

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. 7

Bismarck, N.D.

February 6, 1975

All-Indian ball champs set here



On parole

Sarah Bad Heart Bull, center, tells of her imprisonment as Harriet Skye's guest at 12:30 Saturday on "Indian Country Today", KFYP-TV 5 and Meyer TV network. With Sarah and Harriet here is Steve Farmer, parole coordinator for United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota.

Sarah tells story of arrest, jail

By Peggy Barnard

Sarah Bad Heart Bull, on parole from prison in Yankton, S.D. where she was serving a one year sentence for riot where arson was committed, is to be a guest along with Steve Farmer, prison parole coordinator for United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota, on "Indian Country Today" Feb. 8.

The show, aired on KFYP-TV in Bismarck Saturdays at 12:30 p.m., is sponsored by United Tribes and the Meyer Broadcasting Company.

Mrs. Bad Heart Bull had been arrested in February of 1974 following a demonstration in Custer, S.D. resulting from charges brought against Daryl Schmidts in the fatal stabbing of her son, Wesley Bad Heart Bull. Schmidts was charged with second degree manslaughter and later acquitted.

During the demonstration in Custer, Mrs. Bad Heart Bull had been apprehended by the police, and later released. She left Custer, but was detained in Hot Springs, S.D. because of an

automobile accident. It was there that she was arrested. The charges at that time were in connection with the accident. Later she was charged with riot where arson was committed.

She said that she was not driving the car when the accident occurred because she could not see from the mace and tear gas that was used against the demonstrators. She had asked someone else to drive for her. She commented that, "they were arresting anyone who was involved in the Custer incident." She paid the traffic fine and returned to her home.

She was placed on a \$5,000 bond. She paid the bond off by installments, obtaining some financial aid from the American Indian Movement (AIM) being eventually forced to turn her car over to the bondsman to pay the remaining debt. It was after this that she had to turn herself into the police.

"Different people offered to hide me," said Mrs. Bad Heart Bull, "but I was afraid if I didn't go to jail that I would never see my children again." "I was given

24 hours to take care of my family before I had to go to jail." She is a solo parent with six children. Through most of her trial and imprisonment, Mrs. Bad Heart Bull said her children were her only concern.

She was found guilty and sentenced to one to five years in prison. Farmer said he went to Yankton to get information in regard to an appeal. Mrs. Bad Heart Bull and her co-defendants Robert High Eagle and Kenneth Dahl, were all denied an appeal. "I didn't think Sarah should be in prison," said farmer. "I felt

she was being used and exploited and had not had proper legal consultation."

"When her sentence came up for commutation in September she asked me to represent her view," Farmer said "Her sentence was set at one year. She had already served five months and was eligible for parole. Mrs. Bad Heart Bull was paroled Nov. 15. Mrs. Bad Heart Bull is now living in Sioux Falls, S.D. Farmer said she decided to relocate there, rather than going back to Rapid City. Her children are now residing with her.

UTETC hosting cagers

UTETC will host the second annual All-Indian National Basketball Championships at the Mary College Arena April 9-12, it has been announced.

Also scheduled here for Feb. 29-Mar. 1 is the tryout camp for the All-Star team which will represent Indian country at the National Amateur Athletic Union Tournament in Louisiana March 23.

"We're looking to see some outstanding athletes here for these meets," said Dick Bad Mocassin, coordinator for the meets.

The championships, and the tryout camp, are both sponsored and promoted by the National Indian Activities Association (NIAA), a two-year-old organization devoted to sports promotion for Indian men and women.

NIAA's beliefs are that sports activities are a means of eliminating social problems before they arise, as well as assisting youth and adults with physical and educational problems, according to Bad Mocassin.

"In this way we can provide exemplary models of the pride and self-confidence that needs to be kept alive in our people," he said.

Sixteen Indian men's teams from across the United States and Canada will be competing in the four day championships.

Two teams will be sent from each of eight regions in the nation. Each state will hold playoff tournaments to decide who goes to the regions.

By conservative estimate, Bad Mocassin said, some 500 Indians teams will be participating on all the various levels.

United Tribes successfully outbid all other organizations to host the tourney.

Last year, Haskell Indian Junior College of Lawrence, Kansas, won the championships, which were held at Albuquerque, N.M.

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Bills in brief

N. D. Indian legislation scouted

Here are other Indian-related bills before the 1975 North Dakota State Legislature and any action taken thus far on them:

● Senate Bill 2139 — This was described a State Social Service Board spokesman as "enabling legislation" for the food stamp program in North Dakota.

Conrad Moe, state administrator of food services for the Board, said if the bill is passed it should have no effect on the food stamp program on the Indian reservations and is merely a bill outlining the duties and responsibilities of the county welfare boards and social service board, as is required under new federal laws.

The bill passed the senate with one dissenting vote and is now in the house.

● House Bill 1039 Equal Employment Opportunity Act. Turned down in voting Wednesday by the House of Representatives.

The bill, defeated by a 45-52 margin, would have prohibited an employer, employment agency, labor organization or licensing agency from discriminating because of race, religion, national origin, sex, age, or marital status.

Some legislators who originally supported the bill withdrew support because of objections to amendments attached to the bill by committee.

One amendment would have limited the bill's application to employers with 15 or more employees. Another amendment contained a statement that would have intended prohibition of hiring anyone to administer the act.

● HCR3015 — Also introduced by Rep. Raymond, urges the US Dept. of Agriculture to abandon its plans to increase food stamp purchase requirements for low income households.

The bill says the proposed increase "would price food stamps beyond the reach of the poor, the elderly, and others on fixed incomes, and urges more consideration for the poor."

No action has been taken on this bill, which is in the House agriculture committee.

● HB1031 — This bill, which has defeated, according to Juanita Helphrey, the newly-appointed State Indian Affairs Commissioner, because the Indian team got its signals crossed, (See story on Mrs. Helphrey in this issue) would have authorized the state tax commissioner to enter into agreements with the tribes to collect taxes on the reservation.

The bill, which Indian supporters say would have had no bad effects on the tribes because tribes would have gotten a share in the revenues and, in any case, they would not be forced into

anything they didn't want, was defeated in the House 57-42.

● SB2438 — This would authorize the state social service board to contract for off-reservation Indian health care and provide an

appropriation for this purpose.

The bill would provide for contracting with private corporations for health and dental care insurance of off-reservation Indians. Outlined are residence,

enrollment and income requirements. An appropriation of \$940,000 is asked.

