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United Tribes News

Tribes unsure about policy group



Proof

This is Bill Grant, a North Dakota State Penitentiary inmate on educational release to United Tribes. He also works with the Bismarck Early Childhood Education Program at Richholt school [above] and is trying to prove what a man can do when given a chance. [See story inside.]

United Tribes of North Dakota and United Sioux Tribes, Pierre, S.D., have not yet decided if they will join the number of tribal groups protesting the makeup of the American Indian Policy Review Commission.

The two groups are awaiting answers to inquiries to made to congressman, senators and state officials about the commission before making a stand on the issue.

The commission ran into snags even before beginning operations. Authorized by the federal government to undertake the first broad review of federal Indian policy in over 40 years, the reviews findings will, according to some insiders, be "written in granite."

The Commission ran into heavy criticism last month when intertribal organizations around the country began voicing their disapproval over the membership of the group.

One of the most significant charges made against the commission, according to National Tribal Chairman's Association President, Wendell Chino, both as to the method of choosing the members and as to composition of the commission are that "Three members of the commission are not representative of the tribes. And two have conflicts of interest which would prevent their functioning in such a way as to make possible the gathering of facts pertinent to the purpose of the commission.

Chino called the commission's enabling legislation "illegal" and said any action taken by the present commission will lead to "injunctive proceedings."

Besides injunctions, the opponents of the commission have said they will use every weapon available to stop it and may start a congressional fight over the commission's appropriations.

Part of Sisseton Sioux land ruled terminated in treaty

An appeal was exercised and denied on a March 3 Supreme Court ruling that the Lake Traverse Reservation was in part terminated in 1891, said Jerry Flute, chairman of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe.

Flute said the appeal went in mid-March and was denied in mid-April. "It didn't come as a shock to us," he said, "because less than one per cent of appeals on rehearing are approved."

The decision will give state and county officials in South Dakota jurisdiction over all non-Indian land within the borders of the reservation. This amounts to approximately 90 per cent or 920,000 acres of land leased by non-Indians. Tribal officials will be limited in jurisdiction to trust land or about 102,000 acres.

The March 3 ruling was reached in *Decouteau, Natural Mother and Next Freed of Feather et al, v. District Court for the Tenth Judicial District*. The case concerned the issue of state jurisdiction over actions taken by Indians on non-Indian owned land with the boundaries of the reservation. It was the consolidation of two cases which dealt with the question of whether or not most of the reservation had been terminated

under the General Allotment Act of 1891.

The court stated, "The 1891 Act does not merely open lands to settlements, it also appropriates and vests in the tribe a sum certain — \$2.50 — per acre — in payment for the express cession and relinquishment of all the tribes' claim, right, title and interest' in the unallotted lands." The Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe had agreed to cession of much of the reservation in 1889 in return for a cash settlement, ceding the unallotted lands to the Federal government, according to the court.

Chairman Flute said there would be no change in tribal operations. "All we've done is beefed up efforts of jurisdiction and tribal police." The city and county are going to have more responsibility and more cost, said Flute, because it's going to be their job to keep law and order off trust land.

"This decision," said Flute, "will cause complicated problems for police, the state's attorney and everyone else in the area of jurisdiction. It will require that practically all officials carry a plat book with them or have one available to establish who has jurisdiction. Our tribal police will probably have to have a plat

book in all their cars."

In the area of hunting and fishing rights, which has been an issue on the reservation in the past, Flute said this decision will limit the tribe's jurisdiction to trust land and will halt any further attempts by the tribe to initiate litigation.

The South Dakota Attorney General said it is his intention to apply the Sisseton decision to the other reservations in the state, in an effort to solve jurisdiction problems there. This would include the Pine Ridge, Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservation.

Flute said the only recourse left for a possible reinterpretation of the court decision would be an act of Congress.

Presenting...

TO OUR READERS:
SOMEHOW, THIS TURNED OUT TO BE OUR SPECIAL "PRISON ISSUE", WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF STORIES DEVOTED TO THE NATIVE AMERICANS WHO ARE INCARCERATED. WE DIDN'T REALLY MEAN IT TO HAPPEN, BUT IT DID. SO HERE GOES.

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TO:

Justice technically fair, but...

An editorial

Warfield Milo Goings, an Ogalala Sioux from Pine Ridge, S.D. was arrested, charged, convicted and sentenced to three years for assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm and one year for receipt by a convicted felon of a firearm which had moved in interstate commerce. The sentences, to run concurrently, were handed down April 3, following a trial which began in mid-March as the result of an incident taking place in the Legion Bar in Fort Yates, N.D., Nov. 12, 1974.

All this sounds like swift, precise and effectively carried out justice, which in the times of one to three years trials and four to five year appeals, is a welcome example that our justice system does in fact, work.

But then you begin to question, just how much justice a reservation Indian, with a history of previous offenses and two convictions (firmly established by the prosecutor) can receive from an all non-Indian jury, in a very non-Indian town who can make a decision that concerns five to seven years, maximum sentence, of a man's life in an hour and a half. But then, maybe decisions aren't made in the jury room, but are already fixed in the mind of the jurors before they leave the courtroom, or even entered it.

The trial seemed to be technically fair, except for periodic flurries by the assistant district attorney exhibiting his bias and lack of knowledge of the Indian way of life. He just could not understand how an Indian man could survive on the reservation without any monetary means of support.

It never occurred to him that the Indian people would not stand by and let another Indian go without food and shelter because he didn't have a job. Unemployment is a fact of life on the reservation and trying to establish irresponsibility on the part on the defendant based on non-Indian societal precedents should not be allowed, especially when you are dealing with a jury who has the same misunderstandings.

The assistant district attorney argued this should not be a social issue. Perhaps this is the job of the courts, to separate what a man is, from what he has done. It will serve a purpose in quickly determining a man's guilt and getting him out of the way, but will never determine why he did what he did and thus help prevent him from doing it again.

If a man's past should have no reflection on his present acts, even if that past means dropping out of school after the third grade, raising yourself by running from one place to another and away from the cops, until you are put in reform school at 16 and stay until you are 20. Soon after release from reform school, you go back into an institution, this time a federal prison for three years and now after two years of semi-freedom are headed back to three more years of confinement.

