

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. 11

Bismarck, North Dakota

June 1, 1975

Airport lands, UTETC flies

United Tribes Board of Directors voted at a May 23 special meeting to remove its objections to the Bismarck Municipal Airport 20-year expansion plan, saving the airport a loss of \$1.8 million granted by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Tensions had remained high through two weeks of talks between the City and UTETC. Friday was the final day issued by the FAA in which objections could be withdrawn or the grant would be revoked. As late as Friday morning, UTETC had made available a news release stating that the Board of Directors at its May 22 meeting had voted not to remove objections.

At this time it seemed as if the city had lost, until results of the special meeting on Friday were released that afternoon.

Warren W. Means, United Tribes executive director, said the decision to withdraw the objections was reached following additional discussions with the City of Bismarck, Friday morning. As a result of the discussions, he said the City had agreed to donate 80 acres to United Tribes for site development and relocation. An additional 160 acres is to be purchased by the Tribes and a new training center is to be developed on the 240 acre site.

The 80 acres was offered to the City by Robert James Inc. (real estate) of Bismarck, contingent on the further purchase of 160 acres by United Tribes.

Means said, "I am pleased that it has been possible to resolve the differences between the Corporation and the City; and that the expansion of our airport can now move ahead. As citizens of Bismarck, and the state of North Dakota, the Board of Directors, the staff and the students at United Tribes Employment Training Center have a vested interest in the future development of our city and state."

The original objection was filed in July with Bismarck officials. At that time, UTETC stated that it also had plans for expansion and the two plans (airport and UTETC) would not both be feasible. UTETC further stated that the proposed airport expansion would have adverse effects on the present training facility, citing the increasing noise level and requesting an environmental impact study.

Preliminary sound and impact studies conducted by the FAA said, "An expanded airport and adjacent expanded multi-million dollar UTETC are not compatible." All proposed expanded facilities at UTETC would be noise sensitive, according to the FAA. A final environmental impact statement on the airport is expected to be released towards the end of the summer.

When negotiations between Bismarck and UTETC began, Tribes officials stated they would be willing to remove objections if the city would aid in the training center's relocation efforts. At that time, the city offered moral support, assistance, help and

cooperation, but no monetary support or aid in finding land. As a result, no agreement was reached.

The first deadline for the resolution of the conflict between Bismarck and UTETC was set at May 16, but on request by Means, FAA officials agreed to delay the deadline until May 23.

UTETC contacted the North Dakota Board of University and School Lands for assistance in finding a site. Gov. Arthur A. Link, board chairman, said a resolution supporting or promising to sell land to United Tribes would not conform to state law. The board did, however, promise to consider an application by UTETC for the purchase of state land in the Bismarck area.

The final offer of 80 acres contingent on the purchase of 160 additional acres was made by the city in the closing days of last week. United Tribes officials considered this offer the most acceptable to the corporation and the board voted to withdraw its objections to the expansion.

The corporation is now negotiating the purchase of new land and considering the alternatives involved in maintaining or selling the present site.

Teachers badly needed now

White Shield petition killed

By KIRK GARCIA

A group of non-Indian patrons of the White Shield schools have failed in their attempt to have 1,040 acres of reservation land annexed by an off-reservation school district.

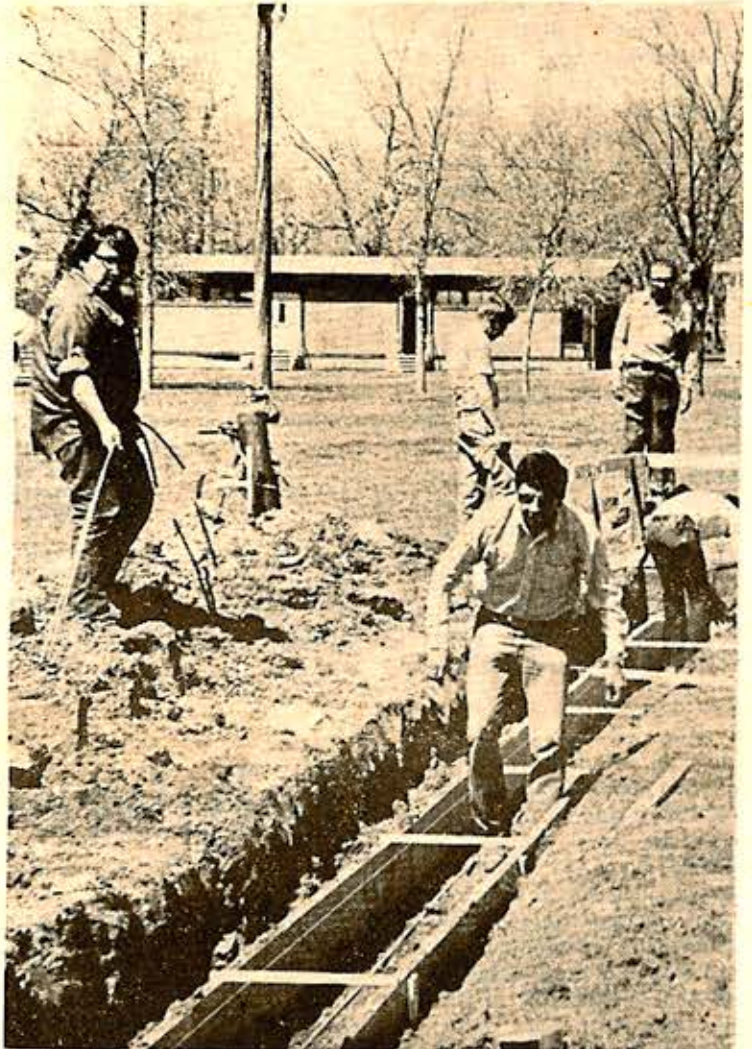
Following a decision by a May 28 meeting of the joint McLean and Ward County District Reorganization Committee, the patrons' petition, which asked that they be allowed to join the Garrison school district, was

recommended for "further study," or failure.

