

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. 1 No. 5

Bismarck, N.D.

December 17, 1974

# UTETC may pitch new tent

By Peggy Barnard



### Bazaar

Leathercraft, beading, crocheted pillows and star quilts were among the items on display at the UTETC Bazaar Dec. 13. The bazaar, was sponsored by the Recreation Dept. was open to the public. All of the display items were handmade, many being done in recreation classes conducted at night on center.

## Aberdeen area office looks at possible structure changes

It was determined at a staff meeting of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Aberdeen (S.D.) Area Office to explore alternatives to the present Area Office structure, according to Toby Moran, BIA office of public information.

The Nov. 27 staff meeting was conducted to discuss the recent meeting between BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson and officials from the 15 tribes affected by the Aberdeen office.

In early October, the 15 affected tribes at a special meeting voted to "shut down" the area. On Nov. 25 they met with Thompson in Aberdeen to present proposals regarding changes in BIA policy. The Area Office has been the target of much criticism from the tribes within its jurisdiction in recent years. The proposals submitted:

- Establish a committee of 15 tribal delegates along with someone from BIA, Department of the Interior, and OMB (Office of Management and Budget) to formulate a study committee.

- Establish a technical assistance desk in the Central Office to employ experts in the technical field (mentioned agribusiness).

- Delegate more authority to

the reservation BIA superintendents.

- Consolidate all BIA manuals for tribal review, spelling out BIA policies toward Indian reservations.

- Work towards eliminating duplication of BIA programs and services to tribes.

- Establish a policy review group that would include an appeals process.

- Mentioned heirship lands with no specific clarification.

A commission composed of representatives of the 15 tribes and 15 other individuals appointed by Thompson are to begin studying the proposals in mid-January. Thompson said it would take about 10 months before the proposals could be put into effect. He added that a two-thirds majority of the commission, or 10 councils, would have to vote in favor of the proposed changes.

The appointment of permanent director for the Aberdeen BIA office was requested by the tribes to replace the acting director. Thompson said it would take about two months before candidates for the office could be determined.

A decision still has not been made as to the future of Albert

W. Trimble, BIA Superintendent on the Pine Ridge Reservation. The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council voted 10-8 to oust Trimble at a Nov. 22 meeting. A resolution asking for removal of Trimble was forwarded to the BIA in Washington, D.C.

Thompson said, if he receives such a recommendation from the Aberdeen office, he will request a bill of particulars as to why Trimble should be dismissed. After that, a review team would be sent to the reservation to explore the bill of particulars. From there the recommendation would be forwarded to the BIA personnel director and then to Thompson.

The United Tribes Center may be relocated to another spot in the Bismarck area.

At a meeting to discuss the effect the proposed expansion of the Bismarck City Airport would have on the facilities at UTETC, members of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Economic Development Administration (EDA), Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and Warren W. Means, executive director of United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corp., agreed that relocation of UTETC would be the most desirable solution.

The completion of the proposed expansion of the airport, which includes building a new 5-6,000 foot runway east of the existing runway, expanding existing runway 6-8,000 feet and building a crosswind runway south of the existing one, would result in the enclosure of 50 per cent of UTETC property with runways.

The additional runways would increase air traffic, which could possibly triple the effect of noise and air pollution at UTETC. The expansion would also halt the building of a new skills center and sewage system at UTETC. The two new projects are being funded by EDA.

Other alternatives to the relocation of UTETC was for expansion plans on the part of the airport and UTETC to stop or a modification of the proposed runways developed. All parties involved agreed that the relocation of UTETC would be the most desired alternative.

At the present time, expansion plans at both places has been halted. The FAA is withholding its grant to the Bismarck Airport pending further investigation of the environmental impact the new runways will cause. EDA is withholding its grant to UTETC until a decision is made of the expansion of the airport.

Expansion proposals on the part of the airport were begun in 1973. At that time a consulting firm was called in to review the actual proposed expansion and to determine the environmental impact. The report showed that the expansion was justified but little concern was given to the effect such an expansion would have on UTETC.

A public hearing was conducted in January of 1974 to make known the city plans to expand the airport. At that time no formal protests were offered to the expansion, so it proceeded.

In July, eminent domain suits were begun by the airport, and it was at this time that UTETC discovered that it fell within the high intensity area and serious consideration should be taken to the continuance of the project. A formal written protest was filed by UTETC with the city of Bismarck and the FAA.

The North Dakota State Health Department began testing the impact of noise and air pollution at UTETC and the tests should be completed by Jan. 15. After completion of the tests, negotiations can begin on the relocation of UTETC.

Means said the concept of relocation has been

(See Airport on P. 4)

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Editorials

# Jurisdiction issue must be settled

American Indians are again faced with the question of jurisdiction on land on or near Indian reservations. It comes at a time when many major issues of a high magnitude are being brought before us, and there are those politicians in South Dakota, Indian and non-Indian, who have the audacity to use such an important concern as a political football.

The saddest part of it all is that unsuspecting Indians on reservations wherever are going to suffer the eventual loss of reservation status, if the question of jurisdiction isn't settled with these people in mind. We need our leadership in Indian Country to study the jurisdiction issue, eat it, sleep it and know it, without directionless emotionalizing. We need something more if we are going to move forward. But at the moment we haven't a clue as to what that something is.

The jurisdiction question is not a new one in Indian country, nor is the question of why our land base decreases each year!! Our only hope is competent leadership in Indian Country. You don't change Indian Country or make living conditions better if thinking is done in the style of a high school idealist, or by believing the people whom you oppose. The people who do evil, are themselves evil and nothing else, and self-righteously you don't persuade anyone, especially the non-Indians that anything has been accomplished by mindlessly confirming his own prejudices.

There are some admirable, sincere optimists among all of us, and I am confident that if this question were brought back to the Indian people our confusion wouldn't be so great and our ignorance not quite so certain.

# Tribal leadership too preoccupied

It is not the function of this newspaper to bad-mouth our Indian leadership individually or collectively, nor do we want to be severely critical of our tribal leaders because it is common knowledge that much of this leadership is carried out under difficult circumstances. Most of our Indian leaders are required not only to be responsible for heavy administrative decisions, but they must be a marriage counselor, financial consultant, be concerned with personnel and at the same time run multi-million dollar tribal programs. Leadership in Indian Country means this and more, they must give priority to land base, to ideas, opportunities and think positively about the best possible solution for the well-being of their constituency.

The difference then between tribal leadership today and that of the pre-self determination period is that today tribal leadership is pre-occupied with factionalism and inconsistencies — very often less a leader than a referee. Today the traditional mechanism of leadership is being shattered. The speed with which change occurs and the complexities of events and insurmountable problems makes it almost impossible for any leader — Indian or not — to spend enough time in the contemplation and pursuit of goals and vision.

The leader finds his daily tasks overloaded with situations that threaten to unsettle the entire reservation and organization. Whether we're talking about urban or reservation business, the top jobs require a full-time referee, and many important tasks that need attention, in fact, are not done.

a tribal office on the reservation or an American Indian center in the cities or an Indian office, wherever, is the center of pressure, counter-pressure, change, counter-change, opinions, rumors and information that has its beginnings in almost every nook and corner in the Indian world, from Alaska to Florida. We are all too familiar with the "moccasin telegraph" and how it works, so the complexity of this can produce all sorts of commotion and even render our leadership ineffective. The sad part of all this is that a lot of it is stirred up from within.

