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Scrapbook

INDIAN-STATE RELATIONS IN THEIR HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Stewart L. Udall, Secretary

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner

January 1967

INDIAN-STATE RELATIONS IN THEIR HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Remarks by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett
at the Annual Founders Day Banquet of the State Historical Society
of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, January 28, 1967

A few blocks down Constitution Avenue from my office in the Bureau of Indian Affairs stands an imposing building which houses the Federal Archives, including such important documents as our Constitution and Declaration of Independence. Engraved on a cornerstone of that building are the words "What is past is prologue."

This idea has been expressed by many philosophers in many ways. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is by nature of its jobs a "here and now" agency. Purely historical projects relating to the American Indian we tend to leave to the Smithsonian Institution. But I do not believe that there is a single project, proposal or hypothesis that we can consider purely in terms of conditions and attitudes that exist in the year 1967. Indeed, probably the chief reason for the history of failure that has often characterized Indian affairs -- both State and Federal -- is that programs were planned and carried out without adequate, or any, consideration of how they would fit into the traditional patterns of life of the people they were to affect.

I am speaking now in rather historical terms since there has been in recent years a very encouraging willingness on the part of the States to assume more responsibility for Indian affairs. And this tendency must be increased now. As Commissioner of Indian Affairs I subscribe to the proposition that the Bureau of Indian Affairs cannot be all things for all Indian people. There is no doubt that at times in the past this unilateral approach was necessary. But the array of Federal and State agencies involved in economic and social development today preclude BIA from being the unique source of aid to Indians.

What we seek now is not a role of overseer but of counselor. We want to replace dependency with independence and hesitancy with confidence. We can only do this by maximizing options for the Indian people. The services of State and local governments, and the activities of private organizations and enterprises are all examples of options -- new ways to develop Indian resources and communities. As they rightfully begin to take a larger and larger role in Indian affairs, I hope they do so with thoughtful consideration of what has gone on before.

Indian attitudes and interests vary among States in some degree depending upon the size of the Indian population, its history and the role of the Federal Government in Indian affairs. It comes as a surprise to many to learn that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has no responsibility for most tribes in the Eastern United States because these tribes do not live on land over which the Secretary of the Interior has a trust responsibility. In

these areas the States have taken over entirely the responsibilities for Indian administration when there is a separation of the Indians from other citizens of the State.

The renewed interest of States in meeting the needs of their Indian citizens is gratefully welcomed in Washington.

And the State of Wisconsin is a very good State in which to examine the problems and precedents in Indian affairs. Wisconsin is a microcosm of national Indian affairs. Its history of relationships with the Indians has been duplicated in most parts of the Nation.

In this State we find tribes that still live on a portion of their ancestral grounds and we find others which were removed from their traditional locations and resettled to meet the convenience of onrushing civilization. And I might point out that some tribes now in the Badger State were forced to move many times before they found a place they could call their own.

Some of our reservations are compact and relatively manageable while others are "checkerboarded" in terms of land ownership and virtually impossible to operate as a unit. Some reservations contain strong elements of traditional Indian culture; yet the second highest concentration of Indian population in Wisconsin is in Milwaukee, where we have some people who have abandoned all tribal ties and others who return home for week-ends and many who plan to return to the reservation after retirement.

Obviously a single program, run by a single agency, to deal effectively with the problems of these people does not exist in the State of Wisconsin nor in any of the other 49 States.

Historically, Wisconsin's treatment of Indian affairs has been consistent with that of the rest of the Nation with a few significant differences that I will mention later. One of the functions of early territorial and State courts seemed to be to so harass the Army officers and Indian agents charged with protecting Indian lands from white intrusions that they would fail of their purpose.

As Francis Paul Prucha, S.J., the noted Marquette University historian has described it, "the courts reflected the milieu in which they existed. The courts and juries were frontier-minded, opposed both to the Indians and to the Federal Army officers who were on hand to protect the red men. The Indians were physical hindrance to the advance of white settlement, whose mere presence on the land was bad enough, but whose savage ways (breaking out again and again into atrocities under the repeated sting of injustice and hatred from the whites) seemed to justify extermination."

There is no shortage of examples of this unfortunate tendency. One which is still producing negative dividends occurred in 1913 when the Potawatomi Indians were resettled in Forest County. Instead of being settled together as a group, which would have provided a community which fit their patterns of culture, they were put on sections of land inter-mixed among the settlers.

The idea was that the Indians would learn all the social and economic habits of their white neighbors and thus be assimilated into society. This theory overlooked several things -- the Indians had a strong and historically-based concept of a group society, a culture they preferred over that of their new neighbors and no real desire to become farmers and members of another society.

And so today the Potawatomis along with the Winnebagoes still have a separate and distinct culture maintained despite their isolation from each other and a group of scattered land holdings which are worthless for the type of joint tribal enterprise that is proving so useful for other Indian tribes fortunate enough to have consolidated parcels of land.

Chief among earlier misguided policies was the allotment theory. This operated on the same theory that scattered the Potawatomis. It was felt that the Indian would soon become expert at and self-supporting through agrarian skills if only he had his own piece of ground which belonged to him personally rather than to the tribe collectively. And so, in 1887 the Allotment Act was passed which, in a manner similar to the Homestead Act, gave each Indian a small piece of tribal land -- between 40 and 160 acres -- which would become his to use as he saw fit after 25 years of occupancy. Along with the land went United States citizenship.

State histories are full of examples of what you might call active indifference to the needs of the Indians because of an assumption that the Federal Government should and would attend to all Indian needs. This attitude persists although the situation has changed, but Wisconsin did not stay in this traditional mold of Indian affairs.

And in many ways the State's increased awareness of its responsibilities toward Indians had its beginnings in the activities of a man to whom I felt personally very close and for whom I was named, Robert M. LaFollette. It was Robert LaFollette who brought into being the Menominee Forest Act of 1908 which protected the virgin forest resources of that tribe and set in motion a plan for the constructive use of these resources for the long-term benefit of tribal members.

This legislation was not his first act to assist the Menominees. In 1886 as a freshman member of the House of Representatives he was assigned to the Indian Affairs Committee which was asked to report out a bill allowing the sell off of the timber on the Menominee Reservation. He refused to report out the bill and afterwards reminisced that the lobbying pressure he received from those who wanted to exploit this resource was his first experience with this type of behind the scenes political activity.

The Menominee Forest Act enabled the tribe to cut, saw and sell timber from their forest themselves as they previously had not been able to do. This legislation then set in motion the creation of a long-term economic resource that has been the mainstay in the Menominee's struggle to establish themselves on a par with other Wisconsin counties.

But the pioneering efforts of Robert LaFollette did not result in any

large scale change in State attitudes toward Indians, in Wisconsin or in other States. It is interesting to note however that the concept of resource development that was the keystone of the Menominee Act of 1908 is one of the keystones of present policies aimed at providing the Indian of the 1960's with social and economic equality and self-reliance.

The State of Wisconsin has provided leadership in Indian affairs in the post World War II period. In 1947 the Governor's Commission on Human Rights was formed. The group had then, as now, a major concern with the problems of the State's Indian peoples. In 1952 the Commission published a Handbook on Wisconsin Indians and has recently published Wisconsin Indians which is an excellent examination of State Indian affairs in the mid-1960's. The Governor's Commission has done pioneering work in bringing the many and varied resources of the State of Wisconsin, both public and private, to bear on problems of the Indians.

Wisconsin is not alone in exhibiting a growing concern for Indian problems and in acknowledging State and local government responsibility for Indians as citizens with rights equal to those of their non-Indian neighbors. But Wisconsin has been a leader among the States that are now moving to meet the Indian problems that have for too long been ignored. And I believe this is what might be expected of Robert LaFollette's State and a State that has consistently led the Nation in progressive legislation to improve the lives of its citizens.

As is often the case in Government, it takes a little prodding to overcome inertia. In Indian affairs, one such prod was provided by the Supreme Court of the State of California. This court ruled in what we call a historic case, the Acosta case, that an Indian woman had as much right as any other California citizen to receive county welfare benefits. The Association on American Indian Affairs helped with the appeals on this case and the precedent was not ignored by other States.

But this precedent is important not so much for its welfare implications as for a broader principle involved: It put Indians on a firm and equal footing as State citizens entitled to the services and benefits provided their non-Indian neighbors.

Today we are in the midst of a gentle revolution in Indian-State relationship and you are looking at one of the revolutionaries. I mentioned earlier the fact that the Indian Bureau no longer wants to be the vehicle for all Indian action. We believe that some of the attitudes of the past, some of the responsibilities assumed by the Bureau have helped create a climate of dependency and repress local initiative. Too often the motto was "Let the BIA do it."

Now the time has come to divide this responsibility; not evade it. We must be partners in the drive to free the Indian people of the shackles holding them back from social and economic opportunities equal to that enjoyed by other Americans.

Last April, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall called a conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico to discuss how best to begin this revolution in Indian affairs. I believe this was a landmark conference.

And so we welcome the efforts of the States to become increasingly involved in Indian affairs. We not only welcome these new efforts, we are promoting them in every way we know how. And we welcome the many efforts represented by the programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and other Federal agencies. We welcome the increasing interest of private corporations and the foundations and we delight in the renewed interest that everyday Americans now express in the plight of the descendants of the First Americans.

We welcome all these groups and this interest for two reasons. First, only when he has viable options and alternatives can the Indian person really help plot his own future. A variety of interests provides a variety of options. And secondly, I believe the job is big enough that its successful completion will require all the energies we can muster from every segment of our economy, society and Government. As a bonus, I believe this kind of enterprise can revitalize the spirit of cooperation between levels of Government that is the hallmark of our system of Government.

As Secretary Udall said at the Santa Fe Conference:

"If the States are to assume more and more some of the functions and responsibilities that the Federal Government carries, we are going to have to work more closely with them. And what about the American business community and the American academic community? Have they done their part in terms of the American Indian people? Everyone weeps for the American Indian but how many have put blood, sweat and tears in helping the Indian people? I wonder if this isn't a fertile field where we can reach out and bring the finest minds of the universities and big business....If we have failed to make progress -- if we have failed to move as fast as we should -- there is enough blame to go around....Let's be frank about it. There is enough work for all of us to do if we work in concert."

Within the next few months you will see the Congress begin debate on a whole series of legislative proposals designed to make reality of the hopes we share for the Indian people. Beginning last summer I held a series of regional meetings with Indian tribal leaders asking them what they felt was necessary in the way of changes in laws and regulations to make the best use of their energies and resources. Where necessary their recommendations are being translated into legislative language for introduction in the 90th Congress in the immediate future. This omnibus legislation, as it is called, seeks first and foremost to release the restrictions that have seriously hindered the development of Indian resources. These restrictions were established to conserve Indian lands and at that moment in history they probably made the difference between survival and extinction for a number of tribes. But that phase of need is past. The present and future calls for a release of these restrictions so that the capital these resources represent may become the foundation of a viable economy to the tribes deriving from investment in profitable development enterprises.

In 1908 Robert LaFollette saw in the Menominee Forest a resource that could be the mainstay of the tribe. Other tribes have similar resources in minerals, soil or location. Too often our present laws and regulations make it easier for the tribe to lease that resource to non-Indians than to develop it themselves. Development corporations, combining Indian assets with outside managerial skills may be a means of getting maximum returns from Indian resources. For example, are the Indians of northern Wisconsin able to take the best advantage of the growing recreational demands of our affluent society? Are they going to provide merely some of the labor in this growing industry or are they going to have a piece of the action? Are they going to have the legal tools to make effective units of land now checkerboarded or idle because of divided ownership?

We hope that Omnibus may provide the tribes with some of the tools to build a new and secure future. But tools alone are not enough. For many Indians these will be times of stress and uncertainty; we will be asking for decisions and the choosing of alternatives. We can offer advice and counsel but we cannot, we must not, make the decisions which the Indian people must make. Confidence in the support of the total community, a knowledge that the world outside knows how they feel and cares how they feel may be an essential buttress to the decision-making process.

And so, State-Indian relationships will be a key to the success of future Indian undertakings. The State and all its subdivisions must be an integral part of the Indian future. As Secretary Udall has said, this job will take all our energies and most of all it will take Indian energies and Indian initiative.

The Indian people are ready to come into full partnership in this democracy. They cannot do this job alone and neither can it be done for them. What we are seeking is the formula for cooperation between citizens and between governments that will do the job.

Even with such a formula this job will take time. The conditions that must be corrected were developed over 150 years; they will not disappear overnight. But "the longest journey begins with a single step." We must begin now on this journey for full partnership in the American ideal of equality and self-reliance for all Indian peoples.

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INDIAN RECORD

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PLANS AND GOALS--1967

Bennett Seeks New Approach to Problems of Indian Employment, Cites New Programs Aimed at Complete Community Development

The following are excerpts from a speech made on Feb. 15 by Commissioner Robert L. Bennett at the National Conference on Manpower Programs for Indians, held by the Department of Labor in Kansas City, Mo.

TOWARD GREATER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

Government by consensus requires a beginning point from which consensus can be developed. Conferences sometimes serve that purpose. Sometimes they serve only to camouflage inaction.

I earnestly hope that this conference on manpower programs for Indians will be remembered as an action conference. Rarely if ever before has there been a meeting involving so many Indian tribal leaders and several Federal agencies including the Bureau of Indian Affairs to examine the over-all economic situation among American Indians.

It was nearly a year ago that President Johnson, in administering the oath of office to me as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, declared that "the time has come to put the first Americans first on our agenda."

The first Americans are the agenda at this conference. I shall do everything in my power to see that the agenda remains active, after the speeches are done and the reports written.

I trust that our deliberations here will not merely fire expectations but will lead us to practical ways and means of turning hopes into realities.

The Manpower Development and Training Act is about five years old. The Bureau of Employment Security is about thirty-five years old. The problem of unemployment among reservation Indians is as old as the reservation system.

About 40 percent of working-age reservation Indians are jobless. In some localities, and in some seasons, the numbers out of work may rise to as high as 80 percent. We have moved away from an agrarian-based economy to an urban-industrial economy. This has upset the balance of economy on some of the reservations. But we are now moving beyond the urban-industrial economic base to an economy expanding continually through diversification. A growing number of factors interplay upon our economy today. These include, for example:

- Increased Government services at all levels;
- Expanding service occupations in the private sector;
- A great upsurge in "luxury-oriented" business such as indoor and outdoor recreation--now ranking as an industry unto itself;
- The expansion of education into new frontiers of science and technology.

Not only the activities, but also the new issues of our times offer potential for jobs and for regional growth; air pollution and water pollution control; food processing, packaging and labeling; safety and sanitation--to name but a few.

All of these job-creating activities should and could occur more widely in the rural areas of our country. The highway systems and the airway systems have made rural areas accessible--and, thereby, profitable for development in new ways.

We cannot divorce the problem of underdevelopment from the problem of unemployment. The problem of natural resource development is beyond the scope of this conference; but it is a factor we cannot ignore in our deliberations.

It would, of course, make the work of this conference simpler if we said that the simple solution is to move Indians off the reservations. We would then merely concentrate on finding jobs for Indians in the already developed employment markets.

But the Indian people attending this conference do not accept the assumption that mass relocation is the only solution. Relocation has merit--but it isn't always the answer, nor is it the total answer. People will not abandon their home grounds--as has been demonstrated so poignantly in Appalachia--unless they have already persuaded themselves that it is a good thing to do. And it is not suggested that the Indian people be forced to relocate--for that would be a repetition of the forced migrations of the 19th Century.

Letting Indians shift for themselves is no solution, either. Some of the people would leave the reservations, to be sure--but where would they go and what could they do to help themselves adjust to a strange, new environment? The ones most desperately in need of help are the ones least equipped to help themselves.

Over the years the Bureau of Indian Affairs has learned that for people whose cultural backgrounds differ from the average, employment assistance must be highly individualized and must provide a large degree of personal attention.

Since 1958, our adult vocational training program has been providing help to Indians to train in every field in which job opportunities exist. About 50,000 workers have moved through our vocational training and job placement program--and, when you count their dependents, the number of Indians receiving aid comes to about 100,000. Many, if not most of them, had been actual or potential welfare cases--a burden to the Government and a symbol of human erosion.

We have placed Indians in jobs ranging from auto mechanics to space technicians. We have bakers and barbers, draftsmen and diamond cutters. We have a team of radar repair and maintenance men on the Defense Early Warning System line.

But for all we have done, it is not enough. We are reaching only about 10 percent of the unemployed each year and new young adults continue to join the job-searching ranks. There are today

more than 55,000 Indians out of work. With the rate of the population growth among Indians--estimated as double the national average--we are losing ground by the year in spite of the fact that we have succeeded in substantially improving the economic lot of 25 percent of the Indian population in the past decade.

Nearly a year ago, the President directed me to devise "the most comprehensive program for the advancement of Indians that the Government of the United States has ever considered.... Sound, realistic, progressive, venturesome, farsighted."

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has already mounted some programs in education and economic development to which these adjectives can justly be applied.

Now we need a venturesome and farsighted program of job training and employment assistance, and I am counting on the Department of Labor to give it fullest support in staff effort and funding.

It isn't going to be cheap. It isn't going to be easy. Procedures and techniques that have succeeded among non-Indian populations may not necessarily work well when applied to Indian groups.

Culture Cherished

The older Indian and the unskilled Indian clings to his old ways. The land and his home--no matter how humble--serve as his security. He cherishes the remnants of a culture that once provided bounty; and it is this pride in heritage that must be fostered today. To ignore the cultural ties of the Indian is to destroy his last vestige of pride in self. To destroy pride in self is to create a nobody--a man without a spirit.

If we are merely counting the number processed through an employment assistance office, we can point to many thousands. If we count the number who do not return to the office, we are possibly deluding ourselves that they are successfully employed. Some of them--many of them--don't make a second trip to an office which requires hours of cooling the heels on a hard bench; a brief and disinterested interview with an overworked placement officer; and the advice to "come back tomorrow."

Today--the here and now--is the Indian's world. It's not such a bad outlook, either, if each today can be made meaningful.

Work in itself is no challenge to the Indian unless it is work that gives him satisfaction--with his hands or his mind. It is with this approach that our employment assistance services to Indians must be conducted, if they are to succeed.

Recently we received approval for two dramatic new experiments:

(See Bennett, page 11)

Commissioner, BIA Officials Detail Needs, Goals At House Committee Hearing

The following are excerpts from testimony presented to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by Commissioner Bennett and top BIA officials on the plans, goals and history of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner

It is my goal that the Bureau of Indian Affairs present not only a new look but a new outlook in Indian affairs.

Three kinds of relationships have existed between the BIA and the Indian people during their long history of togetherness.

At one extreme, the Bureau has often been accused of paternalism, and this charge is essentially true, particularly in the light of today's need for greater Indian involvement in program decision-making. We are limiting the choices and structuring the life of Indians by operating under programs which may have been written for a time gone by.

At the opposite extreme, a kind of adversary relationship is often created between the Bureau and the Indian people when discontinuance of Bureau service is discussed. This second kind of relationship destroys meaningful communication and mutual confidence that must exist if the Indian people are to reap any benefits from Government efforts in their behalf.

The third kind of relationship toward which we are moving--and the one, in my judgment, which is most desirable--is an advisory relationship in which the Indian people exercise maximum options as to goals they wish to pursue, calling upon the Bureau for services and advice to which they are entitled and for which the Bureau is responsible. For the future, it is the one kind of relationship that can bring about our ultimate common objective: That objective being to free Indians from the encumbrances of poverty and ignorance that inhibit their ability to make free choices. Only with the economic and social freedom to make choices--choices such as whether they wish to live their way of life under good conditions in a rural setting, or whether they wish to cast their destinies with other Americans in an urban setting--can the Indians attain perspective about themselves, and take an active role in the shaping of their own individual and collective destinies.

The world of most Indians today is circumscribed by two considerations:

First, there is the traditional reservation system. It is not the reservations of lands, but the system of maintaining them, that concerns me. There is a vast difference between owning land--and Indians own 50 million acres--and being economic captives of that land because it wants for 20th Century development.

The time is ripe for us to recast the trusteeship relationship between Indians and the Federal Government so that life and conditions on the reservations can be structured by the Indian people, with the help of the Federal Government, toward a sound social and economic life. At the same time, the property protection and social services now provided by the Bureau must continue as the base-rock upon which local development can be built without the shockwaves of abrupt change or undue risk.

The second factor which keeps most American Indians apart is fear of being incapable of meeting the competition of mid-20th Century America because of lack of opportunities to develop their own natural abilities.

Some would attribute this aloofness entirely to a desire to remain out of association with the world around them. While there is Indian-consciousness among all of us who are Indians, stemming from a traditional value heritage, sometimes operating as a constraint on economic development, yet we must face the realities confronting us. We need to create expectations for success to replace failure expectancy wherever it exists.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, better than any other Federal agency, can help inject new perspectives and new dimensions into the reservations. I say this with confidence based on long experience. There exists a familiar relationship between tribal people and the BIA. It may not always be a wholly satisfying relationship, but it is a practical functioning one which should not be permitted to stratify or stultify Indian initiative.

Rather, we can use to advantage--the Indians' advantage--the familiarity that exists between them and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We can use it as the launching pad for many new relationships that should be--and are being--developed between Indian groups and other Federal, State and local government services.

I see the Bureau's role changing from that of paternal caretaker to that of coordinator of economic and social aids, advisor to other agencies and to tribal groups, without being the final word.

Congress has passed many far-reaching laws in recent years providing a wide range of programs and services for all citizens, including Indians. These programs are geared to relieving adverse

social and economic conditions among the poverty groups in our Nation. Indian people are now in a position where it becomes increasingly necessary to broaden their contacts and relations with other Federal agencies in order to take advantage of these programs.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has found itself in a position where traditional roles and relationships are suddenly becoming obsolete and new ones must be created to enable us to serve the Indian people most effectively. The Bureau should give way to a new role by tribal governments themselves--a role in which the tribal governments will be the prime negotiators with Federal aid programs.

The ideas and goals which I have discussed are based upon my confidence in the ability of Indian people. I will place high expectations upon them and I know that in time they will respond to these expectations.

Differences of opinion are anticipated as ideas for change are proposed, but I am sure that in the final analysis and upon sound reflection of these ideas, the Indian people will accept the challenge of being the people who determine their own destiny and bring about the solution of the problems which confront them today.

I hope to be able to work with them in this effort and I look forward to working with the members of this Committee and to keeping you informed.

Carl L. Marburger
Assistant Commissioner for Education

The education program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs serves Indian children living over a vast expanse of territory extending from the southern point of Florida to the northern point of Alaska. It provides educational opportunities for Indian children with extraordinary needs; children who live in areas not served by public schools, who are severely overage and cannot adjust to a regular public school environment, who come from non-English speaking homes and need social help in upgrading their communication skills, and children who come from home situations so disorganized that they require boardinghome care in addition to education services.

I was brought into the Bureau about six months ago to try to make a significant difference in the quality of education for Indian children and youth. With this in mind, I have listed some of the areas which I feel particularly need attention.

1. Research and Development. There is no provision in the Bureau budget for this purpose now, and yet this activity should be a vital part of any education effort.

2. Early childhood experience--kindergarten and more complete involvement in Head Start and other pre-school programs.

3. Improving quality of instruction by increasing salaries and other inducements to teachers. The Bureau must constantly compete with other systems in recruiting teaching personnel in short supply throughout the country.

4. Improvement of guidance functions, both in schools and dormitories. With approximately 60 percent of the Indian children in Federal schools being enrolled on a boarding basis, and with the majority being there for social or welfare reasons, the need for additional and improved guidance services cannot be overemphasized.

5. Significant and meaningful involvement of Indian people in the planning and implementation of educational programs serving their children. Commissioner Bennett has recently named a 16-member National Indian Education Advisory Committee to work with the Bureau in upgrading the educational status of Indians. Composed, with one exception, of tribal leaders representing areas with substantial numbers of Indian children attending Federal schools, the Committee will hold its second meeting in Washington next week. We also need the involvement of students, enabling them to have a more active role in decisions of direct and immediate concern to them.

6. A movement toward the community school concept--where education takes place where the child lives, where the parents and community are simultaneously being educated, and where the school can be a focal point of community life.

7. A heavy emphasis on community development activities as a critical aspect of community schools.

8. More and better roads to permit the attendance of pupils in community schools to open the community to the world around it, and to stimulate the local and economic life of the community.

9. An intensive examination of our curricular offerings--utilization of newer technologies.

10. A comprehensive study of Indian education. Authorized by act of Congress to undertake such a study, the Bureau has never received an appropriation, although there is interest and an urgent need.

To make sound budgeting and program decisions, we must have reliable data. Through the use of programming-planning-budgeting procedures, automatic data processing systems, and cooperative efforts of the Office of Education, Cooperative Regional Research Laboratories, universities and other organizations, we hope to make such data increasingly available.

Last year, Congress recognized the deficiency in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 which excluded Indian children in Bureau schools from participating in its benefits and

amended it accordingly. The approximately \$5.25 million made available to the Bureau under the act for this fiscal year will fund special projects, but will not increase the basic per pupil allowance, nor provide the items discussed above. It will not increase the budgetary base which will enable us to achieve the exemplary education program to which the Bureau is committed.

William R. Carmack
Assistant Commissioner for Community Services

The Division of Community Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for six programs--adult education and extension services; tribal assistance in maintenance of law and order; advisory aid in tribal operations; welfare aid; housing development aid; and employment assistance.

The newest program within the Community Services Division is the Office of Community Development, consisting at the present time of Adult Education and Extension facilities. Although not fully in operation, this new program will seek to stimulate the development of the skills of community life, such as leadership, group action, decision-making and management ability, and communication. Too often Indians find themselves disadvantaged in dealing with their non-Indian neighbors and unable to act in concert for the realization of their goals. Further, they may lack the motivation that is needed to succeed in a competitive educational or work situation. They will not be prepared to take fullest advantage of all of the programs available to them, either by the Bureau or any other governmental agency, until they develop more fully the abilities to plan together, communicate effectively with others, and take action as a group. These skills can be taught. Indian individuals and tribal leaders have, in recent years, committed themselves increasingly to the improvement of their conditions. This motivation must be encouraged and supported in every way and one of the most direct responses should be through imaginative programs of adult education.

