

Fort Berthold
Three Affiliated Tribes

Fort Totten
Devils Lake Sioux

Turtle Mountain
Chippewa - Cree

Standing Rock
Sioux

Lake Traverse
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux



United Tribes News

Vol. I No. 2

Bismarck, N. D.

Oct. 8, 1974

BIA Commissioner at UTETC

Morris Thompson, commissioner of Indian affairs, said the first things he was concerned with after his appointment in December 1973 was to survey immediate needs of the Bureau, recruit capable personnel and to begin making legislative initiatives. The commissioner was a guest of United Tribes Sept. 8 and 9 taping an interview on the "Indian Country Today" show on KFYP-TV Bismarck.

The commissioner said the first month and half after his appointment was spent in completing the organization structure within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, (BIA). He then began to personally select the heads of all central office positions, all of which have been filled with the exception of one by Indians.

Insurance of trust responsibility has top priority on the list of accomplishments desired by Thompson in the future. We want to insure we are trustee and establish how we can be better in the areas of resources, economic development and social development said Thompson. We also will have to determine whether our

budget is adequate, our programs up to date, and what reforms are needed in the Johnson O'Malley or other educational programs.

In discussing the protection of the Indian land base, Thompson said that four or five years ago, the land held in trust totaled about 40 million acres and since that time has grown to 100 million acres. As trustee, he said, it is our responsibility to make sure the individual who is considering selling his land understands the arrangement of the sale or possible lease. We have no authority to stop an individual from selling or leasing his land, but can advise him of the arrangements.

Thompson said he was very interested in working with the tribal chairman in the resource area. The coal and water rights issues are very big in Indian country at the present time. We would like to determine with the tribal chairman the long term positive and negative aspects of leasing and the effects the use of these resources would have on the tribes financially, socially, economically and politically, said Thompson.

Monies can be either federally or tribally delivered and Thompson said he would rather have the tribes take over the responsibility as it would increase the power and ability to govern of the tribal governments.

During his visit, Thompson participated in the grand entry Sunday night at the International Dancing contest and was presented with a star quilt by Warren W. Means, executive director of United Tribes. He also presented the rodeo winners their awards. Sept. 9 the commissioner met with the Board of Directors of the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corporation and other tribal officials. He also taped the show for "Indian Country Today" which was aired Sept. 14.

Thompson is an Athabascan Indian, born and reared in Alaska. He is the youngest, 34, man to have been appointed Commissioner and the fourth Indian to hold that position. He had previously served as special assistant to Commissioner Louis R. Bruce and prior to his appointment was BIA area director in Juneau, Alaska.



Taking part in Grand Entry are Bill Goodiron, Tribal Councilman at Standing Rock (left), Commissioner Morris Thompson and Harold Barse, Tribal Chairman Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux.



Great Plains Media have Seminar

Nine Indian newspapers were represented at the "Great Plains Indian Media Seminar" conducted Sept. 24 and 25 here. Also present was Larry Desmuel, executive director of the Alberta Native Communications Society in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Desmuel gave a presentation about the founding and operation of ANCS.

Representatives discussed

the major problems and concerns of Indian newspapers in the Great Plains area. The most talked about problems were the need for adequate news sources, obtaining a large enough staff and, the greatest concern, acquiring sufficient financial resources to keep the papers solvent and prevent them from folding. Most of the newspeople said they had the support of the area in which they were serving in every way but financing which at this time is the greatest need.

The group decided to meet again in December or January following the American Indian Press Association Convention which is to be in November at Albuquerque, N. M. The papers are planning to have some representation there.

Newspapers represented at the Seminar were: The Medicine Bundle, Great Falls, Mont.; Indian Viewpoint, Duluth, Minn.; Standing Rock Star, Ft. Yates; Camp Crier, Harlem, Mont.; A "Tome,"

Northern Cheyenne Press, Lame Deer, Mont.; Turtle Mountain Echo, Belcourt; Red Lake Newspaper, Red Lake, Minn.; ACTION News, New Town and United Tribes News.

Also present was a representative of United Sioux Tribes, Sioux Falls, S.D. and a member of the Standing Rock Reservation. Further information about the Great Plains organization is to be printed in the next issue of the United Tribes News.

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TO:

Editorial

Yankton S. D. Exclusive Interview With Sarah Bad Heart Bull

At age 44, Sarah Bad Heart Bull is in prison for the first time, serving an indeterminate 1-5 year sentence for assaulting an officer and taking part in a riot in Sioux Falls, S. D., in February of 1973. As I sat with her and discussed her situation, I began to feel the utter helplessness of an Indian lady who had two sons murdered, and herself an innocent victim of police brutality, so much concerned about her remaining six children somewhere in Rapid City.

Sarah and her husband have been divorced for 13 years, she is typical of many Indian mothers we all know so well. She's not only made a valiant effort to raise her children but has taken care of 4 others, along with her own children—10 in all. She sat wearily in the sterile chair where she is incarcerated at Yankton, S.D. talking quietly with Steve Farmer, Prison Parole Coordinator for United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota, and myself. She said she was glad that we were all Sioux Indians because she felt at ease and appeared to be more at ease with us.

This is not something that has happened suddenly to Sarah. The events that brought Sarah to prison in Yankton stem from the brutal murders of her two sons, Wesley and Verlin Bad Heart Bull.

The arrest and trial of Sarah Bad Heart Bull, Ken Dahl (a non-Indian) and Ralph High Eagle of Wapala, S.D., came at a time of the Wounded Knee Occupation. The sentences were described as "savage, politically and racially motivated" by defense attorneys, Ramon Roubideaux and William Kuntler. Judge Bottum has been charged with "prejudism, racism, and unseemingly judicial conduct" throughout the proceedings of the trial.

Sarah is an innocent victim of police brutality in the state of South Dakota. She has not only lost her precious freedom, but more importantly and her primary concern, her six children. Recent newspaper articles concerning Sarah have indicated consistently that she has only 4 children, this is not true, they are as follows:

Vincent Jr-----19
Henry-----17
Trina-----15

Imogene-----13
Julie Ann-----10
Jami-----8

It is time that we begin to realize that no single national response, not even by the United States is adequate when so many dangerous problems have resulted with the judicial system in the state of South Dakota. What is new is the growing awareness that issues such as Sarah Bad Heart Bull has experienced at the hands of the courts in South Dakota can no longer be deferred.

It will be interesting to note that in the forthcoming elections for governor in South Dakota, which man will emerge in and on behalf of Sarah Bad Heart Bull. This quiet, soft spoken Indian lady has no friends in high political places, but as she sits in prison wondering and worrying about her six children, supposedly being cared for by the South Dakota State Welfare Department. She said as we left her, "I want to be with my children, please help me."

On Sept. 21, at a United Sioux Tribes Board meeting in Aberdeen, S.D., a resolution was passed unanimously that the Governor of South Dakota, Richard H. Kneip, provide Sarah Bad Heart Bull a full pardon immediately. Let's all say a prayer with the hope in our hearts that the wheels of justice move as quickly for Sarah Bad Heart Bull as they did for Mr. Nixon.

Letters

Dear Harriet:

Thank you for the kind and most gracious hospitality extended to me during my visit to Bismarck this past weekend. It was a real pleasure to witness the many fine activities being provided for members of United Tribes and especially your contribution in the area of Communications.

I thoroughly enjoyed the Rodeo, the Pow Wow and our TV interview.

I am deeply honored by the presentation of the gorgeous quilt and please thank those responsible for its creation.

Looking forward to an early return to the big Sky Country and continued best wishes in your most necessary communications effort.

Best regards,

Morris Thompson
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Dear Harriett

I'm dropping you a few lines to say hello and it was nice of you to come visit me. When will you come again, and how long will it take for things to work out for me, well in January '73, my son Wesley was stabbed by Gerald Schmitz from Custer, Schmitz was charged with second degree manslaughter then he was acquitted. He free now, and

Here I set in prison 1-5 yrs of riot when arson was committed, 13 mo's after Wesley was stabbed, my oldest son Verlyn was shot. 13 mo's after Verlyn was shot I went to court,

the 5th mo. I was sentenced 1-5 in prison. I couldn't get over what happened to my son, Wesley. He was 20 yr's old then Verlyn he was 24 years old when he got shot. I just couldn't think. I wanted to go with them. But

I had 6 other children to think about, But I can be with them I have to sit in prison. I wonder if there's any people in this world

know how I feel to lose to Son that old. I worked for Verly to help him through college. He had 3 yr's of college. He life his wife and a son 2 yr's old. One thing I know Judge Bottum don't have any feeling, or a heart, well Harriette I don't know how to write to good. I did my best, and I'll send them pictures soon, of me and my children. I have a lot of pictures

Sarah Bad Heart Bull

Just as soon as she lets me
Hope I can get out soon I can't stand it
Here, let me know soon

September 22, 1975

Comments

Taken from Washington Post, Sept. 12 issue

For the Record
"The Quality of Mercy"

From remarks before the Senate by Sen. James Abourezk (D.- S.D.) Sept. 2:

In February of 1973, a little over a year and a half ago, a group of Sioux Indians, just prior to the Wounded Knee takeover and occupation, went to the town of Custer, South Dakota, to engage in a protest against what they considered to be unfair treatment of an Indian who had been stabbed and killed by a non-Indian. The non-Indian had not been charged with any serious crime.