Three other groups of patrons of the old District 85 school district, which included Indians in the White Shield area and used federal schools there, received approval to join other districts. None of these groups, however, resided on the reservation.

Tribal officials testified against the petition presented at the meeting.

Ron Reichert, Three Tribes



On the job

With the coming of summer, one vocational department found a quick way to put its skills to work. Building Trades students here work on the foundation

forms for their new addition to their class building, located south of the elementary school. They expect to finish the building in July.

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legal counsel, told the group, "We feel this impinges on the tribes sovereignty. It is illegal because the state does not have any jurisdiction on any part of the reservation."

Spokesman for the non-Indians, was Ron Haugen, who farms in one of the 1 3/4 sections involved.

"These people are paying taxes on this land," he said. "If they were left in the White Shield School District, they would nothing to say about their taxes because non-taxpayers would be deciding what would happen to the tax money."

Reichert countered that Haugen's argument was wrong, saying people who have purchased land on the reservation knew "full well what the consequences could be." "They must not subscribe to the laws of the Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation," he said.

Leland Lindteigen, of Turtle Lake, Committee chairman, said he believed the tribe didn't have an argument because "the

reservation is still part of America, isn't it?"

"Let's not get carried away," he said. "We're all Americans."

Russel Bradley, BIA community representative in White Shield, said he believed Indians do pay taxes, since federal money comes into the district in their name.

He also pointed out the land covered in the petition is near potential areas of development in White Shield and may eventually be subject to tribal zoning laws.

Haugen said he believed people were wrong when they might argue Indians can go it alone and that Indian country is sovereign.

"They say Indian country isn't under the state, but these same people will be asking next fall for state money and state accreditation."

Richard Zepher, school principal, said the amount of money contributed by non-Indians through school taxes in the whole of District 85 last year — \$23,000

(Continued on P. 7)

Hearings scheduled

Congress airs jurisdiction bill

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA) — Should Indian tribes seek to reacquire jurisdiction over all persons within their reservation boundaries from the states, which have held that jurisdiction since 1953 under the termination-oriented Public Law 280?

Tribal witnesses will be giving their views and answers on that questions here June 23 and 24 when the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs holds hearings on S. 1328, a bill sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., which provides for the "reacquisition of jurisdiction by Indian tribes and by the United States over criminal offenses and civil matters in Indian Country," and for "improvement of law enforcement on Indian reservations" through a new appropriation of \$50 million in pilot programs.

Abourezk last year introduced a similar bill in the 93rd Congress, but it did not go anywhere. Late last fall during its annual convention, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) meeting in San Diego, Calif., listed modification of P.L. 280 as one of its top priorities for 1975. NCAI subsequently prepared a one-hour videofilm for play around Indian country on the problem, and held a national meeting on the controversial termination law at Denver, Col., in late February.

Specifically, the new jurisdiction bill proposes the following:

REACQUISITION— Any Indian tribe affected by state takeover of criminal and civil jurisdiction under laws passed in 1953 or 1968 would be authorized through its tribal council or governing body to adopt a resolution indicating its desire to have the United States "reacquire" any such jurisdiction over Indians from the states, and to "make the jurisdiction of the tribe coextensive with tribal jurisdiction as it was prior to such assumption of jurisdiction" by the states in the 1950's and 1960's.

PROCLAMATION— The Secretary of the Interior would issue a proclamation within 30 days of the passage of the tribal resolution announcing that the United States reacquires its jurisdiction over criminal offenses and civil actions of Indians from the states, and that the tribal jurisdiction is restored to its original condition prior to state takeover.

Ten days after that proclamation, the Secretary of Interior would publish it in the Federal Register, upon which date the proclamation becomes effective, and U.S. and tribal laws rather than state law prevail on that reservation.

Any legal actions or proceedings pending before any state court or agency immediately before the U.S. tribal reacquisition of jurisdiction would, however, be permitted to follow their natural course. U.S. tribal jurisdiction would be activated

on the day following the completion of all proceedings by state courts or agencies. Any surrender of jurisdiction validly made by a tribe prior to August 15, 1953, would remain in force.

JURISDICTIONAL SCOPE— The tribes would reacquire

jurisdiction in any or all of the five following areas.

- Jurisdiction over all criminal offenses committed by Indians against Indians within the exterior boundaries of any reservation under the jurisdiction of that tribe.

- Jurisdiction over all criminal offenses committed by an Indian against a non-Indian within those boundaries.

- Jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed by non-Indians against Indians, or by non-Indians against non-Indians within reservation boundaries, and where non-Indians do not consent to tribal jurisdiction the tribe may take that person into custody and deliver the prisoner to state or federal authorities for prosecution.

- Jurisdiction to take into custody and remove from the reservation any non-Indian within tribal boundaries without the permission of the governing body of such tribe.

- Jurisdiction over all civil causes of action between Indians to which Indians are parties and which arise within tribal lands under tribal jurisdiction.

NON-INDIANS PERSONS — The bill says of non-Indian residents, business operators and visitors on the reservations.

NON-INDIAN PERSONS — The bill says of non-Indian residents, business operators and visitors on reservations that any Indian tribe shall be authorized to adopt resolution pursuant to which non-Indian shall be permitted to reside, conduct business, or to visit on any tribal lands under the jurisdiction of that tribe.

LICENSES — The tribe would be authorized to "have sole licensing authority" spelled out by resolution over all hunting, trapping and fishing on and within the lands and waters under tribal jurisdiction.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IMPROVEMENTS — "Pilot programs" to improve law enforcement and administration of justice on one or more reservations within the five states of North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming would be authorized in the amount of \$10 million each year for the next five years through grants and contracts with Indian tribes, tribal organizations, universities and other non-profit organizations and agencies. The cumulative \$50 million for pilot programs would be granted or contracted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Purpose of these pilot programs would be to strengthen police personnel through improved recruitment and training, to improve tribal courts, to appoint qualified tribal judges, to employ qualified Indian prosecution officers, to create competent legal defender programs and to establish correctional facilities and jail personnel within the reservations with training programs and salaries for such personnel.

JOM director gets scholarship

James E. Shanley, director of the Johnson-O'Malley program for the United Tribes of North Dakota, has been named a Bush Summer Fellows award winner by the Bush Foundation of St. Paul.

Shanley won a 10-week award with a stipend of \$300 a week plus \$1,000 maximum, toward 50 per cent of tuition and fees.

WELL-L-L, IF YOU TOOK A BEAUTY NAP, YOU JUST WASTED AN AFTERNOON!



Helphrey acts as liaison between tribes and state

Since taking the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the state of North Dakota, Juanita Helphrey said she has been assigned a variety of duties. She considers the most important is for the state office to serve as a liaison and coordinate activities between the tribes and the state, the state and tribes and the tribes and federal government.

She said she has been meeting with state officials to work things out in the areas of social services, welfare and jurisdiction. As a liaison for the state, she said she sees the "need to build a good relationship with the state and tribes." "I have been appointed to a number of state committees as a means to learn what's happening and how it will affect the Indian people."

For the Indian people, she said

her office is used to monitor programs and happenings as a means of informing the people of important policies and changes. She said many proposals come through her office, not for writing or funding, but for channeling.

Helphrey said the first thing she got involved in, after taking office, was to attend the legislative sessions and speak on behalf of some Indian bills. "That was quite an experience," she said. "I called all the tribal leaders whenever Indian issues were being handled. We (Indian people) realize the problems on the reservation and in the urban areas, but I don't think we realize how much the state affects the people."

"I would like to be able to make sure the Indian people are aware of legislation affecting

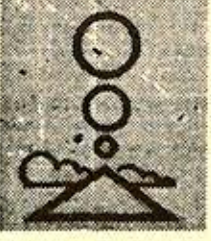
them, and if they have any bills to present to the next legislative session that they start working on them now, so they (the bills) will have support and be represented in full force. We still have to educate the state of North Dakota and the people in general.

"It really surprises me that the people closest to the reservations are the most unaware of what's going on. Others, for example, people from New York, know much more about Indian history and the problems of the Indian people today than most people in North Dakota, South Dakota or Montana, where the Indian populace is located."

She said the Indian Affairs Commission was begun in 1946 by Governor action, but it's only been in the last 10 years that Indian involvement has begun. "Last year," she said, "much more emphasis was put on Indians."

Helphrey describes her work as "exhausting and fun." "When you have something to work for and feel a need to help your people this type of job is rewarding. When I am traveling, my husband, David, takes over at home." He is a physical education instructor at Richholt School. They have two sons.

"The issue of involvement is critical," she said. "You must get involved. If you have leadership ability and see problems of your people, you should come forth. All people need leaders."



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Resource development is issue

Tribes meet with energy czar

By SUZAN SHOWN HARJO

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA) — Representatives of the Native American Natural Resource Development Federation, recently formed by the 26 tribes of the Upper Missouri River Basin, met here April 25 with Federal Energy Administration (FEA) head Frank Zarb to explore ways in which the tribes could receive financial assistance for fact-finding programs pertaining to Indian resources and could be assured a high-level input into resource development programs. The Federation is seeking approximately \$500,000 for the remainder of this fiscal year and several million dollars over the coming year for the purpose of obtaining water location and amount data, soil surveys, environmental assessments, formalized tribal objectives and implementation plans for those goals.

The details of the financial arrangement, as well as the structure for an Indian task force on energy which will work with FEA and the Energy Resources Council (also directed by Zarb), are now being worked out by Federation members and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson will soon report to the FEA Administrator on the immediate needs and procedures now being considered.

