



Fort Berthold
Three Affiliated Tribes

Turtle Mountain
Chippewa - Cree

Fort Totten
Devils Lake Sioux

Standing Rock
Sioux

Lake Traverse
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux

united tribes news

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UNITED TRIBES DAYS

rodeo, dancing, singing

Excitement is growing over the Sixth Annual United Tribes Days festivities, set for Sept. 5 to 7 at the United Tribes complex south of Bismarck.

THE WEEKEND EVENT, featuring classic rodeo finals and international Indian dancing and singing contests, is considered the last big celebration of the summer. Last year 15,000 attended, including Indians, cowboys and Indian cowboys, as well as tourists from as far away as Germany and Japan.

The United Tribes rodeo club has brought in a bucking machine to practice for the competition, and the North Dakota Rodeo Association and Great Plains Indian Rodeo Association have been holding matches to see who's good enough to be in their classic finals, which will highlight United Tribes Days.

An added attraction of the rodeo will be a performance Sunday, the final day pitting the top five NDRA cowpokes against the top five GPIRA riders in each rodeo category, in a competition for big money.

NDRA PERFORMANCES are Friday, 7 p.m., and Saturday, 1 p.m., with GPIRA performances set for Friday, 1 p.m. and Saturday, 7 p.m. Admission is \$3 a performance for adults, \$1.50 for school-age persons, and free for children under six.

The dancing and singing contests boast one of the biggest purses on the powwow circuit: \$7,780, with a top prize of \$700 offered to the best men's fancy dancer. Prizes are offered in 10 categories, with grand entries held at 7:30 p.m. all three days, and 1:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.



This little fancy dancer, spotted at the June powwow, will probably be in the crowd again at the sixth annual United Tribes Days festivities.

1st annual Indian art show

A new touch of aesthetics will be added to this year's United Tribes Days as the First Annual Indian Art Show makes its debut.

Indian artists from the Dakotas and across the nation are invited to display their artwork September 4-6, inside Bismarck's spacious Kirkwood Shopping Plaza.

"THIS IS AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for Indian artists and craftsmen," said Harriett Skye, director of UTETC's Office of Public Information and promoter of the art show. "It offers artists the chance to display their work, gain important public recognition and sell their creations."

All types of artwork from oil and watercolor paintings, sketches and drawings to jewelry, beadwork, pottery and leatherwork are welcome, Skye said.

"The show is open to all Indian artists," said Mick Cremers, Kirkwood Plaza promotions manager. "We're looking forward to a great exhibit and hope to hold the show each year after this."

ALL ARTWORK, CREMERS SAID, should be registered at the Kirkwood Plaza business office (located inside the mall) no later than Thursday noon, Sept. 4, so that they can be readied for display. Paintings, drawings and sketches should be either framed or have attachments suitable for hanging.

The art show will be sponsored by UTETC and held in conjunction with the United Tribes Days' festivities. The UTETC campus is available to artists for camping. Further information and assistance can be obtained from the *United Tribes News*, 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D. 58501.

Pine Ridge report stirs action by U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA) - Authorities are implementing many of the recommendations made in a recently released report on the troubled Pine Ridge Indian reservation. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson has announced.

The report was prepared by a special commission which spent about four weeks on the South Dakota reservation earlier this year. During their field study, the commission members met with an estimated 1,000 tribal members and about 200 other officials and persons.

The commissioners painted a picture of bitterness, gloom and confusion pervading the reservation. They attempted to isolate the major problem areas, determine which were "correctable" or "non-correctable," and made recommendations.

STEPS ALREADY HAVE been implemented to deal with one of the major problems areas they identified, law and order. Twenty-six new positions on the reservation's law enforcement staff have been added. A special officer in charge of police operations, Ken Sayers, has been appointed.

New police vehicles and uniforms have been acquired. Law enforcement positions have been upgraded and concentrated training programs have been initiated. Funding of \$65,000 has been provided to assist the tribal court to catch up on a backlog of cases. And the tribe and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration are conferring about the construction of new detention and court facilities.

ANOTHER PROBLEM AREA in which action has already been taken is land records. A provision of \$20,000 through the BIA's office of trust responsibility to initiate a new land records system has been put into effect, because it was found that the status of trust land ownership records is inadequate and hampers the tribe in its land acquisition and management program.

Thompson said that another step already taken was the provision of \$10,000 to the tribe to improve communications between reservation communities, the agency and tribal offices at Pine Ridge.

"Pine Ridge is both unique and typical . . . Most of the underlying [problems] are all too typical of too many Indian reservations. The need to evaluate the situation has been brought painfully to light by a deplorable breakdown in law and order on the Pine Ridge Reservation and other nearby areas of South Dakota.

"The Oglala Sioux people know that this manifestation of despair and frustration represents only the tip of the iceberg. We must listen to them."

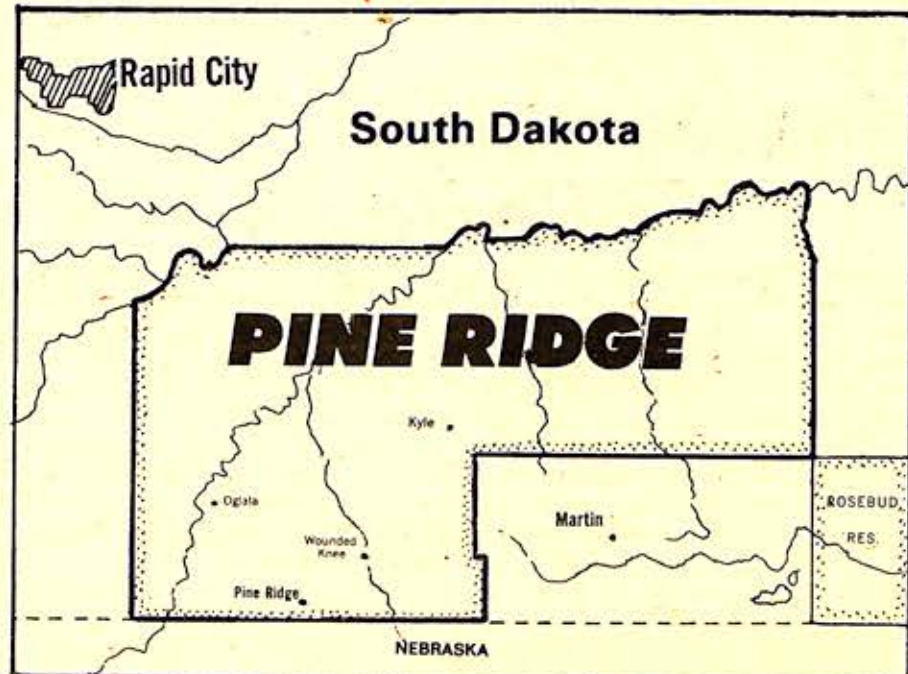
—Special Commission's Report on Pine Ridge

The construction of more than 75 miles of paved roads has been scheduled for the current fiscal year to offset the inadequate roads, which were cited by all communities as causing increased cost and decreased effectiveness of services delivered.

THOMPSON SAID HE SUPPORTS the commission's recommendation that a new position of deputy superintendent be established at the the Pine Ridge Agency. The deputy might assume major responsibility for the internal administration of programs, thereby freeing the superintendent to work more closely with the tribal council and reservation residents.

A greater proportion of the law

[continued on page 6]



The strange case of Clayton Hirst

A growing controversy has developed over the death of Clayton Hirst, a 22-year-old Blackfeet Indian, who was found hanging from a belt in his cell at the Glacier County jail in Cutbank, Mt., on March 7. Montana officials had ruled the death a hanging suicide. However, a veteran San Francisco pathologist now has reported that the young Indian was electrocuted, then hanged after he was dead.

Hirst's family has filed a \$10.5 million claim against Glacier County officials, and famed San Francisco attorney, Melvin Belli, has announced that he will personally handle the trial.

Angry Montana officials said they have complete confidence in their autopsy which found death due to apparent suicide. "We are not about to change our minds about it just because some yahoo from California says something else," said Glacier County Attorney John P. Moore.

opinion

by harriett skye

Three weeks ago, two private investigators in Great Falls charged publicly that Hirst, imprisoned on a charge of criminal mischief, was intentionally electrocuted and that the alleged slaying was covered up "by a staged hanging." The body was exhumed and sent to the coroner's office in San Francisco at the request of Hirst's family. "It is more likely that Clayton Hirst was dead at the time hanging occurred," reported Dr. Robert Wright, assistant San Francisco County medical examiner and a professor pathology at the University of California Medical Center, who has performed autopsies for the county for more than 18 years.

Wright BASED HIS CONCLUSIONS on two points. First, Wright said, "Hirst's neck showed no signs of hemorrhaging, which usually occurs in hangings." Second, two previously undescribed lesions, or small burns, were found on the back of Hirst's left hand. "These two markings are consistent with a two-wire, 110-volt electric device coming in contact with a 'ground'," Wright told Belli's office.

Montana Attorney General Robert L. Woodahl has sent two investigators to Glacier County to look into the case. Assistant County Attorney Selden S. Frisbee told the Associated Press that Woodahl's men were looking into several items, including checking on whether the two investigators were working illegally.

In a telephone interview with *United Tribes News*, a spokesman for the Blackfeet Tribal Council said that Hirst was booked in the Cutbank city jail for criminal mischief, and then moved for an undetermined reason to the county jail. He also pointed out that Hirst's body was embalmed prior to the autopsy in Great Falls.

While Hirst was found hanging from a belt, his family claims he was not wearing a belt when he was arrested.