This bill is in the Senate social welfare committee, where no action has yet been taken.

● HB1130 — This bill would transfer administration of the Indian Development Fund from the State Business and Industrial Development Dept. to the Indian Affairs Commission.

It passed the House but has yet to come up before the Senate.

HB1003 — This is the appropriations bill for the Indian Affairs Commission, as well as various other departments and divisions in state government.

An IAC budget increase of about 356%, or close to \$400,000, is asked for in this bill, which has not yet gone to the House for a vote.

● SB2461 — This bill sets up procedures for making farm loans to Indians. No action has been taken on it and no committee assigned, though it is expected it will be assigned to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

● SB 2437 — This bill, also introduced by Sen. Conlin, would provide for an increase in membership of the Indian Affairs Commission.

Added to the commission would be four additional reservation representatives, one more urban and two legislators representing both parties and both legislative houses.

Total Commission membership would be 17.

Sen. Conlin told a Senate State and Federal Government Committee hearing "They are hoping that by having more representation on the commission, they will have more people aware who can go back and tell the people on the reservation what is going on."

The bill is expected to pass the committee easily as soon as all amendments and bill language are firmed up.

COURT CREATES 13th NATIVE CORPORATION

U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch, on Dec. 24 in Washington, D.C., issued a federal court ruling requiring the creation of a special 13th Alaska Native Corporation to handle federal land claims funds due to non-resident Alaska Natives. The court ruling followed the filing of a suit in 1953 by the group called Alaska Federation of Natives International (AFNI), which represents approximately 28,000 Eskimo, Aleut and Indian people who no longer reside in Alaska. The effect of Judge Gasch's ruling will be the disbursement of nearly \$30 million in per capita payments and the investment of an equal amount in corporation business. Formation of the 13th Corporation was opposed by the majority of Alaskan residents.



1975 seen as year of emergence of ties among aboriginal peoples

[Editor's note: This is the first in a five-part series by Dick La Course of the American Indian Press Association on the developing international relations of Native peoples, with particular emphasis on the Indian population of North America.]

By RICHARD LA COURSE

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (AIPA) — Because of the scope and the nature of developing ties between American Indians and Native peoples of other nations, the year 1975 is shaping up as the year of the emerging international relations of Native peoples, potentially one of the historic stepping-stone years of our time.

Slowly, modestly, gradually and often informally, ties have been built between North American Indians and organizations and their Canadian neighbors to

the north and their Indian neighbors to the south. These exchanges have taken place throughout the 1960s, but have accelerated with considerably more visible results in the 1970s.

And the flowering of all this may well be much in evidence in Canada in 1975, when the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB) of Canada, a nationwide organization of land-based Indians, will be the host for the first international conference of indigenous peoples, lasting from eight to ten days, with representatives of Native peoples and organizations from approximately 40 separate nations.

This series will explore the visionary personalities behind this movement, points of contact and cooperation between Indian and Native groups, some varying philosophical views about the realism of the movement, the

relationship of this movement to the United Nations, and plans in the making for the international conference in 1975.

But first, how is all this becoming possible? Mostly by Indian and Native peoples reaching out across their borders in many directions.

Since the late 1960s, Indian peoples in both the United States and Canada have undertaken, with a sophistication perhaps astonishing to some, to acquaint themselves with the reality of international relations, both political and economic, and to acquire the means to establish themselves, within certain acknowledged limits, in the sphere of the international community.

Perhaps as significant — and certainly to a more pervasive and continuing degree — the Native peoples of the U.S. and Canada have reached out to each other across what many on both sides believe to be an artificially imposed border to form cultural, religious, legal, social, political, activist and communications links bridging that border which over time has sliced through historic Eskimo, Cree, Blackfeet, Kootenai, Oneida, Sioux and other intertribal and tribal communities with trade and treaty rights. Consider these recently developed working relationships between Canadian and American Indians:

Since 1969, traditional and Christian religious leaders among tribes on both sides of the border have met jointly in annual ecumenical conferences, in the widely articulated belief that classic Indian religious visions have ultimately to do with the

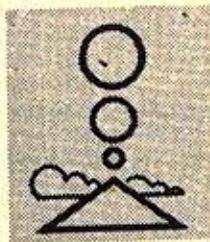
future of both nations, and those conferences have now achieved a permanent annual outdoor meeting-place on the Stoney Reserve near Morley, Alberta, heartland of the Indian religious renaissance of the famed Smallboys Revival of Canada.

In 1970, 1971 and 1972, George Manuel, a Shuswap chief from the Canadian Province of British Columbia who had been elected the national president of NIB, visited New Zealand, Australia, Sweden and Tanzania, which are members of the British Commonwealth. He harvested from his many travels a wide knowledge of the conditions and situation of other Native land-based peoples worldwide, becoming the leading advocate for the necessity of international Native relations and a prime mover in the planning of an international conference.

In 1973, following the occupation of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) central headquarters in Washington, D.C., by the aggressive American Indian Movement (AIM), several Canadian AIM chapters in four separate provinces were immediately spawned, resulting in the seizure of the Department of Indian Affairs headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario, and a kindred removal of federal papers relating to Indians subsequently given wide distribution by the Canadian Indian occupiers.

In 1973, exchange visitations of Indian women from the North American Indian Women's Association (NAIWA) and the many Canadian provincial women's

(Con't on P. 7)



AMERICAN
INDIAN PRESS
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The United Tribes News is to be published by-weekly by the Office of Public Information of the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corporation. United Tribes News is a member of the American Indian Press Association. Opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Corporation.

Anyone wishing to submit to the paper may do so. All submissions must be signed with the address included. Names may be withheld upon request and agreement. The paper reserves the right to edit. Submissions should be mailed to United Tribes News 3315 South Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501, Telephone: 701-255-3285 - EXT. 268.

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New director picked for state commission

Juanita Helphrey, a Ft. Berthold enrollee (Hidatsa), has been chosen as the new North Dakota Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mrs. Helphrey, administrative assistant with the Council for American Indian Ministry in Bismarck, was chosen to that position by the State Indian Affairs Commission at a meeting in late January.

She is the first woman in the job and will formally assume duties in March, although she is on call throughout the legislative session because the Commissioner's seat is vacant.

In an interview with **United Tribes News**, Mrs. Helphrey said she as yet had no special plans for the direction of the office Commission, since most of its goals are outlined in a "six-year plan" put forward by the Commission.

