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United Tribes News

Special report surveys Indian livestock losses

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA) — "We stood in the storm — watched our cows give up — watched the calves covered by snow." So begins a report — "Indian Cattle Operations in the Dakotas: The Destruction of an Industry?" — prepared for submission to the Department of Agriculture by the National American Indian Cattlemen's Association (NAICA) and North Dakota State University's Center for Economic Development.

The 29-page report documents "the grave condition of the reservation cattle industry in the Dakotas as of April 25, 1975;" the estimated \$22 million in livestock losses "suffered by Indian cattle operators as a result of, first, a killing January blizzard, and, second, an absolutely unprecedented series of spring storms in the Upper Great Plains;" and the semi-drought condition of the past two years that has contributed to the critical loss by some Indian operators of as much as 50% of their calf crop and 50% of their breeding cattle.

This emergency situation brought NAICA representatives to Washington, D.C., to discuss immediate relief for the hardest hit of the Indian operators, and to formulate long-range funding plans.

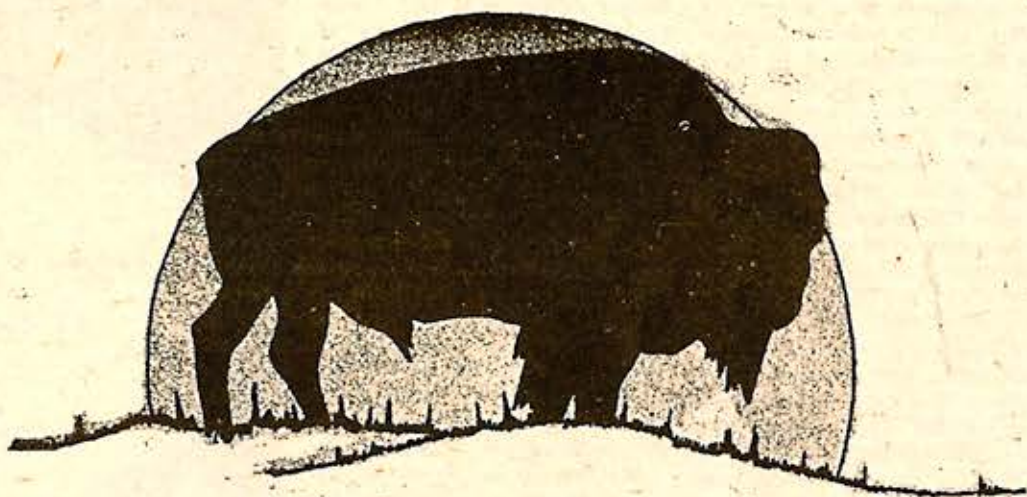
"Our immediate concern is finding a means to survive," NAICA President John Fredericks told Agriculture's Deputy Under Secretary Richard Ashworth and other government officials, including representatives from the Office of Equal Opportunity's Indian-Desk (a new part of the Agriculture Department which has no Indians within its office), Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Office of Native American Programs and the White House Domestic Council.

Calling the Indian cattle business the "backbone of the reservations," Fredericks stressed the need for ongoing programs to insure the continuation of the emerging industry, which in the Dakotas alone can point to a numerical growth of Indian owned cattle over the past 15 years from 15,000 to 200,000. The number of Indian operators has grown from 100 to 800 over the same period, with more than one-fourth of the two-state Indian population now supported by individual Indian cattle operators.

"We're not asking for a handout," said Fredericks. "We are willing to borrow money, but we have a lot of problems with credit." Banking institutions consider the Indian rancher a poor credit risk because of the status of trust land, in most cases leased from the tribe by individual operators, which cannot be repossessed. With many operators, the cattle are their only collateral.

NAICA fears that many Indian operators will lose their remaining cattle and other holdings when their loans become due this fall. Should many of these operators in the Dakotas scrape by this year, their businesses will remain tenuous for several years to come. The NAICA report explains the reasons for this and tells why Indian operators were "particularly vulnerable" to the severe weather:

"Almost all of the reservation cattlemen are open range operators. Their cattle are on the prairie, not in pens; calving takes place in the open, not in the barn. In a normal spring, this presents no problem. Open range calf yields are customarily approximately 85%. But this year . . . it is estimated that the final yield will be, at best, no more than 55%. 25% of the customary calf yield is already lost and it is estimated that at least another 5% will die before market time due to their weakened condition."



Art courtesy American Indian Curriculum Development Program

\$7,780 dance purse

Plains rodeo group finals set here for UTETC Days

Special rodeo events scheduled for the Sixth Annual United Tribes Days September 5, 6-7 promise to make this year's celebration here the most memorable of all.

Classic rodeo finals of the North Dakota Rodeo Association and the Great Plains Indian Rodeo Association will highlight activities, along with the traditional Indian dancing contest.

"Held each year at this time, this celebration is always the last big one of the summer," said Warren W. Means, executive director of United Tribes Employment Training Center.

"United Tribes Days falls at the end of the pow wow season and the rodeo season and people from coast-to-coast come to watch and participate," he said.

Last year's event also drew Indians, cowboys and Indian cowboys from throughout the west. They, and spectators from as far away as West Germany and Japan, brought in a total of over 15,000 through the gates over a three-day period.

"It's the last big fling for those

on the rodeo and pow wow trails," Means added.

It's the last big fling, and some of the best in the Indian Country will turn in matchless performances, dancing, roping and riding.

The International Dancing and Singing Contest also boasts one of the biggest purses on the pow wow circuit: \$7,780.00, with a top prize of \$700 offered in the event for Number One Men's Fancy Dancer.

An added special attraction of the 1975 action is a Sunday rodeo performance which will put the top five NDRA cowpokes against five GPIRA riders in each rodeo category in competition for big money on the final afternoon of rodeo action.

Rodeo prizes are in nine categories: saddle bronc, bareback, bullriding, calf roping, steer wrestling, barrel racing, goat tying, team roping and wild horse racing. Trophy buckles will be awarded to average winners.

All events take place at the UTETC, three miles south of Bismarck. UTETC has a newly-constructed full-size rodeo arena

and a permanent, shingled dance bower.

NDRA performances are a 7 p.m. Friday and 1 p.m. Saturday, with GPIRA performances set for 1 p.m. Friday and 7 p.m. Saturday. The fifth performance, Sunday afternoon, is the match meet.

Rodeo admission is \$3 a performance for adults, \$1.50 for school-age children, children under six free.

Dance contest grand entries are at 7:30 p.m. all three days and 1:30 p.m. the last two days. Admission is \$2 for all three days, with children under 12 free.

Dance contest prizes are offered in ten categories, with registration closing at 6 p.m. Friday, no exceptions.

There is plenty of good water and campgrounds available. One free meal will be served at 4-6 p.m. all three days.