These problems are not confined to Indian leadership, the Watergate affair is a prime example of greed, selfishness and corruption at the highest level of government. However, the dangers of this is that all these cross currents take their toll and get in the way of major tribal functions.

To live with constant infighting, backbiting, continued bickering between individuals and constant calls all hours (See Leadership on P. 4)

## SURE, IT'S A STEADY JOB... BUT YOU'RE STEREOTYPED!



*'Trial'*  
*had some*  
*good*  
*points*

### "BILLY JACK WAS A HALF-BREED" BY Harriett Skye

The "Trial of Billy Jack" opens with stunning and breath taking views of Monument Valley, Supai Canyon and Taos, New Mexico. There are titles reminding us of the people wounded and killed at Kent State and other blotches on the face of America.

"Billy Jack" is impressive with its open sincerity and wide style, but it is three hours long and I would assume, very confusing to the great numbers of non-Indians who are viewing the movie. It is hoped that such a lengthy picture with Indian actors and actresses would work to create understanding of the brutal oppression of American Indians, corruption in government and greed in big business.

Let us for one moment consider the trial of "Billy Jack" seriously. In addition to being an activist film, the picture is amateurish almost to the point of embarrassment. I wanted to get up and leave, feeling somewhat embarrassed the issues of such magnitude and concern to American Indians were being discussed in such a repetitious, illiterate manner. And a film that sets up the machine gun death of a small child scampering away with his rabbit that had me in tears, has no right to talk about the evils of power. It fully intends to be hairy — and if your not an American Indian, you are not going to be able to work your way through the combination of issues because the script tends to become much like a giant jig-saw puzzle.

In the press material I received at the premier, Tom and Deloris Taylor Laughlin write about the timelessness of the film's theme, the power of love versus the love of power. Only much of what's left is the sincerity. The students at the Freedom School don't work within the system and getting all shot up near the end is a big indication that their leadership was poor, and they themselves are incapable of working effectively against it. We American Indians know this situation well.

The photography is beautiful, unique and with the scenes in the Kiva, often overwhelming. Particularly outstanding are the seldom seen and seldom watched close ups of rattlesnakes, if you enjoy this type of scenery.

Above all and the most inspirational aspect of the movie is the revelation of American Indian beliefs and values. Non-Indians need to learn more from us if they are to survive. Perhaps this is the only honest worth of the entire three and a half hours of the half-breed Indian who becomes involved with the manager of a Freedom School in the Southwest.

## United Tribes News



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### UNITED TRIBES NEWS STAFF

Editor: Harriett Skye  
Asst. Editor: Peggy Barnard  
Associate Editor: Kirk Garcia  
Advertising and Public Relations: Pat Travnicek  
Photographer: W.L. Miller  
Staff Artist: Randy Van Nett  
Business Manger: Clarinda Gohl

# HUD warns of housing injustice

"You don't have to be certain you are being discriminated against or able to prove it in order to file a complaint with the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) office," said Bill Kerrigan representative of HUD from Denver, Col. "All you need, is to suspect discrimination to make a complaint.

"If, after you file a complaint, our office finds that it is not valid, we will notify you and explain why it is not." Kerrigan addressed the students and staff at UTETC Dec. 12 about housing discrimination.

He explained that many times housing discrimination is very subtle and landlords use what seem to be valid excuses for not renting when the underlying reason is race or religion. "Discrimination against Indians is very common in North Dakota and Montana," said Kerrigan.

"After you suspect you have been discriminated against, Kerrigan said, "you should file a complaint form 903, which deals with housing discrimination." "If you can not utilize the services of a lawyer, it is wise to send a white friend to test the landlord out. If he learns an apartment you inquired about and were told was rented, is still vacant, he can serve as a witness for you in your complaint."

Besides refusing to rent, Kerrigan said, cost also is a common excuse used by landlords. "They might say the rent is much higher than advertised, claiming it was a mistake or may require a deposit much larger than existing tenants had to

### DECEMBER ACTIVITIES FOR STANDING ROCK

The "Rise and Shine" country and rock music, is to be playing at the Pelican Inn at Fort Yates Dec. 20. Admission is \$3 per couple, \$2 single. Tickets are being sold by members of the Standing Rock Community College located at the Community Skill Center in Fort Yates. The telephone number is 854-5316.

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The Standing Rock Elementary School is to have its annual Christmas program at 1:15 p.m. Dec. 19 at the Standing Rock Community High School Auditorium. The program is open to the public.

### FORT YATES HIGH SCHOOL

12-19-74 Basketball, Freshman-Sophomore with Bismarck, Standing Rock  
12-19-74 Wrestling, Garrison - There  
12-20-74 Basketball, Sophomore-Varsity With Bismarck Standing Rock  
12-26-74 Participation in Holiday Tournament at St. Mary's

### STANDING ROCK YOUTH RANCH SPONSORS

The Standing Rock Youth Ranch is to sponsor a boxing match Dec. 21 at 7:30 p.m. at Fort Yates High School gym. Teams from Fort Totten, Belcourt and McLaughlin, S.D. are to be there.

The Youth Ranch conducts training sessions at the high school gym each weeknight at 7:30. The boxing club is to be participating in the Silver Gloves and Golden Gloves tournaments, as well as team matches with teams from North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. For further information contact Ed Moore.

pay." Other discrimination sometimes occurs in eviction or in a landlord enforcing more strict rules against Indians than non-Indians, said Kerrigan.

"I encourage all of you to file form 903 if you have any suspicion of discrimination. I am only an hour-and-a-half away by plane and I promise we (HUD) will act on your complaints."

Complaints can be filed in any Federal Housing Administration office, located in the Federal Building of any city, said Kerrigan.

Legal aid is available to UTETC students and staff by contacting Jim Korgsrud at the Administration Building. The telephone extension is 280.

# New curriculum developed

UNITED TRIBES NEWS, DEC. 17, 1974, P.3

By Kirk Garcia

The American Indian Curriculum Development Program at UTETC, which develops special study materials on Indians, has just completed its second phase of work, according to Mary Lou Aberle, program director.

Soon to be sent to the printers is AICDP's curriculum materials designed for the junior high school level.

The materials consist mostly of booklets and reading matter on Indians designed to supplement more traditional textbooks. Slide-type shows will also be produced.

AICDP's kindergarten through grade five materials are already in use in many North Dakota (and some South Dakota) schools.

"One of our main objective's is to break down some of the cultural barriers that exist between the Indian and the non-Indian people in the state by developing an authentic Plains Indian curricula that can be used in all schools in the state," Mrs. Aberle said.

Another important objective, she said, is to provide materials which will enhance the education of Indian children. "It's hoped the materials will give them a background in both traditional culture and today's culture and, thus, help them improve their own self-concepts."

Mrs. Aberle said the program was also motivated by "a real desire to get parents involved in education." Hopes are also that teachers will become more aware of Indian culture and needs.

The program was started in March, 1972. For almost two years, Indian field workers were at work, talking to elders on all the North Dakota reservations and taping their remembrances of the past and of their cultures. Each reservation had a field office.

These oral histories were translated, typed and sent to the UTETC office where the central office staff formulated the histories into curricula units with the aid of the State Dept. of Public Instruction.

Local Indian Culture Committees evaluated materials for authenticity.