All this may not be so bad, except in light of the fact that you are just entering your 30th year and have spent almost two thirds of your life either in confinement or running from the police. No, this is not a social issue, this person's acts are in no way a reflection of his past; the defense cannot use it because it's unfair, but the prosecutor can use the record and past convictions and did, because that is fair. Fair? Equal justice under the law?

The irony of this case does not lie in whether Goings was guilty or not, whether his past was used as a weapon against him rather than a mode for some understanding, or whether the jury and prosecutor's lack of knowledge about the Indian and previous prejudices affected their opinions, it lies in the "victim" of the incident of Nov. 12.

Raymond Sandy Luger testified that Milo Goings had come into the bar, turned and pointed a gun at his head, at arms length, and proceeded to walk toward him. Luger said he grabbed Goings arm, they struggled to the floor and Goings fired the gun into the floor of the bar until it was empty. After the gun had been emptied, two of Luger's friends came to his aid.

Goings testified that he had entered the bar, after being in other bars in Fort Yates and Bismarck and also drinking in the car and in the home of a friend and being in his words "pretty drunk". After he walked in the door, he said someone he could not identify handed him something and he kept walking down the bar. He said he turned and looked at his hand and saw what he had been handed was a gun.

He said he knew he shouldn't have had it and started walking toward the door to get rid of it when someone hit him in the back of the head with what he thinks now was a pool cue and as he was going down to the floor some people jumped on and him and grabbed his arm. He said he was afraid that if they got the gun they would shoot him so he emptied the gun into the floor. He said he was then dragged out of the bar and put in a police care, being beat up all the way.

There is no argument in either story as to whether the incident happened. It did. And there were witnesses to that fact. The differences in the stories lie in why it happened and how. The irony is in who was victimized because Luger is a well known "bullie" in the Fort Yates area, according to sources revealed to this newspaper. He has on more than one occasion victimized members of the Fort Yates community, with most all of his activities taking place in bars.

Luger has been said to have harassed people with bull ropes, tripped old people with canes, gotten in numerous fist fights and caused other violence to take place. Most of these occurrences, according to sources, have been unprovoked by others involved. He is also known to make threats and carry them out.

This is not said to justify violence on anyone's part, but it does seem to have some influence on the case. The defense attorney might have hit on a strong point when he said the federal court should not be used to carry out the harassment of people at Fort Yates. It seems that before any real justice can occur, law and order will have to be restored to reservation towns like Fort Yates. When carrying a weapon and always being ready to get hit from behind becomes a part of daily life, violent crimes can be expected to happen.

One of two things can be done. You can work to bring peace and protection to the community or you can do what Assistant District Attorney Lynn E. Crooks suggested in reference to Goings testimony, and unload your five bullets into five bodies instead of the floor and claim self-defense.

In Goings own words, "If I had wanted to shoot someone, I would have." He chose not to. It is also very clear that if he had, he would have been facing a murder charge instead of assault.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE THE FEELING OF SPRING ON THE OLD TOOTSIES!



Buffalo chips and news briefs

Foundation names Indians

New York, N.Y. — The first American Indian to become a member of the board of trustees of a national foundation, was announced here today when Franklin H. Williams, President of the Phelps-Tokes Fund and former U.S. Ambassador to Ghana, introduced Ms. Twila Martin to the press at the close of the Fund's semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

President Williams also introduced Paige Baker, J., an educator, who has been appointed coordinator of the Fund's American Indian activities.

Ms. Martin is a member of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribe of North Dakota and Baker is a member of the Mandan-Hidatsa Tribe of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

OFFICER NAMED

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson has appointed Phyllis Cross, a Mandan-Hidatsa, Intergovernmental-Relations Officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Her appointment was effective March 30.

Ms. Cross has been Special Assistant to the Regional Director for Indian Affairs, Region VIII, in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She had previously served as Special Assistant to the Regional Director for the Regional

Council.

A native of Elbowoods, North Dakota, Ms. Cross received her elementary and secondary education at BIA schools on the Fort Berthold Reservation. She then completed nursing training at the St. Alexius Hospital in Bismarck, North Dakota. She spent five years as a U.S. Air Force nurse and returned to school to earn BS and MS degrees at the University of Colorado. She has specialized in Public Health and Psychiatric nursing.

A 'breakthrough'

Proposed new regulations for HEW's programs of assistance for college students have been described as a "major breakthrough in Indian education" by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson.

In a letter to HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Thompson expressed his "strong support" for rules published in March. They set provisions for coordinating the HEW programs with BIA's higher education assistance program.

The proposed rules set instructions HEW assistance program are to be available to Indians without consideration of possible BIA assistance. BIA funds can then be used to meet any still unmet need and; if sufficient, to reduce the need for student loans and work-study programs.



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Project stirs Canadian Indians

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA) — Five representatives of the Dakota-Ojibway Tribal Council, which represents nine Chippewa and Sioux Bands of S.W. Manitoba, met in Washington D.C. with U.S. officials to voice concern over the Garrison Diversion Project.

The Garrison Project is intended to divert 871,000 acre feet of water annually from Lake Sakakawea on the Missouri River and channel it through a series of canals and reservoirs to irrigate approximately 250,000 acres of farmland in central North Dakota. The water will also be used by industrial areas and municipalities in the area and will help support small wildlife areas.

The plan calls for the water to be emptied into the Souris and Red Rivers after being used. Both of these rivers flow northwards into Canada and empty into Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba.

Approximately \$75 million has already been spent on the project to construct the first canals and pumping station, but increasing opposition has called for the cancellation of the project. The Canadian government and other groups have asked the Bureau of Reclamation to stop the project because it costs too much for its end results and because it might create severe ecological problems.

Canadian opponents contend that irrigating soils in this area that formerly used dry farming methods would release high concentrations of salt, nitrates, phosphates and other chemicals into the Canadian rivers.

When the Canadian government learned of the project, it began pressuring the United States to abandon it, the 1909 Boundary Water Treaty.

Canadian Indians learned of the project independently and were not informed of the discussion between the Canadian and American governments. To learn more about the issue, they came to Washington to meet with water experts and officials of the Bureau of Reclamation.

In their discussions, the Dakota-Ojibway representatives stated that, in addition to endangering several species of wildlife that the Natives depend upon for food, the Diversion Project would affect the water Native people drink and provide for their livestock. They also objected to the damage the project would do to Indian reservations and Indian life-styles in the U.S.

