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# FINAL WRAP-UP OF MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 1978 WHICH AFFECTS INDIAN AFFAIRS

**Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act** (P.L. 95-471), was signed into law on October 17. The bill would allow grants to be furnished to tribally-controlled or sanctioned community college. A flat rate of \$4,000 is authorized for each full-time Indian student. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to study the facilities needs of such colleges and report to the Congress of his findings. A provision of the bill also allows the Secretary to provide technical assistance to tribally-controlled colleges. \$3.2 million is authorized for FY 80-82 for technical assistance; \$25 million is authorized in FY 80 and 81 and \$30 million in FY 82 for the grant program.

**Indian Religious Freedom Resolution** (P.L. 95-341) was signed on August 11, 1978 and directs the Federal agencies to look into their policies to see whether they might be infringing upon Indian religious practices or denying access to lands which are religiously significant to Indian people. A report from the President to the Congress is expected on August 11, 1979.

**Indian Child Welfare Bill** (P.L. 95-608) was signed on November 8, 1978, and gives Indian tribes jurisdiction over the placement of Indian children living within the reservation boundaries. In P.L. 280 states, the tribe may petition the Secretary for return of jurisdiction over child custody proceedings, and must present a plan for implement of jurisdiction. In cases where an Indian child is not residing within the reservation boundaries the bill calls for the transfer of the child custody proceeding to the tribal court unless there is "good cause to the contrary". Title II of the bill authorizes grants for family and child programs. Title III provides a recordkeeping system so that the Secretary will know where Indian children are placed if they are adopted. In addition, this title allows an Indian child, upon reaching the age of majority, to learn of his tribal affiliations.

**Elementary And Secondary Act Amendments** (P.L. 95-561) was signed on October 31, 1978. The Indian section of this law is divided in to three basic parts. Part A increases the funding under the impact aid law for Indian children who reside on Indian lands and as the quid pro quo, requires the local educational agency to establish a closer working relationship with the parents and the tribe. This part also directs the Secretary of the Interior to work with the tribes on deriving a new formula for distribution of Johnson-O' Malley monies, and authorizes JOM funds for basic educational support of public schools when lack of funds would require closing of the school or a diminished quality of education to the Indian child.

Part B directs the Secretary to establish educational standards; to establish a national criteria for dormitory situations; to present a plan to the Congress for bringing boarding schools up to minimum safety standards. Part B also reorganizes the BIA Office of Indian Education; establishes a formula for funding of BIA and contract schools; allows waiver of Civil Service procedures for hiring of teachers in BIA schools; and directs the Secretary to establish rules and regulations to protect the constitutional and civil rights of Indian students in BIA schools.

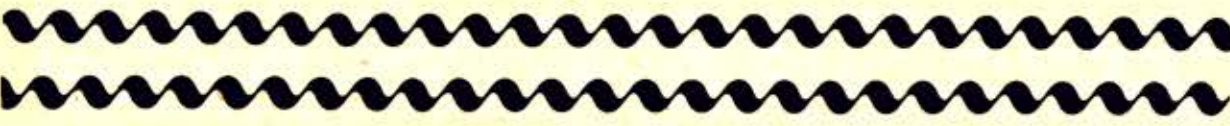
Part C of the bill extends the Title IV programs; allow contract schools to become eligible for entitlement monies under Title IV; and directs a study of the definition of "Indian" for Title IV programs.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is currently attempting to draft regulations to implement Title XI of this bill and has divided the work into twelve basic categories. Twelve task forces, consisting of Indian and Bureau representatives, will be responsible for drafting regulations to implement this new law. The twelve groupings are: impact aid, JOM funding formula; education/living standards; BIA education functions; allotment formulas; school boards; educational personnel; management information system; education policies, procedures and practices; student rights. The task force will also work on community college regulations.

**Older Americans Act Amendments** (P.L. 95-478), which was signed on October 18, allows, for the first time, direct funding of programs operated by Indian tribes to implement programs for the aged under that Act. Title VI of the law gives tribes the option to apply for grants to develop their own services. Necessary appropriations for such direct funding are authorized for FY 79-81. However, the Indian section becomes effective only after the first \$5 million has been appropriated. In order to qualify for direct funding under Title VI, a tribal organization must (1) represent at least 75 individuals 60 years of age or older; (2) demonstrate the ability to deliver social services, including nutritional services; and (3) nor serve individuals receiving services available under the Act from the State. Tribes who do not elect to opt for direct funding can still receive funds through the States.

**Comprehensive Employment And Training Act Authorization** (P.L. 95-525) reauthorized the CETA Act for four fiscal years. The law was signed on October 27. Section 302, the Indian section: retained administration of Indian CETA programs at the national level; provided for training of "nonreservation" Native Americans and for Native Hawaiians; and established a 4.5% set-aside for Indian CETA programs for four years.

The United Tribes News is proud to announce that we have joined the Northwest Indian News Association (NINA). NINA consists of 21 Indian media organizations across Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana and now North Dakota. Subscribers to the news service will receive periodical news stories from each other in an effort to expand the horizons of Indian communications. NINA executive director is Nick Nichols and its main office is located with the Sho-Ban News at Ft. Hall, Idaho. We're looking forward to receiving more good Indian news from NINA.



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*This will assist us in maintaining a correct and up-dated mailing list, and will assure you prompt delivery of the 'News'. YOUR ATTENTION IN THIS MATTER IS APPRECIATED!*

*Nick Nichols*  
Business Manager

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Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

# NORTH DAKOTA STATE LEGISLATORS

The following is a list of North Dakota State Legislators. When issues concerning Indian people arise, be sure to let your representative and other state lawmakers know your feelings on the issues.

When contacting legislators by mail, use this format:

<p><b>Senator</b> North Dakota State Senate State Capitol Bismarck, ND 58501</p>	<p><b>Representative</b> North Dakota House of Representatives State Capitol Bismarck, ND 58501</p>
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Or call the legislative toll-free number:

**1-800-472-2678**

## STATE SENATORS

Frank A. Wenstrom-Trenton-Williston	1st & 2nd, Williston (R)	Kenneth Morgan	27th & 28th, Walcott (R)
Marvin E. Sorum-Minot	3rd & 4th, Kenmare (R)	Robert B. Melland	29th & 30th, Jamestown (R)
Hal Christensen	5th & 6th, Minot (R)	Harry Iszler	31st & 32nd, Streeter (R)
Ernest M. Sands	7th & 8th, Velva (R)	Robert Albers	33rd & 34th, Hazen (R)
Phillip Berube-(Turtle Mountain)	9th and 10th, Rolla (D)	Francis Barth-(Standing Rock)	35th & 36th, Solen (D)
Kent Vosper	11th & 12th, Neche (R)	Jack Olin	37th & 38th, Dickinson (R)
Clayton A. Lodoen	13th & 14th, West Fargo (R)	Leland Roen	39th & 40th, Bowman (R)
Kent Jones	15th & 16th, Webster (R)	Jerome Walsh	41st & 42nd, Minot (D)
Raymon E. Holmberg	17th & 18th, Grand Forks (R)	Stella Fritzell	43rd & 44th, Grand Forks (R)
Duane Mutch	19th & 20th, Larimore (R)	Donald W. Hanson	45th & 46th, Fargo (R)
Herschel Lashkowitz	21st & 22nd, Fargo (D)	Evan E. Lips	47th & 48th, Bismarck (R)
James M. Cussons	23rd & 24th, Cooperstown (R)	I. E. "Esky" Solberg	49th, Bismarck (R)
Russell Thane	25th & 26th, Wahpeton (R)	Buckshot Hoffner	Ft. Totten (D)
Stanley Wright	Ft. Berthold (R)	Shirley Lee	Ft. Berthold (R)
J. Garvin Jacobsen	Ft. Berthold (R)		

## STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Charles Scofield	Williston (R)	Dayle Dietz	Wahpeton (R)
Dean Winkjer	Williston (R)	John D. Crabtree	Ellendale (R)
Irven Jacobson-Williston-Trenton	Alamo (D)	LeRoy Erickson	DeLamere (R)
Olaf Opedahl-Williston-Trenton	Tioga (D)	Lawrence Dick	Englevale (R)
Richard J. Backes-Minot	Glenburn (D)	Ralph C. Dotzenrod	Wyndmere (D)
Pauline M. Benedict	Berthold (D)	William Gackle	Kulm (R)
Ruth Meiers	Ross (D)	Jim Brokaw	Forbes (D)
Larry E. Tinjum-Fort Berthold	Powers Lake (D)	Gordon Larson	Jamestown (R)
Marge Kermott	Minot (R)	Elmer Retzer	Cleveland (R)
Mike Timm	Minot (R)	William E. Kretschmar	Venturia (R)
Carolyn Houmann	Westhope (R)	Wibur Bander Vorst	Hague (R)
Lawrence Marsden	Bottineau (R)	Theodore A. (Ted) Lang	Sterling (R)
Herman Larson	Rugby (R)	Orville Schindler-Fort Totten	McClusky (R)
Fern E. Lee	Towner (R)	Serenus Hoffner	Bismarck (D)
Layton Freborg	Underwood (R)	Roger A. Koski	Bismarck (D)
Gordon Matheny	Emmet (R)	Ronald Gunsch	Zap (R)
Allen Richard-Turtle Mountain	Dunseith (D)	Ralph Hickle-Fort Berthold	Center (R)
Oscar Solberg	Rolla (D)	James Gerl	Mandan (D)
Howard Hove	Fairdale (R)	Corlis Mushik	Mandan (D)
Eugene Nicholas	Cando (R)	Walter A. Meyer-Standing Rock	Flasher (D)
Alice Olson	Cavalier (R)	Emil J. Riehl-Standing Rock	Raleigh (D)
Joe B. Fleming	Hamilton (D)	Ralph M. Christensen-Fort Berthold	Watford City (R)
Charles F. Fleming	Hamilton (D)	J. R. (Jack) Murphy-Fort Berthold	Killdeer (R)
Joe B. Leibhan-Fort Totten	Esmond (R)	Francis Wald	Dickinson (R)
Byron J. Langley	Warwick (D)	Bill Lardy	Dickinson (D)
Florenz Bjornson	West Fargo (R)	Kenneth Knudson	Taylor (R)
L.E. Berger	West Fargo (D)	Clarence Martin	Lefor (R)
Kelley Boyum	Carrington (R)	Kenneth Thompson	Beach (R)
Arthur Melby	Harvey (R)	R.R. (Rick) Maixner	New England (D)
Charles Mertens	Devils Lake (D)	Brynhild Haugland	Minot (R)
Gordon Berg	Devils Lake (D)	Doug Mattson	Minot (R)
William E. (Bill) Gorder	Grafton (R)	James A. Peterson	Minot (R)
Harley R. Kingsbury	Grafton (R)	Roy Rued	Minot (R)
Burness Reed	Grand Forks (R)	Janet M. Wentz	Minot (R)
Elaine E. Vig	Grand Forks (R)	J. Mikel Walsh	Minot (D)
Thomas Kuchera	Grand Forks (R)	Wayne Stehjem	Grand Forks (R)
Earl Strinden	Grand Forks (R)	Glenn Pomeroy	Grand Forks (D)
Oben Gunderson	McCanna (R)	Rosie Black	Grand Forks (R)
Enoch Thorsgard	Northwood (R)	H.C. (Bud) Wessman	Grand Forks (R)
Peter Lipsia	Portland (R)	Jean E. Herman	Fargo (R)
Malcolm S. Tweten	Buxton (R)	Craig M. Richie	Fargo (R)
Paul L. Dubord	Fargo (D)	James W. Kennelly	Fargo (R)
Tish Kelly	Fargo (D)	Steven J. Swiontek	Fargo (R)
Joe Peitier	Arthur (R)	Aloha Eagles	Fargo (R)
Francis E. (Hank) Weber	Leonard (D)	Richard W. Kloubec	Fargo (R)
Robert J. Jacobsen	Luverne (R)	Patrick A. Conmy	Bismarck (R)
Arvid Hedstrom	Toina (R)	Vernon E. Wagner	Bismarck (R)
Don Berge	Litchville (R)	Lyle Hanson	Jamestown (D)
Frank Larson	Valley City (R)	Michael Unhjem	Jamestown (R)
Roy Hausauer	Wahpeton (R)	Alvin Hausauer	Bismarck (R)
		Robert W. Martinson	Bismarck (R)

# AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY PEOPLE



**MILDRED DIXON, CORRINE CORDOVA, PHILIP LONGIE, MARTINA JACKSON, MELVIN GREYBEAR AND ANDY DEMARCE . . .** North Dakota high school students chosen to participate in the 1979 Presidential Classroom for Young Americans conducted in Washington, D.C. The one week seminar is designed to acquaint students with the dynamics of government. DIXON is from Whiteshield High School, CORDOVA is from Solen High School and LONGIE from St. Mary's High School in Devils Lake. GREYBEAR and JACKSON are from Ft. Totten High and DEMARCE attends Warwick High School.



Miss Indian BYU, Doreen Meyers of Whiteshield, ND, greets former President Gerald Ford following the special Lamanite Generation performance at a luncheon honoring Mr. Ford during a recent lecture appearance at BYU in Salt Lake City, Utah.

**JERILYN HAMLEY EAGLESTAFF . . .** selected South Dakota's Outstanding Woman of the Year.

Eaglestaff, 27, a Turtle Mountain Chippewa, produces a weekly hour-long radio show on Indians at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion.

She and her husband Bob have one child.

**SHERMAN BRUNELLE . . .** named Vice-President of the Denver Region VIII Native American Prime Sponsors Executive Committee.

Brunelle, 37, is the CETA coordinator for UTETC in Bismarck.

The NAPSEC is comprised of 26 reservation and urban Native American CETA programs in the six state region of North and South Dakota, Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

**CONRAD RED WILLOW** of the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota was elected president of the organization.

**RICHARD WHITESELL . . .** named acting Area Director at the BIA office in Billings, Montana.

Whitesell, a member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, was the superintendent of the BIA Flathead Agency at Ronan, Montana until his appointment.

He will serve in this capacity until a successor is named for James Canan, former Billings Area Director.

**EARL BARLOW . . .** appointed Director of the BIA Office of Indian Education in Washington, D.C.

Barlow, 51 and a Blackfeet Indian from Montana, has been superintendent of schools in Browning, Montana since 1973. He holds a Master's Degree in Education from the University of Montana and has been a teacher since 1948.

**LEO J. O'CONNOR . . .** appointed Superintendent of the BIA Yankton Agency at Wagner, S.D.

O'Connor, a member of the Yankton Sioux Tribe, including tribal chairman, administrative officer and as a counselor in the Wagner public schools system.

**JOHN FREDERICKS . . .** elected vice-president of the American Indian Agricultural Credit Consortium at a recent meeting in Warm Springs, Oregon.

Fredericks, from Ft. Berthold, also serves on the Board of Directors of the American Indian Cattlemen's Association.

**BARNEY OLD COYOTE . . .** named to the U.S. Department of Energy's new Environmental Advisory Committee.

Old Coyote, a member of the Crow Tribal Coal Authority, is a former president of the American Indian National Bank and a former Assistant Area Director for the BIA.

**PHYLLIS OLD DOG CROSS . . .** named to head the Regional Mental Health Program in Rapid City, S.D.

Old Dog Cross is a native of the Ft. Berthold reservation and was a former member of the President's Commission on Mental Health in Washington, D.C.

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## Calendar of Events

<p><b>MARCH 2-4, 1979</b> Men's Basketball Tournament; Parshall, North Dakota</p> <p><b>MARCH 6, 7, 8, 9, &amp; 10, 1979</b> National Men's Six Foot and Under Indian Basketball Tournament; Ft. Duchene, Utah.</p> <p><b>MARCH 9, 10, 11, 1979</b> Ojibway Indian School Pow-wow; Belcourt, North Dakota</p> <p><b>MARCH 9-10, 1979</b> Native American Youth Career Conference; Metro State College, Denver, Colorado</p> <p><b>MARCH 16-18, 1979</b> Denver Pow-wow; 16th and Gaylord St., Denver, Colorado</p> <p><b>MARCH 16-18, 1979</b> Don Blevins Memorial Men's Basketball Tournament; Solen, ND</p> <p><b>MARCH 23-25, 1979</b> Pow-wow; 375 York Ave. (Convention Center), Winnipeg, Man.</p>	<p><b>MARCH 31, 1979</b> Sacred Hoop Indian Club Pow-wow; Mary College, Bismarck, ND</p> <p><b>MARCH 31 - APRIL 1, 1979</b> Dakota Dance Clan Pow-wow; Sisseton, South Dakota</p> <p><b>APRIL 2-7, 1979</b> Symposium on the American Indian Northeastern Oklahoma State University, Tahlequah, Oklahoma</p> <p><b>APRIL 13-14, 1979</b> National Indian Boxing Championships; Minneapolis, Minnesota</p> <p><b>APRIL 15-21, 1979</b> 11th Annual Indian Time-out and Wacipi; University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota</p> <p><b>APRIL 18-21, 1979</b> National Indian Men and Women's Basketball Finals; Tahlequah, Oklahoma</p> <p><b>APRIL 23-25, 1979</b> National Indian Media Conference; Phoenix, Arizona</p>
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### IRS TAX LAWS

by Toni Jeannotte  
NEWS Writer

It's the time of year again when Uncle Sam is checking to see if everyone has paid their fair share of tax dollars to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

And to make sure everyone does pay, an IRS spokesman in Grand Forks has issued a news release "to remind North Dakota Indians that they must pay taxes."

The release states, "There is no provision which exempts an individual from the payment of federal income tax solely on the ground that he is an Indian."

Robert Dalby, examinations manager for the IRS in Grand Forks, said, "There appeared to be a problem (with individuals filing tax returns) over the question of what reservation land is taxable."

The following is a summary of IRS tax laws pertaining to reservations:

- \* Income received from **individual** land held in trust is not taxable. That means any money earned from farming, livestock or grazing cannot be taxed if it is earned directly from your own trust land.
- \* However, if you lease any **unallotted** land (held in trust by the whole tribe), income from that land is taxable by the IRS.
- \* Also, income **losses** cannot be counted on your tax return if they occurred on **individual** trust land.
- \* However, again, if you lease tribal land, any losses may be deductible on your tax return.
- \* Per capita payments from most land judgement claims are non-taxable.
- \* Oil lease bonuses at Fort Berthold are not taxable.
- \* If you invest any money you made off your non-taxable land, that income is taxable.
- \* A white person who through marriage to a tribal member derived income by inheritance through the tribe is subject to tax.
- \* Income from the sale of individual allotted trust land is not subject to taxation.

Any other questions on what is taxable and what is not may be directed to Robert Dalby, Internal Revenue Service, 701-772-4281.



