

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. 6

Bismarck, N.D.

January 21, 1975

Tribal chairmen discuss future

By Harriett Skye

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.— "The Indian people must decide their own future, it has been too many long years that we have listened to other people," said Wendell Chino, president of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association. He is the Mescalero Apache Chairman in N.M.

Tribal officials from 100 federally recognized Indian tribes assembled in Albuquerque, N.M., Jan. 7-11 for the third annual convention of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association. The theme of this convention was, "We Shape Our Own Future."

Robert E. Lewis, president of the NTCA said the theme of the convention had "been selected because it emphasizes the movement of Tribal Governments toward the exercise of tribal sovereignty at least comparable to that of other units of local government."

"We hope this movement," he said, "is viewed as a proper one for Tribal Governments which have long been subjected to pressures which have inhibited their normal development and progress."

To put the convention in its "proper perspective," Lewis quoted from the epilogue the NTCA position paper: "The National Tribal Chairmen's Association is committed to the progress of Indian tribal society and the protection of Indian-owned natural resources. To this end, the Association expects the Federal Government to honor its commitments to the American Indians in the tribal context. "It expects all others who make a commitment to Indians to do the same because Indian identity is based on tribal culture, traditions and history. **Indian tribes must endure forever and this is what it is all about.**"

Panel discussions were conducted on the topics: Indian Health Service, Continuation of HEW Programs, Legislative Report, Delivery of Services, Exercise of Tribal Government, Federal Appropriations and Administration of Indian Programs,

Trust Responsibilities, Indian Tribes and Their Future, Cultural Committee Report, Indian Highway Safety Status and Indian Youth.

Other panels were: National Indian Cattlemen's Association, American Indian National Bank, American Indian Press Association and Intermountain Indian School.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Indian Services gave a progress report. The report stated, "In the five years between FY 1971 and FY 1976 the increase in funding (to Indian Services) has been 72 per cent."

"Current major issues in Indian Service programs," according to the report are Housing Services, Law Enforcement Services, Social Services, Tribal Government Services and Tribal Planning Services.

The two needs considered "most pressing" in the Law Enforcement Services division is to secure adequate funding for criminal justice programs which serve Indian people on reservation areas having tribal and Federal jurisdiction and concern

(Cont. on P. 4)

Solen board moving

Grade school to desegregate

By Kirk Garcia

[Editor's note: This article is another in our continuing series on the Indian schools in this state.]

CANNONBALL, N.D. — The Solen School District will soon be moving ahead with plans to make election law changes and desegregate the elementary school here.

After a meeting last week with Cannonball parents, and representatives of UTETC, the Board decided to accept the recommendations offered by the Johnson-O'Malley office (JOM) at United Tribes, and hold a referendum on procedures for electing board



Verdict is in

Despite the efforts of Defense Attorney John Thorne, above, and others, the 1868 Ft. Laramie treaty between the U.S. and the Sioux Nation has been overruled as a defense in the Wounded Knee trials. Pat Travnick, UYA volunteer and News staffer, travelled to the hearing on the treaty in Nebraska. His report is on page 8.

members.

These far-reaching changes grew out of a letter sent to JOM last March by Clyde Hardesty, Solen Public School District #3 superintendent.

Hardesty asked JOM for assistance in meeting some outstanding district debts. In August, JOM agreed to examine financial records and said it might be able to offer some help.

An audit of the district by Curtiss D. Collis, Bismarck certified public accountant, showed \$71,000 in outstanding debts.

Compounding problems for the district was the finding by U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and

Welfare's Office for Civil Rights in Denver that the Solen District was in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbidding segregated schools.

The annual Solen school budget for last year was about \$608,000. 195 of the 343 children enrolled in the system are Indian. JOM, whose monies are used in special programs designed to meet the needs of Indian pupils, allocated about \$90,000 to the Solen district in that budget.

In its audit report and recommendations sent to the school board, JOM also asked for changes in the fiscal management which would provide for in-service training of accounting personnel, new inventory procedures, monthly reports of general fund activity, better food service accounting, and stricter internal controls on payments of bills.

JOM also called for an evaluation, in-depth, of the school district using the self-evaluation process advocated by the State Dept. of Public Instruction, with JOM and State Dept. assistance.

JOM further recommended changes which would allow more representation on the school

boards from Indian parents. Since Cannonball was included in the Solen district in 1969, the seven-member board has never included more than two Indians.

The district responded favorably in recognition of the problems and at the board meeting held last week, passed a resolution which, according to Superintendent Hardesty, "signifies a one-man, one-vote philosophy."

The resolution, he said, calls for a district-wide vote on the Solen district's 1969 "reorganization plan."

That plan, adopted under provision 15-53.1-39 of the North Dakota Century Code, combined four school districts into the present district, and set up election procedures for the school board.

Thus, Hardesty said, district residents will have a chance to determine how they want to elect their representatives — by district or on an at-large basis.

If they were elected on an at-large basis, it would possibly mean more Indian representatives on the board, according to JOM Director Jim Shanley. While a large proportion of

(Cont. on P. 7)

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TO:

Guest column:

Mens' consciences need stimulation

By G. Russell Gillette
UTETC ALCOHOLISM DEPARTMENT

By nature man has a religious conscience and his conscience can be excited by or influenced under certain conditions. The conscience again can be affected by a person or persons or by the renewing of the thought structure, which may be called a spiritual change that can be defined as a personality change that produces a source of religious knowledge.

