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## Tribes fear cutoff of key aid

Alarming rumors emanating from the White House and concerning government funding under the Indian Self-determination Act are causing concern among tribes and tribal councils across the nation.

The word from Washington is that President Ford's proposed federal budget for fiscal year 1977 will contain little or no funds for Section 104 of the Act, that part supplying technical and planning assistance to tribal organizations.

"SOURCES WE HAVE in the White House," according to Jerry Flute, president of the United Tribes of North Dakota board of directors, "have revealed to us that Section 104 won't receive funding when the budget is released."

Section 104 is that portion of the Indian Self-determination Act which makes available grants for technical assistance, planning, training and evaluation to tribal organizations seeking contracts under Section 103 with BIA and other government agencies for taking over the administration of federal programs for those tribes.

Section 103 requires the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), if he rejects requests from tribal organizations to contract and run their own

programs, to state his reasons for rejection and to "provide to the extent practicable, assistance to the tribe or tribal organization to overcome his stated objections."

THE MONIES FOR that assistance come directly from Section 104 appropriations, and that is what is worrying tribal leaders.

"It's a crucial issue for Indians," according to Flute. "If Section 104 isn't funded, it'll cut the heart out of self-determination."

"Needed programs are lost like this," Flute went on. "Many times good Indian legislation is passed but no one funds the programs."

"If it proves true about the funding, it will completely ignore Congressional mandates," said Ralph LePera, chief legal counsel for United Tribes. "It will be a failure on the administration's part to implement programs Congress has demanded through legislation."

APPREHENSIONS WON'T be completely confirmed or denied until President Ford submits his proposed budget to Congress in January of next year, but the word leaked from the White House prompted swift reaction at the United Tribes of North Dakota



board of directors meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 19.

A resolution, drafted by Flute, sped through the board session with unanimous approval and was hurried on to President Ford and new Interior Secretary Tom Kleppe. It called for those officials to "vigorously pursue implementation of Section 104 of the Indian Self-determination Act by way of requesting adequate appropriations within the proposed Department of Interior budget."

"Tribal councils around the nation are looking to us for leadership on this," Flute said. "They're hoping the United Tribes

can exert some pressure on Sen. Young to get the needed funding of 104." Young, a Republican from North Dakota, was an original sponsor of the Indian Self-determination Act in 1973.

According to LePera: "All Indian organizations and tribal councils should be submitting resolutions to their representatives on the Hill, to the President and the Secretary of the Interior.

"They should begin active solicitation by sending their tribal representatives to Washington to get that funding."

## Effort launched to get Indians into coal jobs

A comprehensive survey has been launched to determine how the Indian labor force in this region can maximize its participation in upcoming lignite development.

The United Tribes Educational Technical Center is sponsoring the unique project through a \$104,000 grant from the U.S. Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration.

With a questionnaire, the project workers will tabulate the skills and availability of a sample of unemployed and underemployed heads of Indian households.

THE SURVEY SAMPLE will be drawn from Indian areas in North Dakota (Fort Berthold, Standing Rock and Turtle Mountain reservations and trust lands near Trenton) and eastern Montana (Crow, Northern Cheyenne and Fort Peck reservations.)

At the same time, the project director will contact energy firms to determine their labor needs, and will survey schools and training institutions to see if the necessary training is being offered.

The tribal councils of the six participating reservations have reportedly endorsed the project.

"For the first time, the economic development of reservation and near-reservation areas in this region is going to be coordinated," said Warren Means, United Tribes executive director.

RALPH LePERA, chief counsel for United Tribes and a member of the project's steering committee, said that

UTETC will serve as a clearinghouse for the project. Working out of offices at United Tribes, the project staff will distribute the results of the survey to the reservations, to state and federal agencies and to unions and industry management. They also will send out bulletins listing job prospects and available training, and will inform the energy companies of trained Indian workers.

Means said that UTETC already has expanded its building trades and welding vocations in anticipation of a construction boom due to energy development. He said that training in heavy equipment and specialized mining skills also may grow out of the survey.

The questionnaire portion of the project is scheduled for completion in March.

MEANS ALREADY has selected a manpower specialist who will coordinate the reservation surveys. He is Russell Red Elk, 25, of Fort Peck, who previously was a CETA coordinator in San Francisco.

Red Elk has been meeting with manpower officials on the six reservations. Together they will select and train the survey teams, and draw up lists of people to be questioned.

The survey teams will administer the half-hour questionnaire to a total of 1,000 persons. The survey is designed to determine the respondent's skills and his attitudes about employment in the lignite industry, about taking additional training if necessary, and about commuting off the reservation to a lignite job or relocating

themselves or their families if necessary.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE was compiled by Dr. Donald F. Schwartz, professor and chairman of the department of communications at North Dakota State University, who is serving as research consultant for the project.

A project director has not yet been selected. Means has been negotiating with the Northern States Power Co., in Fargo, and several other energy firms about "renting" an executive who would fill the position for one year.

LePera said that such a person must move comfortably in executive circles.

THE PROJECT STEERING committee is composed of LePera, Means, Ted Renner a specialist with the state board for vocational education; Dr. Robert Sullivan, director of the Center for Economic Development at North Dakota State; Cornelius Grant, head of the Bismarck office of the Economic Development Administration; and a representative from the Denver office of EDA.

Craig Smith, regional EDA director, said that after preliminary discussions, his office approached United Tribes with a lignite funding offer about 18 months ago.

In the past, Smith said, Indian workers had at most been involved in the construction of energy facilities and other major projects. Specialized workers then were brought in to operate the facilities.

Through this new project, Smith said, Indians may be able to fill those specialized and highly paid positions on an ongoing basis.

# Countercurrents on our heritage

In characteristic fashion, Gov. Arthur Link spoke sensitively of the Native American legacy during the recent Governor's Heritage Leadership Conference. The two-day meeting brought hundreds of state leaders to the Bismarck Civic Center to plan fund-raising for a brand new state museum, or heritage center.

"We would be remiss if we did not pay tribute to the tremendous contributions of Native Americans," the governor declared as he prepared to join a group of Indian dancers entertaining the conferees. "The heritage center must and will properly and authentically record the history and culture of Native Americans. They have contributed so much."

Encouraging sentiments, especially from the man who is chairman of the North Dakota Heritage Commission. And his wishes apparently will be carried out; the preliminary plans for the center call for a number of

## opinion

Native American displays which should depict a tragic subject accurately and at length.

However, while the governor was making his

positive remarks, a booklet was being distributed at the conference which contained the worst sort of white apologia on the treatment of Native Americans in North Dakota. The slick promotional booklet was prepared for the Heritage Commission several years ago to give people a glimpse of some areas to be covered in the center. It was the work of a public relations firm in Fargo, with the text allegedly based on Elwyn Robinson's noted "History of North Dakota."

Here, for your edification, is the booklet's account of "The Indian Heritage".

When the first white visitor, French Fur Trader Sieur De La Verendrye, came in 1738, eight or ten Indian tribes were living in North Dakota. The Mandans and Hidatsas were agricultural peoples, living in earth lodges and tending river-bottom gardens along the Missouri. The Sioux and Assiniboines were hunters, living in skin tipis and following the buffalo herds. Hunting the buffalo, the key activity of plains life, called for mobility, courage and group cooperation. These were Indian adaptations to the nature of the country. A part of the North Dakota heritage. Another part was dependence. The Indians who greeted La Verendrye with rejoicing needed the kettles, axes, knives, and guns that only the white traders could bring. Trade soon tied them to the markets of the world. Such dependence encouraged friendly relations with the whites. The Mandans, Hidatsas, Chippewas, and Assiniboines were never at war with the United States. In the long run the Indians had no choice but to settle down on reservations and draw government rations. There they began to live in cabins heated by iron stoves, to farm, to cut their hair short, and to send their children to school. Indian North Dakotans, like the whites, had become a part of the mainstream of American life. Their colorful culture adds a vivid page to the heritage of North Dakota.

The message implicit in all of this is that the settlers were the saviors of the deprived natives, and that relations were and are fine.

Historically, the writer establishes his white chauvinism by skipping over the centuries of aboriginal life in North Dakota before the coming of whites.

On trade, the writer infers that tribes needed white commodities because they were poor and needy. In fact, the tribal leaders welcomed the newcomers because they sensed that some of their goods could be integrated into the existing intertribal trade network.

Trade in the beginning encouraged friendly relations between the races, but as it proliferated it became a horror for the Native way of life. Robinson's book, the supposed source of the booklet, states that "contact with traders demoralized the Indians and made them lazy, wretched and even poor hunters," and "often meant prostitution for Indian women and girls." Robinson laments the liquor trade, which he calls "part of a ruthless exploitation of the Indians."

The booklet also skirts the issue of broken treaties and the white land push. It notes correctly, that the Chippewa, Mandan, Hidatsa and Assiniboin were never at war with the U.S. But the writer does not mention the Yanktonai and Teton Sioux in North Dakota who violently resisted subjection.

It was not true that the tribes had no choice but to settle on the reservations. The choice was clear: submit or die. On this subject, Robinson wrote in an interpretive plan for the heritage center: "The army herded them on reservation and took away their guns and horses, making them a powerless people dependent on rations doled out on Indian agencies. By depicting the wretched plight of the Indian, the gallery might increase sympathy for an oppressed minority."

