

INDIAN AND ESKIMO CRAFTS OF ALASKA EXHIBITION BEGINS STATEWIDE TOUR

On March 20 and continuing through March 22, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, United States Department of the Interior, will present the first showing in Alaska of a new traveling Exhibition, INDIAN AND ESKIMO CRAFTS OF ALASKA. The Exhibition, created specifically for a tour of Alaska, will be held in the Juneau Armory in conjunction with the annual Alaskan Arts and Crafts Exhibition through the courtesy of the Alaskan Arts and Crafts Association of Juneau.

"The purpose of this Exhibition," states Dr. Frederick J. Dockstader, Chairman and Commissioner of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board and Director of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, in New York City, "is to provide a stimulus to Eskimo and Indian craftsmen in Alaska who derive a supplementary income from their particular craft skills."

Dr. Dockstader stresses, "In order to increase income there is continual need to upgrade the quality of the products and diversify the designs. There is need to be selective in the use of traditional forms and to develop new, saleable types of quality products. It is hoped that this Exhibition will play a role in assisting craftsmen of Alaska by providing a point of departure to meet these needs which will ultimately lead to a wider appreciation of Alaskan Native arts and crafts and increased economic benefits."

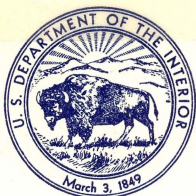
The Exhibition features forty-four objects of indigenous Alaskan designs, techniques and materials, as well as experimental crafts exemplifying new design concepts employing traditional motifs in experimental and traditional materials such as soapstone, serpentine, caribou hoof, jade, ivory, silver, copper, cedar and alder. The exhibits have been drawn from craft producing centers throughout Alaska, representing the communities of Kivalina, Nunivak Island, Juneau, Sitka, Port Chilkoot, Shaktolik, Hooper Bay, Hoonah, Barrow, Kotzebue, College and Shungnak.

(More)

The outstanding selection of crafts, highlights the talents of Indian and Eskimo craftsmen of Alaska including Ronald Senungetuk, Amos Wallace, George Cleveland, Ethel Washington, Louis Makarak, Emma Myeda, Marvan Sakvan Peters, Ronald Clayton, Victor Swan and Austin Thomas.

Specially designed to withstand the rigors of transportation and climate, the Exhibition is very compact, consisting of two units which unfold like screens, displaying photographs and explanatory text that supplement the numerous examples of fine craftsmanship. The units weigh a total of 475 pounds and pack into two small cases which can readily be transported by bush planes.

Previous to its arrival in Alaska, the Exhibition was presented in a previous showing at the Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, Maryland, and in the Interior Building, Washington, D. C. Following the Juneau opening, it will tour the State beginning at the University of Alaska and then traveling to remote areas including many isolated villages where it will appear in school buildings under the direction of local teachers and through the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Alaska Public School systems.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD

~~WASHINGTON 25 D.C.~~

Box 174
Sitka, Alaska
99835

March 11, 1964

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bennett
1214 5th Street
Douglas, Alaska

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Bennett:

You are cordially invited to attend the EXHIBITION OF INDIAN AND ESKIMO CRAFTS OF ALASKA, presented by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, United States Department of the Interior, which will be on view in the Juneau Armory on March 20th through the 22nd between the hours of 7 - 10 p.m. on the 20th, 2 - 10 p.m. on the 21st, and 2 - 7 p.m. on the 22nd.

The Juneau showing of this Exhibition has been made possible through the cooperation of the Alaskan Arts and Crafts Association of Juneau and is being held in conjunction with the annual Alaska Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

Enclosed is a press release for your further information.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Fedoroff
Supervisor, Arts & Crafts

REMARKS BY SECRETARY UDALL AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE BUREAU OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS CONFERENCE OF SUPERINTENDENTS, AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
June 16, 1964

I believe this meeting will be something we will all remember with pleasure, not only for the camaraderie but also because it is an historic occasion. I am glad we are making a record of it. I think we are most fortunate to have Marie McGuire,¹ Bill Batt,² and Don Carmichael³ here. These are people we already know and with whom we can do business on a first name basis.