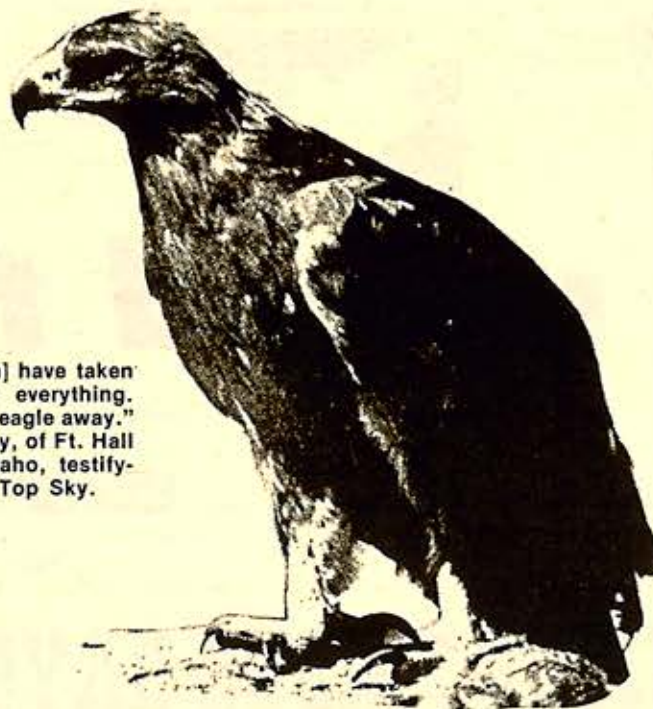
THERE IS NO MENTION of the young man's military service or that he is a member of the Blackfeet Tribe in Montana. As one source puts it, "the citizens of this county and state feel that this was just another dead Indian."

But the question of how he died is yet to be answered. How many times have Indian people and natives everywhere suffered injustice such as this. . . and how often have Indian people sat back and NOT said one word when tragedies similar to this occurred? Perhaps the real test - the only test, some would say - of a democracy is the manner in which the majority treats the minority.

Anniversary Reflections

Anniversaries tend to be bittersweet times, occasions for reflection. This is the case for us at *United Tribes News*, which will celebrate its first birthday come September. Since stepping up from newsletter form a year ago, the paper has steadily improved in its coverage of local, state and national news. And we are excited about our plans for developing the *News* in its second year. As a birthday treat, we have overhauled our layout with new graphics, a different masthead on page one and a series of new columns. Yet enthusiasm over these improvements is tempered by thoughts of the hard times our fellow Native American newspapers are having. Nearly all of the 150 Indian papers and periodicals are teetering along on tight budgets, with some about to topple. The United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corp. has allowed us to distribute free copies of the *News* to some of our readers, but we don't know how long this policy can be continued. The message should be clear. Indian papers desperately need support. Please subscribe. It will strengthen our voice and yours.

"[White men] have taken away almost everything. Don't take our eagle away."
--Willie Dixey, of Ft. Hall reservation, Idaho, testifying for Lloyd Top Sky.



Losing our eagles

POCATELLA, Idaho - A Chippewa-Cree Indian from Montana's Blackfeet reservation will appeal his recent conviction of illegally selling eagle feathers and parts.

During a trial here in early August which drew national attention, Lloyd Top Sky, 22, was found guilty by a U.S. District Court jury on two counts of violating the Golden and Bald Eagle Protection Acts, which ban the sale of eagle parts. The acts limit use of eagle feathers or other parts to religious or tribal activities among Indians.

Top Sky faces a \$5,000 fine or a year in prison, or both.

DEFENSE COUNSEL Jane Bickford said that following sentencing, set for Wednesday, Aug. 27, Top Sky will file suit in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, in San Francisco.

Ms. Bickford is a staff attorney for the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corp.

Top Sky was one of several Indians charged earlier this year with violating the law protecting eagles. The others have not yet come to trial.

A follower of the Native American religion, Top Sky was charged with selling eagle parts to two federal undercover agents in Blackfoot, Idaho, on two occasions earlier this year. Top Sky testified that the two agents approached him as friends and said they represented a company which sold eagle parts to Eastern Indians who could not get the parts elsewhere for religious purposes.

THE COMPANY, the non-existent Delaware Down and Feather Co., was set up last year by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a cover for its efforts to crack down on alleged sales of eagle feathers in the West.

Top Sky's conviction was virtually assured when the judge, Federal Judge Blaine Anderson, ruled that Indian religion and values were not at issue in the trial. The defense had argued, during the trial and preliminary hearings, that the eagle is sacred to Indians and that they have exclusive right to the bird's feathers under the 1868 Fort Bridger Treaty with the U.S. government, and thus the court lacked jurisdiction to try Top Sky.

The defense also had contended that the normal concept of sale is foreign to the Indian religion.

Judge Blaine was not convinced. "If there were a Chinese national in this court who had broken an American law concerning the transaction of paper," he said, "Am I to adopt the law of the United States or the law of the Republic of China? Am I not bound to follow the laws of Congress and the definition of sell or sale as used by Congress?"

Two U.S. Fish and Wildlife agents testified that, on two occasions in February and March, they had paid Top Sky \$235 for eagle feather bustles and fans.

The defense argued that Top Sky had been deceived and entrapped. Top Sky testified that the agents represented themselves as acquaintances of friends of his family, and one said he was part-Indian.

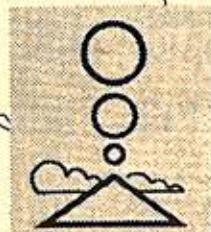
"THEY WERE real friendly," he said, and they seemed concerned for the Indian heritage. I got the feeling their main objective was to broaden the Indian heritage.

Several Indian defense witnesses explained the several conditions in which the sale of eagle parts might be permissible between Indians under the Native American religion: Between friends, a person would be offended if his money were not accepted. If a craftsman were poor and hungry, he would be allowed this sale to buy food. Finally, where a person had none of the traditional barter items, such as blankets and beaded articles, he could offer monetary remuneration to compensate a craftsman for his work.

IN MOST CASES, however, eagle feathers, are traded, not sold, for religious purposes. Exchanges or sales between Indians and Indian craftsmen are authorized under an Interior Department directive, Ms Bickford said.

Top Sky said most of the eagles used today have been killed on power lines. Indians generally will not kill eagles since they are afraid they will suffer misfortune, he said.

The eagle represents "power and life," he said. Eagle feathers are considered a means of communicating with the Great Spirit.



AMERICAN
INDIAN
PRESS
ASSOCIATION

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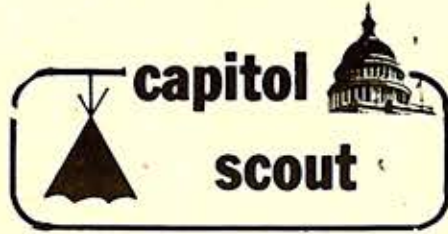
The country could be without a secretary of the Interior Department for another month or more.

An ill Stanley K. Hathaway resigned as Interior secretary on July 25, after serving in the post for only 42 days. With Congress in recess, it could be late September before a replacement is nominated.



Hathaway

Several names have been mentioned as possible replacements. These include Kent Frizzell, the acting Interior secretary, Dan



Evans, former governor of Washington; John Kyl, assistant secretary of the Interior for congressional and legislative affairs; Walter Hickel, former Interior secretary; and Tom McCall, former governor of Oregon.

Child abuse grants

Five Indian organizations or reservation programs have been granted a total of \$822,263 from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The grants are designed to help each community identify and coordinate available services for abused children and their families, remedy gaps in services and offer public education on child abuse and neglect.

The programs will demonstrate new techniques for bringing child abuse and neglect services to Native Americans, military personnel, rural residents and migrant families. These groups do not

receive services related isolation, and legal and procedural complications.

ALL OF THE innovative programs will take into account cultural traditions and life styles and will involve families in making decisions about the kind of supportive services they need.

Reservation funding

Funds totalling \$9.9 million have been allocated to 76 federal and state reservations to continue approximately 1,500 public service jobs through June 30, 1976, the U.S. Department of Labor has announced.

A total of \$2.1 billion in public service employment funds was made available to extend 310,000 such jobs through the new fiscal year to 433 state, county and city governments and Indian reservations.

THOSE TRIBES, bands and groups receiving the funds are representative of a geographically cohesive group of at least 1,000 persons with a governing body or other unit capable of administering a public service employment program.

The programs include the hiring and placing of unemployed Native Americans in such occupations as police officers, firefighters, teachers, nurses, recreation supervisors and a variety of other community jobs. The funds were appro-

priated under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, Title II and Title VI.

Irrigation okayed

Construction of a \$6 million irrigation project on the Spokane (Wash.) Indian Reservation has been approved by the Department of the Interior.

The project paves the way for production of forage crops for livestock on the reservation. Set for completion in 1977, the proposed irrigation development will help the Spokane Indian Tribe cattle operation become self-sufficient, said U.S. Reclamation Commissioner Gilbert G. Stamm. Stamm noted that in recent years the tribe has become increasingly dependent on off-reservation sources for winter livestock feed.

THE IRRIGATION WORKS WILL be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and, upon completion, will be turned over to the tribe for operation and maintenance under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Construction costs are non-reimbursable, meaning that unlike other non-Indian, government-sponsored reclamation programs, the Spokane tribe will not be required to pay for the capital construction costs.

United Tribes gets 3 grants

\$40 million released for Indian education

The United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corp. and seven other Indian groups or schools in the state have received a total of 10 grants awarded for use this fiscal year under the Indian Education Act.

The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced in Washington, D.C., that more than 1,000 grants worth nearly \$40 million were allocated for the current fiscal year, bringing the federal sum expended since the act was passed in 1972 to some \$97 million. This money has financed 2,633 projects for the improvement of Indian education for children and adults.

The new funding earmarks \$1,140,722 for Indian education program in North Dakota. United Tribes received a total of \$100,087 for use in three programs.

THE FUNDS WERE allocated under

parts A, B, and C of the legislation. Part A will provide \$22.7 million for special programming, classroom improvement and equipment to meet the needs of 253,688 Indian children in 845 public elementary and secondary school districts, and 5,785 Indian children in 25 Indian-controlled schools on or near the reservation.