During the course of the protest, the Chamber of Commerce building and a part of the courthouse in Custer, South Dakota, were burned. As a result of that action, a number of people were charged with rioting and with arson and from those charges, an Indian woman by the name of Sarah Bad Heart Bull was convicted, just this year, of taking part in the riot. She was sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of 1 to 5 years.

Although Sarah has no husband and she

has 5 children, she was given 24 hours by the judge to take care of her affairs before she went to prison.

In addition to that, Sarah Bad Heart Bull was denied bond pending appeal of her case. Because Sarah Bad Heart Bull has no friends in high places, no money and no power, she is now in prison. I do not know whether

her lawyer is being paid or whether he is working pro bono.

With all of the explanations given for the pardon of Richard Nixon, and with the new definitions of the quality of mercy, I would hope that someone could define to Sarah Bad Heart Bull and to her family the new definition of mercy, because I am unable to do so.



The United Tribes News is to be published bi-weekly by the Office of Public Information of the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corporation. Anyone wishing to submit to the paper may do so. All submissions must be signed with the address included. Names may be withheld upon request and agreement. The paper reserves the right to edit. Opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Corporation.

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Wins Sheriff Primary Harvey runs "on qualifications"

Frederick R. "Bob" Harvey, UTETC security supervisor, was the winner in the Sept. 3 primary election for Burleigh County Sheriff. Harvey defeated incumbent Dale Granrud and two other opponents. Leroy Speidel and Al Zeeb. Harvey is to face Granrud Nov. 5 in the general election.

According to the County Auditor's office, the vote tallies were as follows: Harvey, 3,752; Granrud, 2,468; Speidel, 2,074 and Zeeb, 599. A total of 10,197 votes were cast compared to 8,989 in 1970.

Harvey said he lost only one precinct in town, winning (50) in the county.

About the outcome of the election Harvey said, "I was rather surprised, I didn't think we would be that strong in our first showing. I feel like I did win for one of two reasons, either the people thought I was more qualified or there is a strong desire for change and they thought I should be it. I really didn't think I would win." When asked if he had more confidence now, Harvey said, "When it comes to something like this, no one can assume a point of confidence."

Harvey was graduated from St. Mary's Central High School, Bismarck Junior College and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy in Washington D. C. He received a Double Degree in Law Enforcement with a major in Administration and a minor in Patrol.

Offices he holds are President: Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Northwest Chapter, North Dakota Peace Officers Association-Police Academy; Police Advisor: North Dakota Law Enforcement Training Center

Advisor: North Dakota Law Enforcement Training Center-Curriculum Development Committee and Bismarck Junior College-Law Enforcement Curriculum Development Committee for Associate of Arts Degree.

He is also a member of the National Conference of Criminal Justice Goals and Standards; North Dakota Criminal Justice Commission; North Dakota Law Enforcement

Councils Peace Officers Standards and Training Required Committee and Registered Lobbyist for the North Dakota Peace Officers Association.

Harvey said, "My campaign is based on my qualifications. If the people want a change in the Sheriff's office, they will make one. I am very interested in improving county services because I don't think the city realizes the conditions in the county.

"I am not a political person and I had no idea of running until I began receiving calls around last November from individual citizens and organizations urging me to run. I began to consider the possibility and finally decided to run in May.

"I think any incumbent has about a 50 per cent chance of being elected, so I don't know what my chances of winning are but I feel with my experience I could do a good job. Many people have volunteered to help and it is very gratifying just knowing that many people are supporting you. I have some very dedicated supporters in the county campaigning for me."

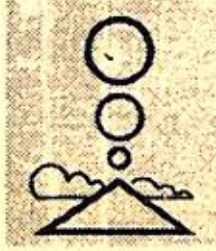


Bob Harvey

The office of Burleigh County Sheriff is a four year term. Since the last election, resident requirements in the state have been changed. Previous requirements were: One year in the state, 90 days in the county and 30 days in the precinct. All that is needed now to qualify to vote is 30 days in the precinct.

The election is non-partisan—no candidate having a party affiliation. Candidates must file a petition to be put on the ballot, obtain signatures of not less than two per-

cent or more than five per cent of the total number who voted in the last general election. In 1970 that total was 15,408.



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WASHINGTON, D. C.—(AIPA)—A total of 36 tribes in a number of states across the country are holding regular tribal elections for the position of tribal chairman from August to the end of December. Following are those tribes and the month of their elections:

September: Fort Berthold Reservation New Town, N.D. Incumbent Chairman Vincent Malnourie. A 10-member Tribal Business Council handles affairs for 2,750 tribesmen.

Yankton Sioux Tribe, Wagner, S.D. Incumbent Percy Archambeau. A Tribal Business and Claims Committee handles affairs for 1,338 tribesmen.

November: Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule, S.D. Incumbent Chairman Michael Jandreau. A tribal population of 701 is governed by a seven-member Tribal Council.

Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, Sisseton S.D. Incumbent Chairman Harold Barse. A

10-member Tribal Council oversees affairs for 2,434 tribesmen.

GRAND PORTAGE ASKS FOREIGN AID

The Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee in Minnesota, according to member Dennis Morrison, has approached Kuwait Ambassador Abdalla Bishara of the oil-rich Arab country at the United Nations to seek foreign aid from Kuwait for the construction of new housing and a multi-purpose community center. The Business Council informed the Ambassador it had "searched all possible sources of funding without positive result," including the federal government, Minnesota state government, private foundations, churches and other charitable organizations. The Business Council is seeking a meeting with the Kuwait Ambassador in New York City.

SDIBA INDIAN BUSINESSMEN'S CONFERENCE

A seven-state conference for Indian businessmen was scheduled by the South Dakota Indian Businessmen's Assn. (SDIBA) in Rapid City, S.D., Sept. 16-18 at the Imperial 400 Motor Inn. Purpose: to inform individual and tribal business information on business opportunities through state and federal agencies so they can tap these resources for business development. Participating will be representatives from the national, regional and state levels to tell participants about their various programs to provide business opportunities. Agenda also includes sections on requirements for participation in government contracting, money and technical assistance resources, and national economic development legislation. Keynote speaker was Ernest L. Stevens (Oneida), director of American Indian Consultants Inc., a private Indian consulting firm.

Menominee Restoration Act Now Law

Reprinted from Indian Life Evangelical Press Assoc. Ada Deer, Chairperson of the Menominee Restoration Committee, who had much to do with the passage of the Restoration Act.

By Ada Deer

The Menominee Restoration Act is now Public Law. The tribe worked hard for its enactment. Without restoration, we faced imminent economic, political and cultural destruction. But the Act is only a stepping stone to tribal self-determination.

The provisions allow us to return our lands and assets to federal trust, to contract for federal services, to reestablish a tribal government and to reopen the tribal rolls.

We are assured the preservation of our land base, essential to the survival and continuity of the tribal community and we are released from crushing tax burdens.

In contracting with the federal government for services, we can now work on our own pro-

grams on our own terms in line with our own definitions of needs and goals.

Only we can insure a strong and autonomous government. The Act has given us the tools to control our future; it is our responsibility to our people and to our children to use them.

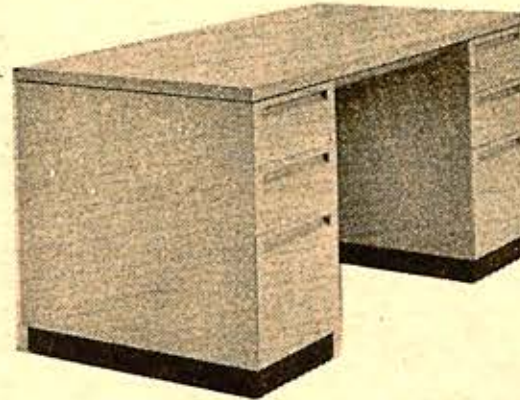
The Menominees have demonstrated that a small Indian community is not at the mercy of the Congress but can effect needed changes in the laws. It means that the Indian community must be constantly vigilant and alert to threats against its rights to self-determination.

We have learned that no one will guarantee our rights for us. In returning to federal trust status we have sought protection against the loss of our lands and rights as Native Americans.

But, we realize that we must not allow anyone, no matter how benevolent, to make our decisions for us.

Ada Deer (Menominee) was a prime leader in the struggle to secure the Restoration Act passage.