When the Pick-Sloah Plan was originally developed, a number of dam sites were located just below Indian reservations, resulting in the loss of significant portions of Indian land. Reservations affected by the Plan were the Fort Berhold Reservation, which lost 156,000 acres to Lake Sakakawea behind Garrison Dam, the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservations, which lost 100,000 acres to the Oahe Dam and Reservoir, the Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Yankton and Rosebud reservation, which lost a total of 20,000 acres to the Fort Randall and Big Bend Projects, the Wind River Reservation, which lost 26,000 acres to the Boysen Dam and Reservoir, the Crow Reservation, which lost 4,500 acres to the Yellowtail Dam, and the Fort Peck Reservation which lost 70,000 acres to the Missouri-Souris Project.

After meeting with federal officials, the Dakota-Ojibway representatives indicated that they would begin preparing for a joint international public forum on the Garrison Diversion Project. It will be held sometime in June in the

Midwest under the sponsorship of Canadian and American tribes, they stated. The purpose of the meeting will be to bring to the attention of the public in both countries the damaging effects of the project, and to analyze issues relating to government intervention on Indian lands.

Michael Stern, tribal advisor, stated, "We feel there is effective support in Washington to assist in making this forum come about . . . We can see behind this the emergency of a yearly forum on the joint problems of North American Indian people."

Voc Rehab expanding services to Indians

Attempts are being made to bring more North Dakota Vocational Rehabilitation Dept. services to the Indian people, according to Doug Armstrong, VR supervisor of Client Assistance.

Armstrong said his office, which acts as a kind of ombudsman for vocational rehabilitation clients, is beginning to outline needs and problems of Native Americans and is hoping for more Indian involvement.

He said Indians have been short-changed on VR services in the past, due to a number of problems. One problem, he admitted, is the state.

Currently, Armstrong said, "I don't think efforts are being made to seek out the Indian disabled or handicapped."

Another problem, he said he realized, is that the tribes are cautious about involving themselves with the state.

"Has the experience been so bad?" Armstrong asked. He said he hopes these types of problems can be overcome in the future.

Funding has been approved to open a Client Assistance office at Newtown this summer, Armstrong said, if the tribe approves. That office won't be able to give our money, but will only answer questions anyone has about services offered by the Voc. Rehab, and help clear up any problems.

The officer's main job he said will be to gather information on just what the



Doug Armstrong

Native American population needs are and to try to get recommendations on services, as well as get information on what budget or program needs would be if services are expanded.

By mid-summer, Armstrong expects to have set up a citizens advisory board for his department. He said he wants to have Indian membership on it and is open for nominations.

The board will try to identify what problems the Indians have and try to recommend ways to deal with them. Indians, he said, "have added problems and barriers that apply to them when it comes to Vocational Rehabilitation."

JOB OPPORTUNITY BULLETIN
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSITION: Education Manager
OPENING DATE: March 28, 1975
CLOSING DATE: Position will remain open until filled
SALARY: \$18,000 per annum (negotiable)

JOB DESCRIPTION:

Responsible for the planning, development, administration, and evaluation of a comprehensive Adult Education and Vocational Training Program for trainees, Child Development Center, Personal Development Program and Elementary School.

Responsible for continuing evaluation of these needs of the trainees and provides for the maximum utilization of the skills of the staff, continually analyzes trainees' progress and attitude to determine whether to establish a new program area, to increase or decrease program emphasis, or to modify a portion of the program where objectives are not being obtained.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED:

- 1 Adult Education Supervisor
- 1 Vocation Supervisor
- 1 Child Development Center Supervisor
- 1 Elementary School Principal
- 1 Personal Development Supervisor

SUPERVISION RECEIVED:

The incumbent will be under the direct supervision of the Executive Director.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Masters Degree in Education and/or Educational Administration. Elementary and/or secondary teaching experience.

Acceptance of applications will be at the above address. Applicants will be considered without regard to race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

JOB OPPORTUNITY BULLETIN
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Position: Temporary E.E.O. Counselor (2 positions)
(First) 3 months duration/June 1 - September 1
(Second) 6 months duration/May 1 - November 1
Opening Date: April 14, 1975
Closing Date: April 30, 1975 (2) & May 24, 1975 (1)
Salary: \$4.35/Hour

JOB DESCRIPTION:

Incumbent shall assist the EEO Counselor in planning and developing a career counseling program which would be designed specificable to meet the needs of the Equal Employment Opportunity Training Program. Assist in finding housing, build rapport with directors of low cost housing, realtors, and private landlords and maintain an up to date list of available housing in the area. Maintain all records and data pertaining to the Equal Employment Opportunity Program: number of trainees, number of contractors, number of on-the-job trainees, number of terminations, number of hours trained, number of successful completions etc. The Incumbent shall report directly to the EEO Counselor and shall make weekly and monthly reports to the UTETC Social Services Placement Department. Will provide job orientation, introduce applicant to employer, provide moral support to applicants seeking work and assist applicants in filling out job applications. Initiate a Big Brother concept in which someone will take a sincere interest in the Indian as a person and employee. Also maintain a liaison relationship with the trainee and his family. Contact employers and trainees periodically to maintain a working relationship that is conducive to continued employment, and conduct follow-up of all trainees periodically. Provide services relative to recruiting, counseling, transportation of EEO trainees and putting special emphasis upon increasing training opportunities. Will coordinate all work objectives with UTETC and the State Highway Department.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED:

None.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED:

Incumbent is under the direct supervision of the E.E.O. Counselor.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Experience in similar position or related field. Driver's license & reliable transportation. Student will be considered for position one (1).

Acceptance of applications will be at the address above. Applicants will be considered without regard to race, color, sex, national origin, physical handicap, marital status, politics or membership or non-membership in an employee organization.

System spread out

Justice treads through maze

There are a large number of government departments, agencies and institutions involved with offenders — adult and juvenile — in the state of North Dakota. In addition, there are agencies, organizations and programs involved in "aftercare" of offenders.

Also, for the Native American, there is an additional layer to this system.

Part of the system works negatively, part positively; part is good, and part bad; part is directly connected to the offender, part only peripherally involved.

Recent recommendations on the state and national levels have called for unification of certain parts of the system for more efficient treatment of offenders.

United Tribes News recently took a look at that system, its various parts, good and bad, parts specifically for Indians or for all offenders, to put together some type of outline of it. And what it is to the Indian offender.

Misdemeanors on the reservation are handled in the tribal courts, while felonies fall under the "Ten Major Crimes Act" and are under federal jurisdiction.

