OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
For Release November 12, 1967

Macfarlan -- 343-9431

YOUNG INDIANS TO BE TAUGHT MORE ABOUT THEIR HERITAGE

A new course of study for young American Indians, based on the strengths and historical significance of their heritage, will be used in schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of the Interior reported today.

Developed by Dr. John Bryde, who has worked for 22 years in Indian schools conducted by the Jesuit Order, the new course has been tried in the Holy Rosary Mission School on the Pine Ridge, S. D., Indian reservation, as a means of developing self-esteem and capability. This combined elementary and high school has a capacity of 500 students and is the largest Indian private school in this country.

Dr. Bryde is now at Fort Yates, S.D., under a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs working on instructional materials and teaching guides for the course, which he calls "Acculturational Psychology" or "How To Be A Modern Indian." It will be started in the first and ninth grade levels of Indian schools and is expected to be expanded to other grades.

One of the few white men to speak the Sioux language fluently, Dr. Bryde developed the new approach during his doctorate research into the psychological problems of Indian children. A study of the records of both Indian children and white children in the Dakotas showed that Indian children overachieved the national norms on tests taken while they were in the fourth to sixth grades, but at the seventh grade began to fall behind.

How to stop this reversal of performance became the subject of Dr. Bryde's research under a \$10,000 grant by the National Institute of Mental Health.

He decided that many Indian youngsters at about the eighth grade level tend to feel alienated, even from themselves, and feel rejected, depressed, and lost. The differences from reactions of the white students were significant.

Dr. Bryde then sought a remedial or therapeutic approach and decided that a major factor in the breakdown of scholastic achievement and general performance of Indian youth was lack of effective identification with Indian heritage. He concluded that many Indians have not been taught a clear history of their people, have not developed racial pride, and have not been taught what Indian values are and how they historically arise.

"Since the Indian youth indicates that he is socially alienated, even from his own group, he shows that he has no effective awareness of his historical racial identity," Dr. Bryde says.

"Since awareness of historical origins is necessary for orientation to any kind of future action, the first part of this acculturation course provides for teaching him a solid, clear history of his race, designed to give him pride in his racial origins.

"Since the Indian youth does not get a sense of historical racial pride from the study of the routine American history courses taught in all Indian schools now, he should be taught thoroughly and vividly the history of his Indian race as the first source and basis for personal identity.

"The next part of the course will teach the Indian youth what values are and how they historically arise -- great Indian values and how to use them in the modern world, and non-Indian values, and how to adjust to the clashes and conflicts between them.

"He will be shown clearly that acculturational psychology is not a matter of ceasing to be Indian. This is psychologically absurd. He will likewise be shown that acculturation is not a matter of completely becoming white. This is also psychologically impossible.

"He will be shown how to take the best from the two cultures, blend and integrate these values within himself, with the result that he creates within himself a unique modern Indian personality, which is his enriching contribution to society."

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Two pupils in the Holy Rosary Mission School -- Patrick Kills Crow and Mary Crazy Thunder -- described the course as "something really different and exciting" in a news article. They wrote that they never had thought they would look forward to a class period "but we sure do now."

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(Editors: Glossy prints are available from Office of Public Information, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20242.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Henderson 343-9431

For Release December 1, 1967

AGREEMENT ADDS SOME CROW INDIAN LANDS
TO BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall today approved an agreement between the Crow Indian Tribe and the National Park Service under which some of the Crow Tribal lands in Montana will be included in the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.

The action was requested by the Crow Tribe and concerns reservation land in Montana adjacent to the Recreation Area, which surrounds the reservoir formed by the Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River in South Central Montana and North Central Wyoming.

The Recreation Area was authorized by Congress in 1966, and included some Crow Reservation land that had been acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation.

"This arrangement will permit a splendid Indian-owned resource to be put to use for the recreational advantage of the public, while the Indians themselves derive substantial economic benefits from the influx of tourists who come to enjoy the area's natural beauty," Udall said.

