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March 1979

State To Study Relationship With Tribes



by Toni Jeannotte
NEWS Writer

BISMARCK, ND--The unique and complex relationship between Indian tribes and the United States government is spelled out in the US Constitution.

However, the constitution devotes little attention to the role state governments must play in the area of Indian affairs.

With no constitutional guidelines to follow, more and more states are asking, "What are the individual states responsibilities and roles in dealing with our Indian citizens?"

Earlier in this year's North Dakota legislative session, some conflicts between state government and Indian people apparent when the question of funding the ND Indian Affairs Commission arose.

After a stormy round of accusations and rebuttals between the Indian Affairs Commission (and state Indian people) and some legislators (most notably Rep. Tom Kucera of Grand Forks), the state legislature decided to fund the Commission but with some reservations.

A meeting between Rep. Earl Strinden, R-Grand Forks, Rep. Tom Kucera, R-Grand Forks, and Senator David Nething, R-Jamestown and elected tribal leaders at the UTETC center in Bismarck in late January brought many of the tribes'--and the state's--complaints out into the open.

Noting that the last comprehensive study on the matter of the relationship between state and tribal governments was conducted during the 1961-63 legislative interim, Rep. Strinden proposed that a new comprehensive study take place.

Tribal leaders from the four reservations in North Dakota agreed that a formal policy of state and tribal interaction would be beneficial for all concerned.

Rep. Strinden, Speaker of the House, and Sen. Nething, who has

since announced his intentions to run for governor in 1980, then introduced House Resolution 3035 directing a legislative council study on the relationship between American Indian tribal governments and the North Dakota state government.

It was passed by the legislature in March.

However, some state legislators are apprehensive about the study.

Sixty percent of the voters in Rep. Allen Richard's district are Indian people.

Richard, D-Dunseith, is warning his constituents to be wary of the proposed study because, "The same people who proposed the study resolution are the very same ones who proposed the (Indian Affairs Commission) abolishment resolution."

"I'm concerned that the study be handled in a responsible manner with the intent of improving relations and maybe settling the question of jurisdiction," says Richard.

"But, if the members of the committee approach the matter with the intent to disassociate the state and the tribes, that makes me apprehensive."

Asked if his opinions didn't reflect most of his fellow party members, Richard laughed and said, "Let's just say the Democrats are skeptical."

The whole question of the interim study has become a political issue with state Democrats and Republicans lining up against each other.

Richard said he thinks the study was initiated only because, "public opinion came down so hard against Kucera and the Republicans after they proposed abolishing the Indian Affairs Commission."

A Republican source said, "They (the Democrats) are just mad that they never thought of the meeting (between tribal leaders and legislators) first."

Democrats and Republicans aside, the main issue at hand is still the study

and how it will affect both the tribes and the state.

However, John Olsrud, assistant director of the Legislative Council, says the proposal may not be studied at all.

"75 study resolutions were passed by this legislature and only 50 to 60 of them can actually be studied," says Olsrud.

The Legislative Council is meeting April 17 and 18 to screen and prioritize the study resolutions.

If the Indian/state governments resolution is picked, committee members will be selected by the end of May.

- * The question of jurisdiction by the state in providing services to the Indian people.
- * A review of the role of the federal government in these relationships and services.
- * A review of the role of the ND Indian Affairs Commission in state government.
- * Providing services to the tribal governments and to the Indian people.
- * And lastly, a review of the potential of economic development and job creation on the state reservations and for the Indian people.



photo Ted Quarad, Bismarck Tribune

North Dakota lawmakers decided the time had come to study the relationship between the state and the tribes.

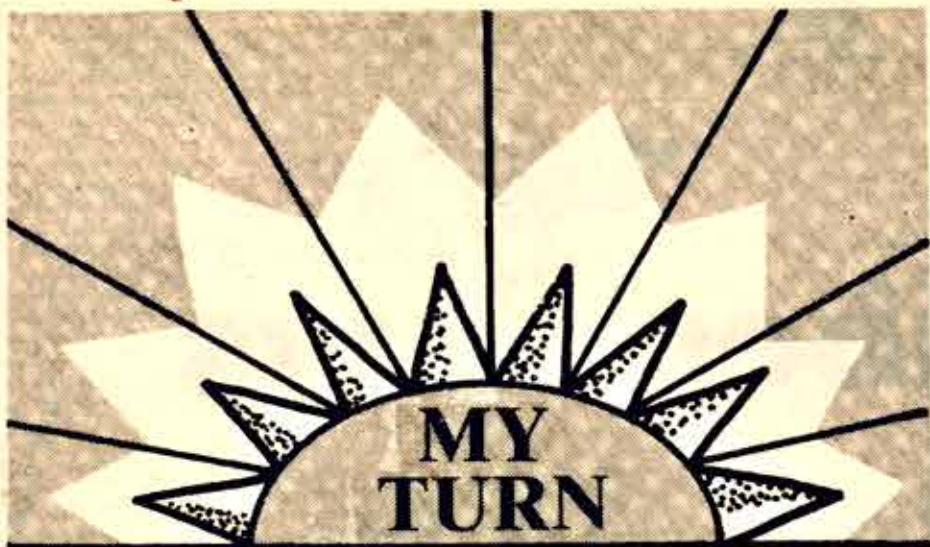
Study members will then hold hearings in Bismarck and hopefully on the state Indian reservations to complete the study.

The interim committee will then draft legislation that they feel will define the area between the tribes and the state and make their final recommendations to the 1981 North Dakota Legislature.

The study will focus on these matters:

- * The role of state government in relation to the economic and social aspects of Indian intergovernmental matters.

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BY Toni Jeannotte

It has been a very long, cold winter here in North Dakota. Spring seems like a distant runner at this point but we have heard rumblings that she is on her way.

The grass around the edges of the snowbanks here at the United Tribes campus is turning green and hopefully the rest of the snow will melt by June.

This late spring is bringing other changes to United Tribes.

Five and one half years ago, a gutsy lady with an idea, some friends and a lot of hard work started the **United Tribes News** here at UTETC.

Harriett Skye took over the Office of Public Information and guided it through those high and low times that this organization had until the office reached the point where it is today.

She hosted a bi-monthly television show devoted exclusively to Indian affairs and was never afraid to say what had to be said on behalf of the Indian people.

Also along the way, Harriett added two weekly radio shows, a center newsletter, a feature film on United Tribes and about two thousand friends to her list of goals and accomplishments for this office and herself.

Today our paper, the **United Tribes News** goes out to subscribers all over the nation and we get requests for information from all over the world.

Former reporters for the UTN have become managing editors for newspapers in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and have even gone on to law school.

What more of a success could you ask for in life?

Robert Louis Stevenson probably explained it best when he said traveling hopefully is better than to have arrived.

Harriett told me nothing ever stays the same--everything changes including our personal goals.

And she felt it was time to leave. She's now the executive director of the Dakota Association of Native Americans here in Bismarck and is excited about her new job.

DANA helps Indian people adjust to off-reservation life in the cities.

We here at OPI miss her but like she said, everything changes in life.

Every day I hear her saying, "Think positive, Toni. You can do it. You're an Indian woman."

"We can do anything."

And so we can and will. With the good of all the Indian people in mind.

But in our own ways. Doing what we can in whatever job we have. Even though we'd like to be where we are the most comfortable or with the people who bring out the best in us.

Thank you, Harriett, for showing me the value of traveling hopefully in

And, as sure as spring will eventually arrive I know the goals of the Indian people will 'arrive', too.

One of the more visible ways the goals of the Indian people are arriving is the steadily increasing enrollment of Indian students in higher education.

10 years ago, there were 15 Indian students at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks.

Though few in number, the students--including UTETC's executive director David Gipp--had high ambitions.

They organized an Indian Club and set about sponsoring the first wacipi that the University of North Dakota "Fighting Sioux" (the school logo) had probably ever seen.

This month marks the 10th Anniversary of the Annual Indian Time-out and Wacipi at UND. This year's program runs April 17-21.

There are now over 300 Indian students and at the school and the Time-out program and pow-wow is one of the major yearly events at the University of North Dakota campus.

There is an old saying at UND that goes if you sit in the Student Union long enough, every person in the whole world that you'd ever want to see will eventually walk through those doors.

And I believe it. I met some of the most interesting people in my life over greasy Union burgers and coffee.

Time-out is one of the best times of the year to get together with old friends and classmates--even some you never had--and to make new friends.

I enjoy it very much and take great personal satisfaction in seeing it get better and better every year.

So, to all UND Indian Association members past and present, here's to us. It's been a good ten years!

1979 has been designated the International Year of the Child and April 6 is International Day of the Child.

United Tribes' Theodore Jamerson Elementary School has planned a year-long schedule of events to celebrate this most important year in our lives.

As Indian people, our children are our most valuable resource and our most viable hope for the future.

Too often these days, our children are being abused due to alcoholism, divorce, physical and mental neglect, poverty or just plain stupidity on the part of parents, the courts and the so-called 'social welfare' system.

In this Year of the Child take the time to see what you, personally, can do to help our children grow into a strong people.

The least number of wounded--mentally, physically and spiritually--human beings we have to care for in our society may make all the difference in the final battle.

And, like the sign says, have you hugged your kid today?

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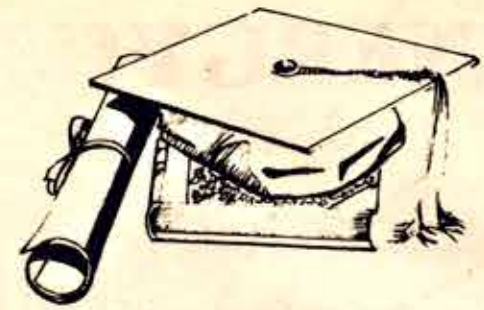


Photo by: Sandy Erickson

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 with current Indian news!