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### 2nd ANNUAL POW-WOW Saturday, March 31, 1979

\$1.50 Adults .75 jun. high .50 children  
under 6 and over 65 . . . admitted free

Open to participants and spectators from North Dakota, neighboring states, and Canada. (\$2,185.00 prize money.)

For more information contact:

Dave Rippley, Dir. f/Pub. Relations. (701) 255-4681 Ext. 302



### POW-WOW MARCH 9 - 10, 1979

\$1,460.00  
Prize Money

Free feast for singers, dancers,  
drummers, and old people. (5:00  
P.M. - 10th)

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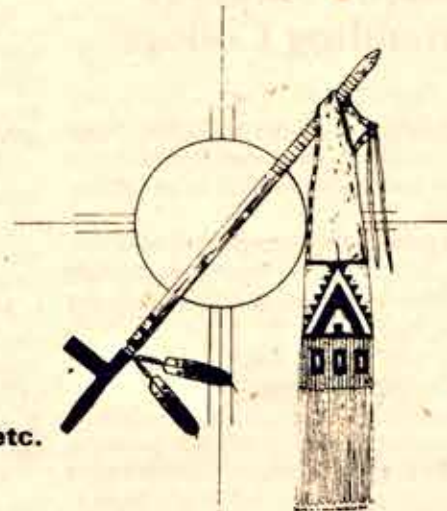
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AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY  
STATE



Students at the Wahpeton Indian School model their new tennis shoes.  
Story and photo courtesy Wahpeton Daily News

HE NEVER FORGOT

WAHPETON — Richard Trudell never forgot. Trudell, now a successful Oakland, Calif. attorney, graduated from Wahpeton's Indian School in 1954. He remembered how difficult it was for students in that day to obtain shoes.

Today, all 282 students at the school have a new pair of name brand tennis shoes thanks to Trudell.

The donation, estimated at better than \$4,000 worth of merchandise, came as a surprise to school officials.

In late fall, Trudell contacted Wallace Diekman, school principal, and notified

him that he would like to make a donation. It was the first time Trudell had contacted the school since his graduation.

He wanted to make sure every student received a pair of shoes, so he needed the size of each student. The Indian School's Student Government Association got into the act and organized the donation.

The association, comprised of students from grades four through eight, handles many school-related activities such as dances, the canteen, and various fundraising events.

Trudell, who was a student from the agency at Macy, Neb., was a "fine student" according to eighth grade teacher, Ralph Erdich.

"He was probably the best in his class. He went to Flandreau, S.D. and never corresponded with the school. The donation came as a complete surprise to us. Until he contacted the school this past fall no one from here knew where he was or what he was doing."

Richard Trudell may not have corresponded, but he didn't forget.

are too expensive. "It is a terrible waste not to educate children at these ages. The cost of caring for a young delinquent can go up to \$20,000 a year." Thirty-five children are currently enrolled at the center.

Indian Gun Law Repealed

FT. TOTTEN—GUNS IN INDIAN HANDS SPELL TROUBLE.

So thought the U.S. government in the 1870's, when it outlawed selling guns to Indians except with permission from the reservation superintendent.

And the law stayed that way until January, 1979.

"They (congressmen) were afraid of uprisings on reservations," says William Meridith, a law enforcement official for the BIA in Washington, D.C. "Some Indians didn't go too much for the reservation program that was being set up."

"So the government said traders had to get permission from a superintendent to sell arms to Indians," says Meridith, "The Indian had to show the gun was for a 'lawful' purpose."

On Jan. 2, an assistant secretary in the U.S. Interior Department revoked the law, following a request from Arizona Navajo Indians who had run across the law in a book.

"It was obsolete," says Meridith, "I don't think it's been enforced since Indians got cars and could buy guns anywhere they wanted to."

At Ft. Totten, "quite a bit of our business has always been with reservation people," says Milt Knarreborg, who has bought and sold guns in the area for about 10 years.

Since the archaic law was struck down, Meridith has received only three requests about it — one from an interesting citizen and two from reporters.

And, he adds there are probably other outdated Indian laws on the books.

Ft. Berthold Election Finally Settled

FT. BERTHOLD—A disputed tribal election among the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Ft. Berthold reservation has been tossed out of federal court in Bismarck and settled in tribal court.

Austin Gillette of Whiteshield has been named the new tribal chairman of Ft. Berthold.

The election of Gillette was contested by his opponent Tommy Mandan, who had been the winner in the first election.

But Gillette contested 39 ballots in the eastern segment of the reservation.

In a runoff election Dec. 15, Gillette was declared the winner by a vote of 528 to Mandan's 500.

Mandan then appealed to federal court judge Bruce Van Sickle. Van Sickle dismissed the case, citing the recent Supreme Court Martinez ruling, and sent it back to tribal court.

In January, the tribal court upheld his election as has the 10-member tribal council.

Gillette said the Ft. Berthold tribes are now expanding their court system to include an "appellate court" which was recently established.

Gillette also said he plans to reorganize the tribal programs structure and to address the area of water and mineral rights and taxation as they affect the people of Ft. Berthold.

Mineral Lease Sales Amount to \$18 million

NEW TOWN—Strong bidding marked the recent sale of oil leases on the Ft. Berthold Indian reservation, says Ben Kirkaldie, natural resources officer at the Ft. Berthold agency BIA.

He said the average bid bonus per acre, \$29.09, was higher than expected.

In all, oil companies paid \$839,503 for drilling rights on 28,858 acres of reservation land.

Money for the leases goes to either the tribe or the person who owns the affected land.

Lease sales have attracted more than \$18 million this year for the Ft. Berthold landowners.

Kirkaldie said the next sale will take place in late February or March.

The sale will probably involve about 60,00 acres in the eastern part of the reservation.

Bill to Allow Branch Banking On Reservations

BELCOURT—A bill to allow branch banking in unincorporated townsites on Indian reservations in North Dakota was passed 96-2 by the N.D. House of Representatives.

The bill, sponsored by Reps. Allen Richard, D-Dunseith and Oscar Solberg, D-Rolla, is expected to also pass the N.D. Senate with a large margin.

Under current law, the State Banking Commission must authorize the establishment of "branch banks — that

is paying and receiving stations for central banks". A recent request by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians at Belcourt for the establishment of a branch bank from the First Bank of Rolla at the new Turtle Mountain Mart was denied by the Commission on the grounds they lacked jurisdiction.

Governor Art Link, at the August, 1978, dedication ceremonies for the Turtle Mountain shopping center, said he personally "will see to it that you will not have to wait until July" to get a branch bank at the shopping center if the law was passed.

With official approval, the bank is expected to move into its branch office in Belcourt in April.

Banking services will be limited to cashing checks and accepting deposits for checking and savings accounts. Provisions have also been made for a night depository.

Day Care Center Opens

FT. YATES — Ft. Yates finally has a day care center of its own. The Dakota Sun reports that about 100 residents attended the opening of the Minne Sho She Center January 31.

The day care center is located in the old Sioux Center building. It has been renovated as new floors and ceilings have been installed, kitchen equipment and utensils brought in and the walls painted and panelled.

"This is an investment in our whole society," said BIA Superintendent Shirley Plume. She responded to criticism by some that day care centers

24,000 Students Attending College

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Bureau of Indian Affairs statistics show that more Indian students than ever are going to college and are entering a wider variety of fields.

BIA scholarship grants were awarded to 24,000 Indian students attending more than 500 universities and colleges across the country.

Although education, the social sciences and business are the most popular fields of study among Indian students nationally, many are pursuing degrees in over 100 other fields including political science, environmental sciences, engineering, mining and hydrology.

Five fields identified in critical need of Indian professionals include medicine, law, engineering, business administration and forestry, says BIA acting director for post-secondary programs, Leroy Falling.

Congress has appropriated \$500,000 a year for "incentive awards" for students in those fields. The grants are intended to replace work-study programs and loans and are awarded to about 500 students from among the BIA area offices.

Falling advises students to be selective in choosing a career, pointing out that the job prospects for Indian students is good in certain fields such as education and health-related fields.

Falling also identified a need for Indians in bilingual education and in handicapped and special education programs made possible because of recently enacted legislation.



\*\*\*\*\*  
**AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY**  
**NATIONAL**  
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**High Wages Termed "Unrealistic, Unfair"**

ALBUQUERQUE—The *Albuquerque Journal* has editorialized that wage rates which the Navajo tribe has ordered paid to road construction workers on projects within the reservation are unrealistic, unfair and ultimately unprofitable to Navajo people.

The editorial says that few contractors are going to build roads on the reservation, "if they have to pay an unskilled laborer \$7.36 an hour, plus benefits, compared with a \$2.65 rate off the reservation."

The editorial quotes other high wage rates—\$7.66 for semi-skilled labor—which "the Navajos have ordered paid." The News Mexico State Highway Administrator said the Navajo wage rates could add 25 percent to the already expensive costs of road building on the reservation.

The *Journal* concludes that "rather than seeing Navajo workers better paid, The Navajo Nation can expect to see fewer Navajos working...If a job is worth \$2.65 an hour in Tucumcari, it's not worth \$7.36 on the reservation."

**10 Most Critical Indian Issues**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Department of Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has listed the 10 most critical Indian issues for 1979.

In a memo to the department's senior staff, Andrus said these issues were expected to, "require the most intensive and continuous involvement by the Executive Committee," which consists of the Secretary, Under Secretary James Joseph and Solicitor Leo Krulitz.