The booklet effuses that Indians have become part of the mainstream. Every Native American would have something to say about that claim.

Officials at the State Historical Society winced when they were approached about the booklet. They said they were never given an opportunity to screen the material, and they quickly acknowledged the omissions and oversimplifications in the Indian page.

Jim Sperry, superintendent of the State Historical Society, said that the booklet is being phased out of circulation. He stressed that Native American history will be a big part of the heritage center, and that Indians will have some input into the displays.

Good. But the booklet has been around for several years, and certainly was read by many people. It is a classic example of how the rape of the Indian can be denied by avoiding or glazing over painful truths. This is still the approach taken by some misguided people, and it is disturbing that it was legitimized and transmitted for so long by a body as respected as the North Dakota Heritage Commission.

# Skye's Horizons

by harriett skye



Well . . . two big conventions this month were the National Indian Education Association in Oklahoma City and the National Congress of American Indians in Portland, Ore. I didn't go, but I know a lot of people who did, and from where I sit, it looks like the American Indian Policy Review Commission was reviewed . . . the chairman of the AIPRC, Sen. James Abourezk (D-SD) in a speech at the NIEA convention in Oklahoma City, characterized the state of Indian education as "A National Tragedy" - a national challenge. Oh well, as soon as the BIA gets with it and does a little upgrading with their curriculum, Abourezk's characterization may become a thing of the past, and Indian education will be national challenge. And, in Portland, Abourezk talked to the conventioners about "the greater the Indian participation, the greater the number of problems we can address, and the better the quality of their solutions" . . . wouldn't it be simpler if we all just got out and voted??

Don't know if our readers are aware of the American Heart Association's funding of the Standing Rock Cardiovascular Education Project. This is the first time the AHA has ever funded an Indian project anywhere, pilot or otherwise, and the idea is a good one. In a survey conducted on the reservation, it was duly noted that heart attacks among Standing Rock Sioux is on the upswing, so the more cardiovascular diseases information that gets down to the reservation level, the better off we are when it happens to us, or someone we know. Mrs. Louise Painte, who heads up the Community Health Representative program, and Mrs. Joseph Walker, the AHA coordinator, are working cohesively with the American Heart Association Dakota Affiliate people, to hit all seven districts at Standing Rock with heart information in an effort to make everyone aware of what heart disease is. The project was started in September of this year, and gotta give these two ladies a lot of credit for moving right along.

Dennis Burr, (Mandan from Fort Berthold) and our personnel student services supervisor here at United Tribes, went to San Francisco, CA, this month in an attempt to qualify for the Bing Crosby Open, (he's our star golfer, u-know) but he closed it . . . Warren Means, top exec here at Tribes, celebrated his (?) birthday with a surprise party at the cafeteria. I listened real hard when he was telling his age, but musta missed it.


See in the "Mobridge Tribune" on Oct. 30 where Eddie Little Sky, is back

in the Dakota's again to begin his own film company based at Eagle Butte, SD. His wife Dawn, (Eunice Gates) is the director of the Eagle Butte Cultural Center and teaches language and cultural studies besides raising her family. The Little Sky's have been in California for a long time making movies, getting up at 4:30 in the mornings, make-up men, John Wayne, the whole bit.

On my last "Indian Country Today" show I talked with Adrian Crowfeather (Standing Rock Sioux), civil rights officer for the State Employment Security Bureau, here in Bismarck, about his job, who, where, what, and when. He is from Kenel, SD, and said that because of the lack of publicity "most people are not aware of what their rights are and where they are covered." He handles complaints under titles 6 & 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Title 6 calls for non-discrimination in federally assisted programs, and has provided for Affirmative action programs in some state agencies. Crowfeather appeared for the first time on Indian Country Today and added that he has no enforcement power, but will refer a complaint to the proper authority. If you think you're being discriminated against in a public place, call the States Attorney's office here in Bismarck at 255-4627.

See where the former informer w/AIM, Doug Durham, spoke at the Holiday Inn here two weeks ago, and is being sponsored by the John Birch Society on this lecture circuit throughout the country. It appears that whether you're for or against AIM-we have enough HATE in Indian Country without this self-appointed spokesman creating more of the same. All of us can take constructive criticism, but "bad mouthing and lies" are something else. Doug Durham has quite an interesting and shady background himself. AIM was just one of his side trips, but the one that created the most publicity for him. Anyway, it isn't worth the time and paper to go into his various shady involvements. My only comment is that if he is going to criticize AIM or any other agency, he should also talk in terms of solutions rather than generate more hate.

See you all next month somewhere around Christmastime. Don't forget to go to bed at night and give thanks to the BIA for watching over all of us Indians.



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# Public schools get Indian desk

For the first time, the state department of public instruction has an officer to handle Indian complaints in the school system.

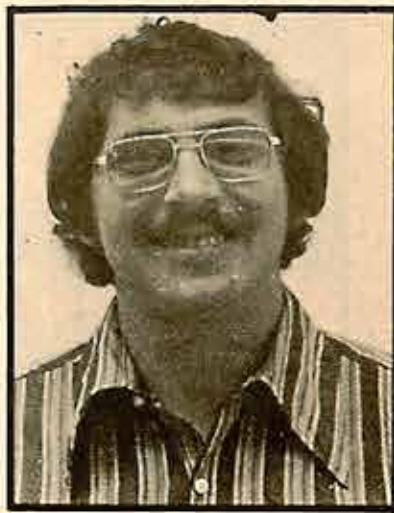
Gene McGowan (Chippewa) was appointed last month to be equal education opportunity director for North Dakota public schools. His position has been funded for one year under Title 4 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

"THIS REPRESENTS a big change in Indian education," McGowan said in an interview. "We've never had a voice in the department of public instruction before."

He stressed that anyone with a civil rights complaint involving a school district can request a review by the civil rights office of the U.S. Office of Education in Denver.

McGowan's job is to offer assistance to school districts that are having problems complying with civil rights guidelines.

The position was created in response to a request from the Solen-Cannonball School District, which includes part of the Standing Rock reservation. In May, 1974, the Denver civil rights office had found the district in violation of civil rights guidelines, and later told officials that they must submit a plan



McGowan

for improvement by Oct. 30, 1975, or lose federal funding.

THE JOINT DISTRICT was criticized for its practice of allowing non-Indian parents living near the predominantly Indian

Cannonball school to bus their children away to the predominantly non-Indian Solen school. McGowan said the district also was found lacking in minority recruitment and in the zoning setup under which only two of the seven school board members had been Indian. The district is 60 percent Indian, he said.

Solen applied to the department of public instruction for assistance in drawing up a compliance plan.

McGowan said that he and other Indian educators found funding and convinced the school superintendent, M. F. Petersen, to open an equal opportunity office to handle such requests.

McGowan also is charged with looking into sex discrimination complaints in the schools.

McGowan's first task was to prepare a plan for Solen. He said it calls for an end of the illegal busing in grades 1-3 beginning next fall, and in all grades by 1977. It also calls for a vote on rezoning in next June's general election, improved minority recruitment, monthly in-service training

seminars and open houses to increase community understanding.

McGOWAN SAID he also may be called on soon to assist the Parshall, New Town and White Shield School districts. Those predominantly Indian districts were reviewed by the Denver civil rights this month, with results expected in several weeks.

Also planned by McGowan is a survey of the curriculum in about 20 schools, representing a cross-section of the state's districts. Any shortcomings in Indian curriculum will be relayed to department officials, he said.

"Finally, Indian people are starting to complain," McGowan said. "Finally, school districts are going to have to shape up and make sure Indian kids have equal opportunity. The Indian community is going to be a force to be reckoned with in the future operation of our schools."

McGowan, 29, previously directed a civil rights training institute at Mary College for two years, and was an instructor at United Tribes. The Trenton native is president of the board of the North Dakota Indian Education Association.

## UTETC board restructures organization

The United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corp. and its United Tribes Employment Training Center have been merged into one organization with a new name - the United Tribes Educational Technical Center.

Warren W. Means, United Tribes executive director, said that the board of directors voted last month to adopt the new name, which it felt would more accurately represent the activities of the non-profit organization.

THE NAME CHANGE became official earlier this month when it was approved by the corporations division of the North Dakota secretary of state.

The corporation was established in 1968 largely to promote economic development on North Dakota reservations. But since then, Means explained, "educational

training and manpower programs have become most important to the total concept of United Tribes."

Also, he said, "the public and Congress have come to identify us as the United Tribes Training Center. That is how we are recognized."

The name change will not prevent UTETC from participating in future economic development programs.

CHANGING REALITIES also prompted the board to redefine UTETC as an "educational technical center," Means said.

"The term 'employment training center' was adequate to this point," he said. "But we are going on to a broader based program, one that hopefully will culminate in a two-year associate arts degree program."

"We felt that the new name is more reflective of what we

are doing and what we are going to do."

With the name change comes a partial restructuring of the organization, to coordinate previously separate operations. Mike Ward, UTETC dean of education, has been given the additional duty of overseeing program planning, the social service programs and several other United Tribes offices which had operated independently of the training center, such as the American Indian Curriculum Development Program and the Johnson O'Malley school program.

An assistant director for administration also will be named.