We often take credit for, and pat ourselves on the back for, the great job being done in health and housing just as though we in Interior were the ones doing the work. When representatives of Public Housing and Public Health are not present we make some rather broad claims, and I think it's refreshing to have them here so we can acknowledge what they have done. Marie is somewhat a heroine of the Indian Bureau people and of Interior people, and with her help we have made some significant starts on a housing program. Bill Batt is very modest, and I am glad that we have enticed him out to see some of his projects.

I am also glad that we have John Kelly⁴ here today. I hope you will have more and more to do with geological surveys and with the oil and gas people, because the more you have to do with them the more it will indicate that you are dealing with black gold and minerals. These are things that have been extremely profitable for the Indians.

Being an Indian sympathizer, I hope you are all familiar with my favorite Indian story, the one about the great old warrior chief who, about 40 years ago, came to Washington to testify on some legislation. One of the Senators in an idle moment approached him and said: "Well, Chief White Eagle, do you have any general advice for the members of Congress?" The Chief turned and said, "Yes, I have one recommendation -- be very careful with your immigration laws. We got careless and look what happened to us."

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1. Public Housing Commissioner
 2. Area Redevelopment Administrator
 3. Member, President's Task Force, War on Poverty
 4. Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Mineral Resources

What we are doing, I think, is trying, belatedly, to repair the failures of the past -- to set ourselves on a new road -- to do something about bringing our Indian people into the mainstream of American life or at least into the mainstream of opportunity. When the historians write of the 1960's, I predict without much hesitation that one of the most significant things to be recorded as far as President Johnson's administration is concerned will be his historic commitment with regard to the elimination of poverty. We are too close to see this right now, but when the President of the United States sets up as a major task, as a high goal for the people of this country, the providing of equal opportunities so far as human rights are concerned, what he is really saying is that we are rich enough and powerful enough to regard poverty as intolerable.

Therefore, the purpose of this conference -- besides taking stock of our successes and failures in the last three and a half years -- is to raise our sights to the heights pointed to by the President.

The poverty bill that is now before the Congress is not the whole program. This is the beginning. This is the first phase. The President has made a commitment and he has asked the American people to make a commitment to see this through whether it takes 10 or 15 or 20 years. It is a long-term problem. What we have thought we were doing in the past has not been enough. If it were enough, I think it's very plain we wouldn't be here today discussing Indian poverty or citing the dreary facts of its existence.

Therefore, I think we should look at the ground over which we have passed the last three years, since our 1961 conference. Philleo tells me that seven out of the 10 Area Directors these last three years are either new people or people who are assigned to new areas; that we have 20 new superintendents and a lot of assistant superintendents and Area Directors that are here and are participating today. I am also delighted to have so many of our Indian leaders here, many of them among the outstanding ones in the country. And we have had, as I mentioned a moment ago, some new initiates like Marie McGuire and her Public Housing staff who have brought the Indians into the housing program in this country for the first time. When you look back, it is rather astonishing that this wasn't done long before. We had a housing program for nearly 25 years before we brought the First Americans into it.

Bill Batt, with the Accelerated Public Works program and the Area Redevelopment Administration has contributed much to some of our reservations. We are pleased to have these new programs and we've had considerable success in some areas.

We instituted the force account practice to help Indian employment. We have credit, and we have done many other things, which I will discuss in a moment. I don't know entirely what one can say in terms of results, and I'm not here to make any broad claims, nor do I think this conference should be an occasion for self-congratulation, but I know that on the reservations there is a better spirit of cooperation with the Bureau and the people. I know there is a better esprit de corps. Philleo tells me there is closer teamwork among the Indian Bureau personnel. I hope that we have made some advances in education, not only in getting youngsters into school, but in improving the quality of education.

I am sure that we made a tremendous breakthrough in housing. I know the Public Health people are doing a first-rate job. In some areas, with regard to new industry, we have done some significant things.

I am delighted to see on the program a discussion of what we should do with these funds that are realized in claim cases, and I think this might very well be broadened to include large new income from oil or from minerals, such as the situation we have had recently in Alaska.