The average offender, (call him "John Deer"), first meets the system at his arrest, whether by state, county, city or federal authorities. At this point he is also introduced to prosecutors, judges, etc. of the particular jurisdiction.

For example, John Deer is arrested, say, off the reservation, in Bismarck, charged with auto theft. He is jailed, perhaps after talking to bondsmen, can't raise bail. Caught by city police, he is handed over to county authorities.

Not having any money, he gets a court-appointed attorney. (Since he is in Burleigh County, the Public Defender will defend him. The PD office is the only one of its kind in the state. In most areas, court appointments would be made out of a pool of attorneys in the area. Some of these may otherwise never practice in court and may be instead only corporate lawyers, etc.)

John Deer is then introduced to the prosecutor, who may make a deal with him, maybe not. There are different prosecutors — State's Attorney, District Attorney, and assistant.

If John is a minor, he is under the State

Youth Authority, a division of the State Dept. of Social Services. SYA will evaluate him, decide whether he needs a foster home or something on that order. Watching his conduct are SYA Juvenile officers, one at each of the Area Social Service Centers around the state, except the Minot area, where the County Judge's office handles youth probation. Some of

the other area judges have varied feelings about handling youth — Fargo, for example, won't touch the field.

Perhaps, if he is lucky and has a good record John Deer gets put on probation. He is introduced to the probation system, which is an autonomous division in the state government.

On the terms of probation, John's

movements may be limited, he's got to keep his nose clean, hold down a job maybe. He can move around the state, but to move out of state needs permission to travel or permission to change his home from the state where major crimes are handled by the federal courts he goes to. If it happened on the reservation, or was a federal charge, he can move around more freely, but then maximum sentences are much stiffer.

But then maybe John messes up — a felony charge, too many traffic tickets, maybe he doesn't finish school like he was supposed to, or maybe someone just doesn't like him — like foster parents or a PO (Probation Officer).

If he's SYA, maybe it's time to go to the State Industrial School in Mandan, where he can stay for a couple months or until he's legal age.

Or maybe it's time to go to the State Penitentiary. Where John Deer might go onto the State Prison Farm, in which case he'll serve a year or less and come out with only a misdemeanor on his record.

Or he might stay in the State Pen itself (or if it's a federal offense, a federal pen).

Or, young or old, he might go to the State Hospital at Jamestown, which is an autonomous institution that has worked out agreements with the other state departments on the evaluation and treatment of offenders.

At the pen, he might receive some education, vocational and otherwise, from counselors and teachers hired not by the state but under Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The Penitentiary, and SIS are under the State Director of Institutions.

If John Deer, once serving his minimum time, wants to try for parole, he petitions to go before the parole board, where he will present his plans for employment.

He might be aided in drawing up this release plan by counselor in the prison system or from the Indian Offenders Rehabilitation Program at United Tribes. He may have become acquainted with that program through the "Indian Culture Group", which is organized and run in the State Pen by Indian prisoners.

Or, he might also ask for a pardon, in which case he would go before the pardon board. Both boards are under direct administration of the governor, and are separate and distinct from the prison system.

Once released, either by termination of sentence or on parole, John Deer would be eligible for a number of services offered by a diverse group of state, federal and tribal agencies.

Prior to this year, all he would have had to do would be to prove he was jailed and this would have been proof he was psychologically unfit or "disabled," and thus eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation services offered by the Social Services Dept.

Now, Voc Rehab spokesman say, more positive proof of any actual disability, psychological or physical, is needed. Once it has been proven, the offender would be eligible for a number of services.

If John Deer was in SIS, aid for him would be in the charge of the Area Center's "Community Coordinator," whose job was created for work with juveniles.

Social Services might help him get training, schooling or find a job for him. The Voc. Rehab for prisoners has its own budget, and this may run out, however.

Other services available include drug or alcohol treatment at Jamestown, where about one-third of the drug and alcohol patients are Indian, Heartview in Mandan, a Veteran's hospital or similar public or private agency.

Money for the training of either youngsters or recent prison releases has to be found all over. The Voc Rehab for prisoners, for example, operates on a limited budget.

Lanny Serrano, Community Coordinator at SIS, says "anything I can get I'll use."

John Deer might end up going to school on money from the state, from Bureau of Indian Affairs Employment Assistance (Con't on p. 5)

Rehabilitation is most important part of job

By PEGGY BARNARD

Dace Means, prison parole coordinator for the Indian offender program at United Tribes, said the most important part of his job is rehabilitation. As coordinator, he helps offenders arrange for their parole, aids them in finding jobs or educational facilities and serves as a counselor.

He explained that his job required a lot of time in "checking around and making contacts. When I first started, I had to introduce myself to everyone." Means worked as a placement officer at UTETC before volunteering to fill the empty prison parole position. He later applied for the job and was hired.

The program began at United Tribes in March of 1972 and has been active not only in pre-release and post-release counseling of Indian offenders, but also in the Indian Culture Group at the North Dakota State Prison.

Means said he finds his job hard and rewarding. His job, as he explains it, is to try to provide a plan for parole to present before the parole board. He said he and the offender discuss what the inmate would like to do when he gets out and together they draw up a working plan. The offender is given the choice of seeking employment or educational training after his release. Means makes arrangements for this and afterplacement does followup work. "This is not to check up on the ex-offender, but to help him, if he needs it," said Means.

Means said he has established a pretty



good rapport with the men because he understands the problems Indians encounter in the cities and on the reservation. He said there are problems for the offender in adjusting to the community when he is released and unless he has a place to go or start from he will end up going back to what he was doing. Means said it also helps to know the prison system and as an ex-offender, he has this knowledge.

Some of the inmates, Means said, who have been accepted for parole and have 60 days or less to serve are granted a work release. This is a program by which an offender is placed in a job to work during the day and returns to the prison at night. He is allowed to keep the money he earns to use as he wishes. Means said most of the men either save it for when they are released or use it to pay restitution.

The work release program at United Tribes is being funded by CETA (Comprehensive Employment Training Act).

Another type of release program is short leave. This grants an inmate a leave of four hours on Saturday in which he can use as he likes. Means said all that is needed is for a sponsor to come and check the inmate out and then back in at the end of the leave. "We haven't had any problem with men running off, because men receiving short leave are mostly those with only a short time left," said Means.