The agreement was signed at a ceremony in the Secretary's office by Edison Real Bird, chairman of the Tribal Council, and Mrs. Pauline Small, Council secretary. Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., signed for the National Park Service, which administers the Recreation Area.

Real Bird pointed out that under the terms of the agreement the tribe will enjoy significant concession rights on lands presently within the recreation area in Montana.

"Under this agreement," Real Bird said, "certain rights or privileges, including the sale of fishing and hunting permits, native handicrafts, overnight accommodations, and boat, camper and auto supplies will be extended to the Tribe."

"This joint venture of the Crow Tribe of Indians and National Park Service is of a new undertaking. It is the hope of the chairman that this cooperative method brings opportunities for my people such as employment, business, other related tourism industry, and the development of our resources. Since the Tribe is to become the principal concessioner of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, we are in hopes that this brings about the tourism that has not been available in the past, by providing motels, boating, and related recreation facilities. We feel this cooperation with National Park Service sets a new feature in government Indian tribe relationships, and that many worthwhile ventures will materialize throughout the United States. Such endeavors will certainly bring the true image of the American Indian in perspective. We expect this agreement to be one more forerunner for the development of the Crow Tribe."

The National Park Service will assist in the development of lands, roads, trails, structures and other improvements; cooperate in Indian improvement programs, and give certain preferences to Indians in employment.

Udall noted that nothing in the agreement detracts from the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior or of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to administer grazing permits and leases or to exercise other trust responsibilities.

The agreement is for 50 years but may be modified or amended by mutual consent.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
For Release to PMs December 14, 1967

Macfarlan -- 343-9431

NAVAJOS AUTHORIZED TO PURCHASE STOCKS FOR TRIBAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today approval of a program proposed by the Navajo Indian tribe to invest up to \$10 million of tribal scholarship funds in selected stocks to increase the annual income available for education purposes.

The net annual income from the scholarship funds will be devoted to scholarships for needy Navajo youth, as has been done in the past with income from scholarship funds held in banks or the U.S. Treasury.

"Under this new program the Navajo tribe will advance another step in handling its own affairs and will move into management, with capable assistance, of funds which heretofore have been in trust status," Secretary Udall said.

"We expect that the investments in stocks will result in a larger annual net yield, thus providing more aid for advanced education of young Navajos than is available with the income from the deposits."

The Secretary gave his approval after the tribe agreed to changes that had been recommended by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett in an original stock investment proposal.

Udall wrote Raymond Nakai, Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, that it appears that under the agreements as amended "the tribe is properly protected." The Secretary commended the tribe for its action.

Under one agreement, the New York firm of Naess and Thomas will be investment counselor for the Navajos for investment of tribal scholarship funds.

Under a second agreement, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., will handle the acquisition, disposition, and custody of securities of the scholarship fund.

The portfolio of stocks will be reviewed periodically by the Navajo tribal investment committee.

The tribe has had a \$10 million scholarship fund for some time, with the money invested in banks and the Treasury. The bank deposits have been earning the maximum legal yield of $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent, compounded quarterly. The deposits in the Treasury have earned 4 percent annually.

The shift to investment of up to \$10 million in stocks is based on tribal belief that a balanced portfolio of stocks, including fixed-income blue chip securities and also growth stocks, will result in greater annual net income.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY For Release December 15, 1967

Macfarlan -- 343-9431

OREGON AND WASHINGTON FISHERIES DIRECTORS CONFER WITH INTERIOR OFFICIALS ON INDIAN COLUMBIA RIVER FISHING RIGHTS

Robert Schoning, Oregon State Fisheries Director, and Thor Tollefson,
Director of the Washington State Department of Fisheries, conferred this
week with top officials of the Department of the Interior in Washington to
explore possibilities of cooperatively developing regulations that would
recognize and provide for Indian off-reservation treaty fishing rights.

Governor Tom McCall of Oregon, at whose request the meeting was held, was unable to attend because of adverse flying weather.