"If Zarb wants Indian energy, he'll have to pay for it," said a Federation representative following the late April meeting. During the session Zarb assessed the group's goal as one of wanting "a piece of the action." The 26 tribes, however, had

and have a strong bargaining position, that being the ability "to file suit to protect our water rights and tie up the streamflow of the Upper Missouri for years," according to Federation Chairman Robert Burnette's April 23 letter to Zarb.

The primary issue in such a suit would concern a Feb. 24 Memorandum of Understanding between Interior Secretary Morton and Army Secretary Caloway which concerned the contracting of the Upper Missouri Basin waters for industrial use. Irrigation, flood control and hydroelectric power generation

were listed as the three constraints on the availability of that water. Reserved Indian water rights was not considered as one of the constraints.

On the final day of the National Conference on Indian Water Rights here April 4, the heads of the National Congress of American Indians and the National Tribal Chairmen's Association wrote to President Ford about the "unconscionable decision of the Secretary of the Interior to attempt to take the reserved rights of the Indian tribes . . . We consider this not an oversight but a deliberate

attempt to take our invaluable water rights . . ."

Governmental attention has been focused on the Northern Great Plains Area and its rich water resources as a means of accommodating the transition from an economy of oil and gas to one of coal and nuclear and solar power. The Northern Great Plains Area is within the Upper Missouri River Basin and encompasses 63 counties in Wyoming, Montana and North and South Dakota.

"The area, with major deposits of strippable coal, is experiencing National interest relative to

present energy problems," read a Jan. 24, press release announcing the completion of an Interior report entitled "Water for Energy in the Northern Great Plains with Emphasis on the Yellowstone River Basin."

"Indian tribes and reservations," it continued, "are located throughout the study area. The development aspirations of the tribes have not been fully reflected in present regional and national projections. Significant study is needed to more fully define water requirements on Indian reservations."

"That's what the Kiechel bill is all about — the water of the Upper Missouri," said one water law expert of the federal water inventory and quantification proposal of Deputy Assistant Attorney General Walter Kiechel, Jr.

The quantification proposal, currently in the Water Resources Council, has been effectively stopped through tribal objections that the inventory violates reserved water rights and constitutional rights and state objections that there should be state-level litigation for the Upper Missouri waters.

On April 21-24 in Denver, Col., tribal leaders who comprised the Indian caucus at the Federal Energy Administration Consumer Workshop developed a position paper for presentation to President Gerald Ford, which called upon him "to direct the Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration, the Secretary of the Department of Interior and the Chairman of the Energy Resources Council (Rogers C.B. Morton), as well as all federal officials responsible for (Continued on P. 6)

State Indian businessmen form local association

Indian businessmen from across the state have joined efforts to establish the North Dakota Indian Businessman's Association (NDIBA), according to Carl Renville, chairman of the organization. The purpose of the association is to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of Indian business people in the state.

Members felt that by uniting they would acquire a stronger voice in the promotion of Indian owned business operations and a greater ability to solve the problems facing Indian business people today. The NDIBA is to eventually provide business direction, legal aid, assistance to new business operations, tax assistance and business education.

NDIBA hopes to be able to negotiate with state and federal agencies and bureaus to expand Indian participation. It also plans to publish an Indian businessman's guide, which is to be sent to each member periodically. This publication is to outline various governmental guidelines, provide valuable business information and report on the operations and progress of the NDIBA.

A seven member organizational board, elected Nov. 19 at a conference conducted in New Town, is presently working to complete and certify the Articles of Incorporation for the NDIBA. The board is in the process of drafting the by-laws for the association, which are to be approved by the general membership.

Membership in the NDIBA consists of both general and special memberships. Any individual of American Indian descent or any company or business which has at least a 51 per cent Indian ownership may be a general member. Only general members can vote on Association business.

Tiny Bud school kids take Winnipeg jaunt

Twenty-six fifth, sixth and seventh and eighth graders from the Theodore Jamerson Elementary School took a special field trip to Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 6-9.

The students, accompanied by five chaperones, left Tuesday, May 6, from Bismarck Airport and stayed at the Winnipeg Holiday Inn.

It was the first airplane ride for most of the children. In Winnipeg, students visited the zoo, the planetarium, the Museum of Natural History, and Lower Ft. Garry.

They also visited the Manitoba Indian Center in Winnipeg and spent an afternoon on a riverboat cruise on the Red River.

Here's what one student, seventh grader, Duane Garcia, wrote of his trip:

"We went to Winnipeg on Tuesday and we returned on Friday. When we got up there, we got off at the airport and then we rented four station wagons. After that we went to check in at the Holiday Inn. After that we went to visit the zoo planetarium and museum and Lower Ft. Gary.

Then we went on the paddle boat up the Red River.

Then we went back to the Holiday Inn. That night I was the only one up and I stayed up until about three in the morning then Clyde woke up. I went to bed that morning. I was still kind of sleepy when I packed my clothes.

Then we went to the airport and we went back to Bismarck.



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Crow Feather tells grads 'hang in there' with goals

"I want to congratulate the graduates and the entire student body for the interest they have shown in and the example they have set for all Indians," said Adrian Crow Feather, minority representative of the state employment service.

Crow Feather was guest speaker at UTETC Graduation ceremonies May 22.