The first result of that work was the elementary school curriculum kits. Eight different units, mostly printed on colorful,



## Workshop

Charlene LaPointe, right, AICDP curriculum specialist, leads a teacher workshop during a recent visit to the elementary school at Cannonball on the Standing Rock Reservation.

heavy-duty cards, presented topics such as Indian families, dwellings, communities, foods and values.

A particular card in a unit might discuss Indian communities: "They cared for the sick and the old people. They made sure that the children were taught what they needed to know, and they shared all they had with those who had little."

"The feedback has been really good," Mrs. Aberle said. "The Indian people have been involved in collecting the information and evaluating it and they really feel it's from the Indian people in the state."

An evaluation of the curricula, done by University of North Dakota students this fall in Fargo, showed the materials to be effective in improving student attitudes and knowledge.

The next phase of the program is development of a curricula for high schools students. Charlene

LaPointe, a Rosebud Sioux working with the program, has been traveling to high schools in the state finding out what areas they are interested in.

In its first two years, the program was supported by the federal government and private concerns such as the Donner Foundation, the Hill Family Foundation and the United Methodist Church.

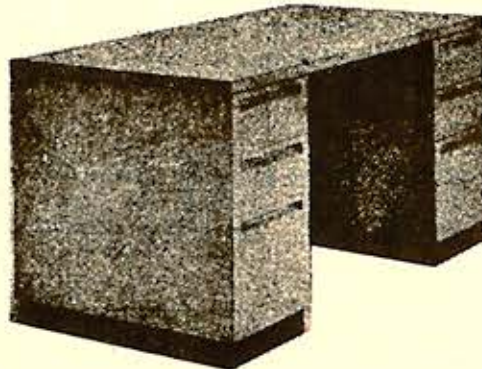
However, Mrs. Aberle said, funding has evaporated and this year the program was supported by a \$46,000 grant under Title III of the Higher Education Act. Under this arrangement, the program co-operates with Mary College and the curricula is used for Mary College teacher training programs.

After Jan. 1, most of the (See AICDP on P. 9)

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## Tribal leadership

(Continued from P. 2)

of the day and night can only have a paralyzing effect in leadership. Is it any wonder the life span of a tribal chairman is said to be five years? The human mind is at its poorest when it is tired, distracted, disorganized, suspicious, and saturated with alcohol.

There are no easy answers and certainly no leader can insulate or isolate himself from his own organization. We need only to remind ourselves of former President Nixon's recent style of office to note the disadvantages of insulation and isolation.

The leader who is concerned with the welfare of his people will find a way. Perhaps the reduction in his time of jealousies, pettiness, nepotism, quarrels to settle and inhouse personality conflicts would help. His own philosophy needs to be established, promises that cannot be kept should never be made.

Indian people do not expect their leadership to know everything, but it does help to say, "you'll find out," if you don't know all the answers. Even if our leaders do no more than create an atmosphere of respect for the Indian people they represent, they will have exercised the highest responsibility of leadership.

## Airport expansion

(Continued from P. 1)

approved by the UTNDC Board of Directors. Steps now will have to be taken to appraise the value of the facilities. Purchase will have to be worked out, said Means. The property could be purchased by the city, county or private person. The city has the ability to act, said Means, if they choose to do so. The money would be reimbursed through the FA, but it might be May before a decision is made by the FAA, said means.

We (UTETC) have been directed to look for a new site for relocation. When we do find a purchaser, an agreement will have to be reached to allow us to continue operations here until the new facilities have been built and are available for use, said means.

The EDA has agreed to move the Center's two new projects, provided we maintain the same legal description of the property in regards to ownership, Means said. HEW has assured the EDA that this would be accomplished, he added.



A 1975 PLYMOUTH Fury was recently turned over to UTETC for use in a Driver's Education class. Al Roth, above right, Corwin-Churchill Motors manager, presented the keys to Jim Eslinger of Support Services. Corwin-Churchill donated the car to the Center for 6,000 miles use. Personal Development instructor Jane O'Leary said the car will be used in the driver's ed class and is also available for use by other students in taking their driver's exams. Six students are currently enrolled in the six-week driving course. Most insurance companies give a discount to anyone who completes driver's ed.

## EDA 'res' investments for 1974 tally \$2 million

The Economic Development Administration has invested over \$2,000,000 on Indian Reservations in North Dakota this year, according to Cornelius Grant, EDA representative.

Among the projects funded on the reservations this calendar year were a \$300,000 street improvement project and a \$450,000 Alcoholism Treatment facility for the Turtle Mountain reservation, a \$250,000 project for upgrading facilities at the Chief Gall Inn on the Standing Rock Reservation and a \$75,000 core building project at the Youth Ranch there.

The Devils Lake Sioux Manufacturing plant, which employs 285 people was partially financed

by EDA to the tune of our \$1,500,000 was also opened this year.

Also under construction in 1974 was the airport at Ft. Yates, which EDA, along with the Federal Aviation Administration helped finance.

In addition to public work grants, EDA assists the tribes on a 100 percent grant basis each year with \$200,000 for development planning. There are total of seven planners working on the state's reservations EDA funding, and currently the tribes have a number of projects in different stages of EDA consideration.

The Three Affiliated Tribes of Ft. Berthold have applications in

for a \$500,000 six-component community betterment project, asking for (1) street improvements to the low-rent subdivision in NewTown; (2 & 3) additions to the Mandaree and White Shield community buildings; (4) remodeling of the Four Bears Museum; (5) construction of an office building at Twin Buttes; and (6) additions to the community building at The Little Shell segment.

From the Turtle Mountains, applications are in for the remodeling of the former commodity warehouse for a light industrial training center. The tribe is currently negotiating with the Melroe Div. of the Clark Equipment Co. for employment of 18 people for a demonstration manufacturing project of farm equipment.

"If successful to the tribe and Melroe," Grant said, "an expanded plant operation is envisioned."

Also in the planning stages for Belcourt are a water main improvement project for the community and an industrial park. The alcohol center would also be plugged into the new water lines.

Included under the Turtle Mountain planning operation is the Trenton, N.D., Indian community. Applications are in for a \$300,000 community center for this small town near Williston.

At Ft. Totten, planners are doing studies on a possible shopping center and recreational complex. In the "pre-application" stages are plans for a Wood Lake district community center.

The center, which would be built at Tokio, involves would be a 5,000 square foot structure. Tentative plans are to ask EDA for \$250,000 for the building. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is willing to put \$40,000 into the project with the stipulation on that an early childhood program and manpower and adult education programs are involved there.

Grant, who has been with EDA since 1972, is responsible for 21 counties in the state.

Since 1967, EDA has invested almost \$17,000,000 in North Dakota, well over half of which has gone to Indian communities.