UTETC is the only Indian owned and administered center of its kind in the nation, and offers training in 10 career fields. It is governed by leaders of the five North Dakota tribes.

Stepping  
in time



STEPPING LIGHTLY, Gov. Arthur Link pairs up with United Tribes' Russell Gillette and other Indian dancers at the recent Governor's Heritage Leadership Conference. The governor had some encouraging words to say about Native Americans and the upcoming North Dakota Heritage Center. See editorial on page 2.

# UTETC OPEN HOUSE

Open doors. You are welcome. Come and see who we are and what we are doing here.

United Tribes staff and students joined together Sunday, Nov. 23, to give the public a true look at UTETC.

Competition from the open house at Century High School and foul weather did not deter the interested people of the surrounding area. Over 500 people entered our gates and were given a special guided tour, refreshed by rich delicacies, and entertained by an Indian social dance.

The tours visited the personal development and adult education departments, service departments such as the dispensary and the child development center, and all 10 vocations. One special feature of the tour was student housing. Four student couples volunteered to allow tours through their homes.

Special guests of the open house were Gov. Arthur A. Link, Judge Bruce Van Sickle, of the 9th District Court, and Judge Erickstad of the state Supreme Court.



North Dakota State Supreme Court Justice Erickstad and U.S. Federal Judge Van Sickle taking a break after a tour through the center.



Coffee, tea, cake and pie and time for conversation.



Tours through departments and vocations provided guests with an introduction to UTETC and loads of information.



Dancing, singing, drums and the full regalia of traditional costumes were the premier attraction in the dining hall.

Story by Karen Hilfer  
Photos by Karen Hilfer  
and Bill Miller

# United Tribes plans Indian cultural center

Plans are underway for an Indian culture and heritage center to be located on the UTETC campus. The proposal for the center, written by Personal Development Instructor Mike Kaquatosh, gained the support and "go-ahead" from UTETC Executive Director Warren W. Means and Mike Ward, dean of education.

Designed as a vehicle for preserving and teaching the arts and crafts and the lore of the Indian way, the cultural center would contain:

- An area for stretching, hanging, drying and tanning hides ranging in size from elk and deer to rabbit and beaver.

- A sewing room equipped with sewing machines, patterns and designs for making shawls, ribbon applique work, dance ribbon shirts, dance outfits and Seminole patch-work items.

- A beadwork and craft room where beads, looms and craft items and tools would be available for doing and teaching beadwork, leatherwork and other culture items such as beaver hats, sashes, eyes of god, fans and finger weaving. Modern decorations of Indian design such as wall hangings, hooked rugs, crocheted baskets, pillows and

Afghan blankets would also be made and taught here.

- A library and reference area stocked with Indian books, magazines and newspapers. Reference materials will include information on reservations nationwide: land and natural resources, treaties, topography, hunting and fishing regulations, population figures and tribal histories.

- A sweat lodge built to exact, traditional specifications behind the culture center. It would be available for ceremonies year-round.

"If you are Indian and proud of being Indian, then you can be an Indian," Kaquatosh explained. "The proposed culture center is a means of supplying that pride. You will walk in that front door and see and be in an Indian world."

"It means the survival of our culture. It will be a place of learning the truth about our heritage. A place for learning about ourselves," Kaquatosh added.

The project, at present is in the stage of actively soliciting funds and grants from private foundations and government agencies. Kaquatosh suggested a possible benefit concert that could be held this spring for gathering funds for the center.

## UTETC students come and go



Eighteen new students started classes Nov. 1. Shown in back row (from left) are Lyle Featherman, Larry Walking Crow, Violet Points at Hime and Steve Points. Second row (from left) are Wilbur Cottonwood, Jackie White, Malcolm Mitchell, Winona Noisy Hawk, Andrew Little Moon, Fern Lutz, Carol Picotte and Margaret Martin. Third row (from left) are Arlene Benson, Tim Wandahsega, Steve Spider and Matilda Fast Horse. Front row (from left) Perry Bobtail Bear, Mary Bobtail Bear, Wayne Valandra and Daryle Fast Horse.

Three students will be graduating from UTETC this month.

They are Walter Morin, welding; Kathy Morin, business clerical; and Vincent Fish, human services.

Student of the month was Mike Owen, auto body.

Vocation awards were given to Mike Owen, auto body; Bill Lawrence automotive, Greg Seda, building trades; Maureen Chasing Hawk, business clerical; Florence Harris, food services; Vincent Fish, human services; Theresa Provincial (Walking Crow), nurse aide; Percy Good Eagle, police science; Seymour Smith, painting; and Merle Red Bear, welding.

# N. D. civil rights group tackles Indian issues

ABERDEEN, SD—Indian issues topped the agenda at a joint meeting of the newly reactivated North Dakota and South Dakota Advisory Committees to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, held here recently.

The two fact-finding bodies were formed in the late 1960s, but had lain dormant for the past several years. They were revived this fall with the rechartering and appointment of new 11-member committees.

Six Native Americans were appointed, with two later being selected as state chairpersons.

AT THEIR FIRST joint meeting here, the new members decided that Indian issues were the priority civil rights concern in the Dakotas. From the agenda five Indian problems were designated of greatest concern: the administration of justice on and off the reservation, employment, voting problems, the delivery of health care and busing.

The 17 members present voted to conduct a study of problems in the administration of justice for Indians. The joint project will deal with such issues as juvenile offenders, the prison system and the courts.

The agenda also included discussion of:

- The employment of Native Americans in state government;
- The provision of public services on the reservation;

- Economic development on the reservation;
- The funding of Native American businesses;
- Housing problems on and off the reservation;
- The "colonial" status of the reservation;
- Education problems, including special education programs and the use of education funds allocated to the reservation;
- The administration of welfare to Native Americans;
- The adoption of Native Americans, and
- The media and the way it portrays minorities.

The South Dakota Committee voted to send two members to the Rosebud reservation to study complaints regarding the recent tribal election. Two members also will visit Pine Ridge to determine what safeguards are planned for the forthcoming tribal election there.

State advisory committee members are appointed by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and serve without compensation. They have no enforcement authority, but make reports and recommendations to the U.S. Commission.

CHAIRPERSON OF the new North Dakota Committee is Yvonne Wynde (Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux), vice president of Standing Rock Community College in Ft. Yates.

Members include Harriet Skye (Standing Rock Sioux), supervisor of public relations for the United Tribes of North Dakota; Art Raymond (Oglala Sioux), a state legislator and director of the office of Indian studies at the University of North Dakota; Robert A. Feder, a Fargo attorney; Ben Garcia, administrator of migrant farm programs for the state; Ellie Kilander, equal opportunity officer for North Dakota State University; Edward Milligan, anthropologist and teacher at the NDSU Bottineau extension; Frank C. Migain, dean of the College of Engineering and Architecture at NDSU; Paul Pitts, assistant director for placement with the state Employment Security Bureau; Jane Summers, a woman's advocate from Grand Forks; and Sen. Pamela Holand, from Fargo.

The South Dakota Committee is headed by Mario Gonzalez (Oglala Sioux), a prominent attorney.

OTHER MEMBERS are Roberta H. Ferron (Rosebud Sioux), Erick LaPointe (Rosebud Sioux), Grace R. Kline, Stanford M. Adlestein, Dorothy M. Butler, Barbara Bates Gunderson, Mary Ellen McEldowney, Larry G. Mendoza, Rev. Frank M. Thorburn, David Volk and Fr. William Walsh.

A steering committee was elected to direct the joint project on the administration of justice for Indians. The committee will meet Dec. 1 at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center in Bismarck.

## Driver ed car donated to UTETC



Al Rott, manager of Corwin-Churchill Motors, Bismarck, presents the keys to a 1975 Plymouth Fury to Jane O'Leary, driver education instructor at United Tribes. For each of the past three years the car dealership has presented a new automobile to UTETC for use in the driver education program. Looking on (from left) are driver education students Keith Little Eagle, Mary Rousseau, Laverne Dini, Therese Walking Crow and Veronica Thompson.

# Indian studies urged

Two impassioned appeals for more Native American studies in the state's higher education system were given at the recent conference here of the North Dakota Council of Teachers of College English.

Only two of the some dozen colleges and universities in North Dakota offer a program of Native American studies. They are the University of North Dakota and Mary College, both of which offer a minor in Native American studies.

RECOGNIZING THE shortcoming, the organizers of the conference made Native American studies a theme of the meeting and brought in two specialists on the subject as speakers.

Marlys Duchene, director of Lakota studies at Standing Rock Community College in Ft. Yates, said that "Native Americans have persisted as a thorn in society's side. Maybe now you will pluck out the thorn and review it."

The programs also must differ according to their students, Mrs. Duchene said. Programs on the reservation should be designed to re-establish a positive image of the Indian, whereas off the reservation the objective should be to instill respect for

other cultures and to "enrich the lives of the students through exposure to Indian values."

"CULTURAL EXCHANGE without cultural loss should be the basic goal," she said.

Virginia Nelson, curriculum developer at United Tribes and former director of Native American studies at Solen High School on the Standing Rock reservation, said she thinks non-Indians are ready for the humanistic message of Indian literature.

"We can't ignore any aspect of Indian literature," she said. "It is all poignant, something we all need to read. Something that will open our eyes to a world of people that maybe have a measure of sanity for this overwrought world."