Unquestionably there have been striking results in the past three years or so. Obviously, though, it is unfair to compare the performance at the different reservations. We are not here to rate the people or to make a comparison since each reservation is different with respect to human problems and with regard to resource development. It's a bit easier, although some times the human problems require a very delicate touch, to get significant things going on a big Indian reservation at the edge of Phoenix, Arizona, as Bill King has done so superbly, or to get things rolling in places like Colorado River, or Mescalero, or White Mountain Apache, and other reservations where you have real value in terms of resources.

But it takes the right kind of leadership, and it takes people who have sensitivity to the wishes, to the desires of the Indian people themselves, to really get things going.

With regard to the programming of funds, I hope you have some discussion of our experience with the Crows in Montana. The Crows are prouder even than we of the program there, and I agree with them that funds realized from the Indian claims should be invested for the future and not simply passed out and dissipated quickly on a per capita basis.

Now, I would like to mention one person who has moved into primary responsibility, who, I think, from personal observation, and everything I have heard, has done a tremendous job. He is the sort of a guy who doesn't mind getting into debates with members of a Legislature and with anybody else who wants to debate. I think we can all get a great deal of satisfaction from the tremendous job that Bob Bennett has done as Area Director of Alaska. My fear is that he has adapted so well politically he may decide to abandon us and get into politics.

These efforts among ourselves, added to the goals set by the President, give us the greatest opportunity of the century to make the big breakthrough, to move onto a high road where we can help our Indian people, economically and otherwise, take their rightful place in American society. This is a national commitment, a commitment of the heart, as far as the President is concerned.

I wonder how many of you know that the President takes great pride in his days in Texas as director of the old NYA program. He was working with poverty in the depths of the depression. He knows about it first hand. This is not an abstract thing with him at all. And in terms of this it is a new national commitment, a commitment that will last as long as the problem is there, a commitment to provide opportunity, to raise the standard of living, to help people break out of this circle of poverty that drains human beings in the process -- to help individuals to new levels of self-help. This is what we want and this is what we can do.

But, those of us in the Indian business are confronted with special handicaps and these are some of the reasons why we all recognize that, measured by any economic yardstick you want to use, the Indians are at the lowest level as far as poverty is concerned. Isolation is, of course, a factor, although as John Carver suggested, the isolation itself is not as restrictive as it was in the past.

The fact that it is difficult to organize for community action and tribal action is another handicap. There has been an inertia that has dragged us down, an inertia stemming from the whole history of the failure of the Americans of the last century to deal with our Indian people in a humanitarian and generous spirit. This is a handicap we carry into the battle with us. It has produced in some people, both Indians and others, a lack of faith and a hopelessness which have been a blight on our Indian programs. The indifference, if I may put it that way, of some of the people in the Bureau who simply want to do business as usual only makes this problem more difficult. We are having this conference to say from here on, "It isn't business as usual". We need the best effort that we can

get and the most imaginative effort that we can get. The fact that there has been at times in the past a lack of vision and boldness in Washington itself -- this is another handicap. I think we have often failed to gear our programs to the most important segment of the Indian population -- the young. Mr. Carmichael will tell you this afternoon that the stress of the poverty program is to be on the young generation, on the young people.

I'll never forget the conversation I had two years ago with one of the leaders of the Crows -- a very astute man who served many years with the Bureau -- when we announced and made it plain that the \$9,000,000 judgment fund of the Crows was not going out per capita, but was going to build the future. He was able to throw the leaders out and get himself elected and he came to Washington to tell us what we were going to do. I had a conversation with him in my office and I remember his telling me: "The older people are in need, we need this money. There are things we have to do with it."

I did not deny for a moment that there was a need on his reservation, that it would be a good thing for everyone to have additional income, but I said, "I think the time has come for the older people to put the young people first. This money could be spent to help give them the opportunity that you didn't have -- college scholarships, jobs, and all the rest." And I said that as far as we were concerned this money was going to be used in the most effective way that we and the tribe could devise to plan for the future and to help us lick these problems.

Nehru, the great Asian-Indian leader who died a few weeks ago, was not only a great political leader but one of the great thinkers of our time. When he once was asked by a reporter, "What is democracy?", he thought a moment and then said: "Democracy is only something of the mind as everything is always something of the mind."