Recently some new dimensions have been added to our employment programs which deserve specific mention. A new Employment Training Center will be opened in April at Madera, California, which will initially provide 30 Indian families with education, training and urban orientation in a campus like atmosphere where they can be prepared for transition to new jobs with increased expectation of success. An additional 196 individuals will be added to this effort in July 1967. This will open an opportunity for persons with more limited education and



First-Nighters--Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Miss Wahleah Lujan, Miss Indian America XIII, were among those who attended the American Premier performance of the Harkness Ballet Company's "Koshare", the ballet by the Quapaw-Cherokee composer Louis Ballard. The premier, a benefit for the Center for Arts of Indian America, was held in Washington and sponsored by the First Lady. The two had met last summer when Mrs. Johnson visited San Ildefonso Pueblo, N. M. Miss Lujan is a member of Taos Pueblo.

background who might not succeed in direct job placement.

We have recently begun an intensive program of training for impoverished families living near the Choctaw reservation in Mississippi. Like the Madera program, this is a pre-vocational effort directed toward all members of the family, not just the wage earner. To reach a new type of participant, no educational requirements have been imposed. The first 25 participating families have already been identified. They have an average family size of over six, an average age of 28, and the prospective wage earners an average of only 1.6 years of formal schooling. Intensive literacy training, coupled with the other aspects of the program, are expected to break for these people the cycle of illiteracy and poverty and enable them to enter the productive economy.

To provide further options for individuals willing to enter employment but unwilling to leave their areas, a new employment assistance service is being made to provide jobs or training, coupled with family

and individual aid and counseling, in several urban centers close to Indian communities.

Another major program of community services concerns housing. Almost universally, Indian housing is far below national standards or the standards of near-by communities. Indian individuals and communities are as entitled as other Americans to the programs in housing of the Federal Government. Although there are several, the primary programs among Indians are funded by the Housing Assistance Administration of Housing and Urban Development. To assist Indians in utilizing these programs, the Bureau makes available trained personnel to aid in the formation of tribal housing authorities, the preparation of applications, the identification of participants in programs, the training and supervision of house construction, and the management of completed units by housing authorities. Two types of programs have been readily applicable to Indian needs, conventional low-rent housing units and mutual-help projects. In the former case, homes become available at rents consistent with the occupant's ability to pay. In mutual-help programs, individuals obtain an equity in a home being purchased through contributed labor during its construction.

To meet special needs of people, such as the elderly, who cannot qualify for any type of public housing plan, the Bureau maintains a home improvement program which provides grants for housing construction or repair. Since the program began in 1964, some 300 homes have been constructed and an additional 100 renovated, repaired or enlarged. In the future we propose to shift the emphasis of this program from construction to repair, in an effort to aid more families.

Theodore S. Hoffman
Consultant of Economic Development

Although my direct experience with the Bureau totals only some nine days now, I have had the applicable experience of living on an Indian reservation for over eight years; employing Indians in some pretty complex electronic operations during a period of some sixteen years of industrial management experience; and also having sold some other large industrial concerns on the advantages of employing Indian labor and resources. I am convinced that the potential for further developing Indian economic resources is very great and will be of great value to the Indians, business and industrial concerns, and to all concerned with improving the economic independence of the Indians.

The reasons for arriving at this conclusion are as follows:

1. Many industries, particularly industries like electronics, aerospace, the computer business, com-

ponents, have very favorable growth trends and will continue to need employees skilled in a wide variety of jobs.

2. Many Indians have good aptitudes for skilled light manufacturing work where fine hand assembly operations are required. This is a result of some early training and experience they have acquired in the fields of jewelry making, rug weaving, pottery making, and art work. Their artistic ability might well be applied to some of the other expanding fields in visual displays and the growing audio-visual business.

3. Many Indians have a strong sense of pride and power of concentration on what they are doing. This can be of real interest to industrial concerns that are rightly concerned about quality of products and productivity of the labor force.

4. Some companies are interested in having branch locations that have smaller direct labor forces, that is in the area of 200 to 1,000 employees, so that communications, employee morale, and support of the operations can be improved. This can result in gains in productivity and without some of the complexities of a very large operation.

5. Some of the larger companies are looking closely at diversification into other areas such as the opportunities offered by the development of natural resources. These are the types of companies that must be pursued vigorously with the resulting economic benefits for the Indians, the companies, and the taxpayers.

Forests Provide Jobs

In reviewing activities, a most significant accomplishment in Fiscal 1966 was the achievement of the highest timber harvest of record. A commercial cut of 848 million board feet, returning stumpage receipts of \$14.3 million in 1966 compares with 474 million board feet and stumpage receipts of \$8.1 million five years ago. The 1966 harvest also provided an estimated 6,000 year-long jobs in logging and primary manufacture.

The most outstanding specific example of what has been done in the forestry area are the results of the Navajo Forest Products Industries at Navajo, New Mexico. The operation has been nationally recognized for its conservation practices and last year paid a total of \$1,142,219 to 413 Navajo men and \$324,228 to the Navajo Treasury.

Much of the Indians' income from resources comes from the development and sale of minerals.

For the last reporting year \$43.5 million was received from rents, royalties and bonuses. The Bureau has on its staff and at select field locations mineral leasing and evaluation technicians. In addition, technical assistance is also furnished in cooperation with the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, particularly in the field of safety.

In fiscal year 1966, there were approximately 4 million acres under agriculture lease and over 4.4 million acres under mineral lease. The total of 54,656 leases in effect at the close of the year produced income in excess of \$60 million for the Indians.

Although the lack of enough financing is a deterrent to Indian economic development, some progress was made in meeting their needs in 1966. Total financing increased from an estimated \$233.71 million in 1965 to \$255.10 million in 1966. Total estimated financing 10 years ago was \$85.69 million.

Increase Investment Return

Generally, interest accrues on the principal of Indian tribal trust funds on deposit in the Treasury at four percent per annum. The Treasury rate is presently below rates that can be obtained on investments in securities in the current money market. Staff responsibility for the investment of surplus tribal trust funds was assigned to the Branch of Credit and Financing on June 16, 1966. To January 1, 1967, investments totaling \$83.5 million had been made with an average interest yield of 5.2 percent. The resultant increase in tribal income on an annual basis is about \$1 million.

The attraction, reception and cultivation of new or expanding businesses are provided by technical services of the Bureau, but more importantly assistance is provided in mobilizing the mental, physical and human resources of the people and local communities to obtain unified and effective action from the reservation areas. Creating development corporations, delineating industrial parks, marshalling local resources, identifying market and production opportunities and contracting expanding industries are representative functions. Seeking to maximize the development-potential ratio, the Bureau strives to secure effective involvement of all State and Federal programs which will accelerate the implementation of job and income generating projects.

Since 1958 7,500 new jobs have resulted from this program.

Private investment of more than \$60 million in reservation production facilities demonstrates industry's confidence in Indian workers. Sharing this conviction, tribes have set aside \$12 million of their

own meager resources to provide bricks, mortar and equipment for lease to industry.

At the present time the employment potential and need are not completely known; however, current estimates envision the need for 4,000 within-State jobs annually. This projection is conceived to accommodate about 25 percent of the new work force and 2,000 jobs annually for the presently unemployed. Demonstrated success of Indian production workers employed in their traditional areas of residence is proving attractive to an increasing number of light manufacturers. Progress made by tribes and the cooperative effort of Indian and non-Indian communities encourage us to feel that an increasingly significant impact can be made on reservation unemployment and in developing Indian entrepreneurship.



Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey visited a reception given recently for tribal leaders from across the nation by the American Indian Society of Washington at the Bureau of Indian Affairs auditorium. He took that opportunity to meet Mike White Eagle, 3, of Silver Spring, Md. Mike is Winnebago and White Mountain Apache. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles White Eagle and has just returned from a stay in Paris where his father had a government assignment.

James E. Officer
Associate Commissioner

Historically, the Federal Government has maintained a responsibility for Indian affairs significantly different from that relating to other Americans. In the beginning, the United States recognized the right of Indians to the lands which they used and occupied and attempted, principally through purchase, to acquire these rights from the Indians. The Indians were dealt with as sovereign nations and, prior to 1871, treaties were concluded with the various tribes primarily for the purpose of acquiring Indian lands, but often secondarily for the purpose of assuring the conclusion of hostilities between Indians and Whites. In all, some 370 Indian treaties were ratified by Congress.

In the period between 1820 and the end of the Civil War, the Federal Government, often through coercion, sought to resettle the Indians in lands assumed to be out of the way of the westward-moving Whites. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, established in the War Department in 1824, had as its initial responsibilities the negotiation of treaties, assistance to tribes in their resettlement, and the provision of certain services to tribes in compliance with provisions of the treaties.

In 1849, with the creation of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs passed from military to civil control. In 1862 the Federal Government first gave formal recognition to the Indians as "wards" of the Federal Government. A more humanitarian policy for treatment of the Indians began at this time within the Bureau of Indian Affairs--a policy which for the next twenty years or so was to involve the Bureau in frequent conflict with the military authorities who were attempting to subdue the Indians of the Western Plains and mountains as White settlement moved into these areas.

Reservation System Begins

The period between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the century is often referred to as the period of the beginning of the reservation system. Indians in great numbers during this time were being placed on specific tracts of land. In 1871, Congress decreed that no more treaties would be concluded with Indian tribes, despite the fact that some of the Indian groups in the Far West and Southwest had not participated in any of the previous treaties.

By the late 1880's many persons in the country were concerned with the mounting costs of Indian administration and with what the eventual outcome of the reservation system might be. These con-

cerns resulted in the passage in 1887 of what has come to be known as the Allotment Act--one of the most significant pieces of Indian legislation. It called for taking the Indian lands out of communal ownership and vesting the title to separate tracts in individual Indians.

Unfortunately, the aims of the Allotment Act resulted in greater, rather than less, Indian dependence on the Federal Government. Indians who were given fee title to their allotments often sold these lands or lost them through exploitation. Tribal holdings remaining after individual allotments had been made were often sold at public auction. As a result, in the period between 1887 and 1930, approximately 90 million acres of Indian land passed into other hands. Indians who sold their allotments frequently remained in the area where they had formerly lived and, landless, became dependent upon relatives, friends, and others.

Heirship Problem

Another legacy of the Allotment Act is what has become known today as the "heirship problem". Some of the Indians who received land allotments were never granted full fee patents. Rather, their lands remained under Federal trusteeship. When such Indians died intestate their lands passed in undivided status to members of their families. Thus small property holdings quickly became highly fractionated as to ownership. The result today is that many Indian allotments of 60 acres or less are held in undivided status, sometimes by dozens of persons who have relatively little contact with each other and who are often widely separated.

It is important to note that not all Indian reservations were allotted. Many of the big reservations of the southwest especially, never passed through the allotment process. The largest reservation of all--which is the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah (an area the size of West Virginia)--was never allotted; although some individual Navajos received allotments on Public Domain Lands in New Mexico. The allotment process was formally halted in 1934 by Congressional action.

In 1934 a major piece of Indian legislation was enacted which is known today as the Indian Reorganization Act. It provided for an end to the allotment system, called for the placement of greater emphasis on the development of tribal self-government and provided a means for setting up democratic institutions on the reservations, extended the Federal trusteeship over Indian land, provided for the establishment of a revolving credit fund, and paved the way for Indian tribes to acquire additional land.

Another milestone in the legislative road for Indians was the Claims Commission Act of 1946

which set up a special Commission to hear Indian tribal claims--primarily land claims against the Federal Government. As a result of the Claims Commission Act, 591 different dockets were filed, of which 228 have thus far been heard and decided. Of these, 131 have been dismissed and 97 have produced awards totaling slightly more than \$213 million. The largest award made by the Claims Commission has been for \$29.1 million to the Indians of California.

World War II, to a great extent, changed both the Indian way of life and the direction of Federal Indian policy. Nearly 70,000 men and women from the reservations went into military services or defense industries. Most of these people returned to the reservations or to nearby locations following the War's end. There began a clamor by Indians for more educational opportunities and for assistance in getting employment which has resulted in the development, by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, of a greatly expanded educational program including adult vocational training; of a program designed to encourage the location of industry in Indian reservation areas; and of a broader, far-reaching effort to find jobs for Indians in locations away from the reservations.

Termination Policy

The period of the early 1950's was characterized by renewed discussions of where the course of Federal Indian administration was leading. Congress, in 1953, enacted House Concurrent Resolution 108 stating it to be the policy of Congress, "as rapidly as possible to make the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges and responsibilities as are applicable to other citizens of the United States." Following this statement of policy, several Federal Statutes were enacted terminating Federal trusteeship over certain Indian tribes. The largest to be thusly affected were the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin and the Klamath Tribe of Oregon.

Congress also enacted a statute in 1953 to make it possible for States to bring Indian reservations under their civil criminal jurisdiction. In the same year the ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages to Indians was lifted and made a matter for local option by the tribe. In August 1954, the responsibility for Indian health was transferred to the United States Public Health Service from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Also, since 1950 the movement to provide for the education of Indian children in public schools has been greatly accelerated so that at the present time more than two-thirds of the Indian children are educated in public schools.

The Present Situation

Today the Indian population of the country is approximately 600,000. The rate of population increase is higher than that of any other segment of the American population, with the Indian birthrate running between 40 and 50 per thousand of the population as compared with 21 for the Nation as a whole. Between one-half and two-thirds of all Indians in the country live on or near reservations.

Out-migration is quite heavy in some areas and as a result the reservation Indian population has been stabilized or is actually decreasing in some locations. However, among the large tribes of the southwest such as the Navajos and Apaches the reservation population is increasing much more rapidly than that of the off-reservation population. The median age of Indians is approximately 16 years as compared with 30 years for the country generally.

Although Indians constitute only about three-tenths of one percent of the national population, more than two percent of the land in the United States is held in trust for Indians by the Federal Government. Many of the responsibilities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs relate to these trust lands.

As a result, the Bureau administers programs of forestry, soil conservation, farm and range management, land leasing, and land appraisals.

Under present law an individual Indian may sell his land only with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and tribal land can be sold only with the consent of Congress. The total Indian land area is approximately equivalent to that of North and South Carolina combined, aggregating slightly in excess of 55 million acres.

The Bureau recognizes the existence of 784 tribes, bands, groups, or communities of Indians for which it assumes some responsibility. A figure of about 400,000 is usually cited as the "service population" of the Indian Bureau and the Division of Indian Health. These are individuals who live on or near reservations. In general, the Bureau does not assume responsibility for providing services to Indians living in communities well removed from the reservations nor does it provide services to some of the surviving Indian groups along the eastern seaboard and in the southeastern states. It does include within its service population the Cherokees of North Carolina, the Seminoles and Miccosukees of Florida and some of the New York Indians.

Through the years many of the services which the Federal Government has provided for Indians have been related to the trust land on which Indians reside. Because these lands are tax exempt, local and State agencies have often been unwilling or unable to provide Indians the same services that they provide the remainder of the population. With respect to some services, however, such as education,

States have taken over new responsibilities with the financial help of the Federal Government.

New Homes Built

In the last five years Indians have begun increasingly to deal with other Federal agencies besides the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Division of Indian Health. The Economic Opportunity Act has brought to the reservations the benefits of Community Action Programs, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Head Start and VISTA.

The Housing Assistance Administration has assisted Indian tribes in the establishment of local Public Housing Authorities and has provided funding for the construction of nearly 2,000 new homes. Additional housing aid has been made available through loans from the Farmers Home Administration and the Federal Housing Administration.

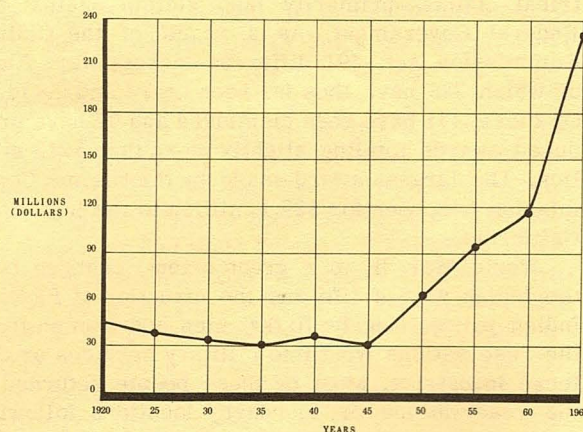
The Economic Development Administration and its predecessor agency, the Area Redevelopment Administration, have provided funding for both planning and implementing programs of economic development.

The Office of Education has become increasingly aware of the special educational needs of Indian children and recently has directed many of its programs toward meeting these needs.

Administratively, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is today divided into eleven different regional segments. Area Offices are located in Juneau, Alaska; Portland, Oregon; Sacramento, California; Billings, Montana; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Muskogee and Anadarko, Oklahoma; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Window Rock and Phoenix, Arizona. Most of the larger reservations are served by agency staffs headed by superintendents. The Bureau employs approximately 16,000 persons--more than half of whom are of Indian descent. The total appropriation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Fiscal Year 1967 is approximately \$230 million. In recent years, well over half of the Bureau's total appropriation has gone for education and related functions. Between Fiscal Year 1956 and 1965 inclusive, the total appropriations to the Indian Bureau were approximately \$1,450,000,000. More than one-third of this went for the operation of schools and approximately one-sixth more for constructing school buildings.

Although Congress has been very generous with special appropriations for Indians in recent years, the record shows that this generosity has not been characteristic of the entire history of Indian affairs. In 1958 this Committee, in House Print No. 8, presented information showing the annual direct Federal expenditures by the Government for Indians from 1789 through Fiscal Year 1959. The total was \$2,800,000,000. Although seventy years are covered

B.I.A. APPROPRIATIONS



by this span, the Committee Report reveals that more than one-third of the total expenditures had been appropriated in the ten-year period of Fiscal Years 1950-1959. The Committee Report also revealed that during the entire era from 1920 through 1948 there was no appreciable annual increase in the appropriations for Indian affairs. The appropriation in 1921 was slightly in excess of \$41 million, a figure duplicated almost exactly 28 years later--in 1948.

It is in many respects because of the limited approach of the Federal Government to financing Indian programs in the early years, that so many millions of dollars of Federal money now must be invested if the Indians are to move forward and benefit fully from participation in the Great Society.

Forrest J. Gerard
Legislative Liaison Officer

Through the new Congressional liaison program we propose to increase our contacts with your office staffs as a means of strengthening lines of communication. We hope this action will allow the Bureau to bring significant program developments, policy changes, and other matters of importance to your attention at an early date so that they will be meaningful items of interest. Also, we believe that this activity will improve our mutual interest in problem solving on the multitude of Indian matters directed to your office by the Indian people themselves, and other citizens interested in Indian affairs.

Commissioner Bennett has delegated this responsibility to me and my assistant Larry Wheeler, who is here with us today. We want to assure you that we are available at all times and willing to meet with you or your staffs to work on matters of mutual interest. Too many times executive agencies become unduly involved with Congressional offices through lengthy and sometimes time consuming correspondence. Through our Congressional

liaison program we hope to keep this to a minimum. In short, our major efforts will be to improve legislative-executive relations. Also, we want to assure you that although Mr. Wheeler and I will be acting in behalf of the Commissioner and the Bureau of Indian Affairs he will be intimately involved in this activity whenever policy decisions are required.

We in the Bureau share the Committee's concern regarding the importance of expediting the introduction of judgment distribution bills, and legislation is now being prepared which will provide for equitable distribution of those judgement funds presently on deposit in the United States Treasury. We believe that the appropriated monies should be transferred from the Treasury to the Indian people in an efficient and orderly manner so that they may utilize these funds in their own development plans and programs.

Also in connection with Indian claims, we are hopeful that legislation will be enacted to extend the Indian Claims Commission for a sufficient period of time to permit the adjudication of all pending Indian claims.

It is important that the longstanding Alaskan native land claims be settled in a manner that will be equitable to the State of Alaska and its Native peoples. Department and Bureau officials are engaged in cooperative efforts with the major groups concerned with this matter and will continue to give the issue priority until a resolution of the problem is achieved.

In conclusion, a variety of other bills are included in the Department's legislative program covering different aspects of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' activities. We believe these bills are important and will better enable the Bureau to discharge its responsibilities to Indian citizens.

(Bennett, from page 2)

First, the Choctaw Project: This concerns a group of third-generation tenant farmers in the Choctaw community near Philadelphia, Mississippi, where only segregated public schooling is available in the Mississippi Choctaw community.

We now operate a day school in the local community for both elementary and secondary students. A few months ago, the Bureau began moving some of the hardest-pressed families into new housing--some of it mobile housing--on public land in the area. Under a contract with RCA Service Corporation, we are attacking illiteracy and lack of job training through the "total-family approach." We are now working with 154 people. The average age of the head of family is 28. The average educational level of the head of family is 1.6 years. With concentrated pre-vocational preparation, family counseling in family

living, close attention to the needs of the children, an occupational training program for adults, and a placement service and follow-up--with these elements as part of the total package, we hope to prove that the label "unemployable" can be obliterated. We have 10 trailers and 20 houses available; and we have more applicants than we can handle. I hope that hope will not wither because we cannot reach wider at this time.

With the Choctaw experiment barely underway, we are now planning for an even more dramatic "family-focused" training program for hard-core poverty families from all parts of the Indian country. This training program is planned to meet the needs and wishes of many Indian people.

This second project we call MERGE. The initials stand for Madera Educational Residential Group Experience.

Training In Urban Life

The site is to be the former Madera Air Force Base, which the Bureau acquired last June as surplus property. Philco-Ford's Tech-Rep Division is our contractor. By April 1, we will have 30 families in training--30 who are typical of the rural hard-core unemployed group. They will live in a community setting; their children will be bussed to public schools; working-age adults in the family will be provided pre-vocational and job training; families will be guided in the routine of urban living--housekeeping, food purchasing, money management; budgeting; community relations; and community programs of recreation and learning will be shared.

The importance of pre-vocational training--including guidance in community living--cannot be overemphasized. I believe the case for this approach has been amply proven in the results we have obtained through the Seattle program. This has been funded under the Manpower Development and Training Act. We are now working with the fourth group of about 50 trainees. Every one of the trainees who completed the pre-vocational program was either placed in a vocational training follow-up or went directly to a job either in an urban area or close to home.

There are still some other experiments I'd like to point to: We are operating what we call the "large-family pilot program." Large families are usually the poorest; and deficiencies in education and training are frequently found in such families. With an initial group of ten large families, we have made selective placements in stable industries. The wage scale for entrance is in all cases commensurate with minimum standards; but the minimum wage is insufficient to support a large family,

so the Bureau is providing a subsidy. The subsidy continues on a diminishing basis as the wages rise with experience and tenure--but the subsidy is not reduced by the entire amount of the wage increase until the wage increases reach a point whereby family subsistence at a decent level can be maintained.

This is a costly project, as are all of our experiments. But it had been costing us many times more to maintain those same large families on the reservation, where no income was coming in.

The large-family program will hopefully be stepped up soon to include 250 families from various parts of the country.

The philosophy behind the large-family experiment also applies to our housing purchase experiment. For persons who have demonstrated stability on the job, we plan to provide non-reimbursable grants for down payments toward purchasing a home. We are planning a budget of a half million dollars for such grants, which will average about \$1,000 per family. We are also offering a family planning program for population control.

In addition to these tailor-made programs for Indians who cannot make it alone by the bootstrap method, the Bureau of Indian Affairs also has a policy of Indian preference in its own hiring, and we encourage Indian preference among our contractors. These are not make-work jobs--they are existing and needed jobs. Make-work programs, however, are a legitimate method of reducing joblessness.

Before we look to make-work projects for Indians, we need to look more thoroughly at the existing job market. Over the long reach, we should be aiming at permanent job placements in stable occupations. Generally speaking, the most substantial firms needing workers--for example, the defense contractors--have pretty good jobs to offer. And as they look to the Employment Security offices for their help, it is hoped that a reservoir of demand for Indian workers--who are proven highly skilled in technical occupations--would open up.

I'm not aiming merely for a high percentage of employment--but for a better life for Indian people through satisfying employment. Employment is more than having a job. It is having a purpose.

We solve the problem of Indian unemployment not only by techniques for processing job applicants, but also by attention to the needs of the human spirit.

INDIAN RECORD is published monthly by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20242.



Wilma L. Victor Wins U.S. Woman's Award

Wilma Louise Victor, a Choctaw Indian and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' top-ranking woman educator, has been selected as one of the six women in Government to receive the coveted 1967 Federal Woman's Award.

A native of Idabel, Oklahoma, Miss Victor is Superintendent of Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah, which is a home away from home for 2,100 Navajo youngsters from Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

She was selected for her "exceptional creative and executive ability in the administration of a unique and complex school program for disadvantaged Indian youth".

Miss Victor is the second Bureau of Indian Affairs careerist and the third Interior Department woman to receive the Federal Woman's Award, which was instituted seven years ago. In 1964 the honor went to Selene Gifford, now retired from her post as BIA's Assistant Commissioner for Community Services. Mrs. Ruth G. Van Cleve, Director of Interior's Office of Territories, was one of the recipients in 1966.

Miss Victor's service with the Bureau of Indian Affairs began in 1941 at the Shiprock, N.M. Federal school on the Navajo Reservation. She enlisted in the Women's Army Corps in 1943 and was discharged in 1946 as First Lieutenant. She has been affiliated with the Intermountain School during most of the past 17 years, since it was opened in 1950 on the site of the old Bushnell General Hospital. As supervisor of academic programs, she developed a special program for Navajo youngsters who came to Intermountain in their sub-teens with little or no formal schooling.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAR 17 8 37 AM '67

9130 Andrew Street,
Arlington, Calif. 92503
March 15, 1967

1. RLB PNB
2. Finley
Hon. Robert L. Bennett,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:

I am pleased to advise you that the California Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, passed a resolution at their recent state conference, commending you upon your efforts in behalf of California Indians and all Indians throughout the United States.

108
I was contacted by the Senior National President, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Edwin H. Tiemeyer for an educational exhibit for their National Convention at the Sheraton -Park Hotel, Friday and Saturday, April 21 and 22nd. I wrote Amanda Finley, but have not heard from her; and I presume that she must be out of town. The exhibit is placed from 9 to 12 noon on the 21st; and to be removed before 12 P.M. on the 22nd.

If such an exhibit will be possible, I will contact the CAR Executive Secretary at CAR Headquarters, located in DAR administration building, and she will go with a Bureau representative to the Sheraton-Park to show where the exhibits will be held.

Sincerely,

Ramona K. Bradley

Mrs. Judson M. Bradley, Senior National Chairman,
American Indians Committee, NSCAR



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

20510

February 1, 1967

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RECEIVED
BUR. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I just want to thank you for the excellent cooperation you are giving my staff in regard to the correspondence I receive about the American Indian. Your reports are prompt and complete and rarely does even a word have to be changed in the draft.