UTETC NEWS



MARCH INCENTIVE AWARDS

STUDENT OF THE MONTH

Vincent Grant

ADULT EDUCATION

Maynard Hill
Ted Lame
Edward Iron

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

Alvin Swain
Wayne Howe
Einar Bad Moccasin

MEN'S DORM

Joe Morin

MEN'S HALFWAY HOUSE

Pat Herman

WOMEN'S DORM

Sandra Red Dog

HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Vincent & Amelda Grant - 1st place
John & Judy Whiteman - 2nd place

VOCATIONS

Auto Body..... Russell Smith
Automotive..... Mike Gunhammer
Building Trades..... Alvin Swain
Business Clerical..... Rita Walks
Electrical (tie)..... Vincent Grant
Bernard Two Bears
Food Services..... Clifford Martel
LPN..... Karen Chase
Nurse Aide..... John Fisherman
Painting..... Betty Peltier
Paraprofessional
Counseling..... Sandra Red Dog
Photo Journalism..... Einar Bad Moccasin
Plumbing..... Dana Comes Last
Police Science (tie)..... Eileen Two Bulls
Tony Knife
Welding..... Jerome DeCoteau

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$5.00

Doris Hoffman
Rita Walks
Sharon Martin
Barbara LaFountaine
Geraldine Bear Stops
Brenda Grey
Sandra Red Dog
Belle Star Boy
Eileen Two Bulls
Karen Chase
Amelda Grant
Alvin Swain
Einar Bad Moccasin
Larry LaFromboise
Matthew Prue
Juelene Kidder

G E D GRADUATES

Renee Fasthorse
Neal Hale
Terry Robertson
Gerald Longie
Ted Lame
Ed Iron
Mary Iron
Donald Walking Eagle
Belinda Grant
Jolen Brownotter
Carmelita Iron
Carol Meng
Mary Red Eagle

The Adult Education Department is proud to announce that there have been 596 students who have received their G.E.D.'s while at UTETC. (As of 3/9/79)

ATTENDANCE AWARD - \$10.00

Cherly Belgrade
Wanda Moran
Vincent Grant
Wesley Stewart
Eva Fool Bull
Dana Comes Last
Mike Gunhammer
Amos One Feather
Tony Knife

MARCH GRADUATES

Henry Blackgoat..... Building Trades
Brenda Grey..... Police Science
Fred Dale..... Food Service
Maggie Dale..... Food Service
John Fisherman..... Nurse Aide
Jennifer White Bull..... Business Clerical
Don Red Road..... Police Science
Jake White Bull..... Police Science



Police Science student Eileen Two Bulls receives incentive award at March graduation.

Photo by Marliss Martinez - Photo/Journalism Student

SPORT shorts

by Peggy O'Neil

Local sports were the thing for UTETC this winter. Intramural basketball, in its ninth week is still going strong and will end in a tournament to determine the overall victors. The games are held on Tuesday and Wednesday nights with all six teams competing in the UTETC gym.

The men's basketball team finished in a three-way tie for second place in the State Penitentiary league. Their record of nine wins and five losses led them into the City Tournament held at the Bismarck War Memorial building from February 27 to March 13. The men lost only one game of four which qualified them for the State tournament, held in Minot, March 22-25. This final single elimination tournament promised to be a tough one for UTETC. Because, although the men fared well in the local leagues, their out-of-town tournament results haven't been as favorable. Traveling to Poplar Mt. on February 16, 17 and 18 the UTETC team was eliminated after losing their first two games, 100-104 and 120-128. They attempted a come-back in Parshall in early March, but, struck out again by double losses.

The women's team has had better luck. With a season record of eight wins, three losses they took second place in the Bismarck City league and have fared even better at tournaments. On February 9-10 the team traveled to Ft. Thompson, taking the championship after two close battles against Parmelee of Rosebud and Stephan of Ft. Thompson. The Parmelee game ran into a three minute overtime with UTETC coming out victorious 57-56. The championship game against Stephan and their 6'5" center seemed just as tough, but the winning margin was greater as UTETC swept one through for a 51-49 final score. Jackie Comeau was awarded the tournaments Most Valuable Player trophy and Oney Shanley won first All Star Team ratings.

On February 17-18 the girls wheeled down to Sisseton, SD for an interstate tournament. Teams were present from Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. Tribes won their first game with apparent ease against the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Team 64-22. But then the going to tough. Their second game resulted in a hard earned 45-33 victory over Winnebago, Nebraska. The score was tied-up with the starting buzzer for the fourth quarter but, fouls were working against Nebraska and with UTETC's concentration, victory was at hand. The championship game is where UTETC's trouble came. Playing against a top-ranked South Dakota high school team the girls had their work cut out for them. But this time it was Tribes that ran into foul trouble and couldn't counterscore, resulting in a 53-60 loss and the second place trophy. Janie Plume, Jackie Comeau and Julie VanNest all were awarded with All Star jackets and Jackie Comeau took the individual sportsmanship award. The United Tribes team took home the overall sportsmanship trophy as well as their second place.

In other UTETC sports, pins were flying down in Aberdeen, SD during the annual B.I.A. Bowling Tournament, held March 9-10. Gloria Reiter left her mark there as she rolled her way to a first place in women's doubles and all events titles, tied for second in women's singles and helped her team retain an over all third place standing in the tournament. She bowled a 191 scratch average for the nine games as the pins just seemed to fall out of place.

The UTETC bowling league is still hanging together with four teams and individual efforts to improve averages and pin action. A tournament is being planned for May first and warming up can be done on Tuesday afternoons from 4:30 - 6:30 with the league bowlers.

Roller skating is becoming a craze at United Tribes as more and more students get involved in the monthly trips to Wheel-A-While. It proves to be an excellent form of exercise if one can avoid injury and keep all eight wheels on the floor! Parties are held almost every month and students and staff are encouraged to get together for some round-a-bout fun.

ENERGY: SOLAR POWER AND THE NAVAJO NATION

Reprinted by permission from the GANADO TODAY, Editor, and Writer, Dean Whitten.

When prevailing western winds of winter blow against the hogan, there is relief from the cold, for the Navajo family inside has built the floor to catch the warming rays of the morning sun.

In summer, the sun, symbolic of The Great Spirit, brings fertility to Mother Earth, providing food for The People as well as their sheep. In gratitude, their prayer is toward the rising sun.

Native Americans have been sun conscious for centuries, but an energywise world is now beginning to realize solar power is no longer just a dream for tomorrow, but a very practical, developing necessity for today. Energy conservationists are looking to the desert Southwest as the ideal spot for harnessing solar power, particularly on Native American land.

The Southwestern desert is particularly lucrative because of several factors; constant sunshine, a higher elevation, and a large, scattered rural, low income agricultural population, with many of its people often great distances from power lines.

Within the Navajo Nation, people are beginning to experience the convenience and economical benefits of solar-heated homes, solar-heated water, solar cooking and solar greenhouses. Demonstration projects now include solar-powered hogans, and the school at Bird Springs with its wind generators and geometric solar domes.

But according to Andy Marshall, the area's solar "Jack of all Trades," solar energy will not flourish on the Navajo until a majority of its people can touch, see and taste the direct results of solar energy, and discover it to be practical and feasible.

When awareness of solar power is realized, drastic changes can develop in the Native American economy. Supplies for solar projects can be manufactured on tribal land, which will provide numerous jobs and keep thousands of dollars here. In California alone, Marshall points out, solar energy is expected to provide at least 400,000 new jobs.

Other possibilities with economic and psychological benefits include developing solar greenhouses, with their additional benefits of supplying food for the tribal nations as well as a source of income. New Mexico, considered foremost in solar energy development, is large, rural and has an extensive Chicano/Native American population that has readily grasped the solar method of vegetables and plant production. Red Lake's "Side by Side" project is such a program. According to Marshall, there is a noted psychological benefit of being secure in growing your own food, earning income from it and having control of your own life.

Ultimately, Andy Marshall foresees Navajo communities having their own small businesses, cooperating in area solar projects and ending the necessity of federal subsidies for them. Every town would have its own particular solar operation, with burgeoning business enterprises. Conventions would be held to share ideas, and solar energy's superiority over mining operations would soon be realized.



Arizona's first solar doghouse? - Andy Marshall thinks so, but it's also a pilot project in carefully measuring solar heating capabilities in the Ganado area. The cinder wall block, when painted black and covered with plastic, will absorb solar energy during the day and provide heat at night. Vents open and close allowing heat from the front to flow inside and keep the dog house and its occupant warm.

Marshall, a former Ganado English teacher in the public school system, is in the process of embarking on a new career. Presently he is learning everything there is to know about solar energy. When he presents his ideas, which is quite often, there always seems to be a gleam of the sun radiating in his eyes, as when he talks of his "solar doghouse" now under construction.

He believes it to be Arizona's first such doghouse, and it is designed with all the precision a solar office complex could have. Embedded in its walls are temperature gauges to measure and monitor every change in the heat and cold. The effectiveness of the solar project will be carefully documented and shared with others who are interested in solar energy on a larger scale.

A common misconception of solar energy is that it requires thousands of dollars for simple projects to materialize, and technicians with advanced solar engineering degrees for the construction. However, for \$50 to \$100, adequate solar heaters and water heaters can be put into action with such basic skills as carpentry and plumbing. Local committees working together could produce a spectrum of solar products in operation, from greenhouses to food dryers and food cookers, all powered by the sun.

Traditionally, Navajo homes have been heated by wood picked up from forested areas found at higher elevations. Now there is the possibility the fuel is being used faster than it is being replenished. If so, soil is eroding, desertification is being promoted, and ultimate climatic changes could occur.

If firewood isn't used, an alternative is for Native American families to leave their hogans, and settle in less traditional communities. Unfortunately these dwellings require natural gas or electricity for heating, which may take an unexpected \$80 or more chunk from the monthly budget.

Solar energy, on the other hand, requires only smelting of aluminum and plastic, and poses no environmental danger. Solar energy

also goes hand in hand with the desert's own brickwork: adobe, which radiates warmth in the winter and lowers the temperatures of a dwelling in the summer.

As far as The College of Ganado is concerned, Andy Marshall is convinced it can become the center of solar research. In the spring, he has been invited to teach a course in solar energy on the campus, and has already set up an office and resource file in one of the buildings.

His plans include the college monitoring solar radiation on an hourly basis. He would like to see the college become a center of interest in solar energy, providing workshops and developing a "solar library." He sees the institution doing everything from providing information on how to build a solar greenhouse to monitoring the results of the yield. "We should be doing the things that are now being expected of universities," he said.

His visions include the college helping in the production of solar materials and/or energy saving devices such as storm windows for campus buildings. Hopefully, he says interested persons will form a solar energy club to share ideas and host guest speakers and workshops.