And so it is that poverty and the poverty problem in this country in many ways are something of the mind -- something that has developed in the conscience of the people who have been poverty-stricken and demoralized for so long that they are not capable of thinking or working together and making the contribution they should make. We have in the Economic Opportunity Act the beginning -- not a panacea -- and I hope this conference will discuss it thoroughly so as to provide cross-fertilization among all of you Superintendents and our Washington people as you compare notes and talk of needs. I think we've got to look on down the road to be sure that we set goals high enough and do enough of the right kind of planning so that in phase two and phase three and phase four of the war on poverty, the Indians can be, as President Johnson said, at the forefront.

The main emphases of the poverty program in this first phase are on youth, on training of youth, on conservation, on community action, and on vocational education. These are all elements that I am sure will help us get at the roots of poverty if we work at it the right way. Our success in this field will come only if we have three qualities as we approach the problem:

One is that we believe in people. We must believe in the Indian people and in the fact that their capacities and their abilities for solving their problems are just as great and just as genuine as those of any other group in this country provided they are given the right kind of help. I think we've got to believe in Indian self-government and in the Indian ability to make decisions. We don't want paternalism in the 1960's that will help keep the Indian in a perpetual state of helplessness. To help the Indian help himself is at the heart of the Indian Bureau program, and one of the few programs of its kind in government. I am sure our friends in Washington understand this. The Indian program and the programs for the people in the territories are among the most interesting activities in Interior. We have responsibility for total programs which provide the right patterns of self-help and the right patterns of self-government and the right patterns for developing human and natural resources. Unless we believe in people and their capacity to solve their own problems, we can't succeed.

The second point I suggest is that we plan, and plan boldly, for the development of resources and of human potentials -- to attract industry, to build bridges between our Indian people and the non-Indian people who live nearby. I was amazed to learn last night of some situations which still exist where there is a lack of sympathy and a hostility which I can only describe as un-American, existing between some Indian tribes and the people who live next door. We can't really put anyone on the road they must travel unless we have the very finest type of relationship between our Indian people and the States and counties and the local people who live nearby. So, we have to be prepared to plan to work with those other people who are part of the whole scheme of things.

The third point is related to those Washington people who are here. We have to be ready in Washington to carry out the plans that you present to us, to carry out the plans the Indian people themselves help formulate and lay out as an attack on poverty. And we in Washington have to be ready to fight for the appropriations for the program. If we don't go to bat and fight for what we really need, we can't do the job.

So, we have, it seems to me, two major tasks. First, we must understand the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 -- what it offers and how we can fit the Indian people into it. This will begin this afternoon with Mr. Carmichael's presentation. And I hope out of this will come a very clear understanding and an awareness by all of us of what opportunity this presents and how we can exploit it, because we are here to plan how to integrate our Indian programs and Indian problems and Indian opportunities into the war on poverty and the legislation that Congress will, I am sure, enact within the next month or six weeks.

I would like to suggest, however, that this is not enough. I am going to lay out an assignment for each of you -- each of you superintendents -- to be supervised by your Area Directors, because I think unless we gear our thinking and our planning beyond 1964 or 1965, we cannot hope to achieve the big goal the President has set before the Congress.

I would like to suggest that within the next 90 days -- let's say October 1st (I'll talk to the Commissioner about it and maybe we can decide on a date longer than that) -- that each of you at each reservation take a ten-year look on ahead. Look at the human problems that are there. Look at the resource opportunities that are there. Look at the business enterprises and possibilities that are present.

Don't be modest, because we have to have boldness. Of course, at the same time take into account the fact that we have to be practical. We have to present things that are solid and sound so that we can have at our fingertips at each reservation, in each Area Office, and in Washington, the information we need to say what is possible in terms of licking Indian poverty. This is going to mean we will have to set priorities. Each of you is going to have to sit down with the tribal leaders, with the tribal people, and discuss what the best bets are. It is very plain to me, looking at the total picture, that some of our tribes, because of the advantages they have with resources and land, appear to have the makings of licking this problem.