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NDIEA Plans First Conference

The newly incorporated North Dakota Indian Education Association is to conduct its first annual conference Oct. 14-16 at the Holiday Inn here. Elections of Officers and a Board of Directors are to be conducted at the meeting. Affiliation with the National Indian Education Association and the North Dakota Education Association also is to be discussed, said Jim Shanley Ad Hoc Committee member.

The NDIEA became an incorporated non-profit organization June 6. According to Shanley, it was formed by many interested parties throughout the state. The main task of organization was handled by an Ad Hoc Committee which originated from a planning conference at the University of North Dakota, sponsored by the University Satellite Program and the Management for Educational Change Program.

The people involved represented Indian education from many different perspectives: the local public school districts; the college and university programs; the tribal ed-

ucation committees; and the inter-tribal programs. The NDIEA was formed to provide a channel of communication between all of the various factions of Indian education operating throughout the state and to allow those individuals involved an opportunity to unite and address some common problems and grievances.

There are to be two categories of membership in the NDIEA: one for Indians and one for non-Indians working in Indian education. There is to be a reduced membership fee for full-time college students. Fees are \$5 for Associate-non-voting members-anyone interested and concerned with issues in Indian education; and

General-voting members must be an enrolled tribal member. Student voting members: must be enrolled member attending a recognized North Dakota college or university fees are to be \$2.50.

Information concerning the conference is available by calling: 223-9395 or 255-3285 Ext. 211. Motel and hotel reservations can be arranged. Individuals are to be responsible for their own expenses. Membership dues may be mailed to NDIEA P. O. Box 2141, Bismarck, ND 58501.

Stated goals that the NDIEA wishes to accomplish are: 1) To implement Indian curriculum in schools;

2) To become a functional association by 1975 and to continue thereafter in an effort to accomplish the goals outlined;

3) To implement alcoholism and drug abuse information systems in elementary schools;

4) To effect the implementation of a position to be known as the Director of Indian Education in the State Department of Public Instruction;

5) To produce Indian history and values documentary films;

6) To provide assistance to Local Education Agencies (LEA'S) in regard to Title IV, powers and limitations of school boards, etc.;

7) To become a resource band of information and assistance for all Indian people.

8) To become a legislative change agency;

9) To function as a policy-making organization;

10) To insure accountability of federal and state funds earmarked for Indian people;

11) To become a strong educational system at the local level and to upgrade the educational level of the Indian People;

12) To orient non-Indian personnel who are working with Indian people so as to provide an understanding of Indian culture;

13) To develop a film library; and

14) To do all such other things as are necessary, convenient and desirable in bringing about better education for Indian people.

the post-secondary needs of the Native American and Chicano communities. The University presently offers an accredited (Recognized Candidate Two Year Program in Liberal Arts and Occupational and Technical programs in Agricultural Science.

Sixty semester hours, including six units or the equivalent in each of the following classification are needed for graduation: science, social science, and humanities, plus 12 units in Indigenous Studies, three of which would be in Fine Arts. All students are required to take six additional units of special study in one of the three classifications which should be sequential offerings at a higher level than the general requirement.

Tuition fees are \$40 per unit per semester for full-time and part-time students. There are no extra fees for out-of-state or foreign residency. Some financial aid is available on request. The school calendar is divided into two semesters, summer workshops and conferences.

DQ University has Recognized Candidacy for Accreditation status by Western Association of Schools and Colleges and affiliate courses in Mental Health approved by the University of California-Santa Cruz. Anyone interested in applying or seeking more information may write to: Steve Baldy, financial aid counselor, or Carols Cordero, counseling office, DQ University, P. O. Box 409 Davis, Calif. 95616 or Phone: (916) 758-0470.

McCaslin accepts position

Former Prison Parole Coordinator at United Tribes Maxine McCaslin has accepted a position as Director of Youth Enrichment Program in Denver, Colo.

Mrs. McCaslin first came to United Tribes to take refresher courses in Police Science, having left a position as Juvenile Counselor in Los Angeles, Calif. After her

courses here, she accepted a job through United Tribes as juvenile officer in the new Careers Program at Ft. Totten.

She applied and was accepted for the position of Prison Parole Coordinator at United Tribes in May 1972. She worked in that capacity for two and a half years with the prison Indian inmates and parolees at North Dakota State Penitentiary.

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UTN Oct. 8, 1974

United Tribes Days

Pow wow

The Fifth Annual United Tribes Days Sept. 6-9 saw the gathering of approximately 5,000 people who came to either participate in the dancing contests, the rodeo, the fast-pitch softball tournament, or to watch the action that was going on.

Results of the International Dancing Contest at which \$7,250 in prize money was awarded are as follows:

Little Boys—10 years and under; Mike Kidder, Ft. Yates, fifth place; Frank Chase, Mandaree, fourth; Denny Wolf, New Town, third; Byron Goodwill, Ft. Kapell, Canada, second and Daman Brady, Wahpeton, first.

Little Girls—10 years and under; Mary Thunder, Fairchild, Wis., fifth place; Vida Beartails, Mandaree, fourth; Ethel Hall, Sioux Valley, Canada, third; Joy Anderson, Ft. Totten, second and Tammy Anderson, Ft. Totten, first.

Little Boys—11 to 15 years; Keith Good Iron, Ft. Yates, fifth place; Derris Keahna, Tama, Iowa, fourth; Severt Young Bear Jr., Porcupine, S.D., third; Tino White, St. Michaels, second and Junior Green Crow, Minneapolis, Minn., first.

Little Girls—11 to 15 years; Cecelia Cavanaugh, Ft. Totten, fifth place; Rosa White Temple, Ft. Yates, fourth; Bell Chase, Mandaree, third; Kim Dickenson, Minneapolis, Minn., second and Rose Merrick, St. Michaels, first.

Womens Traditional: Gina One Star, St. Francis, S.D., fifth place; Ida Little Owl, Twin Buttes, fourth; Andrea Sigina, Ponemah, Minn., third; Juanita Wipple, St. Paul, Minn., second and Sophia Meanrd, Rosebud, S.D., first.

Womens Shawl: Grace Her Many Horses, Rosebud, S.D., fifth place; Toni Ackerman, Rapid City, S.D., fourth; LaVonne Running Bear, Ft. Yates, third; Bonnie Deere, St. Paul, Minn., second and Patsy Hall, Mandaree, first.

Mens Traditional-Non-Bustle: Milo Iron Road, Bismarck, fifth place; Joe Bullhead, Ft. Yates, fourth; Ted Moore, Fairfax, Okla., third; Vance Horse Chief, Tulsa, Okla., second and Ellis Head, St. Francis, S.D., first.

Mens Traditional-Bustle: Dennis Keahna, Iowa, fifth place; Bill Means, Porcupine, S.D., fourth; John Attack Him, Porcupine, S.D., third; Steve Charging Eagle, Cheyenne Eagle Butte, S.D., second and Wayne Goodwill, Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask. Canada, first.

Mens Fancy: Norman New Rider, Pawnee, Okla., seventh place; Murphy Sitting Crow, Fargo, sixth; Saunders Bears Tail, Mandaree, fifth; Randy Her Many Horses, Rosebud, S.D., fourth; Crazyhorse Bison, Sayre, Okla., third; Sam Meerick, St. Michaels, second and Chico Her Many Horses, Rosebud, S.D., first.

Singing Contest: King-Bird's Ponemah, Minn., seventh place; Bear Singers, Tama, Iowa, sixth; Fort Kipp, Poplar, Mont., fifth; Crow Indian Singers, Crow Agency, Mont., fourth; Thunder Child P.A., Prince Albert, Sask. Canada, third; Mandaree Singers, Mandaree, second and Bad Land Singers, Brockton, Mont., first.

Sportsmanship Award: Alvin Bettleyoun, Fancy Dancing and Porcupine Singers, Sing Group.

Rodeo

Junior Small of Ashland, Mont., was named All Around Cowboy and presented with spurs at the United Tribes Days Rodeo. Other winners for each event and the prize money awarded are as follows:

Calf Roping: Junior Small, first, \$270 and spurs; Harvey Billedeau, second, \$223; Lyle Cochran, Malto, Mont., third, \$177; Lee Selland, Bismarck, fourth, \$130; Jim Schaafsma, Garrison, fifth, \$84 and Frank White Calf, Emmet, sixth, \$46.

Bullriding: Fred Berger, Mandan, first, \$426 and spurs; Ron Brugh, Mandaree, second, \$353; Glen Roshua, Dickinson, third, \$172.75; Jody Luger, Ft. Yates, fourth, \$172.75; Mac La-T. J. McLaughlin, Eagle Butte, S.D., sixth, \$172.75.

Steer Wrestling: Ed Jeanotte, Trenton, first, \$348 and spurs; Ron Oylo, Williston, second, \$288; John Colliflower, Dodson, Mont., third, \$288; Dennis Kleeman, Watford City, fourth, \$168; Tom Enney, Minnot, fifth, \$108 and Jack Chase, Mandan, sixth, \$60.