Andy estimates he has received thousands of dollars worth of information by attending countless workshops, lectures and classes throughout the Southwest, and by working with actual solar construction programs. This summer, he observed the construction of solar heating units being added onto two hogans in the Fort Defiance area. Six Navajos were trained for the project, which was under the sponsorship of Riverside Church, New York.

Andy has been around solar energy experts long enough to know that environmental security depends on the development of sun generated power. Even in areas such as New England where there is minimum sunshine, architects are presenting home and office blueprints with specifications for solar operated facilities. New homeowners may not be ready for solar energy, but it is thousands of dollars cheaper to at least have the capacity for it, rather than remodeling and converting to it later.

However, for all solar energy's assets, perhaps Changing Times, The Kiplinger Magazine, has arrived at one of the most important: "One big plus in solar energy is that you can look up and see how much of it we have left."



Andy Marshall is explaining the solar energy panel that he's just loaded into the back of a truck.

SECRETARY ANDRUS OPPOSES DILUTION OF FEDERAL TRUST RESPONSIBILITY

Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, testifying before a House Appropriations Subcommittee February 21, opposed any dilution or diminution of United States trust responsibilities to Indian tribes.

In an exchange with Congressman Norman Dicks of Washington State, Andrus said that following recommendations that the Justice Department should no longer represent Indian tribes "would be a violation of the trust and the treaties that we have." Andrus said that having Interior fund private counsel for the tribe was not an adequate alternative because such a system would be subject to political fluctuations. "If Congress doesn't like what is happening in the Federal courts they dry up the money and there goes the legal counsel," he said.

Congressman Dicks then asked Andrus if the "Federal Government should have the same trust responsibility today that it may have had in the 1850's," in the treaty-making period. He explained that then the Indians needed a guardian to protect them and their resources but "today have citizenship," and are as competent "as anyone else in this society." Andrus replied, "To do that could be likened to my having paid 19 years on a 25-year mortgage on my house and deciding that since I have paid that long I can tear the contract up. You can't do that."

Andrus continued: "Let me tell you why the Indian nations of America are different. People say, 'Well, what is the difference between that minority and the black minority or the hispanic minority or whatever?' You are ignoring the fact that they were here first. This was their land. We came over here and we got off the boats, our forefathers did, and we went to these people who had this property and said to them, 'If you will let us have a part of your property we will agree to do this and this and this. We will protect you. We will guarantee so much water. We will guarantee this and this.' We put it on parchment or paper or whatever you want and we signed it and it was ratified by the Congress of the United States. That is a contract that is every bit as legitimate as the one that I referred to on the payments on the houses. So they are different in that regard. Then we turned around, Mr. Dicks, and abused them for 100 years. We put them off on some scab patches of land and said 'That is where you will make your living,' and then we did not keep our commitment to them, in my

opinion, for many years. Then when energy in one form or another was found upon that land we went to them and tried to cheat them out of that. I am saying that the United States of America has to live up to a contract with them just like you have to live up to the one with the banker. Now, you brought it up, and I feel very strongly, as you can tell, about this."

Dicks, conceding that contractual rights had to be respected, said that people in his state and in the Nation thought that the extent of the trust responsibility should be reconsidered and that there seemed to be an attitude in Interior and BIA that the Government, should do "everything that the Indian people want" in matters of litigation and legal claims. Andrus said that this was not Interior's attitude, that the Department did not always judge rights to be the same as Indian claims. He added, however, "But if I am going to err, I am going to err on the side of the Indian."

Andrus said he favored negotiated settlements of claims over litigation but added that he differed radically with those persons who argue "we are all Americans" and therefore Indians should have no special rights. He said, "you can't ignore a contract that not only was signed, it was ratified by the Congress in most instances."

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Martin Seneca pointed out, in his comments, that Andrus is frequently caught between opposing forces. "On the one hand we have Congressman Dicks indicating that he doesn't understand why we go to the extent that we do with regard to the trust responsibility. On the other hand we have the Indian community coming to this man as Secretary of the Interior indicating...that he isn't living up to his responsibility. So we are caught between and between...."

Andrus subsequently said: Mr. Chairman, may I give another example of where I am on this issue...many of the tribes do not want to quantify the water rights as of this given time. They might want to wait and see what will be needed in the future. I take a little different view of that because allocations are going on every day and many basins were already over allocated. I am up against it there, as Mr. Seneca pointed out. This happens to us down there constantly. Maybe we err sometimes, Mr. Dicks. It is an honest error I assure you if we do, but is an awful position to be in when we have been walking over them for years....."

MAJOR STATE LEGISLATION CONCERNING ND INDIANS

1013 Provides for an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Indian Affairs Commission of the State of North Dakota.

1088 Provides for the automatic termination, and the review, continuation, or reestablishment of the **state board for Indian scholarships**, student financial assistance program advisory board, and the scholarship program administered by the state board of nursing; providing for the mechanics of termination, including a year's phaseout period; providing a schedule for the termination and review process; providing for performance reviews of these agencies and activities by the state auditor; providing for consideration of these performance reviews and the holding of hearings and the preparing of reports and recommendations on these reviews by the legislative audit and fiscal review committee; providing for legislative review of all agencies and activities scheduled for termination; and to amend section 54-35-02.2, relating

to the powers and duties of the legislative audit and fiscal review committee.

1116 Relates to the administration and purpose of the Indian Development Fund.

1118 Relates to paying and receiving stations and authorizing such stations to be established in unincorporated townsites located within Indian reservations, and declaring an emergency.

1231 Relates to recovery from the unsatisfied judgment fund, and empowering the attorney general to appoint special counsel, and providing for recovery from the fund in tribal court.

HCR

3035 A concurrent resolution directing a legislative council study of the relationship between American Indian tribal governments and North Dakota state government.

2094 To amend and reenact section 15-63-02, 15-63-03, 15-63-04, and 15-63-05, all of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to scholarships for Indian students.

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 Senator DENNIS DECONCINI (D-Arizona)
 Senator MARK COHEN (R-Maine)
 Senator MARK HATFIELD (R-Oregon)

These five men comprise the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs. You can write to them at:

U.S. Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY PEOPLE



ROBERT SUNDANCE...recipient of the Clarence Darrow Foundation's special recognition award for his work as a citizen "lawyer".

Sundance, also known as Rupert McLaughlin is nationally known for his work with alcoholics on Los Angeles' Skid Row. He was instrumental in the California Supreme Court Case which declared drunkenness is not a criminal offense.

Honorary Chairperson of the Foundation, Henry Fonda will be presenting the award to Sundance, a native of the Standing Rock Sioux reservation in North Dakota.

VINCENT MALNOURIE...former tribal chairman of the Three Affiliated Tribes at the Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation, dead at the age of 68.

Malnourie, a Navy veteran, was employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for 30 years before his retirement. He served two terms as tribal chairman.

He is survived by his wife, Lilly; two daughters; a son; and nine grandchildren.

Malnourie also served on the Board of Directors of the United Tribes Educational Technical Center.

CARL WHITMAN...appointed to the newly rechartered North Dakota Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Whitman, is from Ft. Berthold and is the executive director for economic development and planning for the Three Affiliated Tribes.

The 12-member Advisory Committee assists the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in fact finding and other investigative functions.

MICHELLE THUNDERHAWK...named project director of the Peace Pipe Indian Center in Bismarck.

Thunderhawk, a Turtle Mountain native, replaces Genevieve Azure as Director of the Center located at 1105 S. 12th Street in Bismarck.

RUTH SNIDER...appointed to the North Dakota Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Snider, a Standing Rock Sioux, is a nurse who is the director of health services for the students of the United Tribes Educational Center in Bismarck.

She joins Harriett Skye, who was reappointed to the committee.

ANSON BAKER...appointed as Area Director for Billings Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Baker, an enrolled member of the Mandan/Hidatsa tribe at Fort Berthold, is a former agency superintendent at Fort Berthold, Crow Agency and is currently superintendent at Blackfoot Agency in Browning, Montana.

He assumes the position April 1, 1977.

PASQUAL DEAN CHAVERS...inaugurated as Bacone College's 14th president.

Bacone College in Muskogee, Oklahoma is the only college in the nation whose primary mission is the education of American Indians from all tribes.

A Lumbee Indian, Dr. Chavers would like to see Bacone grow into a four-year National Indian University.

VANCE HILL...chief tribal judge at the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation will retire when his term expires in April.

Hill has served as chief judge since December, 1975. He plans to go into the building business in Bismarck.

DOCTOR WOES

ABERDEEN, S.D.--The Aberdeen Area Office has a hard time keeping doctors.

So says the director of the Aberdeen Area Health Service Unit, Dr. Rice Leech.

He says, "This area is trying to deal with the fact that we have a hard time recruiting and retaining physicians.

"We are going to make contingency plans to ensure that basic emergency room and out-patient services continue to be reservation based and look into the long-range implications for how to provide services, what kind of facilities should be built, and what mix of providers will be most suitable."

"The fact that a major change must occur is obvious," says Leech, "What should be done and how to do it is a complex issue and must involve the tribes as we face these realities."

Depending on the source, recruiting and keeping doctors usually trade places as the number one and number two problems.

Here are some facts in getting doctors for the Aberdeen Area:

- 1) It is easier to recruit for the Southwest and Alaska. These areas are better publicized and have a more attractive salary range and weather.
- 2) Places in the Aberdeen Area where it is relatively easy to recruit physicians are Rapid City and Pine Ridge.
- 3) There is a trend toward recruiting more specialists in the areas of family practice, ob/gyn, and internal medicine. Some say there is a need for surgeons.
- 4) The Eagle Butte Service Unit has accommodated 195 different doctors since July 1, 1973. Based on the Area Director's August, 1978 report, that would average out to about 39 different doctors per year for five years.
- 5) Rosebud has had 29 permanent doctors and scores of temporary doctors since 1973.
- 6) It seems nobody in the IHS can agree on where the problem really is--in the recruitment or retention of physicians.