"AND MORE importantly, it will put us non-Indians in our place, remove the cultural arrogance that threatens to strangle us in our own jungle."

"But most important, for the Indian people, for the young people, it is strength. A strength that will help them win this last battle with the elements of our society that will not let them be who they want to be and have what they deserve."

# Tribes win land, cash reparations

*"Once we were happy in our own country and were seldom hungry, for then the two-leggeds and the four-leggeds lived together like relatives, and there was plenty for them and for us. But the wasichus came, and they have made little islands for us and other little islands for the four-leggeds, and always these islands are becoming smaller, for around them surges the gnawing flood of the wasichu; and it is dirty with lies and greed."*

*Black Elk Speaks*

The past two months have seen a spate of reparations to North Dakota tribes for land taken from them or bought at minimal prices during the last century. The compensation has come in the form of cash payments or submarginal lands returned to the tribes.

Earlier this month the federal government transferred nearly 12,000 acres of submarginal land to the tribal holdings of the Standing Rock and Fort Totten reservations. The land will be held in trust by the United States and managed like other reservation trust land.

THE ACTION IS THE RESULT of a bill signed last month by President Ford approving the transfer of 370,000 acres of submarginal land to tribal holdings throughout the nation.

Thompson said the tribes previously could use the land, but could not fully develop it because of lack of clear title.

Standing Rock reservation was awarded 10,256 trust acres of grazing land located in 32 separate tracts. The U.S. government bought the land from the tribe in the 1930s for about \$10 per acre, said tribal Chairman Pat McLaughlin. The land is worth about \$100 per acre now.

The tribe is trying to maintain a trust land base. If any reservation land is offered for sale, the tribe has first claim to buy it. Sixty percent of the land within the reservation boundaries is currently owned by non-Indians, McLaughlin noted.

Ft. Totten was awarded 1,425 acres of submarginal land under the bill.

Turtle Mountain is in the process of negotiating with the government for the revaluation of 8½ million acres sold under a 1905 act for 10 cents per acre.

The government is now reappraising the land at \$24 million. Tribal appraisers, however, value the land at \$65 million. It will take at least a year for the appraisals to be negotiated, and four to five years before the money is actually awarded, according to tribal Chairman James Henry.

On Nov. 29, members of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold will vote on a proposal to accept the government's offer to pay the tribe \$9.7 million for lost land. Of that total, \$6.5 million is compensation for 3.1 million acres of land taken in 1891, and \$3.2 million is for land "exchanges" made by the government in 1870 and 1880.

IN 1870 PRESIDENT ULYSSES GRANT withdrew acreage south and west of the river and substituted a small tract between New Town and Fort Berthold.

In 1880, the government withdrew an even larger tract south of the Missouri and added land north in substitution. But the Commission's decision established that this was already tribal aboriginal land, thus bolstering the tribes' claim that the forced exchange was unfair.

The Three Affiliated Tribes also is negotiating a distribution proposal for a \$9.1 million judgement awarded last June. The award is to cover the full cost and interest on 356,000 acres taken by settlers at partial cost under the 1910 Homestead Act.

The Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of Fort Totten also received an \$8.2 million land settlement recently when the government failed to appeal the Indian Claims Commission's award. The judgement was for more than 11,000 acres of land occupied by the army in the 1860s.

MOST OF THE LAND CLAIMS stem from the 1887 General Allotment Act. The act allotted reservation lands to individual Indians in the hopes that they would farm the land like "civilized" whites.

This allotment dealt a serious blow to tribal organization of Indian life and determined the fate of reservation economy, according to James J. Harris' "The North Dakota Indian Reservation Economy: A Descriptive Study."

Heirs to allotted land were given equal but undivided interests in the lands. Now, in the hands of subsequent generations, the allotments have many claimants whose wishes must be respected in how the land is used. This makes farming and livestock operations difficult.

As a result, lands are frequently leased to non-Indians, left idle, or sold whenever everyone involved can be reached.

An example is the purchase of a tract of land at Crow Creek in 1955. It involved 116 acres of land with 99 heirs whose fractional shares ranged from 37 cents to \$1,152.75. — Peter Dörner, "The Economic Position of American Indians," 1959)

Furthermore, a section of the 1887 act stipulated that "if any reservation lands remained after allotments were made, the Interior Secretary was authorized to negotiate with the tribe for the purchase of such land by the United States, purchase money to be held in trust . . . for the education and civilization of such tribe or its members." This further reduced the land holdings of the reservations.

The construction of Garrison and Oahe reservoirs on the Fort Berthold and Standing Rock reservations had significant impact. The completion in the early 1950s of Garrison reservoir seriously disrupted the social and economic structure of Fort Berthold and was strongly opposed by the Three Affiliated Tribes.

The Missouri bottom lands were the home of the Indian population most of whom lived in small family communities located along the river. This was changed with the formation of the reservoir. Geographic contiguity was destroyed as the various parts of the reservation were isolated from each other by the waters of Lake Sakakawea. All of the tribal community facilities were lost and over 90 per cent of the families were forced to relocate.

## U.S. grants Indian cattlemen \$3 million

WASHINGTON— Secretary of Commerce Rogers C. B. Morton has announced approval of a \$3 million grant for an economic adjustment program to help save the livestock industry and the livelihood of Indian ranchers on reservations in Montana and North and South Dakota.

Morton said the grant from the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration will go to a consortium of tribes representing reservations where a series of late spring storms in March and April of this year inflicted massive losses.

THE GRANT WILL be used for a long-term, low-interest loan program to help the cattlemen restore herds and prevent further economic hardships to families supported by the cattle-raising activities.

Since most of the Indian cattlemen are engaged in open-range operations, losses were particularly heavy among calves. A large number of mature cattle were lost. Storm-weakened cattle are expected to average about 60 pounds lighter than normal at sales time, Indian officials report.

Economic relief had been sought by the National American Indian Cattleman's Association, which represents 40 tribes from 11 states. NAICA president is John Fredericks, a stockman from Halliday, ND.

MORTON PAID tribute to leaders of the tribes in developing the economic adjustment program to help save

their cattle industry. By working together to solve a common problem, the secretary said, the Indian leaders are helping to maintain jobs and incomes for their people.

EDA approved the grant for the Indian consortium under an amendment to the Public Works and Economic Development Act adding a Title IX authorizing special economic development and adjustment assistance in areas facing severe changes in economic conditions.

The cattlemen's assistance consortium consists of:

- Montana: Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Blackfeet Tribe, Chippewa Cree Tribe, Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana, Fort Belknap Indian community and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.
- North Dakota: Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.
- South Dakota: Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Rosebud Sioux Tribe and the Yankton Sioux Tribe.

The loan program will be administered by the American Indian National Bank of Washington, D.C.

The economic adjustment program provides that repayments from loans made to the cattlemen be placed in an interest-bearing account to be held for use by the consortium to assist Indian cattlemen faced with similar problems in the future.





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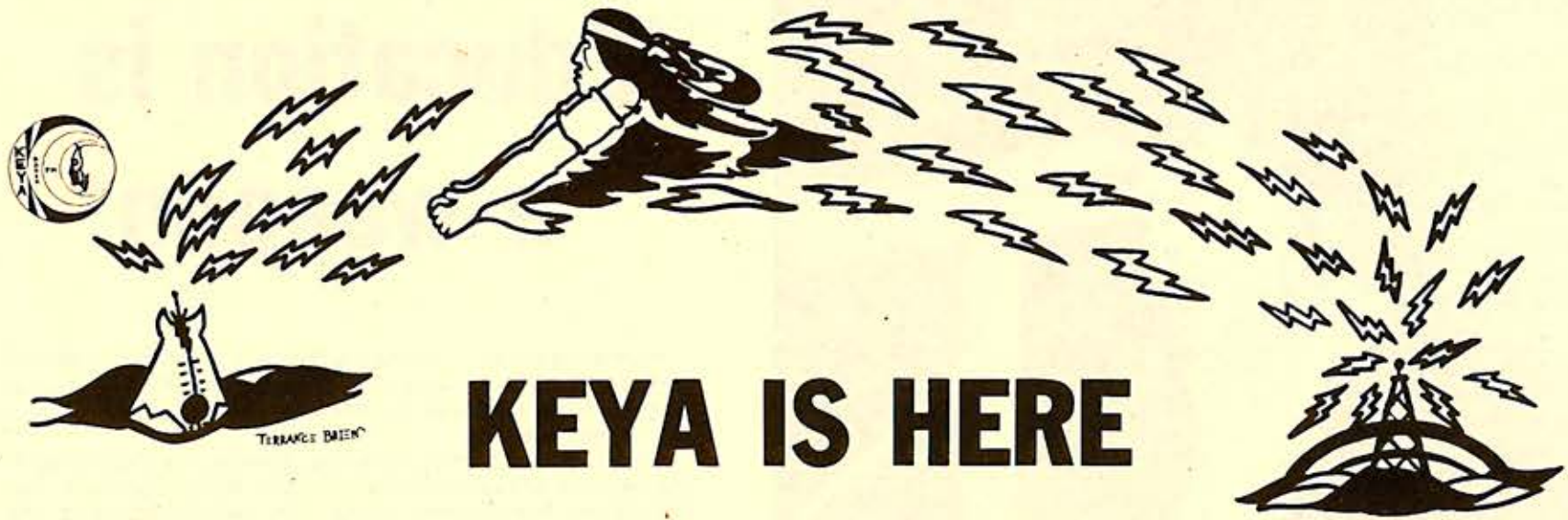
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# KEYA IS HERE

**BELCOURT** — It is North Dakota's newest radio station. It is a public, non-commercial station, unusual for the state. It's the most powerful station to operate on an Indian reservation in the United States or Canada.