Saddle Bronc: Delvin Driver, Parshall, first, \$399 and spurs; Dale Jorgenson, Watford City, second, \$281; Jerry Weeks, McIntosh, S.D., third, \$222; Denver Jorgenson, Dickinson, fourth, \$164; Ed Hall, Mandaree, fifth, \$82 and Marlin Kapp, Steele, sixth, \$82.

Bareback: Dale Jorgenson, Watford City, first, \$287 and spurs; Bob Schirock, Carson, second, \$238; Jody Luger, Ft. Yates, third, \$188; Ron Sanford, Bismarck, fourth, \$114; Denver Jorgenson, Dickinson, fifth, \$114; Terry Fredricks, Halliday, sixth, \$24.50 and Kevin Fox, Cardston, Alberta, sixth, \$24.50.

Team Roping: Keith Louden and Eldon Lessert, first, \$406 and spurs each; Junior Small and Larry Wade, Havre, Mont., second \$336 each; Matthew Foolish Bear and Billy Hall, third, \$266 each; Dale Small and Junior Small, both of Ashland, Mont., fourth, \$196 each; Bob DeHaven and Bill Groves, fifth, \$126 each and Billy Hall and Neil Karlson, sixth, \$70 each.

Barrels: Kim Berger, Mandan, first, \$221 and spurs; Linda Haas, second, \$183; Joleen Berger, third, \$125; Marcy Lang, Mandan, fourth, \$125; Wanda Allen, fifth, \$70 and Peggy Coe-mau, sixth, \$70.



The new arrivals for August are (in the back row from left to right) Thomas Takes Enemy, Ferdinand Walking Eagle, Delbert Crowe, Gilbert Goodiron, and Louis Felix. In the second row from left to right are Alberta Takes Enemy, Diane Goodall, Marilyn Papakee.

In the third row are Juanita Stands, Ralph Spider, Yvonne Lester, Betty Davis, Marilyn Papakee, Rodney Papakee. In the fourth row are Genevieve Spider, Kenneth Loudner, Robert St. John, Magdalene Kills Crow, Corrine Felix, Virginia Free, Jewel Eastman.

In the fifth row are Patricia Little Light, Cecelia Loudner, James Surface, Diana Surface, Evon Lofton, Wayne Eastman. In the sixth row are Hazel Archambault, Doug Archambault, Deann Enright, Lynn Alberts, Sharon Morrison, and Audrey White Hawk.

UTETC Graduates 12 in September

Walt Hollifield, communications officer for the North Dakota Highway Department was guest speaker at graduation ceremonies Sept. 19. Hollifield spoke to the 12 September graduates, who were presented with their diplomas by Dwayne Ostenson and Harvey Good Left, placement officers.

The Placement Office was in charge of the graduation. Special presentations were given by Ronald Sully, student council president.

Students graduating and vocations completed were: Victor St. John, Crow Creek Agency, Harrold, S. D., autobody; Letha St. John, Standing Rock Agency; Cannon Ball, business clerical; Russell and Benita Plain Fea-

ther, Fort Belknap Agency, Dodsden, Mont., auto mechanic and human services; William and Eliza Lambert, Fort Peck Agency, Poplar, Mont., auto body and human services. Georgette Olney, Ft. Peck

Agency, business clerical, employed by Bureau of Reclamation, Bismarck; Wilson Moore, Rosebud Agency, Rosebud S.D., human services; Suzanne Keahna, Sac and Fox Agency, Tama, Iowa, nurse aid; Karen Thompson, Crow Creek Agency, Ft. Thompson, S.D., police science, Priscilla Comes Last, Ft. Peck Agency, Poplar, Mont., human services and Donald Culbertson, Sisseton Agency, Sisseton, S.D., nurse aid.

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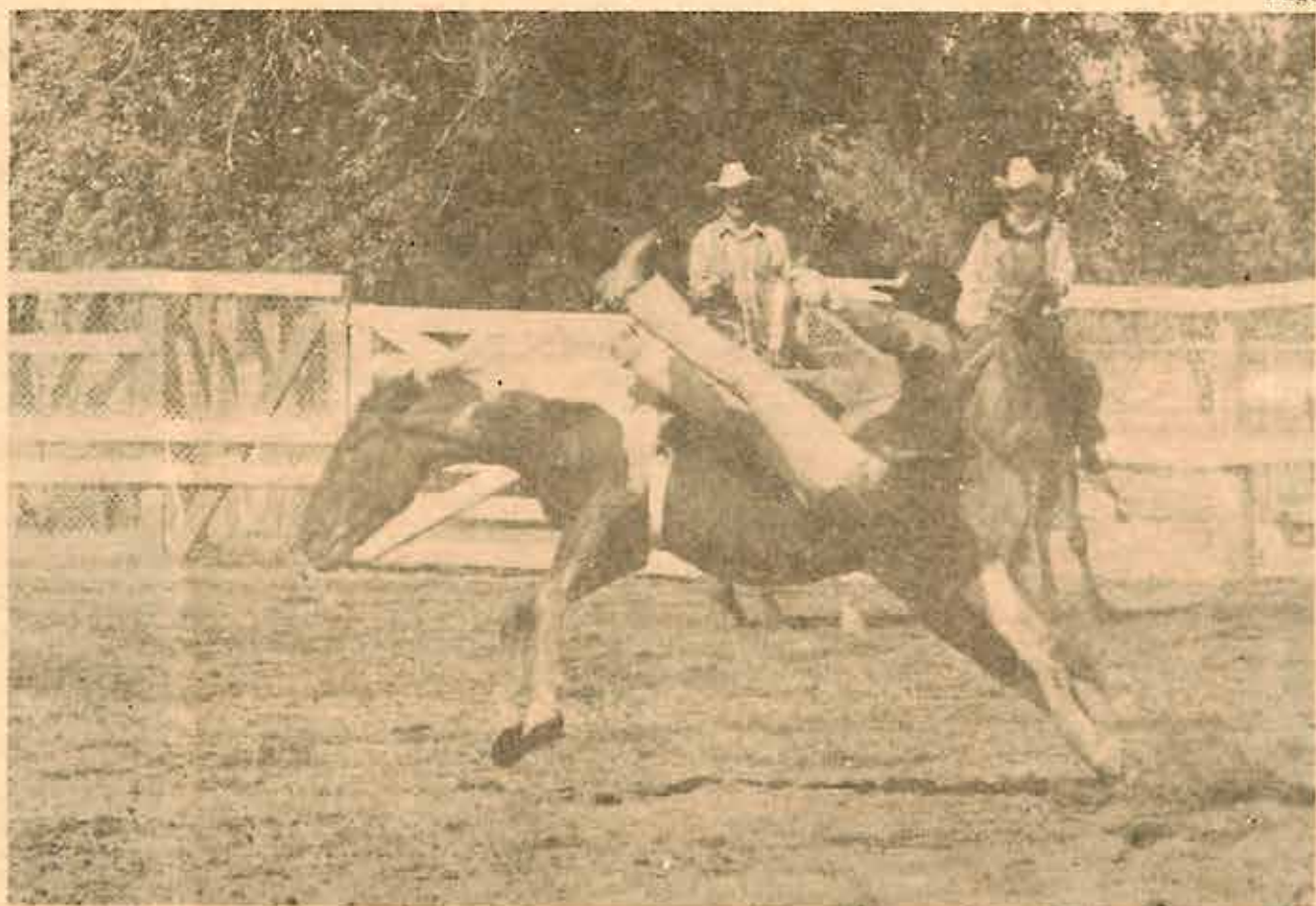
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UNITED TRIBES DAYS

Pow Wow and Rodeo





UTETC Employee is all Indian Golf Champ

By Dick Harris

Dennis Burr, a Mandan Indian from Bismarck, N.D., became interested in golf 12 years ago while serving in the Air Force at Hamilton A.F. Base in Northern California. He was 22 years old at the time and reluctant to admit that he hadn't played the game and didn't know anything about it.

Rather than ask anyone to help him with the fundamentals Burr followed a golf instructional series by Sam Snead and Byron Nelson on TV.

"I bought a set of clubs for my birthday present and stood in front of the TV set and practiced the shots that Snead and Nelson made," Burr recalls. "Then, after the program, I'd rush out to the base golf course late in the evening and play—most of the time by myself."

At the end of the first year he was a tough, competitive 9-handicap. A couple of years later he was playing scratch.

Today, Burr, 34, reigns as the first U.S. All-Indian Open Golf Champion. As if to prove that a man with zeal and determination can be his own best teacher, Burr won the title by firing a final-day five under par 65, including a dramatic hole-in-one on 15 and a birdie three at the 18th to edge Lee McNeal, 34, a Seminole golf professional from Scottsdale.

The 36-hole event was played over the Labor Day week end at the San Juan Golf Course, in Monticello, Utah. On the final day, when it came down to Burr and McNeal, the tournament developed all the excitement and drama of the head to head battle three weeks earlier between Jack Nicklaus and Lee Trevino for the PGA championship.