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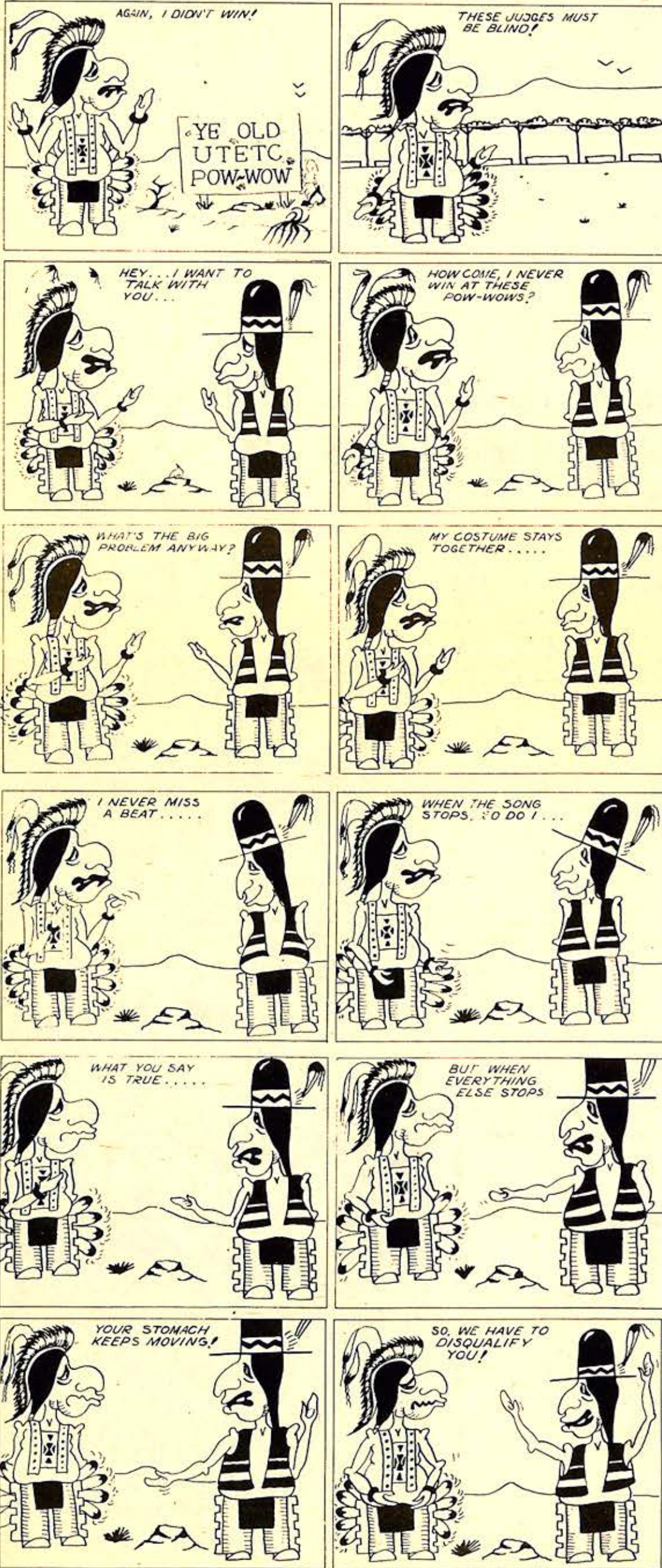
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# THE FANCY DANCER

BY R. VAN NETTE



## BIA transfers principal

# White Shield

(Editor's note: This is the first story in a series of stories United Tribes News will be doing over the next few months on the schools in the state where Indian children learn.)

By Kirk Garcia

Whiteshield — It looks as if Indian people have wrested control of the schools at this community on the Ft. Berthold Reservation, following recent events here.

Recognition of the "White Shield Tribal School Board" and transfer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs principal has left the way open for renegotiation of the tribe's contract with the Roseglen Public School District 85.

The new board controls about 80 percent, or close to \$500,000 of the schools' funding, which comes in the form of state or federal aid for the Indian community.

The BIA and District 85 had been jointly operating the school under a "Co-operative Agreement" since the flooding of Ft. Berthold lands when the Garrison Dam was built in the mid-50's. The non-Indians in district 85, around the Roseglen area, had lived mostly off the reservation until court rulings in 1971 placed additional lands under the tribe.

According to Vance Gillette, tribal education officer and one of the community members pushing for Indian control of the schools, the situation was one in which non-Indians were able to run the Indians' school system.

"The whole purpose of the school is to educate Indians," Gillette said, "but they don't look at it that way."

The struggle for control of the schools started two years ago, when a community school board was elected — only to be later dissolved.

According to the recent tribal resolution — #74-28080 — giving the new board authority, the old board was destroyed due to "BIA paternalism, by non-Indian power structure pressure, and threats of 'termination' to our Indian people . . ."

Gillette said at that time BIA officials went around telling everyone they might lose all federal benefits for the tribe or for themselves and urged them to vote against the board in a community referendum.

The board lost by one vote. "The problem was that the people have purposely been kept in the dark," he said.

In gaining recognition for the new board, Gillette and other community members, working through the North Dakota Legal Services office and Gillette's Tribal Education office (funded under Title IV of Public Law 92-318) set up a formal evaluation of the school.

National Indian Training and Research Center, out of Arizona did the evaluation. Among other things, the evaluators found a high drop-out rate among Indian students, with 23 out of 51 high school students dropping out, compared to two out of 44 non-Indians.

Overall recommendations of the Center included calls for renegotiation of the cooperative agreement, a thorough audit of financial arrangements and replacement of "educational leadership" at school.

The new school board was elected during the summer and arrangements were also made

with the Center for a week-long school board training session, which was held in November.

During this time, BIA Principal Conrad Bicknese, who also acted as District 85 superintendent, came under heavy fire for his manner of operation, and he and Elementary Principal Vernon Johnson were charged with



"The shoe is now on the Bradley, above, in reference Indians and non-Indians over

## JOM director says 'Indians'

The White Shield situation, in no control over school affairs reservation area school district

Out of 21 schools in the state of Indian students, only five are five are the school in Belcourt Reservation, the Twin Buttes a Ft. Berthold Reservation, the H schools on the Devils Lake Theodore Jamerson Elementary

Some of the factors involved i out for United Tribes News director of the Johnson O'M "The overall picture is that schools," Shanley said. JOM \$740,000 to 13 schools. Out of the above were Indians adequate Totten schools' JOM fund independently by the tribe a office.) Shanley's office is in cha with local districts for the distr office also evaluates schools a monies.

Through Local Indian Educa board on the statewide level, In decision-making process. JOI programs designed to meet th children — such as Indian studi arts and crafts.

Indians have control over JOI but not over other funds, inclu public law. 87T4 and other pro which is given to all schools o "I also count these funds as I

# activates Tribal School Board

child abuse in connection with some disciplinary actions they took.

Gillette's office also charged Bicknese with violation of students rights as updated by new BIA rulings policies. A grievance hearing was held upon Gillette's insistence, but results of the hearing were unclear.

Gerald White Sr., president of the new board, is the father of one of the children involved in the charges. He originally swore out a complaint against Bicknese last May with the McLean County Sheriff but the action has been turned over to federal authorities for their investigation and may end up as a

lawsuit. White, a twenty-year army veteran, recently came back to the reservation and said he was shocked by what was going on in the school. "In all other areas we lived in, from Germany to Georgia, the kids had good marks but we came here and now they're way

down. What the hell . . . What's the problem?" he said. On the same day the tribal business council recognized the new school board, it also asked for Bicknese's removal "forthwith." BIA Agency Superintendent Anson Baker later ordered a transfer for Bicknese and Dec. 6 he was moved to the education office at Newtown.

"Recent events have brought some awareness," Gillette said. "The skins are becoming aware and instead of accepting the word of these crewcut BIA guys, they aren't doing things so easily."

Because they were "fighting the system," Gillette and White said, they were called "radicals" by certain people in the two communities and rumors spread that they and the Legal Services staff were trying to "fo ment" trouble on the reservation.

Current rumors, said Gillette, include the stories being passed now that say all the teachers will lose their jobs because of the new arrangements.