The two state directors indicated, a willingness on the part of their departments to issue regulations providing for an exclusive Indian commercial net fishery on the Columbia River above Bonneville Dam in recognition of treaty rights of certain tribes to fish off-reservation at their "usual and accustomed places."

The Department of the Interior has issued framework regulations covering off-reservation treaty fishing rights and is at present considering implementation of the framework plan by promulgation of specific regulations where necessary. Several tribes have also adopted regulations governing the fishing activities of their members.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said he was encouraged by the fact that the states' proposal recognized the special treaty rights of the Indians. He told the state officials that the Department welcomes an opportunity to work closely with the states and the tribes on that basis and in choosing an approach which, it is hoped, will lead to amicable resolution of this long-standing controversy.

"The tribes, the states and the Federal Government all have responsibilities for and interest in conserving and governing the fishery resource, and a true spirit of cooperation will be required of all parties," Secretary Udall added. He stressed the necessity of involving the tribes in development of basic approaches for establishing fair, reasonable and necessary conservation regulations.

Director Tollefson noted that successful culmination of this cooperative approach to the problem on the Columbia River could lead to similar cooperation with respect to other streams in Washington where Indian tribes have treaty rights.

Interior Department officials participating in the discussions included Assistant Secretary Harry R. Anderson, Solicitor Frank Barry, Deputy Assistant Secretary and Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife Clarence F. Pautzke, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett. Also taking part were Dale M. Baldwin, Area Director at Portland, Ore., for the Bureau of Indian Affairs; Donald R. Johnson, Regional Director at Seattle, Wash., for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; and George Dysart, Assistant Regional Solicitor for the Department at Portland, Ore.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Nicolai 343-3171

For Release February 15, 1968

FAMILY GROUP, MEDICAL DOCTOR, AND EDUCATOR RECEIVE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CONSERVATION AWARDS

A Navajo family enterprise in Arizona, a New Jersey medical doctor, and a prominent Colorado educator today were selected by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall to receive Conservation Service Awards from the Department for outstanding contributions in safeguarding natural resources.

The award to the Navajo conservationists was the first family group award in the Department's history.

Denet Tsosie and Willie Shirley of Chinle, Ariz., along with the 12 members of their families, were cited for their pioneering work in improving a large area on the Navajo Indian Reservation for grazing. Their efforts were characterized as "an example of unusual moral courage, together with technical and management skill applied in the highest traditions of the Department's concepts for conservation of the Nation's natural resources."

The clearing, seeding, and fencing pattern developed by Denet Tsosie and his son-in-law, Willie Shirley, began in 1955 and has become a model for livestock farmers on and off the reservation.

Dr. Paul H. Fluck, 73 N. Union St., Lambertville, N. J., was selected for the award because of his many activities associated with nature preservation and the Washington Crossing Nature Conservation Center in Pennsylvania and for his exceptional record in banding wild birds for scientific purposes. Dr. Fluck has given nature lectures to hundreds of thousands of people at the Center, where he established a bird-banding station in 1952 and since has banded nearly 100,000 birds.

"The message you have so effectively delivered at the Washington Crossing Nature Conservation Center has increased the interest and participation of thousands of people in working toward better wildlife management," Secretary Udall said in the citation for Dr. Fluck.

Jack V. K. Wagar, 415 E. Laurel St., Fort Collins, Colo., was honored for his 40 years "as an educator in the field of recreation policy, wildlife, wilderness and wildland resources management." Mr. Wagar is Emeritus Professor and Emeritus Head of the Department of Forest Recreation and Wildlife Conservation, Colorado State University.

"Your formulation of the Forest Recreation program at Colorado State University has gained a national reputation and many of your students have secured responsible positions in Federal agencies responsible for land management," his citation reads. "Indicative of your constant work for conservation have been your activities in the Wildlife Society, American Forestry Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the United Nations Scientific Conferences on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, and the Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources."

Copies of the citations are attached.



February 15, 1968

Dear Dr. Fluck:

In recognition of your contribution to public understanding of wildlife conservation, it is a pleasure to present to you the Conservation Service Award of the Department of the Interior.