(Taken from **LaBubbin Express**, Belcourt, ND)



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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

APRIL 6-7, 1979

Annual Tiospaye Council Wacipi;
University of South Dakota--
Vermillion, South Dakota

APRIL 18-21, 1979

National Indian Men and Women's
Basketball Finals; Tahlequah,
Oklahoma

APRIL 6, 1979

International Day of the Child in
this International Year of the
Child; All over the world

APRIL 20-22, 1979

2nd Annual Las Vegas All-Indian
Days; Las Vegas, Nevada

APRIL 8-12, 1979

Indian Youth Leadership Con-
ference; Phoenix, Arizona

APRIL 23-25, 1979

National Indian Media Conference;
Phoenix, Arizona

APRIL 23-29, 1979

All-Indian World's Fair; Phoenix,
Ariz.

APRIL 13-14, 1979

National Indian Boxing Champion-
ships; Minneapolis, Minnesota

MAY 11-12, 1979

Indian Days; Montana State Uni-
versity--Bozeman, Montana

APRIL 13-15, 1979

All-Indian Rodeo; Albuquerque,
N.M.

MAY 17-19, 1979

4th Annual American Indian Film
Festival; San Francisco, Cali-
fornia

APRIL 15-21, 1979

11th Annual Indian Time-out and
Wacipi; University of North Dakota,
Grand Forks, North Dakota

Crow Tribe May Impeach Chairman

CROW AGENCY, MONT.--For the second time in less than two years, the Crow Tribe is considering the impeachment of its tribal chairman.

Forrest Horn, who took over the tribal leadership in July, 1977 when Patrick Stands Over Bull was impeached, appears to be headed down the same road.

A petition circulated by Crows who once were Horn supporters put the impeachment resolution on the council agenda for April 14.

Coal seems to be the main issue in Horn's impeachment--as it was in Stands Over Bull's.

The crack in Horn's armor started in January when Shell Oil decided that the Crow's demands for a coal deal were too great.

Politicians of both tribal factions have been dangling the prospects of big coal royalties from Shell for several years. Alleged under-the-table dealings with Shell were instrumental in the downfall of Stands Over Bull.

Members of the Coal Authority have refused to show the terms of the deal Shell offered but speculators say it offered 12 percent off the top and a 50-50 division of net profits.

Horn's political opponents say that is probably the best deal the Crows could have gotten but professional coal negotiator Charles Lipton said he could do better so the Coal Authority listened to him. The coal talks were then cut off.

The Crows, however, want a settlement after two bad winters and a major flood last spring. Many Crow landowners have had to sell their land to keep up with the losses and one tribe member said, "If people had regular royalty income coming in they wouldn't need to sell their land. Some non-Indian ranchers want to sell their reservation land back to the Crows but there is no money to buy it."

If Horn is impeached, vice-chairman Andrew Bird-In-Ground will take over as tribal chairman.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY NATIONAL

AIM Leader's Family Killed

OWYHEE, NEV.--The family of well-known Indian leader and activist John Trudell were killed in a fire on the Duck Valley reservation in Owyhee, Nevada February 11.

Tina Trudell, 29, her three children and Mrs. Trudell's mother, Leah Manning, 61, were all killed in the fire. The Nevada State Fire Marshall said the cause of the blaze was "undetermined".

Art Manning, Leah Manning's husband, is recovering in a Boise, Idaho hospital.

Tina Trudell was instrumental in forming the People to Protect Wildhorse committee and in organizing spiritual conferences. Her husband, John, was participating in the vigil for Leonard Peltier in Washington, D.C. at the time of the tragedy. (NINA)

Indians Testify Before United Nation's Human Rights Commission

UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND--Two American Indians presented testimony against the United States at the United Nation's Human Rights Commission's 35th Session February 15.

Jimmie Durham, director of the International Treaty Council, said, "The U.S. government continues to deny the rights of self-determination to American Indians. Under Carter, the situation is growing worse to the point

of crisis."

Durham called attention to the fact that Carter had pardoned Patricia Hearst while doing nothing for Indian prisoners such as Leonard Pelter.

In response to Treaty Council complaints, the head of the U.S. delegation to the Human Rights Commission, Edward Mezvinsky, made a statement in which he admitted the charges were serious and not untrue.

Mezvinsky called attention to alleged gains of the women's movement in the U.S. and said that American Indians, along with Chicanos and other minorities were "free to criticize their government."

Ted Means, also of the Treaty Council, said later that "Mr. Mezvinsky's used eloquent rhetoric to smokescreen the issues raised here. Indians have been going to Washington for 100 years and yet the outright atrocities continue."

Delegates from Cuba and Syria urged the Human Rights Commission to take up the question of violations against American Indians by the U.S. government.

Durham and Means will address the Human Rights Commission several more times concerning Indian prisoners, the leasing of one million acre feet per year of the Missouri River by President Carter, treaty violations and other actions which deprive American Indians of basic human rights.

It concluded that the 1938 Indian Mineral Leasing Act governing the Fort Peck leases did not authorize the state to tax.

The same Act governs the Jicarilla leases. Krulitz said that his opinion is applicable to other minerals, reservations and states, but cautioned that each case would have to be examined separately.

He noted, for example, that different legislation governs the mineral leases of the so-called Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Tribe in Oklahoma.

Whitacre Appointed Director of Indian Affairs Staff

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Senator John Melcher, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, has appointed Roy Whitacre of Yerington, Nevada as Committee Staff Director.

Whitacre, a former aide to Senator Bible and member of the Interior and Insular Affairs staff, has been in retirement, "and doing a little consulting" since 1974.

Alan Parker, who has been acting staff director, will remain as staff counsel. Parker has been acting since Ernie Stevens left the position.

Whitacre, who is "about 70" said that he grew up with mostly Indian playmates. After 12 years on the Interior Committee, Whitacre worked for two years for Desert Research Staff of the University of Nevada. He subsequently returned to Washington with Senator Bible. (INN)

Supreme Court to Decide Reservation Taxation

WASHINGTON, D.C.--The United States Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether state taxes may be imposed to items sold on Indian reservations to non-Indians when tribes also tax the items.

The justices will review the ruling of a Spokane, Washington Federal Court stating that such state taxation is forbidden.

The court ruled last year that the tribal tax preempts a Washington State excise tax of 15¢ per pack of cigarettes. Assistant State Attorney General Richard Holmquist said that the state was losing \$15 million a year in taxes not collected on cigarettes sold on Indian reservation to non-Indians.

The state's appeal to the Supreme Court said: "This holding...results in a fundamental reallocation of powers among states, Indian tribes and the Federal government."

Holmquist said the Supreme Court's ruling would affect other states with substantial Indian populations.


State May Not Tax Tribal Oil and Gas Production

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Interior Solicitor Leo Krulitz has informed the Jicarilla Apache Tribe of New Mexico that the state of New Mexico has no authority to tax royalties paid for oil and gas production from tribal lands.

The opinion spells out the extension of an earlier (1977) opinion in which Krulitz said that the State of Montana lacked authority to tax oil and gas leasing royalties paid to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Ft. Peck Reservation.

The Jicarilla Apaches paid \$116,452 in taxes on tribal royalties in 1976. They subsequently withheld payment of taxes and requested the solicitor's opinion.

The 1977 opinion stated the principal that the states could not "tax trust property, reservation Indians or Indian tribes unless Congress has consented."



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UNITED TRIBES PHOTO ESSAY BY UT



UTETC Staff and Student's children enjoy a snack at the new Day Care Center.

Photo by Larry LaFromboise



Welding student at the new U

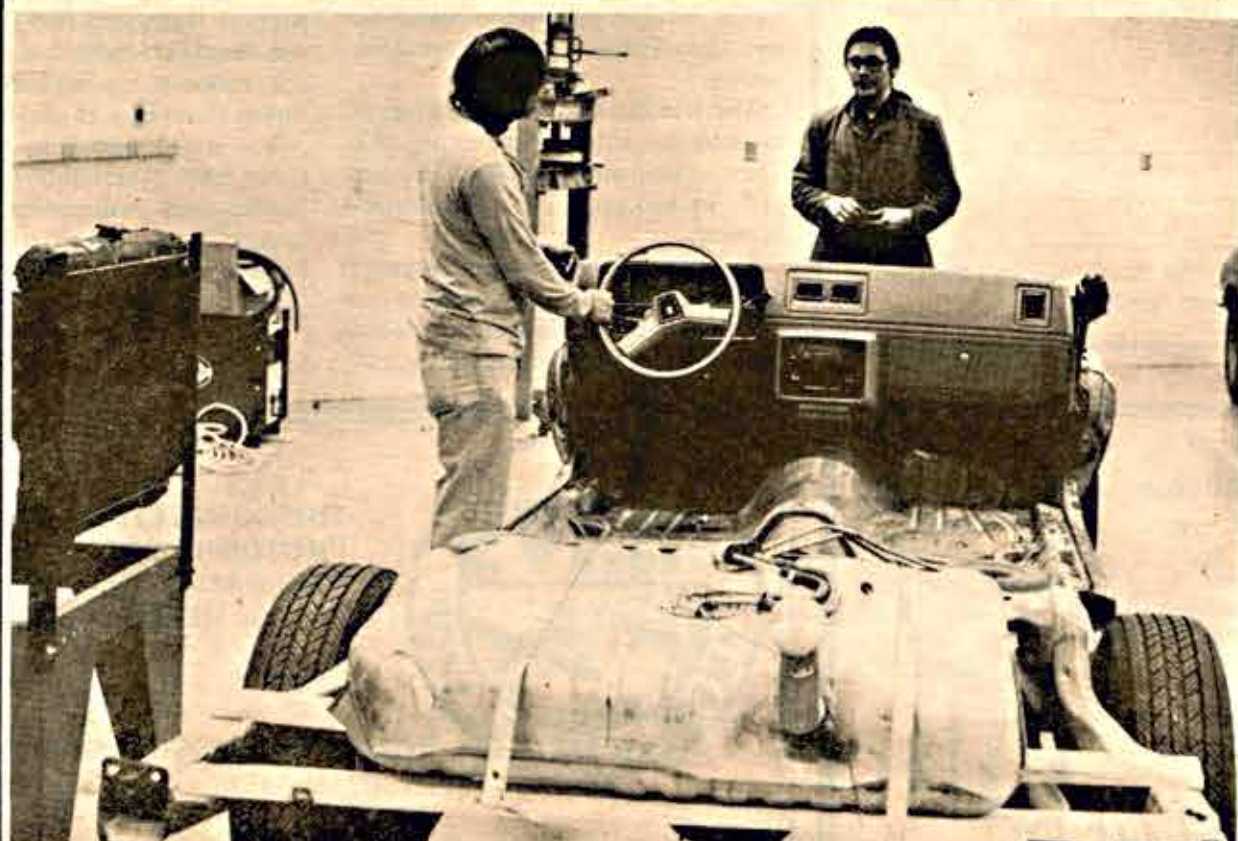


Students taking Personal Development class in Income Tax Preparation.