After Bicknese's transfer, a sit-in was held at the high school by about 30 students protesting his "firing". According to Russel Bradley, the BIA community representative, one of the teachers hired under District 85 started the rumors that Bicknese was fired and helped organize the sit-in, claiming the District 85 school board and the high school student council backed it.

"It was all a misunderstanding or a miscalculation on that person's part," said Bradley, who will be taking Bicknese's place in the upcoming negotiations.

There will be several options open when the new board and the District 85 board get together to discuss the cooperative agreement for the next fiscal year.

One option is for the Indian board to take complete control of the schools, with or without the money or cooperation of the old District 85 board.

The second is for the old board to stay in the picture, acting as a board in a purely advisory capacity.

Still another option is allowing both parties to elect members to a combined board.

The point is, Gillette said, that "we'll change the whole complexion of the agreement. We'll have to hash all that out."

What about District 85? Is there any way they can stall this or stop the new board?

"To be honest, no," said Bradley.

Bradley, who has in the past worked with United Tribes of North Dakota and United Sioux Tribes of Sioux, said in the past the Indian people were in advisory capacity while the non-Indian controlled the school.

"The BIA was always responding to District 85. The Indian people have had a right to be part of the board but their power was limited," he said.

Bradley said what has happened is that now the "shoe will be on the other foot."

He said his main questions are over the role District 85 will play now and how the Indian board will handle its new responsibilities.

He said he expects the transfer of the powers of the board to cause some problems and hopes he can get both boards together. A "complete takeover" immediately, Bradley said, would cause snags.

Responding to the child abuse charges and student rights hassle, Bradley said this would probably be one of the first issues taken up by the new board.

"The child abuse problem will always have to be dealt with," he said and called it mostly a problem of personalities.

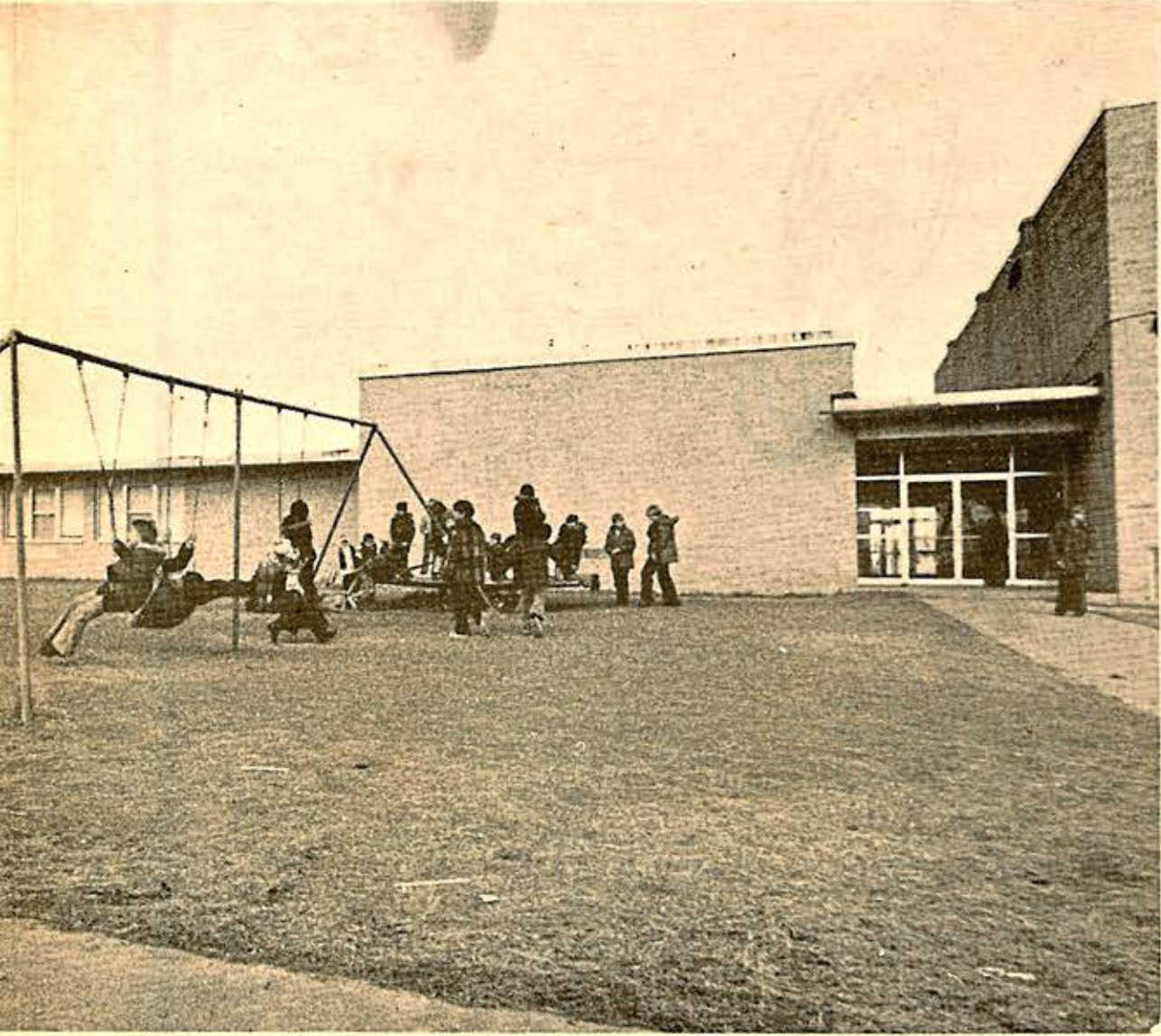
One thing he wonders about is how many community members are going to approach the problem. "A lot of people thought the issue was dead and they're really not sure how they're going to handle it."

Bradley has been given a Jan. 15, 1975, deadline to finish negotiations on the new agreement.

Bicknese, contacted at his Newtown office, said he now believes recognition of the new board was a good thing although he says he's not sure who represents the community position in the whole hassle.

"There might be some discrepancies as to what the position of the community is," he said. He also said he didn't quite agree with "certain parts" of the school evaluation.

Responding to the charges of child abuse made against he and Elementary Principal Vernon Johnson, he said he didn't think they were "valid charges." He said a "whole roomful of kids" are witnesses to the fact he didn't do anything and, as far as Johnson goes, "the charges are inconsistent with the person as I know him. He's not given to that kind of behavior."



the other foot," says Russel Bradley, BIA community representative at White Shield, took the place of Conrad Bicknese, BIA principal who was transferred at the insistence of the tribe.

School. Bradley, BIA community representative at White Shield, took the place of Conrad Bicknese, BIA principal who was transferred at the insistence of the tribe.

## don't control their schools'

in which Indians have little or no say, is one which is echoed in many parts all over the state.

Some schools having significant numbers of Indian children are Indian controlled. Those schools are on the Turtle Mountain Reservation and Mandaree schools on the Ft. Totten and St. Michael's Reservations, and many at UTETC.

In the problem were pointed out recently by Jim Shanley, BIA community representative at UTETC.

Indians don't control their schools last year gave out about \$1 million, only in those mentioned schools were represented. (The Ft. Totten and St. Michael's Reservations were contracted for the JOM funds and not through Shanley's office of negotiating contracts for the distribution of JOM funds. The JOM funds and their use of the JOM

Education Boards, and a similar problem where Indians have input in the JOM funds. JOM monies are used for the special needs of Indian children in language, culture and

JOM funds, through the boards, including federal given through JOM programs, including state aid on a per capita basis. "The JOM Indian funds," Shanley said

"A large proportion of money comes in to these schools in the name of Indian children, but that same proportion is not realized when it comes to control."

