

Footnote 12

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1664-43



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

AUG 16 1951

Puck-Hyah-Toot
c/o Click Relander
Route 3, Box 149
Yakima, Washington

Dear Puck-Hyah-Toot:

We have your letter of July 26 in which you furnish a statement concerning the so-called Wana Pum Indians and ask that the government provide them with land in the vicinity of Priest Rapids for a homesite and to afford grazing for their livestock.

This has been the subject of previous correspondence with Mr. L. V. McWhorter, and for your information there is enclosed a copy of our letter to him dated February 20, 1941. There is no change in the situation, and apparently there is no basis on which land in the nature of a reservation can be furnished for that group.

So far as public lands are concerned, they are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. We suggest that you correspond with the regional administrator for that Bureau at Swan Island Station, Portland 18, Oregon, for information as to what lands, if any, are available and how they may be obtained.

Very truly yours,

Acting Commissioner

COPY

Feb. 20, 1941

Mr. L. V. McWhorter,
1408 West Yakima Avenue,
Yakima, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 11, in regard to the claim of some Indians referred to by you as the Wana Pum for certain lands in the vicinity of Priest Rapids.

Since no treaty was made with these Indians, the Government does not appear to have recognized their rights to the lands referred to. Furthermore, we are unable to determine what if any lands were claimed by them. The area around Priest Rapids was ceded to the United States by the Yakima Indians in the treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat. 951).

These Indians appear to be in a similar position to the Wichita Indians who claimed land in Oklahoma which was ceded to the United States by the Quapaw Tribe by the Treaty of August 24, 1818 (7 Stat. 176). This question was involved in the suit of the Wichitas against the United States, and decided adversely to their claim on November 6, 1939 (89 Ct. Cls. 373). (See Syllabus and Decision.)

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. J. Armstrong
For the Commissioner

COPY

(Copy)

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Washington 25, D.C.

In Reply refer to
1664-43

Aug. 18, 1951

Puck-Hyah-Toot
c/c Click Relander
Route 3, Box 149
Yakima, Washington

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Very truly yours

A. Rex (?) Lee (scrawl)

Acting Commissioner

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United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs,
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Acting Commissioner



IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

DEC 15 1955

Editor
Yakima Republic
Yakima, Washington

Dear Sir:

Because your newspaper has shown some degree of special interest in current Indian matters and has given editorial attention to material from the Association on American Indian Affairs, it occurs to us that you might like to have the enclosed copy of a letter which Secretary Douglas McKay addressed to the Association's president, Mr. Oliver La Farge, on November 30. Although the full text of the Secretary's letter was made available to Washington correspondents and wire service, it was, understandably, greatly boiled down by most of them in transmission.

While the Secretary's letter is necessarily quite lengthy, we believe it is important enough to warrant mailing of the full text to newspapers with a special interest in these matters. It covers, as you will see, practically all of the more important and controversial items which have been featured in literature of the Association on American Indian Affairs over the past several months.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. Tozier
Information Officer

Enclosure



IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

Tribal Affairs

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

FEB - 8 1956

My dear Mr. Relander:

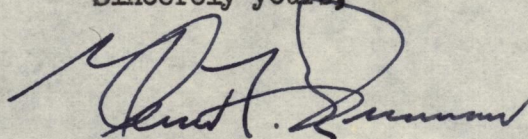
I wish to thank you for the services you rendered both to the Yakima people and to this Bureau in serving as an observer at the December 6, 1955 election.

After full consideration of the Yakima election controversy, Secretary McKay and I came to the conclusion that hearings should be held in Washington State, both on and off the Yakima Reservation, in order that each adult enrolled member of the tribes of the Yakima Reservation who desires to be heard may have an opportunity to express himself regarding the tribal election held on December 6, 1955.