And it may be the first radio station born in a hospital.

Amid a clutter of cardboard boxes and dangling wires, KEYA-FM crackled to life last month in the old Public Health Service Indian Hospital building here.

It has a powerful voice, 19,000 watts, and reaches a radius of 60 miles. Most of the listening audience are Chippewa Indians living on or near the Turtle Mountain reservation, although many non-Indians also fall within the coverage area.

For now KEYA is offering a fare of straight music, news and features, with some local content. Plans are to greatly increase the Indian programming, and to make the station an integral part of the tribe's educational and political process.

The project is the result of several years of work by the Couture School Board here, which owns and operates the station.

The board solicited more than \$200,000 in grants, from the U.S. Office of Education under the Education Broadcasting Facilities Program and Title IV of the Indian Education Act, and from the Community Action Agency and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, among others.

The Federal Communications Commission granted a broadcasting license to the school board, and assigned it to 88.5 on the FM dial. Appropriate call letters were selected: KEYA means "you" in Metis, the native tongue of the reservation.

And slowly the station was born.

From the four winds the necessary ingredients were gathered. More than \$100,000 worth of tubes and wires and dials was shipped in from California and Florida and New Jersey and elsewhere. Last spring a crew came up from Iowa to construct the 350-foot transmitter which towers over the town.

Kevin Richards was brought in from Massachusetts to be chief engineer, to set up and plug in the gear. Bill Haines came from Salt Lake City to be program director and announcer. Millyn Moore came from Vermont to be community affairs director and an announcer.

The station finally went on the air Oct. 31, broadcasting its dedication ceremony. Honored guest was Jay Silverheels, better known as Tonto.

KEYA is on the air for only 12 hours daily now, and has a decidedly urban voice. As an affiliate of the National Public Radio Network, it carries programs of jazz, classical and folk music, drama, documentaries and old radio serials. Of local interest are community announcements and doses of popular fiddle music.

The station plans to greatly increase its local, Indian component. There is talk of having a local woman broadcast the news in Metis. Calls go out regularly for people to come in and learn how to operate the equipment.

Students from the Turtle Mountain Community High School have been introduced to the operation. When the school hires a broadcasting instructor, students will be able to take courses in broadcast production and have an active role in the station's daily programming.

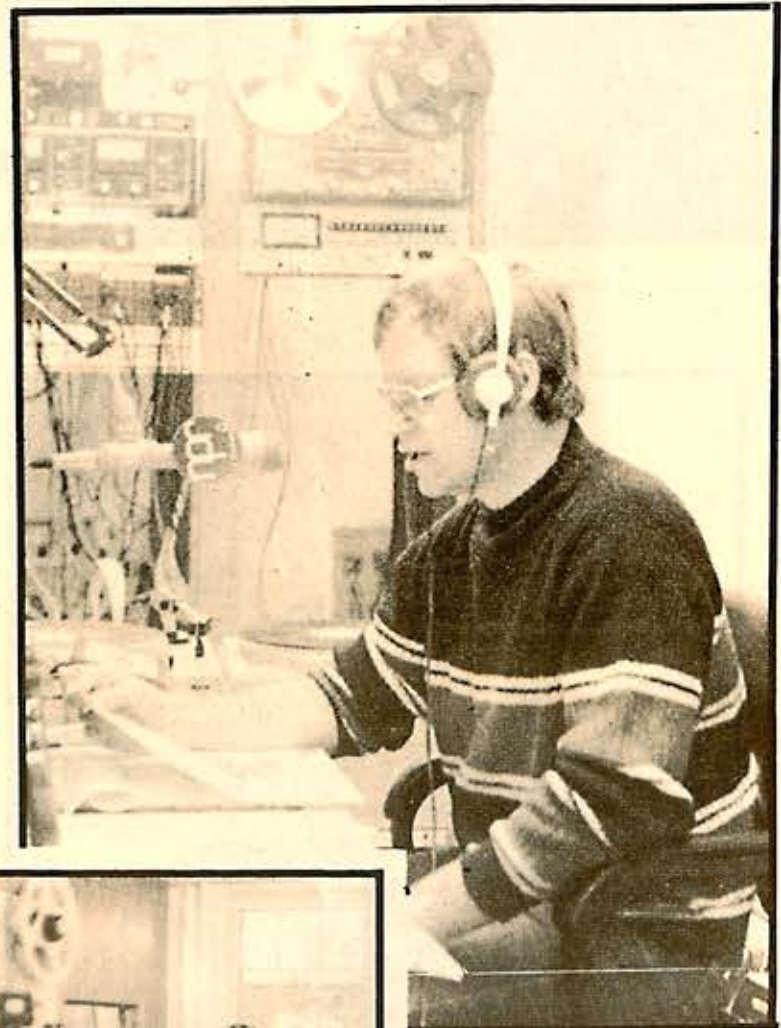
General Manager Dallas Brien hopes that the station in time will be an important political as well as educational channel. He wants to develop a news staff which will give an ongoing analysis of Indian issues locally and nationally. He wants tribal leaders to use the airways to reach the people.

Most important, Brien hopes the tribe will utilize the station in the process of planning its future. "We want to go beyond just disseminating information," he said. "We want to encourage dialogue. We hope the station will help people to identify their problems and expectations, and create an atmosphere for positive, collective action."

This is heady stuff, well off in the future. KEYA is still an infant voice.

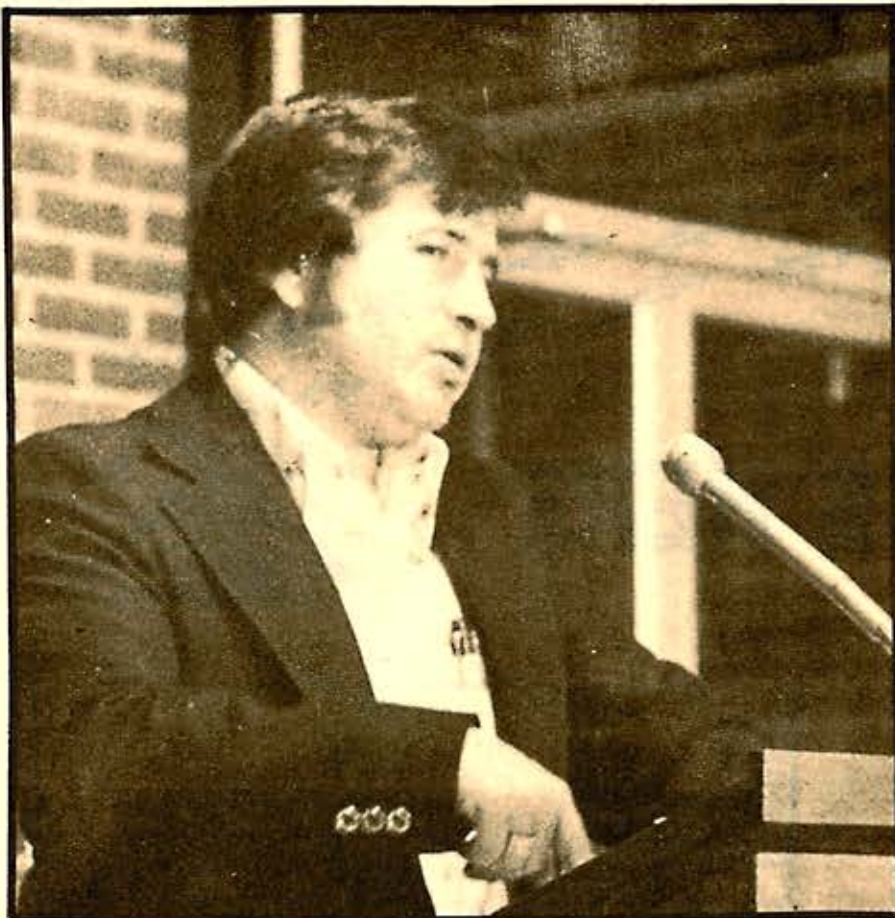
But it is a powerful voice, and the staff wants the tribe to appreciate its enormous potential.

"Kee ta kou pa yin," the dedication brochure announced. "KEYA is here."



Program director Bill Haines [above] broadcasts the news from the cramped KEYA studio, as Dallas Brien [left], station manager, leads visitors past boxes and new equipment. Below, Jay Silverheels, television's Tonto, signs autographs at the station's dedication ceremony at Belcourt High School.





Brent Brunelle exhorts the crowd to get involved

# 'Education is a weapon'

Aggressiveness — a trait traditionally shunned by Native Americans — will have to be developed if Indians ever expect the educational system to meet their special needs and objectives.

This idea was hammered home repeatedly by speakers at the second annual conference of the North Dakota Indian Education Association. About 100 people attended the meeting, held Nov. 20-21 at Four Bears Motor Lodge on the Fort Berthold reservation.