While there is a significant proportion of the children in the school are Indian, he said, there is often no representation in the school board's decision making on behalf of those children.

State aid amounts to \$540 per child. P.L. 874 aid varies between \$200-300 per child. Actual entitlement under the Title IV program last year would have meant about an added \$75.00 per student. P.L. 874 money is given to districts which have lost money due to the presence of non-taxable Indian trust land.

Shanley said part of the problem is that Indians have not participated in school affairs in the past because of a feeling of disenfranchisement.

"Here are the farmers and businessmen who say 'well, we pay the taxes so we should run the schools'," Shanley said. "That's just not true."

"The tribes are starting to take a look around at the schools," he said. "There is a growing movement of Indians taking over their own affairs and monies."

More Indian involvement in school boards and in the electoral process itself is needed, Shanley said. He hopes involvement of local people in the JOM boards will help get them interested in the schools and give them training in the operations.

"There are a lot more efforts at input and control that have to be made," Shanley said.

"It seems like the idea is to preserve the Indian culture — to become bicultural. This has to be done in the schools."

"They almost wiped out the culture in about three generations. Indians are going to have to get some input if they are to survive as Indians," Shanley said.

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## Literary page

Untitled

Chief Blonde Eagle, Smith  
said thank you  
for my beaded moccasins  
then back to senate.  
he vetoed any rights  
to regain trust on the treaties  
my people had put trust in  
ancient grand fathers ago.  
you are Chief, no more.  
you need a brown buffalo mess  
right on your swollen head.  
don't bother to pat my back  
your only deserve it!

Donna Adams

### Early Morning

sometimes i'd get up and he'd be  
sitting outside  
the sun would be just now rising  
or shining on him.  
he'd be just sittin there  
lookin around,  
you can hear birds somewhere  
he sits there and he never  
talks  
just sits there thinking  
i sometimes wonder what he  
thought about.  
just once in awhile  
he stopped his thinking  
to point out a bird flying by  
or the morning star just fading  
away. and sometimes he'd  
tell me a short story and  
returns to his thinking  
after the sun had risen up  
and people start moving around  
then he leaves his place  
to do what the day brings  
for him to do.

Donna Adams



### THE JOY DOES NOT REACH ALL

"Isn't there anything we can give them" she said  
A frown and a sadness touched his brow  
Then he abandoned the woman  
"Trifles," he said  
Across the road  
He struggled through the shimmery glass of cold  
It threatened to expire him  
The sharp rocks jabbed holes into the  
thin soles of his work shoes  
He found comfort in fingering  
The tobacco bits in his pocket

In the faded house she sat  
Her fingers trembled as she turned the pages  
Suddenly the book froze  
She struck it, splattering the print  
Down the front of her dress  
Three of the words flew into her eye  
Then tears seeped down the side of her nose  
Into her mouth  
The taste, "In the beginning . . ."  
She spat it out and moaned  
"I want the end."  
Dropping back to look at a faded image.

He trudged along in the ditch  
avoiding the thorns scattered on the ground  
A hawk hung in the sky  
He saw on the road his two children playing  
A dog jumped on them then ran  
In circles  
A vague coldness crept around his head  
He felt nothing  
The he felt  
In his feet and fingers  
Something grown weary  
Then slowly the frown and the sadness  
Went from his brow to his heart.  
He knelt as if to pray  
He could only weep.

RUTH MORGAN

### UNTITLED

What is the Spirit of Christmas . . .  
It is - - -  
A touch of soft edged memories  
nudging one's heart into smiles for tomorrow.

Where is the Spirit of Christmas . . .  
It is - - -  
In the multitude of loving hands  
molding, creating expressions of that love.

When is the Spirit of Christmas . . .  
It is - - -  
during that single moment of forever eternity  
where joy, brotherhood and peace overwhelm one's  
soul.

Why is the Spirit of Christmas . . .  
Look in the Manger  
and wonder . . .

RUTH MORGAN







**New students**

**NEW STUDENTS FOR November are:** [front row L to R] Lynn Norse, Francis Two Hearts, Robert White Body, Amos Spotted Calf, Maxine Littleghost, Gloria Beaks, Vera Stranger Horser, Sheila Kills Enemy, Terry Murphy, Mike Murphy, Vivian Follows the Road and Joseph Follows the Road. Back row: Leonard Sharpfish, Gary Miner, Marcus Cloud, Anthony Trudell, Spencer Ross, Wiley DuBray, Kenneth Ross, Wayne Kills Enemy, Clyde McHugh, Chuck Shell Track, Melvin Forgets Nothing and Joseph Little Bear.

**Money doesn't worry her; just wants to enjoy her job**



A lover of home and children Lou Vigil, October student of the month says, "I'm not worried about the money in a job, I just want to enjoy my job and where I work." Lou said she will probably start On the Job Training (OJT) after Christmas and expects to be graduated in February or March.

She is a student in human services and says that of all the things she has studied she likes psychology the best. "I like the class because you become aware of how and why people behave. It also gives me a chance to look into myself."

"I'm scared to try to go into

counseling because it is a pretty heavy field to go into with only one year of study. I love to work with children and would like to get a job as a teacher's aid or in day care." Lou worked as a teacher's aid for third and fourth grades at Dulce Elementary School in her hometown of Dulce, N.M. before coming to UTETC. She said she would be glad to go back to the same place if she could get a job.

"I was happy there, but I thought it was time for a change, so I applied for schools. I didn't expect to go as far away from home as I did, but I was accepted here so I came. At first I was lonely and wanted to go home, but then I got into all kinds of clubs and activities and was so busy I didn't think about home. Being away makes you appreciate home more."

"The closer graduation gets the less anxious I am to go. Here you feel like you belong and have a place to go. It's hard when you come and have to meet new people and then it's hard to leave when they have become your friends, knowing you'll have to make new ones. When I first came here there were so many different people and tribes, I didn't know, some I had never heard of before. Now many are my friends."

Lou earned her GED before coming to UTETC. While here she took a "brush up" course in reading because she thought it would help in her vocation. I liked it a lot but had to give it up because between it and my

activities, I wasn't giving enough time to my studies. "I've been thinking of taking another year of school, but I'm not sure if that's what I really want to do. I'd like to go home and get a job there or maybe in Albuquerque or Santa Fe."

Lou considers herself "a homebody."

**AICDP seeks funds**

(Continued from P. 3)

AICDP funds will be gone. Mrs. Aberle is seeking contributions, especially on the local level.

Local contributors are especially hard to find, but eastern foundations are hesitant to contribute unless more local support is shown.

Locally, the Peavy Co., the Dawson Foundation and the State Bank of Burleigh County have made contributions.

Also, the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission has promised \$1700, if matching funds can be found locally.

She said the state of North Dakota has given little aid. "The State Department of Public Instruction has given endorsement and moral support but has never given us any financial support."

The department, according to Mrs. Aberle, has in effect said "the time is not yet ripe for Indian studies."

SDPI is also waiting to hear from the public as to whether or not they feel this material should be put into the classrooms.

What the department could be doing, she said, is helping with the dissemination of materials and teacher training. Presently, an AICDP representative travels to state schools, that request

What the department could be doing, she said, is helping with the dissemination of materials and teacher training. Presently, an AICDP representative travels to reservations and state schools, that request materials bring the elementary kits and holding teacher workshops.