Photo by Orlando Morrison



Making friends at th



Auto Body students put together a car in the new Skill Center.

Photo by Larry LaFromboise



Food Service's students prepare

ETC PHOTO/JOURNALISM STUDENTS



UTETC Skill Center.

Photo by Einar Bad Moccasin



Instructor Duane Foote teaching Auto-Mechanics to UTETC student.

Photo by Einar Bad Moccasin



the Day Care Center.

Photo by Larry LaFromboise



UTETC Director Dave Gipp, Dean of Education Jim Davis, and Student Body President Chris Bordeaux attend a Student Body meeting.

Photo by Orlando Morrison



re lunch in the UTETC Cafeteria.

Photo by Einar Bad Moccasin



Teacher Gladys Two Horses listens to her 2nd and 3rd grade students at the Theodore Jamerson Elementary School.

Photo by Einar Bad Moccasin

THE STEEL WORKER

For Peter

In the hot Brooklyn night we stood
at a bar drinking beer, and he said,
"Riding the sky on steel girders
solid under my feet, wind balances;
beer tastes good after work
in these neighborhood bars on Nevins St.,
but with all the big wages
there is nothing to pray to
here in the Brooklyn ghetto
where my kids don't know
if they're Black or Puerto Rican;
too many bars on Nevins ST., too many beers
make me dizzy; I forget to sing
and will slip one noon
from those high steel girders."
And he took hold the shadowed hands
of the Wolf and Bear and Turtle.

GOING HOME

The book lay unread in my lap
snow gathered at the window
from Brooklyn it was a long ride
the Greyhound followed the plow
From Syracuse to Watertown
to country cheese and maples
tired rivers and closed paper mills
home to gossip aunts . . .
their dandelions and pregnant cats . . .
home to cedars and fields of boulders
cold graves under willow and pine
home from Brooklyn to the reservation
that was not home
to songs I could not sing
to dances I could not dance
from Brooklyn bars and ghetto rats
to steaming horses stomping frozen earth
barns and privies lost in blizzards
home to a Nation, Mohawk
to faces I did not know
and hands which did not recognize me
to names and doors
my father shut

I AM FAMILIAR

Hills, hawks and apple trees
I am familiar with;
dogs, barns and long meadows;
stories told on the summer porch;
Lindberg, Jolson, Will Rogers
we took with wheaties in the morning;
this I am familiar with . . .
rabbits, fox in the brush, hay fields;
Lincoln I knew, Atotarho, Custer;
muscatel, Salvation Army, welfare offices
this I am familiar with . . .
hungry women toen with childbirth,
men broken on the road
waiting for the vision
I am familiar with this . . .
pigeons, berries, chicory



INDIAN POETRY

WILD STRAWBERRY

For Helene

And I rode the Greyhound down to Brooklyn
where I sit now eating woody strawberries
grown on the back of Mexican farmers
imported from the fields of their hands,
juices without color or sweetness

my wild blood berries of spring meadows
sucked by June bees and protected by hawks
have stained my face and honeyed
my tongue . . . healed the sorrow in my flesh
vines crawl across the grassy floor
of the north, scatter to the world
seeking the light of the sun and innocent
tap of the rain to feed the roots
and bud small white flowers that in June
will burst fruit and announce spring
when wolf will drop winter fur
and wrens will break the egg

my blood, blood berries that brought laughter
and the ache in the stooped back that vied
with dandelions for the plucking
and the wines nourished our youth and heralded
iris, corn and summer melon

we fought bluebirds for the seeds
armed against garter snakes, field mice;
won the battle with the burning sun
which blinded our eyes and froze our hands
to the vines and the earth where knees knelt
and we laughed in the morning dew like worms
and grubs, we scented age and wisdom
my mother wrapped the wounds of the world
with a sassafras poultice and we ate
wild berries with their juices running
down the roots of our mouths and our joy

I sit here in Brooklyn eating Mexican
berries which I did not pick, nor do
I know the hands which did, nor their stories . . .
January snow falls, listen . . .

Poetry was contributed by The Blue Cloud Quarterly,
Marvin, SD . . . Volume XXV, Number 1. The poet
featured this month is Maurice Kenny.

Belcourt Hospital Accredited

BELCOURT--The Indian Health Service hospital at Belcourt has been accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH).

The two-year accreditation became effective February 21.

JCAH officials evaluated the hospital on information received from questionnaires, other documents and an on-site visit.

The accreditation means that the hospital has been found to be in compliance with the voluntary JCAH standards.

This is the first year that the Belcourt Hospital has received a two-year accreditation. It was previously accredited for one year.

Civil Rights Report Disputed by Solen Educator

SOLEN--Nearly half of this country's minority children still go to segregated schools and that segregation is most intense outside the South.

That is the conclusion of a report by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. It reviewed 47 school districts around the nation, including the Solen-Cannonball school district in North Dakota.

The commission criticized Congress and the executive branch for only reluctantly carrying out the mandate of a Supreme Court decision handed down 25 years ago.

The commission has no enforcement power, but it is required by law to evaluate the status of school desegregation across the nation from time to time.

The report on the Solen district, about 40 miles from Bismarck, noted that Solen is a small community of 172 people. As a school district it functions as a desegregated paired system with Cannonball on the Standing Rock Indian reservation.

The report noted that during the 1977-78 school year, 285 (or 84 percent) of the district's 340 students were American Indians.

This year the enrollment is 280, with 67 percent American Indians--a 17 percent drop in enrollment.

According to the civil rights commission report, "federal and school officials report continuing dissatisfaction with the desegregation plan among white parents. Several parents have placed their children in private schools."

However, John Kaufman, Solen school district superintendent, said the drop in enrollment is due to dwindling enrollments everywhere and not necessarily due to dissatisfaction with the district's desegregation plan.

"There is some resistance in the northern part of our district," says Kaufman, "but these are people who think it would be closer to send their children to St. Anthony or Mandan."

The civic rights report also mentions the fact that only 2 of 26 teachers in the district are American Indian. Kaufman says American Indian teachers simply aren't available.

Sara Jane Henderson, school board president, said she thinks the report reflects problems experienced under Derek Adams, former school superintendent, but says the school board is "really pleased with the cooperation on the part of parents of



New Industry May Begin at Belcourt

BELCOURT--Groundwork has been laid for the formation of a Chippewa Indian manufacturing firm that could employ 100 to 175 people at the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation at Belcourt.

Negotiations are under way between the Turtle Mountain Tribal Council and Neshem-Peterson of Berthold, which is interested in the manufacture of semitrailers.

The plant could be located in the \$2.7 million tribal utility building financed by the Economic Development Administration. The building is located two miles west of Belcourt.

Wayne Keplin, tribal chairman, any agreement that is reached will probably take the form of two separate contracts--a management accord and a lease on the utility building.

"The tribe will retain 51 percent ownership in the manufacturing firm, while Neshem-Peterson will probably have 49 percent," says Keplin.

Tribal interest will be controlled by the five-member Turtle Mountain Investment Corporation which is appointed by the tribal council.

No date for the finalization of plans has been set.

Law Enforcement Hiring Practices Questioned

BISMARCK--The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has asked for a probe into hiring practices of the North Dakota Highway Patrol, the Burleigh County Sheriff's department and the Bismarck Police department.

The commission asked the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for the investigation, according to Charles Ericksen, director of public affairs for the commission.

He said the LEAA has also been asked to withhold funds from the agencies pending proof of compliance with federal hiring policies for minorities.

Burleigh County and Bismarck officials say they have completed LEAA questionnaires about agency hiring practices, but were unaware of any investigation.

The commission was acting on recommendations in a report by the North Dakota Advisory Committee to the commission, says Ericksen. The report is titled "Native American Justice Issues in North Dakota."

In requesting the investigation, the commission cited evidence from the study of "under-representation" of American Indians on the staffs of the Burleigh County and Bismarck departments.

Neither of those nor the highway patrol has an adequate affirmative action plan to assure recruitment of a "representative number of Indian personnel," the report adds.

The hiring policies of the agencies will be reviewed. An LEAA spokesman said a 90-day period is usually granted to correct any policies contrary to federal guidelines. If compliance is not made, federal funding will be cut, the spokesman said.

Final Peltier Appeal Denied

WASHINGTON, D.C.--The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to hear the appeal of Leonard Peltier, an American Indian Movement leader serving a life term for the June 1975 deaths of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South

Dakota.

The justices left intact Peltier's conviction, one his lawyers argued should be struck down as the product of an FBI frame-up.

Peltier's case has become a rallying point for AIM members. Since last January 10, members of various Indian tribes braved freezing temperatures and heavy snowfalls to keep a constant vigil across the street from the Supreme Court building.

Peltier, a native of the Turtle Mountain Reservation at Belcourt has been imprisoned in the maximum security federal penitentiary at Marion, Illinois. However, pressure from his family and friends has resulted in Peltier's movement to a federal prison in California.

Court Affirms Separation of Tribal Powers

BELCOURT--An Indian appeals court has ruled in a landmark decision that C. Joe Parisien, Belcourt, was denied due process in a grievance hearing and must be reinstated as executive planning director for the tribe. Parisien will also receive back pay from August 28, 1978.

Attorney fees must be paid by the Turtle Mountain tribal council.


Parisien, the court held, was denied his rights when not given the opportunity to face councilman Greg LaVallie at the grievance hearing. It concerned Parisien's alleged pushing of LaVallie at the tribal council office last August.

The appeals court dismissed the sovereign immunity theory which the appeal was based on. Thus the court affirmed that separation of powers between the tribe's executive, legislative and judicial branches must exist.

Therefore, the case determined, that the Tribal Council cannot be its own judge as it acted when it suspended Parisien.

"Separation of powers is in the best interests of tribal employees and the tribe as a whole," said Parisien.