The ten items in alphabetical order are:

- Boldt Decision
  - Duck Valley, Wildhorse Reservation Eastern Indian Land Claims
  - Hoopa-Yurod Controversy and Klamath River Fishing
  - Indian Affairs Reorganization
  - Indian Education
  - Indian Water Policy Implementation
  - Navajo Land Selection
  - Responsibilities toward Alaska Natives
  - Trust Responsibility Administration
- For each item, there was a brief amplification of the action the department would take. (INN)

**Land Leases Not Renewed**

ARIZONA—The White Mountains Apache Indian Tribal Council has announced that it will not renew some 400 leases of non-Indians who have built summer homes on the reservation at Hawley Lake and Hon Dah, Arizona.

The 25-year leases, first written in 1959, will begin to expire in six years. Some of the homes are valued at up to \$175,000.

The leases were described by the tribal chairman as "an economic disaster" for the tribe. Annual rents are as low as \$40 and the highest is \$600.

The tribal council indicated that the recent court decision that denies jurisdiction over non-Indians for law enforcement is a complicating factor.

One lease holder has asked Arizona congressmen to force the tribe to renew the leases or buy the homes. (INN)

**Involuntary Sterilization Claim Dismissed**

PITTSBURGH—An American Indian woman's claim that she was involuntarily sterilized as a result of a plot by prejudiced welfare workers has been rejected by a U.S. District Court jury.

The decision in the case of Norma Jean Serena, a Creek-Shawnee, who was sterilized in 1970 was delivered after a 7-day trial in the courtroom of Judge Gustave Diamond.

But Mrs. Serena was awarded \$17,000 in compensatory and punitive damages on her contention that case workers lied to her when placing her three youngest children in foster homes.

Serena, 40, said she was disappointed and upset at the verdict. She said her principal point was to demonstrate that a woman could not be sterilized involuntarily. The trial has attracted the attention of civil rights and women's groups.

Mrs. Serena was surgically sterilized at Citizen's General Hospital following the birth of her fifth child. She testified that she has no recollection of signing the consent form that bears her signature or of having the operation explained to her.

She also testified that she agreed to place her three youngest children in foster homes because she was falsely told they were sick and needed medical attention she couldn't provide.

**Smith Considered For Commissioner Position**

WARM SPRINGS, OR—(NINA)—Forest Gerard is already approaching candidates for the position of commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Warm Springs tribal paper reports.

According to a story in *Spilyay Tymoo*, Warm Springs General Manager Ken Smith was approached in mid-November by Gerard about the position. Smith says he will make a decision in the next three weeks, according to the newspaper.

"While tribes across the nation have been asked to recommend individuals for the post of commissioner of Indian Affairs, Assistant Interior Secretary Forest Gerard has indicated he already has someone in mind," said the story, written by Cynthia Stowell.

An investigation has learned that

Smith was approached after Gerard approached consultant Roy Sampsell. Sampsell reportedly declined the offer and recommended Smith.

"I'll have to have more communication with Forrest and maybe one more visit before I'll say yes or no" said the general manager in the newspaper.

The position of commissioner of Indian Affairs have been vacant since Morris Thompson left in the fall of 1976. The commissioner is responsible for the daily operation of the bureau, which employs 12,500 people nationwide.

According to Smith, in the article, Gerard spoke of a "Team Concept" with regard to the divisions of responsibilities. Smith expects Gerard's attention to be focused more closely on Policy, legislation, and communication with the secretary, leaving the commissioner with administrative duties.

*Spilyay Tymoo* reports that this not the first time Smith, 43, has been considered for a top level job. He was asked, unofficially, in 1977 if he was interested in the newly-created position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, which was eventually given to Gerard. Smith was quick to say no at that time, reports the paper.

**Sioux Claim Water Revenues**

CROW CREEK, S.D.—The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been informed that the Crow Creek Sioux Indian Tribe wants a third of the power revenues generated over the past 14 years by a Missouri River dam created by inundating tribal lands around Ft. Thompson in South Dakota.

Representatives of the tribe said the rebate should continue until the government completes the relocation of tribal facilities displaced by the Big Bend Dam.

The Engineers Corps said the dam has generated at least \$60 million in power revenues since it became operational 12 years ago.

The tribe has also asked for a free, perpetual share of electricity generated by the dam. The rationale for the tribal requests is that one third of Lake Sharpe, created by the dam lies on Crow Creek Sioux land and, "it's our water that's in there," said tribal chairman Robert Philbrick.

William Veeder, an attorney and expert on Indian water issues, said that the Colville Confederated Tribes in the State of Washington are making a similar claim to power revenues from the Grand Coulee Dam. (INN)

**111 Promises Kept 113 Promises Broken**

FT. HALL, IDAHO—During his first 13 months in office, President Jimmy Carter has broken more promises (by a margin of 113 to 111) than he has kept, says the Republican National Committee's Research Division in its report, "Promises, Promises, A Presidential Accountability Project".

This includes three promises made to American Indian people and the tribes, says RNC researcher Elizabeth Hess.

The RCN report quotes former executive director of the National Congress of American Indians, Charles Trimble as saying the Carter Administration has done nothing to assist in their pre-election promises.

"During his campaign, President Carter made, according to the latest research, 636 different promises, standard by which he wanted the American people to judge his performance in office," says the report.

This is the text of the promises and review relating to Indian affairs:

- \*Fulfilling treaty obligations to the American Indians.—Not kept.
- A representative of NCAI sent a letter to Mr. Carter asking what his policy on American Indians is. NCAI Director met with White House assistant Marilyn Haft who told him, there is no policy on Indian Affairs.
- \* Making an all-out effort to assist in the protection of Indian lands, water and civil rights.—Not kept.
- \* Reviewing and revising, as necessary, the Federal laws relating to Indians and the functions and purposes of the BIA (as part of the reorganization of Federal government.—Not kept.

Northwest Indian News Association (NINA).

**Class Action Filed Over Food Stamps**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Impoverished Indians on 300 reservations across the United States have filed suit against the Department of Agriculture, charging it with failure to implement a year-old federal anti-hunger program for reservations.

Congress wrote special provisions into the Food Stamp Act in September 1977 to allow, among other things, both the food stamp and commodity programs to operate on the same reservation if the same persons didn't participate in both programs.

The USDA still hasn't implemented the law, say many Indian leaders.



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## Untitled

I think of the lights  
and dark nights  
at closing time  
I have been there in  
the midst of our own  
self destruction  
Someone says there's  
going to be a party  
Beer bottle crashes at  
the corner  
a branch of cedar falls  
in Kansas  
Beautiful Indian girl  
in drunken stupor  
falls in the street  
and a mist hangs over  
halo of blood  
Minneapolis Indian bars  
and skies that give  
no life to concrete  
you have shut off the  
sun to this girl's spirit  
and the men who tried  
to save her, covered with  
his own blood  
beaten by her friends  
who want her to die  
Flashing red police cars  
coming in the night  
bringing order  
repeated over and over  
slapping young men  
over hoods of cars  
shackling arms that strike  
out in blind  
fury — the enemy is  
always out there with  
no face or mouth but  
sightless eyes that  
control the perverted  
nature of what the  
concrete has done  
Young souls shouting proudly  
"I am Indian!"  
Shut your mouths  
take your poisons  
you are not within  
choice of where you will  
die  
Speak of your honor to  
the white people  
your beautiful faces and  
bodies scarred from  
many battle honors  
in front of bars  
Talk of olden times  
and traditions that  
you have never lived  
Hear the water drums  
beat in your sleep  
It is only your heart  
pounding rushing  
from too many uppers  
and downers.  
Explain this to your ancestors  
when you finally have  
to face them  
and take your first  
ture walk  
and last vision of what  
your lives could have  
been  
in the tall pines  
along the clear and  
cooling streams  
in the aspen scented  
air of the mountains  
There will be dancing and  
singing for you  
but filled with many  
tears — for those who  
have taken their  
own lives will never again  
see the early morning.



## INDIAN POETRY

Barney Bush is a young poet at the Milwaukee Area Technical College. The Sun Tracks Literary magazine tells us he was last seen looking for a drum after the Flagstaff Pow-wow. Hope he found it and sends some more poems.