There are other areas in this country, there are other tribes, other reservations, where the deck is stacked against us, where we not only lack advantages and opportunities in terms of resources, but the people themselves lack leadership and are demoralized. I don't want to downplay this problem for a moment, because the human problem is the basic problem on some of our reservations. Until we lick it -- the problem of helping people to get organized to do something about demoralization and to take a hold -- we can't hope to carry out programs.

I think probably the toughest assignments today that Commissioner Nash has are assignments on reservations where either there is such a low level of opportunity or where the whole past history has been such that the people themselves have not been able to develop the quality of leadership that is needed (and you know the places that I'm talking about). If the main problem at a particular Indian reservation is this human problem, let's identify it, because the Economic Opportunity Act can help, as Mr. Carmichael will tell you. This is the sort of thing the Peace Corps is doing. This is the sort of thing we can do in this country -- a community action program which will bring a team of the best type of people into these areas to work and to help. Let us not be ashamed to admit our own shortcomings and our failures in some of these areas, because these are human failures and we have to confront them as such, frankly and honestly.

I think we also need to have some idea of the dimensions of other problems, too. If it is a matter of resource development -- building a sawmill, exploiting a mineral deposit, or launching a business enterprise by the tribe to provide jobs with or without an ARA loan -- it is a matter of knowing roughly what we are talking about in terms of cost. The Commissioner and Secretary Carver and I will try to spell out these elements.

We also need new ideas for new projects -- new economic opportunities. I think one of the most fascinating aspects of my job in the Department during the last three years has been to watch what has been happening down in American Samoa. The Governor there is a former Indian Bureau top-kick whom most of you know, Rex Lee. John and I would agree, I believe, that Rex is the outstanding territorial governor we have today.

In Samoa, we have a people with culture and problems similar to those of Indian tribes in this country, and in terms of their standard of living, they have a lot of problems. I could go on and on about them, but let me tell you one thing that just happened in recent months. With travel and tourism being what they are, with the jet airplane that can take you to Samoa in 24 hours, there are new things happening, new opportunities opening up, and international hotel people would like to come in. Maybe they should, I don't know. They want to build a facility and provide the latest kind of services and the Samoan people could act as bell boys, and as maids to clean the rooms.

But Governor Lee suggested to the Samoans (and those people have less than most Indian tribes you people supervise): "Why not save your own money and set up a little business enterprise of your own? Let every-

body put his savings into it and let us build the buildings. Of course we would have to have outside help to run it properly, but we can do it using our own native-type architecture. Why not provide a facility that would fit your country better, and be more appealing and attractive and economically much better than if we bring in big outside capital?"

It will be interesting to watch what happens. But I tell you about this, just to show you that if you are willing to try new things (and I know the Indian leaders are) that there are plenty of ways, new ways, involving self-help and initiative right at the reservations themselves. But what we want and what you should focus on are permanent solutions to the problem of poverty. There is no point in working only on expedients. We need expedients, of course, and such things as Accelerated Public Works are wonderful expedients -- APW did wonders on some of our reservations. But a job that lasts three months or four months and then ends doesn't solve the problem of poverty as President Johnson has laid out this task before us.

So for phase two let us get busy now in terms of our planning. Let's call upon our Superintendents -- the key men along with the Indians themselves -- to set to work. We need creative thinking. We need big plans, not little plans. We need solid plans. We need to arouse local interest and local participation, which is one of the great untapped reservoirs, I am convinced. We've seen it in action in some areas and I say to you that you don't always have to have a team of people sent out from Washington.

Some reservations are located near cities. We must get the people in these areas for the first time to take an interest in Indian people and to help. This, too, is something we have neglected in the past. Let's knock down the walls, and build bridges between the Indian people and their neighbors next door.

So, I think this is really, as far as our Department is concerned, what the war on poverty is all about. I think as far as the whole Government is concerned, the most interesting, challenging areas of action are with the Indian people of this country. I hope you take the challenge.

Thank you.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

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ROBERT L BENNETT

OLIN HOTEL 1420 LOGAN ST DVR

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY YOU ARE LUCKY TO HAVE SUCH A BEAUTIFUL TALENTED INTELLIGENT WIFE

CLEOTA.