Also scheduled in conjunction with the three-day event is a Plains Indian Art Show, to be set up at the Kirkwood Plaza Mall nearby.

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TO:

Policy group divided

Task Force members named

BY SUZAN SHOWN HARJO

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA) — The American Indian Policy Review Commission (AIPRC), meeting here June 13, selected 15 members for five task forces, created two additional task forces and responded to the recent complaint filed by the National Tribal Chairmen's Association (NTCA) which seeks to stop the work of the 11-member body at the one-fifth mark of its two-and-one-half-year lifespan.

Established by Public Law 93-580 and signed into law Jan. 2, 1975, the AIPRC represents the first comprehensive review of Indian affairs undertaken since the Meriam Report of 47 years ago, credited by some with fostering federal reformist zeal culminating in the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

Acting on the recommendations of the Task Force Selection Committee, comprised of Commissioners Bruce, Dial and Meeds, the AIPRC members split the eighth task force into two separate groups, one dealing with urban and non-reservation Indians and the other with non-federally recognized and terminated Indians.

The formerly combined task force was divided, according to the committee's written rationale, "because of the extensive and diverse coverage required by the two groups," the differences in services received and problems encountered by the two and the impact of "treaties, laws, policies, procedures and interpretations (that create) a distinct difference in those areas of review."

In the written rationale for the creation of an eleventh task force, Alcoholism and Drugs, the committee called for a "significant effort" on the part of the Commission to address itself to finding solutions to the problems of alcoholism and drug abuse, which "have contributed to the detriment of virtually every Indian family throughout the country; not only as a health problem, but as an inhibitive force in socio-economic well-being."

The selection of task force members was preceded by a brief discussion concerning the advisability of nominating and voting in open session. Commissioner Deer advocated withdrawal into private session for the purpose of preventing possible injury to the reputations of those being evaluated, as well as insuring an atmosphere of candor on the part of the evaluators. Rep. Meeds, however, insisted that a closed-door policy was highly impolitic, given

the suspicion in many Indians' minds generated by the early March executive session selection of Indian commissioners by the six legislators.

Deer did not pursue the privacy point but did further object to "the way Indians are always pressed into making important decisions," namely, voting on candidates whose resumes were given to the members only minutes prior to nominations. In addition, due to a problem with the available duplicator, several candidates' resumes were missing.

Selected for the first task force on trust responsibility, federal-Indian relationship and treaty review were Vine Deloria as chairman, John Echohawk and Oren Lyons. Deloria, Standing Rock Sioux, is an author and attorney and founder of the Institute for the Development of Indian Law. Echohawk, Pawnee, is the past director and presently an attorney with the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) in Colorado. Lyons, a Faith-keeper in the Longhouse at Onondaga, is a traditionalist active in the affairs of the Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy and a representative to the International Treaty Council.

Barbara Laine, a non-Indian anthropologist and teacher who did much of the research leading up to the historic Boldt fishing rights decision, and Lyons were the choice of Deloria for an ideal working team. Commissioner Deer objected to the placement of a non-Indian over qualified Indians on the task force. Rep. Meeds suggested that each task force have a non-Indian representative to act as "a moderating influence," while Chairm Abourezk was of the opinion that the study groups should be "all Indians, if possible."

When he learned of the AIPRC selection, Deloria withdrew from the task force, as did Lyons. Echohawk agreed to serve and the two vacant positions will be filled at the next AIPRC meeting, scheduled here July 11, when the remaining task forces on tribal government, Indian health, reservation development, urban and non-reservation Indians, terminated and non-federally recognized Indians and alcoholism and drugs will be staffed.

Selected at the June 13 meeting for the third task force on federal administration and structure of Indian affairs were P.S. Deloria as chairman, Mel Tonasket and Ray Goetting. Deloria, Standing Rock Sioux, directs the American Indian Law Center of the University of New Mexico and serves on the board of directors of the American Indian Lawyer

Training Program. Tonasket, Colville, is past tribal chairman and presently serves as a tribal council member and president of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI). Goetting, Caddo, is treasurer for NCAI and chairman of the Intermountain All-Indian Study Commission.

Task force number four — federal, state and tribal jurisdiction — is composed of Sherwin Brodhead, chairman, Hank Adams and William R. Rhodes. Brodhead, non-Indian, formerly served as legislative assistant to

the Senate Indian Affairs Subcommittee, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) superintendent at Colville and special assistant at the BIA central office under the administration of Commissioner Bruce.

Adams, Assiniboine-Sioux, founded the Survival of American Indians Association, worked with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, was key negotiator during the BIA building and Wounded Knee occupations and is a fishing rights and political activist of

long-standing, especially working with tribes in the Washington State area. Rhodes, Pima, is Gila River's chief judge and a board member for the American Indian Lawyer Training Program.

The ninth task force — Indian law revision, consolidation and codification — is chaired by Peter Taylor, a non-Indian who is the past of the Indian Civil Rights Task Force, with Yvonne Knight, a Ponca from Oklahoma and attorney with the Native American Rights Fund, and Browning Pipestem, an Otoe attorney who has a private practice in Norman, Oklahoma.

Indian education, the fifth task force, will be chaired by Helen Scheirbeck, a Lumbee who is a member of the executive board of the National Indian Education Association, with Earl Barlow, a Blackfoot who is the superintendent of the Browning Public Schools in Montana and was a strong contender for the deputy commissionership of the Office of Indian Education, and Abe Plummer, a Navajo who is executive director for the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards and past director of the Ramah Navajo High School.

In addition to the task force selections, a third professional AIPRC staff member was chosen to work under Ernie Stevens, staff director, and Kirke Kickingbird, counsel. The selection was left to Rep. Meeds who was searching for an Indian from the northwest area to fill the post. Stevens and Kickingbird were selected by Sen. Abourezk at the March 5 organizational meeting.

Meeds' final choice was Max Richtman, 28, a non-Indian born in Germany and raised in Omaha, Neb. Richtman, a member of the D.C. Bar Association and graduate of Georgetown University and Harvard, previously worked for Rep. Yates as legislative assistant since 1973.

AIPRC is now looking for an Indian historian to present an overview of the Indian relationship with the U.S. government in documented form, drawing from the separate histories recorded

(Continued on P. 7)



Harriet Skye, supervisor of the UTETC Office of Public Information holds the new Sacred Hoop, which was unveiled during the Dancing Contest in June and is the official United Tribes symbol. Trimmed in otter fur imported from Canada and braintanned by Norman Plante, Cannonball, N.D., the hoop was blessed in a special ceremony during the powwow. Butch Thunderhawk, artist with the American Indian Curriculum Development Program made the hoop and drew the UTETC design. The five elements in the design and the five feathers represent the five tribes in United Tribes. The bald eagle feathers are on loan from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to 50 CFR 13 and 50 CFR 22.11. Plante also tanned the buckskin hide in the center and the wrapping thongs.