Yellow beaded cradleboard  
in purple velveteen  
leaning against the wall  
coming from far away  
made by steady hands  
and spirit that design  
with value of purpose  
Near this lake children  
are born without care  
and become old without  
design — young minds  
distorted by cell bars  
and sleep in smoky dreams  
In a gentle land animals  
die to rot — no design  
in death, they will  
not return  
In the late night the  
hour is fixed and  
there is talk of time  
fast loud talk drowning  
the empty and drunken  
silence  
I want to speak of how  
we will die  
Across the floor of empty  
bottles is the cradleboard  
and a baby with blue eyes.  
— Barney Bush

Powwow  
and I am in your  
north country again  
great beauty that holds  
the medicine to make  
people crazy  
I look for you in the  
early morning cause  
I didn't 49 last night  
they say you will be  
coming —  
In the dust around  
the arena or somewhere  
in woodsmoke  
I'll sort of be watching  
— we both know —  
about how nights turn cold  
the leaves fall too soon  
and the grey mystery  
of glancing at each other  
over pool tables and  
jukeboxes  
It was a good foreign  
feeling walking up the  
street carrying food  
orange maple leaves falling  
at our feet  
and a carload of  
Oklahoma Indians  
pull up — want to know  
what we're doing  
a good feeling the  
cold lake country  
where I keep missing  
you  
and hear only rumors  
after you've gone —  
Barney Bush

For Joey  
People would ask you  
what kind of Indian  
you were  
and you always said,  
"I'm a damn 'Alabamu  
Couchatto"  
and Jesus, would I laugh  
Guess I'll let you slide  
for the few dollars you  
were able to con me for  
at Driftwood  
but the time is with me  
when you said "Don't leave  
me here alone"  
and there was an odd  
strain in that Chippewa  
voice  
something that suddenly  
made me feel lonesome  
even when we were bending  
in laughter about Carol  
and Claudine  
and out waking up  
people in the hours  
after closing time  
Coming out of the church  
the sky was unusually  
grey  
and a light cold rain  
was falling  
early autumn has set in  
on wild clover  
and made blood red  
patches in the deep woods  
I thought about how  
you walked  
cowboy boots, chokers  
Oklahoma, Pine Ridge,  
and an eagle feather  
I don't remember promising  
you  
Early fall is a good season  
to go home  
during the hunting time  
and corn drying  
When you have washed  
off the odor of this  
whiteman's world  
put on your new smoke  
tanned clothes and  
feel a strangeness  
in the wind as if  
something were forgotten  
it will be there  
buy that single pine tree  
Damn! you still make me  
feel guilty  
your beaded eagle feather  
and you better still have it  
when I see you again —

Barney Bush  
Odanah  
Sat. Aug. 20, 1977

# The Indians, The Royalties, and the BIA

(Editor's Note: This is the *LAST* in a series of three articles on the energy and American Indians. We wish to thank John J. Fialka, reporter for the *Washington Star* for granting us permission to reprint the articles.)

On August 11, a revolution of sorts took place at the Department of Interior.

In a large conference room, negotiators for two major energy companies faced a battery of Interior Department experts. On the Federal side of the table were lawyers, a geologist and a mineral economist who had an open line to a Federal computer bank primed with coal statistics.

In the past, the government's negotiations for the sale of coal on Indian reservations have often been extremely casual affairs, conducted in the field, without experts, using numbers sometimes jotted on dinner napkins and on the back of old envelopes. Often the lease terms were simply copied from old leases.

Now, for the first time, the Federal trustee for Indian lands, the BIA, was about to engage in a little hardball on behalf of the Indians.

The Navajos, led by their ambitious tribal chairman, Peter McDonald, had renegotiated a lease covering some of the Navajo's massive coal deposit. The two major energy companies involved, El Paso Natural Gas Co., had agreed to scrap an old lease, which gave the Navajos 20 cents a ton, for a new one which gave them 55 cents a ton, or 8 percent of the coal's selling price, whichever was greater.

MacDonald, one of the BIA's many critics among Indian leaders, warned the BIA not to tamper with the terms of the contract. By asking for more, MacDonald had said, the government might risk "all of our hard won gains."

But Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus and other officials at Interior were skeptical. They were not certain what the Navajo coal was worth, but they were sure it was worth more than either the BIA or the Indians had pressed for in the past.

Now Interior was going to suggest a royalty of 12½ percent a ton with a \$5.6 million bonus at the start of mining operations. The bonus was a mere bagatelle compared to the increase in royalty that Interior was asking. Ordinary mining contracts are complex, but Indian mining contracts, because of the enormous size of their land holdings, are in a class by themselves.

The El Paso-Consolidated proposal called for the strip mining of 677,940,000 tons of coal over 38 years. A little fast work with the computer showed that Interior was trying to raise the ante by approximately \$400 million.

"We said that's our bottom line, take it or leave it," recalls George Crossland, who is the BIA's acting director for its Office of Trust Responsibilities.

"They left the room and 30 minutes later they came back and said 'We'll accept.' I about fell out of my chair. I had the sudden feeling that we didn't ask for enough."

The Indians say you have to be an Indian to understand the injustices that the white man has perpetrated on the tribes to get their mineral resources. Crossland, an attorney, is not only an Indian, he is an Osage Indian, which should give him a special feeling for the subject.

When the U.S. Army had finished dealing with the Indian tribes after the Civil War, the Osage wound up in Kansas. The farmland of their reservation didn't suit them because the Osage were hunters. The Cherokees, on the other hand, were farmers, but they had been consigned a hilly tract south of Tulsa, Okla., which was ideal for hunting.

Eventually a trade was arranged that seemed satisfying to both tribes until a terrible thing befell the Osages: in 1897 a Rhode Island man came on the reservation and discovered oil. During the 1920's the economy for the Osage boomed.

"For many of my people, the money just destroyed them. They took to drinking, gambling, and going on round-the-world trips. It was just a matter of trading their nonrenewable resources into greenbacks. Once you spend it, it's really gone," explains Crossland.

What the Indians did to themselves, however, was not a patch on what the white man did to them. Family rights to the oil payments were called "head rights," and they descended with the family estates. One way to get head rights was to buy them and a number of tribesmen, not knowing the value of the paper they held, sold out for as little as a few bottles

of whisky.

Another way to get head rights was to marry an Osage. Suddenly there were a great many whites courting Indians on the reservations. Once married, some of the new white inlaws hit on a novel way to remove other family claimants to the head rights. A number of Osage homes were dynamited.

Eventually the scandal of the "Osage Murders" reached Washington and an ambitious young Federal investigator — J. Edgar Hoover — was dispatched to investigate. A few white men were convicted, but most of the cases of murder and fraud on the Osage were never solved.

Crossland, who is 42, survived because his grandfather was one of the few who had invested his royalties. He bought land. During the depths of the Depression, Crossland wore hand-tooled boots. Later, when he was in college, he learned to know the comfort of monthly royalty checks.

He has often wondered what would have happened if the Osage leaders had been as wise and frugal as his grandfather. "Had we invested just \$1 million a year through 1950, just based on the interest we'd be one of the most politically powerful forces in Oklahoma today," Crossland believes.

Crossland has worked as a Washington-based lawyer and a consultant to a number of tribes. In 1973 he ran into a man who had a peculiar need for his services. Allen Rowland, who had been elected chairman of the Cheyenne in 1969, had slowly become aware that 56 percent of the Cheyenne reservation had already been leased for coal mining.

One contract allowed the construction of a \$1 billion coal gasification plant. Another had passed through the hands of a speculator who had agreed to pay the Cheyenne 17 cents a ton and then resold the rights to an oil company which paid the speculator an additional 9 cents a ton for his efforts. The contracts had been solicited and approved by the BIA.

Regardless of what price Cheyenne coal was going to be selling for there was so much of it—6 billion tons—and so few Cheyenne—about 2,700—that it was obvious that one day the tribes was going to be rich. Rowland, a cattle rancher, had become increasingly worried about what the big money from the big mines would do to his tribe. ("I don't even know what \$1,000 looks like," Rowland told a reporter. "I've never seen that much a one time.")

Then Crossland told Rowland the story of the Osage. He tried to be positive about it. "I said this is going to have one hell of a traumatic effect. You have to program the use of that money. Invest it. Provide scholarships for students." If they did it right, Crossland said, "the Northern Cheyenne could become a major political power in Montana."

The Cheyenne then retained a Seattle law firm which presented the Interior Department with a four-inch thick legal brief in 1974, arguing that the leases should be canceled because the BIA had exceeded its power as trustee by arranging the previous deals for the tribe.

The Crows, the Cheyenne's coal-rich neighbors in Montana, went to court in a similar action. One of the stimulants for the Crows was Charles Lipton, an international lawyer who has negotiated contracts with major oil companies on behalf of a number of developing nations.

## AGREEMENT CRITICIZED

Lipton, who began to commute to the tribe's headquarters in Lame Deer, Mont., from his office in Manhattan, was astounded by the contracts that the BIA had approved for the tribes. "The Indian agreements were worse than any which I have seen in any country overseas since the Second World War," said Lipton.

While foreign governments often leverage multinational energy companies into joint ventures, arrangements or service contracts which allowed the governments a major percentage of the profits, the Indians had been giving some of the same companies a fixed "very rock bottom price" for coal, signing away all possibility of a percentage interest according to Lipton.

The contracts were usually sold to the tribes by the promise of "up front money," or a few million dollars as a bonus that would arrive immediately after the tribe signed the contract.

A few million is an enormous amount of money to descend in one chunk on a Plains tribe, like the Cheyenne or the Crow, which had previously seen

only a few thousand a year in income from leasing grazing land.

Lipton has gone to great lengths to warn his Indian clients about the dangers of "front end money." "These are the beads and blankets proposals," he recently told a conference of tribal groups in Billings, Mont.

"A company promises to pay \$6 million as soon as the deal is signed. Do you take hamburger today or wait a week or so and own the ranch? Some of these leases are worth \$2.2 billion. What is \$6 million? It's not even a significant figure. It's the bun, not even the hamburger...."

"The mistakes you make now will not only come out of your pockets, but out of your children's pockets and your grandchildren's pockets. The tribes know this. They've been paying for the mistakes of their grandfathers for years. Why does the pattern have to be repeated?"

While Crossland and Lipton were attempting to raise the consciousness of the Great Plains tribes about their mineral rights, the Interior Department began reexamining its own approaches to the problem.

Former Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton issued a compromising ruling in the Cheyenne case, voiding all but a small portion of each coal lease on the grounds that the BIA had overreached its authority in approving the leases as trustee for the tribe.

Morton's successor, Thomas Kleppe, reached a similar decision in the Crow case. Both decisions suggest that the Indians and the mining companies should renegotiate the old leases, but the Cheyenne don't want to do that. They want to go back to square one.