I am heartened by the increasing interest in expanding opportunities for American Indians. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey
Hubert H. Humphrey

Mr. Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20242

ROUTE REPLY THRU 103

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
House of Representatives, U.S.
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 3, 1967

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Rec'd. 2/9/67
1-RLB/2003

2. File

Mr. Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

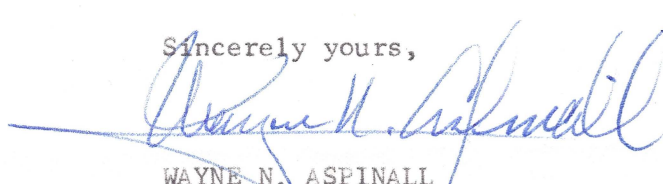
Dear Mr. Commissioner:

This is just a note to extend my personal thanks to you for your recent appearance before the Committee and for the helpful information which you and members of your staff presented.

The briefing sessions this year have been most helpful to both the new members and those of us who have been around over the years who are interested in the problems and programs under your jurisdiction.

Thanking you once more, I am

Sincerely yours,



WAYNE N. ASPINALL
Chairman

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OF THE
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1966-1967

January 25, 1967

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*1. pt. 100
2. file*

The Hon. Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20025

Dear Commissioner Bennett:

On behalf of all the members of the Women's Bar Association I wish to extend our thanks to you for taking the time out of your busy schedule to speak at our meeting last night. Your remarks were most interesting and informative, and you certainly played a big role in our annual program.

100

Please extend our thanks to your charming wife for being with us.

Very truly yours,

Joyce Capps

Joyce Capps
President

JC:cm

JAN 26 10 44 AM '67

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WASHINGTON, D.C.



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

INCORPORATED

160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

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GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman

HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman

COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

March 20, 1967

Commissioner Robert Bennett
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commissioner Bennett:

I want to thank you, on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee Indian Program staff, for making possible a very fruitful and informative day for us on Friday, March 3. We particularly appreciate your being with us personally so long, knowing as we do the many demands that are made on your time.

I think all of us went home from our meetings in Washington feeling that we had learned as much as we could in three short days about the changes that are in the wind in Indian affairs. I trust this new understanding will begin to show dividends in the work of our staff in the field. We are especially indebted to you, as our day at the Bureau of Indian Affairs was particularly useful.

Best wishes,

Pam
Pam Coe
National Representative
American Indian Program

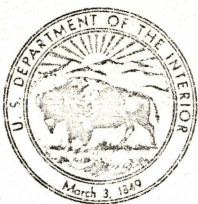
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STATEMENT BY ROBERT L. BENNETT, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

March 21, 1967

We in the Bureau of Indian Affairs are pleased to cooperate in a joint venture by Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity with support of the Peace Corps to train a group of American Indians for assignment in Spanish-speaking countries of South America.

There is probably no group of American citizens more sensitive and responsive to the needs of rural native peoples of other countries than are the Indian people of this country. American Indians are products of a dual culture and therefore understand the stresses placed upon these peoples in transition. On their reservations and in other communities, Indians are becoming increasingly involved in self-help community development programs. Their insights and special abilities will surely contribute much to the Peace Corps effort.

The Bureau's role in this three-way venture will be to help Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity to select and recruit Indian participants for the Peace Corps program. Through BIA's employment assistance centers located strategically in areas where Indian are concentrated, an intensive drive will be conducted to identify Indian candidates that will be part of a team of varied talents and specialities.

I feel that the benefits will be two-fold from this endeavor. In addition to the benefits which American Indians can bring to Peace Corps service, the opportunity to live and work with our neighbors "south of the border" will add breadth and depth to Indian's place on the American scene. With so many Indian people in South America, the concept of "people to people" should take on the added dimension of "Indian-to-Indian".

R.H.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN REVIEW

Volume 15, Number 4

Chicago, Illinois

March-April, 1967

Division Of Omnibus Bill Asked By Tribal Leaders After Careful Discussion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Very little landmark legislation has passed Congress in recent years. Now comes the Omnibus Bill, a complexity of 41 pages and 21 pages of explanation. A program package drafted for Congress, the bill originally covered such proposals as multiple solutions to the Indian heirship land problem, guarantees and insurance on Indian loans, procedures for incorporation, economic development, and various means to increase Indian management of their own affairs.

The bill has been the subject of much discussion. Eight Indian representatives were selected by Indians themselves at regional meetings held with Commissioner Bennett to help draft the new bill. It was discussed at a meeting with tribal leaders in Washington and again at the Indian Manpower meeting in Kansas City. It is being discussed locally by tribal councils.

In its present form, the Bill has not found complete acceptance by Indian leadership in general. They say, in effect, that the bill establishes a continuance of the practice of attaching detrimental legislation to that of legislation which is needed.

In the past, Indians have had to abide by detrimental legislation in order to obtain urgently needed benefits which are part of other legislation.

The length of the bill makes intelligent analysis impossible, tribal leaders also complain. On the

(Continued on page 6)

Bennett Meets With Tribes Across Country



ROBERT L. BENNETT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — From the day and the hour of his appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Robert L. Bennett pledged himself to re-vitalize BIA programs and to meet and discuss Indian problems with Indian leadership at the grass roots level.

Bennett, an Oneida Indian, who is reservation born and raised, a graduate of an Indian school, and a BIA career man, has greater insights into the problems of Indian communities than most because he has experienced them.

Almost immediately after taking office, he began a trek to various parts of the country from Alaska to Arizona to hold a series of regional meetings with tribal representatives and spokesmen.

His policy of turning a listening ear to Indian opinion has given Indians an opportunity to express themselves both on needs and

wants, and on pending legislation.

In the various regional meetings, the Commissioner heard expressions equivalent to "damned if you do and damned if you don't." However, it was evident that these were not just complaint sessions but in the manner of thinking out loud together.

At the Southwestern meeting, Pueblo Indians told of polluted water, inadequate sewer systems, crowded schools, poor roads, and economic difficulties, the universal Indian situation.

Governor Frank Ortiz of Acoma Pueblo referred to the Pueblo's crowded schools. He also said that the access road to Acoma was so poorly constructed and maintained that it was impassable in wet weather.

Acoma's water has a high sulphur content and is unfit for drinking use, he said. The Indians must haul their water from five and six miles away.

Governor Andy Abeita asked for highly trained BIA personnel on the local level who would aggressively seek out business developers interested in locating on Indian land and using Indian labor. He urged tax legislation to provide a tax incentive for such developers.

While most of those attending expressed opposition to proposed transfer of educational activity from the BIA to the Department of Education, Jimmy Hena, from Tesuque, held to a differing view.

His people were not afraid of termination of federal services, Hena said, and would welcome a

(Continued on page 5)

THE AMERINDIAN

AMERICAN INDIAN REVIEW

A bi-monthly, informational news bulletin about American Indians which seeks to present the Indian people with human dignity and in terms of accomplishment and endeavor.

MARIAN E. GRIDLEY, *Editor and Publisher*

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Pima Junior Police Corps

SACATON, ARIZ.—A year ago, two Junior Police groups were organized on the Pima Reservation.

The boys, under the supervision of the Sacaton Police Department, are given training in citizenship, public and community relationships, gun safety, and other important techniques pertaining to police work.

Police and reservation officials say that the Junior Police have improved the image of the regular police throughout the reservation. They have a better appreciation of law and order and recognize that it should be understood early in life.

Wisconsin Indian Tribes Discussed In New Booklet

MADISON, WIS. — Wisconsin Indians are showing a new vitality, it is reported in a booklet—*Wisconsin Indians*—published by the Governor's Commission on Human Rights. The author is a research specialist, Mrs. Joyce Erdman.

The booklet provides detailed information on the ten Wisconsin reservations which comprise 133,000 acres of land. The state has a population of 4,486 Chippewa, Winnebago, Menominee, Pottawatomie, Oneida, and Stockbridge-Munsee.

The section on the Menominee is of particular interest, since their termination from federal supervision has been a matter of bitter controversy. The Menominee now have their own county.

The problems resulting from the termination action are thoroughly examined and the state and federal programs devised to help them are outlined.

The Menominee, who own a magnificent forest, were considered one of the most prosperous tribes in the country. The state found, on taking over, that they were living in a "forest poorhouse." A health survey showed that the tuberculosis rate was five times the state average, the diabetes rate was twenty times as great, and the Indian hospital did not meet state minimum standards.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed 22 bills and 8 joint resolutions pertaining to the Menominee. Both state and federal governments have given substantial assistance and financial aid.

The Menominee record of achievement has been good, the report states. Their county and town boards are directing a multi-million dollar operation with responsibility and imagination.

"They have taken major strides in health, housing, education and economic welfare. To expect them to move at a faster pace is neither reasonable or realistic," the author says.

The total per capita income for the ten reservations was less than

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\$750 in 1966, the booklet reports. This reflects the relatively undeveloped region of northern Wisconsin, but on the whole, the Indian plight is much worse than that of the average person. Greater gains economically and politically have been made by the Indians in the last decade and a half than in any other period, however, it is asserted.

Wisconsin provides relief, college scholarships, resource development advice and other services to its Indian citizens.

Indian Federal Workers Increase In Numbers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A study released by the Civil Service Commission shows a total of 12,775 Indians federally employed, an increase of 3,285 over June, 1965 figures.

Indians are employed in all categories of federal services.



Chief
Tickle Feather
says:

An Indian couple went to the city to buy lumber for a new house. The man and the dealer discussed prices; the woman stood off to one side without speaking.

When all was satisfactorily arranged, the dealer prepared to receive his payment. The Indian looked at him with a hostile eye. "Now, I show you what you fool white men did," he said angrily. He then turned to the woman and asked her for the money.



Guest Editorial
By: RUPERT COSTO

THE AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY is studying and evaluating every book now being used for elementary school instruction in history and social science in California. Each book judged unsatisfactory will be followed by directives from the proper school administration body, as well as by the Board of Education.

The Society, in embarking on this program, does so with great responsibility, and will present a mass of authenticated records and materials to substantiate every statement.

Why do we labor so mightily on this issue—the correction of textbooks as to the role of the Indian in history? The reason is simple. The true story of our people should be told. It will be, for no other program has achieved the support and cooperation given this one.

Indians should strive hard for truth, for here is our last frontier. Sad though it be to contemplate, that out of all our defeats we grasp this one victory, victory it shall certainly be. For the generations to come, this will be a cup overflowing to the brim with pride, independence, and ultimate justice.

A standard of judging textbooks for State adoption has been presented to the State Curriculum Commission and is in consideration. Certain books have already been declared unfit for schoolroom use. The ponderous, slow machinery moves with deliberation. The full cooperation of tribal groups, civic and patriotic groups is asked.

RUPERT COSTO (*Cuahilla*) is president of the American Indian Historical Society.

First All-Indian Advisory Committee Has Key Role

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The first All-Indian Committee to serve as a permanent national advisory group on the quality and equality of educational opportunity for Indians has been formalized by the BIA.

According to Indian Commissioner Bennett, the committee will play a key role in BIA efforts to involve Indian leaders more directly in planning Indian programs.

The objectives are to stimulate keener interest among Indians in financing and operating educational programs for children and adults, and to close the gap between what Indian people feel they need and what others think they need, Bennett said, pointing out that the improvement of the educational level of Indians is a pressing issue.

"The poverty that besets the majority of reservation families, and which continues to haunt unskilled Indians who leave the reservations to seek jobs, stems from educational deficiencies. Competitive job-seeking in the 1960's demands a level of education and training not yet reached by most Indians," Bennett remarked.

The committee includes the following: Loyde Allison, chairman, Pima-Maricopa Tribal Council; Wendell Chino, Mescalero-Apache, (president, National Congress of American Indians); Frank Ducheneaux, chairman, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council; Clay Gibson, Mississippi Choctaw; Johnson Holy Rock, chairman, Oglala Sioux; Logan Koopee, Hopi; Flore Lekanof, Alaska Federation of Native Associations; August Little Soldier, Fort Berthold, North Dakota; Ronnie Lupe, chairman White Mountain Apache Tribal Council; Robert Mackett, Papago; W. E. McIntosh, chief, Creek Nation; Domingo Montoya, United Pueblos Agency, New Mexico; Raymond Nakai, chairman, Navajo Tribal Council; Melvin Thom, Paiute, executive director, National Indian Youth Council; Dr. James Wilson, Sioux, of the OEO; John Woodenlegs, chairman, Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council.



WILMA VICTOR HONORED

Wilma Victor, a Choctaw Indian and top-ranking woman educator who is superintendent of Intermountain Indian School, is one of six women in government named to receive the 1967 Federal Woman's Award.

She was selected for her exceptional creative and executive ability in the administration of a unique and complex school program for disadvantaged Indian youth.

A native of Oklahoma, Miss Victor is a member of the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs for the State of Utah; the Utah State Conference on Social Welfare; the Council for Exceptional Children. Her first BIA assignment was at the Shiprock School on the Navajo Reservation in 1941. She was a First Lieutenant in the WAC in World War II.

For most of the past 15 years, Miss Victor has been at Intermountain. As supervisor of academic programs, she developed a special program for Navajo youngsters who came to Intermountain in their sub-teens with little or no formal schooling.

Announce Sequoyah Scholars

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Sequoyah Scholarships of the Association on American Indian Affairs for 1966-67 have been awarded to two Indian individuals.

Fred M. Bray (Choctaw), a cadet in the Air Force Reserve Officer's Training Program at the University of Oklahoma, is majoring in aerospace engineering. He is a past president of the O. U. chapter of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

John C. Sackett (Athapaskan) is a business administration major at the University of Alaska.

New Tribal Museum

DULCE, N. M. — The Jicarilla Apaches have opened a tribal museum exhibiting materials of great value. Among these is a draft of the history of the Jicarillas and early photos. Donations of funds or exhibit material are welcome.

The museum director is Hubert Velarde.



NAMES

Among the Indian people, names were highly important. A name told many things . . . if a birth name, it indicated sequence . . . a name could be a clan name, or a nickname . . . for the warriors, there were earned names which spoke of deeds in battle. Such names were emblazoned on shields. Among some tribes, it was the custom to have a secret, or mystery name. This name was never spoken.

Many of the family names of Indians are translations of the old names. If they sound strange to others, to those who bear them they have great beauty and meaning. Indians take pride in these names.

In this series, The Amerindian will give the stories of some of these family names which are so much a part of Indian heritage.

Kills in Water. A warrior was fighting with the Crow. One of the Crow backed him into a river, but he was able to kill his enemy in the water and save himself.

Iron Shell. A boy, playing along the Platte River, found a shell resembling iron. The Indians called the Platte the Shell River and hunting shells was a favorite pastime of the children. Iron Shell became a great chief but he did not relinquish this childhood name.

Horse Looking. A warrior was knocked from his horse during a fierce battle. As the horse sped away, it turned to look at its fallen rider.

Long Warrior. Six young men went to steal horses. One was wounded and all decided to stay with him. Winter set in and was so severe that they could not return to their people. One of the men died. They had to fight a long battle to survive the winter and their enemies. One was given the name Long Warrior to commemorate this event.

Winter Chaser. This man hunted the year around and was able to get game in all seasons. He was able to keep his family in food, even in the winter when hunting was difficult. He kept the winter away by skillfully providing for his family.

Kills Plenty. This man was also an excellent hunter and able to kill plenty of game.

These names are all family names among the Rosebud Sioux.

Ernest Childers Is Named To Job Corps Post

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ernest Childers, Creek Indian from Oklahoma, has joined the Department of Job Corps as a regional coordinator. He is one of three regional coordinator-administrators who will represent the Department of the Interior in Job Corps contacts with the OEO, the Forest Service, and other federal agencies at the field level. His area, which is to have 14 Job Corps Centers, runs from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast.

Childers retired from the Army as lieutenant colonel in 1965. His last five years in military service were spent supervising Fifth Army ROTC reserves.

He entered military service as a National Guard private in 1937, rising through the ranks until he received a battlefield commission in Sicily in 1943.

Shortly after the Salerno landings, Childers wiped out two German machine gun nests virtually single handed although badly wounded. He then captured an armed enemy mortar observer at the

point of what later proved to be an empty carbine.

For this, Childers became one of only two Indians to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II. He also was awarded the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Commendational Medal, Italian Cross of Valor, and the first Oklahoma Distinguished Service Medal ever awarded.

Since then, he has served in capacities ranging from operations and training staff officer to labor relations officer.

Alaskans Seek Funds

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA—Three Alaskan Natives have begun a nationwide fund raising tour to finance development programs underway in Alaskan villages.

The three—Al Fothergill, Charles Edwardsen, and Ruby Tansy—hope to form the Alaska Human Resources Development Corporation to inspire the full participation of Alaska's Natives in programs which affect them.



THIS WAMPUM BELT WAS ONCE PRESENTED TO WASHINGTON

In 1794, George Washington accepted a wampum belt signifying peace and friendship from the Six Nations Indians. This established the treaty between the Iroquois and the Americans—the first Indian treaty negotiated by the new nation. Later, the belt was returned to the Onondago tribe, the keepers of the records.

This ceremony was recently enacted at Owasco Stockaded Village, a replica of an Iroquois town, at Auburn, New York. The village was once the site of a Cayuga town.

Regional Meetings With Bennett—continued

change in educational structure. He said that there should be local consultation on educational matters at Tesuque. One year a teacher was hired with a pronounced German accent and all of the English spoken by Tesuque children reflected it, he said.

Representatives from Zia and Taos, strongholds of traditionalism, stressed that Indians should not be called upon to forget their cultural heritage. Robert Lewis of Zuni, went a little farther by saying that "the Indian must not lose his culture, but he must also make progress in joining the mainstream of American society."

"We are at the point of no return," Lewis pronounced. "We are in the space age . . . we can never go back, but only today are we taking our first steps toward progress."

At the meeting with the chiefs and chairmen of Nevada's three tribes—the Washoe, Shoshone, and Paiute, and those from California, there was solid opposition to any move for termination of services. The Indians sought and received assurance that termination would not be forced upon them until they were ready for it.

John Dressler, Washoe chairman and spokesman for the Nevada Inter-tribal Council, said that the issue of termination blocked progress, for Indians feared that improved conditions would be used as a reason for it.

Dressler asked for a special division for Indians in the "War on Poverty" program. Indians who leave the reservations for employment and meet with disaster should receive BIA welfare services instead of being left to local welfare agencies, he said.

Dressler's recommendations were those of the general thinking. Other recommendations were that BIA teachers be employed on a yearly contract similar to those in state school systems and that teachers be certified by the state in which they work.

The Indians asked for increased dental services and for the right to decide whether gambling would be

permitted on a Nevada reservation. The State has legalized gambling and the Indians see this as a source of revenue which would greatly aid Indian reserves.

In the meeting with northern plains and Minnesota groups, Cato Valendra, president of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council, stated that the BIA should eliminate personnel who have to be "carried kicking and screaming into the 20th century of progress, or who hold to ingrained attitudes of not rocking the boat."

The BIA should be reorganized so that there is greater personal identification with people's hopes and aspirations rather than with paper work, Valendra said.

At the Spokane conference, Earl Old Person, chairman of the Blackfeet Tribal Council, asked: "Why is it so important that Indians be brought into the mainstream of American life? I would not know how to interpret this phrase to my people in our language."

Old Person had a number of specific recommendations to make. He asked for a land consolidation program, more employment opportunities and training programs for those who do not want to go into professions, expanded schools and a broadened health program.

"If we are told to develop our plans without fear of termination, the time will come when Indian people can say in both word and deed that a special agency to handle their affairs is no longer needed," Old Person said.

Indians need time and cooperation, he concluded, not termination.

Sioux Superintendent For San Carlos Agency

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Theodore B. White, (Sioux-Oneida) has been appointed Superintendent of the San Carlos Apache Indian Agency. For the past year he has been employed as a community living and housing guidance specialist for the BIA in Washington. Prior to that, he was Relocation Officer in the Chicago field office.

AMERICA'S INDIAN STATUES

MARION E. GRIDLEY

A comprehensive compilation of facts and photos of statues honoring or memorializing the American Indian.

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This is a valuable book, carefully researched. All public and school libraries as well as collectors of Indian relics will want it.

Hobbies Magazine

The people who have seen this book are very much appreciative of it.

Council of California Indians

A volume of permanent reference value.

Museum of the American Indian

The above comments refer to America's Indian Statues. The book has been accepted as a supplementary reader for the New York City schools.

America's Indian Landmarks



Courtesy: New York State Education Dept.

Johnson Hall, Johnstown, New York, was the home of Sir William Johnson, often called the "Mohawk Baronet." Johnson was superintendent of Indian affairs for the British Crown. He was a powerful man with great influence over the Iroquois, the Mohawks in particular. He married Molly Brant, the sister of Joseph Brant, the noted warrior, by whom he had several children. He educated Joseph Brant at the Wheelock school which was the forerunner of Dartmouth College. Johnson Hall was a gathering place for the Indian tribes of the area.

Changes In Omnibus Bill Asked By Indians—continued

whole, however, there is agreement that most of the proposed legislation is wanted. So far, the acceptable sections are those which deal with the guaranty of loans to Indians by the government, and a revolving loan fund.

Instead of discarding the bill in its entirety, the BIA has been asked to separate it into individual bills after revising the non-acceptable sections. At the Kansas City meeting, a resolution was prepared which suggested that these separate bills provide for realistic funding of existing BIA programs and those of other agencies working for Indians, organization of federal business corporations by tribal governing bodies, government loan guaranty, insurance of loans, the acquisition of land for tribes by condemnation proceedings, aid in solving fractionated heirship problems, strengthening of existing livestock trespass laws, amendment of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to include Indian tribes, amendment of the law relating to trading, amendment of the Internal Revenue Code to exempt income from tribal bonds from federal taxes, and other direct benefit provisions.

Zuni Craftsmen Organize Silver Jewelry Co-Op

ZUNI, N. M.—With a \$208,741 grant from OEO, Zuni Indians have formed a craftsmen's cooperative in order to expand the range of Zuni jewelry-making skills and to teach marketing techniques.

Many of the Zuni are skilled silversmiths. The training program is for those less experienced. Increased income from this source of employment would benefit the entire Pueblo and serve to preserve the traditional occupation.

The cooperative will operate a retail store and a wholesale selling operation. Efforts are being made to provide Social Security benefits to members of the cooperative,—a benefit few Zuni craftsmen have.

Industry Eyes Indians—Outlook Found Good



WORKING ON FISHHOOKS

Alex Protector (Sioux) an employee of Wright and McGill, is snelling fishhooks in the Wounded Knee plant.

On the Pine Ridge Reservation, more Indians are gainfully employed than at any time since 1930 when the CCC's were in operation.

Such a simple, inexpensive item as a fishhook has brought to the Oglala Sioux an economic boost with many fringe benefits. The Oglala, historically, were buffalo hunting plainsmen and would not eat fish even when it was available.

Close to three hundred families are employed in three plants established by Wright and McGill, one of the largest manufacturers of fishing tackle in this country.

The concern has opened three plants on the reservation. Bare fishhooks are sent there and the Indians snell leaders on them. The finished hooks are returned to the company's Denver headquarters.

The Indian workers are paid a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour and receive bonuses for over-quota production. This adds up to a total annual payroll of \$680,000. In an economically depressed community where 1300 of the 1900 heads of families are still unemployed, this is good fortune. The work has aided families to move out of canvas tents and log shacks into modern dwellings which are being built on the reservation with federal funds.

The Indians, their skillful fingers highly adept at the delicate work, can tie from 80 to 100 dozen hooks a day. The women workers average about 60 dozen.

They first had to go through a training period which was financed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at

a cost of \$66,000. The trainees were paid 57½ an hour out of BIA funds.

An unusual feature of the fishhook enterprise is that the three plants are managed by an Indian. Emil Redfish, who holds this position, says the workers take great pride in what they are doing.

All must punch a time clock, and if late, wages are docked. Absenteeism without valid excuse means dismissal. TIME is now becoming a reality on the reservation where once it was only a word without meaning.

Since the opening of the plants in 1961, school attendance has increased, the children are better dressed and better fed, study habits and classroom work have improved. Children are no longer taken out of school to harvest potatoes for needed income.

Families have been removed from relief rolls and general assistance payments have dropped accordingly.

"The Sioux are not lazy," Redfish says. "They welcome an opportunity to earn a living."

BIA Contracts For Study Of Indian School English

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs has authorized a \$44,000 contract with the Center for Applied Linguistics to examine the needs in English language teaching programs for American Indians.

The contract calls for an evaluation of English-language programs in selected BIA elementary and secondary schools, particularly where Indian children speak an Indian tongue in their homes. The administration of BIA boarding and day schools, student and teacher performance, instructional material quality and the quality of teacher recruitment and training also will be measured. Adult education programs and public school programs will also be examined.

The subject schools will be on the Navajo reservation, in Phoenix, Albuquerque, and Aberdeen.

Shinnecock Say They Have Oldest Reserve

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Some 350 descendants of the Shinnecock Indians live on the Long Island ocean front, a stone's throw from the mansions of the wealthy.

The Shinnecocks claim that their land is the oldest Indian reservation in the country. It dates back to 1640 when Chief Nowdemoah met a sloopload of colonists from Massachusetts. He sold them eight square miles for a pledge of protection against hostile Indians and 60 bushels of corn.

In 1703, the Shinnecocks were

given a new deed for their reservation . . . "by a lease to them of the Shinnecock tract including the hills for a thousand years."

The Shinnecock land, which juts out into the Atlantic, is estimated to be worth \$4 million. In 1954, a building constructor moved in and built several model homes.

The Indians produced their deed, hired a lawyer, and won the case in court. The foundations of the six houses still stand idle by the highway—evidence of the upholding of Indian rights in one instance.



JESS SIXKILLER

Hearing Helps For Intermountain Students

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH—A hearing aid program for Indian students attending Intermountain School is being undertaken by the Department of Audiology-Speech at the University of Utah.

In 1964, the University conducted

a preliminary survey which indicated that 49 percent of 53 students screened for speech and hearing disorders, failed the hearing test.

The USPHS, Bureau of State Services, has granted \$98,035 for the program. The ultimate goal is to provide guidance and motivation as well as information to establish a permanent hearing program for Indian students. Results of the study will provide guide lines for dealing with communication impairments of Indians through the country. Immediate followups of the study will include corrective surgery for those with serious impairment.

Creek Ph.D Heads School Program Among Navajo

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZ. — Dr. William J. Benham, a Creek Indian, has been named to head up the BIA education program on the Navajo reservation.