Among the programs set up at the prison, is weekly Indian Culture class, at which beading and costume making is taught. There also is a ceramics class. Many of the men are involved in art work. Money they receive from selling these crafts is for their personal use, but much of it is given in donations to the Indian Culture Group to use for its projects.

Some of the projects the Group is involved in are parties for the children in the child day care centers at United Tribes. Means and the Group is trying to organize a monthly birthday party and all the children having birthdays in that month will be honored. Refreshments and gifts are provided by the men. One such party has already been given, also a Christmas party. An annual pow wow and a rodeo also is sponsored by the Group.

This year's pow wow is scheduled for May 17 from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. It is open to the public and free. A budget totaling \$1,295 is being raised by the inmates. It comes from the sale of their crafts and donations from their own pockets, said Means. "It is their way to show their own people they are willing to honor them and to let the people know they haven't lost their Indian ways while being in prison."

(Con't on p. 5)

JOB OPPORTUNITY BULLETIN

Position: Alcoholism Program Director
 Opening Date: March 14, 1975
 Closing Date: April 15, 1975
 Salary: To \$18,000, commensurate upon education and/or experience

JOB DESCRIPTION:

The Incumbent is responsible for the overall management of the Alcoholism Program to insure maximum services are being provided by the program. Supervises and directs all Alcoholism Program personnel, plans and coordinates with other UTETC departments, i.e., regular Counseling staff, Job Development & Placement, Personal Development, Recreation, Security, and Dispensary. Responsible for developing and/or strengthening liaison and coordinating activities with community and state programs, i.e., local legal authorities, Jamestown State Hospital, Heartview Clinic, reservation alcohol program people, and the State Division of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse. Responsible for maintaining grant-related financial data and client records, for expenditure of all direct cost funds provided under grant, assists with all personnel decisions involving Alcoholism Program personnel supported by grant, and may assist Counselors in their efforts to provide counseling services. Incumbent may perform other related duties as assigned by immediate supervisor.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED:

2 Alcoholism Counselors, 1 Outreach Worker, 1 Secretary, and 1 Cook/Housekeeper.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED:

Incumbent will be under the direct supervision of the Social Services Manager.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Four (4) year college degree required with additional Masters preferred. Must have experience in administration as well as alcoholism or related field.

Except as provided by the Indian Preference Act (Title 25, U.S. Code, Sections 472 & 473), there will be no discrimination in selection because of race, color, sex, national origin, physical handicap, marital status, politics, or membership or non-membership in an employee organization.

Persons of Indian ancestry who are at least 1/4 degree and wish to claim Indian preference should submit a statement indicating their degree of Indian blood and agency where enrolled.

After long time

Prisoner has found job he likes

"I'm sorry it took so long to find a job I really like," said Bill Grant, a Chippewa from Drayton, N.D., in discussing his work at the Bismarck Early Childhood Education Program (BECEP).

Grant has been working at BECEP for about two and a half months on educational release from the North Dakota State Penitentiary.

He works as a teachers aid at Richholt School in the Head Start program, helping children learn. "We work with colors, numbers, shapes, coordination and do some lettering," said Grant. "I love working with the children, there is nothing like it, it's fantastic."

Grant also acts as supervisor on the BECEP bus in the morning and afternoons. Besides working a full day with the children, he does some carpentry and maintenance work on the weekends and some days at the BECEP headquarters at Wachter School.

He began at BECEP about a half a month after he began his educational release at UTETC. It was discovered that he has a problem with dyslexia, which is a disturbance of the ability to read. This prevented him from finishing the vocation he had chosen. He is now in the painting vocation at UTETC. He said it was felt that he could both learn and help other people by being involved in the BECEP.

Grant said the people at BECEP responsible for him being hired there were Zoe Smith, community resources specialist and Tiina Tamm, fiscal officer. Mrs. Smith said Grant has been doing a great job at BECEP. "We have gotten beautiful reactions from the children and

the teachers here about Bill's work. He has a warm and loving relationship with the children and is actively involved in the classroom."

Besides the head start program, Grant is involved in, BECEP has three other programs, day care, handicapped and child and family resources. There was a story on Grant published in the programs monthly publication, Together with

BECEP. "To a large extent due to the way things have worked out with Bill here," said Mrs. Smith, "we are trying to offer another inmate at the prison a job at BECEP. We have guaranteed a job here if the parole board grants a work release."

Grant is to be released from prison May 6. He said his contract with BECEP has been renewed until October and he plans to stay there until then. "I will be teaching

summer school three times a week," he said, "and am looking forward to it because we will get to take field trips and go on picnics with the children."

He said he would like to continue in this line of work and try to stay connected with BECEP wherever he goes. "The thing I really like about this job," Grant said, "is it gives me a chance to give kids something I've never had."

Justice treads

(Con't from p. 4)

funds, or funds allocated under the federal government's Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. He might end up in Job Corps or at United Tribes Employment Training Center.

He might be sent to one of many public and private foster homes, the Home on the Range for Boys or the Dakota Boys Ranch.

Here are a few other agencies that might have some effect on John Deer's future: Veteran's Administration, may or may not give him funds for school; N.D. Employment Security Bureau, may be able to give him a job, or arrange for up to \$10,000 bonding for a job where bonding is needed; U.S. Bureau of Prisons Community Program, which helps federal paroles and ex-convicts, answering questions, etc.; American Bar Association, which has a grievance committee for hearing grievances against lawyers and judges; Social Service's Economic Assistance Dept., may give his dependents aid.

Or, he may again have dealings with the Parole Board, appointed by the governor,

which may return a convicted felons rights to vote or hold office under state jurisdictions.

Or, he might just have contact with the State Criminal Justice Commission which, with federal funding, recommended to the state last year that a "unified" department of "correction" be created in North Dakota. That Department would have included in its jurisdictions county jails,

the state penal system, SIS and SYA and Social Services Youth Services group and would have been under the Director of Institutions.

Also, slightly relating to the life of John Deer is the North Dakota State Legislature, which defeated CJC's recommendation, which was contained in House Bill 1260, in its recent session.

RED CLOUD INDIAN ART SHOW

Indian artists, 14 years and older, are invited to enter their paintings, drawings and sketches in the seventh annual Indian art show which begins on June 8 in Pine Ridge, S.D.. More than \$2,300 in award money has been provided for the show that is now the largest in the northern states for Indians. No commission or entry fees are charged on works sold to the public. Approximately 50% of the work exhibited is sold year, according to show organizers. Entry forms may be obtained by writing to: Red Cloud Indian Art Show, Red Cloud Indian School, Pine Ridge, S.D 55770.