The first day, Burr struggled to a four-over par 74, trailing McNeal by two strokes, and Army Captain Thomas Almojuela, 31-year-old Squamish from Sunnyvale, California, by one.

Burr showed up on the tee Sunday morning weak from a bout with stomach flu, but determined to improve on what he considered a bad first round. Keeping his tee shots in play and putting the tricky San Juan greens with a surgeon's touch, Burr managed to stay within two shots of McNeal until they reached the 15th tee. It was on the testy 166-yard 3-par that Burr proved there's more to the game than hitting a golf ball.

With his well-grooved, silky-smooth swing, McNeal had put his tee shot on the green, the ball landing flag-high about 12 feet from the cup. It appeared to be a perfect shot. McNeal's clubs have large numbers engraved on the clubhead. When Burr saw the

8-iron pop back into McNeal's bag, he decided that the 9-iron he held in his hand was not going to be quite enough club and he exchanged it for an 8-iron. It was the club, alright. Placing his shot perfectly on the left side of the sloping green, Burr's ball took the break, rolled about 20 feet and dropped into the cup for an ace.

Burr's shot was followed by an impromptu war dance. It was the first ace of his career and it couldn't have been more timely. As he retrieved his ball from the cup, Burr said, "I don't care what happens from now on; that shot made the tournament for me—it was worth driving all the way from Bismarck." But there was more excitement and heroics ahead.

McNeal rimmed the cup and had to settle for a par and suddenly found himself deadlocked with his talented amateur opponent. The two stayed even through 17 and the championship was at stake as they teed it up at 18. Both reached the green in regulation two, but McNeal left himself a 40-footer and Burr was only 15 feet away with a slightly uphill putt.

McNeal missed his long putt and Burr, charging all day, approached his ball with confident calm. He stroked the ball into the back of the cup for the birdie and the championship.

Burr had won other tournaments, including the Air Force (Pacific) title and the base championship at Taipei, Taiwan.

"But this is absolutely the greatest thrill of my life," Burr exclaimed as he accepted the All-Indian Open trophy from Thomas E. Atcitty, Navajo leader and chairman of the event.

"Finally, through this tournament, the Indian golfer is getting an opportunity to compete nationally and to receive the recognition he deserves," Burr said. "This can become a great tournament and a means of attracting young Indian athletes who have talent but have missed the opportunity of playing against other good golfers from around the country."

Will Burr be back next year to defend his title?

"I drove nearly 2000 miles from North Dakota to play in this tournament because I believed in the concept of an All Indian Open, that it was just a wonderful idea and a great chance for me to meet some of the good Indian golfers from other tribes. Well, you just won't see many golfers much better than Lee McNeal."

"Yes, you can bet I'll be back to defend my championship, and I will be bringing some other good North Dakota golfers with me."

Burr was accompanied on the trip to Monticello by his wife, Joyce, an Oglala-Sioux from Pine Ridge, South Dakota. She is an elementary school teacher and mother of five boys and a girl.



Dennis Burr

Burr is assistant to the director of the United Tribes Employment Training Center (UTETC) at Bismarck. He grew up on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. He is next

to the oldest of six boys (there are also three girls) in an all-athlete family. His father, Evan Burr, Sr., is a retired BIA official.

Custer trio freed

Reprinted from Rapid City Journal

SIOUX FALLS (AP) — A federal judge has ordered the release on bond of three persons convicted in connection with a violent incident last year at the Custer County Courthouse.

U.S. District Judge Fred J. Nichol wrote Thursday that he will order the release of Sarah Bad Heart Bull, 44, Rapid City; Robert High Eagle, 35, Wakpala, and Keneth Dahl, 33, Hot Springs, until the supreme court rules on their appeal.

Execution of the order will be delayed for 15 days. It could be rescinded if the circuit court that convicted them grants a hearing and either grants bail or denies it with sufficient reasons.

"In the absence of any finding in support of the trial judge's denial of bail pending appeal, it is literally impossible for this court to ascertain whether or not such denial was constitutionally impermissible," Nichol said.

Nichol said the Constitution does not guarantee a person the right to be released on bail. But he said South Dakota state law provides that a person convicted of a crime is entitled to bail pending the appeal of that conviction unless the court finds reasonable cause to justify its denial.

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Indian Concerns

Nixon in Retrospect

WASHINGTON, D.C.— (AIPA)—In the days immediately following the unprecedented and historic resignation of President Richard M. Nixon under a dark cloud of scandal and certain impeachment in the House of Representatives and conviction of charges in the Senate, a review of the Nixon years in Indian affairs is in order.

The Nixon administration, beginning January 20, 1969, has been in the eyes of even the most critical observers one of the most active in Indian affairs since that of the so-called "Indian New Deal" under Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s and 1940s.

The Nixon Indian policy itself, defined as "Indian self-determination without termination," meant essentially giving federally recognized tribes greater control over their existence without ending the federal trust responsibility. On July 8, 1970, Nixon sent his Indian Message to Congress, and accompanying it was a package of eight bills set for enactment there. The famed Nixon Indian Message, perhaps one of the presidential messages most-quoted by Indians in recent history, made the phrase self-determination a major phrase of the time, and stated:

"It is long past time that the Indian policies of the federal government begin to recognize and build upon the capacities and insights of the Indian people. Both as a matter of justice and as a matter of enlightened social policy, we must begin to act on the basis of what the Indians themselves have long been telling us. The time has come to break decisively with the past and create the conditions for a new era in which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions..."

"Self-determination among the Indian people can and must be encouraged without the threat of eventual termination. In my view, in fact, that is the only way that self-determination can effectively be fostered.

"This, then, must be the goal of any new national policy toward the Indian people: to strengthen the Indian's sense of autonomy without threatening his sense of community. We must assure the Indian that he can assume control of his own life without being separated involuntarily from the tribal group. And we must make it clear that Indians can become independent of federal control without being cut off from federal concern and federal support..."

Among Nixon administration achievements from 1969 to 1974 were:

BUDGET

The federal Indian budget increased dramatically since 1969 under the Nixon administration to an overall \$1.6 billion dollar figure in the current fiscal year budget requests. From 1969 to the current fiscal year in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) funding for that agency rose from \$249 million to \$635 million.

APPOINTMENTS

Building on precedents set in previous administrations, the Nixon administration increased the number of Indians holding high-level positions across the federal bureaucracy. BIA Area Directors themselves are now predominantly American Indians, and Indian superintendents have become a hallmark of the Nixon years.

LAND RETURNS

Sometimes with the initiative of the Nixon administration, sometimes with its support and sometimes despite its opposition, major land restorations have occurred for Indian groups: Taos Pueblo received its historic Blue Lake back in 1970. Mt. Adams was returned to the Yakimas in 1972, the Alaska Natives received 40 million acres of land under the Alaska Native Land Claims Act of 1971, the Warm Springs Tribe obtained the 60,000-acre McQuinn Strip in 1972, the Tonto Apaches were granted land in Arizona, the Fort Mojave Tribe in the last few months was restored lands involved in a long-standing controversy. Menominee country in Wisconsin was restored to federal trust status, and the Colvilles and Spokanes in Washington were restored jurisdiction over the lake surface area along the Columbia River. (The Office of Management and Budget in the White House, however, opposed other portions of the Nixon administration over return of certain so-called submarginal lands to a number of tribes.)

NEW OFFICES

In the eyes of some, the creation of new offices in the bureaucracy is one measure of responsiveness of human needs. Following widespread Indian discontent in the Dakotas and the Southwest in 1972, the Office of Indian Rights was created in the Justice Department in April of 1972 to protect the civil rights of Indian people. An Indian Desk was created in the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE) in the Commerce Department, a new Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) was created in HEW to continue most functions and services for Indians which had been exercised by the now-defunct Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), and a new Office of Indian Manpower Programs (OIMP) was created this past summer in the Labor Department. And for a brief period in the BIA, and Indian Water Rights Office was formed from September 1971 until December 1972, when it



New students arriving in September seated left to right are: Jack Sauter, orientation supervisor; Aileen Kruegar, Ft. Berthold; Karla Christopherson, Turtle Mountain; Delores Star, Winnebago; Harriet Steward and Norman Stewart, both of Crow Agency; Dorothy Cadwell, Crow Creek; Roberta Plante, Standing Rock; Galela Teton, Ft. Hall; Cora Baltazar, Jicarilla, and Harry Crane, Lower Brule.

Standing: Herbert Wounded Knee and Elsie Wounded Knee, Crow Creek Agency; Harold Drapeau, Crow Creek; Gerald Wolf, Winnebago; Calvin Denny, Winnebago and Theresa Drapeau, Crow Creek.

was permitted to fade with the rubble of the ravaged BIA following the Trail of Broken Treaties takeover. Special Indian operations were also created in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Labor, and the Smithsonian Institution, a federal fortress which inaugurated its "Indian Awareness Program" despite a story of exclusion of Indian people.