Dr. Benham is a graduate of East Central State College and has his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Oklahoma.

The BIA has enlarged its educational program on the reservation and increased the number of school buildings. Teaching English to Navajo speaking youngsters is now a reservation-wide program.

The Navajo Tribal Council has ruled compulsory education for children. This action resulted in a record enrollment of 19,827 in reservation schools alone.

Exchange Teacher

WHITEHORSE, Y. T.—Ida Wasacase, an Indian teacher in the Yukon for the past nine years, will spend the next two years teaching in West Germany as the first Canadian Indian exchange teacher.

Tlingit Indian Appointed To Alaska Education Board

JUNEAU, ALASKA—Dr. Walter A. Soboleff, a Tlingit Indian, has been appointed to the State Board of Education by the Governor of Alaska.

Soboleff, a traveling evangelist of the Alaska Presbytery, has been a consultant for the Ford Foundation's educational program at the University of Alaska, and Assistant Director of Training for the Vista II project in southeast Alaska.

Dr. Soboleff has held a number of offices in various church organizations, and has been chaplain for both houses of the State Legislature. In 1952, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from Dubuque University.

Jess Sixkiller Proud To Be Member Of Chicago's Finest

CHICAGO, ILL. — Detective Jess Sixkiller is the only full blood Indian on the Chicago police force. He is assigned to a robbery detail.

A descendant of three Cherokee chiefs, Sixkiller came to Chicago from the University of Kansas. He joined the police force and was assigned to dangerous work in one of the city's roughest districts.

Some of his more amusing experiences are good for a chuckle. In one, he was mistaken in the dark as a lookout and loot was passed out to him through a window by the robbers inside.

His name is an honored one in Cherokee annals, but it sometimes causes consternation in police duty. One woman needed for questioning refused to admit Sixkiller. She phoned the station, saying that "some nut at the door was saying he was a policeman."

BIA Agency Changes

Albert W. Trimble, an Oglala Sioux, is the new superintendent of the Rocky Boy Agency in Montana.

Maurice W. Babby, a Pine Ridge Sioux, is now the agency superintendent at Fort Belknap, Montana.

Anson A. Baker, a Gros Ventre, has been named to the superintendency at Fort Peck, Montana.

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Maliseet Band Makes Way For Hydroelectric Power

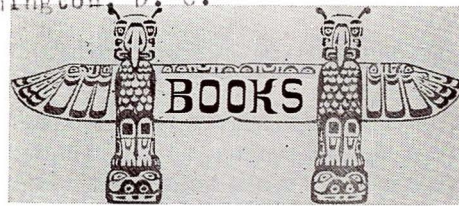
WOODSTOCK, N. B. — A band of Maliseet Indians who occupy a village on the St. John River in New Brunswick more than 270 years old, must abandon their homes because of needed hydroelectric power.

The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and the Canadian Indian Affairs department are providing a new village site that will cost more than \$187,000.

The new village will comprise 17 new homes and the relocation of three recently constructed buildings. Streets, sewage and water lines are being built and a sewage treatment system using a new process is to be installed.

The Maliseets decided on the type of houses wanted and will be given certificates of ownership. Once occupied, the homes can be sold only to members of the band. Since the Indian children have been integrated into the provincial schools, a school building will be converted into a community center.

Robert K. Bennett
Comm. of Indian Affairs
1951 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C.



*INDIANS. *Claude Appell*. Follett, 1966, junior, \$4.95. A handsome book, beautifully illustrated, which describes Indian history, culture and the exploits of heroes.

THE WHITE CALF. *Cliff Faulknor*. Little, Brown, 1965, junior, \$3.75. Illus. by Gerald Tailfeathers, Blackfeet artist. An Indian youth finds a white buffalo calf and meets with adventure.

THE JESUITS AND THE INDIAN WARS OF THE NORTHWEST. *Robert I. Burns, S.J.* Yale, 1966, 512 pp., index, bibliog., illus., \$10.00. A voluminous, scholarly report of the Old Oregon Country when the Jesuit Order influenced peace between the Indians and the frontiersmen.

NAVAHO EXPEDITION. *Frank McNitt, ed.* Univ. of Okla., 1964, 296 pp., index, illus., \$5.95. The journal of a military reconnaissance of 1849 in Navaho country.

MORE INDIAN FRIENDS AND FOES. *Dorothy Heiderstadt*. McKay, 1963, junior, bibliog., \$3.50. A second book by the same author presenting the stories of 15 Indian leaders.

WIGWAM IN THE CITY. *Barbara Smucker*. Dutton, 1966, junior, \$3.75. An Indian family moves to Chicago.

PIEGAN. *Richard Lancaster*. Doubleday, 1966, 359 pp., illus., \$4.95. James White Calf, 109 years old, narrates the story of his people to the author from a memory which spans two centuries and two worlds. A legacy of history, legend and ritual and a vital, contemporary personality.

DOWN FROM THE LONELY MOUNTAIN. *Jane L. Curry*. Harcourt, Brace, World, 1965, junior, \$3.00. A collection of California Indian tales.

THE AMAZING RED MAN. *Mack Parker*. Naylor, 1960, 66 pp., index, \$1.95. An informative source book of Indian history, customs and lore with tribal lists, and salient facts concerning Indians. The author has Mohawk ancestry.

WALK IN MY MOCCASINS. *Mary Warren*. Westminster, 1966, junior, \$3.50. A tale of five Indian children adopted by a Montana family.

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 4, 1967

Scrapbook
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MINES AND MINING (CHAIRMAN)
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS

ROUTE REPLY THRU 103

The Honorable Robert Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commissioner:

Just a note to express to you my very deep personal thanks for your participation in the Task Force in Oklahoma's Second Congressional District last week. Your presence contributed greatly to the success of both the tour and the hearings, and I am certain that thousands of Oklahomans share with those of us in the Congressional Delegation a deep sense of gratitude to you for the time and attention which you have given our people.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

ED EDMONDSON, M. C.

P.S. - A personal visit on the subject of your impressions and conclusions re Oklahoma would be appreciated.

Ed -

100
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Fine Arts Building

SOUTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE
Youth Development Program
Durant, Oklahoma

Phone: WA4-5335

April 15, 1967

RRB
K. P. B.
J. Edgar Finley

Mr. Robert Bennett, Commissioner
U. S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Commissioner Bennett:

On behalf of the Program and the Indian youth and the chaper-ones who made the trip to Washington last week, I wish to thank you for leaving a very busy and overcrowded schedule to visit with us. I know that the youth thoroughly enjoyed visiting with you and hearing your comments as they pertained to their future.

They were very much taken by the way you so freely mixed and conversed with them. They were also very pleasantly surprised to know of your musical talents. As one student said, "He's certainly with it." I believe that this comment also reflects the sentiment of many of the people with whom you visited about your whole staff.

Meeting you and the representatives of your office on that first day certainly had a very favorable impact on their perception of Washington. I feel that it created the atmosphere which enabled them to feel free and enjoy all the wonderful things in our nation's capital.

Again permit me to thank you and say that I enjoyed meeting you.

Very sincerely yours,

Leslie Lewis

Leslie Lewis
Project Director

LL:rf

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 20, 1967

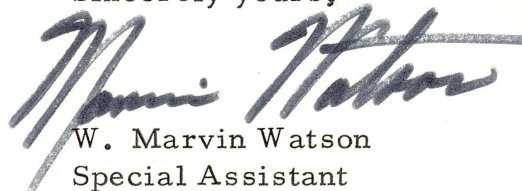
Dear Mr. Bennett:

Some time ago we were happy to have you visit with us in the White House.

It would please us all to have you accept the enclosed photographs as a memento of that meeting, and as an expression of our continued interest and appreciation.

The times demand the best of every member of this Administration. Each of us can inspire the other. With your help, we can together share the reward of turning great challenge into great achievement for all our people.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. Marvin Watson". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "W" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

W. Marvin Watson
Special Assistant
to the President

Honorable Robert L. Bennett
6015 Landon Lane
Bethesda, Maryland 20034

Enclosures



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WWDC/RADIO

25 April 1967

Dear Commissioner Bennett:

This is to confirm your acceptance to appear on "Comment" with Fred Gale on Thursday, May 4, 1967. Your interview will begin between 10:00 and 10:15 p.m. and we ask that you arrive at the studio no later than 9:50 p.m.

The program is broadcast from our studio at 8800 Brookville Road, Silver Spring, Maryland. (See map below.) We will provide transportation if you need it. Please call me to let me know where you would like to be picked up.

We are enclosing announcement cards that you may use to notify your friends and business associates of your appearance. Should you need more, please call me at 589-7100.

We would appreciate it if you would send a brief biographical sketch.

When you arrive at the studio, please make your presence known to me.

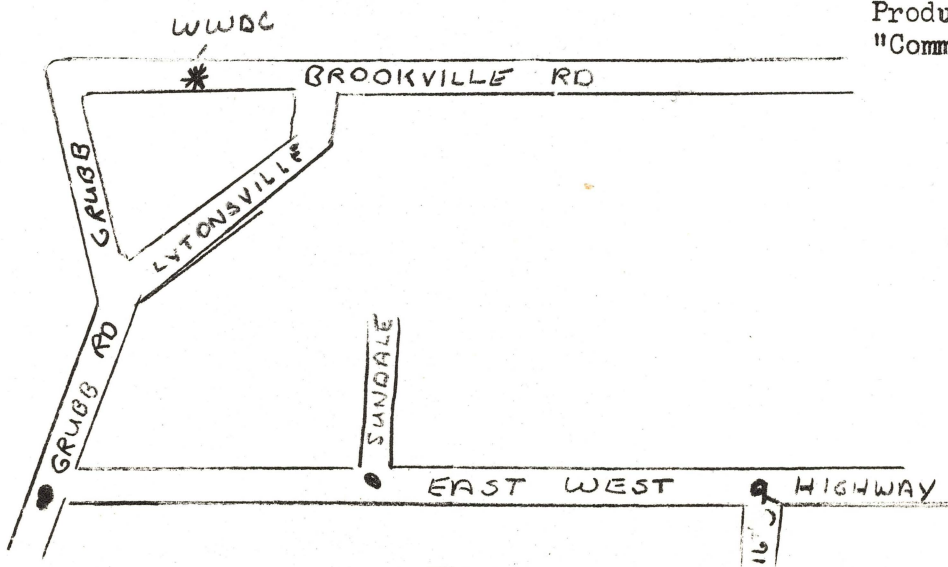
We are looking forward to a most interesting discussion.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Tracy

Elizabeth Tracy
Producer
"Comment" Show

*Sent
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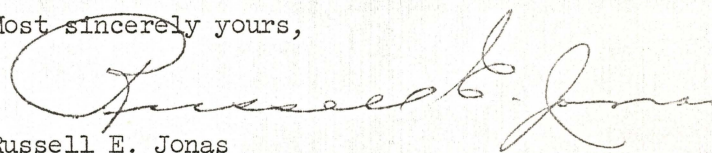
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WASHINGTON, D.C.
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Dr. Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
U. S. Dep't of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Dr. Bennett:

I most sincerely thank you for making the effort to come to the Youth Conference on our campus. You more than fulfilled the dream I had of stimulating and encouraging the young people of this territory.

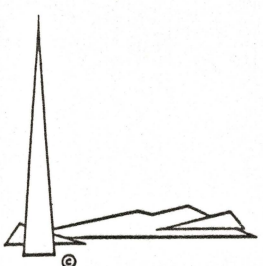
Most sincerely yours,



Russell E. Jonas
President

REJ:ml

100



BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH



ERNEST L. WILKINSON, PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 29, 1967

1. M B
2 —

Honorable Robert Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington, D. C.

My dear Commissioner:

We enjoyed very much your visit to our campus yesterday and hope it was worthwhile for you.

I am keeping in mind your suggestion that we ought to communicate more often with your office, giving suggestions as to the proper educational program for Indian students... and we intend to do so. You also suggested that it would be helpful if your office had more regular communication with students so as to get a feedback on what is helpful to them in college. I am merely noting these comments to summarize our conference.

If at any time we can be of service to you, kindly let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ernest L. Wilkinson".
Ernest L. Wilkinson

ELW:mkc

201

May 2 9 28 AM '67

UTE **NEWSLETTER**

Vol. 1, No. 7

Fort Duchesne, Utah

April 1967

UTE TRIBE BUSINESS COMMITTEE GET THREE NEW MEMBERS

In regular Business Committee meeting April 10, newly elected Tribal Business Committee members repeated after Supt. Stanley Lyman the Oath of Office to become official members of the governing body of the Ute Tribe.

Homey Secakuku, Uintah Band, Russell Cuch, White-river Band and Fred Conetah, Uncompahgre Band, who was re-elected, will serve four year terms. Outgoing members are Maxie Chappoose, Uintah; Howell D. Appawoo, Whiteriver and Fred Conetah, Uncompahgre.

Mr. Lyman congratulated the new tribal officials and told them that the

Ute Tribe in northeastern Utah is very strong and very powerful in economic and social forces and is going to be stronger and more powerful as time goes on. He said there is nothing little or small about this job they were elected to, he hoped and expected these next four years to be profitable and advised them not to sell their jobs short. To the retiring members, Mr. Lyman expressed pleasure in working with them and felt that with their past experiences as committee-men their assistance could prove most valuable to the new members.



L. to R: Russell Cuch, Homey Secakuku, Fred Conetah are sworn into office by Superintendent Stanley Lyman.

COMMISSIONER TO VISIT U&O

Commissioner Robert L. Bennett has announced plans to spend two days, May 15 and 16 as guest of the Ute Indian Tribe. His schedule will include a number of activities. On the morning of the 15 he will spend time at Union High School visiting with the students, returning during the late afternoon to be guest of honor at the Randlett Bear Dance feast. On the evening of the 15 Mr. Bennett will attend an open meeting and War Dance in the Randlett Gym.

The following day, April 16 will be spent meeting with the Business Committee and community leaders.

Chairman Wyasket has said he hopes there will be a large and enthusiastic turnout of people for the meeting and dance at the Randlett Gym on May 15.

Francis Wyasket was re-elected Chairman of the Tribal Business Committee at the April 10th meeting and Russell Cuch as Vice-Chairman. At this same meeting Thomas Appah, Uintah Band, resigned from the Committee. Mr. Appah had two more years to serve.

FOOD STAMPS

A new food stamp program is replacing the old commodity program in Uintah County beginning the first week in May. This new program, which will be controlled by the County Welfare Dept., is supposed to give a family more and better food for less money.

The food stamps are bought once or twice a month at certain banks in the county. The number of stamps that are bought depends on the size and income of the family. All those who sign up for the program must purchase a certain number of stamps each month, and with each stamp purchase the buyer receives bonus stamps, so that he gets more food for his money.

The stamps can be used to buy most foods, except tobacco, alcoholic beverages, pet foods, and imported food items.

Anyone interested may contact the Uintah County Public Welfare Department.

THE DENTIST

Dr. Sherwood Miles, who has been working on school children's teeth for the last few months, reports that he now has more free time to do dental work for adults.

Adults who have dental problems or who need to have their teeth cleaned, should make appointments with the dentist now.

Dr. Miles is an employee of the Public Health Service and has his office in the clinic at Ft. Duchesne.

ROLAND MCCOOK TAKES OVER C.A.P. COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP

The Community Action Committee swung back into motion this past week by electing Roland McCook to serve as its new chairman. Ruby Black was selected to serve in the capacity of Vice-Chairwoman by the unanimous consent of those present at the meeting. Roland replaces Leon Perank who resigned after serving in the capacity of Chairman for two years. The present Headstart program was designed and granted funds by O.E.O. under Leon's leadership.

Under its new leadership and assisted by Mr. George Harris of the Bureau of Indian Services at the University of Utah, the committee has set its sights on obtaining funds for a conduct and administration program and a newsletter within the immediate future. The purpose of the conduct and administration program is to coordinate programs granted under O.E.O. and to apply for more programs which are available under the Economic Opportunity Act.

The purpose of the newsletter is to improve communications on the reservation by having a newsletter run by a paid staff.

The committee has also discussed the possibility of obtaining needed programs such as adult education and legal aid programs in the near future.

The membership of the committee includes community leaders and representatives of the communities as well as some representation from the

Business Committee. The membership has been reduced from 30 to 20 members and includes the following people: Ruth Cohoe and Hazel Wardle, Ouray; Harvey and Clara Natchees, Elsie Frost and LeVon Labrum, Randlett; Leon Perank, James Murray, Clara Ankerpont, Alfred Parriette, Augustine McCook and Judy Mojado, Ft. Duchesne; Lydia Cuch, Edith Gardner, Betty Cuch and Jerry Hancock, White-rocks and Juanita Groves and John Cesspooch, Myton.

Any interested person may attend meetings and submit their ideas to the committee.

RAMON APPAWORA RECEIVES MARINE COMMENDATION

Marine Private First Class Ramon Appawora, who is serving in VIET NAM in the Third Tank Battalion, received an official commendation from his commanding officer on the third of this month.

Ramon was given the task in the Battalion Advance Party of securing a position in the Phu Bai area for a new Command Post, and with only five days to complete his mission, working around the clock, he accomplished his mission, allowing the battalion to move from DANANG and begin operating with a minimum loss of time. To quote his commanding officer, "The success of the move can be greatly attributed to his tireless efforts."

TURKEY SHOOT ---- MAY 6th

From MINNEAPOLIS AREA WEEKLY REPORT OF MAY 12, 1967

The Oneida Indians of Wisconsin were host to Commissioner Bennett on a quick visit he made to Green Bay on May 10 to accept a Recognition Award from St. Norbert's College DePere which he attended and is now considered as one of the outstanding members who attended this educational institution. The Award was presented in a ceremony at the Premontre High School Auditorium in a very impressive ceremony. The President of St. Norbert's College made the Award and some of the distinguished guests on the platform were the Mayor and Postmaster of Green Bay, a representative of the Chancellor of the proposed University of Wisconsin, Green Bay Branch, and the Master of Ceremony was the Reverend Father Brooks of St. Norbert. Commissioner Bennett was introduced by one of the older full-blood Indians, Mr. Oscar Archiquette. The Commissioner was also the guest of a small group at a dinner prior to the program in the school auditorium. In the audience were many of the Oneida and Stockbridge Munsee Tribes, as well as some representation from the Forest County Potawatomi. The Bureau representation was the Tribal Operations Officers, the Superintendent, and the new Assistant Superintendent.

Upon arrival at the Green Bay Airport, the Commissioner was met by the Mayor, Oneida leaders, and press representatives. In the Airport, he was interviewed by Channel 11, WLUC TV, Green Bay, which has for the past six months been preparing a documentary on the Hannaville Indian Community, Potawatomi, near Escanaba, Michigan. The Commissioner in the interview gave highlights of what has, is, and will be done for the benefit of this small reservation group.

EDWARD A. JOHNSON, Pastor

St. Peter's Lutheran Church (LCA)
Mirage Flats (P.O. Box J)
HAY SPRINGS, NEBRASKA 69347

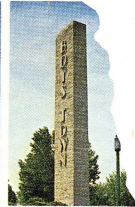
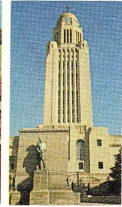
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1. RLB
2. Trip file

May 16, 1967

SEAL OF NEBRASKA'S

CENTENNIAL 1867-1967



The Hon. Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Commissioner Bennett:

I wanted to write earlier and thank you officially on behalf of all of us in the Western Nebraska Intercultural Association for your share in making the April 20 meeting the success that it was. All of us who attended felt the day was most worthwhile and certainly we are grateful for your share in making it so.

Also, I hope our representative saw you at Pine Ridge that next Sunday and reimbursed you for the luncheon costs you had paid. We did not intend for any of our honored guests to have to pay for their lunch and I am very sorry that we did not get there before the waitress exacted that tribute from you.

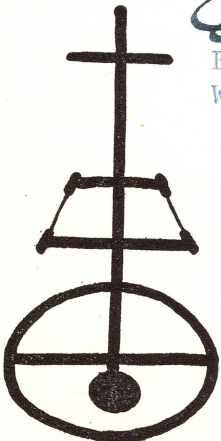
Enclosed are a couple of front pages from the Alliance Times-Herald which you probably did not get to see before you left town. If you desire more copies please let me know.

Hope the remainder of your tour was both profitable and pleasant. Again, many thanks for everything. Hope you come this way again.

Cordially,

Edward A. Johnson

Edward A. Johnson, President
Western Nebraska Intercultural Association



The
International Association of

LIONS CLUBS

Be it known to all men that
ROBERT L BENNET

is a duly elected
MEMBER
of the
LIONS CLUB of
THE UINTAH BASIN

in accordance with the
Constitution and By-Laws
of this Association.
In witness whereof this
CERTIFICATE of MEMBERSHIP
has been issued
this 16 day of May 19 67



Curtis D. Lovell
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

Marion R. Bournar
CLUB PRESIDENT

70 - Mr. Bennett - 78b 5-16

INDIAN TRUTH

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and *Editor Indian Truth*

Subscription, \$2 a year

MAY, 1967

VOL. 44 No. 1

RESTATEMENT OF FEDERAL INDIAN POLICY PROPOSED

The adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution 11 by Congress would do much to restore Indian confidence in the Government and to pave the way for a constructive program of development of Indian human and economic resources. It would supersede H. Con. Res. 108 of 1953 which formalized the so-called termination policy. S. Con. Res. 11 would encourage Indian self-confidence and foster a greater degree of autonomy and decision making in their own affairs.

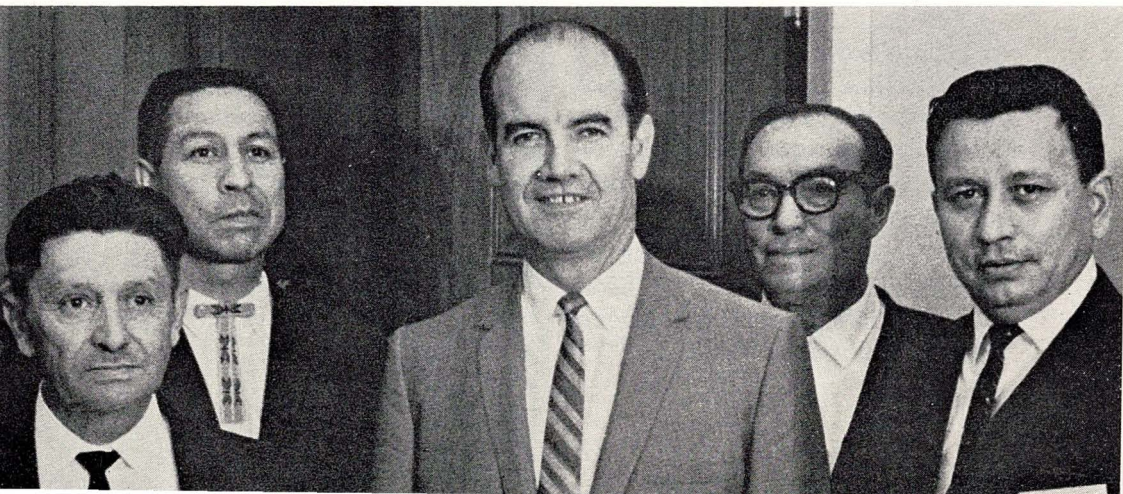
S. Con. Res. 11 was introduced by Senator George McGovern, Chairman of the Senate Subcom-

mittee on Indian Affairs with an impressive list of co-sponsors: Senators Anderson, Bartlett, Burdick, Fannin, Gruening, Harris, Kennedy of New York, Mansfield, Metcalf, Moss, McGee, Nelson, Young of North Dakota, Mundt, and Montoya.

The Resolution, summarized, states the sense of Congress to be that:

1) the deplorable conditions of American Indians and Alaska Natives can be alleviated only through a sustained, positive and dynamic Indian policy with the necessary constructive programs and services directed to the gov-

South Dakota Indians call on Senator George McGovern, Chairman Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.



erning bodies of Indian groups for application in their respective communities, offering self-determination and self-help features for the people involved;

2) new and innovative services are required for full development of Indians and Alaska Natives and their communities. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) should be charged with the responsibility of coordinating the wide range of Federal, State and local resources;

3) Indians and Alaska native governing bodies should be recognized as having full authority to determine the extent and manner of utilizing all available resources for their communities;

4) Indian and Alaska native property is to be protected, Indian culture and identity to be respected, necessary technical guidance to be given, natural resources to be fully developed, inadequate and substandard housing to be corrected, a comprehensive health program provided, and a wide variety of education programs are to be encouraged and developed for both old and young;

5) The Secretary of the Interior is to review the work of the BIA and report to Congress annually, both on progress, and with necessary legislative recommendations

6) Indian and Alaska native communities be given freedom and encouragement to develop their maximum potential.

Claims Commission Continued

Congress has renewed its recognition of the debt of the Nation to the Indian tribes by its passage on April 6th of the bill to extend the life of the Indian Claims Commission until 1972. But for this action the Commission would have expired on April 10.

First established in 1946 to hear claims of Indians against the Federal Government, it was hoped that the work could be completed in ten years. This proved impossible and five year extensions were made in 1956 and 1962.

Most of these claims involve the issue of compensation for lands taken by the Federal Government. Fixing the value of the land at the time it was taken—mostly over 100 years ago—is a task requiring a tremendous amount of research.

In extending the Commission the Congress made certain changes intended to speed up the consideration of cases. These changes may be summarized as follows:

1. The Commission is expanded from three to five members.
2. Instead of a Chief Commissioner the President shall designate one of the members to serve as Chairman.
3. The present three Commissioners shall serve only until June 30, 1968 unless prior to that date the President reappoints them.

4. A trial calendar is to be prepared which will set a date, not later than December 31, 1970, for the trial of each claim pending before the Commission. If a claimant fails to proceed to trial, the Commission is to dismiss the claim unless, for good cause, the Commission grants a continuance for not more than six months. The only exceptions would be due to circumstances or events beyond the control of the parties, either the Indians' attorneys or the Government, and only then for not longer than an aggregate of six months.

During the filing period 583 cases were filed with the Claims Commission. As of March 1, 1967, 236 of these had been adjudicated and the files sent to the National Archives. 103 awards were made to Indian tribes for a total sum of over \$200 million and 133 cases have been dismissed.

Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs emphasizes a point!



Omnibus Legislation

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs approved the appointment of Robert L. Bennett to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the spring of 1966. At the same time the Committee published a printed report which was very critical of the operation of Indian affairs by the Indian Bureau and the Department of Interior. (The report made clear that this criticism did not reflect in any way on Mr. Bennett.)