The Commission consists of representatives of state government, the Indian tribes, and urban Indians.

"All of the goals are set," she said, "and we'll just continue to implement them."

Goals of the overall plan include those of fostering better relations between the Indian and the non-Indian, as well as between the tribe and the state, especially in the areas of jurisdiction and taxation, etc., she said.

One basic and important goal, Mrs. Helphrey said, is "creating more involvement between the state and the tribes, who really consider themselves with more of a relationship to the federal government than the state."

In the past, she said, the tribes have ignored the state, to their own detriment.

"They don't consider that all the federal programs are usually operated through the state in one way or another," she said.

An example of the problems that can crop up, Mrs. Helphrey said, is in the recent defeat of a bill before the state legislature which would have helped the tribes.

The bill, House Bill 1031, defeated 57-42, would have allowed the state and the tribes to enter into an agreement for collection of taxes on the reservations, but would not have forced the tribes into anything they didn't want. The state and the tribes would have divided up any tax revenues.

Despite the fact it was

supported by most tribal organizations, she said, the bill was defeated. But on the whole, Mrs. Helphrey said, "I think the tribes are interested in what's happening in the state and know they have to get legislation and have to get involved."

The tribes are now pushing for more Indian representation on the Indian Commission itself, she said. A bill was introduced in the legislature before the deadline last week which would increase Commission membership from 12 to 20, adding four more tribal and two more urban Indian members, one state legislator and a state government member.

(Con't on P. 6)



Juanita Helphrey, new Director of Indian Affairs

Indian studies development heard before Senate group

A bill which would appropriate money for development and distribution of Indian studies curriculum was heard by the Senate Appropriations Committee Feb. 4 and referred to the Senate Education Committee.

The bill, Sb2383, would give aside \$102,760. to the State Dept. of Public Instruction so it could contract with a private group for the curriculum.

Introduced by Sen. Frank Conlin, (D-Fargo), the bill was backed at the hearing by representatives from United Tribes.

Mary Lou Aberle, director of the American Indian Curriculum Development Program (AICDP) at UTETC, told senators "education hasn't been able to meet the needs of Indian children."

Intent of the bill, she said, was to provide funds so the State Dept. could contract with AICDP for the curriculum. She showed senators AICDP materials developed for the lower grades and said "we feel we're actually doing the job that should be done by the State Dept."

The department has commended AICDP but has given little aid, Mrs. Aberle said. They would like to broaden the program to include studies of all cultures.

"But we don't want to do this at the expense of the Indian children," she said. "The Polish children and the Norwegian children aren't dropping out and committing suicide like the Indian children are."

Jim Shanley, director of the Johnson O'Malley program at UTETC, also testified in behalf of the bill.

"We have Indian children that are not receiving equal educational opportunities in this state," he said.

He said the curriculum would help both Indian and non-Indian children. "Many children in our state today live virtually in throwing distance of another culture yet get no information about it."

Rev. Thomas Sullivan, a Mandan priest, also testified for

the bill, citing the Catholic church's endorsement of it. "The Indian people are bringing this bill before you," he said, "not as an Indian project, but as something the Indians are doing to share their culture with all of us."

The State Department Public Instruction was also represented at the meeting and rebutted charges it wasn't doing all it could in the area.

Lowell Jensen, asst. supt. of the department, told senators his division had little money for curriculum development of any sort. "This outlines our hesitancy to back up this project," he said.

He offered a version of the bill which he said would broaden the bill to involve more types of people and cultures.

M.F. Peterson, department

superintendent, also spoke and said while he felt the curriculum AICDP has already designed is "excellent" he felt it wasn't in the scope of the state to provide the curriculum to schools, due to jurisdictional and other legal problems.

He said he would rather see the curriculum "assimilated" into other curriculum and, in response to questions from senators, felt it would not deprive non-Indians if they never learned anything about Indian culture.

The bill would fund the curriculum program for one year. Federal funding would be sought for the rest of the biennium. Money would be used to hire six staff members to work on curriculum and teacher training and to print about 1,000 curriculum kits.

Given ok

Bill to require studies for res teachers

A bill which would require teachers on or near the reservations to complete at least six college-level credit hours in Indian Studies was amended and given a "Do pass" recommenda-

tion by the House Education Committee Feb. 3.

The bill as amended, introduced by Rep. Art Raymond, (R-Grand Forks), would give the teachers in those areas four years to complete those six hours.

Speaking in favor of the amendment, Rep. Raymond, who is also director of Indian Studies at the University of North Dakota, said "our thinking is that we want to give the school board a free hand — we won't lock the board in."

Rep. Art Ekblad, (R-Minot), opposed the bill, saying he believed it would set a bad

precedent. "As we get into this particular area we are going to start having people who want everyone to take french, or spanish or, even, something like 'moon rock' science," he said.

Rep. Larry Tinjum, (D-Powers Lake) favored the bill, and said he didn't believe other ethnic groups could expect similar treatment.

"The sad thing is that we've let all this slide away," he said, "while there is a group of people among us who still do maintain a distinct culture."

The bill — HB1357 — passed, 14-2, and will now go to the House for a vote.

Raymond to re-insert studies budget item

Rep. Art Raymond [R-Grand Forks] says the budget request for the Indian Studies Dept. at the University of North Dakota will be re-inserted into the UND budget request as a line item when that bill comes up before the House Appropriations Committee sometime next week.

Raymond, who is an Oglala Sioux Indian and the director of

Indian Studies at UND, earlier told the Association Press he would enter a special bill in the legislature if necessary to get a budget appropriation for that department, which was left out of the university's executive budget request by Gov. Arthur A. Link.

Raymond said a bill is no longer necessary.



A group of Democratic Legislators' wives recently toured Tribes while their husbands voted. Here, from left to right, are: Mrs. Leonard Fagerholt, Hoople; Mrs. George Benedict, Barthold; Mrs. Clark Van Horn, Parshall; Mrs. Lester Larson, Brockett; Mrs. Frank Shablow, Langdon; Jane [daughter] and Mrs. Luther Kristensen, Fargo; Mrs. Ben Gustafson, Grand Forks; Mrs. Bert Miller, Harvey.

January graduates see ceremonies

Ten students were graduated and one student presented a partial completion at ceremonies conducted here Jan. 23.