He said he thought perseverance was a key factor in the attainment of success. "The achievement of goals, no matter how different, have perseverance in common. Only you can demonstrate the ability and decision to stay with your goals," he said.

Crow Feather advised the students to "hang in there until you arrive at a goal and then continue to set new goals until you achieve your full potential. It's always important to complete what you set out to do," he said.

Students graduating were Patsy Crow, Jicarilla, N.M., business clerical; Jo Ann and Nathan Dogskin, Standing Rock, human services; Karen Montoya, Jicarilla, N.M., business clerical; Sharon Morrison, Standing Rock, police science; Ken Ross, Crow Creek, S.D., police science; Catherine Routzen, Acoma, N.M., nurse aide and Leona Small, Ft. Belknap, Mont.,

human services.

Dianna and James Surface, Ft. Peck, Mont., business clerical and police science; Fred Toehay, Anadarko, Okla., building trades; Lou Vigil, Jicarilla, N.M., human services and Richard Weyaus, Standing rock, welding.

Catherine Routzen and Ralph Spider tied for student of the month. Routzen earned incentive awards in nurse aide, women's dorm and for perfect attendance. Spider was awarded in building trades, personal development and perfect attendance.

Vocation award winners were Herbert Dini, autobody; Voyd Eagleman, automotive; Karen Montayo, business clerical; Gerald Iron Shield, food services; Lou Vigil, human services; Vera Stranger Horse,

painting; Ray Hawk, police science and Richard Weyaus, welding.

Ed Belgrade was given an award for first place in adult education, with Irma Iron Shield and Lucinda Iron Star winning second and third place respectively. Tying for first place in personal development were Rosalind McHugh and Cletus Two Hearts. Melvin Forgets Nothing was named for men's dorm and Tom and Alberta Takes Enemy received the award in social services.

Ken Loudner and Lucinda Iron Star had perfect attendance. Missing eight hours or less were Charlene Pretty On Top, Clyde McHugh, Billy Palmer, Voyd Eagleman, Ray Hawk, Genevieve Spider, Richard Thomas and Ken Ross.



NEW ARRIVALS for May are: Front row, Donna A. Gloria Reeds, Standing Rock; Charmaine Sulliv. Ariz.; Della Hale, Ft. Berthold; Glenda DeMar. Fielding Kills Crow; Rufus Reeds, Standing R. lais, Turtle Mountains; Inez Ward, Ft. Berthe. Allen and Rodney Allen, Min nesota; Russel R. Myron Good Bird, and Joann Good Bird, Ft. Be. is Marlis Madison.

More violence possible

Big Horn River dispute not

Reprinted from the Billings Gazette

CROW AGENCY — Talks between Crow Indians and the Montana Fish and Game Commission to settle Bighorn River fishing rights ended here Friday, but the dispute didn't.

"They turned down everything," Willis B. Jones, commission chairman said of a "memorandum of understanding" offered the tribe, "and I won't close the river."

The Crows had insisted that the Bighorn be closed temporarily to non-Indian fishing during negotiations to calm fears that violence might erupt.

"I think they (the commission) have been unreasonable," said tribal attorney Tom Lynaugh of

the commission's failure to keep the river closed while the Crows studied the memorandum and negotiated.

But Jones remained firm in refusing the request after agreeing to a "courtesy" closure of the river during Friday's session, called at the request of Gov. Thomas L. Judge.

With the breakdown in talks, tribal leaders called Friday for Indians to post all trust lands with signs prohibiting hunting, fishing and trespassing.

As talks broke off, the Bighorn remains open to non-Indian fishing, pending settlement of jurisdiction in courts, but Indian land can not be used as access to fishing areas.

The U. S. Park Service will keep tabs on fishermen floating the river to record that those who

go in at state-owned access points get out.

A Park Service spokesman called the checks routine, but the action served as a grim reminder that Friday's talks to avoid river confrontations had failed.

The dispute itself centers on a decision by U.S. District Judge James F. Battin, who ruled on April 9 that the Bighorn riverbed belongs to the state of Montana, and not the Crow Indians.

Battin reversed himself from two of his previous rulings — that the Crows owned the riverbed running through their reservation.

That decision shocked the Crows.

The struggle was set off when James Junior

Finch, a Billings fisherman, defied a Crow ban on May 1, 1974, by fishing in the river after the tribe had closed it.

Lynaugh told the commissioners that the issue at stake is "larger than fish," with the Crows rights under the Fort Laramie treaties of 1851 and 1868 guaranteeing "tribal sovereignty" hanging in the balance.

Lynaugh warned that if an appeal to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals doesn't reverse Battin's decision, and decide river ownership in favor of the tribe, the Crows will press the issue for possible settlement with a "rash of cases."

Of primary concern to the Crows is loss of control of water, which they feel is of prime importance in dealing with coal companies seeking to strip-mine reservation coal.

"You back us up with threats, you laugh at us when we talk," said Crow leader Robert Bends of the commission's attempts to keep the river open to fishing.

"What if you tried to take the Rhine from Germany?" he asked, adding "I don't believe you could do that."

"I hope Indians wake up and post every inch of land they own," Robert Yellowtail Jr. declared.

"I hate to be this kind of human, but you have driven us to the point that we have to do this," he told commissioners.