"We want to be involved in the goddam planning," says Rowland, who has considered the possibility of getting the financing to hire a mining company to dig the coal under a service contract with the tribe. For the moment, however, no actions are planned. Rowland says his tribe is content to wait.

"If we leave it under ground it's safe and it will not get any less valuable."

As for the Crows, they have been renegotiating with several companies, including Shell Oil, using Lipton as their chief negotiator. On at least one occasion, when tribal leaders were tempted by front end money, Lipton has threatened to walk out on them. He frequently reminds them of the old contracts the tribes signed: "When I am in New York I can spend 35 cents for an ice cream cone, or I can buy two tons of Indian coal."

Meanwhile in Washington, the faces have changed within the BIA. Crossland joined the Bureau last year and began to examine the attitudes that led the agency to approve the leases of the 1960s. So far, he explains, he has found no evidence of wrongdoing.

"When the energy companies came to the tribes, the trustees were just as ignorant as the tribes. They thought the coal was a way to reduce poverty....The people who prepared those leases were just good old boys. The biggest transaction was probably the sale of a \$20,000 house."

According to Crossland's boss, Assistant Secretary Forrest Gerard, the head of the BIA, all future energy contracts will get the same scrutiny that was applied to the recent Navajo contract.

"We all deplore a lot of the things that have occurred in the past," states Gerard, a member of the Blackfoot tribe. "I see my No. 1 priority as an effort to fulfill the trust responsibility."

At the moment, there is a sort of grace period in the Nation's dealings with the emerging energy barons, the Navajos, the Cheyennes, the Crow, and other tribes that control much of the coal and uranium that will be needed in President Carter's "moral equivalent of war" to curb foreign oil imports.

It has been a long time since history has dealt them a winning hand and the Indians are slowly becoming aware of their new strength. They have also learned often the hard way about some of the new pitfalls.

The grace period will undoubtedly be a profitable one for high-powered lawyers, for the Indian is no longer shy. Lately he has been hunting in Wall Street and along Connecticut Avenue for advisers.

"Nobody has big land like the tribes do. There are all kinds of ways you can manipulate," says Art Lazarus, an attorney for Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman, a Washington firm which

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY  
Letters / Opinions

Greetings Editor Skye,

I just needed to compliment you on a fine Indian newspaper. I enjoy reading it and it serves as a standard. We are attempting to upgrade and improve ours and it's a pleasure to receive and read the United Tribes News. We have a small weekly and I have ambitions.

Again thank you for making a good paper. It is pleasing to the eye and the articles are timely, informative and interesting. Particularly, Skye's **Horizon**.

Keep up the good work.  
Sincerely,  
Barry Blackhawk, Editor  
Winnebago Indian News  
Box 526  
Winnebago, Nebraska 68071

Dear Editor,

I, Ron TwoBulls, a member of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, am incarcerated here at U.S.P. Leavenworth, Kansas, serving a term for 4th degree burglary, and am being heavily drugged.

The drug is called "Prolixin." Along with the drug, Prolixin, I am, also given Valium. The effects of these drugs on my physical body has caused me to lose vision in my eyes. My speech is slow, sluggish and slurred. I have it hard pressed to think in a clear intelligent manner. My skin, face and scalp, has broken out in large bumps, similar to pimples. I sleep when I don't want to sleep and awake when I want to sleep. I go to school, but can't concentrate or focus on my studies. It is bad for me. All of these are the effects of the drugs.

The drugs are not what I want. The drugs are harmful to me. I am afraid of lasting effects of the drugs. I have tried repeatedly to be taken off the drugs, but no use. They (the administration) has not even given me any reason what-so-ever for condoning the use of drugs upon me. I am not here

for a violent crime. I haven't even committed one infraction of institutional rules to merit such treatment. My record is clear, yet they treat me such.

I have tried through institutional remedies to be taken off the drugs with negative results. They have had me on the drugs for 6 months now. I am afraid with prolonged use of these drugs I'll develop a drug habit and other permanent side effects. If I just refuse to take the drugs they lock me up in solitary and use physical force in administering the drugs. Totally against my will.

So I come to you for your support and more importantly your "Help" in getting off these drugs. The help comes in the form of letter writing to the Warden of this institution, to make him aware that you are aware of what's happening to me. Gather together petitions to the Warden giving your support in helping me get off the drugs, and last, my friend, a letter of word of encouragement to me. Pray for me. —

My address: Ron TwoBulls 10551-147 P.O. Box 1000, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048

You can write the Warden at the same address, just title the letter "Warden."

"In Spirit,"  
Ron TwoBulls  
February 8, 1979

Sir:

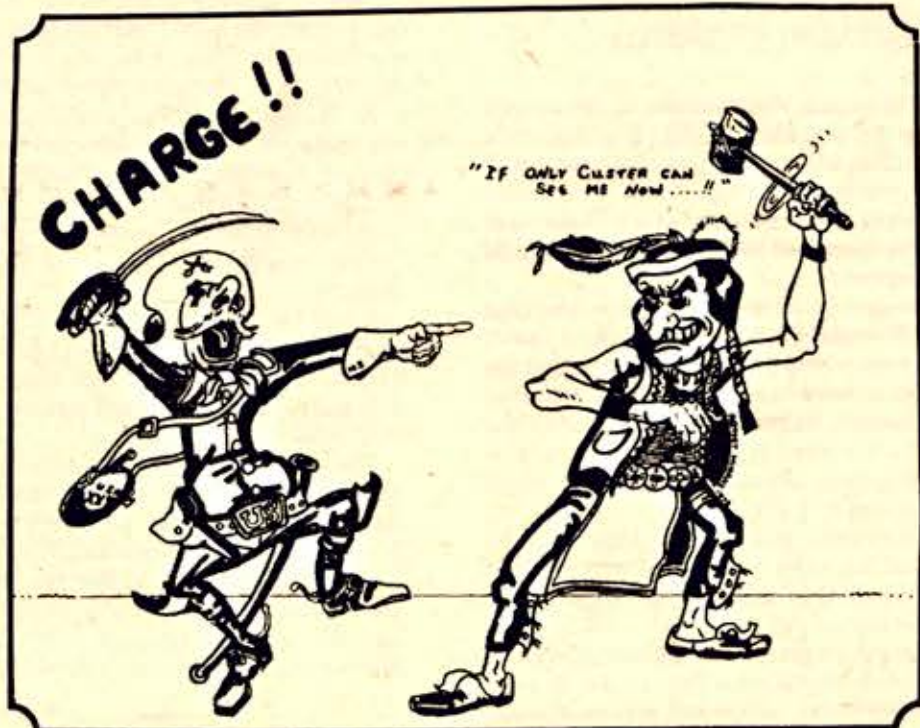
I have Sioux background. My grandmother. I would like to know if there is an attorney of Indian (ancestry) in the upper New York area? There is a reservation up in Malone, New York.

I wish to confer legal matters with the Indian legal council.

Is there a directory in Washington, D.C.?

Also, I had a very close friend who was from the Sioux nation, his name is Curtis. I met him in Needles, California. Do you know of him? I would like to see him again.

Thank you!  
John Donnelly  
PO Box 189  
Pittsfield, Massachusetts 01201



**Peeping Out Just For Fun**  
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Peeping Out Just For Fun is a new monthly column in the UTN. We hope our readers enjoy Sam Crane (who in real life is mild mannered editor Mark Trahart of the Sho-Ban News at Ft. Hall, Idaho) and we're looking forward to the next column.

**"Close Encounters"**

WASHINGTON—President Carter, while governor of Georgia, reported that he had seen an official UFO. While running for President, he promised that if the government knew anything about UFO's, he would release the information to the public.

Word is that in a few months, the official announcement will be that the government has been making contact with creatures from another world.

A friend of mine, who shall be nameless, works as a special scientist involved with this type of thing. He was telling me that the government has not only made contact, but they are in the process of negotiations on an interplanetary treaty.

Here is the announcement in a few months or years:

President Jimmy Carter announced today the establishment of the Bureau of Alien Affairs (BAA).

The new bureau, temporarily housed in the Department of Exterior, is expected shortly. The BAA will be responsible for implementation of the new interplanetary treaties, and the establishment of the outerspace trust responsibility, and for the implementation of alien self-determination.

Six alien reservations have been established. One on the north face of the moon, one on Mars, about 600 miles from the nearest canal, 2 on Pluto and 2 common cities on various planets with the land held in trust.

The BAA will be responsible for the health, education, welfare and land operations for the various alien tribes. Kmenchi La Mars, chairman of the Mercury tribe (he jokingly says the only tribe named after a spaceship.) says, "I'm concerned about letting these people do this, after all, we have been running our own lives for over 70 million kiloyears, why do we need to become self-determined now?"

An entity to deal with alien health, under BAA, will be the Alien Health Service. It's director, Salmon Custer, announced that the first priority of the AHS will be to sterilize many of the females of the alien race, "We all know that these aliens are always multiplying faster than rabbits. I don't think that will benefit anybody."

Another problem that the BAA will deal with is the education of aliens. Director of BAA education, Willard Not-A-Grad, said, "I will send these creatures to the best vo-techs in the country, I think most of them are extremely bright."

A relocation program and other tactics to bring them into our society is currently being planned.

**The Indians, the Royalties, and the BIA**  
continued from page 11

represents a number of the tribes. "It's a very exciting business to be in."

For the moment, the future looks bright, especially in the minds of some of the younger, college-educated tribal members, who have been in the thick of the fight to regain control over the mineral holdings.