In North Dakota, \$211,332 was allocated to 11 public school districts and \$60,000 was awarded to the Ojibwa Indian School, Belcourt.

Part B of the act authorizes nearly \$12 million this year to Indian tribes and organizations, as well as to state and local educational agencies, for special programs to develop education services not now available to Indian students. This year's funds will finance 148 grants in 28 states.

EIGHT NORTH DAKOTA agencies

received funding under Part B. The United Tribes Development Corp. received \$51,667 for its cultural development program and \$21,320 for its industrial school cultural program.

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Ft. Yates, was allocated \$222,405 for its Tribal Board of Education. The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Belcourt, received \$160,700 for use in a Comprehensive Title IV education project, and the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold, New Town, received \$98,484 for use under Title IV of the Indian Education Act.

Also, the Tribal Education Committee, New Town, was given \$45,000 for its parent training and planning staff. The White Shield, School, Roseglen, received \$56,010 for a Native American studies project, and

the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Ft. Totten, was allocated \$70,000 for early childhood education.

FINALLY, THE University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, received \$47,806 for its Eagle Feather Day Care Center.

Under Part C of the legislation, 53 grants totalling some \$3 million has been made available to state and local education agencies and to Indian tribes, institutions and organizations in 25 states, for adult and vocational educational programs.

In North Dakota, the United Tribes Employment Training Center received \$27,100 for the development of Native American materials for adult education, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians received \$68,894 for a Comprehensive Title IV education project.

Once there was

a red brick building that was used and old and stood alone.

It was the welding shop and had grown too small.

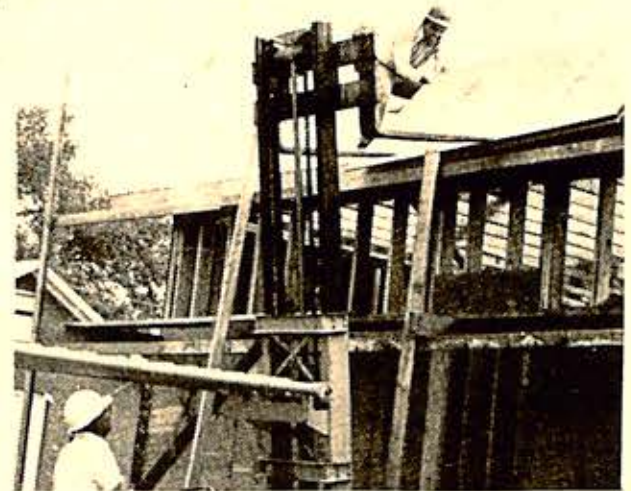
One summer's day found trenches dug around the old red shop. The days that followed found concrete in the trenches and wooden beams erect and sturdy to support walls and hold a roof.

Soon, that old red shop will have a companion.

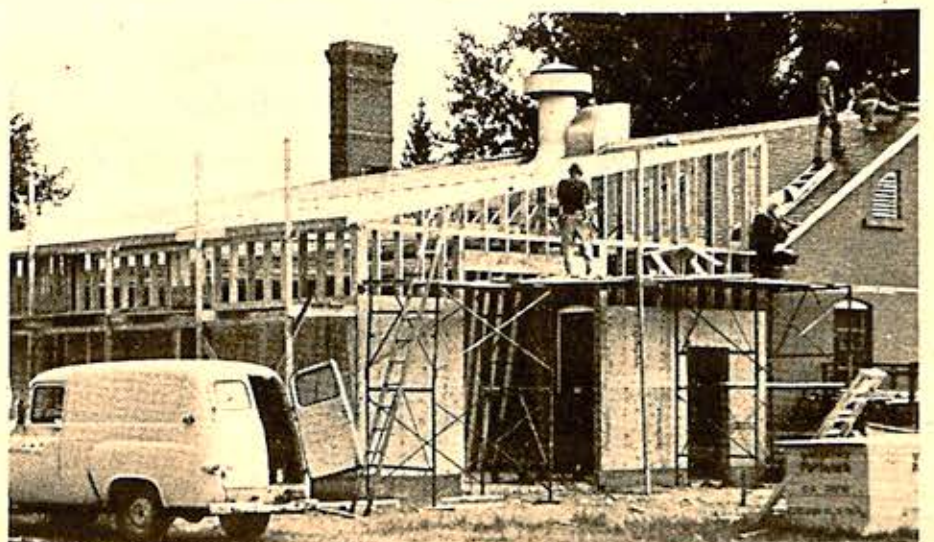
It's companion is the welding shop extension, under construction now and scheduled for completion late this summer. Besides providing more space for machinery and better conditions for classroom instruction, the addition will permit work inside the building on trucks and cars driven through a large garage door on the addition's wall.

All construction work, from trenches for the foundation to laying on of the plywood roofing sheets, has been done by UTETC students under the supervision of Charles Huber, UTETC building trades instructor.

"I designed and drew up the extension's plans in a day," Huber said. "Now it's almost done. Soon we'll be nailing the redwood siding on the outside walls."



Norman Stewart, building trades student, nails down the roofing after Charlie Huber [driving fork-lift] helps other UTETC students put the plywood sheets in place.



Photos by Bill Miller

Skies clearing for cattlemen

Indian cattle operators in the Dakotas, hard-hit by the brutal weather of last winter and spring, are finding relief in the form of expanded government grant and loan programs.

The 860 reservation cattlemen in the Dakotas, operating on the open range, suffered an estimated \$22 million in livestock losses as a result of the blizzards and extended spring storms, which followed two years of semi-drought conditions. They saw as much as 50 percent of the breeding cattle lost, their calf yield drop to as much as 50 percent, a breeding cycle lost in many cases, scours and other diseases take hold and medical costs triple.

THIS EMERGENCY BROUGHT representatives of the National American Indian Cattlemen's Association to Washington, D.C., earlier this year, armed with a crisis report prepared by the NAICA and North Dakota State University's Center for Economic Development.

John Fredericks, NAICA president, told Agriculture Department officials he fears that many Indian operators will lose their remaining cattle and other holdings when their loans become due this fall after they have gone to market. "From 80 to 90 percent of the Indian cattlemen will be forced out of business unless major help is forthcoming in the very near future," said Fredericks, a Ft. Berthold cattleman who operates a consulting firm in Bismarck.

NOW, FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE is being made available through an expanded loan and loan guarantee program administered by the Farmer's Home Administration, and a grant, loan and loan guarantee program administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the Indian Finance Act. Fredericks told *United Tribes News* that NAICA also is negotiating with the Economic Development Administration for a Title 9 grant.

The FHA program was expanded by a new amendment to the Consolidated Farm and Rule Development Act which authorizes greater aid to disaster areas. For the first time, annual operating loans are available at market interest rate



to operators for preventive adjustments. These are designed to help them avoid the conditions, such as inadequate shelter or equipment, that led to their loss in a disaster.

AS BEFORE, THE FHA can give loans at five percent interest for the replacement of actual physical losses, such as cattle or crops.

In June, the FHA's Emergency Livestock Program was expanded to raise its loan guarantee to outside lenders from 80 percent to 90 percent, and the loan limit from \$250,000 to \$350,000.

Applications and details are available from LeRoy Naves, FHA's chief of farmer programs for North Dakota. The FHA is an office of the Agriculture Department.

The BIA has released \$665,000 to Dakota tribal councils, including \$290,000 to North Dakota reservations, for use in revolving credit and business grant programs. Another \$300,000 will be available after the initial sum has been expended.

UNDER THE REVOLVING credit plan, tribes can loan money to members, or the government can make a direct loan to a tribal member. The business grant program provides for a grant of up to 40 percent of need, provided an applicant has an outside lender offering a loan to cover the

other 60 percent. The BIA also can guarantee up to 90 percent of a loan from an outside lender, and is awaiting the appropriation of \$10 million for a direct grant program to tribes.

Applications and more information are available from the BIA office in Aberdeen, S.D.

The Indian cattle industry in the Dakotas has boomed in the last 15 years, with the number of cattle increasing from 15,000 to round 200,000 and the number of Indian operators rising from 100 to 860. Fredericks called the cattle business "the backbone of the reservations," and estimated that more than one-fourth of the two-state Indian population is supported in some way by Indian cattle operators.

The National American Indian Cattlemen's Association, now about 1,000 members strong, will hold its first annual convention Sept. 10 to 12 in Albuquerque, N.M. Principal speaker will be Richard A. Ashworth, assistant undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Main topic of the cattlemen will be funding and credit channels available to alleviate their financial crisis. Representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Economic Development Administration will be on hand to discuss, explain funding programs.

NAICA officers include John Fredericks, Halliday, N.D., president; John Small, Busby Mt., vice president; Stanlo Johns, Okeechobee, Fla., secretary; and Fred Smith, Hollywood, Fla., treasurer. The board of directors includes Duane Claymore, Louis Twiss, John Small, Bill Thacker, Ed Mazzetti, Hopkins Smith, Clarence Tall Bull, John Tallchief, Fred Smith and Stanlo Johns.

10 ACTION volunteers join Tribes 1975-08-23 UTN, P. 4

During the past five weeks, 10 ACTION volunteers from around the country have arrived at the United Tribes complex to begin one-year assignments.

United Tribes has arrangements with ACTION, the federal volunteer agency, providing for three types of volunteers.

TWO OF THE NEW arrivals are VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) attorneys placed under an agreement authorizing up to five VISTA lawyers for the United Tribes legal department. They are Thomas Disselhorst, 27, of Berkeley, Ca., and Vincent Banford, 29, of Wareham, Mass.

They join VISTA attorneys Jason Warran, 26, of Kensington, Md., who arrived in May; and Jeffrey Edelman, 26, of Plainview, N.Y., who will be finishing his

year of service in October.