The Secretary's decision as to whether recognition should be accorded the Tribal Council as constituted by the election held on December 6, 1955, will be made after receipt of the report of the Departmental Committee which has been appointed to hold the hearings. I list below the date, location, and time of day when the hearings will be held at the designated places:

Monday, February 13, 1956	7:30 p.m.	Federal Court Room, Post Office Bldg., Yakima
Tuesday, February 14, 1956	2:00 p.m.	Tribal Long House, White Swan
Wednesday, February 15, 1956	2:00 p.m.	Tribal Long House, Satus
Thursday, February 16, 1956	2:00 p.m.	Tribal Long House, Toppenish
Saturday, February 18, 1956	2:00 p.m.	Auditorium, Tacoma Indian Hospital, Tacoma
Sunday, February 19, 1956	2:00 p.m.	Room 117, Federal Office Bldg., 1st & Madison, Seattle

Sincerely yours,


Commissioner



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

[Enclosure. 8 Feb 56]

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Tribal Affairs

FEB - 8 1956

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Sincerely yours,

(SGD) GLENN L. EMMONS

Commissioner



IN REPLY REFER TO:

Commissioner

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

November 7, 1957

Mr. Click Relander
City Editor, YAKIMA REPUBLIC
1212 North 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

Thank you ever so much for sending me the clippings and pictures from my recent trip to Yakima. It was thoughtful of you to do this, and the two sets of clippings came in handy — one set can be put in our regular files and the other can be kept in my own file folder.

Tom and I both enjoyed our visit to Yakima very much, and I think the trip was very worthwhile. It was a pleasure to meet you, and if you are ever in Washington I hope you will drop in on me, at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn L. Emmons
Commissioner



IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

February 19, 1963

Dear Mr. Relander:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your recently published booklet on the Yakima, STRANGERS ON THE LAND. I especially value this copy, bearing as it does the autographs of most of the members of the Yakima Tribal Council. I am writing separately to Chairman Saluskin to thank him for doing me this honor.

I have had time so far only to skim over your publication, but I want to take it home with me and read it at leisure. After that I may have other comments to make to you.

In the meantime, congratulations on your booklet, and my thanks again.

Cordially,

Philleo Nash
Commissioner

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

Jul 15 1966

*Distributed at
1966 General
Council
MW 28-30 Dec
WAPA 70*

July 11, 1966

Dear Sir or Madam:

On May 2nd I mailed to you three documents relating to Indian people and the Indian Bureau. One of these documents was the report of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which accompanied my nomination. It requested a report from me within 90 days of my confirmation of the steps taken to begin to meet the problems in the Committee report.

I am attaching a copy of the 90-day report which I submitted on July 11, 1966, to the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. In this report I have attempted to be responsive to the request of the Committee and to outline in a general way my approach to the problems as stated in the Committee report. It is requested that you examine this report. I would be happy to have you send me any comments about it that you may wish to make.

I am looking forward to the opportunity to visit with you as time permits in the future, and it is my hope that we can discuss my report as well as other matters of interest to you.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

ROBERT L. BENNETT
Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Enclosure

Sincerely yours,

/s/ ROBERT L. BENNETT
Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

July 11, 1966

Dear Senator Jackson:

It is my pleasure to furnish the attached report to you as requested in Executive Report No. 1 from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs accompanying my nomination as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. You will appreciate that there has not been an opportunity for full review within this Department or elsewhere in the Executive Branch of all of the subjects covered in the attached report.

The Committee asked that it be advised within 90 days following confirmation last April 13th the steps taken to begin to meet the problems outlined in the Senate report. In the President's remarks made when I was sworn in as Commissioner he gave particular attention to the future goals and programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We are now working, and will continue to do so over the coming months, to develop the best action proposals to achieve these goals. As requested by the Committee progress reports to the Committees of Congress will be made. These will cover the questions of the Committee report as well as other questions basic to the solutions of the Indian problem.

Your comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ ROBERT L. BENNETT
Robert L. Bennett
Commissioner

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

INTRODUCTION

I agree with the conclusions of the Senate Committee report, that Americans of Indian birth should not be denied the equal opportunities open to all in a free society, that they should be freed from unnecessary bureaucratic entanglements and outdated concepts, and allowed to take their place in our national life.

It is my intention to meet the challenges of the unresolved Indian problems outlined in the Committee report. The support of the entire Executive Branch of the Federal Government was pledged by the President in his stimulating remarks at my swearing-in ceremony, which was attended by some members of your Committee.