Urban Bear Don't Walk, a young Crow attorney, would like to use the mineral revenues to build a huge cooperative farming and ranching operation. "You know," he said, as he took a reporter on a tour of rolling grasslands that make up much of his 1.56 million acre reservation, "the tribe could really run a hell of a show. We could make the King Ranch look small."

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY  
Letters / Opinions

(Editor's Note: The following is an article reprinted from the *Dakota Sun*. The article and Mr. Gillette's reply appear below.)

### Sponsored By Tribal Court: Attorney Program In Limbo

The tribal judicial committee will decide next week what to do with a \$56,000 tribal attorney program that has become bogged down in disputes over staffing and salaries.

Two attorneys were to begin working at the tribal court last December on a project funded through the South Dakota Criminal Justice Commission. Lawyers were hired for the posts, and some trial work was done, but at least one half of the program is now at a standstill.

Vance Gillette, the Bismarck lawyer hired to serve as defense attorney in tribal court, says he wants changes in salary schedules and paralegal help before he will return to work in Ft. Yates. 'We want the judicial committee to start making some changes,' says Gillette. 'The system is pretty shabby now...the whole grant needs to be amended.'

Gillette is especially concerned about the salary for the attorneys, which he calls 'minimal.' The grant provides for two \$18,000 annual salaries, one for a prosecutor and one for a defense attorney.

According to Gillette, that sum works out to about nine dollars an hour, much less than what most attorneys could demand in private practice. The premise was that they'd get somebody at \$18,000 to \$20,000 to stay there (in Ft. Yates), says Gillette. 'Initially, I wanted to do it part-time with another person, one or two days a week — max.'

But the Chief Tribal Judge Vance Hill says there's 'not much comparison' between what a tribal attorney would get and a private lawyer can charge. 'There's no overhead here and here you get paid every hour,' he says.

Gillette also says he was disappointed that there were no provisions for hiring paralegals, persons who have some legal training but haven't passed a bar exam.

'We were hoping to get some paralegals trained,' says Gillette. The paralegal slots would probably be open to local residents and the personnel would ease the burden on attorneys.

Gillette did some work as defense attorney at the beginning of the grant, but is now waiting for further action before returning. Meanwhile, two part-time prosecutors have been working for the court since mid-December.

Tom Gunderson, a Bismarck lawyer, and Maury Thompson, Sioux County State's Attorney, were hired to work as tribal prosecutors. And the present situation, with only prosecutors working under the grant, is making things difficult.

Says Judge Hill, 'The tribe doesn't what prosecutors prosecuting when defenders aren't defending.'

Now, the tribal judicial committee must choose some means of getting the program straightened out so attorneys can begin working on a backlog of court cases. They may apply again for more funds, but Judge Hill says 'it took us six to eight months just to get this grant,' and the chances of getting more money are 'very remote.'

What seems more likely is that the committee will either revamp the salary and work schedules, or begin a search for new staff. In the meantime, the list of prospective clients at tribal court continues to grow.

Mr. Editor:

Your past article in the *Dakota Sun* about the Tribal Court program was misleading because:

1. The quote of my calling the program "shabby" was taken out of context and amounts to cheap sensationalism.
2. The article implies that I refused the work solely because \$18,000 to \$20,000 was not enough money.

Mr. Higgins and myself assisted as part-time defendants to get the program functioning so funds would not be jeopardized. My views on the program are stated in the enclosed January 15, 1979 memo to the Judicial Committee. The contents of the memo were discussed on the phone when you called me for information. Your article differs significantly from what my real views are. I request the memo be reprinted with this letter.

Although one reading the article could get the impression that I was in it just for the money, quite the contrary is true. I have not received any compensation for my time, travel, efforts, and numerous calls on behalf of the program and tribal members — except your questionable article.

In our telephone conversation, I referred you to the LEA people who decide on program amendments. I still think these are the people you should be contacting so as to get accurate, meaningful, first hand information.

Finally, you should inform people if their comments are for print — and honor requests for off the record statements. Having worked in Indian Country before, I realize it is best to be accurate when presenting a story. When this is not done, needless misunderstandings seem to arise.

Vance Gillette

VG/eh  
cc Tribal Council  
cc Judge Hill

TO: Standing Rock Judicial Committee, Fort Yates, ND 58538

FROM: Vance Gillette, Attorney at Law, 3315 So. Airport Rd., Bismarck, ND 58501

RE: Tribal Prosecutor & Defense Services Grant: Problems of Part-Time Defenders.

The following discussion centers on the problems faced by part-time defense attorney(s) because no full time defense attorney is available to handle the large backlog of cases.

In October 1978 I applied for the defense attorney position on a part-time basis. Around December 12, 1978 I was offered the position. Since that time I have been trying to secure the part-time services of another attorney so the job can be adequately done. However, I have not been able to find an attorney(s) because:

- 1) legal work in the Bismarck area goes from \$40/hour and up while the defender job pays around \$9/hour;
- 2) no travel/commuting time is allowed by the grant;
- 3) no mileage is allowed; and
- 4) the 40 hour (8 hours/day) requirement is unrealistic for part-time attorneys who have other legal duties to do.

From January 8 to 12, 1979 I attempted to work as a defense attorney with Mr. Kent Higgins, Attorney at Law, in establishing the defender's office. To me, the week illustrated that only 2 part-time defense attorneys at the current rate of pay cannot handle the caseload in a proper manner. Because of other legal work commitments, I cannot continue as a part-time defender at the current rate of pay.

The grant amendments below seem to be in order:

1. Provide reasonable salaries for attorney(s) at an independent contractor rate (rather than as an employee).
2. Compensate for travel time and mileage.
3. Provide a training component through CETA for Indian paralegal(s).

The above suggestions provide a long range approach to the problems discussed herein.

Sincerely,

Vance Gillette

- cc: 1) Pat McLaughlin, Tribal Chairman  
2) Vance Hill, Tribal Judge  
3) Jerry Wattier, LEA

\*\*\*\*\*  
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- ABERDEEN, S.D.

# Our Lore



OBERLIN, KANSAS (UPI) — The scene is peaceful northwest Kansas; rolling grasslands, plowed fields and telephone lines stretching to the horizon.

With eyes closed, however, it is easy to imagine the echoes of another century, the panic and terror of the last Indian raid in Kansas. On Oct. 1, 1878, civilization had not yet overwhelmed the land, or the Indians.

Accounts differ, but on the date 100 years ago between 25 and 40 men were slaughtered and women and girls raped in Decatur and Rawlins counties by a band of Indians. The causes of the wanton killing of homesteaders were never made clear, but the reason for the Northern Cheyenne march north was always known — they wanted to go home to the Dakotas.

It was an unusual background for what is considered the last major outbreak of Indian troubles on the southern plains. By 1876, with the end of the Red River wars in Oklahoma and Texas and the defeat of the Comanches and Kiowas, most Indian warfare was over — except for the flight known as the Dull Knife Raid.

It began the first week of September 1878 when a group of Northern Cheyenne led by Dull Knife escaped from the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation in the Oklahoma Indian territory.

The reservation — where they were forced in August 1877 — was much different from the northern plains where they had shared buffalo herds with Sioux. There were no buffalo on the reservation, and the Cheyenne were expected to change their ways and plant crops.

### Death by the dozens in winter

## They Wanted to Go Home: The Dull Knife Raid

The lack of food — to have been supplied by the Indian Bureau — and homesickness contributed to the deaths of dozens during the winter of 1877-78.

"They were sold down the river because some of them took part in the Custer affair (the massacre at the Little Big Horn in 1876)," Kathleen Claar, curator of the Indian Raid Museum at Oberlin, said in an interview. "Conditions were intolerable and all were dying. They were promised they could return (north) but they couldn't. They finally just left without permission."

"They were sick, ragged, hungry people. All they wanted was just to get back to their homeland. It's an ugly story any way you look at it."

The band, also led by warrior chief Little Wolf, headed north from what is now central Oklahoma, cutting into Kansas near the Barber-Comanche county line southwest of Medicine Lodge. Many of the chiefs who fled with Dull Knife had been those who had signed the great peace treaty at Medicine Lodge in 1867.

They followed the Salt Fork River west and north, and then the band of roughly 280 — including about 85 braves — turned due north and, living off the sparsely settled land, crossed the Arkansas River near Cimarron.

"Flight across the plains was not the same matter of escape through empty distance it had been 10 years earlier," said historian Ralph Andrist in his book, "The Long Death."

"Three railroads now cut across from east to west, lines along which troops could be moved rapidly. Telegraph lines had proliferated. Ranchers and homesteaders were numerous, and every one of them was ready to report the passage of a band of Indians. It would be next to impossible to get through without being seen and pursued."

Word of the fleeing Northern Cheyenne spread ahead of them. Settlers near Medicine Lodge gathered in dugouts and guarded each other for several days until they were sure the "raiders" had passed and other western Kansas residents grew alarmed at the thought of rampaging Indians.

"It really scared the hell out of the settlers," said Wichita State University history professor William Unrau. "They thought the Indians were trying to return to Kansas, but they weren't."

"The real concern of the settlers was that maybe they'd have to give the land back. It was right after the Homestead Act, and a lot of people who had come out here had not seen a bonafide Indian. It was frightening."

### Calvary caught up with the group

Cavalry and infantry dispatched from Ft. Reno caught up with the group along a tributary of the Cimarron River. The Cheyenne killed three troopers and an Arapaho scout, sending the troopers running. Cheyenne casualties were uncertain because they carried dead and wounded away.