After a parade of position, commission "nothing is accomplished"

"We came to nego more talks," he said, a

Klabunde said th between a smaller gr eliminate some of the day during the open se

Tribal Chairman P would look at the seri mission memorandum of any action.

Among items pres new rates for tribal fi supplement state licer designed to promote and the Fish and G employment of Indians

SPRING FIRE CAME T

Development Department students and staff. The style, complete with che instructors. Memers of the Stevens and Jim Medford

The men are from El Townhouse in Bismarck. performing together for a group a year ago. This Bismarck. They were in th free performance at Carr

The coffee house, a fir well received by both stud only the first of many m



Bernida Belgarde

Bernida Belgarde of Dunseith was named co-valedictorian at graduation ceremonies May 15 at the Dunseith High School. Sharing in the award was Debbie Williams, also of Dunseith. Both rearned 3.76 grade point averages on a 4.0 scale. Belgarde is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Belgarde and Williams is the daughter of Mrs. Caroline Williams all of Dunseith. Both girls plan to enter college.

INDIAN COUNTRY TODAY

WITH *Harriett Skye*

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LUV ON THE RES'

BY **R. VAN NETT**

HAVE YOU EVER STRODE THROUGH THE MISTY,

AMBER, GOLDEN FIELDS OF GROWING GRAIN,



Reservation Crime Force report released by BIA



WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA) — The Indian Reservation Criminal Justice Task Force Analysis, 1974-75, has been released by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The comprehensive review of reservation criminal justice programs, conducted in 1974 by the BIA, is being made available to Indian tribes and criminal justice personnel for their input into the final report and for their information in program planning.

The report reveals that major crime in Indian communities exceed that of non-Indian rural communities by 60%, aggravated assaults exceed the average of nine times, the murder rate is five times greater than the average and incidents of rape occur at three times the average for rural America.

The report's findings indicate that two thirds of all crimes committed in Indian communities are directly related to the abusive use of alcohol.

The study points out in considerable detail the BIA's inability to properly respond to the serious crime problems. Theodore C. Krenzke, director, Office of Indian Services, listed the deficiencies in a memorandum to BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson, March 13, as follows:

"Both BIA and tribal police are in general not only under-manned, but also lack the training necessary to cope with the difficult and complex problems they face. Extremely poor pay results in low morale and discipline, and makes it very difficult to recruit desirable caliber personnel.

"Both tribal and Bureau-owned jails and detention facilities are in extremely poor

condition and over 75% need major renovation or repair. Only 18 out of 49 of these jails have 24-hour a day supervision of prisoners. The result has been numerous suicides, assaults and other problems.

"Indian courts are frequently not even courts of record and they fail miserably to comply with the essential elements of the 1968 Civil Rights Act. Pay for judges is also extremely low and most courts lack adequate clerical assistance. Prosecutors, public defenders, and probation services are almost non-existent.

"Basic resources needed for adequate functioning of Law Enforcement Programs, such as an inspection and evaluation unit are absent. Training and information reporting systems are grossly inadequate.

"There are major funding inequities in the program, with some tribes receiving

virtually no support whatsoever from the Bureau, and others having their programs funded virtually in their entirety by the BIA. In order to respond to the above needs, and others, the Department has supported a budget amendment for FY '76 which would bring the Bureau's Law Enforcement Program to \$24.5 million.

"Funding at this level would result in all tribes having minimally adequate programs in the areas of law enforcement, detention facility and tribal court operations. It would also result in the Bureau providing one-half of the financial support for these programs which is now provided by the tribes themselves.

"Additionally, it has been recommended that planning funds be made available to the tribes so that they might develop the kinds of programs which will eventually reduce severity of the problem which no

zure, Turtle Mountains; van, Truxton Canyon, ce; Middle row, ock; Roxie Marcel-old; Back row, Elsie ed Road, Ft. Totten; rthold. Not pictured

over

Crows had voiced their opinion Joe Klabunde said that... I hope there will be... although none were scheduled... he favored negotiations... group of leaders, which would... flaring tempers exposed Fri... sion attended by 150 persons... Patrick Stands said the Crows... ies of suggestions in the com... t, but promised no guarantee

ented were establishment of... shing and hunting licenses to... uses, and a series of projects... cooperation between Indians... ame Department, including

O UTETC via an invitation by the Personal... April 14 to play a free noon hour concert for... library had been decorated "coffee house"... icked table clothes and candlelight by PD... e folk group are [1 to r] Dennis Rochford, Jim... d.

Paso, Texas and were performing at the... Rochford said he and Stevens have been... bout three years, with Medford joining the... was Spring Fire's second engagement in... e city last October and at that time gave a... onball, ND.

st time experience for the PD classes, was... ents and staff. It is hoped that this will be... ore PD experiments.

Indian history writers criticize content of film



Several staff members of the American Indian Curriculum Development Program presented the manager of Bismarck's Plaza Twin-Theatres with a letter protesting the content of the film "Seven Alone," which showed there recently and will be showing at the Showboat Cinema in Mandan next month.

The letter, which was addressed to the show's producers, Doty-Dayton Productions of Hollywood, Cal., said the staff members felt that although the movie was a commercial venture and money "is a major part of your culture," they objected to prejudices the "movie reinforces, such as the name-calling of the Indians by the little white hero of the show."