Those graduated were: James Cadwell, Crow Creek, S.D., Bryan Rogers, Fort Berthold and Cornelius Onlney, Ft. Peck, Mont., all in automotive; Danialle Cavanaugh, Ft. Totten and Frank Benson Twin Buttes, in food services; Craig Sully, Yankton, S.D. and Geraldine Arcoren, Rodebud, S.D., human services; Phyllis Sully, Yankton, S.D., business clerical; Effie Benson, Crow Agency, Mont. and Geraldine Bear Heels, Rosebud, S.D., in nurse aide.

Douglas Archambault of Standing Rock received a partial completion in police science.

Reis Hall, superintendent of the State Industrial School, Mandan, was guest speaker. His message theme was "Know Yourself". Debbie Barth, Miss Bismarek, and Denis Montplaisir, of the music group Celebration, provided the entertainment.

Vocation incentive awards were given to: Bernard Drapeau, autobody, (Drapeau was also presented the Men's Dorm award, an incentive for missing eight or less hours of classes and named Student of the Month); Robert Condon, automotive; Brent Shane, building trades; Phyllis Sully, business clerical; Danielle Cavanaugh, food services.

Aileen Krueger, human services; Effie Benson, nurse aide; James Suriace, police science; William Palmer, welding and Raymond Martinez, painting.

Adult Education awarded Raymond and Linda Hawk a first place tie and Herbert Muniz, second. Carl White Mouse took first place in Personal Development; Karla Christopherson and Juanita Garcia tied for second. Zeldia Ground was given the Social Services award and

Phyllis Looking Elk earned recognition for the Women's Dorm.

Perfect attendance for the month of December was gained by DeAnn Enright, Linda Hawk, Frank Benson, Ray Martinez, Voyd Eagleman, Raymond Hawk and Rosalind McHugh.

Others missing eight hours or less were: Robert Condon, Wiley DuBray, Gary Miner, Joseph Follows the Road, Pauline Eagleman, Billy Palmer, Maxine Little Ghost and Clyde McHugh.



Meets BIA rules

Tribes unveils rights handbook for students

United Tribes now has a rights and responsibilities handbook for its students, according to Jim Krogsrud, a UTETC attorney.

The handbook, required under new Bureau of Indian Affairs regulations, was the result of several months of work by a student-staff committee.

The new BIA rules, the "Bill of Student Rights and Due Process Procedures," apply to all students in all BIA schools and higher education institutions, as well as all schools funded under contract with the BIA.

The rules apply to UTETC, Krogsrud said, because it receives funding through the BIA. "They issued a broad list of rights, and we kind of followed the guidelines."

"It could be an important document," Krogsrud said. "It all depends on how the students and staff will use it — it could help

open up communications between the groups in a lot of places where it's needed."

Included in the handbook are the procedures for disciplinary hearings and grievance procedures for students.

When a student is charged with an infraction, "notice of charges" must be delivered to him and the notice is to include (a) regulations allegedly violated; (b) the facts alleged to constitute the violation; and (c) notice of access to: (1) all statements of person relating to the charge; and (2) those parts of the students school records which will be considered in rendering a disciplinary decision.

All rights students have in the disciplinary matters are outlined.

Disciplinary matters are heard before a special "Hearing Panel," consisting of two

students and three staff members. Grievances can be filed with the personnel manager for a hearing before a special grievance board consisting of four staff members and three students.

Student members of these boards are appointed by the student council. Krogsrud said students are involved "in this all the way through."

"It's important to remember that the students and staff are working together," he said. "This wasn't just handed down from on high."

The handbook is open to amendment by students, through their council, or staff through the executive council, he said.

"There's a lot of reasons why a handbook like this can be a help," Krogsrud said. "Once we get the policies down on paper, people will then at least talk about them and be able to look at them so they know what to expect."

The handbook also outlines Center rules and regulations, as well as procedures and due process in disciplinary hearings, and affirms students rights such as those of free speech and expression.

Copies of the handbook have already been sent out to most department heads and will be available for students soon in the counseling office and the education office.

The issuance of the "Bill of Student Rights" marks a first in the BIA's 114-year history of educating Indian people.

The bill became effective Oct. 11, 1974, offering rights and protections to Indian students explicitly for the first time since 1860, when the BIA opened its first federally-administered school on the Yankton Indian Reservation in Washington State.

The new bill at present applies to 19 BIA-administered schools and to 13 schools funded under BIA contract.

It was the result of three years of group action involving BIA education personnel, Indian advisory school boards, BIA school personnel, Interior Dept. lawyers and Indian consultants from the private sector, particularly the National Indian Youth Council (NIYC), and the University of New Mexico American Indian Law Center, both of Albuquerque, N.M.

THE POW-WOW ANNOUNCER BY R. VAN NETT

CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF AND DESPITE WHAT YOU THINK.

POW-WOW

THE WORDS IN OUR SONGS, SPEAK OF THE SAME THINGS AS OTHER SONGS.

POW-WOW

OUR SONGS SPEAK OF WAR, LIFE, TENDERNESS OF LOVE.

POW-WOW

WATCH 'INDIAN COUNTRY TUESDAY' ON KFJR TV



NEW STUDENTS

Students arriving Jan. 27 to begin vocational training at UTETC are: [front row] Geraldine Harrison, Crow Creek Reservation, S.D.; Mary and Gary Amble, Turtle Mountain; Bertha Montgomery, Yankton, S.D.; Martha and Marvin LaPointe, Yankton, S.D. [back row] Rita Joshua, Standing Rock; Aaron Turning Heart, Standing Rock; Craig Cameron, Standing Rock and William Grant, Turtle Mountain. Not pictured are Elmar Baker and John Peltier, both of Turtle Mountain and Charles Goodal, Ft. Berthold.

SONGS DO HAVE WORDS
THEY DO HAVE MEANING!



POW - WOW

OF COURAGE,
NESS, AND

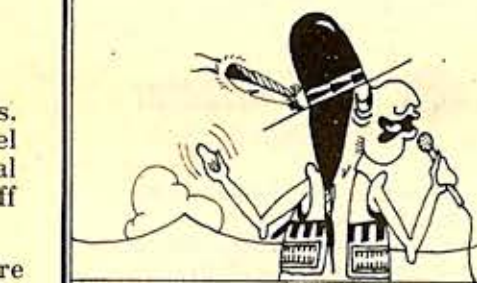
I WOULD LIKE FOR DRUM NO 3
TO CRACK OUT AN OLD LOVE
SONG WE ALL KNOW AND LIKE!