Man is subjected to his feelings and emotions, if his attitude and behavior are wrong, and his feelings are neutral, his thoughts are stimulated into a feeling of well being subconsciously supporting the wrong actions and thinking. The more we are subjected to this deception the easier we are led to wrong doing, the truth is, no matter how wrong we are, we have an artificial feeling and actions of a well adjusted person, but the inner person is full of anxiety and frustration.

No person is immune to the disease of alcoholism. Alcoholism is both physical and mental and if alcohol is taken long enough, anyone can become to it. If a person is insecure, frustrated, and needs a crutch to lean on, by using alcohol they become dependent on it.

Alcoholism is a self inflicted disease, that in one way or another hurts all people around us. Society has given the alcoholic an image of a lost person, who is at the bottom of the barrel and is hopeless, it is for this reason that the inflicted person is unable to discuss his problem or at times even try to find help. People will not accept the fact that they are sick and are easily led by their feelings of deception that it could not happen to them.

Over 30 years ago the founder of AA lay in the hospital close to death due to a bout with alcohol. What happened to him he doesn't know for sure, all he knows is that he had seen a light of some sort, what he did know was that something happened to him that changed him from a drunkard to a person that had a desire to live and help other people who had the disease of alcoholism. To this date the founder of Alcoholics Anonymous, in the spiritual awakening he had, has helped many hundreds and thousands of people to sobriety through AA.

Let us look at the story of St. Paul, he too had a problem, he was obsessed with religious belief that he was right and any person that believed that Jesus Christ was the Son of God had to be destroyed. His attitude toward Christ's followers is described in Acts 9:1-4 "And Saul breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the followers of the Lord." His breathing out threatenings and slaughter goes to show that he alone was right and the world was wrong.

NALDEF RECEIVES LEGAL RESEARCH GRANT

The Native American Legal Defense and Education Fund (NALDEF) of Albuquerque, N.M., has received a \$96,700 two-year grant from the Donner Foundation to research the legal relationships of Oklahoma tribes to state and local governments.

The same holds true to an active alcoholic who knows everyone is wrong but he alone is right. Paul had seen how the Christians were treated and yet they were at peace with themselves and were happy. He was very jealous because he could not find any peace in himself then something happened in verse three, "And as he journeyed he came near Damascus and suddenly there shone round about him a light from heaven."

He had a spiritual awakening the same way Bill had as he lay on his death bed. Both had reached the, then unknown, steps of AA, admitted they were powerless in themselves and came to believe that a power greater than themselves could restore them.

Both men had a personality change, both had been diseased, one by alcoholism and another by self righteousness, both had found new life in this awakening, both now had placed their complete trust in God. Paul tells us in Philippians 3:14 "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Oddly as it seems, he was following the very one he persecuted. He also tells us to forget our past life no matter what we've done and start in a new life today.

This is what Alcoholics Anonymous is about. "To accept the things I cannot change, and change the things I can."

'Red Sunday' was honest effort

By Kirk Garcia

The United Tribes News staff, along with many other UTETC staff members and grade school children, were among those who last week attended the special "world premiere" of "Red Sunday," a 28-minute color film sponsored by the state travel department and the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

The film, billed as "a sensitive, perceptive blend" illustrating the "tenor of the times that led to the Battle of the Little Big Horn," was shown to ARCB officials, the North Dakota governor and other officials, along with UTETC people, in the gala affair accompanied with speeches, of course — at the Showboat

Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

The second paragraph of your editorial "Tribal Leadership too Pre-Occupied" I guess sums up pretty well the dilemma that tribal governments are faced with. *

A great number of tribes that have national leaders in their tribal leadership hardly get the chance to meet in their own tribal levels with their representatives.

This fast pace, to me, seems almost a plan to keep the leadership away from their respective constituencies. It stands to reason when your tribal councils are on the road gathering information and stomping out brush fires, that the tribe's representation is not

being allowed to set up defenses, on their own home ground. Who can say that any good has ever come from a bureaucratic panel that shows up at every major Indian convention. It seems to me that the leadership, at some point in time, will have to set priorities as to what issues that they want to deal with, when, where, and how.

The greatest need in Indian Country to-day is for the Indian people to carefully select their leaders; and most important after these leaders are selected, support them in the strongest possible way thru committees that are willing to work for the best interests of their tribe.