Commissioner Bennett was asked to report within 90 days the steps he had taken to begin to meet the problems outlined, and to make periodic reports thereafter on the progress achieved.

Out of this situation came pronouncements from the Secretary's office that at an early date legislative proposals to initiate a new era in Indian affairs would be sent to Congress. The wishes and ambitions of Indians for themselves and their people were to be sought and they were to be consulted at every step in the legislative process.

Pursuant to this, area meetings were held by the Commissioner throughout the Indian country. The first draft of legislation, while representing an attempt to transfer to Indian people through their tribal governments a greater degree of autonomy and power in planning and operating their own affairs, seemed to many Indians and

their friends to include very serious threats to tribal holdings and enterprises.

Following further meetings of the Commissioner and his staff with Indian leaders there have come strong resolutions from the Indians to Commissioner Bennett and Secretary of the Interior Udall, with a letter to President Johnson.

Proposals by the Indians were to the effect that instead of "omnibus" legislation, emphasis should be upon 1) the provision or assurance by the Federal Government of adequate education for Indian people with improved facilities, expanded programs on all levels and more college and graduate fellowships.

2) Provision for economic development through technical assistance, substantial increase in revolving loan funds and guarantee and insurance of loans by the government.

Recent reports are that a proposed bill along the lines recommended by the Indians will be sent soon to the Congress from the Interior Department.

Proposed Transfer of Indian Bureau to HEW Stirs Controversy

The proposal to transfer the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Interior Department to Health, Education and Welfare which is included in S. 886, "The Department of Natural Resources Act of 1967," has received much attention in Indian affairs circles over the past several weeks. Under S. 886 Inter-

ior would be redesignated the Department of Natural Resources.

According to a **New York Times** article a Presidential study group headed by Dr. Walsh McDermott, Professor of Health and Preventive Medicine at New York Hospital, recommended the transfer. The study group found that Indian problems were fundamentally educational and social and therefore fitted more broadly into HEW. Reportedly the group concluded that "HEW is more people oriented. The Interior view is that the Indians' natural resources should be developed to provide them with wider opportunities."

At a recent conference on National Indian Manpower in Kansas City, HEW Secretary John Gardner discussed the proposed transfer with the 250 to 300 Indian leaders in attendance. Indian individuals and groups have expressed strong opposition to the proposed transfer.

Representative Wayne Aspinall, Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is on record as being strongly opposed to the transfer, and Representative James A. Haley, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, is quoted as stating that Rep. Aspinall's views "pretty much expressed the views of the subcommittee."

Although the question of the transfer seems not closed there is considerable evidence that it will not be made in the very near future.

Credit is a Crucial Need of Indians

Provision for economic development through technical assistance and adequate credit for funding projects is placed by In-

dians second only to a broad program of education. (see article "Omnibus" legislation on page 3).

As in the 89th Congress, bills to help meet this need have been introduced in the current Congress. In the House, bills to enlarge the revolving loan fund have been introduced by Representatives Edmondson of Oklahoma (H.R. 538) and Hansen of Idaho (H.R. 675). They have also introduced bills to provide for government guarantee and insurance of loans (Edmondson—H.R. 539 and Hansen—H.R. 676).

Similar bills have been introduced in the Senate by Senator Jackson of Washington. However Senator Jackson's bill to increase the revolving loan fund (S. 304) also includes the Indian

heirship land bill to which many Indians object strenuously and which should not be a part of the loan fund bill. Senator Jackson's bill to provide for government guarantee and insurance of loans to Indians is practically the same as Edmondson's and Hansen's bills for that purpose.

Carefully drawn measures to provide more credit to Indians and at the same time give maximum possible protection to their land-holdings should be enacted by the 90th Congress.

Indians in Public Life

An impressive number of Indians have recently been elected to public office. Fifteen Indians are currently serving as members of six western state legislatures and other Indians have taken office as judges, county officials and other positions of public trust. Several of these are women.

Representative Lloyd L. House is the first Indian ever elected to the Arizona State Assembly.

Three Navajos were elected to the New Mexico legislature, Senator Tom Lee, Representative Jake C. Chee and Representative Wilbert C. Begay.

Joseph R. Garry, Coeur d'Alene tribe and President of its Tribal Council, was elected to the Idaho State Senate.

In Montana from the Flathead Reservation Jean A. Turnage was sent to the State Senate and Henry Burland was elected a Justice of the Peace.

From the Blackfeet Percy DeWolf was elected to the State Senate of Montana. At the County level Aileen Sparger was elected County Superintendent of Schools; Mary L. Nanini, County Clerk and Recorder; Violet Durham, Clerk of Court; and

Wendell Chino, Mescalero Apache,
President of the National Congress of
American Indians.



Don S. Welch, County Attorney.

In Oklahoma, Clem McSpadden, a Cherokee, has been elected President pro-tem of the State Senate. Also serving in the State Senate are Robert M. Murphy, Cherokee; and John Massey, Choctaw.

Andy Payne, Cherokee, was elected Clerk of the Oklahoma Supreme Court and Judge Hez Bussey, Cherokee, was returned to the Bench of the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals.

Alaskan Natives are well represented in the State Legislature. Elected to the Lower House are two Athapaskan Indians.

Jules Wright, President of the Fairbanks Native Association and John Sackett, a 22 year old honor student at the University of Alaska; also William Hensley, an Eskimo of Kotzebue and Frank See, a Tlingit. Ray Christiansen, an Eskimo of Bethel, was elected to the State Senate.

Items in Brief

The National Fellowship of Indian Workers will meet in its Triennial Conference at Association Camp in Estes Park, Colorado July 30, 1967. The Theme of the Conference is to be "The Goals We Seek—Challenges to Church Action in a Changing World."

The purpose of the Fellowship as stated on its Newsletter masthead is "To establish and to foster a unity of spirit and service among Indian missionaries, mission board members, government employees, and other friends of the Indian; to affirm their group consciousness; to share their experiences, and to establish orderly means to discuss any matters affecting the welfare of Indians and Indian missions."

The announcement of the Conference says, "This time a good many of us are going to do a great amount of listening. We are fortunate in that official representatives of several all-Indian organizations will be meeting with us and serving as speakers, reactors, consultants, etc. It will be our chance to get some fresh viewpoints and directions."

For more information write The Rev-

erend E. Russell Carter, National Council of Churches, Room 552, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, 10027.

Richard H. Mueller was dismissed from his job with the Alaska State Division of Lands about two years ago after he discovered that the State was planing to sell "wilderness estates" at the New York World's Fair, on land claimed by Tanacross Indians. Mueller's discovery served to stop the sale of "wilderness estates" but left him without a job. As reported in the Tundra Times, the Division, in dismissing Mueller, used his trip to Fairbanks, on which he had verified the problem with the title. It contended that "He had been unaccountably absent from his position for several days and that he had acted in defiance of established policy in contacting the BIA and BLM in connection with the sale of "wilderness lands."

Mueller appealed the dismissal to the State Personnel Board but was refused a hearing. He then took his case into the State courts. The Superior Court upheld the Personnel Board but recently the State Supreme court reversed the Superior Court decision so that now a hearing must be granted Mueller by the Personnel Board. Testimony will be given on both sides. Mueller's attorney will be able to cross-examine witnesses.

Native leaders say this testimony may be very revealing of the attitude of the State Division of Lands' attitude regarding Native claims.

Wilma Louise Victor a Choctaw Indian, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' top-ranking woman educator, has been selected as one of the six women in Government to receive the 1967 Federal Women's Award. Miss Victor is Superintendent of Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah, a boarding school for 2,100 Navajo children from Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

The Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity has announced that within three months, more than 90,000 indigent Navajo Indians will have access to the knowledge and services of fourteen skilled advocates. Five office locations are being selected to put the attorneys within easy reach of the people. Headquarters of the program are at Ft. Defiance, Arizona, with field offices being established at Shiprock and Crownpoint in New Mexico, and the Arizona locations of Tuba City and Chinle. The Office of Economic Opportunity has made an \$875,000 grant to finance this program. It is reported that the Navajos look forward to the

help of the "Agaditah", the Navajo term for attorney, which means "He who wins arguments".

A Guide To Our Clinic Services, a bilingual (Cherokee and English) educational booklet, was recently printed and is to be circulated among beneficiaries of the USPHS Indian Hospital at Tahlequah, Oklahoma, during National Hospital Week, May 7-13. This booklet, the first of its kind in Cherokee, is the result of months of preparation and the cooperation of several Cherokee Indians and the staffs of the Division of Indian Health and of the Carnegie Cross-Cultural Education Project. The booklet is designed to assist hospital clinic patients and their families to better understand clinic procedures and the doctors' use of the hospital helping staff.

The Cherokee text was originally done by Hiner Doublehead. The second printing was completed with editing and advice by Reverend Key Ketcher, Alec England, and other Cherokees. The Cherokee typing was done by Andrew Dreadfulwater, Cherokee, and the pictures by Jim and Catherine Red Corn, Osage.

Armin Saeger, Jr., Clinical Social Worker at the Tahlequah Indian Hospital, helped to prepare and coordinate the work done to complete the booklet. E. D. Farley, Jr., M.D., is the Service Unit Director of the Indian Hospital at Tahlequah.

Books and Pamphlets

The Indian, America's Unfinished Business. Report of the Commission on the Rights Liberties and Responsibilities of the American Indian. Compiled by William A. Brophy and Sophie D. Aberle, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. 1966. 236 pages. \$5.95.

The Commission responsible for this treatise was established in 1957 to make "a fresh up-to-date appraisal of the status of the Indians" because of the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 108 in 1953 by the 83rd Congress "setting forth the policy of terminating 'as fast as possible' the special relationship existing between American Indians and the federal government".

The book is divided into seven chapters under the following headings:

1. Introduction
2. Tribal Governments
3. Economic Development
4. Bureau of Indian Affairs
5. Education
6. Health
7. Policies Which Impede Indian Assimilation

Each chapter has numerous subheadings. A careful reading of the book is certain to give anyone a much better understanding of the Indian people. The chapter subheadings and a comprehensive index make it possible to pick up information about many particular questions in a very short time. A series of recommendations is given at the end of each chapter. To some these may seem dictatorial because there is little or no amplification accompanying the recommendations.

In addition to an understanding of the Indian and his problems to be gained from the first reading the book will be found valuable for frequent reference regarding specific questions.

* * *

The Indians and the Nurse by Elinor D. Gregg, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. 1965. 173 pages.

Miss Gregg's use of humor and the of her work as a Red Cross public health nurse among American Indians from 1922 to 1938. One of the two first Red Cross nurses working among Indians, Miss Gregg spent her first two years at the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Sioux reservations. After two years, mostly at Rosebud, she was offered and accepted the position of supervisor of Public Health Nursing in the Medical Division of the Indian Bureau.

Nearly half the book is given over to her pioneer work and experiences at Rosebud. The remainder deals with the problems of the organization and staffing of a professional nursing service in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Miss Gregg's use of humor and the dramatic make for a readable account of what could be dull, difficult and very depressing.

Seeing the recruitment of trained nurses as an essential part of her job Miss Gregg could report with satisfaction that when she entered the Indian service (1922) there were 15 graduate nurses. When she left (1938) there were over six hundred and fifteen.

(The number of nurses in the Indian Health Service in 1966 is given as 940. There are now a total of 5,200 staff members of the Indian Health Services. Even so recent reports of the Public Health Service state that the health status of Indian and Alaska Native population is about that of the U.S. of 25 years ago.)

This book will have special interest for western and Indian historians and for those of us who lived through the times described and experienced their frustrations, joys and rewards.



WILLIAM HENSLEY, Eskimo, Member of Alaska Legislature. This young man gives promise of going to high places!
All photographs by Theodore B. Hetzel

INDIANS OF THE LOWER PLATEAU, just issued, is the latest of a series of attractive booklets done by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

These booklets give an capsule style both the history and the present day status of many of the Indian tribes.

Other titles in the series are: *Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts of Alaska; Indians of Arizona; Indians of California; Indians of the Central Plains; Indians of the Dakotas; Indians of the Great Lakes Area; Indians of the Gulf Coast States; Indians of Montana, Wyoming; Indians of New Mexico; Indians of North Carolina; Indians of the Northwest and Indians of Oklahoma.* 15¢ each from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Gov-

ernment Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

* * *

INDIANS AND ESKIMO CHILDREN is a 48 page, profusely illustrated booklet, also by the Bureau, (8" x 10" pages). Carefully chosen pictures with terse and meaningful captions give an excellent overall picture of the Indians and Eskimos. 35¢ from the Superintendent of Documents.

* * *

FAMOUS INDIANS, A COLLECTION OF SHORT BIOGRAPHIES. Warriors, statesmen, prophets and scholars; all importantly linked to the history of our country; also by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. 48 pages, 8" x 10"; 35¢ from the Superintendent of Documents.

INDIAN TRUTH

Published By
**THE INDIAN
RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
1505 RACE STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2**



SPECIAL EDITION
May 1967



INDIAN RECORD

A SALUTE TO ALASKA

by
Robert L. Bennett

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Congratulations to Alaska on its
100th Anniversary!

It was my pleasure to reside in Alaska for four years, as the Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, during which time I met many fine and dedicated people.

From Saxman in southeastern Alaska to Point Barrow on the Arctic Ocean, the native people of Alaska are struggling for their place in the growing destiny of the great State of Alaska.

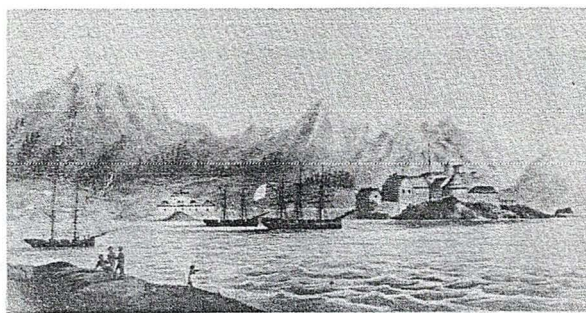
It was a rewarding experience to be involved with the native peoples of Alaska in the slow but progressive steps they are taking to improve their lives and the lives of their children in a constant battle with the environment. This effort takes a great deal of courage, and the native peoples of Alaska are to be complimented for their endeavors.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is only one of the many agencies now engaged in services and assistance to the native peoples. The State government as well as local borough governments are taking an increased interest in native affairs. Much of this has been stimulated by the native people themselves through expressions in native publications and organizations, which have finally culminated in the development of a State-wide association of native peoples. The forerunners of this State-wide organization, and still much involved in the affairs of the native peoples, are the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood.

One cannot help but feel the surge of native effort and the potential which exists in the hearts and minds of the many younger people in schools of higher learning, such as Mount Edgecumbe. I am happy that the Bureau of Indian Affairs makes a small contribution through providing education and other services to a substantial number of the native peoples.

One of the great resources for the native people and the Bureau of Indian Affairs of Alaska has been the dedication, interest, and support of the Alaska Congressional delegation. Without this, the way of the native peoples and the Bureau would have been much more difficult. It is hoped that we will deserve their continued support in the challenge which lies ahead for all.

The Centennial Anniversary provides an opportunity to reflect on the past; to weigh progress thus far in the development of Alaska as a State, and finally, to focus with keen vision in the horizon of the future.



This 1805 print is the first picture ever made of Sitka, last capital of Alaska under the Russians and first American capital. (Picture from the Alaska Department of Economic Development and Planning)

Who Owns Alaska?

Alaska was acquired from Russia by Treaty in 1867. However, the treaty did nothing to define the entitlement of the natives to the lands which they were using and occupying. In the Organic Act of 1884, Congress provided that "the Indians or other persons....shall not be disturbed in the possession of any lands actually in their use or occupation or now claimed by them." Unfortunately, it did not provide a means by which they might acquire title to the lands.

The Congress has reserved to itself the resolution of this issue and many bills to settle the native claims have been introduced. Despite the fact that nearly a century has gone by since the purchase of Alaska from Russia, Congress has enacted no legislation which would permit the natives to acquire title to land they occupy and use except the 1906 Native Homestead Allotment Act and the 1926 Native Townsite Act. These two acts enabled the individual Natives to obtain title to the small parcels of land they improved and occupied.

Since the Alaskan Statehood Act of 1958, which made Alaska the 49th State, the land claim problem has become more complex. Section 4 of the act authorizes the State, within 25 years after its admission, to select more than 100 million acres of public lands which are "vacant, unappropriated and unreserved." At the present time, practically the entire State of Alaska is being claimed by the native population or selected by the State, with many claims overlapping the State selections. The natives in all areas are deeply concerned that the lands which they believe to be theirs will be taken by the State.

Uncertainty about the ownership of the lands which the natives use and claim has hindered economic development for the past 83 years.

The Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs are now giving priority to developing a legislative proposal that hopefully will settle the Alaska Native land claims.

Native Life and Culture Assigned Large Role In Exposition and Statewide Celebration

The Indian fishwheel on the Chena River turns as lazily as ever but just over the hill sights and sounds that compress a century of achievement into a summer of entertainment announce the big birthday of the biggest State.

It's the Alaska Purchase Centennial and its main attraction--the Alaska 67 Exposition--marks the 100th Anniversary of the purchase of Alaska from Russia. Located just outside Fairbanks, the \$4 million exposition portrays the State's profile from Barrow on the Arctic Ocean to the green temperate rain forests of the Inland Passageway.

Legends and folkways live on in Alaska, even though 20th Century technology has moved in with vigor. History and tradition are featured in the Centennial exhibitions in counterpoint to new developments.

Visitors will find an Eskimo sod and whalebone house and the wooden lodges of the Athapascan Indians of the interior.

These structures are just two of the many buildings that will be a part of the Native Village complex of A-67. Those who travel through the exposition's main gate, which will open May 27, will find in the five acre Native village all manner of traditional Indian, Eskimo and Aleut structures--dwellings, community houses and utility buildings.

The Eskimo sod house was built by a man who has shared 75 years of history with the 49th State. He is Jimmy Killigivuk, a Point Hope hunter whose Eskimo name is Atsasiak. Killigivuk, a member of Viljalmur Stefansson's 1913 polar exploration party, grew up in a village made of tundra sod houses heated with oil lamps and used both summer and winter. "A well built sod house does not leak and is good for many years," according to Killigivuk.

In addition to Killigivuk's sod house, the Native Village will contain a stilted King Island house covered with walrus skin, a log Eskimo "Kashim" (meeting house) designed from a building formerly located in St. Michael on the Yukon River delta, a Point Barrow house, an underground Ingalik Indian building and a Southeastern Alaska Tlingit building.

Visitors to the Native Village will see not only the ingeniously designed structures that separated Alaska's natives from polar blasts but also the smoke houses, food and equipment caches, and authentic tools and equipment that were a part of native environment 100 years ago. The A-67 Native Village is credited with spurring an already active revival of native interest in preserving traditional arts and crafts and the old building techniques.



King Island Villagers perform for visitors in their community house near Nome. Dances such as this, which have been passed down from generation to generation, will be a featured part of Centennial celebrations throughout Alaska.

For many months Native craftsmen have been at work in all parts of the State making and collecting the authentic artworks that will be sold at Native Village. Exposition visitors will be able to buy from a full line of ivory carvings, beadwork, skin sewing and other Alaskan craft work.

They will be able to compare the design and workmanship of their purchases with ancient Alaskan art that has been collected from museums the world over and assembled in a building at the entrance to Native Village by Dr. Erna Gunther, a noted anthropologist and chairman of the University of Alaska's Department of Anthropology.

Most of these objects, ranging from ceremonial masks to decorated utility items, were made prior to 500 years ago and were collected by early day scientists and explorers who visited Alaska, Dr. Gunther reports.

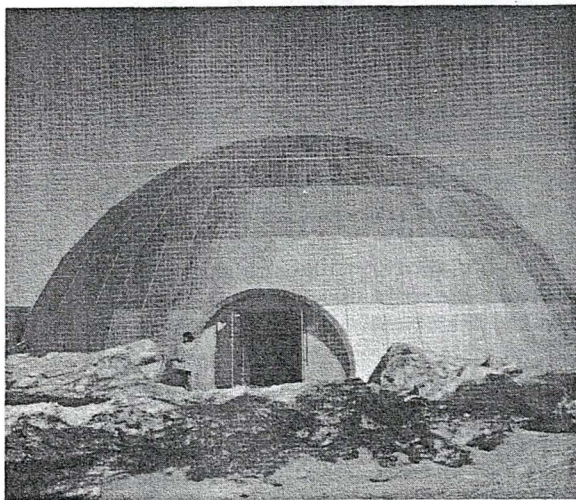
To collect her display, she visited museums in Canada, the "lower 48", Mexico and Europe. Among other sources, she found work at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, the Copenhagen National Museum, the Museo de las Culturas in Mexico City, in Leiden, Holland and at a little-known small museum in St. Joseph, Mo.

"The work is typical of ancient cultures," Dr. Gunther said. "Art for art's sake was virtually unknown to the early people. Generally it decorates utility objects such as spoons and tools, or it was used for religious or magic purposes. The identity of the artist meant little; 'the cult of the individual' came after those people."

Another art form--the dance--will be a continuing part of the Alaska Centennial Celebration, both at the A-67 Exposition and at many other locations in the State. Dance groups from Nenana, Minto, Port Chilkoot and many other villages will alternate at Native Village during the length of the celebration.

Even more athletic will be the World's Eskimo Olympics, held in Fairbanks from July 19 to 23. Typical contests will be in blanket tossing, seal skinning, kickball, and other Arctic sports.

Native arts, and crafts will also be exhibited in Sitka, Juneau and Anchorage. The display in Anchorage is housed in the Iglapuk--Eskimo for "Great Igloo"--which is a giant geodesic dome located at Anchorage's International Airport. Surrounding the Iglapuk are four typical native villages. They will show life in typical Indian, Eskimo, Aleut and Tlingit-Haida villages of the past. Anchorage Native residents from these ethnic groups will staff the villages and the Iglapuk.



The "Iglapuk" will house a collection of Native arts and crafts at Anchorage International Airport as part of the Centennial celebration and will become a permanent exhibition in future years.

Built through the cooperation and funding of the Federal Government, the Centennial organization and the Cook Inlet Native Association, the Iglapuk will become a permanent native cultural exhibit after the Centennial is over and will be leased to the Cook Inlet Native Association. The Native contribution to this exhibit in cash, labor and services is estimated to exceed \$60,000.

For those who are unable to go to see these native exhibits, the exhibits will come to them. A special display of Native crafts collected from private owners in the Anchorage area will be part of a six car traveling railroad exhibit organized by the Anchorage Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The train will begin operation June 1 from Anchorage and visit towns along the Alaska Railroad from Fairbanks to Seward. It will stop several days in each town so that local residents and visitors may view the many displays. The final stop will be at Palmer for the Alaska State Fair over the Labor Day weekend. In addition to the Native exhibits there will be displays entitled: Geographic, Scenic, Wildlife and Recreation, Forestry, Mineral, Sea and Agriculture. As is the case with the Iglapuk the train is a combined Federal, State and local participation project.

While Bureau of Indian Affairs activities will be a part of the many of the Native Centennial activities throughout Alaska, the Federal Government will have a separate exhibition at the Alaska 67 Centennial Exposition.

This exhibit will be housed in a 100-foot diameter geodesic dome and will feature a "walk-through" layout showing visitors the accomplishments and plans of U.S. Government agencies active in Alaska.

The dome will contain displays depicting State development in natural resources, industry, commerce, transportation, communication, environmental research and human resources.

Federal exhibits will also be seen in Anchorage, Juneau, Sitka and Ketchikan.

Special events with a strong Native flavor away from the Exposition site include a beluga whale hunt in Kotzebue early in June, a whaling festival at Point Hope in the same month and a caribou and bear barbecue at Delta Junction on July 4.

Centennial programs will close with a November Potlatch at Sitka with Indian dance groups from Klukwan, Haines, Hoonah, Yakutat, Angoon, Kake, and Sitka performing daily for seven days.

These and many, many more events explain why the Alaska Purchase Centennial will be the big show for summertime 1967.

Further information on accommodations and travel arrangements may be obtained from: Alaska Travel Division, Pouch E., Juneau, Alaska 99801.

Alaska Centennial Reaches "Bush" and Bering Sea

"It's a crackpot idea! What tourist would ever want to go there." The question produced imaginative, concrete proposals from some of the villages that can open some long closed doors into Alaska's booming new tourist industry.

With financial aid from the Economic Development Administration and wholehearted cooperation from other Federal agencies, the Centennial was brought to the smaller "bush" communities, and with

Continued on p. 6

INDIAN RECORD

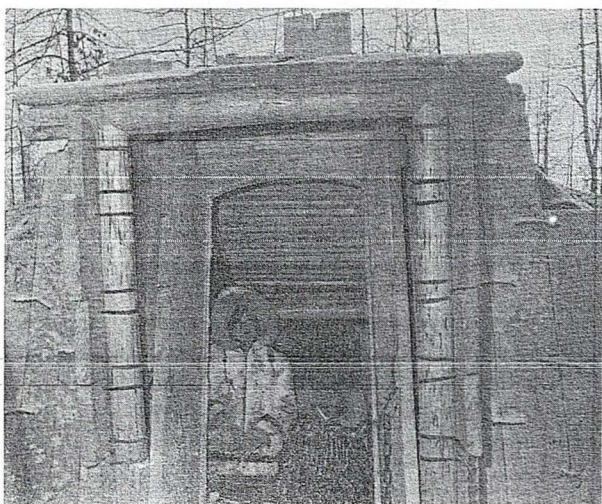
Photo Supplement

May 1967



PREVIEW--visitors to the Alaska 67 Centennial Exposition this winter were two Athapascan Indian children, Adalia Alexander, 12, and his sister, Audrey, 10. Taking advantage of the snow that will have disappeared before the Exposition opening on May 27, the children toured the site courtesy of Fairbanks dog musher Pete Shepherd. Here (above) they glide through the main gate.

The first stop on Adalia and Audrey's Exposition preview was the Eskimo Kashim in the Native Village complex. This structure (below) is an exact replica of a Kashim located at St. Michaels on the Bering Sea coast. The Kashim was built of double log walls with moss insulation between. The Kashim served as the center for village government and as a sweat bath house.