WOW POW - WOW

THE WORDS OF THIS REAL OLD
LOVE SONG SAY;

"HUG ME WITH YOUR SKINNY
ARMS AND KISS ME WITH
YOUR SCABBY LIPS!"



POW - WOW



POW - WOW

All BIA area offices may lose some power says inhouse memo

By SUZAN SHOWN HARJO
WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA)
— An in-house memorandum currently circulating in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) concerns the redelegation of the commissioner's authority to area directors and, according to one

BIA official, "constitutes a draft which will lead to a further updating and revision of the six-foot-thick bible, Order #2908, and does not add any more authority to the area offices. In fact, it's taking some of their authority away from them."

On Aug. 16 of this year, Interior Sec. Morton redelegated all his authority over Indian affairs to BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson, with the exception of certain areas dealing with the Alaskan Native Claims Act which the commissioner did not want, in order to avoid a potential conflict of interests as he is an Alaskan Native. In turn, the commissioner redelegated certain authorities to the area directors. He is now seeking comments from the central office staff concerning certain proposed amendments to the latter redelegation memo.

The 2½-page draft begins: "Enclosed is a revised draft of the redelegation of program authority to area directors and

project officers of the joint-use area office. This draft was prepared to reflect the comments received from central office directors and area office directors as requested . . ."

The following are areas in which the commissioner has proposed to retain authority:

- funds and fiscal matters "that relate to the General Accounting Office of the United States and Indian tribes under reimbursable appropriations, are exclusive unto the commissioner."

- the designation of depositories of Indian trust monies and attorney contracts for trust funds, and the restoration to tribal ownership of unclaimed individual per capital distributions and approval of distribution of judgment funds.

- authority to accept retrocession, state criminal jurisdictions, certify liquor ordinances.

- authority to call and conduct elections and referendums for initial adoption of constitutions or authorized Indian reorganization acts and acts for the final disposals of enrollment appeals.

- authority to oversee large timber sales, and approve power rates, nationwide oil and gas leases, establishment of royalty rates on natural resources, mineral leases (where specified by a particular statute), surface leases (which are in excess of 65 years) and damages in civil trespass cases (where amount exceeds \$5,000).

- credit approval of loans to tribes, bands or other identifiable Indian groups, where it involves attorney contracts or preparation of trial for claims before the Indian Claims Commissions; approval of loans, modifications, etc., which are in excess of \$100,000 for individual Indians and \$250,000 for tribes; approval of guaranty and insured loans as provided in the Indian Financing Act, where a tribe borrows from a private lender under BIA guarantee; and the prescription of interest rates on loans from the revolving loan fund.

The memo further proposes authority for the area directors to redelegate some of their

authority to the superintendent level "subject to approval of commissioner before publication."

The authority of the area offices was also the subject of a late - November meeting in Aberdeen, S.D., called by Commissioner Thompson in response to numerous complaints about the role of area office in general, and about the Aberdeen Area Office in particular as "a bottleneck, which simply does not deliver."

Melvin White Eagle, Chairman of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, commented, "Some of us have said that we want the area office to be closed, and this kind of opened up the ears of the commissioner's office. They came out here to start talking ways and means to start improving them. Our stand here at Standing Rock is that the lower powers should be delegated to the agency level — money and more decision-making authority — where we feel the action is. I don't think we should abolish the area office, just make it work for us."

"I was the one who got this meeting going," said Robert Burnette, Chairman of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation. "On July 9, in Pierre, S.D., Frank Zarb from OMB (Office of Management and Budget) was holding meetings with various tribes. I told him that during the Kennedy administration all the tribes once voted to abolish the area offices, and I think this is the way Indian tribes feel across the country. Zarb said let's have a vote, I said all you people who want to abolish the area offices raise your hand and almost everybody in the place did. Washington didn't like this very well, but there wasn't anything they could do about it."

"The tribal chairmen have to put up or shut up," said one BIA commissioner's aide, "so we called the meeting to see what they thought they could do to improve the system. One idea we had was to hire the best management experts. We wanted to get people who really know

(Con't on P. 6)

Judge Urbom's ruling explained

Taken from Great Falls Tribune

LINCOLN Neb. — Federal District Judge Warren K. Urbom ruled in a decision released here Friday (Jan. 17) that despite an "ugly history" that included "treaties pocked by duplicity" on the part of the government, neither the Sioux nor any other American Indian tribe has sovereignty.

Numerous Indians, including those who rebelled at Wounded Knee, S.D., in the spring of 1873, and those now holding land in New York state and a monastery in Wisconsin, have claimed that the United States has no legal jurisdiction over them because Indian treaties signed in the 19th century have not been honored by the government.

Urbom said in his memorandum decision that the conquest of Indian tribes by the Army last century made the Indians subject to the legislative powers of the United States. He added that while a history of the national policy toward Indians might make Americans "retch at the recollection," this nevertheless is the situation.

The judges ruling is not expected to have any material effect on present tribal governments. The Indian tribal governments were created under

federal law. The judge compared Indian reservations in some respects to states, pointing out that they have the power to enact tribal ordinances the same way that states have the right to enact state laws.

The judge's ruling rejected the claim by some 125 Indians that the Sioux Treaty of 1868 gave the tribe and not the United States jurisdiction over crimes committed during the 71-day-rebellion at Wounded Knee.

The ruling may be a mortal blow to Indian hopes of winning the right to govern themselves.

Whether Indians can ever again declare their reservations to be free and independent nations depends on the President

and Congress, not the courts, Urbom said.

John E. Thorne, chief lawyer for the Sioux, said he would appeal Urbom's decision.

Urbom said that until now the Supreme Court has ruled consistently against the concept of Indian sovereignty.

In disposing of the Indian argument that the U.S. had not abided by the various treaties with the Indians, Urbom said that a "treaty is placed by the Constitution of the U.S. on no higher plane than an act of Congress, so if a self-executing treaty and an act of Congress be in conflict, the more recent governs."

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● Memo warns of some power loss

(Con't from P.5)

how to make a service operation work, but the tribal chairmen rejected this idea before we got a chance to explain it. The meeting was an unmitigated disaster." Commissioner Thompson, however, called the meeting "positive and constructive, and one that really, seriously, very much impressed me. We issued invitations to the tribal chairmen and 14 of the 15 were present, with all 15 tribes represented. The meeting started promptly at 9:00 and lasted 'til about 5:30. The discussions were most

positive and were looking at the area situations as to how we can improve the delivery of services from the area level."