The message you have so effectively delivered at the Washington Crossing Nature Conservation Center has increased the interest and participation of thousands of people in working toward better wildlife management. While your bird-banding record alone is outstanding and provides data of scientific value, of even greater value to wildlife is the insight you give visitors into natural history studies and conservation problems.

A large proportion of the 400,000 people who have heard your lectures at the Center are children whose future decisions will benefit our wildlife resources—and these beneficial decisions are necessary if wildlife is to survive in our expanding civilization.

My deepest thanks for the unstinting use of your time, energy and talents in behalf of wildlife conservation, go with this award.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

Dr. Paul H. Fluck 73 N. Union Street Lambertville, New Jersey 08530

Enclosure



February 15, 1968

Dear Mr. Shirley:

It is with great personal satisfaction that I transmit this letter to you, accompanied with the Department of the Interior Conservation Service Award. This award is presented only in instances of unusual contributions in the field of conserving the Nation's natural resources. Exemplified by this noteworthy contribution is the Tsosie - Shirley effort which was accomplished under conditions where it was necessary to adopt concepts new to the Navajo Reservation, such as, fencing, brush removal, reseeding to improved grasses and the general development of an area to be set aside for use by a specific family.

Special acknowledgment and recognition are bestowed for your significant contribution to effective recovery and utilization of the grassland resources on the Navajo Reservation.

Yours is an example of unusual moral courage, together with technical and management skill applied in the highest traditions of the Department's concepts for conservation of the Nation's natural resources.

I extend to each of you my personal congratulations for rendering services of such distinguished character.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

Mr. Willie Shirley and Family Chinle, Arizona 86503

Enclosure ·



February 15, 1968

Dear Mr. Tsosie:

It is with great personal satisfaction that I transmit this letter to you, accompanied with the Department of the Interior Conservation Service Award. This award is presented only in instances of unusual contributions in the field of conserving the Nation's natural resources. Exemplified by this noteworthy contribution is the Tsosie - Shirley effort which was accomplished under conditions where it was necessary to adopt concepts new to the Navajo Reservation, such as, fencing, brush removal, reseeding to improved grasses and the general development of an area to be set aside for use by a specific family.

Special acknowledgment and recognition are bestowed for your significant contribution to effective recovery and utilization of the grassland resources on the Navajo Reservation.

Yours is an example of unusual moral courage, together with technical and management skill applied in the highest traditions of the Department's concepts for conservation of the Nation's natural resources.

I extend to each of you my personal congratulations for rendering services of such distinguished character.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

Mr. Denet Tsosie Chinle, Arizona 86503

Enclosure



February 15, 1968

Dear Mr. Wagar:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I present to you the Conservation Service Award of the Department of the Interior for your forty years as an educator in the field of recreation policy, wildlife, wilderness and wildland resources management. Your formulation of the Forest Recreation program at Colorado State University has gained a national reputation and many of your students have secured responsible positions in Federal agencies responsible for land management.

Equally important is the fact that many of your publications in both professional journals and popular periodicals have greatly served to establish the Nation's current concepts of recreational management. Indicative of your constant work for conservation have been your activities in the Wildlife Society, American Forestry Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the United Nations Scientific Conferences on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, and the Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources.

Your assistance in obtaining favorable conservation legislation establishing the cooperative Wildlife Research Units in sixteen States between Federal, State and university organizations; your promotion of a model game law, a piece of landmark legislation which has established non-partisan state game and fish commissions throughout the country; and your participation in the establishment of the Colorado State Parks System as well as other Colorado state-oriented activities, further demonstrate your excellent service in the conservation movement.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

Mr. Jack V. K. Wagar 415 East Laurel Street Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

Enclosure

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
For Release to PM's March 20, 1968

Wilson -- 343-9431

FIVE INDIAN BUREAU GROUPS RECEIVE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AWARDS

Five Bureau of Indian Affairs offices have been presented awards for rescue and supply operations following the December snow and rain storms in the Southwest, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today.