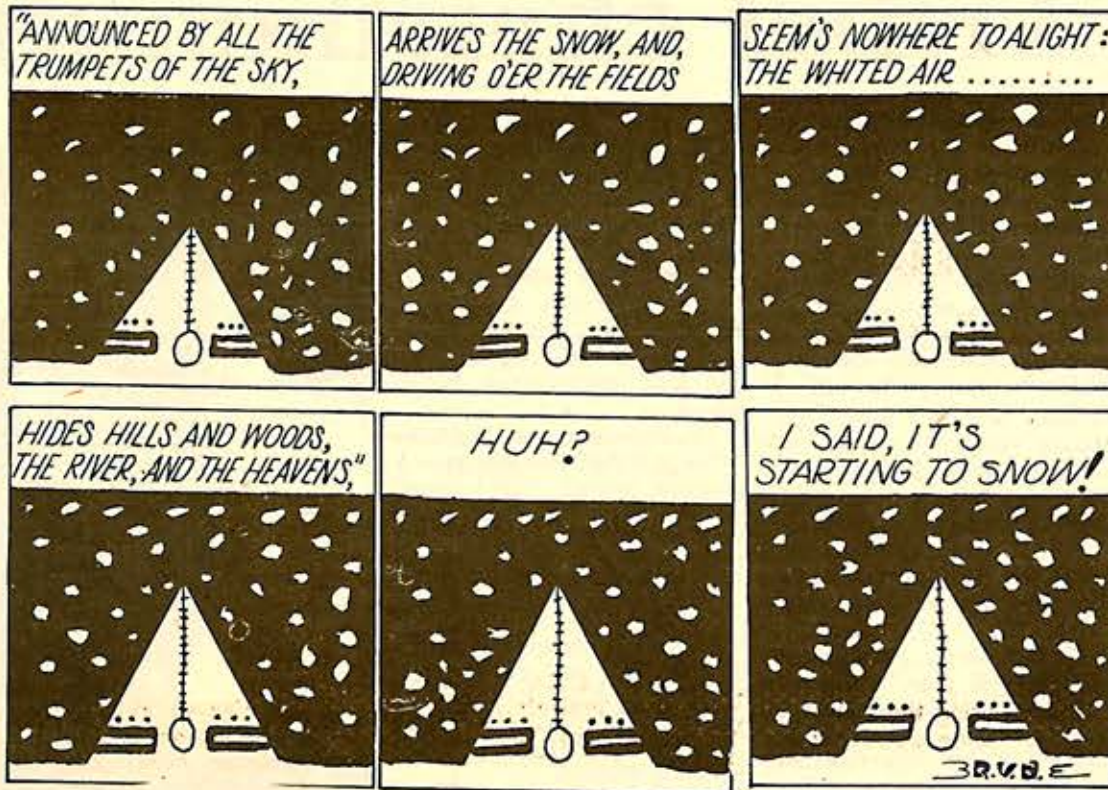
After all, you cannot expect to elect a Chairman to stand alone unless, however, you want to be

represented by a Dictator.

There would be no need for people to complain if groups of people in their respective reservations worked on issues that they feel strongly about — education, health, economics, etc., making strong recommendations to their leadership and directing that respective leadership to follow through; after all, our leaders are only as good as the people who support them and give them direction. I also wish to thank you for your comments and editorial.

Sincerely,
Sam M. Cagey

* The editorial mentioned appeared in the Dec. 17 issue of the United Tribes News.



Cinema in Mandan.

Despite the comment from one of the bureaucrats present that the show was running "on Indian time," — a comment which seemed in poor taste but was only a minor distraction — the premiere ceremonies were bearable.

Overall, the film represented a slickly professional job by film editors presenting a basically historical account of the Battle of the Little Big Horn. The narrator did a good job and camera work was also good, blending all the techniques available without use of actors and recreation of the scene itself.

This reviewer found only a few portions that could be criticized.

One was the presence, along with a diverse collection of slides

taken from old photographs and drawings, of several slides taken from old comic strips or comic books and representing Indians in one of their old stereotypes — the "Bloodthirsty Savage". These slides showed the Indians attacking at the Little Big Horn, yelling things like "Slay the white men! Kill! Kill! Kill!" This seemed to be out of place or purely poor taste.

Another slide seemed to be in the wrong place. During one part of narration which seemed to be dealing with Indian tribes along the Pacific Coast, a slide showing what appeared to be an Arikara sweat lodge was flashed.

Two statements made in the narration seemed erroneous. The

first was the statement that while over 400 treaties were signed by the government and various Indian tribes, all treaties were at some time violated "by one side or another."

The Indian never broke any treaties, at least not according to my history book.

Another was the statement, in reference to the gold rush in the Black Hills, that the Army tried its best to keep settlers and gold-seekers out, warning them they were trespassing.

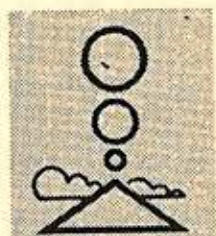
This simply is not true, because it was the covert policy of the government to allow the trespassers entrance.

Another point which might be brought up, just as a matter of our staff's own personal tastes, were the use of the stick man

drawings. The purpose could have been served by any of a number of vastly superior drawings done by Indian people (the drawings were done by Indians).

On the positive side, the film was an attention-getting documentary — which is something to say — and was interesting and almost enjoyable. It was an honest effort, on the part of non-Indians, who have consistently mishandled this episode in history which has always perplexed them and evaded their understanding.

The rest of us, of course, know who won.



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Indian director to be named

The post of executive director of the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission, vacant since June of 1974, is expected to be filled at a meeting of the Indian Affairs Commission this week.

The Commission will meet to interview three candidates that have been selected as the top choices of an all-Indian advisory board and is expected to pick the director from this group.

The Indian board, at a meeting Jan. 9, picked its three choices and will further interview the three prior to the Commission meeting to determine their order of preference.

The pick was narrowed down to: Don Hart, director of the Medex program at the University of North Dakota, a Ft. Totten enrollee; Juanita Helphrey, administrative assistant with the Council of American Indian Ministries, a Ft. Berthold enrollee; and Betty Laverdure, an administrative assistant with the Turtle Mountain Community College and an enrollee there.

The Commission consists of the Governor, a state health officer, the director of the state employment bureau, the tribal chairmen, representatives from the North Dakota county commissioner's organization and the league of cities, and two Indian members-at-large.

Indian commission on alcoholism sought for North Dakota

Indians are trying to get more input in alcohol programming through forming a new North Dakota Indian Commission on Alcohol, according to Ozzie Williamson, acting alcohol counseling supervisor at UTETC.