The conferees saw Leman Brightman, a leading Indian activist of several years ago, come out of seclusion to tell them that while the Indian may lose something by being educated, he stands to gain much more: he stands to gain power for his people.

"If we're gonna function and progress in this society, we're gonna have to be aggressive, whether you like it or not," Brightman said. "And schools teach you how to be aggressive.

"You can continue to sit here while they steal our lands and build dams," he said, gesturing out the window at Lake Sakakawea. "And you can continue to use non-Indian lawyers.

"But if we're gonna start fighting we've got to have a weapon. Education is that weapon. Education is the only way to understand the system.

Brightman spoke of breaking down stereotypes. "They tried to make us a race of common laborers," he said. "And they believe we are a race of common laborers.

"But you're gonna see a big change in the next 20 years. We have so many kids in schools now with the right attitude. Soon you're gonna see Indian lawyers returning with briefcases and braids, Indians who are articulate and forceful, who will be the new leaders.

"This is one of the greatest periods of transition in our history. It's here whether you like it or not."

He and other speakers urged Indian parents to pressure schools to expand Indian studies.

Brent Brunelle, program director for the Center for Cross Cultural Education, Denver, told the crowd that "we have to tell public schools that it is our children's right to be different, and that it is their responsibility to develop our children's special capabilities.

"I won't have my kid programmed as a white.

"But first, let's determine what are the needs of each community, and determine for ourselves who we are. Let's forget about the white man's criteria, and draw up an educational framework that is relevant to us. That's where we've gotta go.

"Let's start looking at ourselves as the ancestors of many generations of children not yet born. That vision will help us in our struggle to give our kids a chance to mold their own destinies."

The conferees received invitations from the North Dakota Education Association and the state department of public instruction, to establish dialogues about areas of cooperation.



Paul Ortega entertains at New Town High School

Randy Plume, an NDIEA board member, leads a business meeting. The conferees elected three new board members: Richard Zephier [Sioux], Ted Turcotte [Chippewa] and Rosie Davis [Chippewa]. Other board members are Plume [Sioux], Gene McGowan [Chippewa], Jim Shanley [Sioux], Phyllis Howard [Three Affiliated Tribes], Emma Blue Earth [Sioux], Mary Baker [Three Affiliated Tribes], Emory Keoke [Sioux] and Phillip Longie [Sioux].







# 'Our way - now, forever'

Dr. Noah Allen stood square behind the podium giving his audience time to settle in their chairs and prepare for his talk. In front of Allen, 2,000 Indian leaders, educators and students broke into smiles, laughing and clapping in unison as the former NIEA executive director let fly his prepared speech, the loose pages scattering high above his head, then floating and dipping to the stage floor.

"I could read you that speech," Allen said. "But what I have to say needs to come from my heart."

"You can't just think about Indian education. You can't verbalize or wish or hope," admonished Allen. "You have to act. You've got to act."

Almost 8,000 education-concerned Native Americans had traveled from across the nation to Oklahoma City to do just that. It was the scene of the 7th annual National Indian Education Association convention, and for four days (Nov. 5-8) Indian academicians, tribal leaders and students united in a trading of ideas and needs, concerns and experiences.

Under the theme "Indian Education: Our Way, For Now — Forever," the stone walls of Oklahoma City's Myriad Convention Hall melted into a network of activities: exhibits for Indian schools and programs and displays of Indian crafts and jewelry crowded the center's south hall; workshops addressing everything from counseling and teacher training to the Johnson O'Malley Act and women involvement in Indian education carried on business daily; NIEA business meetings met and student general assemblies assembled — both groups assessing the leavings-offs of the past and the demands of the future.

Nights chased early morning hours as conventioneers rekindled old friendships, exchanged tall stories, relaxed at a Redbone and a Merle Haggard concert and 49ed in hotel and motel rooms and lobbies until bleary-eyed managers pleaded for a truce.

But if the nights took a light note, the daytime speakers in the general assembly hall struck harsher, more serious tones.

"Indian self-determination is nothing more than a ruptured duck without money for critical programs," Noah Allen warned. "There is a \$500 million backlog in construction of BIA schools, and we are going to have to organize and bypass the Administration and OMB (Office of Budget and Management) and go straight to Congress to get that money."

Dr. William Demmert's talk to the general assembly lacked none of the serious tone of Allen's speech. "We have to have a revolution in Indian education where parents begin participating and begin concentrating on goals with their children," said the deputy commissioner for Indian education, U.S. Office of Education.

"Parents are the keys to success in education. There is going to have to be a marriage between the family and education if our children are to have a safe passage into the adult world."

Voicing hope for the future of Indian education, the convention's closing speaker, Sen. James Abourezk, spoke of recent progress: "By 1972, 12,438 Native American students attending college were receiving assistance from the BIA scholarship program — up from 4,271 in 1970 and 139 in 1950."

"In 1970, one could identify perhaps 20 Native Americans who were lawyers throughout the United States. But by that year there were 193 Indians attending law school, 47 Indian medical students and 21 Indian dental students. In June, 40 Indians graduated from law schools. These are incredibly small numbers, but they represent substantial upward trends."

"Bi-lingual education programs began to reach BIA schools in 1970. By 1974 more than half of the 33 BIA schools under the Aberdeen office had in place or were planning bi-lingual programs."

In a closing admonition, Abourezk advised that "the legislative framework is only the beginning. For the test of the quality of Indian education will, I believe, depend upon the sensitization of teachers and administrators to the needs of Indian students."



Cigarettes, coffee and plenty of reading material were sources of occupations in those interludes between speakers.



The United Tribes exhibit proved a source of information and sometimes wisdom for conventioneers.



Sometimes they bought, sometimes they didn't, but no one missed looking.

# getting by

advice

## Employment discrimination

By JANE BICKFORD

United Tribes Staff Attorney

**Q.** What can I do when an employer discriminates against me because I am Indian?

**A.** Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 established a comprehensive scheme designed to prohibit and remedy employment discrimination. The act created the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) with authority to investigate, and conciliate complaints and to bring civil actions against employers on behalf of the aggrieved persons.

**Q.** Which employers are subject to the act?

**A.** Employers engaged in interstate commerce, employment agencies, labor organizations and joint labor-management apprenticeship committees. Employers are defined as "persons" employing 15 or more employees each working day in 20 weeks of the current or preceding calendar year. State and local governments are also subject to the Act. However, Indian tribes are not.

**Q.** What type of discrimination is prohibited by the act?

**A.** Employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

**Q.** What types of activities are prohibited by the act?

**A.** Discriminatory failures or refusals to hire, discharges, classifications and referrals and other discriminatory acts with respect to terms, conditions or privileges of employment.

**Q.** Who is protected by the act?

**A.** Individual employees, applicants for employment, union members, applicants for union membership, apprentices and apprentice applicants.

**Q.** If I think an employer has discriminated against me, what should I do?

**A.** You should file a charge of discrimination with EEOC. The legal department at United Tribes has the complaint forms and will help you fill it out and file it.

**Q.** How soon do I need to file the charge?

**A.** The charge must be filed with the EEOC within 180 days of the discriminatory act. However, if the discriminatory act is a "continuing act" of discrimination, and its continuing

nature is alleged in the charge, the time limitations on filing are not mandatory.

**Q.** What will happen after I file?

**A.** The EEOC is required to serve the employer with the charge within 10 days of its filing. The EEOC is required to investigate the charge and to issue a finding as to whether or not there exists reasonable cause to believe the charge is true. If reasonable cause is found, the statute requires that the EEOC attempt to conciliate the matter informally.

**Q.** What if the conciliation attempt is not successful?

**A.** Then the EEOC may file suit against the employer.

**Q.** Can I sue the employer myself?

**A.** You can become a party to the suit filed by EEOC, or you may file your own suit privately. If you believe that you have been discriminated against by an employer or a union, contact the legal department at United Tribes.

If you are away from United Tribes, you can always contact EEOC directly at the following address:

EEOC Denver District Office  
6th floor, Ross Building  
1726 Champa Street  
Denver, Colorado 80202  
(303) 837-3668

## INMED schedules career seminar

GRAND FORKS, ND — Indian students who are juniors and seniors in high school have been invited to a health career seminar to be held Dec. 1 and 2 at the University of North Dakota.

Forty-four students interested in health careers will be accepted to spend two days at UND in a seminar designed to sharpen their knowledge of health careers and to stimulate their interest in health care service for Native Americans. The seminar is sponsored by the university's INMED program, Indians into Medicine.

Student applications and additional information are available from local reservations INMED service coordinators or from the INMED program, University of North Dakota, Box 225, Grand Forks, ND 58202.

## Native recipes

### MADBEAR STEW

2 cups rice

12 dried wild turnips

7 wild onions [dice green onion tops]

1 pound of dried beef stick or venison

Preparation:  
Soak dried turnips for one hour. Use a large kettle for the stew.  
Let the turnips and dried beef simmer for two hours. Then add the onions, green tops and rice. Add salt and pepper seasoning.  
Boil for ten minutes, cover and let the stew simmer for 5 minutes.  
The stew is ready to serve.

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# State voc rehab office gets few Indian clients

Handicapped Indians in North Dakota are not applying to the state for vocational rehabilitation, although they may qualify.