The chairmen voted to select a committee of the whole, with one representative from each of the 15 tribes, which include: Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Flandreau, Fort Berthold, Fort Totten, Lower Brule, Omaha, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Santee, Sisseton-Wahpeton, Standing Rock, Turtle Mountain, Winnebago and Yankton.

The 15-person committee will meet in early 1975 to select a smaller committee, which will be powerless without the approval of 2/3 of the larger committee. The committee will investigate alternatives to the present system, including the possibility of abolishment, and will submit proposals based on their findings over a one-year period.

"It will be very interesting to

see what we come up with and what the Bureau does with it," said another chairman. "The problem is that they (BIA) are so co-opted into their own bureaucracy that they want us to come up with a system that will fit into their system. They really limit the possibilities that way. It'll probably be another clash."

"This is the first major initiative toward self-determination since the realignment of the Bureau," said a BIA employee. "One charge has always been that you can't get rid of the area offices because of the directors' jobs — what are you going to do with them? Well, here we have an area with an acting director, who can't really use political pull with the tribes to get them to ease up. And there aren't any big Senators or Congressmen who might try to use their muscle on behalf of the area director, because none of them really care.

As a matter of fact, Sen. Abourezk has bad-mouthed the area office for a long time. And, since all the tribes seem to want things to change, there won't be anyone trying to undercut the total effort."

At the Nov. 25 meeting Richard Wilson, Chairman of the Pine Ridge Reservation, proposed that Acting Area Director Harley Zepher be appointed as permanent director on the spot, and called for a vote on the proposal. Commissioner Thompson explained that there were certain civil service requirements, such as job advertisement, which precluded the possibility of immediate appointment. The chairmen concurred.

The commissioner was asked if the tribes still retained the veto power over anyone the Bureau might choose as director. The answer to the *fait accompli*-style question was affirmative.

UTETC countersuing Lincoln District 38

United Tribes has answered a \$5,000 suit against it by the Lincoln School District #38 and filed a \$28,000 counterclaim, according to Ralph LePera, UTETC general counsel.

District #38 filed its suit Dec. 19, 1974 asking for \$5,351.29, which the district claims is owed it by United Tribes due to tuition payments the district makes the Bismarck school district for UTETC staff and student children who attend school there.

Most UTETC children attend lower grades at Theodore Jamerson Elementary school, but high school-age students are bussed into Bismarck.

Bismarck asks the Lincoln district to pay tuition for all students sent from there and now, according to the Jan. 31 *Bismarck Tribune*, the district is operating in the red.

The district has been receiving impact aid for the UTETC Children, under Public Law 874, but received no funds in the last year, LePera said, because the federal government found it had been overpaying the district for two years in a row.

LePera said the district is basing its claim on a letter written by the late Theodore Jamerson in 1969 which allegedly promises payment for that year.

"Our position is that the letter obviously relates only to the 1969 school year," he said.

So in its counterclaim, UTETC is asking for reimbursal of about \$28,000, which it paid the district in the years 1969 to present.

The counterclaim filed Jan. 19, 1975 states "... Lincoln's past and continued discrimination against Indian children is unconstitutional, illegal and against public policy."

Lincoln "cannot relieve itself of its legal obligation to educate Indian children by attempting to coerce other individuals and entities into assuming its obligations," the counterclaim said.

No date has been set for a hearing or court.

Buffalo chips and news briefs

LaROSE NEW NIAA HEAD

Rex LaRose, Shoshone-Bannock Recreation Director for the Ute Tribe of Uintah and Ouray at Fort Duchesne, Utah, is the new President of the National Indian Activities Association (NIAA). LaRose, born in Idaho Falls, has coached basketball, baseball, track and field, and currently supervises a staff of seven at Fort Duchesne where he plans all sports and recreational activities. He and wife Joanne have three daughters, age 11, 12 and 17, and one three-year-old son. Former President Ron Johnson, a Makah, is the new Executive Director, working out of the NIAA headquarters in Seattle. A long-time basketball coach, Johnson was one of the NIAA founders and headed the

organization since its inception in 1973. Serving with LaRose on the national board are Vice-President Pete Fredricks, Mandan from North Dakota; Acting Secretary Julie Johnson, Lummi from Washington; Treasurer Satch Miller, Warm Springs from Oregon and Sergeant-at-Arms Peter Homer, Mohave from Arizona. NIAA is concerned with organizing and coordinating athletic and championship events at the local, state, regional, national and international level.

FANNIN GETS GAO AUDIT OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Sen. Paul Fannin, R-Ariz., has initiated a General Accounting Office (GAO) audit to look into all federal Indian programs, their whereabouts, budgets and numbers of working personnel. Additionally, Sen. Fannin requested GAO to look for duplication, overlapping of efforts and means of coordination currently set up to tie programs together. In his letter to GAO, Sen. Fannin suggested that the federal programs have created an administrative monstrosity. A Dec. 17 letter from GAO to the White House, which settled in the office of Norman E. Ross, Jr., Assistant Director, White House Domestic Council, requested a full report within 45 days (by Jan. 31, 1975). A GAO auditor is presently at work on the report in Room 312 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building in Washington, D.C. The completed study will be congressional property, not for immediate public consumption.



IAC director (Con't from P. 3)

Presently, the Commission has six Indian members.

Mrs. Helphrey's appointment was announced Friday by Gov. Arthur A. Link, chairman of the Commission.

She served with CAIM since 1971, and has also worked as an administrative assistant with United Tribes for several years.

In both these positions Mrs. Helphrey was involved in a great deal of direct communication with Indian people and carried out public information and administrative responsibilities, the Governor said.

She has attended Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn., and Dickinson State College.

She is a member and delegate of the North Dakota Conference of the United Church of Christ; the North Dakota Ecumenical Council of Churches; Church Women United; the State Indian Education Scholarship Committee, and the Charles Hall Youth services Board.

She and her husband David, a Bismarck public school teacher, have two sons, Jim, 4 and Ray, 2. They live at 909 N. 12th St.