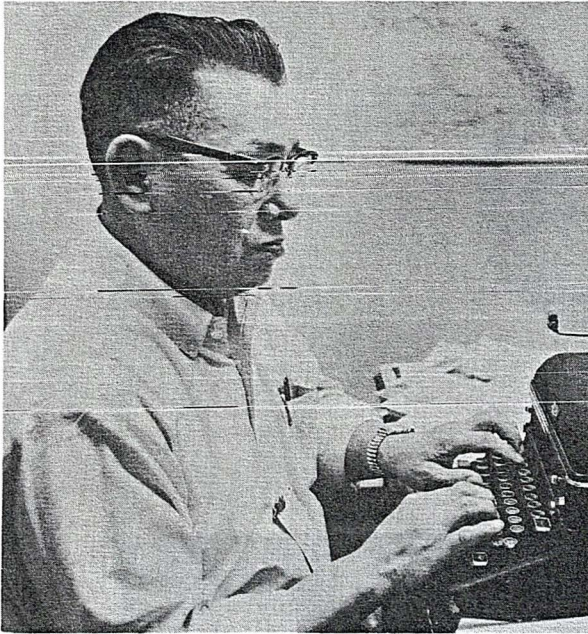


The two children took special interest in the Indian Winter House (above) since it is a house just like those used by their forefathers. The house, built underground and insulated by dirt, is made of logs and lumber slabs bound together with leather thongs. This type of house was in common use in Alaska 100 years ago.

From the houses the children toured many other exhibits which cover the highlights of Alaskan development from the days before Russian occupancy, through to gold rush to Statehood. Their trail will be followed by many thousands of Alaskans and tourists visiting the 49th State during the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of its purchase from Russia.

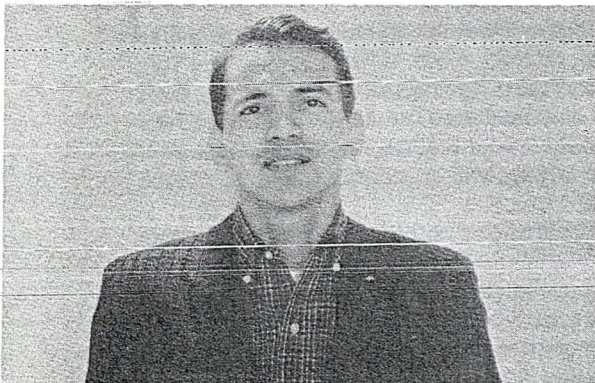
Action Natives

It is an impossible task to select a small number of persons to represent the Native leaders of Alaska who are working to advance the Native cause. The five presented here are representative of a great many more who have dedicated themselves to the job of making a new and better life for the Native people of Alaska.



- Howard Rock.--Editor and board president of "The Tundra Times," Howard Rock is an Eskimo who was an Air Force radio operator in the African desert and then a successful artist and jewelry designer before becoming one of the founders of "The Tundra Times," a lively newspaper devoted to Native affairs throughout Alaska.

Rock has received many awards for his newspaper's crusading spirit. The paper is credited with turning national attention on the plight of the Pribilof Islanders and helping to secure a hearing for their grievances.



- Flore Lekanof.--Executive Director of the Alaska State Community Action Program, Ind., Flore Lekanof has long been active in Alaskan educational and social welfare circles. He was born on St. George Island and attended schools in the state of Washington where he received a B.A. degree from Witworth College, in Spokane, in 1953.

Lekanof taught school in Alaska for the state, the BIA and for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries on St. Paul Island. He taught at every level from elementary through Junior College. He received a Master's Degree in Education from the University of Washington in six summer school sessions.

Lekanof became Regional Coordinator for the Alaska State GAP program for interior Alaska in February 1966. He accepted his present position in January 1967. Lekanof is a member of the BIA's Education Advisory Committee.



- Emil Notti. Born in Koyukuk, Alaska, Emil Notti attended Mount Edgecumbe boarding school and served four years in the Navy before attending the Northrup Institute of Technology in Los Angeles, Calif., where he received a bachelor's degree in electronic engineering in 1961.

In 1963 he accepted a job with the Federal Aviation Agency in Anchorage as an electronic design engineer. During his three years with FAA he was very active in native affairs and was twice elected president of the Cook Inlet Native Association. He was a founder of the Alaska Federation of Native Associations.

In April 1966 Notti was appointed Field Representative for the Alaska Human Rights Commission. In February of this year he was appointed to his present position as Coordinator for the Alaska State Community Action Program, Inc.

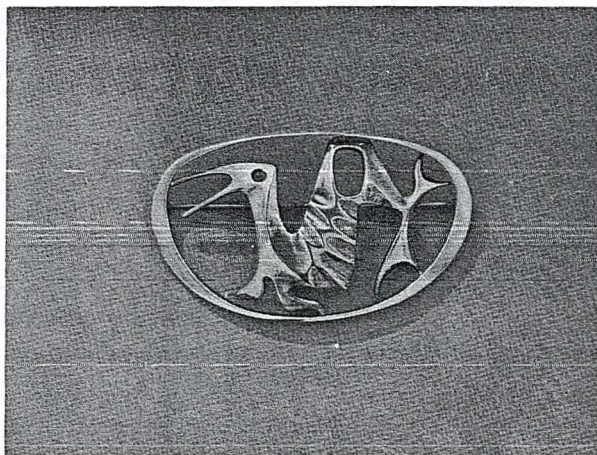
(See Action Natives, Page 4)

Native Alaskan Art Part of U.S. Display

The Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the U.S. Department of the Interior, has organized two major exhibitions of contemporary work by outstanding Indian and Eskimo craftsmen of the United States which will be featured in the U.S. Federal Pavilions at this summer's Expo '67 in Montreal, Canada, and at the Fairbanks site of the Alaska Centennial Celebration. In addition to the exhibitions, the Board has assisted several individual Indian and Eskimo artists as well as Indian-owned craftsmen's cooperatives in obtaining special commissions for both interior and exterior architectural decorations which will be feature attractions at both fairs.



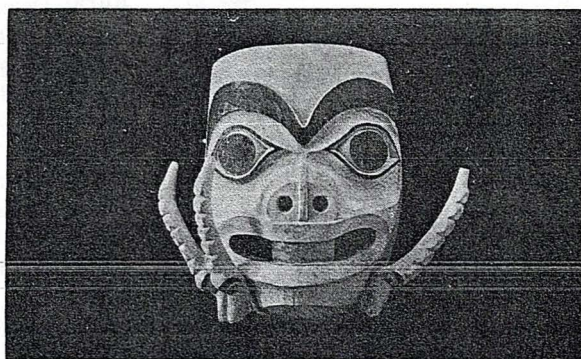
DOLL; an Eskimo hunter, constructed of various furs with carved wood face, by Ethel Washington, Eskimo from Kotzebue and displayed in the Indian Arts and Crafts Board's exhibition in the Federal Pavilion at the Fairbanks Exposition.



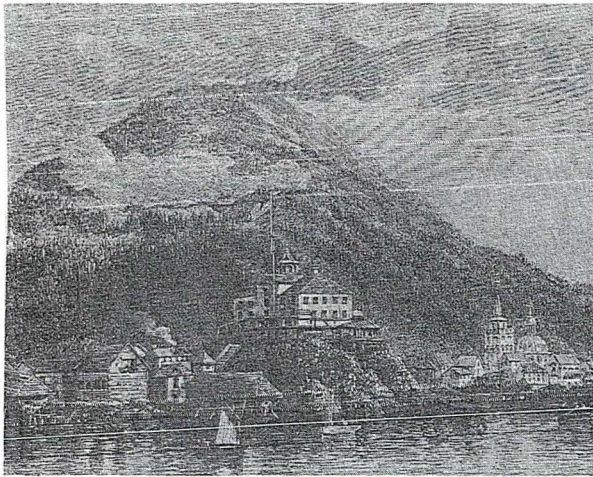
WALRUS PIN; forged silver, by designer-craftsman Ronald Senungetuk, Eskimo will be displayed at the Fairbanks Federal Pavilion. Senungetuk is Assistant Professor of Design at the University of Alaska, where he supervises the Extension Center for Arts and Crafts, a training program for Alaskan Native Craftsmen, cooperatively established in 1965 by the University of Alaska and the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

Who Are Alaska's Natives?

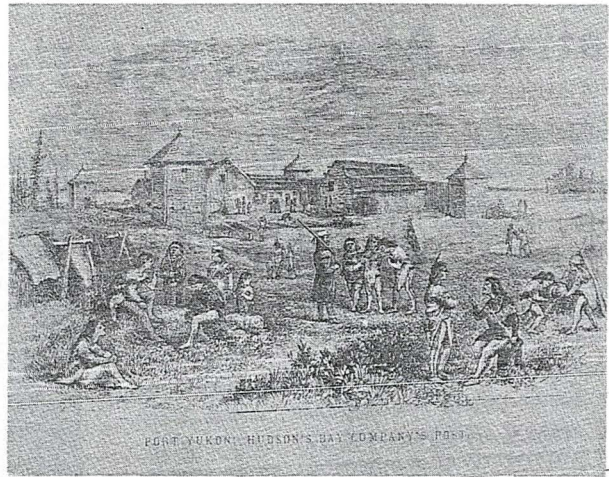
In a word association test, many Americans would probably match the word "Alaska" with "Eskimo." The anthropologist, however, classifies the native people of the State in four main groups: the Eskimos of the north and west, who live along the coast of the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean and the rivers that flow into them; the Athapascan Indians in central and interior Alaska; the Aleuts (Al-ee-oots) of the Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas, and the Aleutian chain of islands; and the Indian tribes of southeastern Alaska--Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian.



SEA DEVIL MASK: carved and painted cedar, by Lincoln Wallace, Tlingit craftsman from Sitka also on display at the Fairbanks Centennial site.



SITKA, first capital of Alaska following purchase from Russian is pictured in this 1868 drawing, just one year after purchase.



FORT YUKON, located just north of the Arctic Circle on the Yukon River, was once a trading post for the Hudson's Bay Company. This is an early sketch of the area. (Pictures from the Alaska Department of Economic Development and Planning.)

Action Natives



- Andrew P. Johnson.--A member of the Kiksadi Clan of Tlinget Indians, Andrew P. Johnson is a leader in the Alaska Native Brotherhood, an expert in Tlinget tribal songs, dances and customs and a skilled teacher. He teaches at Mount Edgcumbe boarding school and has been a BIA employee for 30 years. Johnson is also an ordained minister and for several years gave radio sermons in Tlinget over a local radio station.

In addition to his youth work and religious activities, Johnson has served as spokesman-interpret-narrator for many Native celebrations in the Sitka area, the latest being the dedication of the Sitka Centennial Building in March. With what time he has left, Johnson carves beautiful silver jewelry in traditional Tlinget designs.

- Morris Thompson.--Deputy Director of Alaska's Rural Development Agency, Morris Thompson is a 27-year-old Athapascan Indian born at Tanana. He was graduated from Mount Edgcumbe in 1959 and has studied political science and engineering at the University of Alaska and electronics with the RCA Institute at Los Angeles, Calif.

Thompson was working for RCA in Fairbanks when he was appointed to his present position by Governor Walter J. Hickel, who termed him "an Alaska Native with a great insight into the problems of our rural areas."

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BIA Education Program Meets Alaskan Challenge

For the teacher who is searching for an environment where innovation is welcome and routine is constantly challenged by exigency, Alaska offers the most exciting of prospects.

Many children live in remote villages inaccessible except by air, many children do not speak or understand English well, many children come from impoverished overcrowded homes and many are overage for their grade and have problems coping with the fearful mysteries of urban culture.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is working on an educational program aimed at meeting the needs of these children. The program is a part of the State's total effort to achieve a high quality educational system for all students.

BIA and State educational needs are coordinated through what is known as "The Overall Education Plan for Rural Alaska." The end result of this plan--worked out by a Governor's Committee--is to turn over to the State full responsibility for education, a specific that is included in the 49th State's Constitution.

Already 52 BIA schools have been turned over to the State. This year ten more will make the transition and by the end of the 1968-69 school year an additional 14 schools will have changed hands. At that time each system--State and BIA--will have about 70 schools.

The schools now remaining in Bureau hands are those the furthest from urban areas and with the most difficult attendance and transportation problems. As soon as means are worked out to overcome the disadvantages that come with these problems these schools, too, will pass to State control.

At present the Bureau operates approximately 80 day schools which provide qualified teachers and approved curriculum for about 200 classrooms filled by more than 6,000 Native and 180 non-Native students.

Enriched programs aimed at compensating for the limited experience in urban living and the academic and language handicaps possessed by many Native students are provided by the BIA's two Alaskan boarding schools--Mount Edgecumbe near Sitka and Wrangell Institute near Wrangell. These schools provide high school, industrial arts and vocational training for students who do not live near a high school facility.

Ungraded programs at these schools take advantage of the student's ability to progress at a rapid rate in the boarding school setting. Mount Edgecumbe, which occupied an old naval base, has recently received a \$12.3 million appropriation for

new facilities and plans have been completed for a new boys' dorm, 21 classrooms and a school-wide remodeling and enlargement program. About 70 percent of its graduates go on to some form of higher education.

Because of Alaska's Native population explosion some high school students are attending the Chemawa Indian Boarding School near Salem, Ore. and the Chilocco, Okla, BIA school. The latter school has a special program of individualized, intensive help for the student who is having difficulties bridging the gap between two cultures or suffers the problems of being overage for his grade.

Since 1960, the Bureau has constructed more than 50 schools in Alaskan villages. This school year saw the opening of new high schools at Barrow and Kotzebue, each accommodating 210 students who were formerly transported to other BIA schools. School construction is underway in many other parts of the State.



A young Indian student--Minto, Alaska

Children in most Bureau Day schools now receive a complete, well balanced meal for their noon lunch. Since this program was begun several years ago there has been a marked increase in academic achievement.

Some of the most exciting innovations in Alaskan education have come about through Bureau participation in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P.L. 89-10). This year more than \$650,000 was available for a variety of projects through this act.

For the first time in the State's history all village teachers were able--through the help of P.L.

89-10 and some nerveless bush pilots--to attend an in-service training program held during the school year to deal with the problem of teaching in remote schools and to pass along the latest educational insights into these problems. Even the BIA teacher at Little Diomed Island in the Bering Strait, within sight of Russia, flew to Anchorage for the conference in March.

Other P.L. 89-10 funds went to provide teacher aides for teachers in isolated villages, to provide more lunch room personnel and for recreational and vocational activities run in conjunction with BIA schools. Courses were begun for the physically and mentally handicapped and curriculum improvement studies started.

In addition to these special programs, the BIA has cooperated with the University of Alaska to broaden the scholarship and special counseling opportunities for Native students. The BIA, the University and the Ford Foundation have developed a summer program at the University to help teachers prepare for the unusual aspects of teaching in isolated schools.

There are many other activities--summer programs, adult education, special services--that round out the BIA's Alaskan education program. All are a part of a continuing effort to develop a first class Alaskan educational system that can meet the many needs of the Nation's largest State.

("BUSH"--Continued from p. 4)

it a chance for economic growth. Since tourism is only a summer industry in Alaska, the Centennial projects were designed for long-range purposes as well.

Gambell is a village of about 380 people located on the Western tip of St. Lawrence Island only 46 miles from the mainland Siberian Coast. Preservation of the "old culture" is strong among the island people, and in Gambell they decided to build a whale-bone and sod meeting house, and a summer-style skin house. In actual fact, both structures were under construction well before the village council applied for funds. The need for help slowly came to light as people realized how necessary the sale of products of the sea was to keep cash coming into the village. Lack of materials threatened to stop construction of a project with potential benefits from tourists and visitors. A walrus skin could deprive a hunter's family of \$75.00 cash; a mukluk skin for rawhide rope cost the hunter \$20-30.

Help came from EDA and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a short time the village received the first Centennial grant approved in the State. Before freeze-up in October the project was completed, the village having matched their Federal funds with over twice as much donated labor at minimum wage rates.

Now the visitor to Gambell is escorted from the airfield to an ancient village nearby where the authentic restorations stand -- a source of pride to the villagers, and a source of awe to the visitor.

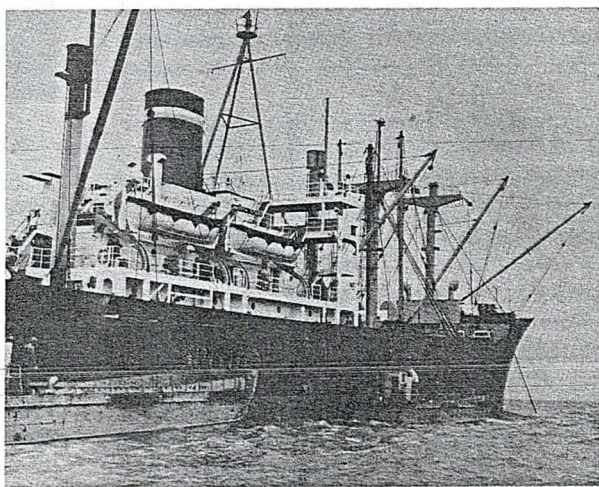
Further North, the Whaling Community of Point Hope, a village of about 350 located on a sandpit in the Chukchi Sea, had also developed visitor facilities centered around their Spring Whaling Festival. The old school building, now replaced by a new and modern BIA facility, was moved by the village to a new site. In time it will serve as a tourist center with displays of baleen basket weaving, ivory carving and other forms of art and craftwork produced in the village.

The projects in Gambell and Point Hope have led to promotion of both villages by the airlines serving them. They are called "Offbeat tours", and are designed for three-day stops by visitors.

In Kotzebue, a city of about 1,700 people, mostly Eskimo, a local museum has been developed, largely by local contributions of labor and funds, as a visitor attraction. Kotzebue is already a tour center for visitors each summer, and every effort to enhance its attractions for visitors is being made.

Back on St. Lawrence Island, the village of Savoonga has designed a visitor center with displays of hunting gear and cloth as used by their ancestors centuries ago. The building was designed so it could be built locally, using the skills of the villagers themselves.

In Nome, the city has received funding from the Centennial appropriation for construction of a visitor center which will hold displays of Native artifacts and craftwork and items related to the famous gold-rush days. In addition, restoration of a portion of the old Seward Peninsula narrow-gauge railroad is planned, and the rolling stock refurbished so visitors may enjoy a unique ride through part of the area.



Native Youth to Answer Various Visitor Queries

Do the lemmings really migrate every year? Do Alaskan Eskimos live in igloos and rub noses instead of kissing? Why did the Tlingit Indians of the Alaskan Panhandle carve elaborate totem poles? Where would be the best place to purchase a basket made out of "baleen"? What is the mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska? How cold does the temperature get--are they still mining for gold--what species of animal life inhabit Alaska, etc. etc., etc....

These and many more questions, it is hoped, will be asked not only by tourists, but native born Alaskans who will attend festivities, displays, and various attractions which will be conducted throughout Alaska during the 1967 Centennial Year.

To find the people to provide qualified answers to these questions the Bureau of Indian Affairs created a new course that will be a permanent part of the curriculum at the Mount Edgecumbe boarding school near Sitka.

Bureau staff believing that young Native students would make ideal guides for the many visitors to the many Alaska Centennial celebrations, worked with the Alaska Centennial Commission to develop special courses at Mount Edgecumbe to provide the necessary training for the young people. Graduates from these courses will become "Centennial Aides."

The basic ingredients of the course included a study of Alaskan history and government, geography and natural resources, Alaskan cultures and ethnic groups, and the State educational system. The senior students were also given assistance in polishing the social graces necessary for effective participation in public activities.

Because of the vast amount of material to be covered in 18 weeks, much use was made of audio-visual aids, local speakers and community resources. Other students, representing almost all of the State's varied Native cultures, found their brains being "picked" by the would-be Centennial Aides.

The end result was a useful and interesting course that served so well to strengthen the students' concepts and understanding of Native cultures and their State's history and geography that it will become a standard fixture at the school.

INDIAN RECORD is published monthly by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20242.



Here, five of the seven Native Alaskan members of the 49th State's Fifth Legislature, elected last November. Left toright: Sen, Ray Christiansen (D.), Bethel; and House members Willie Hensley (D.) Kotzebue; Jules Wright (R.), Fairbanks; Carl Moses (R.), Unalaska; John Sackett (R.), Huslie.

Seven Natives Serve State As Members of Legislature

Last November's elections brought seven Native Alaskans to the State Legislature. Since Territorial days, Alaskan Natives have been active in political and government affairs, and for the past 40 years -- during 23 Territorial Legislatures and 5 State Legislatures -- the voice of the villagers has been heard in the law-making chambers.

In the Fifth State Legislature, the Native representation share at least three qualities: all are youthful; all are dedicated to the advancement of the Native population; and all have distinguished themselves in their local communities through civic activities.

Senator Ray Christiansen of Bethel, served three terms in the House before his election last November to the Senate. He is 45, the father of four children, and operates his own charter flying service -- an enterprise as vital to Alaska as subways are to New York.

Willie Hensley is an eligible 25-year old bachelor from Kotzebue and a graduate student at the University of Alaska.

Frank See of Hoonah, in his second House term, is former Grand President of the Alaska Native Brotherhood. See has been a fisherman all his life, has been Mayor of Hoonah for seven years, and was born at Excursion Inlet on Icy Strait.

First-term John Westdahl of St. Mary's, part-Eskimo, has been a fisherman, miner, merchant seaman (in World War II), and a man who loves to

travel, especially in Alaska. He is married and has two daughters.

Christiansen, Hensley, See and Westdahl are Democrats. The three Republicans in the New Fifth Legislature of Alaska are:

Jules Wright, 33, a construction contractor in business with his brothers (Gareth, an outstanding dog musher and Don, president of Cook Inlet Native Association) and president of the Fairbanks Native Association;

Carl Moses, 37, a second-term, and owner of a merchantile store in Unalaska where he makes his home with his wife and two children; and

John Sackett, 22, youngest of the Native Alaskans in the current State Legislature, who is a Senior at the University of Alaska.



John Westdahl



Frank See

Health Service Winning War To Conquer Tuberculosis

A fearful enemy is being held at bay in Alaska in this year of the 49th State's Centennial celebration. Less than 20 years ago, this enemy was causing appalling misery and a high death rate among the Native Peoples who had no weapons to fight the invader.

And invader it was, for studies of old skeletons in Alaska show no evidence that the scourge of tuberculosis was part of the Peoples' lives before contact with outsiders.

Twenty years ago 90 percent of children had TB by the time they were six years old as shown by positive skin tests. TB of the bone and its crippling deformities was very common. Many were dying in the little villages--Eskimo, Aleut and Indian. The dread disease showed no partiality. Its epidemic proportions, which threatened to make a whole people extinct, were without precedent in public health records of the world.

Today, less than 5 percent of the children have TB; there are only three or four deaths from TB per year in the whole State; and new cases of bone TB are rarely found.

This spectacular reduction is no accident. War on TB was declared by the U.S. Public Health Service which took over the responsibility for Indian health from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1955. During the height of the initial attack on the frightful foe, more than 1,300 Alaska Native TB patients were in TB hospitals at one time from a Native population then of some 30,000. At present there are approximately 30...repeat, 30...patients in Alaska Native Hospitals for TB from a Native population now estimated to be more than 50,000.

Such an astounding accomplishment--also without parallel in the annals of public health--was achieved by strenuous effort of the new Division of Indian Health in PHS and close cooperation from other agencies in Alaska. The People themselves, although victims, also played an important part in backing off the enemy by their willingness to work with health officers.

One of the most effective weapons in the arsenal of the counter attacking forces was the drug isoniazid. But such chemotherapy doesn't happen by itself, either. Persistent checking, X-raying, skin testing--all were vital procedures.

Although the program was extraordinarily effective, a slight rise in new cases three years ago brought the Alaska Department of Health and PHS together to work out even better controls. In January 1967, further impressive results were revealed. Admissions for TB to the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage decreased by 33.1 percent for the last six months of 1966 and the trend continues.

There were 147 new TB cases for 1966, according to State figures, 119 of which were Natives. Overall rates per 100,000 population were 54; with Native rate, 220.8 and 32.2 for others. Rate per 100,000 for Alaska Natives for the last five years is:

1962	603
1963	520
1964	576
1965	495
1966	220

Prevalence rate for the general population in the United States is less than 30 new active cases annually. The mortality rate among Alaskan Natives however, is now about the same as the national average--this in spite of the high morbidity which persists. This, points out Dr. Carl Muschenheim, health committee chairman for the Association on American Indian Affairs, is the residue of the devastating TB epidemic. The low death rate despite the still high prevalence of TB indicates an "extraordinarily effective program," says Dr. Muchenheim.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Consolidated Ute Agency
P. O. Box 315
Ignacio, Colorado 81137

June 13, 1967

Mr. Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner
Bureau of Indian Affairs
U. S. Department of the Interior
1951 Constitution Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Mr. Bennett :

A series of photographs, depicting the proceedings leading to and the festivities throughout our Sky-Ute Barbeque and Pow Wow have been assembled for your collection. Mr. John C. Glass, of the Agency staff, donated his time and professional talents in catching the mood of a successful and noteworthy day.

As you know, festivity existed as a minor purpose in the proceedings. All residents of the Southern Ute-Ignacio area requested assistance in devising means to reach their economic goals. Seven nationally known industrialists, planners and economic consultants agreed to serve on the Economic Advisory Council to the Southern Ute Tribe and the Town of Ignacio. These men attended the barbeque and pow wow. Initial seminars preceded and followed the pow wow. The Advisory Council has already started work, and all action is discussed at local community meetings held each week.

The residents, a cooperative tri-ethnic group, made their position clear in their narrative statement included in a brochure presented to the new Advisory Council. We reproduce their statement here :

"We trace our lineage to three major civilizations. We first inherited these lands as a Shoshoean people who today answer to our name UTE. We followed Cortez and deVasca and Coronado - settled here and answer to our name MEXICAN. We trace our generic lines to England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, the Balkans and Scandinavia and answer to our name ANGLO. We all stand straight and true and answer proudly to our name AMERICAN.

We Utes faced an endless tide -- Mexicans interested originally in gold and adventure - who found happiness in our river valleys south of the mountain fastnesses. We Utes faced an endless tide -- Anglos searching for fur, silver and gold in the mountains which once provided our hunting society with the sustenance necessary for our needs.

In each encounter, we accepted promises -- and promises -- and promises. When that endless tide wanted eastern Colorado - we withdrew to western Colorado. When that endless tide wanted the mountains - we withdrew to southwest Colorado.

A recent invasion sanctioned by the Homestead Act saw our last remaining lands checkerboarded by Anglos and Mexican holdings. The best farm land - much of the timber and range land - again absorbed by the endless tide.