Williamson said United Tribes, along with several other organizations, is trying to get funding for the Commission from the National Institute on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse.

"This type of commission is sorely needed in the state, he said. Most of the other surrounding states have already formed similar commissions.

Basically, what the group would do is "unite all the Indian alcoholism programs within the state" as far as direction is concerned, Williamson said. Also, it would try to "give some technical assistance to some of the programs that might be having some trouble."

Besides bringing together reservation alcoholism programs for discussion of goals and passing of information, the commission would, according to its proposed constitution, "represent accurately the wishes and desires of the Indian people" regarding the alcoholism programs conducted by non-Indians by acting as a liaison.

It would also act as a clearing house for information and help try to prevent the spread of alcoholism on the reservation and rehabilitate alcoholics.

Money for the state under grants from NIAAA, which is under the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare is available this year for the reservations and UTETC to compete for. \$20,000 is available.

Williamson said he would like to see everyone get away from this competition and all work together. "This way we won't have Indians fighting Indians," he said.

Plans are to ask for money for an executive director, a secretary and three outreach workers.

Hopes are, Williamson said, that "no matter where an Indian person goes within the state we will have some contacts with him."

The proposed membership of the Commission's board of directors, besides Williamson and Warren Means, who are UTETC representatives, is Milo Red Tomahawk, chairman; Richard Grant, Belcourt, secretary; Liz Hallmark, Dakota Association of Native Americans, Roger Decoteau, Turtle Mountain alcohol director; Bill Harold, Ft. Totten alcohol director; Clyde Baker, Ft. Berthold; Hank Renville, DANA, Fairmont, N.D.; Alberta Shryock, Ft. Buford Indian Corp., Williston; and Emory Keoke, North Dakota Institute of Community Understanding.

State Indian Commission asks 356% budget increase

The North Dakota State Indian Affairs Commission is asking state legislators for a budget hike of close to \$400,000.

The increase, which represents a 356 percent, appears to be the only major matter relating to Indians going before the legislative assembly in Bismarck this year.

In introducing the budget to the state house appropriations committee on Jan. 9, Rep. Art Raymond, (R-Grand Forks) told the committee members the Commission was growing from "an ineffective, token sort of an organization to a kind of a meaningful program."

Raymond, who is an Oglala Sioux and directs the Indian Studies program at the University of North Dakota, said the state needs to increase the budget because it hasn't been doing much for Indians and has been "a little island in a sea of states that have been doing something for the Indian."

The Commission's last biennial budget was about \$106,295. The present request is for \$485,224 for the years 1975-76.

The budget includes request for \$105,000 for the Indian Scholarship Fund and an extra \$240,000 for the Indian Development Fund.

Raymond said the scholarship monies are urgently needed on the reservations. "We speak of dollars," he said, "when we are really concerned about human lives. We only ask that everyone be given a chance."

Development fund monies would be used when federal grants require matching funds from the state. In the last biennium, only \$2500 per reservation was allowed, or a total of \$10,000.

Raymond said that while people are now complaining about the U.S. having a high unemployment rate of about seven percent, Indians have to put up with an unemployment rate of

about 70 percent, whether or not there is a recession.

He called the Development Fund a positive step forward in combating this problem.

The monies will be used right, Raymond said. He said "we're not talking about granting aid for a bureaucracy, but for our people."

Woody Gagnon, an aide from the governor's office, also told the legislators budget requests included an increase in salary for the post of executive director because "there has been some real difficulty in trying to find a director for \$12,000."

The post has been vacant for almost eight months.

Navajos watch environment

The Navajo Tribe, perhaps the first in the nation to form such a body, has established the Navajo Tribe Environmental Protection Commission with its first meeting set for December at Window Rock, Ariz. Opening agenda will attempt to identify sources of pollution or impairment of Navajo lands. Reports will be submitted for commission review on such areas as coal surface

mining, coal-fired plants, old uranium and uranium mining. Other reports to be reviewed include those submitted by the BIA, El Paso Natural Gas Co., Western Gasification Co. and other "environmental impact statements." As the nation's largest reservation, Navajo has had more than its share of ambiguous environmental developments.



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"Hello Someone, Look"

[This poem was written by a Northern Cheyenne girl who committed suicide the night before this was received by her social worker. Reprinted from A'tome.]

Here I am
Look
Eyes and mouth and bone
Like anyone
And with a soul
Like anyone.
And with a heart
Like anyone.

Yet - no one sees me,
They look and look away,
And go away
And I sleep inside.
And it's a deep sleep,
With no friend to dream about
And no enemies - and no one.
If I could smile,
And you would smile back
With your eyes.
If I could whisper
And you would listen,
Then I would wake up.
But somehow I cannot smile,
Or touch or whisper.
I don't know why
I don't know why
Someone tell me why
Hello someone
Look!!!

**UTETC funds moved
to Indian bank**

The Board of Directors for the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corporation, together with Warren Means, executive director, recently decided to join the increasing number of Indian organization and tribal groups supporting the American Indian National Bank by transferring all of its banking business to the new Indian bank.

Created in 1973, the Bank recently saw the American Indian Trust, its principal creditor, bought out by American Indian tribes. The Trust using International Bank funds, had been an initial stockholder with the purchase of 19,637 shares of AINB capital stock.

The shares were bought and the \$1,080,035 of proceeds used to pay all outstanding indebtedness of the Bank.

According to the Bank spokesman AINB is now completely owned by American Indians and Alaska Natives.