The other eight new arrivals are ACVs (ACTION Cooperative Volunteers), placed under a new agreement providing for up to 11 ACVs to fill specific slots in various programs at United Tribes.

THE ACVs ARE David Roach, 25, of Bloomington, Ind., assigned as a writer in the Office of Public Information; Jim Remsen, 26, of Philadelphia, Pa., also a writer for OPI; Michael Barthelmy, 21, of Arcadia, Ca., a teacher in the Adult Education Department; Larry Shapiro, 22, of Framingham, Mass., a researcher in the Program Planning Department; Robert Pit, 21, of Fairfield, Ct., also a program planner; Pat Bourgeois, 30, of North Conway, N.H., a curriculum writer in the American Indian Curriculum Development Program; Jim

LaMarche, 22, of Minneapolis, Minn., an artist in AICDP; and Toni Pinamonti, 21, of Vista, Ca., an education curriculum writer.

UNITED TRIBES also has a contract to sponsor up to 10 UYA (University year for ACTION) students from regional campuses. Current UYA students are Marianne Verbitsky, of Moorhead State College, who is working in administration; Karen Hiller, of the University of North Dakota, working in OPI; John Kotalik, of North Dakota State University, in personal development; and Jacqueline Sluss, of Moorhead State, in AICDP. More UYAs will be assigned next month.

VISTA and UYA volunteers are paid through ACTION, while ACV costs are shared by ACTION and United Tribes.

Conrad Red Willow Is Chosen by IHS

Conrad Red Willow, former personnel manager at United Tribes Employment Training Center, has been selected for the executive management intern program with the Aberdeen (S.D.) area Indian Health Service, Aberdeen area office.

RED WILLOW WAS personnel manager at UTETC from September, 1974 to June, 1975. Previous positions were district administrator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Martin, S.D., and employment supervisor with the United Sioux Tribes, Rapid City, S.D.

Red Willow received a B.S. degree in business administration from Black Hills State College, Spearfish, S.D.

CARLISLE SCHOOL for Indians, in Pennsylvania, often would not permit students to return home during the summer, when school was out. Instead, the Indians were boarded in white homes as domestic servants.

**12:30
Saturday**

**INDIAN
COUNTRY
TODAY**

WITH
**Harriett
Skye**


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BISMARCK'S HOME OWNED BANK

MEMBER OF
FDIC
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

BLM seen pulling fast one in Alaska

WASHINGTON (AIPA) The Iroquois Research Institute and the Cousteau Society have charged that the Bureau of Land Management has failed to inform the proper authorities of its plans to conduct preliminary archeological explorations in the Bering Sea off Alaska.

The two groups charged that the BLM's planned methods would risk destroying evidence in an area already known to have high archeological potential.

THE BLM, an agency of the Interior Department, plans to use a "vibration corer" and winch and boom to recover tons of sea bottom materials from Alaska's Outer Continental Shelf. This site is

known to contain much evidence of early man's migration from Asia to the Americas.

"This situation is comparable to locating an important site on land and sending in a bulldozer for a preliminary assessment," said Bernard W. Poiler, director of the Iroquois Research Institute, Falls Church, Va. "The site in question obviously meets the criteria which . . . may be likely to yield information in prehistory or history."

POILER AND the Cousteau Society registered a protest with the BLM, charging it with failing to file written notices with the State of Alaska and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Denver, Colo.

LePera appeals ruling

Ralph LePera, chief counsel for United Tribes, is appealing to the North Dakota Supreme Court a contempt of court ruling levied against him recently by Morton County District Judge William F. Hodny.

The contempt ruling and two-day jail sentence occurred July 31 during the trial of two Bismarck men, in which LePera was defense attorney. Judge Hodny cited LePera for failing to supply the court with a telephone number where he could be reached while the jury was deliberating that day.

LePERA SPENT that night in Burleigh County jail, and was released on his own recognizance.

At a later hearing, Burleigh County District Judge Benny A. Graf upheld the contempt ruling, by denying LePera's request for a

permanent writ of habeas corpus.

Subsequently, LePera filed a notice of appeal with the state supreme court. He said he will claim that his behavior met none of the elements of criminal contempt, such as willful misconduct or malicious intent.

IRV NODLAND, LePera's attorney, argued at the hearing that LePera had attempted to call the courthouse but couldn't get through. He then tried to drive to the courthouse, but was slowed by that day's flash flood.

The receipt of a verdict in the case was delayed for about an hour before LePera could reach the court.

LePera later apologized to Judge Hodny, and imposition of the two-day jail sentence has been deferred for six months.



RACE

That's what Ray Patneaud and a crew of UTETC automotive students do almost every Saturday night: race. For over two years now, they've been rebuilding engines and reinforcing the sides and top of their stockcar and racing it at Bismarck's Central States Raceway.

It all began when Ray and Tom Kautzman, both UTETC automotive instructors, and a group of students, with heads together and scant resources, organized the UTETC stockcar club. Then Larry Bearsheart, who had raced stockers in Pierre, S.D., joined the staff and became the club's regular driver.

"The club gives the students something constructive to do with their extra time," Kautzman said. "It's fun and they learn the 'insides' of racing and racetrack mechanics."

This past Saturday night Hoskie Pinto "learned." In a cold but quickly-ended rain and night-chilled air, so did Dick Vondell and Spencer Ross. All three automotive students powered "56c" - the UTETC car - around the track, driving one "heat" apiece of the night's race.

None of them had ever driven before. None of them won. Not that Saturday night, at least. But they "learned."

"Winning is a great feeling and it's important," Ray said, leaning against the track's retaining fence and watching Pinto in "56c" cut low through the corner. "But the experience they get out here is just as important," he added. "They go home from school here and can say 'I know how to drive a stocker. I know about race-mechanics.' It gives them confidence and can get them jobs."

Winning, though, may come easier if the club gets its wish: a new car. "56c" is a tired Chevy with crumpled fenders and an engine too small to compete with newer and faster competitors. For \$3000 they could get a 350 Camaro and race "modified" class where there are no restrictions on "souped-up" engines.

"Modified is where the big prize money is," Ray said. "With a different car, running modified, we could compete with anyone and win. Nothing could stop us. Nothing."


Before his race, student Dick Vondell gets instruction from Ray on how to maneuver "tight and fast" through the corners. Below, Hoskie Pinto and Spencer Ross watch as Ray and another crew member try to replace a broken alternator bolt.



Photos by Jim Remsen & Karen Hilfer



Battered and worn, the UTETC car overtakes an opponent.



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Junior hi Indian packet ready

The American Indian Curriculum Development Program has completed its junior high curriculum packet on Plains Indian traditions and has begun planning a senior high course of studies.

ANGELITA DICKENS, AICDP director, said that the junior high packet, which has been endorsed by the North Dakota State

Department of Public Instruction, is being offered to schools throughout the state for \$100. Reservation schools are given priority, she said.

ABOUT 1,000 PACKETS have been printed, Mrs. Dickens said, and slide-tape presentations supplementing each booklet are being offered for sale or loan.

The written curriculum was completed in mid-July when the AICDP's 12-member advisory council, which includes representatives from each North Dakota reservation, gave final approval to the five booklets in the packet.

The curriculum cost approximately \$100,000 and took a year to produce, she said. AICDP researchers read widely and interviewed elders on the reservation for their information on religious practices, social customs, arts and crafts, history and leaders of the Plains Indians.

LAST WEEK, WORK BEGAN on a senior high curriculum when the advisory council AICDP staff and advisory council

met with high school students. The curriculum will deal with contemporary Indian issues and is set for completion next summer.

AICDP last year completed a K-5 (kindergarten through fifth grade) packet which is being used in the state's 627 elementary schools. Mrs. Dickens said that four Eastern publishing companies have indicated interest in publishing and distributing the K-5 curriculum nationally.

AICDP WAS FOUNDED in 1972 as a branch of the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corp. It is the only organization producing Indian curricula for use on a statewide rather than local level.



Be silent and learn

Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt from "Circle of Life," one of the five books comprising the American Indian Curriculum Development Program's newly completed junior high packet. The text was written by Jane Kirchmeier, with artwork by Butch Thunderhawk. We plan to print excerpts as a regular lore column.

We believed that we should be silent. If you sit on the prairie and listen, you will not hear any loud noise. We thought that we should be as quiet and peaceful as the world around us.

RIGHT AFTER an Indian baby was born, he was stopped from crying. Mother

OHIYESA REMEMBERS THE PAST [Sioux]

If you ask him, "What is silence?" he will answer: "It is the Great Mystery!" The holy silence is His voice! If you ask, "What are the fruits of silence?" He will say: "They are self-control, true courage or endurance, patience, dignity and reverence. Silence is the cornerstone of character."

"Guard your tongue in youth," said the old chief Wabashaw, "and in age you may mature a though that will be of service to your people!"

—From Charles Eastman
Alexander Eastman
"The Soul of the Indian"

put her hand over the baby's mouth and gently squeezed his nose shut. She freed his nose once in a while so he would not suffocate, but when he started to cry again she shut off the air.

You can imagine how loud a baby's cry is on the silent prairie. One single cry could scare the buffalo away or attract our enemies. We never learned to cry out loud.

Long ago, Indians did not talk loudly to their children. Our parents believed that if they shouted at us, our minds would be interrupted and excited and then we would go wild. We were talked to in a soft way so we could understand our parents.

ALSO, ELDERS SPOKE to us in a grown-up way so that we would not feel small. And when we spoke, our parents listened and answered.

Our children were not pampered. They were never spanked either. If a boy misbehaved, his big brother corrected him and a bigger sister made a stubborn girl behave. The next time the older sister or brother disciplined the child, he gave the child a toy or something to eat. Then the child was not frightened and remembered the lesson.