Rehabilitation

(Con't from p. 4)

Means said the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe has donated a buffalo for the feed.

Indian Culture Group meetings also are open to the public. The meeting is every Wednesday night from 5:30 to 8. Occasionally, Means said, the Group brings in a special group such as a dance group from Fort Yates. Groups are welcome to attend, said Means, but the Indian Culture Group must know in advance of their coming, because a proposal has to be submitted for approval.




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Co. Indian Commission is a first

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has ordered the creation of a County Indian Commission, and leaders from the Indian and political communities of the city have begun meeting to discuss the plans.

The creation of the Commission is the direct result of a motion by Supervisor Edmund Edelman at a recent board meeting. The motion, which had originally been proposed by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn last November, was passed unanimously by the five-member Board.

The establishment of such a Commission could mean a greater voice for Indian people in the county government. It could also mean funds, assistance and services would be more readily available to the Indian community.

The proposal for the Commission had been directed to the County Human Relations Commission (CHRC) last November, but that body had failed to take any action on it during the four-month period. The CHRC and its Director Bob Boyd have since come under fire from various segments of the community for, in effect, opposing the Indian Com-

mission.

Edelman, in speaking for his motion, said Los Angeles County has the largest metropolitan Indian population (60,000) in the country and that

Tom Sellars, Chairman of the United American Indian Council, said, "This is singularly the most significant advancement in urban Indian history. This precedent will

have national ramifications on all urban Indian affairs and hopefully will be instrumental in bringing about much needed change in federal policy

Browning snatches

(Con't from p. 8)

meet and 14 in the one game.

Scorer for the whole tourney was Raymond Tsingine, Flagstaff, who netted 134 points total. Among other local teams, Mike Wells, who is a Black Hills State College coach, of Spearfish, S.D., had an 89-point total. His team placed third in the championship.

Also among the top eight teams were Colville, Wash., in fifth place; Flagstaff, sixth; Haskell, Kan., seventh; and Oakland, Cal., eighth.

Haskell, led by the Junior College's head coach Wayne Post oak, defended its title valiantly. With only six players driving all day from Kansas and arriving about an hour before game time, Haskell went against Oakland in its first match, winning 97-83, but fell against Helena's furious attack in its second contest.

The tournament saw play by some of the nation's premiere Indian athletes.

In addition to those already cited, athletes playing in the meet included Spearfish's Bruce Bad Mocassin, (Sioux), a former All American Small College pick from the Rapid City School of Mines; Flagstaff's Willard Tsingine, (Navaho) former All American Junior College MVP candidate; NIAA-AAU All Star team

member Randy Del Fierro, (Haida), from Seattle, Wash., Helena's Mike Jordan, (Blackfoot), a Seattle Supersonics tryout, and Willie Weeks, (Blackfoot), a past honorable mention All American Small College and high scorer in the Western Montana College Conference.

Also, United Tribes was represented by former Ft. Yates starters Wyman Archambault and Everett Chasing Hawk; (both Sioux), former Mayville State College starting forward Pete Davis;

(Chippewa), and 1975 NIAA-AAU All Stars Wylie Big Eagle and Jim Walker; (both Sioux).

Others who placed in the top scorers bracket were: Byron in the Woods, (Sioux), Oakland; Willie Weeks, Mike Jordan and Carmen Birdsbill, Helena; Ted Standing Soldier, (Sioux), Haskell.

Merle Smith, 6' 1" Assinboine-Sioux from Helena, was award the "Mr. Hustle" award and the Colville team won the sportsmanship award.

UTETC women's cage team in nationals at Los Angeles

After winning the April 18-20 regional tourney at Sisseton, S.D. the UTETC women's basketball team is playing in the national Indian championship in Los Angeles this weekend.

The team was set to play its first tourney match against Ft. Defiance, Arizona April 30.

The tournament, the National Indian Women's Championship, is sponsored by the National Indian Activities Association.

At the Sisseton meet, the UTETC

ladies won three games to take the regional title, defeating Duluth, Minn., in the last game, 40-34.

UTETC team members are: students Alberta Takes Enemy, Lou Vigil and Patsy Crow; and Oney Shanley, Bees Walm, Susan Kehana, Bobbie Krueger, Michelle Bell, Shirley Hunter, Maxine Bohlman, Devonne Curry and Gorgy Paulhamas.

Shanley, Walm and Krueger were named to the tourney's All Star team.

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Howe named student of month in March

Fabian Howe was named student of the month for March at UTETC graduation ceremonies April 24. He was also presented incentive awards for first place in personal development and for perfect attendance.

Students receiving awards in adult education were Jeanne Malnourie, first place; Craig Cameron, second and Marie DeCoteau, third. Tying for first place with Howe in personal development were Genevieve Spider and Eugene Four.

Vocation award winners were Fred Walking Eagle, auto body; Wayne Kills Enemy, automotive; Cleatus Two Hearts, building trades; Melvina St. John,

business clerical; Juanita Garcia, food services; Rita Joshua, human services; Theresa Drapeau, nurse aide; June Crowsheart, painting; Delores Starr, police science and Rodney Morin, welding.

Ken Ross received the social services award. Women's and men's dorm awards were given to Lucinda Iron Star and Roger Eagle Elk. Receiving perfect attendance incentives were Kathy Clark, Lou Vigil, Gary Miiner and Judy Lilley.

Missing eight hours or less were Jeanne Malnourie, Kathy Routzen, Clyde McHugh, Rosaline McHugh, Genevieve Spider, Ralph Spider, Roger Eagle Elk, Eugene Four, William Grant, Billy Palmer, Ken Ross and Cleatus Two Hearts.



NEW STUDENTS

STUDENTS ARRIVING IN April to begin training at UTETC are [front row l to r] Virginia Leaf, Standing Rock; Eunice Kazena, Yankton; S.D.; Shirley Azure, Turtle Mountain; Delores Good Eagle, Standing Rock; [second row] Sharon Wise Spirit, Standing Rock; Wanda Clark,

Standing Rock; Pauline Pinto, Eastern Navaho, Ariz.; William Good Eagle, Standing Rock; [third row] Virgil Wise Spirit, Standing Rock, Fred Clark, Standing Rock; Hoskie Pinto, Eastern Navaho, Ariz., and [top] Gilbert Good Iron, Standing Rock.