I am far more interested in promoting constructive action than in recrimination over the responsibility for past actions, and it will be the major goal of the Indian Bureau under my leadership to initiate new ideas and programs that will, hopefully, enable our Indian citizens to throw off old frustrations and achieve a much quicker pace of progress.

I have acquired the services of an able and energetic staff of top flight assistants to help me and the Bureau staff, who are committed to this new effort.

Theodore W. Taylor, Ph.D., Public Administration, Harvard University, a career civil servant, is Deputy Commissioner. Taylor has been Assistant to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since 1959.

Carl L. Marburger, Ed. D., Wayne State University, is Assistant Commissioner for Education. Dr. Marburger has been Assistant Superintendent of Detroit City Schools.

William R. Carmack, Ph.D., Communications, University of Illinois, is Assistant Commissioner for Social and Governmental Affairs. Dr. Carmack was Administrative Assistant to Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma.

The commendable National effort to combat poverty has taught the Nation that where permanent rehabilitation of adults and education of the young for useful and full social and economic contribution are the goals, large scale financial commitments are necessary. As the Committee Executive Report No. 1 so well pointed out, although the Bureau of Indian Affairs has existed for well over 100 years, and has received appropriations of almost \$2 billion since 1948, almost 3/4 of that amount has been appropriated in the last six years alone.

However, 50 percent of the appropriation since 1960 has been invested in educational programs and educational facilities for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Indian school system. That portion of the investment will not, of course, yield its maximum return until these young people are through school and in contributive professions and occupations. The picture in Indian Affairs would doubtless be a more optimistic one if even this scale appropriation commitments had been made to the Indian people down through the years rather than in relatively recent years.

Yet, these amounts are not surprising when we recall that the administration of the Office of Economic Opportunity has suggested that an all-out attack on poverty generally in this country would entail an increase over the \$1 - 3/4 billion now proposed in the current budget to a \$3 - 4 billion annual appropriation over the next 10 years. A comprehensive attack on poverty whether among Indian or others entails sizeable economic commitments.

The National commitment to disadvantaged people of this country needs to be met. As long as the Bureau has the responsibility for Indian people on or near reservations, it will do everything possible to see that disadvantaged Indian people benefit from this commitment. The National commitment includes education and health services, economic development, medicare, etc. The Bureau exercises a facilitating and cooperating role with those agencies having primary responsibility for meeting this National commitment such as the Office of Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration, Public Health Service, Public Housing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, et al. The application of these various programs to Indian reservations should hasten the day when Indian people will be come self-sufficient citizens of our American Society.

INDIAN CLAIMS

Under the heading "Indian Claims", the Committee report provides: "We are requesting that the Indian Bureau immediately begin to furnish up-to-date reports on all tribes whose judgment distribution bills are now before Congress, and provide Bureau appraisals of the capacity of these tribes and their individual members to manage their own affairs. Such reports should automatically accompany future distribution bills submitted to Congress."

In response to the Committee request, the Bureau is developing up-to-date reports on all tribes whose judgement distribution bills are now before the Congress and will provide Bureau appraisals of the capacity of these tribes and their individual members to manage their own affairs, based upon our best judgment. Copies will be furnished to the tribes involved.

One of the troublesome aspects of the relationships between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian people concerns the potentiality of discontinuance of Bureau services, especially when distribution bills are being considered.

Three kinds of relationships have existed between the Bureau and the Indian people in the past. The Bureau has often been accused of a paternalistic relationship and this charge in part has often been correct. This concept of limiting the choices and structuring the life of Indians to the maximum degree is regarded as undesirable by me and my staff and I believe by the Congress. At the opposite extreme, a kind of adversary relationship is often created between the Bureau and the Indian people when discontinuance of Bureau services is discussed. This kind of relationship is most unfortunate in that it destroys meaningful communication and mutual confidence that must exist if the Bureau is to perform its functions effectively and the Indian people are to benefit.

The third kind of relationship and the one, in my judgment, most desirable, is a tutorial or advisory relationship in which the Indian people exercise maximum options as to the 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.

If the Bureau is required to both define the criteria which constitute Government termination policy and at the same time evaluate the tribes as to their fitness under these criteria, it is acting in a dual role and its image is seriously confused. It ceases to be an advisor or partner and becomes an adversary. This is damaging to the kind of relationship in which the Bureau can be of maximum service either to the tribe under consideration or to tribes watching the controversy with interest.