The magnificent empire we Utes once controlled now lingers in our mere 300,000 acres of Colorado lands.

We Mexicans faced the later tides. The vast southwestern empire we forged in this land of promises gave way to the incessant pressure exerted by a founding country strangely named United States. In a short span of time, we traded allegiance from royal Spanish to exuberant Mexican to democratic Americans. As we changed allegiance - our power dwindled until we woke one day and discovered that we now numbered a mere minority.

We Anglos followed adventure and avarice and stars and headed that growing pack called American as it "conquered the frontier". We encountered and bested alien civilizations and societies. Our expanding society pushed us ever onward, with impetus first on one section of the frontier line - then on another, as our lines - like lemmings - marched ever onward towards the western waters - some of us lost our way - some of us found the land we searched for - some of us found contentment. We fell in love with the mountains and plains and water and solitude of Colorado and sank our roots deep in these wonderful vistas once owned by Ute and Mexicans. We, the current majority, took what we liked -- liked what we took -- and called this our land.

Then, as time passed, an expanding world, heralded by technical advances and an ever-increasing tempo, passed us by.

We, in love with this land, barely noticed as our contemporaries became familiar with the unfamiliar - with internal combustion engines - with mechanical mass production - with megalopolis - and with the terror and harnessing of atomic power.

The accelerated tempo of modern life - in much the same manner as our prior conquest of this land - has now conquered us. No longer can we call ourselves self-sufficient. No longer can we exist alone in this enclave of our own making. The changing world caught up with us and forced us to see our own deficiencies.

Meanwhile, from a history molded by strife and avarice, heroics and stoic devotion to the soil, distrust and belief, we discovered that we neighbors have the same desires and needs and goals.

We Utes can point with pride to our race. We Mexicans adhere yet to a love for the flamboyant and spicy and Spanish. We Anglos point with pride at democracy in action.

But - better yet - we Americans of Ignacio face the world with pride - for we have quietly conquered that left-over demon of yesteryear -- racial discrimination. We did it without conscious thought or planning. We did it without exterior compulsion. We did it without strife or fight.

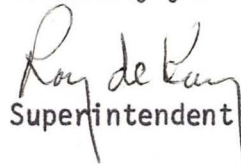
We did it because -- we all love our land -- our area --
WE ARE NEIGHBORS!!

Who are we? We are Phillips and Romero and Pinnecoose and Box and Trujillo and Smith and Taylor and Armijo and Brown and -- we are UNITED. We are friends and companions and neighbors. We come from Europe -- we come from here. We are here - and now - we want to meet the world of today and benefit from its needs.

We are talent and ambition. We are now awake. We want to learn and prosper. We want to be productive members of our expanded free society. We want to grow. We -- the Utes and Mexicans and Anglos of yesterday call upon you -- our neighbors -- to visit us and trade ideas and live here and help us and move with us into the economic and social successes that can be enjoyed as we face tomorrow. We offer hope and resources and hands and minds to forge a better tomorrow for us citizens of Ignacio."

The photographs for the collection were processed at S.M.C. Cartographic Laboratory at Concho, Oklahoma, and reprints can be ordered there. We request that the Agency be informed of any publicity that may occur due to either the collection or due to use of any of the photographs.

Sincerely yours,


Superintendent

Commissioner Robert L. Bennett
and
Superintendent Raymond J. deKay
at
The Chieftain's Memorial
Ute Park
Ignacio, Colorado
May 12, 1967

A Southern Ute Tribesman and a local banker, members of Ignacio's Lion's Club, remove a heavy sack of beef from the barbeque pits at the Southern Ute Rodeo and Fair Grounds, Ignacio, Colorado.

The barbequed beef, removed at noon on Saturday, May 13, 1967, for the Sky-Ute Barbeque and Pow Wow, had slow-cooked since early Friday.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow

Mother is a swinger! (note camera) Mother and child, in native costume, are prepared to catch the proceedings on a modern day "take-it and see-it" camera.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 13, 1967

Miss Navajo, beauty queen for the
Navajo Indian Nation, captivated
everyone.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 13, 1967

Commissioner Robert L. Bennett and
Will Rogers, Jr. mingle with the tri-
ethnic crowd at the pow wow.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 13, 1967

Will Rogers, Jr., Master of
Ceremonies, speaks to 3,000
people who enjoyed the day's
festivities, speeches and food.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 13, 1967

Paul Harvey salutes the crowd at
the Sky-Ute Pow Wow who gave him
their undivided attention during
45 minutes of a splended speech.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 13, 1967

AND MORE DANCERS!!

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 13, 1967

More dancers! Over 20 tribes participated in the day-long festivities. They enjoy dancing so much that they later gathered at the Southern Ute Bear Dance Grounds for all-Indian dancing and singing which lasted to the wee hours of the morning.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 13, 1967

Robert L. Bennett, an Onieda who is also Commissioner of Indian Affairs, joins other Indians for one of the many dances held during the Sky-Ute Pow Wow.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 12, 1967

Sam Martinez, (O.E.O. Coordinator for the State of Colorado), Will Rogers, Jr. and Commissioner Robert L. Bennett participate in one of the many Indian dances which pleased the crowd at the Sky-Ute Pow Wow.

Speaker's Platform

Sky-Ute Pow Wow

May 13, 1967

The Durango "Whirl-A-Ways" and Farmington's "Circle-8's",
"Roadrunners" and "Buckles and Bows", local square dance
groups, demonstrate their prowess for the 3,000 member
crowd.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 13, 1967

The Southern Ute-Ignacio Economic Advisory Council is introduced
to the crowd by Will Rogers, Jr.

They are :

Left to right : (out of sight behind Rogers) Harry Burke, President,
Huggins Laboratory, Sunnyside, California

Dick Stiles, Stiles Associates, Anaheim, California

George Sandel, Sandel Associates, Boston Massachusetts

A. M. Shulman, Shulman Associates, San Diego, California

Ward Howell, Howell Associates, New York, New York

Max Flatow, Flatow, Moore, Fairburn & Bryan, Albuquerque,
New Mexico

John Koepke, Fry Consultants, Inc., San Francisco, California

These me, voluntarily and at their own cost, have agreed to assist the
Ignacio-Southern Ute area and people in reaching their economic goals.

Cub Scout Pack 500, Den 5 of Ignacio, Colorado,
pose with Isabel Kent, Assistant Den Mother,
Leonard C. Burch, Chairman, Southern Ute Tribe,
Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
and Adelina Defender, Den Mother.

All Indian -- All Youth Conscious

The American Indian proves his interest in organized youth activities -- at the Chieftain's Memorial, Ignacio, Colorado, on March 12, 1967.

An all Indian group who display serious interest in youth activities gathered at the Chieftain's Memorial on a pleasant day in May. The Scouts of Cub Scout Pack 500, Den 5, represent the Southern Ute, Navajo, Jemez and Hunkpapa-Sioux tribes.

Indian leaders with the Scouts include two Southern Utes (Leonard C. Burch, Chairman of the Southern Ute Tribe and Isabel Kent, Assistant Den Mother, Den 5) a Jemez (Adelina Defender, Den Mother, Den 5) and an Oniede (Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.)

Sky-Ute Pow Wow
Ignacio, Colorado
May 13, 1967

Three prominent guests pose with local officials on the speaker's stand during the Sky-Ute Pow Wow.

Left to right :

Leonard C. Burch	Chairman, Southern Ute Tribe
Raymond J. deKay	Superintendent, Consolidated Ute Agency
Clint Walker	T.V. & Movie Star, (latest series, "Cheyenne")
Will Rogers, Jr.	Noted author, actor, and son of beloved Will Rogers.
Paul Harvey	Widely known news commentator.
Julius G. Spratte	Director, SUCAP Community Services Center.

Sky-Ute Pow Wow

Ignacio, Colorado

May 13, 1967

How tall they are!

Leonard C. Burch, Chairman, Southern Ute Tribe, and
Eddie Box, Southern Ute Indian Dance Chief, pose with
two men who are as well known as they are tall --
Clint Walker and Paul Harvey.

COFFEE, IN HONOR OF THE COMMISSIONER,

Sponsored by Consolidated Ute
Agency and the Southern Ute Tribe

Southern Ute Recreation Hall
Ignacio, Colorado
May 12, 1967

Commissioner Robert L. Bennett greets members
of the Southern Ute Tribe.

Preparations for a real deep-pit barbeque to feed the over 3,000 people who attended the Sky-Ute Barbeque and Pow Wow at the Southern Ute Rodeo and Fair Grounds, Ignacio, Colorado, May 13, 1967.

The above photograph, made on Friday, May 12, depicts the removal of hot ashes prior to placement of 10 beef carcassus in the pits for the slow-cooking process preparation for Saturday's big feed.

Sky-Ute Barbeque

May 13, 1967

Is there enough? Five lines of hungry people march slowly towards the tables and pits where over 3,000 of us received heaping plates of barbeque beef, beans, cole-slaw, and ice cream.

Lion's and American Legionnaires cut up
savory barbequed beef just before the
"Chow's On" call reached 3,000 hungry
participants at the Sky-Ute Barbeque
and Pow Wow at the Southern Ute Rodeo
and Fair Grounds, Ignacio, Colorado,
on May 13, 1967.

We all stopped for a sincere prayer before
serving and setting the splended food at
the Sky-Ute Barbeque and Pow Wow at the
Southern Ute Rodeo and Fair Grounds, Ignacio,
Colorado, May 13, 1967.

Commissioner, Southern Ute Chairman, Superintendent,
and Cub Scout officials at the Chieftain's Memorial,
Ignacio, Colorado, May 12, 1967

From left to right :

Raymond J. deKay, Superintendent
Consolidated Ute Agency

Isabel Kent, Assistant Den Mother
Cub Scout Pack 500, Den 5

Leonard C. Burch, Chairman
Southern Ute Tribe

Adelina Defender, Den Mother
Cub Scout Pack 500, Den 5

Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Deputy Minister

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Sous-ministre

Ottawa 4, June 22, 1967.

JUN 28 8 35 AM '67

100
Mr. Robert L. Bennett,
Commissioner,
Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C. 20242,
U.S.A.

Dear Bob:

I was very pleased to learn from your letter of June 15 that you and Mrs. Bennett will be able to visit us in Ottawa in August and that you also intend to spend some time at Expo '67.

I will meet you on your arrival at 11:30 a.m. on August 2 and take you to the Bruce MacDonald Motor Hotel, where we have reserved accommodation for you and Mrs. Bennett. I hope that during the afternoon of August 2 you will attend the meeting of our National Indian Advisory Board and have an opportunity of meeting the members of the Board. On Thursday I would like to show you around Ottawa and also have you meet other government officials.

We are taking a bus to Expo on the Friday, August 4, and I have asked our Expo staff in Montreal to make room reservations for you and Mrs. Bennett for the Friday and Saturday nights. Mrs. Battle and I would like to spend the Friday evening with you in Montreal and we will come back to Ottawa on the Saturday morning.

We are looking forward to your visit.

Yours sincerely,


R.F. Battle,
Assistant Deputy Minister,
(Indian Affairs).

*Looking forward
to seeing you!*

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

The Cherokee National Holiday is an annual anniversary of the Cherokee Tribe. It commemorates the founding of The Cherokee Nation at Tahlequah, Indian Territory on September 6, 1839.

The Holiday permits tribal leaders an opportunity to address members of the tribe assembled as well as providing programs of interest to the Cherokees. It's a splendid opportunity for Cherokees of all walks of life from everywhere to congregate and renew old friendships and make new friends.

This year the Cherokee Tribe is demonstrating its progressive spirit by dedicating an Industrial Site which represents a large-scale investment in the future by the Tribe. The beginning of a carefully planned major program to bring the benefits of modern business and industrial progress to members of the Tribe, the dedication taking place today is an expression of the Tribe's interest in providing long range and lasting benefits to its members.

Other programs under way include low-cost housing, educational grants and loans, vocational training, business loans, sanitation programs, and further investment in income-producing projects that will provide jobs for Cherokees.

The Cherokee National Holiday is sponsored annually by The Cherokee Foundation and by the Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL

CHEROKEE NATIONAL HOLIDAY

The Cherokee National Capitol
Tahlequah, Oklahoma

Saturday, September 2, 1967

- - - - -

The Holiday this year is dedicated to an outstanding Cherokee and an outstanding American, Reverend "Jim" Pickup, who was Chief of the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians and Chaplain to the Cherokee National Executive Committee and to the Intertribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes. A man of intense honesty and compassion, Reverend Pickup was respected and loved by all who knew him. He left this world on May 17, 1967, a better place for his having labored amongst us.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CHEROKEE NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Morning Program - Cherokee National Capitol

Leonard Rainwater - Master of Ceremonies

* * * * *

- 7 AM Queen Candidates' Breakfast - Tahlequah
Soroptimist Club, Mrs. Ruth Presley, Pres.
- 9:30 AM Tahlequah High School Band -
Mr. Bill Peters, Director
- 9:45 AM Raising of the Flags -
Sequoyah High School
- Invocation - Rev. Charles Bread, Etchison
Memorial Methodist Mission, Tahlequah
- 10:00 AM Welc me - Dean Bridges, Mayor of Tahlequah
Response - C. C. Victory, Vice- Chief,
Cherokee Tribe, & Chairman, Exec. Committee
Crowning of "Miss Cherokee" - Wm. J. Cunning-
ham, President, Tahlequah Chamber of Com.
Introduction of Distinguished Guests -
W. E. "Dode" McIntosh, Former President,
Intertribal Council
- 10:45 AM Address - Honorable W. W. Keeler,
Principal Chief of the Cherokees
Musical Number - The Chieftans,
Cherokee Quartet
Cherokee Foundation Report, and Presentation
of Distinguished Service Awards -
Frank Muskrat, President, Cherokee Fdn.
United Keetoowah Band Report -
Acting Chief Earl Crawford
- 11:40 AM Address - Honorable Robert L. Bennett,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
- 12:00 N Barbecue Lunch - Music by Cherokee Groups
(Furnished by Cherokee Foundation and
the Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce)
- 1:00 PM Announcements - Introductions - Music
- 1:30 PM Adjourn to Cherokee Industrial Site

The Cherokee Industrial Site is located 4 miles South of
Tahlequah on U S Highway 62.

Afternoon Program - Cherokee Industrial Site

Honorable Ed Edmondson, Master of Ceremonies

* * * * *

- 1:30 PM Old-Fashioned Caliope Music -
Courtesy, James C. Leake, Muskogee
- 2 - 2:30 PM Cherokee Singing Groups
Leonard Rainwater, Announcer
- 2:30 PM Welcome, History of Project, and Introduction
of Master of Ceremonies - Mr. Ralph Keen,
Business Manager, Cherokee Tribe
Master of Ceremonies - Honorable
Ed Edmondson, MC, 2d Congressional District
Invocation in Cherokee - Rev. Bert Spade, Rose
The Lord's Prayer (Sign Language) -
Miss Jody Thompson, accompanied by Dr.
Ted Walstrum
- Remarks - Mr. Dale Robertson, Harrah, Okla,
and Van Nuys, California
Dedication Address - Honorable W. W. Keeler,
Principal Chief of the Cherokees
Address - Honorable Robert L. Bennett,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington
- INSPECTION of the Restaurant, Arts and
Crafts Shop, and Service Station - by the Public
- 4:00 PM World's Championship Corn Stalk Shoot -
Blake Purdy, Tahlequah Bowhunters, In Charge

* * * * *

- 7:00 PM Rodeo Parade - Downtown Tahlequah
- 8:00 PM Rodeo Finals - Tahlequah Round-Up Club
Fall Rodeo - Rodeo Club Arena South of
Tahlequah

BOB KASTENMEIER
2d DISTRICT, WISCONSIN

1203 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

HOME OFFICE:
300 1/2 MAIN STREET
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN
PHONE: 261-6050

COMMITTEES ON:
JUDICIARY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

100

September 11, 1967

Hon. Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bob:

May I take this opportunity to let you know how very much I appreciate your participation on my recent television show.

I very much enjoyed having you on my program, and I think it was a good one.

Your thoughtfulness in taking the time out of your busy schedule to appear on my show is indeed appreciated.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,


ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
Member of Congress

RWK:sm

~~ROUTE REPLY THRU 103~~

tahlequah
OKLAHOMA
74464
Chamber of Commerce
Area Code 918-GLendale 6-3742

September 11, 1967

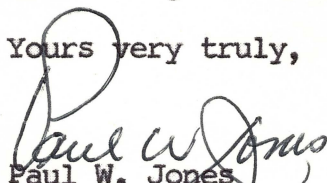
Mr. Robert L. Bennet
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bennet:

Please accept this letter of appreciation from the Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce for your splendid cooperation and able assistance during the Cherokee National Holiday.

100
Your outstanding contribution made this one of the finest Holiday celebrations we have ever had, and we thank you for making it the outstanding success that it was.

Yours very truly,


Paul W. Jones
Manager

PWJ/mp

Unlimited Pure, Sparkling Spring Water:

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Capitol of the Cherokee Nation --- Home of Northeastern State College --- A Good Place to Live, Work, and Play

SEP 15 9 10 AM '67



northern section

CALIFORNIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - NORTHERN SECTION

4144 WINDING WAY, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95841; TELE: 489-0107; 489-3819

September 19, 1967

1. RLB
2. Trip file

Mr. Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner
U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Bob:

Now that the fire and smoke and the debris of our Leader's Conference has been cleared away, I have time to take stock of the events of last weekend. From all indications, the conference was a huge success. Certainly our success was due in large measure to your own major contribution to our meeting. Our leaders enjoyed hearing your presentation and we have already received numerous requests for copies of your address.

On behalf of our Board of Directors and our Conference Committee, and, of course, for the staff, allow me to extend to you our thanks and appreciation for an outstanding job. Your efforts will long be remembered.

Best regards,

Haze J. Bergeron
Executive Secretary
CTA, Northern Section

HJB:cjm

cc: Norvin Nolte

1. RLB ~~WTF~~

2 —

Okla City Okla
October 9, 1967

To: Robert L Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington DC (25)

FROM: Lillian L Joahy
Council Member - Okla Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes

SUBJECT: ~~Indian Education~~

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCT 13 3 27 PM '67

Dear Sir - ~~10~~

How are you and your fine family getting along. We hope that everything is now all right with all of you all, as I and Joe were quite concerned when we heard of your family problems and hope and pray that God's richest blessings will always be given to you and yours.

We know that you are quite concerned over the welfare of our poor Indian people and as long as God blesses you and your family, we know that you will always do your best for all of us.
God bless all of you

Lillian.

Lillian L. Joahy
217 N. E. 11th — CE 5-5040
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. 73104



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ABERDEEN AREA OFFICE
820 SOUTH MAIN
ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA
57401

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Area Director

OCT 13 1967

Personal

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Washington, D. C. 20242

Sir:

I just want to take a moment to tell you how much I appreciate the help, assistance, and support you give us. In as far as we can, we try to carry out responsibilities at this level, yet keep you informed. But there are situations that develop which need your involvement.

I find when it is necessary to call you that you are accessible, that you have sympathetic understanding, and that you know what to do to help us. Your calm, cool, and friendly manner and your receptiveness keep problems in a non-crisis and a non-panic button perspective. This helps us to keep our feet on the ground and to do our job with reason and intelligence.

It can be said that line officers in a way operate in a lonely area. It is most helpful when they have access to and the understanding of the person they are working with. This I feel I have from you, and I want you to know how much it helps and how much I appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Martin D. Stohm

Area Director

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 18, 1967

Dear Bob:

I would love to be with you for the party on Friday evening, November seventeenth, to recognize your distinguished record of public service these past thirty-five years.

Unfortunately, Bob, I will be in Rapid City, South Dakota, on that date, and so I will have to miss it.

With many other Americans, I share a keen appreciation for your effective and devoted government service, and I wish you Godspeed in the years ahead.

With best wishes for an enjoyable evening, I am

Sincerely yours,

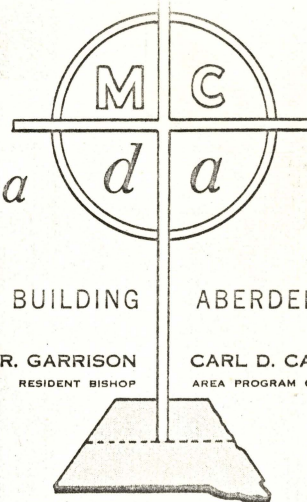


George McGovern

Honorable Robert L. Bennett
6015 Landon Lane
Bethesda, Maryland

*100-100000
2 files*

The METHODIST CHURCH / *dakotas area*



502 CAPITOL BUILDING

ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA 57401

EDWIN R. GARRISON
RESIDENT BISHOP

CARL D. CASE
AREA PROGRAM COORDINATOR

October 18, 1967

Mr. Robert L. Bennett
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I read once that any deed worth doing or any project worthy of success must have a compound of three ingredients: A plan, a power and a prayer.

Only the future will really reveal whether the Dakota Convocation of 1967 was a success. For the present it appears very much to have been so.

Some of us spent nearly two years on the plan. But this alone would not have provided success. It took the "power" of you and others, plus the prayers of us all to succeed.

Though grossly inadequate, may I extend to you a sincere "Thank You!" for your help on the panel for the satellite session, With The American Indian.

To a young man learning to perform on the flying trapeze a veteran performer once said: "Throw your heart over the bars and your body will follow." In every field of endeavor those who put their hearts in their work are the real leaders . . . Falling in love with one's job is the secret of success.

Many thanks for putting your heart into the Dakota Convocation.

Gratefully yours,

Carl D. Case, General Chairman
THE DAKOTA CONVOCATION of 1967



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Pinon Boarding School
Pinon, Arizona

October 18, 1967

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCT 23 10 34 AM '67

1. RLB-
Honorable Mr. Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I've just finished reading your very impressive remarks delivered before the National Indian Youth Council at Ponca City, Oklahoma on August 24, 1967.

It makes one's heart swell with pride to know here at last the Indian people have someone who is an Indian serving as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and who is vitally concerned about the future progress of Indians in this country.

The timely advice from you should have a tremendous impact on Indians now charting new and forceful course of action aimed at new horizons of accomplishments. You have presented a great challenge that can be a driving force towards greater things and which could eliminate ignorance and poverty plaguing Indians for centuries. I am also positive that your talk will further influence and guide the thinking and future actions of Indians in their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency, preparing them to better cope with all the elements and requirements of living in a fast changing society.

I find the "Indian Record" a very informative publication and I always look forward to each issue.

Your commitment and pledge to the Indian cause is beginning to show hopeful results. Keep up the good work!

100
Sincerely yours,

Joseph M. Kahklen
Joseph M. Kahklen

HENRY M. JAVITS, N.Y.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., W.C.
ERNEST GRUENING, ALASKA
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE
ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, CONN.
FRED R. HARRIS, OKLA.
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, N.Y.
LEE METCALF, MONT.
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, N. MEX.

KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, WYO.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.

JAMES R. CALLOWAY
CHIEF CLERK AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

October 20, 1967

OCT 23 1967

Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner
Bureau of Indian Affairs Reservation Programs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Commissioner Bennett:

Thank you very much for the information regarding the status of funds of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

I appreciate your pointing out the fact that the tribe's budget exceeds the annual income available for programming. This does cause the invasion of the reserve funds which results in a continuous cycle of depletion for their funds.

Your cooperation and help with our problems is sincerely appreciated. With our joint efforts we should be able to accomplish some lasting good.

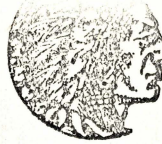
Sincerely,



Clifford P. Hansen
U. S. S.

CPH:mp

24 OCT 1967



gong

COMMITTEES:

Claims & Legislation Committee:
Frank Ducheneaux, Chairman
Alex Chasing Hawk, Vice-chairman
Ernest Ducheneaux, Member
Andrew LeBeau, Member
Reuben Ward, Member
Benjamin Hawk Eagle, Member

Welfare & Telephone Committee:
Donald D. Dolphus, Chairman
William War Bonnett, Member
Catherine LeCompte, Member

Extension Committee:
Reuben Ward, Chairman
Ernest Ducheneaux, Member
Edward Clown, Member

Health & Education Committee:
Eunice Larrabee, Chairman
Catherine LeCompte, Member
Lawrence Lind, Member

Law & Order and Enrollment Committee:
Andrew LeBeau, Chairman
Francis Traversie, Member
Isaac Long, Member

Organized Under Act of Congress June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 943)

Cheyenne River

Sioux Tribal Council

Eagle Butte, South Dakota
October 24, 1967

COMMITTEES:

Land & Forestry Committee:
Alex Chasing Hawk, Chair
Ben Hawk Eagle, Member
Andrew LeBeau, Member

Ways & Means Committee:
Eunice Larrabee, Chairman
Francis Traversie, Member
Peter Dupris, Member

Rehabilitation Committee:
Ernest Ducheneaux, Chair
Benjamin Hawk Eagle, Member
Alex Chasing Hawk, Member
Andrew LeBeau, Member
Reuben Ward, Member

Investigation & Grievance Committee:
Donald D. Dolphus, Chair
William War Bonnett, Member
Edward Clown, Member

Planning Committee:
Alex Chasing Hawk, Chair
Benjamin Hawk Eagle, Member
Anthony Rivers, Jr., Member
James Massie, B.I.A.

Mr. Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bob:

I would like to thank you for the quick action in regards to the release of the \$30,000.00 that the Tribe needed to put the Mutual Self Help Program into operation. We have, as of today, 4 of the houses enclosed and the foundations to 6 others poured. By the 10th of November, we should have enclosed 20 of the 40 houses approved.

100
The Swift Bird Job Corps Conservation Center should be completed by the 10th of November. I will get together with Superintendent John J. Weber as to the dedication ceremonies and we would like to have you here. I have asked our Congressional Delegation in Washington to attend and they have all agreed that they would like it to happen while Congress is adjourned. I also asked Governor Bee to attend and he also has agreed. I also would like to have Sargent Shriver here as he was my first contact. I have high hopes for this Center.

Well, Bob, I again would like to thank you for the fine job you are doing for the Indian people of this country and the understanding of their problems, and the confidence you have restored in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Sincerely,

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBAL COUNCIL

Frank Ducheneaux
Frank Ducheneaux, Chairman

FD/vr

cc: file
: chrono.

Betty Groebli, Mac McGarry and

WRC-TV wish to thank you for

appearing on Capital Tieline.

Thanksgiving Day - 1967



WRC TV4 

Aberdeen, South Dakota
November 2, 1967.