"We've really got an overwhelming job," Mrs. Aberle said, and added that without the aid of some funds the program is getting under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and volunteer work from ACTION and VISTA

volunteers, it couldn't be done. In addition to Mrs. Aberle and Ms. LaPointe, AICDP staff includes Ted Turcotte and Jane Kirkmeier, writers; Butch Thunderhawk, artist; Jane Roach, Jackie Sluss, Genevieve Doyle and Duane Stensvad, University Year for Action volunteers; Susan Sorensen and Mary Jean Bergland, secretaries.



**BERTHOLD ELECTION**

Rose Crow Flies High was elected chairman of the Ft. Berthold Tribal Business Council in a run-off election conducted Nov. 25 on the Ft. Berthold Reservation. She defeated Carl Whitman Jr., 435 votes to 397.

The runoff was the result of the Oct. 17 tribal elections at which Mrs. Crow Flies High did not get enough votes to gain a two-thirds majority over Whitman. The vote then was 279 to 167. In the run-off, only a simple majority was needed to win.

Mrs. Crow Flies High became the first woman elected to the tribal council in 1964. She served as council chairman for two months in 1972. Her election to the council was thrown out in a dispute over tribal election ordinances that year. This election was the first in which a tribal chairman was elected, previously the Tribal Business Council appointed one of its members to be chairman.



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# Turkey and stuffings



George Karn, head of food services, and his staff served 427 UTETC students and staff a free Thanksgiving Dinner Nov. 27. Serving began at 11 a.m. and concluded about 12:30 p.m., said Karn. The food was delicious and everyone there, in the tradition of the turkey, stuffed themselves.

Children at the elementary school took much pleasure in frequenting the candy, nut and fruit filled centerpiece on the desert table. Other foods on the menu were: turkey, prime roast of beef, white and sweet potatoes, dressing, corn, salads, relishes and beverages.

Food service students who helped in preparing and serving of the Thanksgiving feast are: Julie Cavanaugh, Herbert Wounded Knee, Becky White Mouse and Joe Benson. Student Elsie Wounded Knee was not available for the picture. Staff cooks are Eva Kock, Verna Tiokasin and Al Stockert. Thanks to all.

ON THE FOURTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS, MY TRUE LOVE GAVE TO ME, ONE PIECE OF FRY BREAD, TWO BOWLS OF TRIPE, THREE FAT PUPPIES, FOUR ROUND DANCES, AND A BREECHCLOTH. IN A GRAB APPLE TREE.



### Buffalo chips and news briefs

#### SISSETON ELECTION

Jerry Flute has been elected tribal chairman of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux on the Lake Traverse Reservation. He defeated Melvin Robertson 345 to 211 in the Nov. 5 balloting. The race for tribal secretary ended in a tie. A run-off election is scheduled for Dec. 21. between Vern Cloud and Chris Johnson. Clayton Adams defeated Johnny Two Stars 276 to 275 to gain the office of tribal treasurer. The officers are to be sworn in Jan. 7 by newly elected Tribal Judge Lorraine Rousseau.

#### DON BRUCE

Donald G. Bruce, former Manpower director at United Tribes, has been named Administrative Officer of the South Dakota Indian Health Service Unit at Rosebud, S.D. His employment in this position officially started Nov. 11. Bruce is an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa, at Belcourt. He is a former student of the North Dakota State School of Science, at and a graduate of Valley City State College at Valley City. His wife, Gladys, is also a former employe of United Tribes, having served on the UTETC counseling staff. She has a BA Degree in Social Work from Mary College in Bismarck. They have three children, Ella Mae, age seven; Jollene, four and

Wendell, one and a half years. The family is presently residing at the Rosebud hospital living quarters.

#### CHRISTMAS PARTY

UTETC students are to be excused from classes for Christmas vacation at 2:30 p.m. Dec. 20 through Jan. 3, 1975.

There is to be a staff Christmas party Dec. 23 at the Holiday Inn at the Far West Room beginning at 6:30 p.m. There is to be a social hour, dinner and dance. Music is to be provided by Marv and the Moonlighters. Door prizes are to be given away.

Staff members with the exception of those needed to cover in counseling, transportation, maintenance, cafeteria and security are excused from work Dec. 24.

#### LIBRARY

Thirty-nine new books have arrived at the UTETC library. The books acquired are listed under the following topic headings by the library staff:

Hazeldon Books, a non-profit, charitable corporation providing treatment and other services in the field of alcoholism and other drug dependencies; A A World Books; Al-Anon Family Group Publications; Educational Literature, Youth Orientated Literature; Individual Growth Literature; Especially for the Chemically Dependent and For the Family of the Chemically Dependent.

## Jurisdiction discussed

REPRINTED FROM  
RAPID CITY JOURNAL

The call was for more discussions on the matter of law enforcement, court jurisdiction and taxation on South Dakota Indian reservations during the hearing conducted by Sen. Abourezk and attended by more than 600 persons, both Indians and non-Indians, in Rapid City Saturday.

And Percy Archambeau, chairman of the Yankton Sioux Tribe and United Sioux Tribes, said that organization would coordinate formation of a negotiating committee, as suggested by the senator, from the various tribes and non-Indians living on or near reservations to seek agreement on the problems.

Marion Schultz, Batesland, chairman of the newly formed Civil Liberties for South Dakotans (CLSD) organization which has spearheaded a call for better law enforcement on the reservations, said his organization would assist in the effort.

In attendance and available as resource people at the meeting were the chief of the BIA law enforcement division and a representative of the U.S. Department of Justice, both from Washington, D.C., as well as U.S. District Atty. William Clayton, Sioux Falls, state legislators and representatives of various tribes, other state and federal agencies.

Most tribal representatives expressed confidence in their tribal courts and said that any problems arising could be worked out at local levels.

Schultz initially said that CLSD "is

interested in getting the basic problems into the federal court system and Congress which created the whole mess. Our primary concerns are the status of non-Indians living and of deeded land on Indian reservations."

However, he said, "We want to sit down with all parties concerned and work out what we can live with . . . to get the tension out of the country and onto the table."

Bob Burnette, Rosebud Sioux tribal chairman, said there was "over-reaction" to a tribal resolution adopted earlier this year which authorized its court system to order persons off the reservation. It applies, he said, "only to those coming in who are undesirable in respect to breaking the law. No one is going to be arrested unless he breaks the law and then, if it's a felony, it will be referred to the U.S. attorney while otherwise it may go to federal or state court. I don't believe in blanket laws; each case should be considered on its own merits."

Burnette also sounded an appeal for all persons to get involved in government and be concerned over what he said were "fantastic crime rates in both the state and nation. We are not getting," he continued, "the attention in law enforcement on the reservation from either the state or the federal government which we should."

He and others cited instances of crime which had been committed on the reservations to both Indians and non-Indians. There were also charges (See Jurisdiction on P. 12)

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# Jurisdiction

(Continued from P. 11)

of police brutality and discrimination against Indians.

However, the Rosebud chairman urged discussion of law enforcement, jurisdiction "and other things within the context of committees. Compromise should work both ways."

Wayne Ducheneaux, chairman of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, endorsed the idea of cooperation and compromise, but said he has confidence in the tribal court and that he intends "to see that we have fair and equal law and order protection for everyone on our reservation."