Arts institute to expand into college programs

The Institute of American Arts in Santa Fe, N.M., has received a charter from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) authorizing the school to begin offering a middle college program of study.

The new program will include high school grades 11 and 12 and a two-year junior college program offering a BIA authorized AFA (Associate of Fine Arts) degree.

The Institute, a national art school created to fill the needs of Native American students, currently offers a high school diploma approved by the Department of Education of the State of New Mexico.

It also offers credit for work that currently is evaluated by the Rhode Island School of Design and is acceptable as college level transfer credit to 450 other higher educational institutions.

Art course offerings in both the high school and junior college programs include ceramics, jewelry, communication techniques, painting, graphics, dance, design, photography, stone and wood sculpture, and museology. Additional support high school and college courses are offered and an Indian cultural studies program is being developed.

Boarding facilities are available at the Institute for 300 students. In the past, representatives of over 80 tribes have attended the New Mexico school.

An Advisory Council of Regents, made up of Indians selected from the 10 major cultural regions of the United States, seeks to have the Institute serve the entire Indian community. The Regents would like to see the Institute grow sufficiently to become the focal point for national recognition of Indian culture.

Native American students of ¼ degree or more Indian blood who enroll in the new expanded programs can have free tuition, room and board and some supplies available to them.

Applications and information can be obtained by writing either the Registrar or Principal at the Institute of American Indian Arts, Cerillos Road, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501. Call either 505/988-6297 or 988-6263.



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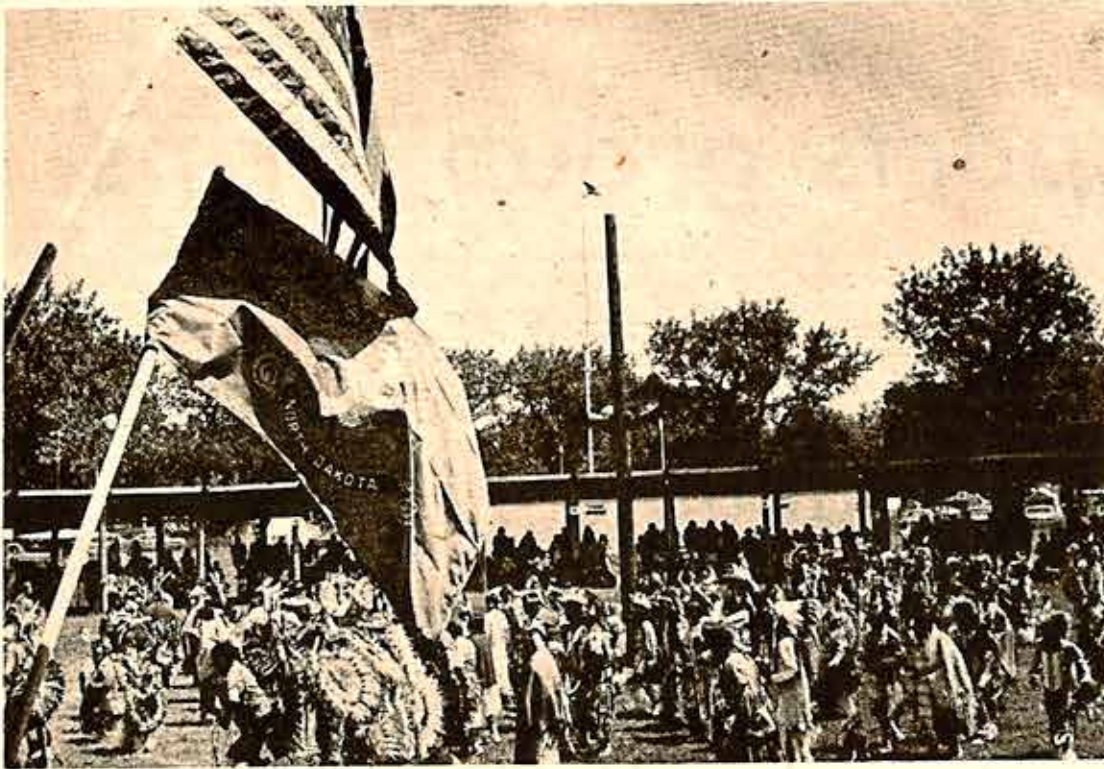
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3,000 in attendance at Dancing Contest



Over 3,000 people attended United Tribes annual spring Dancing Contest June 27-28-29, including dancers.

Special presentations also were made during the celebration to members of the United Tribes Board of Directors who were present: Melvin White Eagle, Standing Rock Sioux chairman; Jerry Flute, Sisseton Sioux chairman; and Austin Gillette, Three Affiliated Tribes Business Council member.

Delores Good Eagle, Cherry Creek, S.D., in the nurse's aide vocation here, was chosen Ms. United Tribes by a student-staff vote and will reign through the year.

Winners in dance competition were:

Men's Fancy: 1-Sam Merrick, St. Michaels, N.D.; 2-Randy Her Many Horses, Rosebud, S.D.; 3-Gordon Lasley, Tama, Iowa; 4-Crazy Horse Bison, Sayer, Okla.; 5-Claude Two Elk, Antelope, Misson, S.D.

Men's Straight Bustle: 1-Burdell Blue Arm, Red. Scaffold, S.D.; 2-Bill Means, Mission, S.D.; 3-Austin Gillette, White Sield, N.D.

Men's Non-bustle: 1-Joe Bullhead, Ft. Yates, N.D.; 2-Ronnie Dee Goodeagle, Greyhorse, Okla.; 3-Leroy Little Bear, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

Women's Shawl: 1-Grace Her Many Horses, Rosebud, S.D.; 2-Violet Lassley, Tama, Iowa; 3-Paula Jackson, St. Michaels, N.D.; 4-Laverne Redstone, Ft. Yates, N.D.; 5-Anna Thomas, Ft. Yates, N.D.

Women's Traditional: 1-Sophie Menard, Rosebud, N.D.; 2-Gina One Star, St. Francis, S.D.; 3-Andrea Sigana, Ponemah, Minn.; 4-Arvedal See Walker, Ft. Yates, N.D.

Boys (11-15): 1-Andy Demarce Jr., Tokio, N.D.; 2-Myron Wanatee Jr., Tama, Iowa; 3-Cameron Hall, Mandaree, N.D.

Girls (11-15): 1-Mary Buck Elk Thunder, Cherry Creek, S.D.; 2-Tammy Anderson, St. Michaels, N.D.; 3-Sharon Sierra, Mission, S.D.

Boys (10-under): 1-Damon Brady, Wahpeton, N.D.; 2-Denny Wolf, Newtown, N.D.; 3-Marland Demarce, Tokio, N.D.