Sometimes the other children laughed at the foolish child who acted in a bad way. Anyone who loses the respect of his friends will try to do better.

ONE ARIKARA WOMAN remembers a man in her village named Young Hawk. It was his duty to discipline all the children who misbehaved.

In the old days we had many teachers. We tried to learn from everyone who was older than we because they had more knowledge and experience. Grandparents were the wisest and best teachers. They learned many songs and legends in all the years they had lived and they would tell them to us. All the legends taught us to live in the right way.

Pine Ridge gets official action

[continued from page 1]

enforcement staff could be deployed to the outlying areas, Thompson asserted, and an effort would be made to provide detention and court facilities at Kyle, to serve some of these areas.

One overriding concern mentioned frequently by the older members of the tribe, the "traditionalist," or those who identify themselves as the "real Oglala Sioux," was a desire to return to the 1868 treaty form of tribal government.

THE COMMISSION ALSO observed several "external forces of individuals" in the public and private sector which were keeping the Oglala Sioux in a state of confusion and chaos over this issue. The commissioners maintained that this confusion is a contributing factor in the problems the tribal council faces in conducting tribal business.

The major problem areas identified in the Pine Ridge report include:

1. LACK OF LAW AND ORDER: The report states citizen respect for the reservation law enforcement activities is at an all-time low. Police morale is bad. Facilities and equipment are inadequate. Necessary support from the federal courts and Justice Department has been inadequate.

2. TRIBAL GOVERNMENT: The report states that tribal government lacks the necessary resources to provide responsive and responsible leadership.

3. FEDERAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION: Cites the need for more efficiently administered federal programs.

4. ECONOMIC UNDER-ACHIEVEMENT: Of the approximately 12,000 reservation residents, over one-third of the Indian households are unemployed. About 40 percent of those who are employed are not receiving reasonable pay for their positions.

In sharp contrast, the report points out, non-Indian residents of the reservation and nearby communities enjoy reasonable standards of living. Many derive significant portions of their income from Indian resources or from activities associated with federal programs intended to serve Indians.

5. LACK OF COMMUNICATION: The commission says that it is obvious from the public meetings that large members of the Oglala people are uninformed in the workings of tribal and federal government. One of the major problems is lack of understanding regarding how the people's needs and desires are reflected in the program plans of the tribal government, Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies, and how all these programs relate to each other.

It is also apparent that program administrators do not properly coordinate their delivery of services with other program administrators.

Also detailed in the commission's report are what it feels to be the underlying causes of the complex problems at Pine Ridge. They are divided into three categories: (a)

non-correctable or irretrievable situations; (b) correctable situations requiring legislation or executive order; (c) correctable situations within the purview of the secretary of the interior, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Oglala Sioux tribe.

NON-CORRECTABLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE SITUATIONS, "philosophical area", according to the report, began with European settlement and the westward expansion. The policy of allotment was applied and managed to "civilize" the Indian, at the same time making more land available to white settlement, the report states.

It concludes, "Indian values, particularly tribalism and communalism, were either misunderstood or denied."

CORRECTABLE SITUATIONS REQUIRING LEGISLATION OR EXECUTIVE ORDER included in the report are tribal government weakness; a lack of defined codification of jurisdictional issues in criminal and civil issues; and an inability to compensate Indian individuals for losses suffered during the Wounded Knee occupation of 1973.

The Commission cites the American Indian Policy Review Commission and the Indian Self-Determination Act as mechanisms for remedy of some of the problems.

It recommends that the Department of the Interior cooperate with the efforts of the commission and support any resulting legislative recommendations.

The report cites section 104 of P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination Act, which provides a mechanism for strengthening tribal government. Section 104 provides for appropriations in the form of grants to tribes, and technical assistance for tribal government development.

CORRECTABLE SITUATIONS, according to the report, include the removal of "the treaty issue" which is seen as a "hinderance to productive action."

"The findings of the special commission on the 1868 treaty must be completely and openly communicated to all concerned. Any indicated adjustments in the operation of either tribal or federal activities should be made, the report argued.

Members of the special commission were Stanley Doremus and Robert Livingston, office of the assistant secretary for program development; Scott Keep and Elmer Nitzsche, office of the solicitor; Martin Seneca, office of trust responsibilities; and Raymond Butler, chief of the division of social services.

Holy man honored

SHERIDAN, Wyo. - Frank A. Fools Crow, 82, an Oglala Sioux holy man, has been named "Indian of the Year" by the Indian members of the All-American Indian Days board of directors here. Fools Crow, of Kyle, S.D., was chosen from nominations submitted by tribal councils nationally.

Wilson election probed

PINE RIDGE - A South Dakota district court is investigating charges by American Indian Movement leader Russel Means that there were irregularities in the February, 1974 elections of the Oglala Sioux tribal council.

Means, who lost the election for tribal president to Richard Wilson, charged in a federal court suit that Wilson conspired to insure his re-election by illegal means and used an unauthorized police force, or "goon squad," to threaten opposition.

In ordering an investigation, the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that normal tribal immunity does not protect a tribal subject from suit. Federal law, the court said, "protects the right to vote in tribal elections against interference from private conspiracies."

FBI Invasion?

WASHINGTON - FBI personnel may have used unconstitutional or improper conduct in searching the Pine Ridge reservation for the killer of two FBI agents in June, according to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

A commission staff member reported, after visiting the reservation, that "in some cases, FBI agents may have searched residences without due process of law."

IN A LETTER to Attorney General Edward Levi, commission chairman Arthur Flemming wrote that "It has been reported that this search gives every appearance of being a full-scale, military-type invasion on the reservation. The presence of such

news briefs

forces and tactics have created a climate of intimidation and terror on the reservation and cause deep resentment on the part of many residents."

Eagle case begins

RAPID CITY - Later this month, a federal grand jury will take up the case of James Theodore Eagle, 19, who has been charged in the slayings of two FBI agents on Pine Ridge Indian reservation.

Eagle, of Wyoming's Wind River reservation, is in jail under \$250,000 bond. He is charged in the June 26 slayings, as well as with assaulting a federal officer and aiding and abetting.

Trial date for Means

American Indian Movement leader Russell Means will go to trial in Sioux Falls, S.D., Aug. 25, on charges stemming from a 1974 disturbance at the Minnehaha County Courthouse in Sioux Falls.

Means pleaded innocent on Dec. 20 to charges of rioting to obstruct justice and injury to a public building.

Sidney Strange, Mean's court-appointed attorney, has filed a motion for dismissal of the injury to a public building charge, claiming the charge violates the 5th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution because "it is vague and indefinite."

AIPRC has tasks

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AIPA) - The American Indian Policy Review Commission (AIPRC) has sifted through a pile of some 400 applications and selected the final roster of 33 persons for its 11 task forces, organized to study the various conditions of reservation and urban Indians.

The study groups began holding organizational meetings this month. After completing their historical review in July, 1976, they will pass along recommendations and policy evaluations to the AIPRC, which then will draw up legislative recommendations.

A number of Plains Indians were selected for the task forces.

ERNEST L. STEVENS, AIPRC staff director, told AIPA reporter Naomi Lyons that applicants were

opinions looked at from a perspective of their subject area."

The assignments and members of the task forces are:

I. Federal-Indian Relationship: Treaty Review and Trust Responsibility. Chairperson is Hank Adams, 31, Assiniboine Sioux. Other members are John Echohawk, 29, Pawnee, and Douglas Nas, 27, Nez Perce.

II. Tribal Government. Chairperson is Wilbur Atcity, 32, Navajo. Members are Alan Parker, 32, Chippewa-Cree, and Jerry Flute, 35, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux.

III. Federal Administration and the Structure of Indian

Development and Protection. Chairperson is Peter McDonald, 46, Navajo. Other members are Ken Smith, 40, Warm Springs, and Phillip Martin, 49, Mississippi Choctaw.

VIII. Urban and Rural Non-Reservation Indians. Chairperson is Alfred Elgin, 43, Pomo. Members are Gail Thorpe, Sac and Fox, and Edward F. Mouss, 34, Creek-Cherokee.

IX. Indian Law Revision, Consolidation and Codification. Chairperson is Peter S. Taylor, 37, and members are Yvonne Knight, 32, Ponca, and Browning Pipestone, 31, Otoe-Missouri, Osage.

X. Terminated and Non-federally Recognized Tribes. Chairperson is Jojo Hunt, 25, Lumbee, and members are John Stevens, 41, Passamaquoddy, and Robert Bojorcias, 32, Klamath.

XI. Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Chairperson is Reuben Snake, 38, Winnebago. Members are Robert Moore, 53, Seneca, and George Hawkins, 62, Southern Cheyenne.

Stevens said that previous reports on Indians have lacked "a real emphasis on proving conclusions."

"Where the problem lies," he explained, "is that if a report has to be done, it has to be able to be proved in order to be accepted by Congress and by whomever else acts in your behalf. You are not trying to convince the people already on your side. You have to convince the governmental and legislative agencies that what you have discovered is provable."

COMMISSIONED BY Congress in January, 1975, the AIPRC is charged with the responsibility of reviewing the relationship between the federal government and Native Americans in its substances and philosophies.

The Commission includes six congressional members and five Indian members. U.S. Sen. James Abourezk (D., S.D.) is chairman.

SOME MANDAN BRAVES painted two hands on their chest if they seized an enemy.

"It wasn't enough to have just the big 'professional' thing [on the task forces]. The other thing is that the report has to be credible, and it has to be credible on Indian terms. So that means we have to have absolutely credible people [on the task forces] because Indian people are suspicious . . . you have to have a sense of integrity, and at least people have to believe you have integrity; otherwise you're out of the ball game."

Ernest L. Stevens, Staff Director, American Indian Policy Review Commission

screened for integrity and ability with both tribal and non-reservation people.