Jerry Pinks, client advisor for the North Dakota vocational rehabilitation department, said one of the problems may be that the handicapped Indian does not realize he may be eligible. Also, he said, there are no offices on the reservations where persons could find out if they qualify for state VR help.

"Another problem has been that we do not know the names of the handicapped

persons in order to get in contact with them," he added.

A RECENT SURVEY done by Social Security provided names of the handicapped on the Ft. Berthold reservation. The survey provided only the names and not the age or the degree of the handicap.

The VC works with working age people and not children or persons over 65.

Pinks is working with the BIA offices on Ft. Berthold finding out the ages of handicapped persons and contacting these

people.

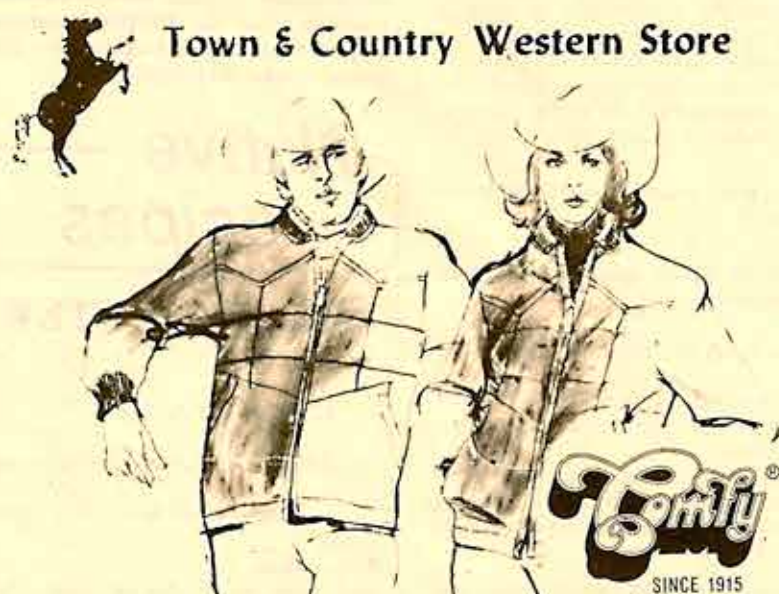
"We hope," he said, "to have offices opened in Mandaree and Twin Buttes by Jan. 1, 1976." Both Mandaree and Twin Buttes are located on Ft. Berthold and will give reservation residents easier access to VR information.

TO QUALIFY for VR, a person must have a physical or mental handicap that inhibits him from finding and holding a job; and it must be determined that the person can benefit from VR in the terms of employment.

A person qualifying for VR assistance can receive therapy, on the job training, or in a very few cases funds to start their own small business.

If a person should decide to return to school, VR can help them in applying for loans and getting funds for tuition, books and any other expenses that a loan will not cover.

Pinks said that he was optimistic about the program. He said the contacts they are now making will enable them to help more handicapped people.



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The Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C. is actively recruiting Native American students to enter the school in September 1976. The School, the nation's first law school to incorporate a law firm - the Urban Law Institute - at the core of its academic program, emphasizes a clinical approach to the study of law, where the students learn by doing. Students are actively involved in serving the poor in Washington at the same time they work towards the Juris Doctor degree. Also offered is a comprehensive fourteen to eighteen month legal technician program for certifying successful graduates in assisting attorneys. A college degree is not required for entrance to the legal technician program.

Scholarships, loans and other financial aids are available for students requiring them.

For more information, application or financial aid materials, contact the Admissions Office, 1624 Crescent Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 2009.

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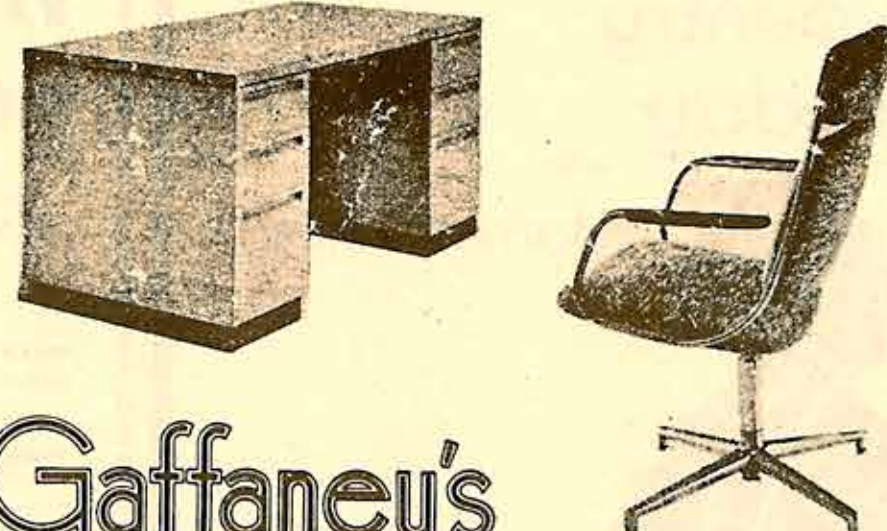
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# united tribes educational technical center

The United Tribes Educational Technical Center is unique. It is the only Indian owned and operated school of its kind in the nation. Governed by the five tribes of North Dakota, the UTETC center's staff is 70% Native Americans.

But the school is unique for another reason, too. And that is the concept that UTETC began with six years ago in 1969 — the same concept practiced here today. It is a philosophy concerned with total education: academic, vocational and social skills. The range of needs of each student is considered and addressed.

Individualized counseling is one of the means of doing that. The student and his counselor work on a one-to-one basis throughout the academic year, pinpointing the student's needs, assessing his talents and abilities and designing a program of study suited to those needs and abilities.

While the education at UTETC is comprehensive, involving a 52-week program in each of the 10 vocations, the instructor works on that same one-to-one basis with the student, in the classroom and in the "shop."

Besides his vocational training, the student enrolled in Adult Education classes acquires academic skills in the areas of reading, language arts and mathematics.

The Personal Development department helps the student in the development of crucial social skills and awareness through such courses as communications, home management, art, child development, driver's and consumer education, sports and family living.

For the family or single parent with children attending classes at UTETC, there is an elementary school and day care center on the school's campus with trained personnel and qualified teachers.

The job placement department at UTETC, near the end of the student's academic year, helps to locate and secure employment for the student in his vocational area. Placing nearly 100% of UTETC graduates, the placement department keeps communications open with the student in his new job, helping if it can in "ironing-out" problems that may arise.

UTETC. A total concept, planning for the future.

For more information, contact your nearest Bureau of Indian Affairs Employment Assistance Officer. Or write UTETC, Office of Public Information, 3315 S. Airport Rd. Bismarck, ND 58501.

... helping Indians help themselves



Local artists Kathy Luger and Kevin Greybull displayed oil paintings.

# Indian awareness week

"Hoop mending" — a rejuvenation of Indian values — was the lofty goal of an "Indian Awareness Week" held Nov. 17-21 at Fort Yates, capital of the Standing Rock reservation.

As Jim Shanley, president of Standing Rock Community college, explained to a Washington delegation at one of the sessions, "The Sacred Hoop has been broken by the military and by education (imposed upon Indians), which has destroyed the language and customs. Standing Rock Community College is mending that hoop."

Added Marlys Duchene, director of Lakota studies at SRCC, "We must repaint the picture here. We must inform those off-reservation people that we aren't the 'silly savages' pictured, and show that our own culture is worthwhile in its own right."

The themes for each day of the week were Indian problems, tribal government, education, art and religion.

Special entertainment was provided by leading Indian music-makers Floyd Westernman and Paul Ortega.

Speakers from the three-state area included Don Loudner, South Dakota commissioner of Indian Affairs; Juanita Helphrey, North Dakota commissioner of Indian Affairs; Frank Lawrence, executive director of United Sioux Tribes; Warren Means, executive director of United Tribes Educational Technical Center, Bismarck; David Gipp, executive director of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium; Lionell Bordeaux, president of Sinte Gleske Community College; Gene McGowan, equal education director for the North Dakota department of public instruction; Art Raymond, UND director of Indian studies; Ted Means, AIM Survival School director; Mike Kaquatosh, instructor at UTETC; and Joe Flying Bye, David Spotted Horse and Evelyn Gabe, Ft. Yates, traditional Sioux religion.



Left, one of the tables exhibiting traditional Indian crafts.



Middle, Marlys Duchene, director of Lakota studies at Standing Rock Community College, explains the symbolism in her air bush drawing.

Bottom, Theodore Jamerson Elementary school students admire one of the exhibits at the Thursday session of Indian Awareness Week.



# Blackfeet claim total jurisdiction

HELENA, MT.—A recently enacted ordinance by the Blackfeet in which the tribe asserts its jurisdiction over any civil or criminal offenses committed on the reservation is causing controversy here. The tribe will take no part in the meeting set up by the Montana Association of Counties at the request of the Glacier County Commission.

Gov. Thomas L. Judge said the state appears to have no policy on dealing with Indian Reservations and jurisdictional disputes.

THE BLACKFEET ordinance holds that any person upon the Blackfeet Reservation shall have deemed to impliedly consented to the jurisdiction of the Blackfeet Tribe and its court system for either criminal violations or civil causes of action . . .