Little Girls (10-under): 1-Joy Anderson, St. Michaels, N.D.; 2-Marie Agard, Ft. Yates, N.D.; 3-Budene Alberts, Ft. Totten, N.D.

Singing Contest: 1-All Nation Singers; 2-Bear Singers, Tama, Iowa; 3-Lake Region Singers, Devils Lake, N.D.; 4-White Sield Singers, White Sield, N.D.; 5-Crooked Leg, Canada, Singers.

Some powwow scenes



Sammy Merrick, Ft. Totten, winner in the Men's Fancy Dance competition, left, takes a breather. Delores Good Eagle, below, this year's Ms. United Tribes, takes her place in a grand entry. The daughter of Tex and Lacey One, Cherry Creek, S.D., she is in nurse's aide training at UTETC. Following her in the line are her attendants: Mrs. Jessie Thomas, Gallup, N.M., and Rita Joshua, Cannonball, N.D. Above, flags fly over intertribal dancing, and below, one of the drums cracks out a song.



Seeking grass-roots support

Reservation sports group forms

A fledging Indian organization which hopes to involve Indians of all ages and tribes in sports activities on a grassroots level has received wide initial support. Bob Eaglestaff, American Indian Sports Association coordinator, said AISA will eventually include all the 46 tribes in the upper great plains area.

Eaglestaff, 6'5" former starting forward with the Ft. Yates Warriors during the period when that reservation team challenged all comers in the state class A championships, said he has heard "all really positive" responses to the concept of the AISA.

"Hopefully," Eaglestaff said, "a program such as this can give youth — as well as those of all ages — something to shoot for. Right now in a lot of cases the people don't have much to look up to."

He said, "this is especially important to the young. When there's nothing to look up to, they lose interest."

AISA has already contacted tribal chairmen in the Billings and Aberdeen service areas of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and is now seeking input from the Minneapolis area.

Eventually, the organization hopes to coordinate a cooperative effort on the part of the BIA and the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corporation to provide Indian people of those three BIA areas with means of individual and group participation toward self-understanding and personal growth.

States to be involved in the initial organizations of AISA include the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas,

Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. Thirteen activities are to be sanctioned initially, including basketball, softball and baseball, golf, horseshoes, bowling, boxing, track, volleyball and rodeo.

Traditional Native American activities that will be sanctioned include Indian dancing/pow wows, art and the handgame.

Eaglestaff said although AISA has not yet been funded, he is going ahead with planning of

some events, including an eight or sixteen team softball tournament to be held in August, a four-day basketball clinic and tribal conference to be held this winter. Following the clinic, which will bring in two boys and

two girls from each of the 47 involved reservations, tribal representatives will attend the first general AISA meeting.

United Tribes of North Dakota operator of the wholly Indian-owned United Tribes Employment Training Center, is supporting initial planning and operations of the Association.

An eventual expansion into a variety of educational, cultural, athletic and social events is envisioned, Eaglestaff said.

"It's more or less an effort to help establish, at a reservation level, sports leagues and culture events," he said.

Presently, Indian country has only the National Indian Activities Association, a program funded by private and tribal contributions and the Office of Native American Programs (ONAP).

However, this program serves mostly urban Indians and on a national level, said Eaglestaff. "We want to involve Indians on the local levels and in especially in the Great Plains area."

Eaglestaff is running the AISA while on summer vacation from the University of North Dakota, where he is in his senior year. He hopes to be able to continue his work with the program while playing ball there.

No hearing, trial date set for Russel Means yet

1975-07-24, UTN, P. 4

No dates have as yet been set for the Morton County trial or the federal arraignment of Russel Means, American Indian Movement leader who was arrested following his shooting during an altercation June 7, at Cannonball, N.D.

Means has been charged by federal authorities with "impeding a federal officer" and by county officials with a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

The assault charge stems from an incident at the Ft. Rice Bar in which a man was allegedly struck with a rifle butt.

A companion of Means, Richard Poor Bear, 21, Rosebud, is charged on similar federal charges. Means was later set free on a \$25,000 personal recognizance bond for the county charge and a similar \$5,000 bond for the federal charge.

There were different versions of the incident in which Means was shot.

According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs officials, Means was accidentally shot in the stomach by Cannonball police officer Pat Kelly when the pair scuffled. BIA police said Kelly

was stopping Means to question him about the alleged fracas at the Ft. Rice Bar.

According to the second version, Mean's version, he was shot not by Pat Kelly, but Ted Kelly, son of the officer, and in the back and not the stomach.

Early the next morning, Kelly's liquor store in Cannonball was burned down in an apparently connected arson attempt. Teh body of Belcourt, N.D., man, Allen Vivier, a juvenile, was found burned in the rubble.

Means spent a week in a Bismarck hospital bed and while there held a press conference at which attorney William Kunstler, well-known lawyer who defended Means in the 1974

Wounded Knee trials in St. Paul, attended and said he feared for Mean's life.

"The minute I heard the circumstances I began to get the same chill," Kunstler said in reference to attempts on the lives of other radical leaders.

He said a man like Russel Means, who has outspoken views,

He said a man like Russel Means, who has outspoken views, is frequently the target for assassination.

"I don't want to see another Martin Luther King," Kunstler said.

Ralph LaPera, United Tribes General Counsel, is Mean's attorney for both cases.

Despite talk of trouble

Gallup ready for ceremonial

GALLUP, N.M. (AIPA) — The controversial Gallup Intertribal Indian Ceremonial will stage its 53rd event Aug. 14-17, according to William Ganong, director of the Intertribal Indian Ceremonial Association. At least two Indian organizations, the Southwest American Indian Movement and Indians Against Exploitation, have expressed opposition to the event.

Gallup is located in New Mexico's McKinley County, situated between the Zuni and Navajo Reservations.

The Intertribal Indian Ceremonial Association (IICA), governed by a 21-member board of which 10 are Indians and 11 are non-Indians, is the agency that will execute the plans for this year's events.

Included in the ceremonial plans are a four-day arts and crafts exhibit, a four-night

"Night Performance," an all-Indian rodeo and a Saturday parade.

This year the Gallup Ceremonial will locate in a new place, the Red Rock State Park, six miles to the east of Gallup. The park is currently under construction and, according to William Ganong, most of the facilities will be completed by the ceremonial's starting date.

The IICA is a New Mexico state agency incorporated in 1939 and is presently funded at \$71,000, up \$6,500 from last fiscal year. IICA began in Gallup in 1922 and has staged 52 events, with the exception of 1973 when there was no ceremonial.

The Gallup Ceremonial has been the object of several protest demonstrations by Indians who accuse the event's planners of exploiting Indian culture as a drawing card to lure tourists into the area. Past demands have

been for a halt to the event. Others have called for the complete event to be fully controlled by Indians.