Making up the appeals court were Tribal Judge Albert Joseph of the Yankton Indian Reservation, Tribal Judge Bernard Little of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation and Benson county Judge Joel D. Medd.



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AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY

Letters / Opinions

Enjoys United Tribes News

Taken from E'YANPAHA, February 1979 edition. Vol. 3 No. 30

I always enjoy reading Indian news in such newsletters as "United Tribes News", the "Talking Leaf", and various other newsletters which contain a variety of interesting articles about Indians.

As monitor of our Public Information Office, I have taken the liberty of checking into the possibility of improving the appearance of our newsletter "E'YANPAHA". At the present, the contents of the "E'YANPAHA" is very good and I believe by working with our Information Director and through the contribution of our readers, we could develop a professional newsletter both in appearance and content. Also, we could print photographs which would add to the attractiveness of the paper and the cost will remain the same as our present newsletter, however, this cost can be cut considerably if we could purchase a typesetter and do our own typesetting.

We will be printing our first issue on a trial basis during the week of April 2-6, 1979. Our newsletter will be similar to the "United Tribes News",

which will contain news sections on tribal business, housing, BIA, PHS, DLSMC, and also included will be a complete sports and want-ad section. Advertising will be solicited to help with the printing costs.

Our immediate needs from our readers are comments and contributions regarding the following:

1. A name for our new publication or if you want the name to remain the same, please let us know.
2. Publication - weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly?
3. Articles, such as legends, stories, poetry.
4. Artwork-black and white designs and drawings by our local artists.
5. Photos - (for the publicity seekers)
6. Volunteers for news reporters from each district.

Submit comments and contributions to the Public Information Office, Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Sioux Tribe Community Center, Ft. Totten, ND 58335.

John Chaske

Convenient For Whom?

taken from the Turtle Mountain Community College Newspaper

There will soon be a paying and receiving station at the Belcourt Shopping Mart. The North Dakota State Legislature has voted on Legislation which will allow for the establishment of the paying and receiving station. Some established Bank, within a thirty five mile radius of the reservation, will be allowed to cash and receive our money right here at home. It is expected that the receiving station will draw customers to the shopping mart. Indeed, it is true the convenience of the local station will draw people to the mart and we are all supporting the businesses located here in Belcourt.

It is very difficult to evaluate the consequences of the state's actions. However, it would have been a far more decent gesture for the State of North Dakota to allow our reservation to secure a charter for own bank. Instead, the state bowed to pressure from the surrounding communities and rejected flatly any provisions which would allow for a tribally owned bank. The chances of the state "ever" changing the law now are very slim. Our

money will continue to go to the surrounding communities. As one gentleman said "Up to now, when we cashed our checks, the bank people at had to at least look at our faces while taking our money, now they won't even have to see us at all." This statement is extreme but it does underline a legitimate concern.

Which area bank will be allowed to set up in Belcourt? This is a difficult question which our tribal council now has to decide. It is a decision which will further divide and weaken our government. Our people bank everywhere, unless they all switch to one bank, there will still be people cashing their checks away from Belcourt. The tribe should accept bids from area banks to insure that we receive the best possible services. Maybe no area bank will want to submit bids, and then our tribe will have ammunition to once again approach the state to request our own bank charter.

In the meantime the tribe should approach any decision with caution.

Inquires should be taken to approach the federal government for a federal charter. Our planners should be looking in that direction. Our reservation has a multi-million dollar cash flow with all benefits going to other communities.

Adverse Publicity

Few people in Northeastern Oklahoma have not made up their minds as to the guilt or innocence of "the full-blooded Cherokee" Gene LeRoy Hart of Locust Grove, Oklahoma.

Hart has been charged with three counts of murder stemming from the deaths of three Girl Scouts on June 13, 1977.

Reading the local newspapers, watching television, listening to the radio, or word of mouth has produced much adverse publicity about the American Indian people in general--not to mention the Cherokee People.

Whether or not Gene LeRoy Hart is guilty or innocent of the crimes charged should be irrelevant to the judicial system at this time. But is this truly the case? Can money buy freedom would be a better question and whose freedom would be the next question to be asked.

This trial is being monitored all over the United States by Indian People of various tribes

interested not in his guilt or innocence but the treatment he receives in the Oklahoma court system.

Oklahoma is not the foremost advocate of Indian rights and basic freedoms rendered other citizens.

Recently there seems to be a renewed interest into the financial status of Gene's case.

A trust fund has been called for and established by: Francis Wise, Oklahoma City Native American Center; Wilma Mankiller, Cherokee, Stillwell and Adair County Cherokees for Gene LeRoy Hart; and Pam Brazeal, Native American Coalition, Tulsa.

The outcome of this co-sponsored effort is: The Gene LeRoy Hart Fair Trial Fund, First National Bank, 231 East Graham, Pryor, Oklahoma 74361.

Sincerely,
James Grass
Tulsa Indian News



Peeping Out Just For Fun

By Sam Crane © 1979 Sho-Ban News Service

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.

INDIANPENDENT PARTY

RENO, NEVADA - In the last presidential election, Jimmy Carter started a new trend . . . the long campaign. Also in the last election, Ronald Regan started a new trend, the naming of a vice-presidential candidate before the convention.

Already this year the GOP challengers are out in numbers, but we're not to be outdone.

At our presidential campaign planning meeting here we have decided on the format for our victory in 1980. First, we are beginning the campaign now. Second, in addition to naming his vice-presidential candidate, our nominee will introduce his secretary of the interior, me.

Sherman R. Sanguitch is our candidate for the presidency. Ronald Runningmate has been chosen for the vice-presidency, and Samuel J. Crane for the Secretary of the Interior.

AND NOW THE CAMPAIGN RHETORIC, we are all candidates of the Indianpendent party. Sherman Sanguitch is a potatoe farmer from Winnemucca, Nevada. He is a former Governor of the All-Indian Council of Winnemucca.

Sanguitch has one advantage, he is a Washington outsider. He is not involved with the daily trivia of the Capitol hill clique, he is his own man.

Sanguitch insists that his administration would be as strong as the herd of buffalos, yet gentle like the breeze. He would have a domestic policy based on the brotherhood of man and his relationship to nature.

Ronald Runningmate has a long history in politics, and brings to the slate rich political savvy. Runningmate was three times defeated for Area Representative of the National Indian Telephone Repairman Sales Association. He is a member of the Political Action Committee of the United Effort for the preservation of the Wild Walton Creek. He is Chairman of the Chairman Caucus (no other information is available on this organization.) Runningmate is also one of the few vice-presidential candidates to have actually ran the distance of the Panama Canal, at a track next to the University of Texas.

AS FOR OUR NEXT SECRETARY of the Interior, Samuel J. Crane. Sounds good, but, the real reason they chose me for this position was to give me an opportunity to put my foot in my mouth. "All of your suggestions on BIA reorganization can now be implemented," said Sherman Sanguitch.

My plan of action at Interior will be for a complete reorganization of the reorganization process. I only hope that it doesn't put door sign companies out of business.

The Indianpendent party is new. This is our first "big one". We will be running candidates for the Senate and House in all parts of the country. We are hoping that President-to-be-elected Sanguitch will have a majority in both houses, so he can implement his sweeping legislation.

NOT TO WORRY ABOUT FUNDING, the Indianpendent party is well financed. At our last meeting, Harvey Hattrick sold all of his pre-1970 baseball cards, with some of the gum included. This gives our campaign "war chest" a good start. We have also entered a fund-raiser, Ronald Runningmate will be a contestant on the \$20,000 per captia show.

In the coming weeks of the campaign, we will issue statements on our positions (not whereabouts) and how we plan to reshape the sleeping federal giant.

AROUND INDIAN COUNTRY
Letters / Opinions

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES

Finding Her Roots . . .

By JANE GREGORY
Chicago Sun-Times

Deciding whether to make a debut has never been of the great burning issues of our time.

Only a minute fraction of the population ever participated in the social ritual, even at the crest of its popularity about 15 years ago when mass debut parties enjoyed an unprecedented burst of popularity and produced debbies by the gross.

Nevertheless, the coming-out parties the very rich and powerful gave for their 18-year-old offspring were regarded as very hot stuff by outsiders as well as participants.

Then came the protest era and radical chic. Society kids, while rarely, if ever, directly involved in the Vietnam War and civil rights, were part of a generation in revolt. Whatever their personal convictions, contemporaries on their college campuses were demonstrating in the streets rather than standing around in ballrooms.

By the end of the '60s, coming out parties had become highly suspect, another obsolete relic of an irrelevant establishment past in the class with Cadillac Eldorados rattling down the road to the junk heap.

Coming out parties had become highly suspect

The Old Guard, meanwhile, often was adamant. Daughters or granddaughters may have been reluctant and young men scornful, but the show, by God, went on.

Of the dwindling number of girls who continued to take part in the traditional rite of passage, many were closet debutantes who gave the impression being pushed rather than coming out under their own steam. The girls became almost defensive about admitting that they enjoyed the parties and the clothes, the stag lines and the adulation, the music and the flowers.

Debuts were losing their magic and glamor. As a social force, they and the life expectancy of Greek letter societies, proms, splashy traditional weddings and basic black and pearls.

But something curious happened on the way to the burial.

Like those other once vaunted institutions, the debut survived the shock waves of attack. Now, it is even showing signs of rallying. A little peaked, a little shaky, but on its feet and ready to put on the white kid gloves to answer the bell of the holiday season.

Elise Paschen, a 19-year-old English major at Harvard, had not one but two formal debuts in December. She was one of the 21 young women presented at the most prestigious of the mass presentations, the Passavant Debutante Cotillion

last December in the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago.

The next night, her parents gave a dance in her honor at the Racquet Club. And she looked forward to going to all the other parties for other girls as well.

Like generations back as far as the eye can see, Elise is the scion of a prominent family. Her father is Henry D. (Buzzy) Paschen Jr., contracting executive. Her mother is the former Maria Tallshief, once a world-celebrated prima ballerina and now a major matron in Chicago cultural concerns.

Elise is quite literally a new breed of debutante

At the same time, Elise is quite literally a new breed of debutante. On her mother's side she is a descendant of American Indians. And that makes her unusual, because debutantes who do the cotillion and dance in the Racquet Club always have been if not white Anglo-Saxon Protestants, then white Anglo-Saxon Catholics.