It further holds that "any person entering within the exterior boundaries of the Blackfeet Reservation becomes subject to laws and regulations of the Blackfeet Tribe."

## Apaches win claim

WASHINGTON—The Northern Tonto Apache Tribe has developed a plan for the use and distribution of more than \$600,000 awarded by the Indian Claims Commission. The award represents payment for lands taken by the United States in 1873 and 1875.

The funds will be divided between two successor groups of the Northern Tonto Apache Tribe. The Yavapai Apache Community of the Camp Verde Reservation in Arizona will receive 88 percent and the balance will go to the smaller Yavapai-Tonto Apache community of Payson, AZ.

THE CAMP VERDE Community will make a per capita distribution of 80 percent of their share of the funds to community members and will use the remaining 20 percent for economic development, community and tribal government purposes.

The Payson Community will distribute 25 percent of their funds on a per capita basis and program the rest for tribal and community purposes.

## Indian giving

BALTIMORE, MD.—The "Indian Question" is the subject of a new book, *INDIAN GIVING: Federal Programs for Native Americans*, by welfare economist Sar A. Levitan and William B. Johnston. Published by the John Hopkins University Press, (\$7.50 hardcover, \$2.75 paperback) it warns that Indians must decide their future course themselves.

"AS EARNESTLY as federal officials may want to solve the problems with appropriations, or as much as a compassionate or guilt-ridden public may want to lend a hand, non-Indians can only be limited 'non-voting' partners in the process of Indian development and self-determination . . . Federal policy, a chain of mistakes and tragedies extending almost to the present, must at last leave the resolution of 'the Indian question' to Indians."

Sar A. Levitan is professor of economics and director of the Center for Manpower Policy Studies at the George Washington University. William B. Johnston is a research associate at the Center.

## AIM figure guilty

PIERRE, SD—American Indian Movement spiritual leader Leonard Crow Dog was found guilty this month on two counts of assault stemming from an incident on the Rosebud Reservation last summer.

Crow Dog faces a maximum sentence of five years on each count.

U.S. District Judge Robert Merhige set sentencing for Nov. 25.

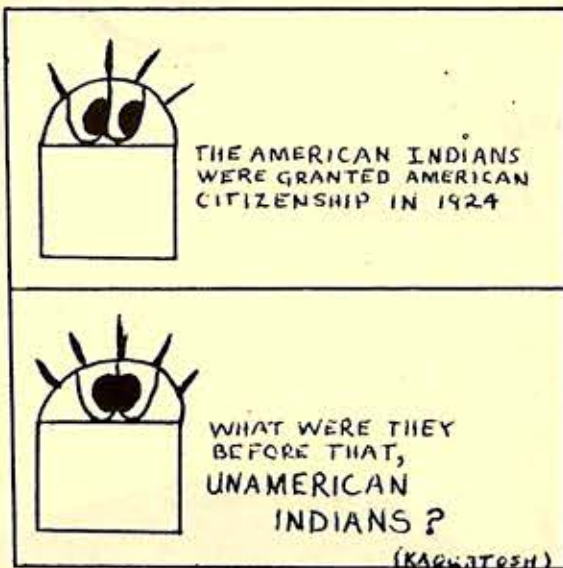
## Health bill backed

WASHINGTON—Dr. Everett Rhoades, Chairman of the AIRPRC Indian Health Task Force, testified before the House Indian Affairs Subcommittee in support of H.R. 7852, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

"There remains a glaring dispute between the health levels of Indian people and that of the general population. These unidentified health needs have come about as a result of continued shortfall of about 30% in delivered Services," Rhoades stated.

The six sections of this bill — introduced by Congressman John J. Rhodes, AZ — provide for improved health manpower access to health services by reservation and urban Indians. The bill also requires that the Secretary of HEW deliver a yearly report to the President and Congress on the progress made in implementing the provisions of the Act.

### news briefs



## 'Do I hear \$80?'

WHITE EARTH, MN—In a grand gesture to aid financially ailing New York City, the White Earth Tribal Council has offered to buy back Manhattan Island.

In 1626, New York Indians were unwitting participants in one of history's greatest land swindles when they turned over the whole of Manhattan Island to the Dutch for \$24 in trinkets.

However, the Chippewa band in Minnesota does not expect such a windfall. In a resolution, they said they would up their offer, "aware that inflationary costs have skyrocketed the value of the New York area to a monumental worth."

THEIR FINAL OFFER is \$74.63 in "ornamental beads." The tongue-in-cheek action, approved by a 3-0 vote Nov. 19, asks for a meeting with state legislators and officials of New York City to negotiate.

The resolution, signed by Rev. Reuben Rock, tribal council president, said the offer was designed to expand the tribe's land base, and cited the "historical background" for such a transaction.

## AIPRC explained

PORTLAND—South Dakota Sen. James Abourezk outline details of the American Indian Policy Review Commission at the 32nd annual conference of the National Congress of American Indians here earlier this month.

The Policy Review Commission differs from other Congressional commissions in that "it is the first to be composed overwhelmingly of Indian people and the first occasion in United States history where Indian people are being asked to establish government policy toward themselves," Abourezk said.

## Big deal, 1,600 acres

WASHINGTON—The Oglala Tribe of Pine Ridge Reservation, was given 1,600 acres of excess government land within the reservation boundaries last month.

The 17 tracts making up the total had been purchased at various times for use by Bureau of Indian Affairs schools on the reservation. The land provided both pasture and garden areas needed for agricultural courses taught in the schools until the mid 1950s.

The property was declared excess to the needs of the BIA.

## Task force funded

WASHINGTON—A \$66,000 Donner Foundation grant to the American Indian Lawyer's Training Program will be used to support the work of the AIRPRC Task Force on Tribal Government, Director Ernest L. Stevens announced last month.

The task force is chaired by Wilbur Atcitty, executive administrator to the Chairman of the Navajo Tribe. Alan Parker, a Chippewa-Cree professor of Indian law at the American Indian Law Center of the University of New Mexico, and Jerry Flute, tribal chairman of North Dakota's Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribe, serve as its members.

THE MONEYS this task force will be receiving will be used to encourage and develop greater public participation in the task force's work in tribal government. This participation will be solicited through mail surveys, public hearings and case studies conducted on reservations throughout the United States.

## 'Protect our resources'

DENVER, CO.—"American Indians need strong federal legislation to protect what little natural resources they have left today," said Rose Crow Flies High, chairperson of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Ft. Berthold Reservation.

In an address to Vice President, Rockefeller about the President's domestic policy and natural resources Oct. 21, she asked the nation to cooperate with Indians and move slowly in the taking of their coal deposits.

"We are unable to support ourselves on our reservation," she said. "We are afraid the mining of our coal would destroy our small land holdings."

"WE HAVE BEEN TOLD that under our small reservation there are millions of tons of coal that could help in our nation's energy supply; but we are afraid if you mine our coal, where can we live?"

"If additional lands could be given us so we would have a place to live while you are mining our coal, it would help. The shorelines along the Lake Sakakawea are held by the Corps. (Army Corps of Engineers), about 34,000 acres within our reservation; if you would give these back to us we would have a place to live."

Mrs. Crow Flies High said the nation has not always been forthright and just with her people, and that is why they are suspicious.

## Where's voc rehab?

Senator Elton Ringsak of Grafton says the 1973 legislature made a mistake putting the state vocation rehabilitation services under the social service board. He says lawmakers had believed every county in the state would have a special person to work with rehabilitation.

Ringsak says this has not occurred, and some counties — in his words — "can't tell you a thing about rehabilitation."

## Aberdeen appoints

WASHINGTON—Richard D. Drapeaux, Yankton Sioux has been appointed deputy area director for the BIAs' Aberdeen Area.

Drapeaux had been housing development office for the area, which included North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

A graduate of South Dakota State University, Drapeaux began his career with the BIA as a high school teacher on the Pine Ridge Reservation in 1952. He has worked at area agencies in housing, employment assistance and vocational guidance.

## School bill in works

WASHINGTON—A bill to provide grants to Indian post-secondary educational institutions was introduced in the U.S. Senate on Nov. 6 by South Dakota Sens. James Abourezk and George McGovern.

The bill, S. 2634, is aimed at funding the colleges within the American Indian Higher Education Consortium.

S. 2634 has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

## Allen to phoenix

WASHINGTON—Dr. Noah Allen (Creek) has been named superintendent of the Phoenix Indian High School. He is currently serving as the acting director of the Indian Education Programs for the BIA here.

Previously, Allen was executive director of the National Indian Education Association.

## Silversmiths sought

MUSKOGEE, OK—Bacone College here is reviewing applications for the position of silversmithing.

Prerequisite: "a keen awareness sensitivity and knowledge of Indian students and their culture." Master's degree is preferred.

Contact Bill Calloway, dean of instruction, Bacone College, Muskogee, OK 74401 or call (918) 683-4581, ext. 201 or 202.

**Grandfather!**  
**A voice I am going to send,**  
**Hear me!**  
**All over the universe**  
**A Voice I am going to send,**  
**Hear me,**  
**Grandfather!**  
**I WILL LIVE!**  
**I have said it.**

*Opening Prayer Of The Sun Dance*



Drawing by Mike Kaquatosh