Helphrey gives address; outlines a philosophy students can follow

"The four most important words in the world today," said Juanita Helphrey, state Indian affairs commissioner, "are involvement, application, action and follow through." She was addressing the UTETC graduates at ceremonies conducted April 24.

Mrs. Helphrey was explaining that in the working world, as well as in life, you must be willing to get involved with your neighbors, to apply yourself in your job, being willing to say yes instead of no. "After you apply yourself," she said, "you have to take action and pass along what knowledge you have gained to someone else. Finally and most important, when you say you are going to do something, do it. Even if you fail at what you tried to do, you have completed something."

"As Indians, we must coordinate our efforts as a nation of people, we must let ourselves go, have wide vision and be aware of everything. UTETC is the first step to bringing yourself out. When you say, I have done all I can do to educate myself, prove myself and open myself up, by doing what I was taught and learning from others, then you will be building for the future."

Graduates were presented diplomas by Warren W. Means, executive director of United Tribes. Receiving diplomas were: Robert Condon, Cheyenne River, S.D., in automotive; Bernice Condon, Standing Rock, business clerical; McKinley and Zelda Ground, Crow Agency Mont., welding and business clerical; Judy Lilley, Turtle Mountain, business clerical.

Melvina St. John, Crow Creek, S.D., business clerical; Brent and Jessica Shane, Crow Agency, Mont., building trades and business clerical; Theresa Drapeau, Crow Creek, S.D., nurse aide and Eugene Four, Standing Rock, welding.

Special presentation were made to Pat Johnson, personal development instructor and Pat Suen, child development center supervisor. Both are leaving the staff at UTETC.

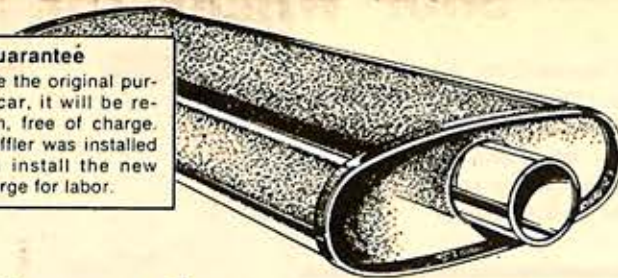
Graduates were presented UTETC jackets by the student body. The child Development Center staff was responsible for decorating the gym and refreshments served at the reception following graduation. The wall panels used at graduation were painted by Randy Van Nett.



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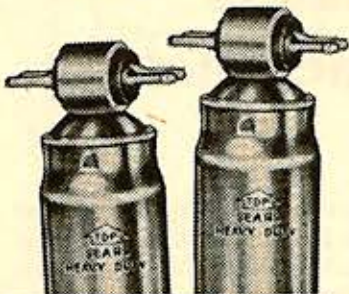


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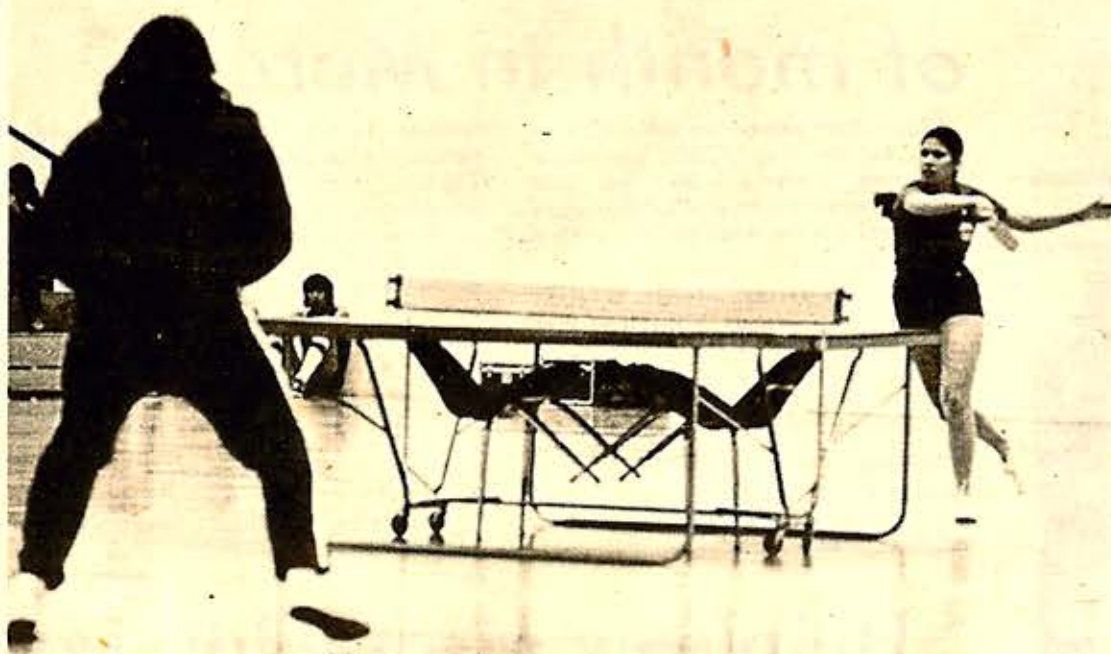


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The camera barely catches a blur as Angelita Rosal swings her forearm in a backhand shot at the ball during an exhibition game before the tournaments' champ match. The 19-year-old Sioux from San Diego, Cal., is the Number One Women's table tennis player in the nation.

Browning snatches title in NIAA tournament here

The trophies were handed out, there were a few more cheers and then the Second Annual National Indian Basketball Championship was history, with the Browning, Mont., "All Stars" walking away top dog.

The All Stars won the title in a hard-fought overtime match with a rival Montana team, the Helena "Bucks" in the four-day tourney April 9-12.

The meet was sponsored by United Tribes and the National Indian Activities Association.

The Browning team was paced to its 89-87 squeaker by a dynamite trio: Pete Conway, Ken Pemperton and Clayton Small.

Conway, a Blackfoot Indian and former honorable mention in the All American Small College bracket and Eastern Montana College captain, racked up 31 points, leading the All Stars.

Small, also a Blackfoot, added 17 and Pemperton, who was possible the tournament's standout player, scored 15 points, pushing his tourney total to 116 and making him the second-highest scoring cager for the four nights of play.