"The original intent of the commission," Stevens said, "was to obtain people who could devote their full attention to the investigation. However, those persons being seriously considered for the positions had previous commitments, so we had to change the scope of our original plans.

"So that considerable research could be accomplished during the lifetime of the Commission, each task force was broken down into its basic elements. The emphasis is on independent investigation.

"THE NATURE OF the investigation," he said, will of course result in overlapping of information and recommendations among the 11 task forces. If they cover the ground they say they're going to cover, we'll hopefully have diverse

Affairs. Chairperson is Sam Deloria, 33, a Standing Rock Sioux. Other members are Ray Goetting, 62, Caddo, and Mel Tonasket, 35, Colville.

IV. Federal, State and Tribal Jurisdiction. Chairperson is Sherwin Broadhead, 44. Other members are Judge William Roy Rhodes, 42, Pima, and Matthew L. Calac, 56, Rincon Bnd of Mission Indians.

V. Indian Education. Chairperson is Helen Scheirbeck, 39, Lumbee. Members are Earl Barlow, 48, Blackfeet, and Abe Plummer, 40, Navajo.

VI. Indian Health. Chairperson is Dr. Everett Rhoades, Kiowa. Other members are Luana L. Reyes, 42, Colville, and Lillian McGarvey, 52, Aleut.

VII. Reservation and Resource

summer fun

BY KAREN HILFER

to a different class."

Supervised athletics, field trips and mini-course have made the summer a little fuller for students of United Tribes' Theodore Jamerson Elementary School.

The flexible Summer Enrichment program has offered children of UTETC students a choice of different art classes, games and special activities, explained Joan Estes, principal. Highlights included an art show at the school and a field trip to Killarney, Canada.

"THIS IS A really good thing for these kids to have," said Wylie Big Eagle, coordinator of most outdoor recreation. "It gives them an opportunity to choose what they want to do with their time.

"The system has been really flexible," he noted. "It's different from regular school in that there is not a set schedule. The student does not have to be in a certain classroom at a certain time each day. He can go to a certain class, and if he doesn't like it he can go

AS A SPECIAL event, the students took a three-day field trip to Killarney with some of the students camping out and others staying in a motel. There the softball team played a local team to a tie.

Other field trips were taken to the fish hatcheries in Riverdale, the Great Plains Museum in Mandan, Rawhide City in Dickinson and to local movies and parks.

Some of the mini-courses have included string art, painting, decoupage, tie dyeing, god's eyes, woodworkign and cooking.

EARLIER THIS month, an art show was presented at the school to give students a chance to display and sell their work.

Sports have included baseball, touch football, kickball, basketball, swimming and fishing. Big Eagle said they wanted to form a regular softball team, but found little organized competition.

The students' reaction to the Summer Enrichment program was simple: "It's fun."



Wylie Big Eagle tests a student's agility in a softball drill conducted as part of the Summer Enrichment program.

Photo by Karen Hilfer

JOM row settled

MISSOULA, Mt. (AIPA) - Disputed federally-funded Indian education programs in the Ronan, Mt., schools will be continued and Indian residents will have a greater voice in school affairs under an agreement mediated by the Community Relations Service (CRS) of the U.S. Department of Justice.

CRS Director Ben Holman said the agreement was signed July 17, by Susie Hansen, chairperson of the school district's board of trustees, and Thomas Sweeney, chairperson of the Indian Education Committee (IEC), a Ronan community group.

CONTROVERSY DEVELOPED last January when the board announced its intentions to drop Indian education programs funded under the Johnson-O'Malley Act (JOM), which provides for education, medical and other programs, and Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Indian Education Act.

This settlement is expected to end the controversy. The agree-

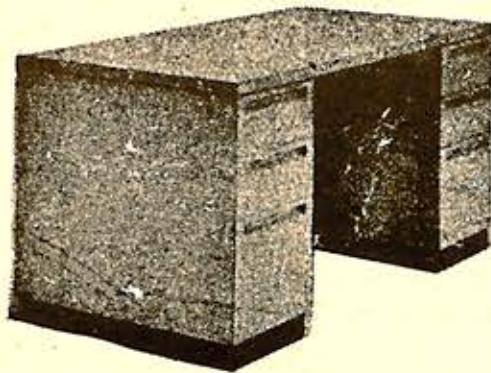
ment provides that the board set aside funds in its 1975-76 school budget to finance existing JOM programs.

It had earlier decided not to apply for 1975-76 JOM funds, primarily because of objections to current eligibility requirements for participating students. New federal regulations, expected in the fall, may clear the way to apply for the funds. If JOM funds are obtained for next school year, new programs will be added to existing ones.

THE AGREEMENT also calls for implementing new programs under Title IV and for formation of a multi-ethnic committee to determine how Indian residents can participate more fully in school affairs. The IEC will be notified when the board takes up any matters of particular concern to Indians.

Since state law prohibits the board from appointing private citizens to school committees whose members are elected, the board will provide the IEC with information on those matters.

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BAM!

Percy Good Eagle [above] takes aim with an eye that won him a \$5 award for being the only UTETC police science student to hit the bull's eye during recent pistol shooting practice at the Bismarck police shooting range. Next month the coed class will begin shotgun training.

Photos by Karen Hilfer

horse feathers

AIPA Light Feature



MAYBE THE DESK CLERK WAS A PINKERTON MAN: While Indian activist Hank Adams was attending a law conference at a hotel in Denver in early June, the U.S. Bicentennial Wagon Train was beginning its journey across the country starting in the northwest, Hank's home. Plans were being made to intercept the wagon train by other Indian activists, and an urgent message was left at the hotel desk, which Hank received two days later: "Going to attack wagon train. Can you send reinforcements?"

RUMORS OF TEE-PEE CREEPERS: The American Statistical Association, of Washington, D.C., offers a paper entitled "American Indian and White Fertility Differentials: A Statistical Analysis of Census Data," to be presented Wednesday, Aug. 27, in Atlanta, at the Joint Statistical Meetings. The blurb for the paper read, "... Analyses show that fertility differentials are real on the racial, regional and temporal levels. . . Better knowledge about fertility patterns of the first Native Americans will provide guidelines to action agencies for future planning in such areas as employment, education, health, housing and public utilities."

parents (non-Indians). The daring daylight deed was accomplished by car via a quick street snatch as the mother and boy took an after-dinner walk in a quiet Baltimore suburb. Mother and child are reported safe and well on the Crow reservation in Montana.

ANOTHER INDIAN ORGANIZATION?: A group calling itself the Society for the Preservation of Wooden Indians has organized the Coalition for the Liberation of GS-4's in Washington, D.C. Dennis Beans, spokesman for the group, charged that among the discriminatory practices committed to his group were: being left out of Indian conferences and crisis situations; having to make lame excuses for bosses for persons he/she does not want to talk to on the telephone; having to copy phone numbers off of soggy cocktail napkins. The group is pushing for more participation at all levels. However, tribal chairman Howard Briefcase, who briefly attended the organizational meeting of the group, retorted, "who are these second-string Indians trying to run with the heavy-weights?"

ZARATHUSTRA COULDN'T HAVE SAID IT BETTER: A prominent Indian attorney observed: "They have what appears to be the answer by creating the Indian Policy Review Commission. All they have to do now is figure out what the questions are."

"IF THE WHITE MAN wants to live in peace with the Indian he can live in peace. . . Treat all men alike. Give them all the same law. Give them all an even chance to live and grow. All men were made by the same Great Spirit Cief. They are all brothers. The earth is the mother of all people, and all people should have equal rights upon it." - Chief Joseph.

BY 1890, the United States government had spent \$2 million for killing each Indian according to some of its own reports.

SON OF SON OF, ETC.: The *Washington Star* Aug. 7, Ear column reported another possible chapter in the life and times of "Billy Jack," a third movie to be called, "Billy Jack Goes To Washington." Billy Jack creator Tom Laughlin is reportedly sequestered in his California retreat working on the script.

BLAZING SADDLES: Two Potomac tribal members recently assisted a Crow mother in re-obtaining custody of her seven-year-old son from his Baltimore foster

Bicen picks Greybear

Alvina Greybear, secretary-treasurer of the Standing Rock Tribal Council, has been appointed to the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration's new committee on ethnic, racial and Native American participation.

THE FT. YATES WOMAN is one of four persons of Indian descent selected. The others are Leonard Burch, of the Southern Ute Tribal Council, Ignacio, Colo.; Joan Kenesha Harte, of Chicago, Ill.; and Ruby Haynie, of Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity, Norman, Okla.

Representatives from diverse groups across the country have been named to the

24-member committee, which will advise Bicentennial Administrator John Warner and seek funding and means for ethnic, racial and Native American activities during the Bicentennial celebration.

MRS. GREYBEAR REMARKED to *United Tribes News* that Indians have little to celebrate. "We could never have a birthday cake," she said. "There aren't enough candles."

"I think all we should do is call attention to our survival. So much has happened to us in the last 200 years, but we still have held on to our culture. I think that is really something, and we should point it out."

first annual

Indian Art Show

September 4-5-6



All Indian artists and craftsmen are invited to display their work at the open exhibit in the center of the mall.

All types of art from oil and watercolor painting, sketches and drawings to jewelry, beadwork, sculpture and leatherwork are welcome.

Artists should take their work to the Kirkwood Plaza business office, located inside the northwest corner of the plaza. Paintings, sketches and drawings should be framed or have attachments suitable for framing.

Campgrounds are available for artists on the 105-acre UTEC campus, 3315 S. Airport Road, Bismarck, N.D.

Sponsored by and held in conjunction with the United Tribes Days, a rodeo, singing and dancing festival: September 5-6-7.

Kirkwood Shopping Plaza
Bismarck, N.D.

getting by

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first installment in a regular column offering advice on common problems or situations, written by persons with expertise in the topic under discussion. This article was written by James Kogsrud, United Tribes staff attorney.