IICA has also been accused of disrespecting certain sacred Indian dances by performing them before a grandstand of spectators. Ganong said he is not aware of any sacred dances scheduled to be performed this year.

In 1974, in order to present an alternative to the ceremonial, several organizations, including the Coalition for Navajo Liberation, the Southwest American Indian Movement, the University of New Mexico's Kiva Club and the Indians Against Exploitation, set up the "Navajo Nation Unity Days" in Shiprock on the Navajo Reservation about 92 miles north of Gallup.

This year there is again talk of boycott and possible demonstrations against the event.



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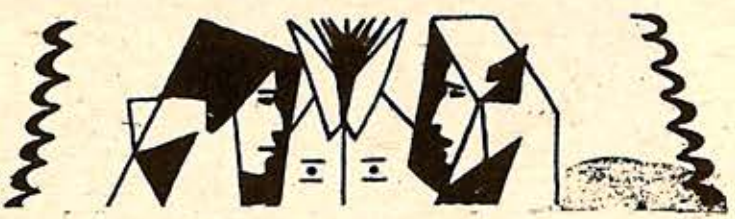
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Bob Gipp, second from right, Bureau of Indian affairs Education Specialist, showed members of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education around the Standing Rock Community College during their recent visit here. The NACVE, composed of members appointed by the President, held its regular business meeting here and was hosted by United Tribes. Tours of the College and of UTETC were on the agenda.

Navajo voters defeat gasification plans for the third time

BY LARRY EMERSON

BURNHAM, N.M. (AIPA) — Navajo Nation voters of the Burnham Chapter, here in northwestern New Mexico, opposed area coal gasification development plans in an April 21 vote, marking the third time in two years that this community has disapproved proposals by two major gasification companies to build eight plants and related commercial outlets in the area.

"This vote taken (April 21) clearly expresses opposition to these proposed projects," said Harris Arthur, a Navajo area resident of Burnham. "This opposition has increased tremendously since 1973."

The Burnham Chapter is one of 102 political sub-divisions of the 14.5-million-acre reservation located in the Four Corners region of the United States. Similar opposition votes have come from neighboring chapters in Shiprock and Nenahnezaad.

El Paso Natural Gas Company (EPNG) and Western Gasification Company (WESCO) plan to construct the gasifiers which will turn coal into gas. Another company, currently strip-mining coal for the present Four Corners Power Plant near Farmington, N. M. will strip-mine the Burnham area to supply coal to EPNG and WESCO; the latter company also includes the Pacific Coal Gasification Company and the Transwestern Coal Gasification Company.

EPNG and WESCO claim to have purchased a 40,286-acre coal lease in 1968 from the Navajo Tribe, with former Navajo Tribal Chairman Raymond Nakai as signatory to the lease agreement.

Seven large plants and an eighth pilot plant would require 960 acres per plant, most of which acreage would be strip-mined, and each would require 9,200 acre feet of water and use 26,000 tons of coal per day. The two companies have purchased water rights for the operation. WESCO will purchase its water from Utah International, Inc., which acquired its water rights to 44,000 acre feet from the Bureau of Reclamation in 1968.

Utah International, the largest coal developer on Indian reservations, is currently supplying strip-mined coal to the Four Corners Power Plant, which in turn generates electricity through its coal-fired plant.

About 38 families would have to be moved from the area, according to EPNG and WESCO officials, in order to make room for the strip-mining operations which would continue for 25 years.

Omahas win injunction, will keep Iowa farm land

A preliminary injunction has been issued which prevents non-Indians from interfering with the Omaha Tribe's possession of valuable farm land in the Blackbird Bend area of the Omaha Indian Reservation in Iowa, the Department of Interior said today.

The action was taken by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Iowa on June 5, 1975, in response to a request by the United States as trustee for the tribe.

Interior Solicitor Kent Frizzell said: "The situation is one which could have led to needless violence and bloodshed. The action of the court will serve to stabilize the present dispute while the Interior Department continues to take the necessary steps that will allow the Omaha Tribe to take peaceful possession of over 3,000 acres of land that, in the opinion of the Interior Department, rightfully belongs to them."

* For more than twenty years,

non-Indians have been farming on land that was separated from the main portion of the Omaha Reservation by a series of man-made changes in the Missouri River. In 1974, after a number of studies and investigations reviewing an 1867 survey of land, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson concluded that the land was part of the reservation. In April, at the tribe's direction and with the sanction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, individual Omaha Indians took possession of the land.

The non-Indian farmers brought an action in an Iowa State Court which ordered the Indians ejected from the land.

Acting in its responsibility as trustee for Indian lands, the Department of the Interior then requested the Justice Department to go into Federal Court on behalf of the Omaha Tribe and file a quiet title action against all non-Indians claiming an interest in Blackbird Bend, seeking damages and past profits from those who have farmed the land. In this suit, filed May 19, the Government requested a preliminary injunction to restrain non-Indian farmers from interfering with the Indian's occupancy of the land.

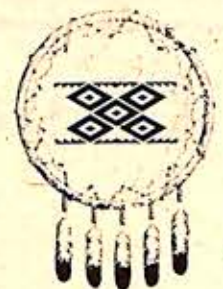
The action of the Court means that the tribe will remain in possession of the land and be able to farm it until the case is finally decided.

Solicitor Fizzell said the action was "indicative of the Department's determination to protect

Indian rights. This sort of dispute is one that ought to be settled in the courts, with the United States advocating the Indians' position."

Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner Morris Thompson proclaimed the decision as "a great victory for the Omaha Tribe." While the non-Indians had been in possession of the land before April for many years, the Commissioner noted that "they have been nothing more than trespassers, always with notice that the tribe had a strong and rightful claim to the land. This claim is fully supported by the Bureau."

United Tribes Employment Training Center



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- *Business Clerical
- *Building Trades
- *Food Services
- *Human Services
- *Nurses' Aide
- *Police Science
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UTETC's program is a comprehensive one, offering training in vocations as well as adult education and personal development. Students live on campus, with their families, where complete recreation, day care and support services are available.

Governed by the five North Dakota Tribes, UTETC is an arm of the United Tribes of North Dakota Development corporation.

For further information on UTETC, contact the UTETC Office of Public Information, or your Bureau of Indian Affairs Employment Assistance Office.

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1976 target date for construction of Sioux Center in Rapid City

Preliminary plans are under way for developing a Sioux Indian Cultural Center in Rapid City, S.D., as a cooperative venture of the Interior Department's Indian Arts and Crafts Board and a non-profit Indian organization chartered in South Dakota.

The Bicentennial Year 1976 is the target date for construction of a new museum to house the historic and contemporary Sioux Indian art collections presently occupying the city-owned building in Rapid City. The collection is under the aegis of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. A cultural park and arts institute are also proposed for subsequent development.

Surplus Federal land, in two parcels totaling 117 acres, has been acquired for the undertaking.