It would be preferable to have criteria agreed upon by the Congress and the Bureau, who have a joint Federal responsibility in Indian Affairs, well understood by all in advance rather than one-at-a-time judgments by the Bureau no matter how fair it might try to be. Consideration might also be given to identification of groups other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs who would help evaluate the readiness of various tribes in the light of criteria understood by the Indian people, the Bureau, and the Congress.

With respect to the Kalispel Tribe, the Committee report refers to the resolution of the Committee recommending that a substantial portion of the judgment funds be placed with a private trustee so that the Indians could have the experience of dealing with non-governmental advisers as does any other group of citizens.

Efforts have been made, without success, to develop a satisfactory investment plan for judgment funds of the Kalispel Tribe with a private trustee. The objective sought by the Committee is one which is shared by the Bureau. Legal limitations on investments of trust funds with private financial institutions are under review and legislative proposals to remove these limitations and prescribe conditions for those kinds of investments are under consideration for submittal to the Congress.

HEIRSHIP

Under the heading, "Heirship," the Committee report provides: "Therefore, the committee is requesting that the Bureau submit at an early date proposed legislation that will effectively and seriously meet this issue."

Legislative proposals are being drafted to meet the issue of fractionated ownership of Indian allotments by the Bureau for submittal to the Congress. The workable bill passed by the Senate in 1963 is one of the major considerations.

Rather than a single approach to settling this issue, it is the considered opinion of the Bureau that the Congress should provide alternative authorities for the Secretary to utilize in solution of this problem, particularly since the problem is subject to practical solution by more than one method. Despite efforts to do so, a consensus on a single solution has not materialized even with the outstanding contribution of the Senate in passage of the heirship bill in 1960.

We need to face the fact also that any solution of this problem is dependent upon adequate financing and the rate at which the problem will be settled will depend upon the financial support made available.

INDIAN EDUCATION

In approximately 275 schools and dormitories, including 26 high schools, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will enroll an estimated 59,800 Indian children and youth in fiscal year 1967. At the same time at least 100,000 Indian children will be attending public schools. Most of the students in Bureau schools will be "first generation," coming from homes with a minimum level of educational attainment and expectation. Most of the students in public schools are second, third, and fourth generation whose parents and grandparents are well educated.

The Bureau willingly accepts the obviously more difficult role of educating the "first generation" students. As you are aware, however, in doing so the Bureau faces special problems.

Quality education for disadvantaged children costs more, not less, than education of other children in the general population. National recognition and provision for this has now been accorded through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Economic Opportunity Act, and other recently created Federal programs. To date, however, the even more seriously disadvantaged Indian children enrolled in Bureau schools have not been eligible for benefits under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It is most gratifying, therefore, to note that amendatory legislation now before the Congress would correct this inequity and include Bureau school students in such benefits, and I hope the members of the Committee will support the amendment.

The fact that the reservation Indian population is on the increase and that this is a young population persuades the Bureau to believe that the cost of the education program for Indian children will require further outlays of capital funds for construction and maintenance of educational facilities and increased funds for their operation. This will be true even if some other Federal agency could be persuaded to take over the function and none seems interested in doing so at present. Planning designed to transfer this responsibility to State and local public school districts will continue as it has in the past. However, the public school education of Indian children requires a heavy input of Federal funds through Public Law 874, Public Law 815, and the Johnson-O'Malley Act, in addition to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It can be expected that costs to the Federal Government for the education of Indian children will continue to rise. The fact needs to be faced that Indian children have special educational needs and if these needs are to be met as well as they should be, it will require increased expenditures regardless of who conducts the educational program.

At the request of Senator Clinton P. Anderson, the Bureau is undertaking a survey of the educational progress of Indian high school and college students which should provide valuable information to the Committee and this Bureau.

It is our belief that a study and investigation of Indian education in the United States is long overdue and the Bureau would undertake such a study upon proper funding for this specified purpose. There are reasons to believe, however, that the public and mission schools would object to a study of Indian education by any Federal agency as an effort on the part of the Federal Government to control education. Any study of Indian education should include such schools along with the Bureau schools since they enroll over 60 percent of the Indian children for whom the Bureau has service responsibility.