INDIAN HONORED — Robert L. Bennett, area director for Bureau of Indian Affairs yesterday announced the appointment of Harold Peterson, 32, of Juneau as third mate of the supply ship North Star III, the first native to hold a commissioned berth on the vessel. Peterson is a Tlingit Indian, married and father of two children. He attended grade school here and graduated from Mt. Edgecumbe in 1948. In 1949, he served on the North Star II as a waiter, then joined the Navy for four years. Early this year he completed training at Seattle nautical school. "We are proud of Harold Peterson and the record he has made," Bennett said. EMP

PHOTO

*10-132
64
Empire
Juneau*



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 20240

NOV 7 1964

Mr. Robert L. Bennett

Area Director, Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Bennett:

It gives me great pleasure to transmit herewith a copy of the Outstanding Performance Rating which has been approved for you for the period from April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964. The original rating report has been placed in your official personnel folder.

Personally, and on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I wish to express appreciation for your outstanding performance in administration of the Bureau's programs in the Juneau Area.

Sincerely yours,

Commissioner

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PERFORMANCE RATING REPORT		Period covered (from, to) 4-1-63 - 3-31-64
Employee's name (first, initial, last) ROBERT L. BENNETT		Position, title, grade Area Director, ADM.1, GS-15
Organization and headquarters BIA, JUNEAU, ALASKA		

INSTRUCTIONS.—Prepare in duplicate. Consult detailed instructions in the Performance Rating Instructions to Rating and Reviewing Officials. Rate elements 1 to 4. Rate supervisors on element 5 as well. Additional elements may be added in item 6 and on the reverse side if important requirements of the job are not adequately covered in elements 1 to 5. Any rating element marked "Unsatisfactory" must be supplemented with an explanatory statement.

RATING ELEMENTS			INDICATE BY "X"			
			Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Excellent	Outstanding
1. Volume of work	Degree to which quantity of work turned out meets requirements.	Consider: Amount of work produced; rate of progress on assignments.				X
2. Quality of work	Degree to which quality of the work meets requirements.	Consider: Accuracy, precision, completeness, and acceptability of work.				X
3. Work habits	Degree to which employee facilitates work of others.	Consider: Organization of work; observance of rules and procedures; observance of safety rules; cooperation and tact; conduct on the job; dependability.				X
4. Work attitude	Degree to which employee applies himself to job.	Consider: Enthusiasm for the work; acceptance of supervision; adaptability to changing conditions; willingness to accept responsibility.				X
5. Supervisory ability	Degree to which supervisor obtains results from those under his supervision.	Consider: Effectiveness in directing and reviewing the work of others, establishing standards of performance, training subordinates, and delegating authority.				X
Other (specify) 6.						

SUMMARY RATING

Date 9-10-64	Rating official (signature and title) <i>Fred H. Mossey</i> For the Performance Rating Committee				X
Date SEP 17 1964	Reviewing official (signature and title) <i>John O. ...</i> Deputy Commissioner				✓
Date 1964	For unsatisfactory or outstanding ratings only: Designated official or committee chairman (signature and title) <i>Charles ...</i>				L

DEFINITIONS OF SUMMARY RATINGS

Outstanding: Performance of which all aspects not only exceed normal requirements but are outstanding and deserve special commendation.

Excellent: Performance which fully meets all requirements and which exceeds such requirements in the majority of the principal duties of the position.

Satisfactory: Performance which meets requirements in the principal duties of the position.

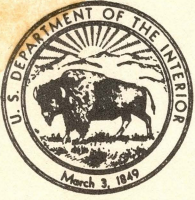
Unsatisfactory: Performance which fails to meet requirements of the position.

Outstanding Performance Rating - Robert L. Bennett

Mr. Bennett promptly and effectively directed the personnel and resources of the Bureau to meet the urgent challenge brought on by the Alaska earthquake and tidal wave. An impressive record was achieved in responding to the emergency and in planning housing and other replacements with speed which has resulted in widespread recognition and commendation from other agencies. Excellent relations previously established with the states and with other Governmental agencies have been maintained.