The concept came into being when the City of Rapid City requested the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to seek a new location for the Board's Sioux Indian Museum program because the present museum building in Halley Park was needed for other municipal purposes. A City resolution adopted in 1973 provides that the Sioux Indian Museum may remain in the city-owned Halley Park building until a new facility is ready,

promises City support in obtaining a new facility, and recommends that the new museum building be maintained under Federal jurisdiction.

Funds are being sought from private and other sources through the efforts of the Winona Club Incorporated, chartered in 1973 expressly to help relocate the Sioux Indian Museum. Winona Club Incorporated is a spinoff of the Winona Club of Rapid City, which is a member of the South Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs and has been several times honored by FWC for its community service record. The contribution of the Indian

Arts and Crafts Board to the proposed undertaking would be three-fold: It has already secured the surplus Federal property for the site, with help from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It will allocate to the new museum the annual support money it provides to maintain the existing Sioux Indian Museum. It has projected preliminary plans for the proposed new facilities, through technical assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Priority is being given to creation of a new museum building, which estimatedly will cost in excess of \$3 million. The Board's objective is to develop a facility that will have adequate viewing galleries for the world-famous Sioux art collections, an auditorium for film and other educational programs, and an arts and crafts sales shop.

The longer range concept of a Sioux Indian Cultural Park - spelled out in a prospectus available through the Winona Club Incorporated - calls for a Sioux village "outdoor museum" and nature trail, an Indian ceremonial arena for tribal occasions, and an amphitheater for pageantry. In addition, present plans call for a facility to house an arts institute (to be called the Dakota Arts Development Institute) which would offer workshops and related crafts training.

June Graduation address

Students told to use training to advance further in life

"You have been challenged to go further and I feel you have received the training to do it" Maynard White, president of Standing Rock Community College told the June graduates. He was referring to the theme of the June graduation, "You have walked this far, go further."

White also talked about dealing with everyday problems, and finding reinforcement for oneself. He said, "Here is a place where you can learn to do this."

Other guest speakers were Clarence Freemont of the Amoco Oil Company and Russell Means.

Students graduating were Loyd Eagleman, Rosebud, S.D., automotive; Ralph Spider, Ft. Thompson, S.D., building trades; Genevieve Spider, Ft. Thompson, S.D., business clerical; Rebecca Black Hawk, Newtown, S.D., business clerical; Marcella Howe, Ft. Thompson, S.D., business clerical and nurse aide; Aileen Krueger, Newtown, N.D., human services; Pauline Eagleman, Rosebud, S.D., nurse aide; Colleen Springer, Macy, Neb., nurse aide; Fabian Howe, Ft. Thompson, S.D., welding; Cecilia Loudner, Ft. Thompson, S.D., business clerical.

Student of the month was Gilbert Good Iron. Good Iron also won a vocation award and had

perfect attendance.

Barbara Belgarde received an award for first place in adult education with Eunice Kazen getting second and June Crowsheart getting third.

Gilbert Good Iron, Cora Baltazar, Bernarad Drapeau tied for first place in personal development.

Vocation award winners were Wm. Good Eagle, auto body; Voyd Eagleman, automotive; Genevieve Spider, business clerical; Clyde McHugh, building trades; Marilyn Papakee, food services; Colleen Springer, nurse

aid; Bill Cadotte, painting; Ed Belgarde, police science; Wendell DeCoteau, welding.

Perfect attendance awards went to Sharon Wise Spirit, Clyde McHugh, Billy Palmer, and Rosaline McHugh. Those missing 8 hours or less were Eunice Kazena, Colleen Springer, Juanita Garcia, William Garcia, Joseph Pablo, Genevieve Spider, Juanita Two Hearts, and Ken Loudner

The June graduation was sponsored by the Placement Department.

July incentive winners honored at reception

There were no graduates for the month of July. A reception was held on July 17 for incentive award winners and the student of the month.

The student of the month award was given to Ken Loudner.

Vocation awards were given to Herbert Dini, auto body; Delmar Baker, automotive; Clyde McHugh, building trades; Kenneth Loudner, business clerical; Gerald Iron Shield, food services; Aljoe Spotted Elk, human services; Marilyn Papakee, nurse aide; Laverne Dini, painting; Fred Clark, police science; Walter Morin, welding.

First place award for adult education went to Hoskie Pinto,

with Douglas Main taking second and Sharon Wise Spirit taking third.

Personal development awards went to Joe Pablo, first place; Rodney Papakee, second place; and Melvern Sweowat third place.

Clarence Weist and Fabian Howe were awarded \$10 for missing no time. \$5 was awarded for missing eight hours or less to Lucinda Iron Star, Juanita Garcia, William Garcia, Kenneth Loudner, Douglas Main, Clyde McHugh, Rosaline McHugh, Hoskie Pinto, Rufus Reeds, Harriet Stewart, Alberta Takes Enemy, Juanita Two Hearts, William Grant, Glenda Main.

New intern selected for Indian Health

Miss Loretta Day, health educator for Indian Health Service, stationed at Standing Rock Reservation, PHS Indian Hospital, has been selected to begin, effective July 20, a three year management intern program with the Department of Health and Welfare.

Miss Day is the first Indian Health Service employee from the Aberdeen Area to be given this honor. Miss Day has been employed at Ft. Yates, North Dakota, by Indian Health Service since January, 1970 as a registered clinical nurse and later as a community health educator.

The Program is designed to identify, appoint, and develop

individuals with potentials to make substantial contributions to the accomplishment of the DHEW Programs and, as a consequence, to advance rapidly up the management career ladder.

Miss Day, a Standing Rock Sioux Indian, will have four 9-month rotational assignments in different management areas within at least three separate agencies of the Department. Each assignment is supplemented by planned training activities (seminars, lectures, discussions, and university courses) to broaden the intern's understanding of the department's programs and management practices.

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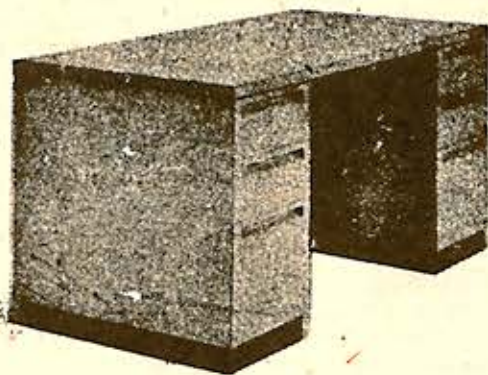
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Submarginal lands returned

Local tribes to gain acreage

ALBUQUERQUE, (AIPA) - A total of 17 tribes in nine states stand to gain a total of 398,899 acres of so-called submarginal lands adjacent to or near their reservations, under the terms of House and Senate bills presently before the 94th Congress.