An achiever, Elise made an impressive academic and extra-curricular record as a high school student at the Francis W. Parker School in Chicago before continuing in much the same style at Harvard. She already has decided that she wants to become a journalist when she finishes her education.

She is, in short, a capable young woman of great expectations who has the considerable advantages of money, social connections and clout behind her.

Inevitably the question is, why a debut? "My feelings have changed a lot," said Elise. "When it was first brought up I was very much against it, but now I'm an advocate. I was career-oriented, and I thought there wasn't a place for it in my life. In high school I could balance my social life and other things. I always thought that once I got to college I would focus in and try to become an academic star, stay in the library and learn and learn and learn. That's what I did the first semester."

"I worked very hard on my courses, and I also went out for a million and one other things - the soccer team, the choral society, the newspaper. I got the lead in 'The Tempest.' One of my dreams was being in a Shakespeare play."

Soon, the super freshman learned that something had to give, I didn't go out at all because I thought it was a waste of time. I was thrust into a very ambitious upward driving environment where everybody was out for themselves and I became an introvert that was part of that stream.

"Finally, I stepped back and looked at myself. My life was not balanced, and I wasn't very

happy. I decided that, if they asked me, I'd really love to come out because I needed a social life in Chicago at least."

Despite her resolutions, she didn't attend all the June debutante parties. Much of her time was spent putting out one edition of a newsletter for the National Congress of American Indians in Washington, D.C., and at a summer poetry seminar at Aspen, Colo.

I had just never thought that they shouldn't be pushed into our standards

"There were these really Gatsby-ish parties in the beginning, which I really regret missing. I went to one and it was fantastic. I've never seen anything like it in my life. And there I was working during all the others, which was stupid of me."

Her month in Washington, however, was "fantastic," too. I'm one-quarter American Indian, and I didn't know anything about Indians, so I really wanted to learn. I've always thought that the thing they need is education so they can make money and become integrated into our society.

"Then I came to realize that they have a whole different philosophy than we do. Just because we think expansion and upward mobility is the perfect way of life doesn't mean that they think that way at all. I had just never thought that they shouldn't be pushed into our standards."

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ND Indian Affairs Update

By Bob Lattergrass, Jr.
Assistant Director,
ND Indian Affairs Commission

One of the several goals of the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission is to work for greater understanding and improve relationships between Indians and non-Indians. To reach their goal, Juanita Helphrey, the Director of the Commission, has submitted a proposal to CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act).

The goal of this project is to hire two communication specialists to assist the Indian Affairs Commission in sensitizing the public and increase awareness of human factors involved with education, training and employment of the American Indian citizens of North Dakota.

One of the objectives is to develop a one day sensitivity course and several "Mini-courses", no more than two hours in length to be conducted at Job Service Offices, state governmental agencies, and with private employers. The mini-course would be developed to "zero in" on specified sensitivity

topics for groups such as personnel at the State Penitentiary and State Industrial School, teachers and students in schools and colleges and service clubs, citizens groups and state affiliated agencies. The mini-course would also be designed to coordinate with other groups such as the handicapped and youth programs.

The second objective is to develop two handbooks for use by the employer and employee or teacher and student.

The employer handbook would include facts on the American Indian employee and a guide on how to deal with certain problems such as retention. The handbook for employees, or American Indians, would include educational and vocational information and facts on "how to find a job and keep it". These handbooks will be developed from research materials accumulated while preparing the courses and relevant

information obtained from completed sessions. They will be designed for easy reading and reference.

The communication specialists will be the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission's main arm of communication and work to achieve "greater understanding and improved relationships between Indian and non-Indian citizens and organizations of our state".

The end result could be an increase in employment and retention of the American Indian, a clearer understanding of the educational and vocational programs offered, and the possible as well as probably development of continuous training sessions by the agencies using the course approach.

Bismarck - - - The 1979 North Dakota State Legislature will be concluding another session shortly. In this session there were 487 bills and 86 resolutions

introduced in the Senate while the House has had 695 bills and 93 resolutions introduced.

Of the 1,182 bills introduced, this office located seven (7) bills that directly affect the Indian people of this state. Also, there were 73 bills that indirectly affect the Indian people. In many instances it was difficult to determine whether or not a bill would have an impact upon Indian citizens. Bill topics range from Indian legislation, unemployment compensation benefits, education, and a group titled special interest which includes jail reform, juveniles, board of medical investigations and parimutuel horse racing among other bills.

Four a complete listing of all the bills this office followed, call or write the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission, 18th Floor, State Capitol Building, Bismarck, ND 58505 - phone 224-2428.

Legislation of Special Interest to Indians

- 1044** An act to create and enact a new chapter to the North Dakota Century Code, relating to establishing jails, jail contracts, and regional corrections centers; definitions; grades of jail facilities who may be confined in jail; confinement of state and federal inmates; housing of inmates; detained witnesses and pretrial detainees; commitment papers; jail registers; healthful surrounding; jail physical plans; safety and sanitation; jail administration; organization and management; supervision of inmates; inmate rights; mail, telephone calls, and visitors; inmate clothing and hygiene; medical care; exercise of religious beliefs, meals; meal payments; inmate personal property; searches; punishment of inmates; prohibited acts; removal of inmates in emergencies; inmate work programs; annoyance of inmates; inmate educational and counseling programs; jail standards and inspections; jail variances; and corrective action and enforcement; to amend and reenact section 19-03, 1-23 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to penalties for unlawful manufacture, delivery, or possession of controlled substances; and to repeal chapter 12-44, and section 12-61-05, 58-03-04, and 58-03-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to county jails and workhouses; the law enforcement council recommending jail rules; a township's power to establish a jail; and newspaper notice of a township jail.
- 1054** Provides a criminal penalty for the removal from or detention of a child outside North Dakota by a non-custodial parent in violation of a custody decree.
- 1055** Amends and reenacts section 27-20-54 of the NDCC, relating to the sealing and disposal of juvenile records; and to repeal section 27-20-54.1 of the NDCC, relating to the destruction of juvenile records.
- 1113** Amends and reenacts section 23-02.1-13 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the registration of births.
- 1143** Provides for the disposition of animals injured or killed by being struck by a motor vehicle.
- 1181** Relates to actions for the support of married women and children.
- 1185** An Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 14-17 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to a presumption as to when a child was conceived; to amend and reenact subdivision c of subsection 14-17-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the presumption of paternity; and to amend and reenact section 14-17-15 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the costs associated with the action under the Uniform Parentage Act.
- 1186** Amends and reenacts sections and subsections of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the regulation of supplemental parental care for children.
- 1201** Relates to the legal age for the purchase and sale of alcoholic beverages.
- 1240** Relates to the reporting of child abuse and neglect.
- 1259** Relates to the acquisition of historic sites by the state historical society.
- 1296** Relates to the closing or limiting of hunting in counties by the action of the board of county commissioners.
- 1309** Creates and enacts two new subsections to the North Dakota Century Code relating to definitions in the Revised Uniform Adoption Act and to the disclosure of adoptive information and providing for retroactive application.
- 1323** Relates to the transfer and allocation of the cigarette tax.
- 1360** Human Rights Act.
- 1433** Relates to the time at which an interlocutory decree of adoption may become a final decree.
- 1523** Relates to reversion of historic sites to nonhistoric status.
- 1661** Creates and enacts the Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act.

- 2055** To amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 27-20-02, and section 27-20-34 and 27-20-35 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the definition of child; the transfer of a child to adult court; and to the disposition of a mentally ill or mentally retarded child.
- 2076** To provide for a state building code, with enforcement by cities, townships, and counties, and exemptions; and to amend sections 11-33-01, 40-47-01, and 58-03-11 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the zoning authority of counties, cities, and townships.
- 2113** To provide for responsibility of inpatient and outpatient care to persons afflicted or suspected of being afflicted with tuberculosis; to create and enact a new section to chapter 25-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to biennial reports and assistance superintendent at the San Haven State Hospital; to amend and reenact subsection 5 of section 25-01-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to definitions of the Grafton State School; to amend and reenact sections 25-04-01 and 25-04-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to state sanatorium; and to repeal chapter 25-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to care of tubercular persons.
- 2149** To provide for the creation of a board of medical investigations; to amend and reenact various subsections of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to county and city coroners; providing a penalty, and providing an appropriation.
- 2158** Relates to county social service board investigations of applicants for aid to dependent children.
- 2243** To provide protection of archeological, historical or paleontological sites by limiting access to and release of information from files held by the state historical society of North Dakota.
- 2283** Relates to the release of the name and age of a child involved in a juvenile court proceeding and the nature of the allegations against him under certain conditions; and relates to the inspection of a juvenile's court files under the Uniform Juvenile Court Act.
- 2450** Provides for parimutuel horse racing conducted by non-profit charitable, fraternal, religious, and veterans' organizations, civic and service clubs, and other public-spirited organizations; definitions; the creation of a racing commission; appointment of a director of racing; racing commission powers and duties; issuance of licenses; license authorization and fees; allotment of racing days to applicants; bets and certificates; bet pay-off formulas; payments to school districts; audits and investigations; reasons and procedure for license refusal, suspension and revocation; and the attorney general to represent the commission in hearings, and providing a penalty.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- 1102** Relates to disqualification for unemployment compensation benefits, and providing for unemployment compensation benefits for nonprofessional employees of educational institutions, other than institutions of higher education.
- 1144** Relates to the disqualification of students registered for full attendance at an established school, college, or university from receiving unemployment benefits.
- 1666** Relates to the definition of employment in agricultural labor for purposes of unemployment compensation, and providing an effective date.
- 1678** Prohibits discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or marital status; and providing a penalty.
- 2017** Appropriation for defraying the expenses of unemployment insurance for the various departments and in situations of the state of North Dakota.
- 2160** Relates to an adjustment to taxable income for individuals and fiduciaries with respect to unemployment compensation benefits.