Dear Bob:

Thank you very much for your letter and the Good Wishes for my retirement years. I wish you could have actually been here - Mr Wheelock read your letter at the party and it was real thrilling to know you were with us in spirit.

The party was gay and gorgeous - oodles of good spirits about - Our Albuquerque cousins were here - in the form of a beautiful corsage - the Ketchers, Baids, Pete Martins, Cuellars, Sylvia - just to name a few -

Mr Holm presented me with an Honor Award for Commendable Service - 17 yrs with B9 A and I enjoyed every day of it.

Also. received
white Sansonite luggage
plus some other beautiful
gifts -

Yep! I finally retired -
from the BPA Budget Shop
but I feel that I'll always
belong to your great big
wonderful BPA family -
good wishes to you and
your family.

Sincerely
Ruth Kelly



THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

20510

November 14, 1967

Dear Bob:

I want to express my sincere regrets at not being with you. I can't think of anyone more worthy to be honored in light of your lifetime of contribution to the welfare of the American Indian. May I extend my sincere best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Hubert H.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Hubert H. Humphrey

Mr. Robert L. Bennett
6015 Landon Lane
Bethesda, Maryland

11-25-67

Hon.

Mr. Bennett,

Hi Bob.

I am sending you some pictures I thought you may like. I sure was glad you was able to come out here from your busy work.

To Dedicate our furniture factory, It was a great thing for my people, & what you did for us.

I pray your family is all well, & hope you had a wonderful thanks-giving dinner,

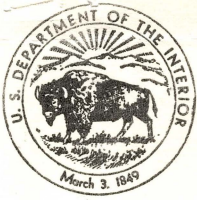
Some thing like my people gave you at our Skafeto long House. We are having an election, "General Council" Monday the 27th ^{after}. This election some one else may be the Chairman.

Wishing you all the Success in the future,

Remain

Yours truly friend,

Johnnie "Long" Skahan



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL
P.O. BOX 7188
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85011

December 6, 1967

1. RLB
2. Trip
file

Mr. Robert Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Mr. Bennett:

It was a real honor for the staff and students of the Phoenix Indian School to have you visit our campus. It is always encouraging to have a visitor with whom the Indian students can identify. A number of them have told us that they certainly received much from your talk.

The officers of the Student Council were thrilled to have the opportunity to meet with you and to show you a part of our school. They have told us on several occasions that they would like to have you for a return visit at your earliest possible convenience. Many of the Indian staff members expressed regret that they were unable to talk with you; however, they understand that you are on a very tight schedule.

We hope you will be able to return to our school in the near future for a longer visit.

Sincerely yours,


Noel D. Scott
Principal

James D. Wallace
Superintendent

PIHS Band Going To Tournament of Roses Parade

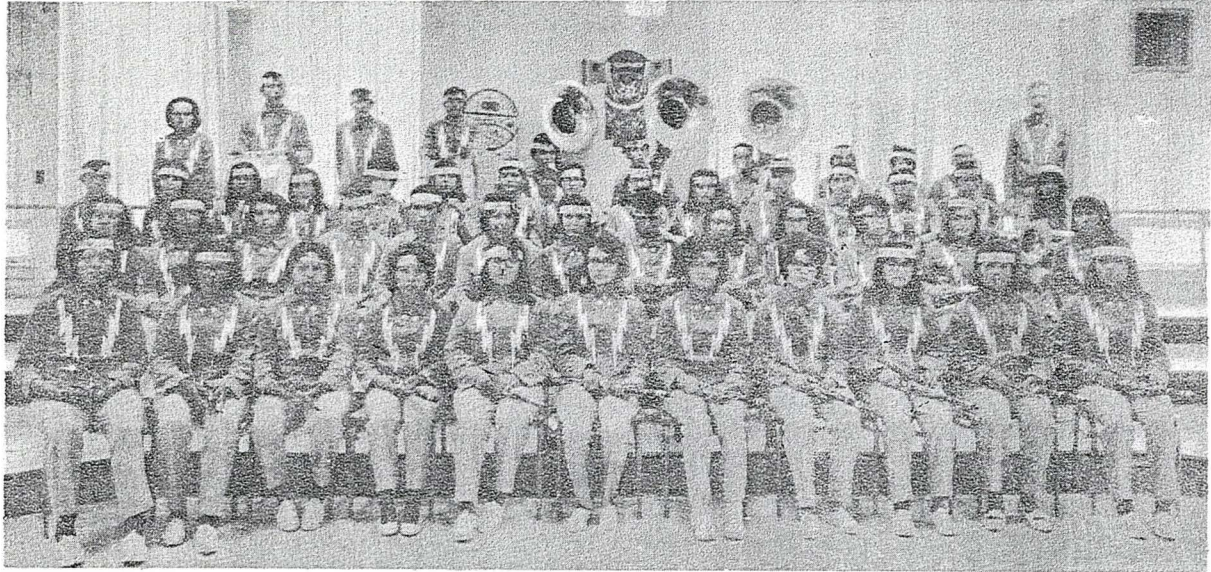
THE PHOENIX REDSKIN

PUBLISHED BY THE PHOENIX INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL AS A STUDENT PROJECT

Volume 67

Phoenix, Arizona: December 8, 1967

Number 6



PIHS Band of 1967-'68 dressed in their new colorful uniforms.

Indian School Band To Play In Pasadena

Phoenix Indian School Band has been selected to participate in the 1968 Tournament of Roses Parade. This invitation comes as the second in the history of the school. In 1959 the band received and accepted a similar invitation. Besides participation in the New Year's Day festivities in Pasadena, the 70-member band trip will involve appearances in and around the Los Angeles area.

Plans for the band are made to perform at Disneyland's Indian Village, presenting a special concert and parade. Other tentative plans are being processed for additional performances at various places and possibly on national television.

Since P.I.H.S. was chosen as one of the twenty-one bands that will march in the almost 6-mile parade, Mr. Henry Listiak, band director, feels that much work and long hours are needed to enable the band to complete the long-march route.

"This is the biggest of the big time parades which will be on T.V. and radio throughout the world. Not only the band, but the school deems this one of the greatest privileges given to us to honor our school," Mr. Listiak told newspaper reporters.

During the New Year's parade the band is required to play continuously for the first twenty minutes of marching. The selections chosen to be presented are "The School Song," "Down the Field," and "South Rampart Street March."

The organization will stay at Sherman Institute while in California. Band members will tour the Hollywood studios, attend the Rose Bowl game, or see Los Angeles' sights.

Miss Rosemary Davey, band director of the P.I.H.S. 1959 Tournament of Roses band, made these comments, "It was the largest parade, but a wonderful privilege. Everywhere the band

(Continued on page 5)

Nativity Pageant To Be Dec. 11-13-14

Rehearsals are in session for the twenty-sixth annual presentation of the Nativity Pageant on the evenings of December 11, 13, and 14.

Directing the pageant is the Rev. John E. Lucius with the assistance of Mrs. Ruth Blunk.

Approximately 250 students will participate in this production. The principal characters will be portrayed alternately by the following students: Gabriel—Melvina Silas, Annie Silversmith, Ruth Sockyma, and Frances Takala; Mary—Susie Poleahla, Melissa Talayumptewa, Virginia Wellito, and Clarinda Hill.

Joseph will be portrayed by Victor Walker and Johnny Earl David. They will also alternate throughout the various scenes. Thomas Swift with David Short-hair will act the part of Zacharias. Stanley Klass portrays the role of the Balcony Priest and Phillip John that of the Temple priest.

(Continued on page 5)

THE PHOENIX REDSKIN

Published on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, during the school year by the United States Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published in accordance with the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940, approved May 10, 1939, and approved by the Director of the Budget. Address all letters: The Phoenix Redskin, Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona. 85012

INTERIOR-PHOENIX PRESS 12-57-2M

Subscription: One dollar (\$1.00) per year.

REDSKIN STAFF

James D. Wallace.....Superintendent
Noel D. Scott.....Principal
Miss Hazel Constance.....Sponsor
Melvin J. LaClair.....Business Mgr.
(Helen Mae John and
James Montoya.....Editors

Albert Manygoats..... Art Editor
Loretta Begay and
Rita Pancott..... News Editors
Gary Joshevama, Harold Talayump-
tewa, Bernard Siquieros, John Sin-
quah and Bobby Secakuku - Sports
Editors

Mrs. Clarice SohnTypist

In Appreciation

Do we appreciate our school? Perhaps we can find a few things to criticise, but far more worthy of commendation.

That the football team carried on valiantly through the season in spite of defeats and little support on some occasions is an example.

Sending messages to people in the armed services is another illustration of the type of spirit that characterizes some groups. Mrs. Florence Cook and her business education students write letters to former students of PIHS now in the armed services and mail each issue of The Phoenix Redskin to them.

Also deserving commendation are campus organizations, such as the band, chorus, and Indian Club. Several people have expressed their appreciation of the performances of these groups.

Noted as well has been the prompt reporting for rehearsals of the cast preparing for the Nativity pageant. To coordinate all phases of such a production is difficult; consequently, co-operation is greatly valued.

As we are all recipients of one another's efforts, we wish to express our gratitude to those mentioned and to all others making a contribution to PIHS.

A reception in honor of Miss Barbara Kooyers, secretary in the religious education office, will be held from 3:30 to 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, Dec. 15.

Principal Visits Haskell

Mr. Noel Scott, principal, visited Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, Nov. 30-31.

He spoke with former students of P.I.H.S. Two problems that most of them have pertain to mathematics and written English. Another problem is that they do not have good study habits.

Some of the students Mr. Scott talked with were Bobby Boyd, Wave Dashee, Hillis Tootsie, Elouise Harrison, Richard Hon-youti, Wayne Sumatykuku, Mark Talaswaima, Claude Talayump-tewa, all graduates of '67, and Ralford Jackson, class of '66.

—Everett Cesspooch

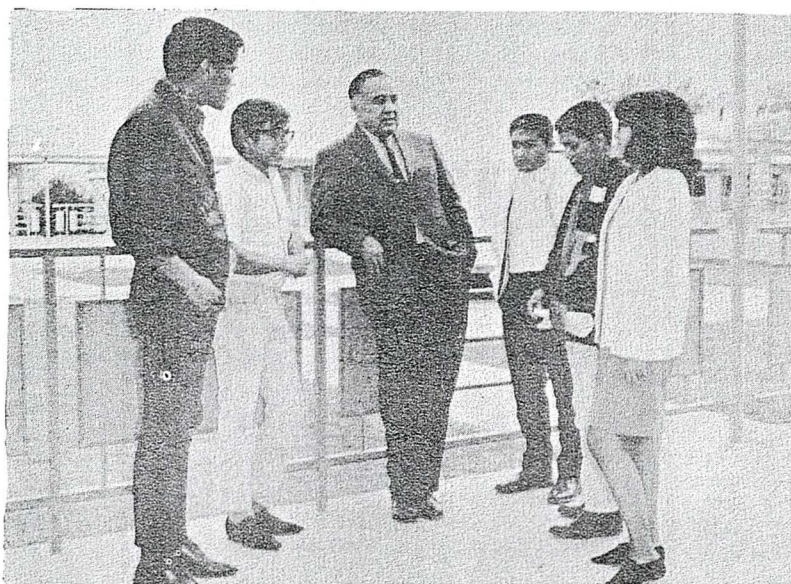
Four Students Attend Model United Nations

The Arab country of Morocco will be represented by four PIHS students at the Model United Nations today and tomorrow in Tucson. The students, Kathy Arviso, Loren Sekayumptewa, Annie Silversmith, and John Siquah have been researching for two months with their advisers, Mrs. Catherine Iliff and Mr. Charles Feuerstein, about Morocco's people, social customs, and their politics.

At the convention they will be wearing authentic Arabic costumes designed and made by Mr. Feuerstein. At the Model U.N. will be other Arizona high-school students representing countries seated in the regular United Nations.

P.I.H.S. Represented At Youth Conference

Four students from PIHS with their sponsor, Mrs. Alice Gleiser, are attending the Annual Navajo Youth Conference Dec. 7-9 at Manyfarms Boarding School near Chinle. The students are Zelma King, Myron Spencer, Richard Thompson, and Virginia Wellito. Zelma King will speak on "Can Navajos Become Bi-Cultural" in the oratorical contest.



From left to right: Tracy Early, Everett Cesspooch, Mr. Robert L. Bennett, commissioner of Indian Affairs; Richard Koopee, Wayne Monongye, and Jeanne Pancott are having a casual conversation.

Commissioner Advises Youth To Set Life Goals

"Build your life around a central purpose," Robert L. Bennett, commissioner of Indian Affairs, advised the students at a special assembly Nov. 27 in Memorial Hall.

"If one has a goal in life, he can, with the help of religion," Mr. Bennett said, "develop a wholesome personality and become a whole person."

Continuing to emphasize the importance of a harmonious, well-integrated personality, Mr. Bennett mentioned the following three ideas he should like the students to remember: "First, you are an individual: be who you are; second, you are a citizen of the United States; third, you are the descendant of a proud heritage."

One cannot do much concerning his heredity, the commissioner told the students, but of far more significance is his own personal reactions to situations. He added, "Living is overcoming problems."

Besides developing a sense of responsibility for their own conduct, Mr. Bennett said that he hoped the students would take an interest in the affairs of their own community or in those of

(Continued on page 6)

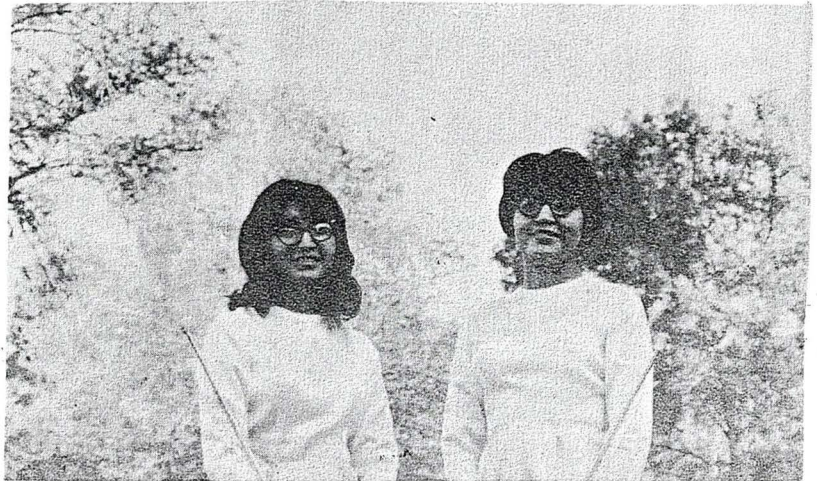
Nativity Pageant

(Continued from page 1)

The narrators, directed by Mrs. Betty Huerstel, are Rita Pancott, Helen Mae John, Lolita Silas, Kathleen Beeson, Maybelle Draper and Hubert Onsae.

The Senior Choir will present fourteen Christmas songs. Among them are "March of the Kings," "The Birthday of a King," and "Silent Night," which will be sung in Navajo, Hopi, and English. The choir will be directed by Mr. Charles Feuerstein. Mrs. Catherine Iliff is the accompanist.

—Helen Mae John



Jeanette and Loretta Begay, majorettes of the P.I.H.S. Senior Band

Twins To Lead Band In Tournament of Roses Parade

"Jeanette and I will have the most exciting moments of our lives when we leave for the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California, on Dec. 29," said Loretta.

The Phoenix Indian High School Band was invited to participate in the festivities.

The two girls, who are twin sisters, will be leading the march through the city of Pasadena. Loretta and Jeanette are the two pretty sisters whom you see leading the band at football games and various other activities. Besides being drum majorettes, they also play instruments when the band is in concert. Jeanette plays the tenor

saxophone, and Loretta the baritone saxophone.

"It all started when we were in the sixth grade," explained Loretta. "We both liked music so much we gave it a try."

We also started to learn to twirl the baton," Jeanette said.

During their freshman year here at Phoenix Indian High School, they joined the Junior Band. From their sophomore to their senior year they have been in the Senior Band.

The girls have been practicing very hard since school started this year and they hope to present a fine performance. The students and staff will be watching for their appearance on television New Year's Day.

Band To Play In Pasadena

(Continued from page 1)

went, the crowds cheered and held signs saying, "Welcome, Arizona!"

Monday, November 27, the band presented a special program for Mr. Robert L. Bennett, commissioner of B.I.A.

Friday, December 1, at the Sky Harbor Airport, the band honored two selected students, Jeanne Pancott and Tracy Early, of P.I.H.S. who went to Washington D.C.

James Montoya
Albert Manyoats



Mr. Robert L. Bennett entertains the student body and employees with a lively musical tune before delivering his speech.

Sun Devil Men Speak At Athletic Banquet

The football and cross-country teams were honored with a banquet Nov. 30 in the student dining hall.

The guest speakers were Mr. Max Anderson and Mr. Ken Dyer. Both of the young men play on the Varsity football squad at A.S.U. Max Anderson is a full-back and the third leading rusher in college football in the nation, and Ken Dyer is an end who broke a school record of 88 completed passes for the Sun Devils.

Al Stevens, the publicity director at A.S.U., acted as master of ceremonies.

During the banquet each of the coaches gave a talk, and introduced members of his team. No letters were presented because the order had not arrived.

The menu consisted of steaks, string beans, baked potatoes, tossed salad, hot rolls, ice cream, and either coffee or milk.

John Siquah

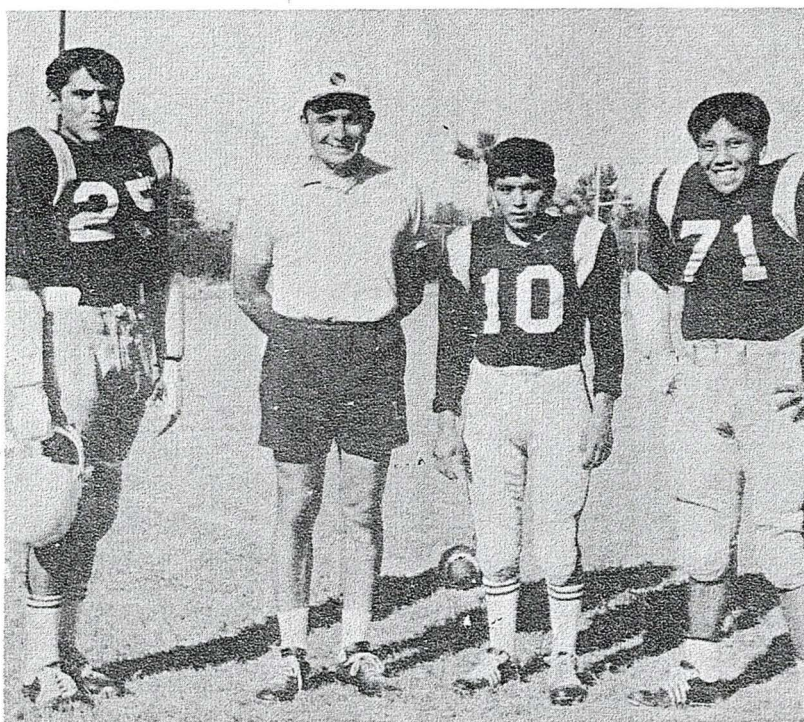
Boys In Auto Shop Attend Brake Clinic

A group of boys, accompanied by Mr. William Umpleby, auto shop instructor, attended Nov. 15 a Brake Clinic at the Hydraulic Brake Supply Company in Phoenix. The boys were Anthony Encinas, Stanford Jackson, Darrell Pooyouma, and Gary Shebola.

Before the meeting began, they observed a racing car and the areas of work in the plant. Incidentally, this car lost a wheel at the Indianapolis 500 Races and thus was eliminated from that race, but later won the "Bobby Ball" Memorial Race.

After seeing a movie of the 1967 Indianapolis 500 Races, they were shown the disc brake and were told how it operates. Not many cars have the disc brake, just a few, such as the Chrysler Imperial, and the Dodge Polara.

The boys reported that they had fun and that the trip was interesting. —Stanford Jackson



Co-captain Tracy Early, Coach Sanchez, Co-captain Wayne Monongye, and Bernard Siqueros.

Honorary Football Co-Captains Elected

Wayne Monongye and Tracy Early, two seniors who have done an outstanding job for the Braves, were elected by their teammates as honorary co-captains. This year he is a member of the Natahni House Council and the president of the student body.

Wayne plans to attend college after finishing high school.

Wayne Monongye, 5'3", 125-lb. quarterback, lives in Old Oraibi, Arizona, with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Neil Monongye.

In his freshman year he was a member of the wrestling squad. Since then he has participated in football, basketball, and baseball, lettering in all three sports.

Besides participating in athletics, he has been active in other phases of the school program. He was president of his freshman and junior classes. Last spring, he was chosen as a

Tracy Early, 6'1½", 195-lb. football player, played offensive quarterback, fullback, and defensive linebacker for the Braves this year. Tracy, a four-year letterman, participated in football and wrestling during his freshman year. He took fourth place at the State Wrestling Tournament in both his sophomore and junior years.

Tracy plans to attend college after graduation.

Bernard Siqueros

Commissioner Advises Youth To Set Life Goals

(Continued from page 5)

other people if they should be in other communities.

Concluding his talk, Mr. Bennett encouraged the students to continue in school and to set

high goals for themselves. He said, "There is no heights that you cannot reach if you have the incentive to do so."

ALVIN E. O'KONSKI
DEAN OF WISCONSIN DELEGATION

COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES

TENTH DISTRICT
WISCONSIN
ASHLAND IRON
BARRON ONEIDA
BAYFIELD POLK
BURNETT PRICE
CHIPPEWA RUSK
DOUGLAS ST. CROIX
DUNN SAWYER
EAU CLAIRE VILAS
WASHBURN



TELEPHONES:
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN
(715) 362-7800

WASHINGTON, D. C.
(202) 225-3361

December 19, 1967

100
Honorable Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Friend:

This holiday season provides me with a most appropriate opportunity to express my sincere thanks to you and the members of your staff for the excellent cooperation and assistance which I always receive from your office.

In addition to expressing my heartfelt thanks, I take this occasion to wish you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Looking forward to working with you throughout the coming year, and with kindest personal regards, I am

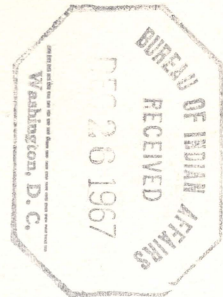
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Alvin E. O'Konski".

Alvin E. O'Konski, Congressman
10th District of Wisconsin

ADDRESS REPLY TO: CONGRESSMAN ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, 2406 RAYBURN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., 20515

THE COUNTY COURT WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF OSAGE
STATE OF OKLAHOMA



ORDER

Now on this 21st day of December, 1967, the Spirit of Christmas having filled the court with joy and good cheer, the court, being fully advised in the premises, and upon its own motion,

ORDERS, ADJUDGES AND DECREES: that ~~shall~~ after receipt of this order

ROBERT L. BENNETT & BUREAU.

shall,

with all deliberate speed, deck the halls with boughs of holly, and thereafter have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Charles F. Lobak

County Judge

C. H. Montgomery

Bailiff

Ardis Ballinger

Reporter



NOTIFICATION OF PERSONNEL ACTION

(EMPLOYEE — See General Information on Reverse)

6 PART
50-126

(FOR AGENCY USE) 0/2/1/4/ / / - - / - - / - - / - - / - - / - - / 00-00-00/ - - / 503-52-0841					
1. NAME (CAPS) LAST—FIRST—MIDDLE BENNETT, ROBERT L.		MR.—MISS—MRS. MR.	2. (FOR AGENCY USE)	3. BIRTH DATE (Mo., Day, Year) 11-16-12	4. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 503-52-0841
5. VETERAN PREFERENCE 2 1—NO 2—5 PT. 3—10 PT. DISAB. 4—10 PT. COMP. 5—10 PT. OTHER	6. TENURE GROUP 1		7. SERVICE COMP. DATE 02-18-32		8. PHYSICAL HANDICAP CODE 00
9. FEGLI 1 1—COVERED 2—INELIGIBLE 3—WAIVED	10. RETIREMENT 1 1—CS 2—FICA 3—FS 4—NONE 5—OTHER		11. (FOR CSC USE)		
12. CODE NATURE OF ACTION 894 0-1-ZZ PAY ADJUSTMENT		13. EFFECTIVE DATE (Mo., Day, Year) 12-17-67		14. CIVIL SERVICE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY	
15. FROM: POSITION TITLE AND NUMBER COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS K-00-00-01-ADM-0001-A-S-1-O-000		16. PAY PLAN AND OCCUPATION CODE EX-00000		17. (a) GRADE OR LEVEL 00/00	(b) STEP OR RATE PA \$26000
19. NAME AND LOCATION OF EMPLOYING OFFICE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, WASHINGTON, D. C.					
20. TO: POSITION TITLE AND NUMBER COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS K-51-00-01-ADM-0001-A-S-1-O-000		21. PAY PLAN AND OCCUPATION CODE EX-00000		22. (a) GRADE OR LEVEL 00/00	(b) STEP OR RATE PA \$28000
24. NAME AND LOCATION OF EMPLOYING OFFICE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, WASHINGTON, D. C.					
25. DUTY STATION (City—county—State) WASHINGTON, D. C.				26. LOCATION CODE 08-0010-001	
27. APPROPRIATION		28. POSITION OCCUPIED 1—COMPETITIVE SERVICE 2 2—EXCEPTED SERVICE		29. APPORTIONED POSITION FROM: TO: STATE 1—PROVED-1 2—WAIVED-2	
30. REMARKS: A. SUBJECT TO COMPLETION OF 1 YEAR PROBATIONARY (OR TRIAL) PERIOD COMMENCING B. SERVICE COUNTING TOWARD CAREER (OR PERMANENT) TENURE FROM: SEPARATIONS: SHOW REASONS BELOW, AS REQUIRED. CHECK IF APPLICABLE: ☐ C. DURING PROBATION ☐ D. FROM APPOINTMENT OF 6 MONTHS OR LESS					
SEC. 215 AND 216 OF THE FEDERAL SALARY ACT OF 1967					
31. DATE OF APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVIT (Accessions only)		34. SIGNATURE (Or other authentication) AND TITLE Jane M. Fischer ACTING PERSONNEL OFFICER			
32. OFFICE MAINTAINING PERSONNEL FOLDER (If different from employing office)		35. DATE 12-15-67 1672			
33. CODE EMPLOYING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY IN-06 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					

1. EMPLOYEE COPY