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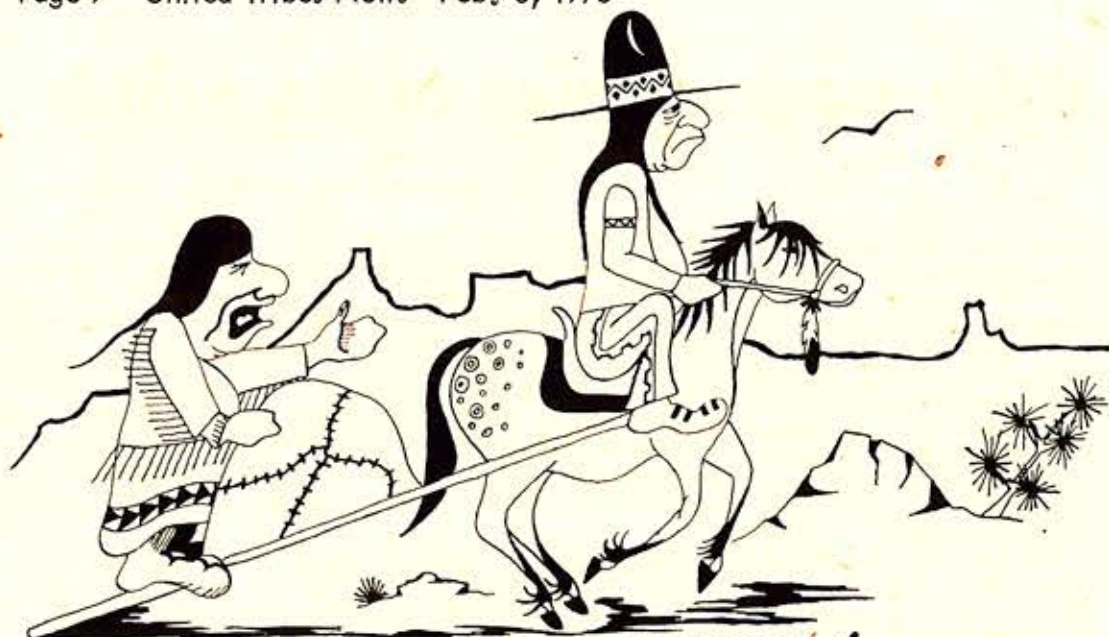
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Warriors post bond



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SHAWANO, Wis. — Bond amounts ranging to \$50,000 were required Tuesday of Indian demonstrators who ended a 34-day takeover of an unused backwoods religious estate.

Mike Sturdevant, chief spokesman for the Menominee Warrior Society, was among the demonstrators led to Shawano County Court in handcuffs for arraignment, during which they pleaded innocent.

Under a pact with the estate's owners, the former Roman Catholic abbey is to be deeded to the 2,300 member Menominee tribe as a health and school facility.

Indian officials, expressing relief that no one was killed during the armed

occupation, called the deed and surrender pact a victory for all underprivileged tribes.

Sturdevant, 30, of Neopit, was charged with armed robbery, armed burglary and false imprisonment. His bond totals \$50,000.

The same amount was required of three comrades, two of whom faced the same charges plus endangering safety by conduct regardless of life.

About 40 persons, including woman and several juveniles, surrendered late Monday as their share of the settlement.

Another woman, a mother of two, was arrested Tuesday when she arrived at the courthouse with bail money. She was charged with the same counts as Sturdevant, and bond was set at \$5,000.

The American Indian Movement said it is helping raise bail and legal expenses.

Charges of criminal trespass to a dwelling and disorderly conduct were filed against 28 persons, ranging in age from 18 to 28. Bonds ranged from as little as \$50 each on the misdemeanor counts.

Authorities said the arrest total was 43, and that persons younger than 18 were being handed over to juvenile authorities.

1975-- year of emergence

(Con't from P.2)

organizations began on a continuing basis, with possible pending mergers.

In the early 1970's, points of contact between Canadian and American Indians multiplied at an astonishing rate. In 1972, the American Indian Press Association (AIPA) and the Alberta Native Communications Society (ANCS) opened liason contacts resulting in mutual visitations and discussions concerning potential co-delivery of news across the border.

In Berkeley, Calif., in 1972, Marie-Helene Laraque (Haitian) began editing the first Native paper devoted exclusively to international affairs, *Indigena*.

In January of 1974, George Manuel of NIB and members of his staff went to Washington, D.C., to meet with the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and the National Tribal Chairmen's Association (NTCA). While in the U.S. capital, Manuel for NIB and Charles E. Trimble for NCAI drafted a "joint agreement" of cooperation between the two national organizations, including the exchange of staff specialists for mutual study of Native issues and analogous social problems in both societies. And NCAI, NTCA and Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO) selected Philip Samuel Deloria, director of the University of New Mexico Indian Law Center, to represent the U.S. at an April meeting outside the U.S. to plan an international conference in 1975.

In April of 1974, Deloria and others travelled to Georgetown, Guyana, for the preparatory meeting for the international conference of indigenous peoples. In attendance were the United States and Canada, and representatives of aboriginal peoples of Australia, the same of the Scandanavia, the Maori of New Zealand, and from South America representatives of the Amerindians of Guyana

At the Guyana meeting from April 8 to April 11, 1974, delegates formed a policy committee, established a proposed agenda for the world conference, and authorized the formation of subcommittees and solicitation of funds to bring certified delegates from about 40 countries to Canada in 1975.

Meanwhile, in June of 1974, the first International Indian Treaty Conference in the United States was held on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation near Mobridge, S.D., co-sponsored by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and the American Indian Movement. About 3,000 Indian persons were in attendance, working for eight days and producing a document delcaring the contemporary significance of Indian treaties. Following the Standing Rock conference, treaty offices were planned for opening in Washington, D.C. and New York City, near the United Nations building.

Last September, NCAI held an American Indian energy resour-

ces seminar at Billings, Mont., to assess the worldwide energy crisis and the largely undeveloped resources on and under the vast Indian land holdings in the U.S. Numbers of world energy consultants attended. Indians discussed the options of developing an American Indian energy cartel similar to that of the OPEC nations (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), or of paced development of energy resources and control of those resources by Indians themselves in relation to global energy and economic needs.

Also in September, George Manuel in concert with another author, Michael Posluns, published his manifesto of the rationale and philosophy of the emerging international relations of the world's aboriginal peoples, entitled "The Fourth World," establishing Manuel as the prime exponent and visionary of a new dimension in the sphere of international relations.

Then, in late October at NCAI's annual convention in San Diego, Calif., Manuel and Deloria presented their preliminary work and its implications to the full body of NCAI in three days of working panel sessions. NCAI subsequently endorsed the efforts and gave the NCAI staff a

mandate to continue work and cooperation for the planning of the world conference.