APPEARANCES

During the Nixon years, Vice President Spiro Agnew was the first Vice President in history to address any national Indian assemblies. In 1969, in Albuquerque, N. M., Agnew addressed the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), and in 1972 he again addressed the National Tribal Chairmen's Association (NTCA), this time in Roswell, N.M.

Among highly controversial matters touching on areas where the Nixon administration was loudly criticized and damned by Indian individuals and groups were these:

MILITANCY

Beginning with the Indian occupation of Alcatraz Island in November 1969, Indian militancy—which by the time of the Nixon resignation had triggered over 45 occupations across the nation—had become a thorn in the side of the Nixon administration, intent on quieting any appearance of domestic unrest in America following the disorders of the black and civil rights movements in the 1960s.

Largely dismissing Indian militants as "urban Indians" and "urban guerrillas," the Nixon administration unleashed FBI and undercover agents who began the first widespread surveillance of both militant and moderate Indians in the twentieth century. To its credit and despite policy splits within top-siders in the Nixon administration during massive confrontations at the BIA during 1972 and at Wounded Knee in 1973, a policy of restraint of physical force and negotiation prevailed, involving the decisions of Nixon himself, there avoiding massive bloodshed.

URBAN INDIANS

At first utilizing OEO as the "lead agency" for the needs of about 500,000 Indians living off the Indian reservations, the Nixon administration spent less than \$10 million on total urban Indian needs in more than five years, killed OEO itself in the summer of 1973, and has left the urban Indians' unresolved issues and unmet needs to the new administration of President Gerald R. Ford.

REGIONALIZATION

Nixon's "New Federalism" program, aimed at dismantling the federal bureaucracy and bringing the government home

to people across the country through a program of regionalizing federal operations, met uniform Indian opposition because Indians expressed their belief that regionalization of federal programs would dismantle the direct federal-tribal trust responsibility and relationship itself, and leave Indian tribes and communities victim to competitive minority politics dominated largely by the black community across the nation.

BIA TURBULENCE

At the Interior Department, Nixon fired his first Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel on Oct. 4, 1971, replacing him with Rogers C. B. Morton the following spring. And five Indian Commissioners or their equivalents have held tenure during the Nixon years: Robert L. Bennett (Oneida) till 1969, Louis R. Burce (Mohawk) till he was fired on Dec. 6, 1973, Richard S. Bodman until he left for Wall Street, Marvin L. Franklin (Iowa) who refused the job on grounds he would be forced to do what he refused to do, and currently Morris Thompson (Athabaskan), of the BIA itself, and numberless minor reorganizations, occurred during the Nixon years, reflecting the uncertainty of the BIA's mission in its own eyes.

Continued on next page



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Student of the Month

Ernestine Gonzales was named Student of the Month and presented Incentive Awards in Painting, Adult Basic Education and Personal Development for the month of September. She is from the Jicarilla Apache Agency in Dulce, N.M.

Ernestine is enrolled in the painting vocation and is to be graduated in October. She received her GED certification Sept. 20. She was taking the tests Thursday and Friday and therefore unable to receive her awards at graduation ceremonies Thursday. Ozzie Williamson, supervisor of the Alcoholism Program, accepted them for her.

She said she was disappointed when she first came here because things were different

than they seemed to be. "I like the school and my vocation but not the dorm life. Personal Development has been very educational for me. I have learned a lot there." Er-

nestine said that her favorite class in PD was on alcohol and drugs. "If it had not been

for that class and AA (Alcoholism Anonymous), I probably would have been terminated or suspended."

Ernestine said. "I know what alcohol can do to you." She explained about having two brain operations in 1967 which left her sightless and paralyzed. She spent four years in the hospital fighting her way back to her present physical health. She said her eyesight is beginning to deteriorate again. "AA is someplace where I can go when I feel uptight, because I know that when I am there I am free to say what I want. The atmosphere is like being in my own living room."

"I am considering going to school when I graduate," Ernestine said, "but I'm not sure yet." "I want to go home for a while and unwind and just hang loose." If Ernestine does go on to school, she said she was interested in studying about alcohol and drugs so that she might be able to get a job as an alcoholism counselor.

She is a graduate of the Medara Employment Training Center in Medara, Calif. She was graduated in the top of her class in a four month course in electronic assembly. She came to United Tribes after she finished training there to get her GED.

"I will be glad to leave here because I hate the country, but I like the school and the teachers and my vocation, so I will hate to leave them. I will miss building No. 61 the most." (Building No. 61 is where the Alcoholism Counseling Office is located). "One thing I never got here that I really wanted was to make perfect attendance. I got an incentive award for eight hours of excused absence once, but never perfect attendance. I am very proud to be Student of the Month."

UNITED TRIBES NEWS, OCT. 8, 1974 Indian Curriculum Statewide in Scope

A new Indian curriculum, developed by the American Indian Curricula Development Program (AICDP) of the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corporation, is being taught this school year in Fargo, Williston and Bismarck, said Mary Lou Aberle, AICDP director.

The material is unique in that it is the first Indian curriculum statewide in scope and the only one that was developed by Indian people from every reservation in North Dakota. The textual material is divided into eight different units, presenting topics such as Indian families, dwellings, communities, foods and values. The units are printed on cards which are color-coded to denote both readability levels and specific tribal groups to which the information pertains: the Chippewa, Sioux, Mandan, Arikara and Hidatsa tribes are represented. Supplemental booklets and overhead transparency originals are used to reinforce the basic information.

All of the materials and a detailed Teacher Manual Complete the kit which sells for \$100. The curriculum has been approved by the North Dakota State Title I and Title II ESEA Coordinators for purchase and use by local schools eligible to use these federal funds.

Teacher training sessions, instructed by members of the AICDP are being conducted in the various schools to acquaint teachers with the new curricu-

lum. Twenty slide-tape presentations have been produced to aid in curriculum instruction and may be borrowed from the AICDP office in Bismarck. The program has already been implemented in all the state reservation schools.

The curriculum is designed to serve grades kindergarten through five. AICDP is currently involved in the development of Plains Indian social studies materials for grades six through eight. Secondary school curriculum is scheduled to follow in 1975.

Victor Solheim, superintendent at Will Moore Elementary School, said the curriculum is to be worked into the Bismarck school system, being used in the areas of social studies, American history and North Dakota history. He said he thought AICDP had done a "real good job" with the development of the material and he was very grateful to have it. The curriculum material was distributed free to the school system. The curriculum is to be reviewed by the teachers using it at the close of the school year, Solheim said.

AICDP is presently seeking funding to support a traveling artifacts exhibit. This is to take the form of a fully equipped mobile-van unit, available to schools for demonstration purposes, according to Ms. Aberle. Total funding for the program has come from federal government agencies and private concerns, but the program now is in need of further funding, said Ms. Aberle.

Continued from pg. 9 Nixon Years in Retrospect

Moderates among Indians pressed during the Nixon years for the removal of the BIA from Interior and the creation of a separate and autonomous Indian agency, utilizing many potent and important voices in the Congress itself for their ends. Indian militants in September 1971 attempted to place a citizens' arrest on the BIA Deputy Commissioner on charges he was reversing an enlightened Nixon policy, and in November 1972 the BIA headquarters itself was ransacked and seized, becoming the focus of the most intense rage among a small but potent sector of Indians.

Did the Watergate scandals themselves, the so-called "White House horrors" which prompted the first resignation of an incumbent American President in history, in any way touch the administration of Indian affairs? Neither insiders or outsiders involved in Indian affairs in the nation's capital could say.

In December of 1972, however, just one month after the Trail of Broken Treaties take-

in Washington, John Wesley Dean II, then the President's lawyer, invoked the principle of "executive privilege" for members of the President's White House staff in refusing to appear during a probe into that Indian takeover by the House of Representatives Indian Affairs Subcommittee.

And in June of 1974, learning of the scope of taped presidential conversations during a certain period in the White House, lawyers for top defendants in the trial arising from the Wounded Knee takeover in 1973 subpoenaed any relevant presidential tape-recorded conversations and had promises of the appearance of Dean himself in the trial as a witness for the defense.

Among Indians working in the federal bureaucracy, the federal courts and the Congress, feelings were mixed following Nixon's resignation. Above all there was a prevailing mood of stunned silence.

White House Indian Affairs Special Assistant Bradley Patterson Jr., assessing the Nixon years, Indians and federal policy to AIPA said:

"It was nice enough (of former President Nixon) to enunciate the (Indian) message, but when the chips were down we've gotten his support on Wounded Knee, probably Alcatraz, and on Alaska Native claims when we had to take Interior and OMB to the mat in order to win."