The story is about seven pioneer children who find their way to Oregon after their parents die on the wagontrail.

"We often wonder," the letter continued, "after seeing a movie such as yours, what is behind the

thinking of the person or people involved in producing a movie which uses language degrading another race, especially when this race of people is fighting hard to do away with the stereotypes and bad feelings toward them."

AICDP produces classroom materials for on and off-reservation schools. The materials are designed to supplement school curriculum deficient in Indian study matter.

The letter said Indians were inaccurately represented in the picture and played no "real" role.

"If you must make movies of Indian and white relations at least think of what kind of feelings your movie will generate in the non-Indian children and adults," the letter added. "The adults should know better, but the children learn from the attitudes of the adults and become as ignorant and prejudiced as the older people."



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CETA workers after diplomas

Taking part in a CETA [Comprehensive Employment Training Act] GED program were [front row] Whitney Spotted Horse, Standing Rock; Evangeline White Bull, Ft. Berthold; Delphine Harris, Standing Rock; Mary Ann Connor and Hope Bolman, both from Ft. Berthold. [back row] Duane Brown, Standing Rock; John Tobiness, Rocky Boy, Mont.; Rose Buckley, Fred Stone and Oriss Red Legs, all from Standing Rock. Not pictured were Larry Connor and Titus Hall

of Ft. Berthold and Colene Harrison, Philomene One Feather and Zona Thunder Hawk all of Standing rock.

The program was a six week preparation course for the GED [General Educational Development test]. Tests were administered May 21 and 22 by a representative from the Office of Public Instruction. Virgil Tiokasin served as instructor for the training. Eleven students earned high school equivalency, with the remaining to finish testing this week.

Buffalo chips and news briefs

Sillitti is karate champ

Dominic M. Sillitti, Native American from the Fort Berthold Reservation took top honors in the Black Belt division at the Midwest Open Taekwon-do (Korean Karate) championships sponsored by the International Taekwon-do Association, at Sioux Falls, S.D., this spring.

He won the championship in both the light and heavyweight divisions, placing first in "free sparring" (fighting competition) and in "form" (formal exercise competition). Sillitti is 5' 8" and weighs 132 pounds.

At the tournament, were seven Korean Taekwon-do masters, holding ranks of fifth to seventh degree black belts. All hold titles, with one being a world champion, one the Korean national champion and the others having championships in college and the Korean military.

Sillitti is currently Director of Human Relations at Concordia College at Moorehead, Minn. He has a MA in Guidance and Counseling and conducts leadership training workshops on Indian warrior roles past and present. He also serves as vice-chairman of the North Dakota Institute of Community Understanding.

At the present time, Sillitti is attempting to organize a Native American Martial Arts Society. The objective is to incorporate

warrior society roles, and philosophy with the oriental marital arts. Sillitti said this may be one way to put back into the Indian culture in a positive functional manner the most important societies of the past. He has been practicing the art of Korean Karate for eight years.

You have rights!

By Mae Catherine Reeves, VISTA Attorney

The supreme law of the land is the Constitution of the United States. There are many safeguards in this great piece of legislation to protect all citizens. You do not forfeit any constitutional protections just because you are accused of committing a crime. You are presumed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law (and even then, you have the right to appeal).

If a policeman attempts to arrest you, do not resist, even though you believe yourself to be innocent of any wrong-doing. He is authorized to use any amount of force necessary, and you could be charged with the offense of resisting arrest. If you have been falsely accused, you may be able to sue later. In the meantime, go with the arresting officer. You do not need to tell him anything (except your name and address), however, until you have had the opportunity to consult with a lawyer.

You must be informed of what you are charged with or suspected of doing. You do have the right to make a phone call to your family or an attorney. If you are a juvenile, you must be turned over to the juvenile authorities and your family must be notified. You should not be placed in jail with adult offenders if there are separate facilities for juveniles.

● Tribes

(Continued from P. 6) implementing national resource policy, to recognize, affirm and implement the principle that the U.S. is compelled, by humanitarian and legal considerations, to act scrupulously, and without compromise, to protect our intrinsic rights to and interests in water and mineral resources only with the informed consent, concurrence, and the active participation of each tribe."

The position paper also called for the establishment of a Native American Task Force to work with the Energy Resources Council to prevent the possibility of Indians becoming the victims of America's national energy policy. "In the past," reads the paper, "when gold, oil or other valuable resources have been discovered on Native American lands, the Federal Government has too often condoned, actively or passively, the taking of Native American land which enabled others to profit at our expense.



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Marty holding reunion

Marty Indian School Reunion

A golden jubilee celebration and student and employe reunion is set for June 7, 1975 at Marty Indian School, Marty, S.D.

A pow-wow, buffalo feed, dance and banquet are among the activities planned for the day, as well as church services.

Campsites and rooms are available. Anyone who plans to attend or has questions should write Sister Christine Hudson, Supt., Marty Indian School, Marty, S.D. 57361.

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BISMARCK'S HOME OWNED BANK



● Petitions

(Continued from P. 1)

— "wouldn't run the school for two months."

Zephier also said he'd heard the school criticized for having a double standard toward Indians and non-Indians and said this was untrue. "Indians want to work with all," he said.