**SPECIAL UNM LAW
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"INTERNATIONAL ISSUE"

How should the United Nations look realistically upon the relations between the U.S. government and the Indian people of North America? The UN in 1972 sent a lengthy questionnaire to nations around the world concerning the governmental treatment of Native peoples. For a special glimpse at the UN questionnaire, the formal U.S. response authored by the BIA and a critique by leading Indian intellectuals, send \$3.00 for the issue entitled "The United Nations Study of the Problems of Discrimination Against Indigenous Populations" to: International Issue, AMERICAN INDIAN LAW NEWSLETTER, American Indian Law Center, University of New Mexico School of Law, 1117 Stanford N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87131. Or call: (505) 277-4840.



NEW STUDENTS

January arrivals at UTETC are [back row] Arnold Kills Crow, Standing Rock; Randall Real Bird, Crow, Mont.; Arthur Taken Alive, Standing Rock; Marlow Medicine Crow, Crow Creek, S.D. and Alan Medicine Crow, Crow Creek, S.D. [second row] Bernice Young Bear, Fort Berthold; Jean Malnourie, Fort Berthold; June Crows Heart, Fort Berthold and Jack Sauter, human services instructor. [first row] Florence Hall, Turtle Mountain and [in front] Freda Colorow, Uintah and Ouray, Utah. Not pictured are Loui and Doris Alexander, Turtle Mountain.

Tribal chairmen (Cont. from P. 1)

about the slow investigative process and large number of denunciations of prosecution of major crimes committed in Indian communities.

In terms of dollars, the report said, 65 per cent of the budget is being spent in the Social Services program, "to meet the needs created by the continuing depressing economic conditions in most Indian communities."

Forrest J. Gerard, staff member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, reviewed Indian legislation passed by the 93rd Congress. He said Congress had not produced such a volume of "major, positive Indian legislation" since the 1930's.

He mentioned the Menominee Restoration Act, The Indian Judgement Funds Distribution Act and the Indian Excess Property Act as being important. He considered the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act and the Indian Financing Act to be more positive and far-reaching legislation. Other Congressional movement consisted of a provision for the establishment of the American Indian Policy Review Commission and the return of 185,000 acres of land to the Havasupai Tribe of Arizona.

Gerard said, "Rather than competing with other Indian

organizations; NTCA should take the lead in marshalling the array of expertise in special interest areas offered by Indian people, tribes and organizations." He said he saw future needs as, "the repeal of PL 280, amendments to the Indian Civil Rights Act, stronger protection for land, water and other natural resources and tax legislation."

"We cut our legislative teeth together," Gerard said, "on the legislation we have enacted in the 93rd Congress." "With this experience to guide us and a willingness to work hard — and together, I think we can make the 94th a vintage Congress."

NCAI PLANS BUSINESS CONFERENCES

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) on the heels of its successful national Indian energy resources conference last September, is planning five additional business-related conferences throughout 1975 in other areas of economic affairs. Separate conferences, yet to be scheduled, will be held on agri-business field of cattle, farming and food production, timber management and marketing, development of aquaculture or fish farming, manufacturing and private contracting and federal assistance and tribal contracting.

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Student of month

'Likes to do it on his own'

Kent Pohawpatchoko, November Student of the Month, said he likes to paint, draw and play guitar. "I like to do things on my own and prefer to be myself," he said.

Pohawpatchoko was graduated December 19 in the building trades vocation. In this vocation, he received training in carpentry, plumbing and electricity. Before coming to UTETC in October of 1973, he was employed by a lumber company in Oklahoma.

"I learned about UTETC through the agency in Anadarko, Okla.," said Pohawpatchoko. "I went there to inquire about schools and they told me there was one in North Dakota."

He returned to Cache, Okla., his home town, this month, awaiting job placement in Phoenix, Ariz. Pohawpatchoko said he chose Phoenix as his location for placement because he did not want to return to work in Oklahoma and he has an older brother living there.

"I'm a little sad about leaving, but not very much," said Pohawpatchoko. I think I had good

relationship with my teachers here, he said, and could get along with everybody. "I didn't like the way the dorms were built, with the walls between the rooms not reaching the ceiling," he added.

Pohawpatchoko said he felt there wasn't enough contact between the people in Bismarck and the people on Center. "There are a lot of prejudiced people and I think many of them don't come out here because they're afraid to."

He said that the prejudice he felt here was not confined to just the non-Indians, that there was prejudice within tribes and he had felt prejudice toward him because of his friendship with non-Indians.

During the month of November, he received incentive awards for perfect attendance, men's dorm, Social Services and in his vocation. The acquisition of all these awards resulted in his being named Student of the Month.

Students told to try to be tribal leaders

"You have taken a big step to do something for yourselves and I hope many of you continue and some of you consider becoming leaders in your tribal governments where leadership is needed," said Russell Bradley, district representative at the White Shield community, in an address to UTETC graduates December 19.

Bradley said policy was changing in regard to Indian government and control, that many tribes were beginning to speak out and he felt, with good leadership, Indians could begin to run the BIA. He encouraged the graduates not to be militant and tear something down or conservative and let things lie, but to get involved and do something positive.

December graduates were: Raymond Martinez, in painting; Adelaide Martinez, business clerical; Ron Sully, human services; Rose Sully, business clerical; Kent Pohawpatchoko, building trades; Mike Dann, automotive and Doris Weyaus, nurse aide.

Santa Claus, alias Bob Harvey, head of security, presented the diplomas and thanked students and staff for a revolver presented him as a departing gift on leaving UTETC to take the post of Burleigh County Sheriff.