Receiving the unit awards for excellence of service were staffs of the Navajo and Phoenix Area Offices and of the Hopi, Fort Apache and Papago Agencies, all head-quartered in Arizona.

"These employees worked long and hard hours, sometimes at risk of their lives, to seek out and rescue those trapped by the storms and to bring food to isolated people and animals," Udall said.

"It would be as impossible to exaggerate the dedication and energies of these people as it would be to estimate the scope of the disaster their timely actions averted," he said.

The Navajo and Hopi areas were covered by snowfalls which ranged from 18 to 40 inches. During emergency rescue and supply operations more than one million pounds of food and hundreds of tons of hay and fuel were distributed by air and surface operations.

Bureau personnel worked to obtain and direct snow removal equipment and rescue planes and vehicles coordinated and guided rescue efforts and provided assistance to more than 22,000 students and school staffs sheltered in Bureau boarding schools.

Bureau personnel at the Fort Apache Agency coordinated several successful rescue missions for persons trapped by heavy snows in the rugged mountain areas of the reservation. One was a daring helicopter flight at treetop level to rescue the watchman at a logging camp 45 miles from the nearest town. Icing conditions forced the helicopter to the treetop level as it flew through narrow canyons.

In the Papago area more than seven inches of rain caused considerable flooding and the collapse of many adobe homes. Papago Agency employees organized many rescue operations and provided six emergency shelters for the 500 Indians made homeless by the storm.

The staff of the Phoenix Area office worked a round-the-clock logistical operation to maintain food and hay supplies for emergency flights, to brief military flight crews, to coordinate incoming supplies of clothing and other materials, and to receive and relay radio, telephone and telegraph messages from all over the distressed area.

"All of these activities reflect a devotion to duty that represents the highest standards in those whose careers are in service to their Nation," Udall said.

I promise you that if you succeed in this objective you will have done more than contribute to a model education program. You will have restored vitality to a race and uncovered a new source of strength for the Nation.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Wood -- 343-3171

For Release July 1, 1968

MAJOR U.S. ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECT TO CONTINUE, UDALL SAYS

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced that archeological investigations in the eastern Calico Mountain area of California, near San Bernadino, could continue unhampered under a permit issued by the Department on May 1.

The archeological project, tagged the "Early Man Dig," has been in dispute with holders of alleged mining claims in the area. Mineral examiners of the Bureau of Land Management, Secretary Udall said, reported the mining claims to be invalid on June 11.

Secretary Udall said, "It should be made absolutely clear to the mining claimants that they have acquired no rights whatsoever by their locations and that they will be treated as trespassers and held fully accountable if they attempt to go on the lands, remove anything therefrom, or interfere with any actions of any persons on the lands holding permits from the Department of the Interior."

The purported mining claims are based on location notices filed during the 1950's and amended location notices on 27 placer mining claims in the area. Two of the claims, Valley View No. 1 and Valley View No. 2, include the area of the archeological study. Six other claims cover access routes to the archeological site.

Those purporting to hold the claims are Mr. and Mrs. Glenn S. Gunn of Maywood, California, and Mr. and Mrs. Jobe L. Hamman of Fullerton, California. On June 11, the Bureau of Land Management negated the existence of a valid discovery under federal mining laws and administrative proceedings have been instituted against the eight claims.

The presence of archeological material in the Calico Mountains has been known for more than 20 years. Between 1954 and 1963 surface studies of the area have been made which resulted in the recording of 100 sites. Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey of the National Museum, Center of Prehistoric and Paleonthology, of Nairobi, Kenya--an internationally known scientist--has been leading the studies on behalf of the San Bernadino County Museum. Since 1958, several permits have been issued to conduct the studies under the American Antiquities Act of 1906. The current permit runs through April 30, 1969.

It has been reported that man-made stone implements, possibly 50,000 to 80,000 years old, have been excavated. The oldest generally accepted date for the presence of man in North America is 20,000 years ago. The discovery, according to archeologists, is one of the major archeological finds in the North American continent.