Vance Gillette, tribal education officer, told the committee the non-Indian group, which farms land bought from the Indians, has been getting a good deal.

"These people have been making a living on the reservation, but now when the Indian people want a voice, they want out," he said. He cited figures which showed the non-Indians tax base for District 85 to have remained the same since the district was set up in 1959.

In the meantime, however, Gillette said, the BIA share of the district budget went from \$94,000 per year to close to \$300,00 per year.

He mentioned the Indian's role in defending the country in the wartime and said, "Indians have paid the price for that American flag, too."

Myra Snow, a member of the Tribal Business Council, said the petitioners had a selfish attitude toward education.

"Let's all work together," she said. "This is what causes wars — and it's not the Indian that does it."

Responding to statements by Reichert that the tribe would push its case, Lindteigen said "Show your colors. I don't care what color your are — black, white or red. We're all Americans. I fought Japs for three years. I gave the best years of my life. I'm an American, too. We're all Americans."

"We're not here to threaten anybody," Gillette said. "It's our right on the reservation and we're not trying to kick anybody out."

Bradley said the fact was that there was little cooperation between the District 85 people and the Indians.

He noted the fact there was a sitdown, strike by students soon after he went to work in White

Shield last year and said he was "the target of the strike — yet no one even knew who I was or what I was doing."

Tribal officials say if the petition were allowed, it would have caused problems for the tribe, since it would have been de jure segregation and would have caused funding problems.

Reichert, who mentioned the possibility of condemnation of the land by the tribe as an alternative, later said this was a very real alternative being discussed by officials.

Several further questions remain to be solved before the case can be closed. Reichert will attend a meeting of the state committee on school board reorganizations in Bismarck, June 16, where decisions will be made on remaining assets of the district, since the other three reorganization petitions were okayed.

With 12 out of 18 teachers leaving the White Shield school after the breakup of District 85 and organization of an Indian controlled school board, Principal Richard Zephier says getting new teachers in before the fall term starts is going to be the school's biggest problem.

The school is asking the Bureau of Indian Affairs for a special allocation of \$158,000 because of problems caused by the new arrangements, he said, but can't be certain the funds will be released.



Four students graduated from Theodore Jamerson Elementary school at United Tribes May 29. Graduating were Clint Cottonwood, Dallas Dickens, Bert Krueger and Darcy Krueger.



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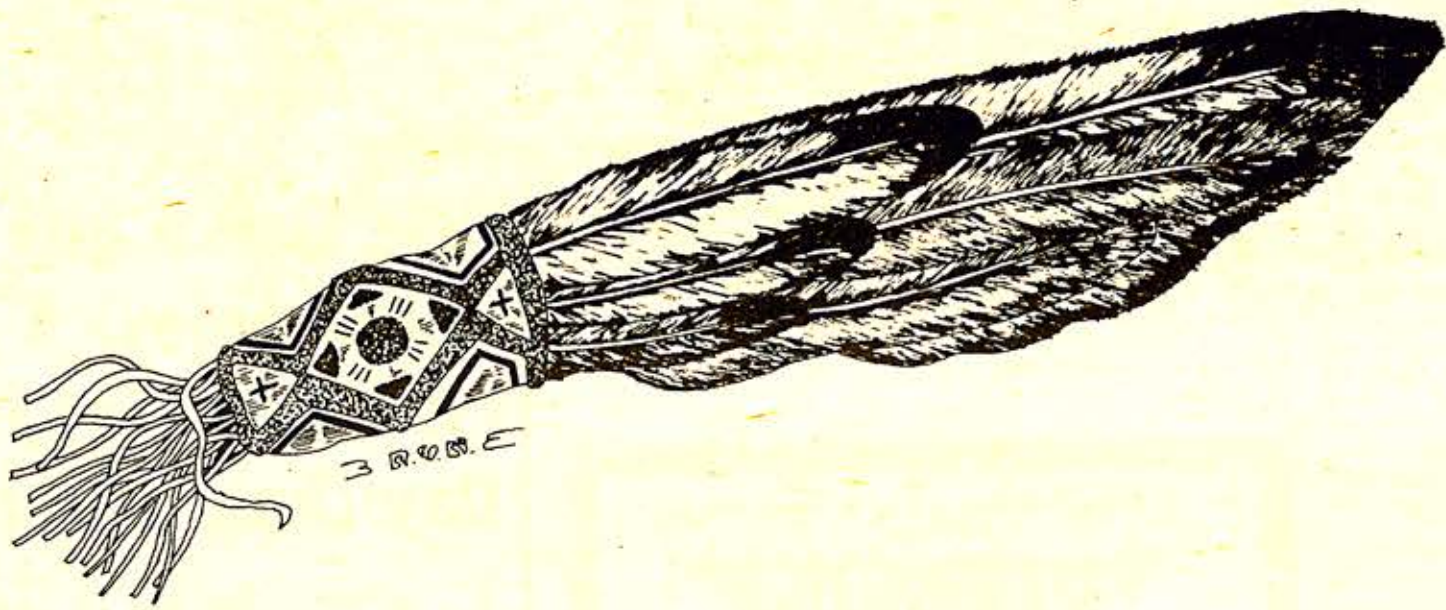
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