Receiving vocation incentive

awards were: Roy Spotted War Bonnett, auto body; Harvey Bear Heels, automotive; Kent Pohawpatchoko, building trades; (Pohawpatchoko also received awards in social services, men's dorm, perfect attendance and was named student of the month) Zelda Ground, business clerical and Danielle Cavanaugh, food service.

Geraldine Arcoren, human services; Marcella Howe, nurse aide; Sharon Morrison, police science; William Garcia, welding and Raymond Martinez, painting.

Alberta Takes Enemy and Tom Takes Enemy tied for first place in Adult Education and Kenneth Loudner took second place. Marlene White Horse, Douglas Archambault and Catherine Routzen tied for first in Personal Development. The women's dorm award was presented to Lou Vigil.

Others receiving perfect attendance awards were Catherine Routzen and Fabian Howe. Those missing eight hours or less were: Carmelita Gachupin, Danielle Cavanaugh, Douglas Archambault, JoAnn Dogskin, Zelda Ground, Adelaide Martinez, Richard Weyaus, Aileen Krueger, Lou Vigil, Harvey Bear Heels, Melvin Farmer, Judy Lilly, Roy Spotted War Bonnett and Herbert Wounded Knee.

Title I compliant here

The Title I on-site Monitoring Team from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Aberdeen Area Office found the Title I program at Theodore Jamerson Elementary School to be operating in compliance with Title I rules and regulations with minor corrections needed in the number of students participating in the project and the criteria used in selecting students for the project, said Angelita Dickens, Title I coordinator.

The Team reviewed the program at UTETC Dec. 18. Monitoring was done of the Title I mobile unit adjacent to the elementary school and the the Child Development Center where a Basic Skills aide has been hired through the program to work with kindergarten, pre-kindergarten and pre-school children. Both projects work with the instruction of math, reading and language arts.

In the CDC area the Team found that the Basic Skills aide was involved with more children than had been designated in the Title I contract. The aid was also instructing music which is not part of the approved proposal for instruction in Title I. Both of

these infractions have been corrected, said Dickens.

The Title I project is a supplemental program designed to give added instruction in math and reading, students who need extra help, said Dickens. "It is taught in addition to the regular math and reading classes at the elementary school," she said.

Student eligibility is determined by results of the Metropolitan Achievement Test. According to Dickens, children who score two and a half years or more below their grade level enrolled in the Title I labs. The students spend approximately three hours a week in the math and language arts/reading classes.

Dickens said she feels the project has been successful so far and she could "see progress, not only academically but also socially, in the students enrolled in the Title I program. Many students have become more open because of the time spent in the lab and many teachers have reported improvement in other classes as a result of Title I instruction."

The biggest problem we have, said Dickens, is in scheduling of

classes and time so they do not conflict with the regularly scheduled classes at the elementary school or develop a teacher overload in the lab. Title I teachers are Dennis Blue, math and Anna Rubia, language arts

The monitoring Team is to be back on Center Jan. 22 to do follow-up work on their previous findings, said Dickens. Members of the December team were Richard Zephier and Jim Bill Ross.

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A partial solution

'Indians must make it alone'

Taken from the Legislative Review Published by Institute for Development of Indian Law

In 1953 House Concurrent Resolution 108 set forth the policy on termination with these opening phrases:

Whereas it is the policy of congress, as rapidly as possible to make the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges and responsibilities as are applicable to citizens of the United States, end their status as wards of the United States, and to grant them all of the rights and prerogatives pertaining to American citizenship; and

Whereas the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States should assume their full responsibilities as American citizens. . .

These are the sentiments under which congress implemented the discredited, socially, economically, and psychologically disastrous policy of termination and made a number of tribes subject to state jurisdiction and local discrimination under Pubic Law 280. Congressman Shoup has arranged for the article below to appear in the October 3, 1974 Congressional Record. This article by Herbert Schmidt relies on the ideas presented under termination in his suggested solution to the "Indian problem." His suggestion includes taking Indians off the "Federal dole", making reservations subject to state jurisdiction and consequently not allowing Indians local government, and abolishing the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an economy measure to aid the national budget. Mr. Schmidt categorizes

Indians with other immigrants to this country although he fails to specify from which country in Europe Indians originated and advises us that the U.S. Government has not been so bad because it "at least gave the Indians some land." He ignores the fact that by the Treaties, Indians granted land to the United States, reserving areas for the tribes' continued ownership. Mr. Schmidt calls for Indians to be made "first class citizens," that tried and true euphemism for confiscating the remaining lands of Indians. He says this while ignoring the effects of the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act, as well as other special legislation and treaty provisions giving Indians U.S. Citizenship. Mr. Schmidt fails to recognize that the "problem" with Indians is in his heart and mind. It would seem that Mr.

Schmidt has "Termination Fever" and by encouraging the presentation of those remarks in the **Congressional Record** so does Mr. Shoup. — Kirke Kickingbird

Mr. SHOUP, Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Record the thoughts of one of my constituents and his views on how we can solve some of the problems American Indians are faced with in our society:

THE AMERICAN INDIAN PROBLEM—A PARTIAL SOLUTION

[By Herbert S. Schmidt]

The modern day Indian, for the most part, is a far cry from the "Proud Redman" they used to teach about in school. He's more often looked down upon. Pride has often turned to frustration, and has led to languor, privation,

and alcoholism. And with all this, we, as a nation, have been doing precious little to improve things. Just the opposite appears to be true.