It is suggested that an objective study of Indian education in Bureau, public, and mission schools be undertaken by an independent research agency, funded under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The Southwestern Cooperative Educational Laboratory headquartered in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and composed of a consortium of universities from the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma, would be one such agency. A separate consortium formed for this specific purpose is another possibility.

The testimony of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on April 1, 1966, before the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Labor Committee has been revised as follows:

- "1. The 'more than 8,000' Indian youngsters not enrolled in school refers to the school year 1964-65 and includes youngsters who had dropped out of Federal and public schools; youngsters whose physical or mental condition precluded their participation in the regular programs of the public and Federal schools; children whose parents did not wish to send them to distant Federal boarding schools and for whom no local facilities were available; and youngsters for whom there were no school spaces at their grade level in the Bureau of Indian Affairs school system. The latter group was a small portion of the total--probably not exceeding several hundred. Most of the youngsters without educational opportunities in 1964-65 were Alaskan Indian and Eskimo children from remote villages. It was not the intent of Commissioner Howe, in his testimony, to suggest that Title I funds might be used for the construction of school facilities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to accomodate youngsters not now enrolled.
2. The 4,000 youngsters referred to by Commissioner Howe as living in dormitories attend public schools. An additional 24,000 Indian youngsters live in dormitories and attend schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

3. The 50 percent dropout rate is an estimated overall rate for Indian youngsters enrolled in both public schools and those maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. On the basis of the meager statistics available, it appears that the holding power of the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools is somewhat greater than the general holding power of public schools insofar as Indian children are concerned."

The foregoing revision was contained in a letter dated May 5, 1966, by the Acting Assistant Commissioner for Legislation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to the Subcommittee on Education, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Expansion of special Indian relocation and vocational training programs is being undertaken to meet the growing market for skilled workers. Local markets are developing in many areas as industries are moving from some of the larger metropolitan areas to cities and towns accessible to Indian people. Within-state placement and relocation will receive greater emphasis in the months ahead.

We are reaching also to the young adults who have serious education handicaps and setting up programs in cooperation with Federal and State agencies to provide pre-vocational training. After this period of training, these individuals will be qualified to enter into vocational training.

The Indian people are proving to be excellent employees of light industries, such as the electronics industry, which requires the skills of manual dexterity, hand and eye coordination, and high patience tolerance. This is providing an inducement for such industries to locate on or near reservations.

Indian people are facing up to the reality more and more that much of their economic future will be based on regular employment in the expanding labor market. This is a significant and hopeful attitude expressed by the Indian leadership. The training of the natural skills and the matching of these skills with jobs, preferably in the locally expanding labor market, will be pursued vigorously.

This Bureau and the Bureau of Employment Security are developing a cooperative program to extend services into isolated communities for application taking, testing, counselling, and otherwise preparing Indian people for entering the labor market.

The Bureau is cooperating closely with the Bureau of Employment Security of the Labor Department in development and operation of manpower development and training programs on Indian reservations; the Office of Economic Opportunity in development and operation of Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, and work experience programs--all designed to qualify Indian people for employment.

A statistical summary of Indian participation is: 48 Indian Community Action Programs; 8 Job Corps Conservation Centers on reservations; 15,425 Indian youth in the Neighborhood Youth Corps; 2,307 children in the Head Start Program; 255 VISTA volunteers assigned to fifty reservations; and 235 individuals being trained under work experience programs of the Economic Opportunity Act.

OBJECTIVES OF FEDERAL INDIAN PROGRAMS

Under the heading of "Objectives of Federal Indian Programs" the Committee report provides: "It seems to the committee that where a tribe takes the initiative in breaking ties with the Government, the Bureau should render every possible assistance. We expect this policy to be pursued under Mr. Bennett's administration."

The objectives of the Committee are clearly stated in the Senate Committee report. The Bureau recognizes its responsibility as directed by the Congress to raise the educational and social well-being of the Indians, assist in developing their assets, and encourage them to handle their own individual and tribal affairs so that they may all eventually become self-sufficient citizens of our American society. I believe that when this has been accomplished, the Tribe will take the initiative in breaking its special ties with the Government and the Committee may be sure that the Bureau will render every possible assistance as requested by the Committee.