Q. If I happen to purchase a quart of milk which later turns out to be sour, or if I purchase a record album which later turns out to be scratched, what can I do about it?

A. Most sellers will gladly replace these defective products without charge since they are anxious to maintain good customer relations. Therefore, the first thing to do is to ask the seller to replace the product. The law says that a new product must meet the standards which an average consumer expects when used for the purposes for which it was intended.

For example, if I buy a new pair of shoes, I expect them to last perhaps a year or two under normal walking conditions. If the heel of one boot comes off while I am walking around town one month later, an average person would not expect that. Therefore, the seller of that boot would be obliged to replace the heel without any charge or return of my money.

Q. I noticed that you said, "when used for the purpose for which it was intended." What does that mean?

A. If, for example, I had used my boot to drive nails before I had lost my heel, then the boot would not have been used for a purpose for which it was intended and thus the law would not demand that the seller replace the heel under those circumstances.

Q. What if the seller demands that I show him how the boot heel was defective?

A. The law says that the purchaser only need show that he used the product as it was intended to be used. The mere fact that the product fails to meet normal standards is proof that it was defective.

This applies only to new products - food, appliances, cars, bikes, clothing, etc. The law is somewhat different if used products are purchased.

Q. What if the seller refuses to refund my money or replace the defective item even after I have shown that the item was not improperly used?

A. In this case the seller can be taken to small claims court.

Q. What would happen if I had broken my ankle because of a defective heel on a boot?

A. The seller of a defective products and the manufacturer of defective products are liable for injuries which result from the defective products which they transfer to consumers.

UTETC Students Come and Go



August's incoming students gather after registering. The front four (from left) are Candace Vondell, Richard Vondell, Jeanette LaRoque and Theresa Allery, all of Turtle Mountain. Seated in the second row (from left) are Maria Buss, Fort Totten; Seth Horn Eagle, Yankton) Paul and Lavonne Grant, of Standing Rock; Melba and Keith Little Eagle, of Standing Rock; and Jim Bordeau, of Rosebud, behind them are Florence Harris (left), of Standing Rock; and Theresa Provincial, of Rosebud. Incoming students not pictured include Elnor Bad Moccasin, Crow Creek; Debbie DuBois, Belcourt; Allen Sherman, Winnebago; and Carol Golus, Yankton.

Eight students were graduated from United Tribes Employment Training Center in an outdoor ceremony Thursday, Aug. 21. Harriet Skye, supervisor of United Tribes Office of Public Information, was guest speaker, and police science instructor Dick Dionne was master of the ceremonies, sponsored by the vocational education departments.

GRADUATES INCLUDED Rodney Papakee, Tom Takes Enemy and Cletus Two Hearts, building trades; Alberta Takes Enemy and Kenneth Loudner, business clerical; Marilyn Papakee, nurse aide-food service; Bernard Drapreau, auto body; and Juanita Two Hearts, police science.

The ceremony also featured the presentation of incentive awards for July. Billy Palmer of welding was named student of the month.

Vocational citations were presented to Herbert Dini, auto body; Hoskie Pinto, automobile; Alberta Takes Enemy, business clerical; Herbert McPherson, building trades; Pauline Pinto, food services; Charmaine Sullivan, human services; Mary DeCoteau, nurse aide; June Crowsheart, painting; Percy Good Eagle, police science; and Billy Palmer, welding.

TOP ADULT education students for July were Rufus Reeds, first; Veronica Thompson, second; and Virgil Wise Spirit, third. There was a three-way tie in personal development between Jim Wayka, Sharon Wise Spirit and Elsie Allen.

Ed and Barbara Belgrade received social service awards, Billy Palmer won the men's dorm citation and June Crowsheart was the women's dorm winner.




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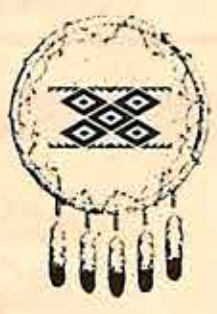
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*Police Science

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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Women and the tribal way

Editor's note: This article was presented by the Seminar on Women in Development: American Association for the Advancement of Science as a part of the United Nations meeting in Mexico City, June 15-19.

Although mingled in the minds of citizens of other countries as no different from Americans of any race, and although the 1832 opinion by United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Marshall placed American Indian Nations in the category of "domestic dependent nations," Indians have always viewed themselves as distinct and separate, although surrounded, sovereign nations.

The fact that the nations are not free in reality does not impede a continuing belief that the future of each Tribe is married to the active, conscious preservation of those desirable aspects of the cultures which are held to be contributions to a continued identity as a Tribe. In this respect, the role of women in development is not separated from that of any other tribal goal and there is no Tribe (collectively) or group of Indian women who will interfere with any other Tribe's law or custom which involves role-playing by sex.

In direct interruption of this ability of Indian Tribes to recognize mutual autonomy, the United States Congress in 1968, passed into law what is called the "Indian Civil Rights Act," guaranteeing to Indian individuals the ability to seek redress and the right to due process of law according to non-tribal standards, among other rights, thus effectively disrupting the autonomy of a Tribe to decide cases concerning these legal processes according to tribal law, code, or custom.

THE LAW ENCOURAGED Indian individuals to bring suits in tribal courts and elsewhere for "violations" against their individual rights as Indian citizens. Among these suits have been those brought which deal with sex discrimination against female tribal members in employment and housing.

These suits do not have the effect of imparting greater freedoms for individuals

by sex, but have the effect of eroding the sovereignty of the entire Tribe. Acculturation becomes accelerated and Tribes are becoming fearful of losing all identity.

ANY DISCUSSION OF American Indian women in development, however descriptive and true or not true, must be in juxtaposition, if not in harmony, with the



tribal view. It is not only useless but destructive to separate women from their Tribes, in the case of American Indians. Changes benefitting women must come from within the Tribes, not from another government or any other outside group.

Unfortunately, this view of a cohesive society cannot be patched upon the majority of American Indians, who do not live on tribal land, within the preview of tribal, or strictly according to tribal customs. This fact not only makes the job of maintaining tribal sovereignty more difficult, but it compounds the difficulties of daily living, for those individuals and families living away from a constant contact with their Tribes.

And it is in this situation of separated from Tribe yet unintegrated with America that the opportunity for reform of the

woman's role in development has found acceptability.

BECAUSE OF THE artificiality of this life condition and the occasional or frequent absence of culture contact, adopted reforms embraced by these groups of individuals and families cannot be seen as cultural, nor can they be expected to be later adopted as tribal. What can occur, and in fact what has occurred is an increase in the alienation process between individual off the tribal land and the Tribe as a community.

My view is that no group can impart power on another group. Thinking it can be done is the essential silliness that threads through the legislated rights conferred on individuals and groups without the least effort on the part of lawmakers to find out if the individual or group has any real power to act.

Setting women aside as a group of underprivileged human beings and then trying to figure out ways to impart power to them ignores custom culture, and in the instance of American Indians, tribal sovereignty.

THE WOMEN WHO will benefit most from such power-letting are those who already have power - the white women of the dominant societies. Any who believe that giving up cultural and racial customs in exchange for enhanced individual rights and privileges play into the endgame. The dominant societies will increase in strength, the non-white communities will lose power increasingly.

The result, should this happen, could very well be pleasing to nations and individuals who believe a multi-racial world village is the answer to the thorn-in-the-paw, which when removed will provide for political harmony and improvement of the human condition overall, but it must be stated that American Indians in the majority do not subscribe to this view.

UNDERSTANDING THIS, it can now be stated that American Indian women are holding more positions of responsibility and authority, are more mobile, have a greater part in the policy-making processes than at

any other time since they were forced to live with and under an alien government.

There are Indian women in every level of professional work and within every office of power relating to American Indian affairs in the United States (although there is yet to be a woman Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; steelworkers in any numbers, or a Congressional member).

There are women tribal chairmen, tribal judges, tribal attorneys, and greater numbers in the more sexually defined jobs: nurses, health care workers, teachers, social workers.

Comparatively, in relation to the total population of American Indians, there are more women in professional work than there are whites in relation to their population. This is also true of American black women.

HOWEVER, THE GREATER proportions are due in large to the rate of development among Indians and blacks, rather than to a comparison of the education levels of these women and/or their motivations to the dominant class.

Particularly in the areas of education (theory and performance), health care delivery (services and personnel), and the economic development of tribal lands, the need for trained American Indian workers continues to outstrip the available work force. In such an atmosphere, it can be expected that the rapid rate of development will enhance the opportunities of Indian women.

IT CAN BE SEEN that the great numbers of American Indian women filling positions of professional standing and authority have much to do with the rate of development among tribes. Whether this necessity will charge the atmosphere with any long-lasting impetus to adopt tribe by tribe a revision of cultural integrity to include permanent acceptance of a changed women's state in relation to family and tribe will come about without theorization on my part.

Participation in my own tribal affairs assures me an active voice in any changes. Lack of participation assures me no voice at all.

By Laura Waterman Wittstock

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President Ford Wants Jim Thorpe reinstated

WASHINGTON. - President Ford has requested that the International Olympic Committee reinstate Jim Thorpe as an amateur athlete in good standing for the period of 1909-1912.

Thorpe, the world-famous athlete who died in 1953 at the age of 64, was an American Indian and the great-grandson of the Famous Sac and Fox Chief, Black Hawk.

THE PRESIDENT ECHOED requests made earlier by the U.S. Olympic Committee and the Amateur Athletic Union. He called Thorpe "one of the greatest athletes the world has known. He has become a legend in this country."

Ford said, "Throughout my life and my active participation in sports, the name of Jim Thorpe has represented excellence, dedication, pride and competitive zeal."

Thorpe's medals won in Olympic competitions were thrown out because of a technicality over his eligibility. He was the first Olympic athlete to win both the decathlon and pentathlon at the 1912 Games in Stockholm.