Putting the Indians on reservations and handing them out a dole is not doing them a favor . . . It is doing them a disfavor. This "handout" type existence is demoralizing and leads to lack of incentive. It's not sufficient to really make it on, but just enough to rob the individual of the initiative to get up and make it on his own. And that's the way — the only way — the Indian is ever going to solve his problems: on his own. The same way that other ethnic groups and races in the country have done it. The Polish, the Jews, Italians, Irish, Orientals, and others all had to overcome discrimination and getting kicked around when they came to this country as immigrants. They did overcome — without handouts from the Federal Government — strictly on their own. Some obtained free land through homesteading, but they had to work, and work hard to keep it and make it prosper.

Indians need to do the same. And many do work hard and have broken away from the "handout" system. But many more are willing to sit by and accept the system. These need help to be rid of some of the entanglements which are choking them.

Here are three ideas which can help the Indians - and thereby help the nation:

First: Abolish the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The BIA is doing little good for the Indian. May, in fact, be doing more harm than help in some instances. And it's costing the taxpayers a bundle. Just in expenses to run the BIA - not for any projects for building or such for the Indians - but just for salaries, rents, office expenses, etc., the 1975 fiscal year budget is over \$51,000,000. Even in these days of multibillion dollar budgets that's a lot of money. Money that could be better funneled through state and county assistance programs rather than bureaucratic salaries and expenses.

Second: Take the Indians off the Federal dole. If they need financial assistance, let them get it the same way as everyone else: from the local and state welfare and other assistance plans.

Third: Make the Indians subject to the Municipal, county, and state laws and regulations just the same as every other citizen of the country. If they want to be first class citizens, then they must obey the laws set up for everyone else. No longer can they retreat inside the boundaries of the reservations and say "You can't touch me here. I'm not subject to your laws - only to Federal laws. I can evade payment of taxes on cigarettes and other state and county taxes, because you can't enforce them on my reservation."

I don't mean to imply that we should take away the reservations. Surely we treated the Indians badly in times past. The invading White Man conquered them - just the same as countless other nations throughout the world and throughout time have been conquered. Most of those vanquished received nothing but a hard time from their conquerors. The U.S. Government at least gave the Indians some land. And some of it turned out to be exceedingly valuable, despite the fact that most of it appeared pretty useless at the time.

Let the Indians keep their culture and keep the land they have. It's their land to do anything within legal limits which they wish to do. They can run it individually, collectively, lease it, sell it, charge for recreational rights. But that land will no longer be a federal domain, subject only to federal laws. It will simply be part of the county and state within which it lies; subject to the same laws and same taxes, of all kinds, that all the other land, and people who live on that land, are subject to.

No longer can the Indians operate the Reservations as if they were separate enclaves within the boundaries of the United States. The Indians are certainly entitled to all the rights and privileges that go with living in this great country. But to have those rights they must conduct themselves as first class citizens, subject to all the laws.

Many will cry that once again we are a nation of "Treaty Breakers". But the salvation of the Indian lies in breaking the reservation system as it now stands. As long as that system prevails, the Indian is more a slave than a free and proud man.

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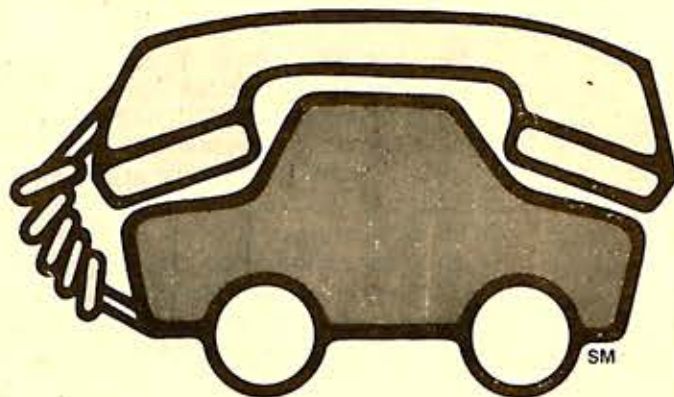
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Key local tribal issues noted

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA) — What does the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) consider the key issues affecting tribes and tribal land?

AIPA recently received a 46-page preliminary listing of over 300 of what the BIA has taken under advisement as the critical points in question around Indian country.

The report is broken down by geographical area (BIA area offices), and includes the following basic categories: water,

boundary, hunting and fishing, contractual, mineral and land rights; land title and land acquisition; jurisdiction, trespass and infringement; tribal sovereignty and mining claims. Other listings include appraisals, tax immunity, flood control, water resource inventory, destruction of barriers, oil and gas lease payments, religious rights, passage and border rights, right of way and access.

Trespass and infringement issues top the report count with

162 cases in all the areas and 125 cases in Albuquerque area alone. There are 79 land issues, 77 water rights issues (38 in the Phoenix area), 39 boundary rights issues (23 in the Phoenix areas), 22 tribal sovereignty issues and 13 hunting and fishing rights issues. A note at the bottom of the three pages of Minneapolis area issues reads, "No itemized hunting and fishing or water rights issues — Need Help."

The report indicates that all

reservations and all tribes in the Aberdeen area are affected by "Jurisdiction — financial credit to Indians residing on Indian reservations. Inadequate protection by present judicial system for financial institutions and merchants," and by "Appraisals — need more personnel (appraisals) to process much needed appraisal work." The jurisdiction problem requires an administrative 2 action, and the appraisals require an administrative 1 action.