He was joined by many other Indians in speaking against state jurisdiction including the son of Oglala Chief Frank Fools Crow, Red Hale, an associate tribal judge in North Dakota who said "no to any attempt by the state or federal government to put us under state jurisdiction because we have enough problems as it now is."

Rod Means, a Cheyenne River Sioux contractor from McLaughlin, said that the issue was, the "lack of trained and qualified personnel for tribal courts." He cited what he said were benefits resulting for Indians from attorneys with the Legal Aid Program which is facing termination but declared that the primary need was sufficient funds to train and employ qualified Indians in law enforcement and court procedures. "In the past," he said, "we have operated under dual systems and kangaroo courts."

Jack Freeman, Ziebach County, suggested a contracted law enforcement and court system for the reservations as by personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He said that the general attitude in Canada was of respect for the law "even if onerous." However, his suggestion drew no endorsements from tribal members.

Buzz Bechtold, mayor of Mission, urged "leadership on bills or laws to help the jurisdictional problem" and

said that "lack of cooperation is our biggest problem."

Peter Swift Bird, Pine Ridge, said that sovereignty was established with eight tribes in South Dakota under agreement with the federal government. However, he cautioned against what he said were "rip-off artists who attempt to interfere in tribal business. When we start looking to politicians and lawmakers, we are only aggravating our problems. Today when you speak of Legal Aid, you are talking about lawyers just out of school. Most lawyers today are only interested in how to evade a statute. What we need is enforcement of the old laws, not new ones."

Swift Bird added that the "federal judge who recently said, in effect, that the FBI was no good, illustrated the kind of legal system we do not want. We can't depend on religious and social groups to solve our problems and that most other persons are interested primarily in holding onto material gains."

Ted Means, Porcupine, state coordinator of the American Indian Movement, said that "the trouble is

that which we have been talking about for a long time, but no one would listen to us." He urged protection of the Indian "against the intruder as provided in the Treaty of 1868 which give the Sioux all land west of the east bank of the Missouri River."

He also charged that "all the talk in Washington, D.C., about Indian self-determination is about something the Indian will never have, as the Secretary of Interior has to approve everything the tribes do. The solution is in the 20-point solution submitted two years ago."

A number of others spoke in behalf of the 1868 Treaty, the first two articles of which, Ducheneaux said, are "the most important and include agreement by

the federal government to exclude undesirables from the reservations."

Ed Bader, Timber Lake, asked what the government's stand is on the treaty and its enforcement. Abourezk replied that it is not clear, but said it is "possible but unlikely" that the Supreme Court would return the Black Hills to the Sioux.

Matthew King, Kyle, drew considerable applause from tribal members, when he said "the federal government can never take the Hills on any condemnation proceedings. We will never accept \$105 million and will fight our case to the United Nations and World Court."

From the same reservation, Marvin Ghost Bear, Batesland, read a statement from the Oglala Sioux Tribal Law and Order Committee, in opposition to state jurisdiction and labeling such move as "attempting to destroy Indian peoples' rights to self-determination."

Gary Velder, Newell, representing the Butte County Home and Land Owners Association, said that organization supports the CLSD "as to protection of the rights to our own property."

Mary Wright, Rapid City, asked what would happen if state jurisdiction would come and answered by citing what she said was "40 years of continued police brutality in Rapid City and discrimination day in and day out. This," she said, "would then move onto the reservation."

Elizabeth Fast Horse echoed the same thought, saying "We'd go down the drain."

There was also a brief discussion of tribal taxation of businesses on reservations as permitted under federal law. Abourezk expressed opposition to that which he said would be "double taxation" in the instance of a business paying both state and tribal license fees. He added that he had opposed the Rapid City sales tax for the same reason.

# November graduation

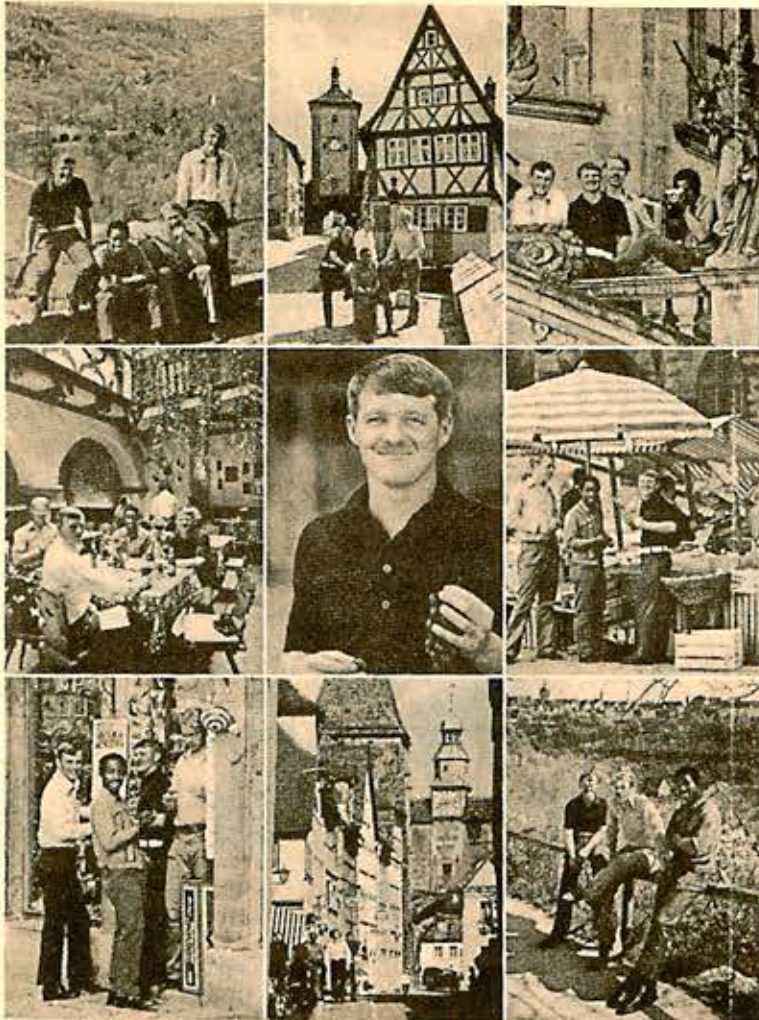
James D. Thomas, finance officer, presented five November graduates their diplomas at ceremonies conducted Nov. 27 at 3 p.m. at the UTETC cafeteria.

Those graduating were: Carmen Farmer in business/clerical; Melvin Farmer, automotive; Bernard Bad Moccasin, food service; Rosemary Rousseau, nurses aide and Terry Howling Wolf, welding.

Randy Plume, elementary school principal was guest speaker. Ed Zaccaro and Aileen Ford provided the entertainment.

Vocation incentive awards were presented to Delbert Crow for auto body; Harvey Bear Heels, automotive; Tom Walks, building trades; Jessica Shane, business/clerical; Frank Benson, food service; Lou Vigil, human services; Geraldine Bear Heels, nurses aide; Ray Martinez painting; Doug Archambault, police science and McKinley Ground, welding.

Judy Lilley and Catherine Routzen tied for first place in Adult Education. Sharon Morrison was awarded second place. James Lilley earned first place honors for Personal Development; Lou Vigil and Bernice Condon tied for second. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bear Heels were named for the Social Services award. Catherine Routzen and Delbert Crow earned Women's and Men's dorm honors.



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