Patterson said Nixon's direct involvement in top level

Demos Endorse Indian Candidate

A new wave of interest was beginning to flow across the Turtle Mountain area headed in the direction of the primary election for the 19th District House of Representatives. The newspapers took up the story—it appearing in the Fargo Forum, Turtle Mountain Star, Turtle Mountain Echo and Standing Rock Star to name some. The break of the story came at the Rolette County Democratic Convention in June when the party endorsement was won by a Chippewa Indian from Belcourt. The person responsible for turning the tide at the convention was Delores Monette.



discussions on Indian matters occurred certainly on those three issues (when the White House taping system was functioning). Patterson also said the former President was also, in his last direct conversations on Indian matters, involved in a decision to provide to the Havasupai Tribe of Arizona a recommended total of 251,000 acres of land in trust this past May 3 while on an airline flight to Phoenix, Ariz., where Nixon formally announced his support for the tribe.

Monette was one of 45 Chippewa delegates that showed up at the convention. She ousted Gerhart Wilkie, a 17-year incumbent for the party endorsement. Monette was reported in the Forum as saying, "We have the power and capabilities to hold every elected office in this district and we intend to do just that. Our Indian population controls the voting of the district."

Others were not as confident as Monette. One Rolla Democrat said "I don't think Delores is going to score this year, but if they keep trying you will see an Indian legislator from here some day soon." It seems as if this Democrat was standing on a little more solid sand as it turned out Monette did lose in the primary Sept.

She carried only three of the 15 precincts, losing most

heavily in the Rolla and Rolette areas.

Other Indian candidates running for the offices of county sheriff and county commission also lost in the primary. Although the outcome of the primary can be considered a defeat for the Indian candidates in Rolette County, it can be considered a victory for the Indian people. This was the first time an Indian has won the party endorsement and created a surprise for the Democratic Convention when the substantial group of Indian delegates showed up and influenced the outcome of the convention.



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Kneip faces Disapproval

Gov. Richard F. Kneip was faced with two hot issues, one of which he created, at a meeting Sept. 9 in Pierre, S. D., with tribal officials, the Department of Game, Fish and Parks and the Task Force for State and Indian Government Relations.

The meeting had been called to discuss the conflict between the reservations and the state concerning hunting and fishing rights. The meeting with the governor had come as an outcome of a meeting Aug. 5 in Mobridge, S.D. when a model agreement drawn up by the Task Force had been rejected by the tribes. Litigation against the state had been discussed and the meeting with the governor suggested.

The second issue erupted Aug. 22 when Gov. Kneip sent a telegram to President Gerald Ford advising him "of an increasingly serious and volatile situation developing on and around South Dakota's reservations." The telegram continued, "Legal restraints created by federal law and federal court decisions severely restrict the ability of local and state law enforcement to deal with growing lawlessness in reservation areas."

The message specified that citizens were threatening to take the law into their own hands, both Indian and non-Indian citizens needed help in insuring their personal safety and property against criminal acts and the state of South Dakota stood ready to cooperate with federal action. Gov. Kneip had sent the message after he had received complaints from Indians and non-Indians in reservation areas.

The tribes in South Dakota objected strongly to the telegram, demanding an apology on the part of the governor and sending telegrams to the President retuting the statements and requesting the apology.

At the meeting in Pierre the governor did apologize for not consulting the tribes before he sent the telegram. It had been previously agreed upon that the governor should consult with the tribes before stating any policies concerning them. Gov. Kneip concluded that he would do so in the future. The governor did not apologize for the content of the telegram. According to Jerry Flute, Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribal Secretary present at the meeting, Gov. Kneip said he "felt justified" in sending the telegram.

The tribes argued that lawlessness was not prevalent and Indians were not taking the law into their own hands, said Flute. It was agreed to exert more pressure on the federal government for law and order. The tribes decided that better communication was needed and submitted names of persons who could be contacted in each tribe to send information back to the tribal councils, Flute said.

Hunting and Fishing Rights

Gov. Kneip said he would like to see written proposals by the tribes on their positions on hunting and fishing rights. "Everything we have done so far has been verbal, said Flute. "Each tribe is to submit what they could live with and give it to the Task Force to present to the Department of Game, Fish and Parks. If it is denied, the governor said he would endorse litigation.

Flute added.

Executive Director of the SI Task Force Thomas Shortbull said, the tribes are to meet once more with the Game, Fish and Park Commission to see if they can reach a compromise. This meeting would be the first the tribes would have with the commission, which according to Shortbull is the sole policy making body. Prior to this time, meetings have been held with represen-

tatives of the department and not with the commission, said Shortbull.

Flute said the other tribal representatives present agreed to meet with the commission but he could not at that time commit his tribe. It would have to go to the council first said Flute, because the reservation had already closed its boundaries to non-Indians and are proceeding with litigation.

According to Flute, Rosebud Reservation has decided to assert their treaty rights and

and not push litigation. A representative said if litigation was to come, it would be on the part of the state and not the reservation. Rosebud has claimed jurisdiction over non-Indians, said Shortbull, and up to this time there has been no court decision as to who has jurisdiction.

Flute said he felt the Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribe has better than a 50-50 chance of winning if they go to court. Our treaty rights have not been taken away and the court could rule over who owns the game, said Flute. If the court would decide the game belongs to the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux, the question of jurisdiction over non-Indians would be avoided.

SISSETON WAHPETON SIOUX TRIBE OF THE LAKE TRAVERSE RESERVATION Sisseton, South Dakota 57262 EXECUTIVE RESOLUTION 75-14

WHEREAS, The Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation is organized under a Constitution and By-Laws adopted by the members of the Tribe on August 1-2, 1966; approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on August 25, 1966, and

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section I (a) of the Constitution authorizes the Tribal Council to represent the Tribe in all negotiations with Federal, State and local governments, and

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section 1. (h) of the Constitution authorizes the Tribal Council to promote public health, education, charity and such other services as may contribute to the social advancement of members of Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe and

WHEREAS, The Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation exerts its jurisdiction in accordance with the Tribal Revised Constitution whose authority rests on the basis of the Treaty of February 18, 1867, (15 Stats., 505) whose territory is Indian County, as held by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in Feather et. al. v Erickson, and

WHEREAS, The Tribal Council of the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation on July 2, 1974 took the following action; position as regards hunting and fishing within the boundaries of the reservation:

1. The entire reservation is closed as regards hunting for all non-Indian people;
2. All game on the Lake Traverse Reservation is to be considered as a source of food, and

WHEREAS, The State of South Dakota in its State Game and Fish Department has taken the position that state licenses for hunting and fishing shall be sold to non-Indians enabling non-Indians to hunt and fish on the Lake Traverse Reservation in direct violation of the decision of the Tribal Council of the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe; and

WHEREAS, The sovereign powers and rights of the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe must not be jeopardized nor impaired.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation requests and authorizes the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) of Boulder, Colorado, to initiate legal action which would place a court ordered injunction on the State of South Dakota prohibiting the issuance of and sale of hunting and fishing licenses on the Lake Traverse Reservation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation requests and authorizes the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) of Boulder, Colorado to initiate and implement legal procedures whose consequences would clearly bestow to the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe the right of regulating all hunting and fishing matters on the Lake Traverse Reservation.

CERTIFICATION

We the undersigned, duly elected Chairman and Treasurer of the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Council, do hereby certify that the above resolution was duly adopted by the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Executive Council, which is composed of 3 members of whom 2 members constituting a quorum were present at an Executive meeting duly noticed, called, convened and held at Sisseton, South Dakota on August 13, 1974 by a vote of 2 for, 0 opposed, and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1974.

Harold Barse, Chairman
Sisseton Wahpeton Tribal Council

ATTEST:
John Two Stars, Treasurer
Sisseton Wahpeton Tribal Council

NOTICES

The United Tribes news is seeking reporters to cover the reservation areas. The paper also welcomes any submissions of articles or literary material by Indian people. If interested write to Office of Public Information 3315 South Airport Road Bismarck, N.D. 58501 or call (701) 255-3285.

Beginning with the first issue of United Tribes News in October, all papers will be sold by subscription. Subscription rates are \$5 per year and \$2.50 for six months. The paper became a bi-weekly, rather than a monthly, as of Sept. 1. Subscriptions may be mailed to Office of Public Information 3315 South Airport Road Bismarck, N.D. 58501.



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Indians Victorious

Return to Wounded Knee

BY RICHARD LA COURSE

ST. PAUL, Minn.—(AIPA) —“Governmental misconduct” throughout the federal trial of Russell C. Means and Dennis J. Banks resulted in the granting of a defense motion for dismissal of charges against the two here Sept. 16 by Federal District Court Judge Fred J. Nichol at the stormy conclusion of the nation's longest and most bizarre political trial in history.

Delivering a one-hour stinging rebuke to the chief federal prosecutor and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Justice Department, Judge Nichol said he was “pushed over the brink” when the Justice Department in Washington refused to allow a shrunken jury to come to a unanimous verdict in the sometimes noisy trial which began last Jan. 8.