Purpose of the two bills, H.R. 5778 and S. 1327, is "to declare that certain submarginal land of the United States shall be held in trust for certain Indian tribes and be made a part of the reservations of said Indians."

Both bills transfer all surface and subsurface interests to 17 individual tribes, and transfer all mineral income earned from 1933 to the present to the accounts of the tribes.

Franklin Ducheneaux (Cheyenne River Sioux), counsel to the House Indian Affairs Subcommit-

tee, told AIPA that "chances for passage of H.R. 5778 as introduced are fairly good" this year. Capitol Hill sources also said there was no significant state-by-state opposition to restoration of lands to the 17 tribes at present.

The so-called submarginal lands were purchased by the U.S. during the Great Depression of the 1930s when both droughts and floods struck the lands and non-Indian farmers could not make a living with the lands in such condition. Today these lands are fairly valuable, containing some timber stands, considerable amounts of subsurface minerals such as oil, gas and coal, and strategic locations for the economic development of the tribes. Some of the lands have been restored for farming and grazing.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the White House is also formally in favor of the restoration of these lands to the 17 tribes. Indian Commissioner Thompson, in his April 24 House testimony, however, proposed an alternative bill which would transfer both surface and subsurface interests in the lands to the tribes, but which would not transfer the accumulated mineral income since 1933 to the tribes, and which would allow the Indian Claims Commission (ICC) to deduct offset monies from claims for the lands.

A favorable report for passage of an omnibus submarginal lands bill was also sent from Indian Commissioner Thompson to Rep. Carl B. Albert, D-Ok., Speaker of the House, on April 23. Said that report in part:

"The present title situation (of submarginal lands) is unsatisfactory because the tribal management units are partially federally owned and partially Indian owned. On many reservations the Indians have been reluctant to expend tribal funds for any improvements on the submarginal lands because of their uncertain tenure."

Following is a regional wrapup of the tribes which locally would be restored their submarginal lands and the acreage of that land tribe by tribe:

NORTHERN PLAINS: The Standing Rock Sioux in North and South Dakota would reacquire 10,964 acres in Sioux and Corson Counties. The Oglala Sioux would be restored the gunnery range area of 46,213 acres in the four South Dakota counties of Bennett, Shannon, Washabaugh and Washington, with the exception of some acreage near the Ellsworth Air Force Range. The Rosebud Sioux would regain 28,713 acres in South Dakota's Todd County. The Lower Brule Sioux would receive 14,290 acres in Stanley and Lyman Counties in South Dakota. The Cheyenne River Sioux would regain 5,110 acres in

Dewey County, S.D. The Crow Creek Sioux would reacquire 19,627 acres in Hughes, Hyde and Buffalo Counties, S.D. The Devil's Lake Sioux would regain 1,424 acres in Benson County, N.D. The Fort Belknap Indian Community would regain 25,530 acres in Blain and Phillips

Counties, Mont. The Fort Peck Reservation would reclaim 85,338 mineral-rich acres in Roosevelt and Valley Counties, Mont., and significant mineral revenues. The Blackfeet Reservation would regain 9,037 acres in Glacier and Pondera Counties in Montana.

Canadian training center visits here

Among the June visitors to United Tribes was David St. Amand, representing OO-ZA-WE-KWUN Centre Inc., a Canadian Indian training center.

St. Amand, adult education coordinator there, was here to compare notes and explained about OO-ZA-WE-KWUN's activities, which are quite similar to United Tribes.

Operated as a private company by the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood and the Dept. of Indian Affairs at Rivers, Man., 157 west of Winnipeg, the Centre provides opportunities "for native people to develop skills," according to St. Amand.

Like UTETC, the Centre is geared for the whole family but it also cooperative with private industry for training. Students "contract" their own instructors and all training is on the job at one of several industries.

Training is defined in five main areas of "life skills": self, community living, family, leisure and jobs. Most of the programs are two years.

In addition to industrial facilities, the Centre boasts 405 houses for students and staff, with the only limits on enrollment in the number of jobs that industries can create on the Centre.

Pine Ridge resolutions passed by United Sioux

United Sioux Tribes has passed a series of resolutions calling for a return to constitutional tribal procedures on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and an end to the FBI presence there.

The United Sioux Tribes, which represents Sioux tribal chairmen, passed the resolutions at an emergency session Friday.

Represented at the meeting were tribal chairmen from the Rosebud, Crow Creek, Lower

Brule, Cheyenne River, Devils Lake and Standing Rock Sioux Tribes.

A UST spokesman said, "The Pine Ridge situation is having a tremendous overspill effect on other reservations. This thing has been blown up to an international situation."

"It's casting a bad light on all tribal governments."

One of the resolutions called on the federal government to take steps to insure that the Oglala Sioux tribal constitution is enforced. The resolution read, "The United Sioux Tribe recommends that the U.S. government take immediate court action to cause all members of the governing body of the Oglala Sioux Tribe to return to the provisions of their constitution and bylaws."



Task force

(Continued from P. 2)


by each task force. The Commission asks that all interested persons contact AIPRC at the old FBI building, 2nd & D Sts., in Washington, D.C. The mentioned salary of \$25,000 is negotiable, according to Kickingbird.

By memo to the Commission and by verbal presentation, Kickingbird advised the body that Commissioner Borbridge's attorney, Richmond Allan, had characterized as "just plain silly" the suit filed in late May by NTCA and Wendall Chino, NTCA president, against AIPRC.

The suit asks the court to "declare and adjudge that Public Law 93-580 and the (AIPRC) are unconstitutional and, therefore, null and void... adjudge that the appointment of the five Indian members of the (AIPRC) is unconstitutional, and that, therefore, such appointments are null and void."


The Commission has until July 20 to answer the lawsuit and was uncertain about representation at press time. Paul Pittle of the Justice Department had informed AIPRC's staff of certain concerns, stated the Kickingbird memo: "While Justice can and does represent the legislative branch of the government, it normally represents the executive branch. He pointed out that:

"The Commission was purely legislative in nature rather than executive, and... This might fall within the conflict of interest charges against the Department because they represent Indian tribes and NTCA is composed of Indian tribes and in this case they would be defending against Indian tribes."



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Legal system said racist

Aggrieved father chides courts

PHOENIX, Az. (AIPA) —The father of a young San Carlos Apache man slain outside of a bar near the San Carlos Apache reservation in March of 1974 has denounced the alleged racism of Arizona courts in a recent address carried over a television station here.

Vernon Wesley, grandson of the San Carlos Tribal Chairman, was shot and killed by a white bar owner, Gene Mayfield, on March 16, 1974, a few miles east of the reservation boundary. Mayfield went to trial in Safford, Az., on Sept. 11, 1974. On Jan. 10 of this year, Mayfield was given seven years' probation in the case by Greenlee County Superior Court Judge Lloyd Fernandez, a Mexican-American.