He continues a close relationship with the Natives of Alaska and with those Native groups whose organization he initiated. He is alert to the problems of the Natives and has done an outstanding job in keeping the Commissioner, the Secretary and Congressional delegations informed of existing and anticipated problems.

Under his direction a 10-year plan for the development of Native resources was expeditiously prepared and forwarded to the Commissioner for his consideration and that of his staff.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUNEAU AREA OFFICE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

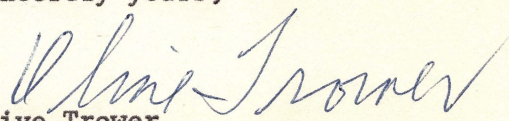
December 10, 1964

Mr. Robert L. Bennett
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Bennett:

In recognition of the outstanding performance ratings given to you by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the past two years, the Incentive Awards Committee of the Juneau Area has approved a superior performance award for you. It is a pleasure to present you this check for \$500 (less necessary tax deductions). Your leadership means much to the Bureau of Indian Affairs employees in Alaska as well as to the Native people. We wish to congratulate you on the record you have and are making as the Director of the Juneau Area.

Sincerely yours,


Olive Trower
Chairman
Area Incentive Awards Subcommittee



OFFICE OF THE BISHOP

Missionary District of Alaska

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

BOX 441, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

THE RIGHT REVEREND
WILLIAM J. GORDON, JR.
BISHOP OF ALASKA

October 8, 1964

Alt.	In	Director	Act by
		Tribal Co.	
		Health	
		Ind. Dev.	
		Imm. Sv.	
		Rel. Sv.	
		Unemp. Sv.	
		Welfare	
		Y. M. C. A.	
		Y. W. C. A.	
		Other	

Mr. Robert L. Bennett
Area Director
United States Department of
the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I want to thank you for your kindness and thoughtfulness in sending to me the preliminary draft of the ten year goals of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska. I have looked over this with great interest and am delighted to know of the plans and possibilities for the years ahead. I want to commend you again on the vigorous and enlightened and purposeful leadership you are giving in this work in Alaska.

I appreciate also the copy of the letter from the Acting Commissioner about the plans and other facilities for the villages. This will be a tremendous step forward, although I realize it will be some time before it can be implemented. The light plants is certainly one of the most critical needs in some of the more remote villages.

I look forward to seeing you at the first opportunity. With my thanks and warm personal greetings, I am

Faithfully yours,

William J. Gordon, Jr.

William J. Gordon, Jr

Dictated by Bishop Gordon
signed in his absence. W

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau or Office

UNIT AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE OF SERVICE NOMINATION

Organization Unit

Location

Herman Hemroid and his Pile Drivers

Juneau, Alaska

Description of Achievement and period covered. * (continue on separate sheet, if necessary)

Service beyond the call of duty during the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. on Friday night, December 11, 1964. Service performed after dark in smoke-filled room, abounding in fumes rumored to be alcoholic variety, and noisy, boisterous, twisting mob. Services also performed to the embarrassment of our respective spouses - this being an element of risk also. Nobody has been the same since this service was rendered. The high standard of excellence of this service is predicated upon the long-range planning for such an eventuality. In other words, there was one practice. This service especially appreciated by music lovers and others who appreciate the finer things of life.

Should these services have continued beyond 1:00 a.m. this award would have to be made post-humously.

Members making up this unexcelled unit are:

Steve Smith, saxaphonist
Chuck Featherstone, violinist
Ed Nygard, drummer
Matt Lee, guitarist
Bob Bennett, pianist - all of whom incidentally work for the BIA
John Cates, bass guitarist, who formerly incidentally worked for BIA

(This unit is available for the Inaugural Ball.)

RECOMMENDED

Originator	Date	Chairman, Bureau Committee	Date
No claimant	12-23-64		
Chairman, Regional or Area Committee	Date	Head, Bureau or Office	Date
Refused to act	12-23-64		
Regional or Area Director	Date	Chairman, Interior Incentive Awards Committee	Date
Robert L. Bennett	12-23-64		