And thus is the stage set for 1975 — a year which may, in the minds of many, mark the beginning of the end of a stranglehold control over Indians by the U.S. government and the end of the beginning of world cooperation on the part of the American Indians.

NEXT: Separating and Binding Factors Among Native Peoples.

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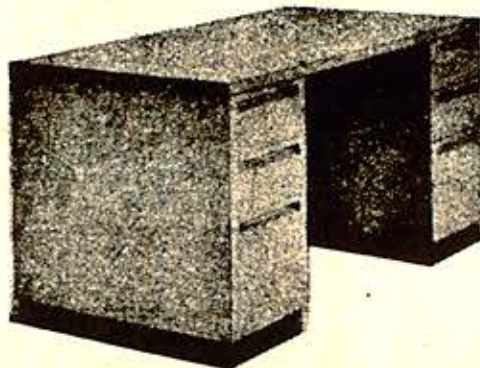
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Ridge super ordered to low profile

Pine Ridge Reservation Superintendent Albert W. Trimble, Oglala, has been ordered by Acting Aberdeen Area Director Harley D. Zephier to "maintain a low profile" with reporters who have been following the recent events on Pine Ridge, including Tribal Chairman Richard Wilson's delivery of a bill of particulars calling for Trimble's removal. Twelve of the 20-member Council have signed a petition which implies that the bill of particulars is that of the Chairman, not the Council. The petition reads: "I do not wish to see Albert W. Trimble removed as superintendent until charges have been filed, investigated and proven," and was signed by Vincent Brewer, Melvin Cummings, Newton Cummings, Matthew Eagle Heart, Marvin Ghost Bear, Paul Iron Cloud, Jake Little Thunder, Frank Starr, David Two Lance, Morris Wounded, Jake Yellow Hawk and Severt Young Bear. The Zephier letter to Trimble, dated Dec. 5, 1974, reads: "Dear Al, We have been carefully following the situation at Pine Ridge. We feel that it is imperative that the Bureau maintain a positive relationship

with the tribe. We can appreciate the difficulty of this in the present circumstances. We do not feel, however, that debating the various issues via the news media is improving the situation. . . Such statements are not made and are not interpreted as being in the best interest of the Oglala Sioux people. It is perhaps better to maintain a low profile and not make yourself an object of either vilification or praise, as your

responsibilities as superintendent specifically state that your assignment is to serve, assist and advise the Oglala Sioux people by supporting the tribal governing system, tribal programs and tribal trends leading to self-determination." In a Dec. 26 UPI interview, Chairman Wilson was quoted as responding to news of the Zephier letter: "It's about time they muzzled that Trimble."

Engineering courses attract youth

Taken from Minorities in engineering

A summer college orientation program in engineering and science attracted 25 American Indian youths (nearly half young women) at Clarkson College in upstate New York. Associate Dean of Engineering Edward Misiaszek reports the six-week session persuaded several students to point toward engineering and technology careers. He plans to expand the programs to 40 students next year if he gets funds.

Misiaszek says the key to Indian involvement is to explain

the program first to tribal chiefs and school counselors and teachers. (Contact: Edward Misiaszek, Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y. 13676.)

Seven Indian students who attended a summer orientation program at the University of North Dakota College of Engineering have entered engineering programs. The session for 20 junior and senior high school students included academic subjects, familiarization with equipment and tools, and trips to construction projects. (Contact: James Hudson, U. of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N.D.)

'Revolutionary' recipes asked

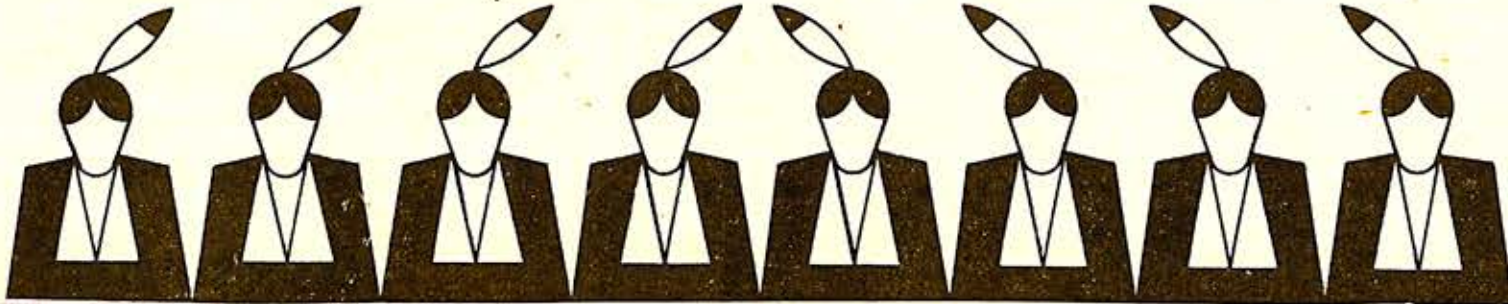
A cookbook entitled The American Revolution Bicentennial Cookbook is being compiled and edited by Mary Angie Longman and Wilma McCutchen in Jennings, La., for the U.S. Bicentennial. The publication is to be 500 pages, hardcover and fully illustrated with color photographs and artist originals, according to the editors.

The editors have requested UNITED TRIBES NEWS to invite its readers to contribute recipes for a section of the book, "devoted to American Indian Foods." All recipes are to be typed, double spaced with ingredients listed before instruc-

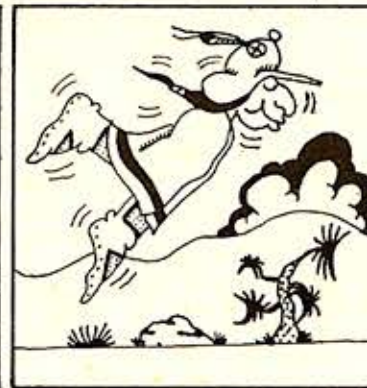
tions. Title of the recipe and category, as well as the contributor's name, address and telephone number should be included.

All contributor's names, city, state and tribal membership is to be listed beside those recipes that are published in the book. The main theme of the cookbook is to emphasize "Foods of '76".

Recipes should be submitted to the UNITED TRIBES NEWS 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, ND 58501. The paper will forward selected recipes to the editors. Submission deadline is Feb. 15.



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