The prolonged trial reached its final verdict stage Sept. 12 when a 12-member jury was sequestered here. The following day, however, the oldest of the jurors, Mrs. Therese Cherrier, suffered a “cerebral vascular accident” — a stroke—paralyzing one cheek and a hand. Alternate jurors had already been dismissed by the judge, creating a legal dilemma.

Three days later, the Criminal Division of the Justice Department notified Judge Nichol that it did not desire to continue toward a verdict with a jury of 11. And Nichol at 3:00 p.m. Sept. 16 convened the jury, defendants and lawyers before a packed courtroom to announce his decision.

When Nichol adjourned the court, defendants Means and Banks embraced each other emotionally, then hugged members of the legal defense team, relatives and friends. The jubilant duo then met friends and the press outside the heavily protected court building, and a victory party attended by most of the jurors and the Minneapolis-St. Paul Indian community and sympathizers went into the wee hours of the morning at the nearby St. Paul Holiday Inn.

Nichol earlier had told the court he was dismissing the five remaining charges against Means and Banks because his “deepest hope and expectation have been dashed” by the conduct of the federal government.

Nichols gave the following four reasons:

—Witness Alexander Richard (Oglala Sioux) had given testimony in court “completely contradicting” statements he had given on an earlier FBI affidavit, and the FBI had concealed that affidavit from the court;

—Witness Louis Moves Camp (Oglala Sioux), who had barely missed a rape charge in River Falls, Wis., enroute to the trial in the company of two FBI agents, was the subject of a “cover-up” by the FBI and Chief Prosecutor R. D. Hurd “who intentionally misled this court”;

—Illegal involvement of the U.S. military by the federal government during the Wounded Knee occupation, including covert support services and domestic surveillance. Said Nichol: “We don't want the military running the civil affairs of this country.”

—Refusal by the Justice Department “to permit this case to go to verdict” constituted Nichol's fourth stated reason for dismissal of the five charges against the two men of conspiracy, one count of burglary related to theft of trading post items, and three counts of assault last Aug. 9 had dropped five other federal counts against the pair.

“The only good thing I'm going to say about the Department of Justice is that they made a decision,” chided Nichol, who added “It's been a bad year for justice—a bad year for justice.”

He rebuked Prosecutor Hurd for presenting his case beyond ethical bounds, and reminded him that the role of the prosecutor is “not to win a case but to see that justice is done.” Nichol charged that the Justice Department had not been able in over eight months of trial testimony to produce “sufficient evidence,” although he granted that Banks and Means had leading roles in the controversial occupation.

“Government misconduct primarily” spurred him to order dismissal of the five remaining charges, he said. He drew parallels between the Wounded Knee conspiracy case and the Los Angeles trial of Daniel Ellsberg, where Judge Matthew Byrne “struck new ground” in throwing out charges against the man who leaked the so-called Pentagon Papers when it was determined that Nixon administration agents had illegally broken into Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office there.

“The FBI has certainly deteriorated. That's clearly demonstrated in the way the FBI has operated in relation to this trial. And there's something even more serious: Mr. Hurd deceived us with regard to the events in Wisconsin, the sordid story of what went on over in Wisconsin.” Nichol said Minneapolis FBI Special Agent in Charge Philip Enlow had directed prosecutor Hurd not to seek a lie detector test for star prosecution witness Louis Moves Camp, 22, who at first appeared to be the bearer of the most destructive testimony but whose testimony itself was finally and mercilessly destroyed under heavy interrogation of defense lawyers near the end of the trial. Moves Camp had received around \$2,000 for his witness services, court data revealed.

“The prosecutor has been guilty of misconduct not in accord with the highest standards we have a right to expect,” offered Nichol to the attentive courtroom. “. . . I thought a new chapter (in justice) would be written with a new President, and I'm afraid that's not going to happen. Just look at the incredible conduct of the Justice Department.”

Nichol also accused the FBI of using pressure to force Wisconsin law enforcement officers not to press rape charges against Moves Camp enroute to the trial. “There's not direct testimony” of an FBI fix, said Nichol, “but I don't think they had to tell them. I think they got the message.”

Nichol added that the Prosecutor's “errors of judgment and negligence could have been avoided if he had checked half as hard as the defense lawyers.

I'm ashamed the government was not represented better.” Prosecutor Hurd left the courtroom immediately following the court's adjournment, but later in the day told the media he would seek a reversal of Nichol's decision in an appellate court.

A jubilant Dennis Banks, 43, said the dismissal of charges was “fantastic,” and read a statement describing the legal culmination of the Wounded Knee occupation “a victory for all Indian people.”

A pensive Russell Means, 35, told AIPA he believed the Nichol dismissal would result in the freeing from charges of about 100 Indian men and women of various ages now caught up in the courts of South Dakota and Nebraska in relation to the seizure of the tiny Oglala Sioux village last year. Having the 1868 Sioux Treaty introduced as evidence in a criminal trial and studied by a deliberating jury, said Means, was “a major victory in the history of Indian affairs.”

“It's only firmed up my belief that Indian people as a sovereign people belong in the international community and not in the Interior Department along with the Bureau of Mines and Bureau of Reclamation. The only thing I've gotten out of this trial is a furtherance of my belief that the government is crooked. But Indian people have always known that. They've always dealt with corruption at the BIA level. When the white man has experienced it at the White House level, now in this trial everyone concerned with it has experienced it right during the trial—after a new President and everything.”

“That's the only thing that's further radicalized me insofar as my distrust of government is concerned. That's the sad part. Dennis Banks and I believe more strongly in the judicial process than the United States government and the Attorney General of the United States.”

“First of all, the government doesn't want the people of this country to decide the fate or guilt or innocence of (former President Richard) Nixon. And now the U.S. government has again stepped in and won't let a jury decide—representatives of the American people decide—the fate or guilt or innocence of Dennis and myself. It's really sad.”

“Here we're supposed to be the radicals. We wanted it to go to the 11-member jury and the government didn't. They distrust the judicial system. And I'm supposed to be a radical, a militant who doesn't believe in the system. And we were prevented from using the very same system they say we don't want.”



INDIAN FINANCING ACT OF 1974

There are five basic parts to Public Law 93-262, better known as the Indian Financing Act of 1974.

TITLE I — Revolving Loan Fund which basically compares with our present revolving loan program. There are a few minor changes as follows:

- (1) It consolidates all the Bureau's revolving loan funds into one program or fund.
- (2) Loans cannot exceed 30 years.
- (3) Interest rates will be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the market yield on municipal and Treasury bonds. I understand they will be determined on a month to month basis, present rate has been established at 7%. Interest on educational loan may provide for the deferment of interest. The highest rate under past law was 5½%.
- (4) Increases revolving fund by \$50,000,000.

TITLE II — Loan Guarantee and Insurance:

- (1) Guarantee loans with private lenders not to exceed 90 of the principal and interest amount due on loan.
- (2) The program must be sold to private lenders at an annual premium to be established by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (3) Interest rates will also be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior who will determine rate which he feels is fair and taking into consideration the risk assumed commensurate with the money market.
- (4) Secretary will issue certificates as evidence of the guarantee. Loans under this program can not exceed \$100,000 for any one individual or Tribal group.
- (5) Maturity of loan — not to exceed 30 years.
- (6) \$200,000,000 funds authorized under this program.

TITLE III — Interest Subsidies and Administrative Expenses:

- (1) These funds are to be used in conjunction with the guarantee program and interest subsidy may be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior as provided under the provisions of Sec. 104 of this Act (establishes interest rates).
- (2) Funds can also be used for administrative expenses. I understand this is not for additional staff, but will be used to hire competent management and technical assistance to guarantee or provide this service in connection with an enterprise.
- (3) \$20,000,000 in each of the Fiscal Years of 1975-1976-1977.

TITLE IV — Indian Business Grants:

- (1) Provide capital equity in connection with funding of an enterprise.
- (2) Grant funds may be authorized up to 40% of total financial package, but not to exceed \$50,000 for any one enterprise.
- (3) Enterprise or cooperative must be at least 51% Indian owned or controlled.
- (4) No grant may be approved where an applicant cannot assure that he can get the remaining 60% financing either from his personal funds or from private lending sources.
- (5) \$10,000,000 for each of Fiscal Years of 1975-1976-1977.

TITLE V — This portion deals with or makes the Secretary of the Interior personally responsible for providing competent management and technical assistance consistent with the nature of the enterprise being funded. It also provides that we use other available sources of management and technical assistance available through other Federal Programs (SBA — FHA — ACTION, Etc.).

Eligibility Criteria: Basically the same for all programs

- (1) Enterprise to be financed under any of these programs must be Self-sustaining — profit oriented — create employment for Indians — must be Indian owned and controlled not less than 51%.
- (2) Enterprise must be on or near the reservation— must employ Indian people — must be close enough to a reservation or Agency so the enterprise can be properly supervised as to providing management and technical assistance.