The late youth's father in his television message charged that the bar owner was "illegally operating two bars without a liquor license," that Mayfield illegally carried a gun and had threatened a number of Apaches, and that the judge left Mayfield free to the unnecessary endangerment of other Apaches.

Following are excerpts of the text of the slain youth's father's address:

"There is an Apache tradition which says that a boy can prove he is ready for manhood by riding and breaking a bronc. In many ways this tradition and the boy's feelings are similar to the relationship between Arizona's legal system and Indian citizens.

"Indians, in general, are like the boy, and the legal system is like the wild horse. We know that the horse is stronger, hates to have anything on its back and it runs and bucks and kills out of instinctual fear—the horse is very much like Arizona's legal system, but just as the boy must ride the bronc, Indians must deal with the white man's law.

"If that bronc throws him off again and again, the boy has still other changes in attitude and he begins to feel just the way Indians do when they

seek justice in Arizona's courts of law. The boy begins to be angry and soon believes that he is not man enough to break that bronc. He thinks that it is his fault that the horse is bigger, meaner and stronger than he is, and the end result is that the horse breaks the man. In Arizona, I believe the legal system is breaking the

Indian and all other minority people.

"A lot of people have asked me why the man who killed my boy got off with such a light sentence, and I have told them that it was simply and purely a matter of racism.

"The truth is that I know the facts and there is no other

explanation for what happened. Judge Fernandez knew the following things:

"First, the man who killed my son was illegally operating two bars—he did not have a liquor license. The state knew he was violating the law, but it took no action. It ignored our requests for investigations.

"Second, Judge Fernandez knew from the documentary evidence provided by state liquor control agents, Liquor Control Board files, sworn depositions and so forth that Mayfield illegally carried a gun, that he had threatened the lives of numerous Apaches and had severely beaten a man earlier in the year and that his bars constituted some of the worst public nuisances in the state.

"Third, finally, the judge knew that he was not going to make a just decision—he was going to make a bureaucratic one. He decided that he would fully accept any recommendation made by the psychologists at the state prison. Instead of carrying out his responsibilities and duties to all citizens by administering justice, he turned the whole matter over to the bureaucrats. So, a couple of psychologists decide that locking Mayfield in

prison and feeding him for a few years was an unnecessary state expense and Judge Fernandez compounds the crime by accepting the recommendation. I guess everyone went along with the recommendation because Mayfield only hurts and kills Indians, so he's no threat to white people.

"Our reservation contains many young people who have received stiff sentences for crimes that bring slaps on the wrist for white lawbreakers. The President and his aides, corporate officials, politicians, even little state bureaucrats who take bribes and kickbacks and whatever else, get off with light sentences, while Indians, black people and Mexican-Americans rot in jails.

"Instead, he hands down an insulting and provoking sentence. Instead, he gives the aggrieved parties no satisfaction whatever. Instead, he makes it appear that my son should not have gotten in the way of Mayfield's bullet. I suppose that Fernandez is simply living up to the old saying, 'The only good Indian is a dead one.' I personally feel that racism is the only reason my son's murderer is a free man, and I have no doubt that the entire legal system of this state is a disgrace."

Hathaway: 'Indian services part of U.S. obligations

"We need to recognize that the goods and services which the Government provides to the tribes are not donations given solely out of the goodness of our hearts," said the newly-confirmed Secretary of the Interior, Stanley K. Hathaway, of Wyoming.

"It must be understood," he continued, "that they (services and goods) are the result of solemn obligations undertaken by the government in exchange for land and other considerations."

With these words, the Interior Secretary made the acquaintance of many leading Indian people. The occasion was a dinner honoring Senator Henry Jackson and Congressmen, in an annual event arranged by the National Congress of American Indians in Washington, D.C.

Secretary Hathaway's remarks also made reference to the historic message of former President Richard Nixon, and indicated endorsement of the presidential statement calling for Indian "self-determination."

He gave his approval as well to the current bill now awaiting action of the Congress, which would establish a new administrative position, that of assistant secretary for Indian Affairs.

Referring to the bill which would create an Indian Trust Counsel Authority, attempting to eliminate

the current conflict of interests between the government and Indian legal matters, he said. "Because we also have obligations to the Nation as a whole, real and apparent conflicts sometimes arise. To dispel any doubt about the diligence with which we pursue our trust responsibilities to the Indian community, I favor the principle of an independent trust counsel authority."

However, the Secretary indicated he had certain reservations about the bill, stating, "the Department has some disagreements with the bill now before the Senate Interior Committee." He called for a "mutually acceptable bill."

SIXTH ANNUAL UNITED TRIBES DAYS

CLASSIC RODEO FINALS

The Great Plains Indian Rodeo Association, and the North Dakota Rodeo Association will hold their classic rodeo finals here, with competition in nine categories. Trophy buckles awarded to average winners. The

top five cowboys in each event will meet in a match meet Sunday to compete for big money.

Admission per performance, \$3 for adults, \$1.50 for juniors, and children under six free.

RODEO PERFORMANCES

NDRA: 7 P.M. Friday, 1 P.M. Saturday

GPIRA: 1 P.M. Friday, 7 P.M. Saturday Match Meet: Saturday 1 P.M.

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\$7,780 purse, including prizes in 10 categories, with a prize of \$700 for Number One Men's Fancy Dancer. Grand entries 7:30 p.m. all three days and also 1:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Registration closes at 6 p.m. Friday, no phone calls, no exceptions.

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Bill introduced

Thorpe daughter tries to clear father

Grace Thorpe, whose father Jim is considered one of the Greatest Athletes of All Times, believes the Indian people "just Don't have Enough To be Proud Of".

That's why she has become involved in a renewed effort to win back her late Father's status as an amateur with and restore his name in the Olympic Record Books.

In 1912, Jim Thorpe won gold medals for the United States in both the Olympic Decathlon and Pentathlon - An accomplishment that has never been duplicated, but Thorpe, a young Sac & Fox Indian, lost his medals and official recognition of his achievements when it was learned he had played Semi - Pro Baseball. Receiving only expenses and spending money, in the summer between terms at Carlisle Indian School in Carlisle,

PA. "In the summer everybody worked on farms," Ms. Thorpe explained. "Someone approached Dad and asked him if he wouldn't rather play baseball. He said he'd rather pitch baseball than hay."

Sen. Quenein Burdick, D-ND introduced a Senate resolution urging that Thorpe have his amateur athletic statue restored by the International Olympic Committee.

Ms. Thorpe, an aide to Sen. James Abourezk, D-SD, for Indian affairs, stumbled onto the resolution while routinely thumbing through the congressional record. Abourezk immediately expressed interest in co-sponsoring the proposal and hopes to free it from committee and win prompt Senate consideration.