The Aberdeen area listings are as follows (all stated problems are direct quotes from the report):

Crow Creek Sioux Reservation: Water Rights — need to perfect water right of riparian water on or near the reservation (Admin.-1). Land Title — transfer title of sub-marginal lands to Tribe, 19,000 acres (Legis.-1)

Flandreau Sioux Reservation: Water Rights — proposed dam by Corps of Engineers to flood one-half of tribal lands (Admin.-1).

Sisseton & Wahpeton Sioux: Water Rights — Hunting and Fishing Rights — establishment of Tribal code dealing with natural resources (Admin. 1). Trespass Infringement — enforcement of Federal and Tribal laws regarding trespassing — major problem (Admin.-2).

Rosebud Sioux Reservation: Water Rights — complete Winter water rights infringed by State. Need regulations for use of water (Admin.-1). Boundary Rights — jurisdiction over "open" and "closed" portions of reservation. Technical assistance to define legal parameter (Admin.-1). Hunting and Fishing Rights — to consider when considering the above mentioned issues (Admin.-1).

Fort Berthold Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara): Contractual Rights — disapproval of mining lease of Consolidated Coal Company (Admin.-1). Water Rights — Missouri River Basin projects infringement upon Winter rights (Admin.-1).



Desegregation (Cont. from P. 1)

district residents are Indian, most of them are concentrated in the Cannonball area and, under present election rules, the district is divided into areas, and those living in those areas vote only for those candidates running in their area.

Regarding the segregation problem, Hardesty said the district was moving on this and "has to send a reply to HEW in Denver by the end of this month."

Gilbert D. Roman, HEW Civil Rights director, explained his office's position on the problem. He said it appears the district is

bringing about the segregation by busing non-Indian children on the elementary level to Solen and busing the younger Indian children from Solen to Cannonball.

The situation, he said, "could jeopardize the district's federal funding."

"Several alternatives are under study," Hardesty said. "Everyone is agreed that the people need to decide this."

One alternative, Hardesty said, is "where for example the primaries would be sent to one or the other school, and the junior high sent to the other."

Also, he said, attendance lines could be drawn. There never have been any attendance lines in the district. Wherever a student signs up on the first day of school is his school.

"There are non-Indian people who could attend the Cannonball school, and there are Indian people who could attend the Solen school," he said. "But it's just never been done."

The Cannonball community will be holding a meeting this week to decide what they want.

Hardesty said plans for an evaluation of the school, as well as desegregation plans, are not yet complete. These will be worked out in the weeks ahead.

"There's plenty of work to do," he said.

BIA SELF-DETERMINATION POLICY IN OFFING

Before next July, Indian Commissioner Morris Thompson's special study group on Indian self-determination will disclose the results of its months-long investigation on how it can assist tribes to make self-determination a reality. That formulation is one Indian affairs matter which has been established as a "presidential objective" under the BIA's "management by objective" system. The forthcoming programmatic definition is required, said Thompson recently, "because no one knew exactly what self-determination meant when applied to specific programs in the BIA." Added Thompson: "What we are trying to do in developing a programmatic definition of Indian self-determination is to lay out in each program area — education, surface leasing, road construction — or each federal function — personnel, budget, plant management — precisely what degree of self-determination can be achieved given existing federal statutes, court decisions and federal regulations. Once we have delineated the constraints, then we can talk about removing these constraints in an orderly manner." The BIA study is expected to be applied government-wide.

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Treaty turned down



By Pat Travnicek

LINCOLN, NEB. — The decision is in, and the judge says the Ft. Laramie Treaty is void because it has been "abrogated" by laws passed since its signing.

The hearing on the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 between the Sioux Nation and the United States government was held to determine whether the federal courts have jurisdiction to convict six defendants of Wounded Knee crimes.

The defendants claim the 1868 Treaty prevents the courts from taking jurisdiction.

Defense attorney John Thorne called anthropologists, historians, and traditional people to the stand.

William Laughlin, professor at the University of Connecticut testified that the Asians migrating across a now submerged land bridge between Alaska and Asia 15,000 years ago were the first humans in the new world. He said American Indians were direct descendants of Asians.

Alvin Josephy, senior editor of American Heritage and author of *Red Power* told the court that scalping was a practice developed by the Dutch who settled in New York. He said that the Dutch first paid for Indian heads, but found them too heavy to carry and began paying for scalps instead.

Edith Bull Bear, who was three years old when the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre occurred, took the stand to give the oral history of the treaty.

Speaking through interpreter Severt Young Bear from Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Edith Bull Bear stated that the promises of the treaty were kept for about two years and then most were broken. When Attorney Thorne asked her about white man's rights on Indian land, she said that she had never heard of any and that white people should not come on Indian land.

In the closing arguments defense attorney John Thorne suggested that U.S. District Judge Warren Urbom resign on moral grounds if he feels he cannot legally uphold the defense claims on the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868.

If U.S. District Court Judge Warren K. Urbom upheld defense claims that the United States had no right to try persons for crimes in the Sioux Nation, it was expected charges stemming from Wounded Knee would be dismissed.

Indian leaders also stated that a favorable ruling would lead to litigation to recover all the land granted to the Sioux under the treaty.

Top right, AIM members and supporters gather around the drum on the Nebraska University campus. Middle left, Buffy Sainte-Marie puts in an appearance. She told reporters she thinks "everytime an Indian steps

out in public its an education for the people." Below, the Persian Auditorium in Lincoln has a greeting for AIM on its marquee. Some claim that to be a first.