"TO AMERICANS of Indian heritage, Mr. Thorpe has meant even more. He is a hero, and in the American Indians' struggle for human dignity and freedom, Jim Thorpe represents a man who is able to contribute significantly to the American society while retaining the values of his cultural ties with the past," Ford said.

The President, an avid sports fan, made his request as a private American citizen "with a lifetime interest in sports." The President concluded his request to Lord Michael Killanin, president of the International Olympics Committee, by saying, "I hope the Committee will consider this request an act with a sense of equity in light of history and of the contribution that Jim Thorpe has made to the world of sports."

THE WHITE HOUSE office of Public Liaison, headed by Assistant to the President, William J. Baroody, Jr., pointed out that Jim Thorpe is an important symbol of heritage and pride for Indians throughout the nation, and most minorities have empathy for his plight.



Jim Thorpe in his prime at Carlisle Indian School

Native recipes

FRIED CUCUMBERS

Makes four to six servings
4 large cucumbers, washed and cut into slices 1/8 inch thick
Flour, seasoned with salt and coarsely ground pepper, for tasting
Oil or vegetable shortening for frying

Spread the cucumber slices between layers of paper toweling to dry. Let it stand for about an hour.

Then remove toweling and season slices with salt and pepper. Dip the slices in flour and coat both sides lightly. Fry quickly in deep fat until slices are golden brown on each side.

Drain on paper toweling and serve at once.

[From an Indian Recipe book compiled by the staff of the United Tribes Employment Training Center.]

Banks in exile

MINNEAPOLIS - Missing AIM leader Dennis Banks has gone into political exile, following his conviction on charges of riot and assault in connection with a 1973 confrontation between demonstrators and police at Custer County (S.D.) Courthouse.

AIM OFFICIAL Vernon Bellecourt said Banks "is refusing to submit to a racist system of justice which does not even give the appearance of equality for Indian people."

Banks went underground after he was convicted July 26 in Custer County Court. He faces a prison sentence of up to 15 years.

Creeks near completion of constitution

OKMULGE, OK. - The Muscogee (Creek) Nation Tribal Council has presented the final draft of its proposed constitution to local Creek communities and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for review and recommendations.

A program to develop the constitution was begun in 1973 by Principal Chief Claude Cox, in an effort to increase self-government. This would be the Creeks' first recognized constitution since the old 1867 constitution.

UPON FINAL APPROVAL of the BIA and the tribal council, the draft will be voted on for adoption by tribal members.

Translation of the new constitution into Creek language was completed in April. Being the first working constitution since

Oklahoma statehood, it will provide the opportunity for tribal members to vote for executive offices and council members.

THE CONSTITUTION will define Creek citizenship and establish a tribal roll. Different from the 1867 constitution, it will allow women a voice in tribal functions and tribal government.

The new constitution will also reinstate the National Council, which is the House of Kings and the House of Warriors. This will provide a chance for the "Creek Towns" to recognize and elect their representatives to represent them in the National Council.

Another important aspect of the constitution is the allowance of amendment changes.

PRIOR TO 1818 all laws or written documents made by the Creek National Council were either kept by memory or in an unorganized manner in writing. In 1824, Chilly McIntosh signed the first written document of the Creek Nation which was known as the "Laws of the Muscogee Nation." Other attempts were made during the 1830's through the 1850's, but none of these attempts were successful.

A brief constitution was written and adopted by a vote of the people in 1876. The power to pass laws was given to the House of Kings and the House of Warriors.

In 1887, after Congress passed the Dawes Allotment Act, came the individual allotment of Indian lands and the gradual

decline of tribal government.

IN 1906, THE Enabling Act combined the two territories into the state of Oklahoma. After March 4, 1906, the Creek Nation ceased to exist. For the next 30 years, the Creek Nation was virtually non-existent until the passage of the 1936 Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act and the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

The Creek Towns began to send representatives to a monthly meeting in the old capitol at Okmulgee, Okla. to deliberate on tribal matters. The Principal Chiefs of the Creek Nation were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior until a law was passed in 1970, which provided the opportunity for the Creek Tribe to select their own chief.

Jicarilla Apaches win claim against U.S.

WASHINGTON - A plan for the use of \$7 million awarded to the Jicarilla Apache Indian Tribe by the Indian Claims Commission is being published in the *Federal Register*. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson has announced.

THE AWARD represents payment for claims of the New Mexico tribe against the United States for

the general accounting of tribal funds and properties which the federal government controlled and managed since the last century.

According to the plan, approved by Congress and made effective July 8, all of the funds, after the deduction of legal expenses, will be used for programs benefitting the tribe as a whole.

SOME \$4 MILLION will be utilized to establish a Jicarilla tribal investment program. Other uses will be \$235,000 for community development and improvements; \$1,031,000 for capital development and investments; \$1 million for land acquisitions; and \$34,000 for contingency costs. Accrued interest and investment income will be added.

Lustful Wind

BY BEN SWIFT BIRD, SR.

My sons and my daughters: at no time have I ever made any demands upon you, and though my visions are blurred by pollution in many many rivers, and the lower sky's so full of smog and smoke, when the Great Spirit and I prepared your bodies, nowhere did we prepare a place for alcohol and drugs.

Our hearts lay heavy as that of the clouds against the mountains, we gave life without any poison in anybody, now we accept you with embalming fluid, now you are returning with alcohol in these bodies, my children you are living in the days of the lustful wind; from the heart of the Great Spirit and from I, from which you came, my wish is you find a light warm gale to return to me on, rather than the lustful wind which so many of you have chose to travel with.

My children, across this vast land of such great beauty, remember above all, you can always depend on me, and remember, "Nothing endures but Change."

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6TH 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 winner. The top five cowboys in each event will compete in a match meet Sunday for big money.

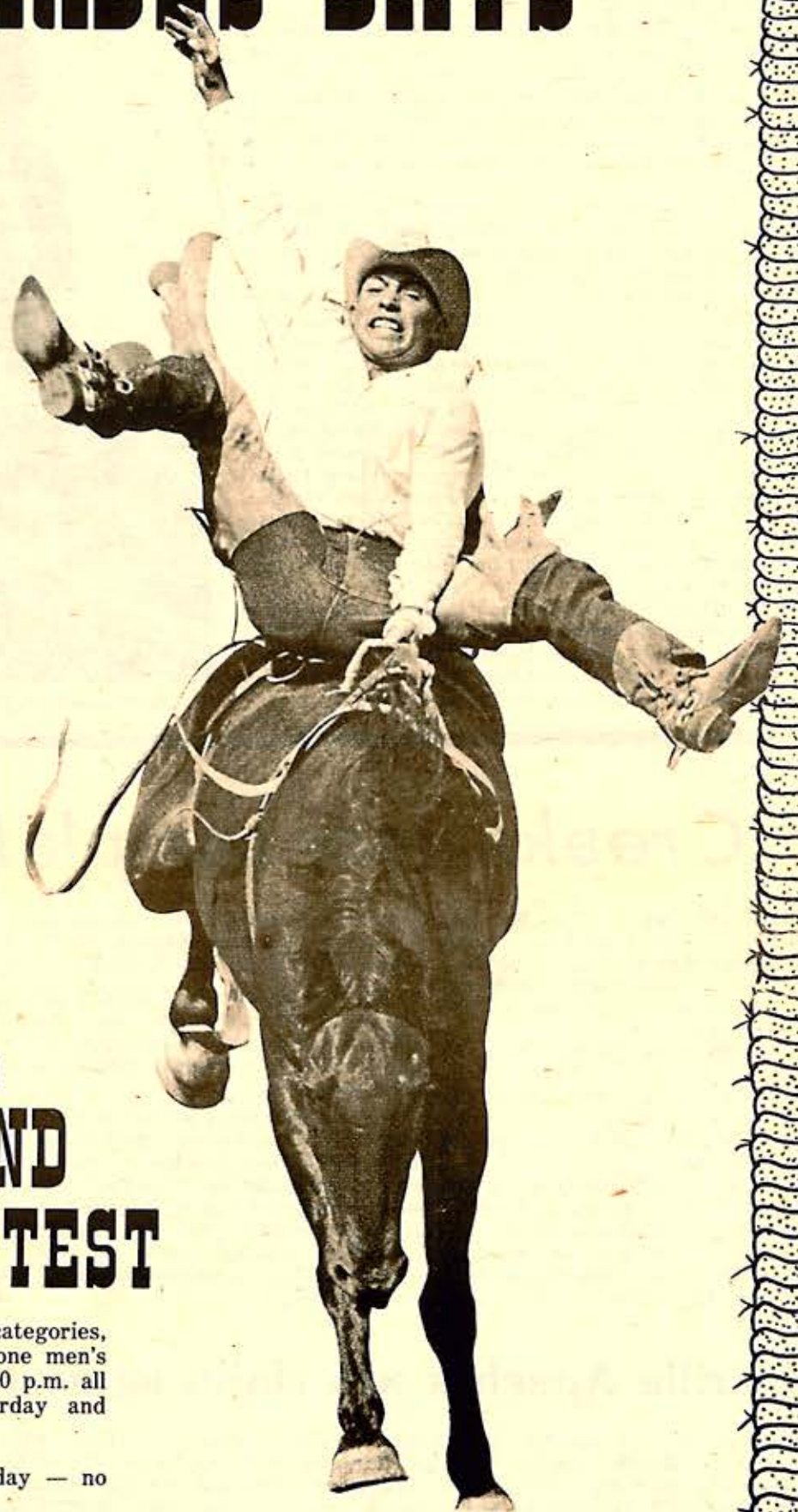
Admission per performance is \$3 for adults, \$1.50 for juniors, and children under six free.

RODEO PERFORMANCES

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

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

MATCH MEET: Sunday 2 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 at 7:30 p.m. all three days and 1:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

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

Admission is \$2 for all three days, with children under 12 free.



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