The skirmish prompted Gen. Phil Sheridan to order his Division of Missouri troops "to spare no measures" in efforts "to kill or capture" the fleeing Cheyennes.

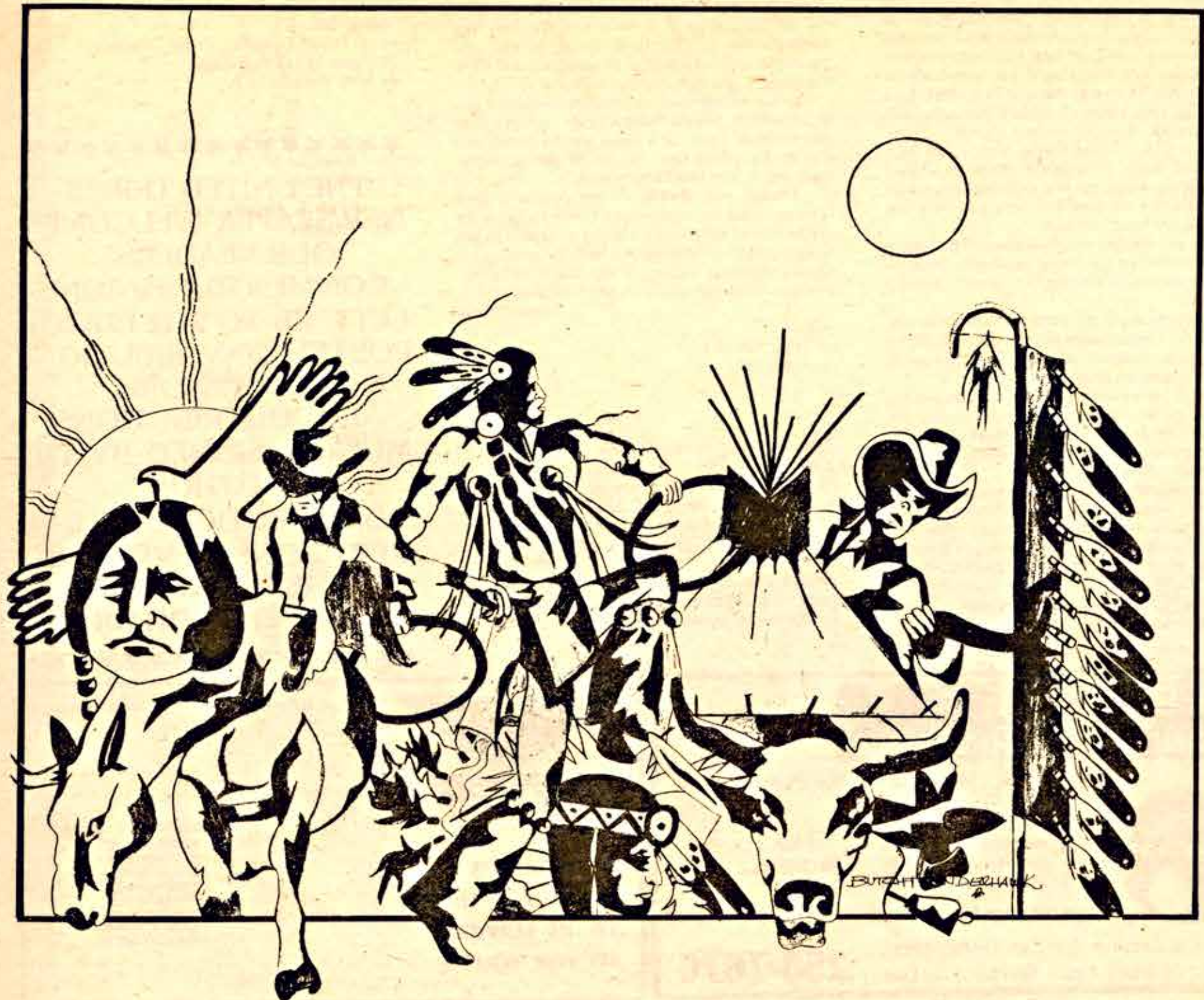
Most historians agree the Cheyenne were trying to avoid contact with settlers, but did raid ranches to obtain horses and food. Some settlers were killed. Newspapers spread stories of great massacres and massive bloodshed.

However, most of the blood was that of soldiers and Indians spilled in several skirmishes and one battle north of Scott City in late September. The Cheyenne, backed up into some hills, defended against all Army charges, so Army commanders ordered fighting halted until morning. But when the sun rose, the Cheyenne were far north, having slipped through the Army lines.

In her 1953 book "Cheyenne Autumn," Mari Sandoz calls the 900-mile flight from the Indian Territory to the Yellowstone area one of the greatest heroic attempts by Indians to find their old way of life, "the epic story of the American Indian."

Mrs. Sandoz — relating events explained to her by Old Cheyenne Woman, one of those who made the flight and one of the last to be recap-

continued on page 15



# Our Lore

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tured — wrote that during the entire fight Cheyennes went hungry for lack of meat, stole horses for warriors and to keep women and children ahead of the soldiers, who always were just behind.

Time after time Little Wolf rallied the badragged warriors into make a stand, digging shallow pits in which to hide from Army rifle bullets and making charges that routed the troopers not left on the ground.

But each fight — even the one Sept. 27 that killed Fort Dodge cavalry Col. Lewis, the officer who said he would catch the Cheyenne or leave his body on the plains — further dwindled the Cheyenne supply of bullets, horses and strength.

"The troops knew just where the Cheyennes were; even pulling down the telegraph wires told that, and whites lived all over now, whipping their cattle out of the way or standing horseback on some hill to look as the Indians passed, and then be gone as though fallen off the far side," Mrs. Sandoz wrote. "And close on the trail rode the soldiers of Lewis, led by (officer) Mauck, angry as a gut-shot panther.

Dull Knife, seeking to avoid settlers as much as possible, led the trek along a western Kansas trail Northern Cheyenne had followed in making visits to relatives in the Indian territory. But the route, plus hot soldier pursuit, took the group between the Sappa and Beaver creeks, where in April 1875 a band of soldiers and buffalo hunters had annihilated a peaceful camp of Cheyenne.

### 'Spark' set off angry Cheyenne

Young Cheyenne angered by memories of relatives slaughtered and left "open-faced under the sky," needed only a spark to set them to killing — provided when three cowboys caught and killed Buffalo Chips, who had been chasing a stray horse. Chips' son Limpy and two cousins who also had been horse-hunting, traded ropes for rifle and handfuls of cartridges and rode off.

Parties of warriors rode up and down the Sappa and through the Beaver valley, killing settlers as they found them — plowing fields, inside cabins, four men digging potatoes — until the dead totalled 19, the same number of Cheyenne killed three years before.

"The whole thing that happened here was retaliation," Mrs. Claar said of the raids that left roughly 40 men and boys dead. Mrs. Claar related one unconfirmed story that the Indians were enraged when they saw some settlers burying as fuel some lodge poles from the 1875 camp.

Dull Knife and Little Wolf drove the struggling little band through snares set by trainloads of Army troops, and soon crossed over the Union Pacific tracks west of Fort Kearney in Nebraska. There the bands split up; Little Wolf leading a group that wintered unmolested in the sand hills of northwestern Nebraska until captured March 25, 1879, and sent to Red Cloud Agency.

Dull Knife's band was moving west through a heavy snowstorm near Fort Robinson, in extreme northwest Nebraska, when on Oct. 23 they suddenly ran into two companies of cavalry. Andrist wrote that "Capt. J.B. Johnson commanding, was happy to see Dull Knife raise a white flag rather than prepare to fight."

Dull Knife's band was forced by the Army to Fort Robinson, where many died of extreme cold and lack of food before 150 of them staged another breakout in Jan. 1879. Of those who escaped and were pursued in deep snow, 64 were killed, 58 recaptured Jan. 22 and sent to Pine Ridge Indian Agency, 20 were sent south and the remainder were never found.

Dull Knife, who died in 1883, and others were sent back to Kansas to be tried for murder of settlers, but were never hanged as sentenced. Little Wolf was sent to the Tongue River Reservation in Montana, where he died years later.

## Native Recipes

### WASNA (Corn Cake)

5 cups parched corn (use white flour corn)

3 cups sugar

2 cups tallow or shortening

Grind the corn well. Place in a large mixing bowl. Add the other ingredients, mix well and place the wasna in an oblong pan to serve.

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## Words of Wiz

Every feeling that you have was preceded by a thought. Without a brain you can have no feelings. If you control your thoughts and your feelings from your thoughts, then you are capable of controlling your own feelings, and you control your feelings by working in the thoughts that preceded them. You make yourself unhappy because of the thoughts that you have about people or things in your life. You are the person responsible for how you feel.

The issue here is you own the ability to choose happiness or at least not to choose unhappiness at any given moment of your life.

Love is the ability and willingness to allow those that you care for to be what they choose for themselves, without any incidence that they satisfy you.

Eliminate jealousy by recognizing it as a put-down to yourself.

Acceptance means no complaining, and happiness means no complaining about the things over which you can do nothing.



## Indian Recipe Book

(Compiled by the staff at UTETC.)

\* Contains native recipes from the various tribes in North and South Dakota.

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I am the fire of time,  
The endless pillar  
That has withstood death.  
The support of an individual nation.



Denise Gourneau Keplin is a member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. A graduate of UND, Denise is currently working as the Equal Employment Opportunities counselor at UTETC.

I am the stars that have guided  
Lost men.  
I am the mother of ten thousand  
Dying children.  
I am the fire of time.  
I am an Indian Woman!