Pemperton, a Menominee from Chipewewa Falls, Wis., was later awarded the Most Valuable Player award for the second year in a row. He, Small and Conway were all named to the Tournament All Stars team.

Pemperton bagged the MVP award last year when he helped carry the Haskell Junior College team to the winners' circle.

Organization told the story in the tournament.

John Fletcher, NIAA Region 5 coordinator (including Montana), said Helena and Browning had it made because they came with full compliments of

players, coaches, trainers and staticians.

"These guys came here to play ball," he said. "You look at their bench there and see all those backup people and you know who's serious."

Fletcher, who was also the trainer for the NIAA team picked at the All Star tryout camp here in March, said the Montana teams wre able to spot their weakness in time to stay in the running.

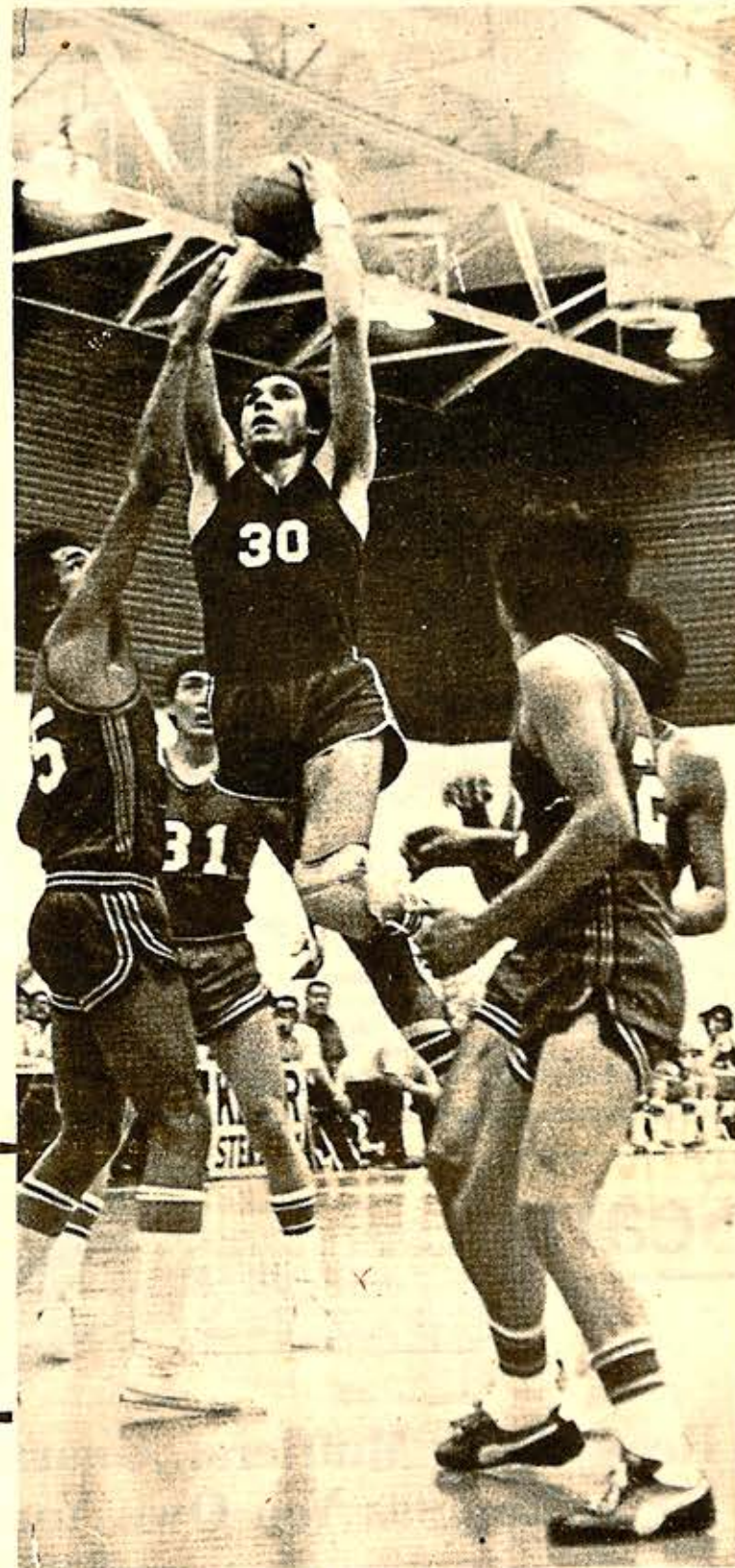
"The game was won on the bench," he said.

In addition to his scoring honors, Pemperton also was the meet's top free throw artist, zapping in 21 for the whole

(Con't on p. 6)

Two of the top tournaments players meet here as Mike Jordan, [30], goes in for a shot and Ken Pemperton moves his hand in for a block. Both Helena Bucks' Jrdan and, Browning All Stars' Pemperton made the top scorers bracket and the tournament all-star teams.

UTETC'S TEAM, FRONT ROW, L TO R, WYLIE BIG EAGLE, JOHN THUNDERHAWK, EVERET CHASING HAWK, TOM KUNZ; BACK ROW, WYMAN ARCHAMBAULT, JIM WALKER, QUENTIN YANKTON, RANDY PLUME, AND GABE BLACK MOON.



Walker, Yankton pace Tribes Travellers to fourth place slot

UTETC

The United Tribes "Travellers" walked down from the Second Annual National Indian Basketball Championship with fourth place honors, defeating Haskell Junior College, Kansas, 89-80 in consolation play April 12.

Jim Walker, Sioux attending Dickinson State, led the Travellers with 20 markers and Quentin Yankton, Sioux, added 19.

United Tribes started out the tourney by beating Colville, Wash., 116-76, but were edged out of the money by the Flagstaff, Ariz. "Redskins."

Protests were later filed — not by UTETC — against the Flagstaff team when it was found they had violated NIAA rules by "picking up" two players out of their region rather than the one allowed.

The team was given a years probation but allowed to keep its standing in the tourney.

The Travellers won their third game against Seattle, Wash. 103-90.

United Tribes team members did well when the individual honors were passed out.

Yankton was seventh-high scorer, with 92 points, while Walker was in tenth place with 83.

Walker also made the Tournament All-Star team, along with teammate John Thunderhawk, Sioux.