- 2202** Relates to variations in unemployment compensation rates.
- 2204** Relates to eligibility for unemployment compensation benefits.
- 2205** Relates to unemployment compensation definitions, and relates to financing unemployment compensation benefits.
- 2229** Relates to unemployment compensation weekly benefit amount and qualifying wages, and relates to maximum potential unemployment compensation benefits.
- 2231** Relates to the North Dakota Unemployment Compensation Law and relates to the North Dakota State Employment Service.
- 2232** Relates to disqualification for unemployment compensation benefits.
- 2265** Relates to wages subject to unemployment compensation contributions and relates to standard rate of unemployment compensation contributions; relates to variations in standard rate of unemployment compensation contributions; provides an effective date; declares an emergency.
- 2278** Provides for notification by the employment security bureau to base-period employers of actual or estimated charges against the base-period employers' accounts.
- 2279** Relating to disqualification for unemployment compensation benefits.
- 2239** Relates to when unemployment compensation benefits paid are not chargeable to accounts of base period employers and to disqualification for unemployment compensation benefits.
- 2371** Relates to the factors considered in determining suitability for work and good cause for voluntarily leaving with respect to unemployment compensation benefits.
- 2457** Relates to disqualification of students registered for full attendance at an established school, college, or university from receiving unemployment benefits.
- 2461** An Act to authorize a school district mill levy for federal unemployment compensation taxes; and to provide an expiration date.

EDUCATION

- 1063** Provides for coordination of adult basic and secondary education by the superintendent of public instruction.
- 1064** To amend and reenact section 15-46-01 and 15-46-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to adult education programs and funding; and to repeal sections 15-46-02, 15-46-03, 15-46-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to requirements for the establishment of evening schools, salaries of evening school teachers, and the expenditure of evening school funds.
- 1125** Relates to annexation hearings (school districts).
- 1126** Relates to foundation program payments.
- 1127** Kindergarten teachers (qualifications).
- 1263** Creates and enacts a new section of chapter 15-41 of the North Dakota Century Code, providing for the adoption of accreditation standards by the superintendent of public instruction, and to amend and reenact sections 15-53.1-06 and 15-53.1-14 and subsection 1 of section 15-53.1-17 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to annexation and reorganization of school districts.
- 1295** Creates and enacts a new subsection of section 15-40.1-08 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to foundation aid payments for kindergarten; and to provide an appropriation.
- 1315** Allows school districts which are dissolving to join a contiguous district operating either an accredited or un-accredited high school.
- 1410** Relates to exceptions to the compulsory attendance law and providing an exception for pupils attending certain private schools.

- 1444** Provides for an Act allowing nonreorganized school districts the option of charging a fee for bus transportation which they provide.
- 1455** Provides for a school holiday on George Washington's birthday, and increases the holidays includable in determining "average daily membership" for purposes of determining school aid and in counting the number of days in a full school year.
- 1488** Relates to the age for starting school.
- 1528** Relates to annual and special public school district elections and the qualifications required of electors at such elections.
- 1559** Relates to the publication of school board proceedings.
- 1575** Relates to the penalty for violation of the compulsory school attendance law.
- 1619** Relates to enrollment periods used in determining per-pupil foundation program payments for school districts.
- 2056** Provides for the creation of multidistrict special education boards; to amend and reenact sections of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to transportation costs, special education for exceptional children, financing and mill levies for special education and to repeal sections of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to county special education programs and the election to discontinue the mill levy for special education.
- 2059** Creates and enacts a new section to the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the duty of the heads of the state institutions to provide for surrogate parents where necessary; and to amend and reenact section 25-09-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the expenses chargeable against a patient of the state hospital or his estate.
- 2079** Relates to the composition of the state board of public school education.
- 2130** Relates to starting age for kindergarten pupils.
- 2139** Relates to instructing school students concerning the United States and state constitutions and the pledge of allegiance, and providing for instruction concerning the National Anthem.
- 2252** Creates and enacts a new subsection to section 15-29-08 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the powers and duties of the school board; and to create and enact eleven new sections to the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the regulation of boarding home care for special education students; and providing a penalty.
- 2289** To allow the electors of a school district to petition the school board to place the question of establishing a kindergarten on the ballot at the next annual of special school election.
- 2317** To provide foundation program payments to school districts for high school students not enrolled in schools of the district; and to provide an appropriation.
- 2321** Relates to the continuance of elementary schools in re-organized districts.
- 2358** Relates to qualifications for voting in school district elections for school officers and for eligibility for school district offices.
- 2387** Establishes educational placement services for children of mandatory school age prior to placement by judicial or social service agencies, for determination of appropriate educational programs, appeals and scope of review.
- 2459** Relates to boundary changes in school districts.



Our Lore 

Native Recipes 

SHAWNEE CURSE A DEATH KNELL FOR PRESIDENTS

By GLENN Starbird
Wabanaki Alliance

Over the years many have commented on the curious fact that since the year 1840 every President of the United States who has been elected in the year ending in zero - in recurring twenty-year periods - has died in office.

Starting from William Henry Harrison elected in 1840, who died from pneumonia on April 4, 1841, one

Starting from William Henry Harrison elected in 1840, who died from pneumonia on April 4, 1841, one month after assuming office; to John F. Kennedy who was assassinated in Dallas, Texas November 22, 1963, eight presidents have died in office. Only one of these, Zachary Taylor who died July 9, 1850, was outside the twenty year cycle. Four of these presidents died violent deaths at the point of a gun. Another one was rumored to have killed himself although the official explanation was that he died from a stroke. The odds against this happening purely by chance must be hundreds to one. What then is the reason?

It is said by some of the members on the Oklahoma tribes that the Presidency of the U.S. has been under a curse since 1840, a curse placed first upon Harrison by Tens-Ka-Ta-Wah the Shawnee Prophet, brother to the renowned Chief Tecumseh. Anyone who has studied American history knows that President Harrison gained a great deal of his fame as an Indian fighter, first against the alliance created by Tecumseh and later against the British and their Indian allies in the War of 1812. The Battle of Tippecanoe was fought in 1811 and Tecumseh was slain at the Battle of the Thames in 1813. His brother the Prophet accepted this as the fortunes of war, and moved to Canada where he was pensioned by the British Government. Resentment over defeat in battle then was not the origin of the curse. Tens-Ka-Ta-Wah returned to the U.S. in 1826 and lived peacefully with his own tribe until the Indian removal policy was instituted by the U.S. government in the 1830's.

INDIAN SUCCESS BREEDS GREED

The federal government passes a statute in 1830 forcing all the tribes east of the Mississippi to cede their lands for new territory in the west. These tribes had adapted quickly to the white man's ways. They had vast land holdings however, which they had developed into prosperous farms and towns. On these the whites of Georgia in particular, but also of the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi cast their covetous eyes. The tribes would not budge. The Cherokees even fought their case to a favorable decision in the U.S. Supreme Court, all to no avail.

The government of President Jackson was determined that the Indians must go. So the exodus that was to be known as the "Trail of Tears", began at the point of the soldier's bayonets. Men, women, children, the old, the halt, the sick, all were forced to leave their native land forever. Pitiful bands of 500-1,000

Choctaw led the way in the winter of 1834. Three years later they were joined by the Chickasaw. Fifteen thousand Creeks were driven west and 3,500 of them died of disease and exposure.

Finally it came the turn of the Cherokees, who had watched in disbelief as successive United States Presidents defied the law of the land they were sworn to uphold and proceeded with grisly efficiency to carry out the dictates of a statute that had been declared unconstitutional by the highest court in the land. With the Cherokees in the Spring of 1838 went the Potawatomi and the Shawnee. One third of the entire Cherokee Nation died along the way. Prodded by the soldiers, they were forced to leave their homes with no more than they could carry on their backs. They were racked with malaria and typhoid as the never-ending march proceeded, and the trails were littered with the dead and dying but still they were not permitted to stop, even to care for the sick.

It went on and on, month after month, even the icy breath of winter did not stop the march and it was in the midst of all that horror and death, so the legend goes that the Shawnee Prophet uttered the curse that has affected the presidency every since. The year was 1840 and Harrison, who easily rolled into the presidency with the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" celebrating his record as an Indian fighter, became the focal point for the agony and fury of a despairing and defeated people. The curse itself, so tradition says, has gained strength year by year by the trail of broken promises and massacres that has punctuated the dealings of the federal government with the Indian people ever since.

ANOTHER VISIT OF THE CURSE

When will it end? Has the record of the last twenty-years been better? Will improved federal-Indian relations and fair treatment for this country's original inhabitants sometime remove the curse from the Presidency? Only the slow, inexorable march of time will

CACTUS SALAD
(Makes 4 Servings)

1 (7 1/4 oz.) can natural cactus in salt water drained

1 (7 oz.) can pimento, drained

DRESSING:

3 tablespoons salad oil

2 tablespoons tarragon vinegar

1 scallion, washed and minced

1 clove garlic, peeled and crushed

1/8 teaspoon fresh ground pepper

1. Arrange a bed of cactus on a small platter. Slice the pimento into julienne strips and place over the cactus.

2. Mix together the dressing ingredients and pour over salad. Marinate in the refrigerator an hour before serving.

tell. One thing is certain, 1980 is a presidential election year, and the year in which the twenty-year curse cycle returns.

If all goes as it has in the past, whoever is elected President in November 1980 is doomed to die in office, and the chances are strong that his death will be of violence. Look at the record. Of the seven presidents in the death-cycle four and possibly five have died by violence. Harrison, elected in 1840, died of pneumonia in April 1841. Lincoln elected in 1860 and again in 1864, died by an assassin's bullet in April 1865. Garfield elected in 1880, shot down by Charles Guiteau in a railway station July 2, 1881, lingered on in agony during a long hot summer, to die in September.

William McKinley, elected to his second term in 1900, was shot by an assassin while shaking hands on a

receiving line in Buffalo, New York in September 1901. Warren Harding elected in 1920, died by a stroke August 2, 1923. (Rumors persist that he shot himself.) Franklin Roosevelt, only president ever to be elected more than twice, was returned to his third term in 1940 only to die of a cerebral hemorrhage on April 12, 1945, just after entering his fourth term. John Kennedy elected in 1960 and dead by assassination November 22, 1963.

Who then is next marked for death by the spectral hand of the Shawnee Prophet? Is it Jimmy Carter? It looks now as if he fully intends to run for a second term, although he might not be elected. It is indeed strange however, an ironic twist of fate that in 1980 we may have a president running for reelection who is from Georgia where it all began over 140 years ago in the greed of Georgia whites for Indian Land.



Indian Recipe Book

(Compiled by the staff at UTETC.)

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unless I was needed with you. Thank you for calling my name.
My people will understand.**