In my talks to Indian people, I find that the Indian leadership accepts the fact that at some time the Congress will change their special relationship with the Federal Government. Until the Congress reaches that decision, hopefully with their consent, it is their wish that the Congress meet its responsibilities to them, the same as its national commitment to others, of maximum social and economic development; that the basis for determining readiness be prescribed, that the Congress further direct the States and other Federal agencies to provide them with the services to which they are entitled and guarantee to them the rights and privileges on an equal basis with other citizens. They respectfully request that in the development of criteria they be assured the right, if it is their decision, to own, hold and manage their property and the opportunity to maintain their Indian identity and culture.

We are at work on new foundation legislation which, if enacted, will authorize the Secretary, under certain conditions, to strike the limitations which have restricted Indian development, to permit Indian tribes to use the tools and institutions of modern corporate management, to grant the Indians entry to the many markets of America, to take a whole series of steps that will enable Indians to move forward, to build viable communities, and to enjoy the optimum development of their resources.

A review is being made of all rules and regulations of the Bureau to ascertain those which may be revoked or amended and supplemented to eliminate any undue restrictions on the ability of Indian tribes to function and make decisions.

OFF-RESERVATIONS INDIANS

Under the heading of "Off-Reservation Indians" the Committee report provides "Some legislative measure should be recommended by the Bureau to protect the interests of these off-reservation citizens, particularly when the Government is actively pursuing programs to relocate Indians to areas where employment is available."

It will be a departure in the historic policy of Indian affairs should the Secretary prescribe conditions of enrollment and participation in tribal affairs. This has usually been a matter for tribal determination but since a change in this policy is proposed by the Committee report we will need to go to the tribes involved to seek necessary tribal enactments under their prescribed authority or recommendations for legislative measures to protect the interest of off-reservation members. I am sure the Committee would not appreciate recommendations for legislation from the Bureau which would be opposed immediately by the tribes involved and others because failure to proceed in this manner would ignore authorities tribes already have in this matter.

In the past 3 years, 10 of 12 tribes adopting reorganizational documents have included the rights of tribal membership to children born off reservation. Six more have removed residence requirements by constitutional amendments. It is estimated that only 6 percent of the approximately 198,000 qualified Indian voters cannot participate in elections because of non-reservation residence, although many tribal members would have to return to the reservation in order to vote.

I was instrumental, personally, while working with the Lower Brule Tribe, in having them amend their Constitution and By-Laws to provide for the election of a member to the Tribal Council by off-reservation members, to represent their interests. This tribe had agreed also to divide the tribal income on a percentage basis between the off-reservation members and the on-reservation members. However, the tribe was subsequently persuaded not to follow through on this.

In considering the problem, a distinction should be made between membership in a tribe and entitlement to participate in the tribal estate. Entitlement to participate in the tribal estate should not preclude necessarily the continuous enrollment of tribal membership for other purposes. I believe this needs to be considered because when the number of off-reservation members exceed the number of residents the result based upon past experience is the dissolution of the tribal estate. This is the one big fear of Indian people who remain on reservations because of inability to leave or who deliberately choose not to leave.

ALASKA

There is no administrative remedy for the settling of native land claims because the Congress has reserved to itself the responsibility for determining native rights to land in Alaska. See the following:

"Treaty of Cession - concluded March 30, 1867
(15 Stat. 539)

Act of May 17, 1884 (23 Stat. 24)

Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095)

Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 321)

Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 623)

Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339)"

A joint meeting of the Alaska Congressional delegation, Departmental and Bureau representatives, has been held. A committee is being organized of Alaska congressional staff and Departmental and Bureau staff to draft a series of legislative proposals by which Congress will prescribe the criteria to settle native land claims. These proposals will be discussed by members of the Alaska congressional delegation with the people of Alaska during the summer in the hope that a workable bill can be submitted to the next session of the Congress.

CONCLUSION

Under the heading of "Conclusion" the Committee report provides: "The hearing on Mr. Bennett's nomination discloses a great number of unresolved Indian problems, and it is the committee's belief that it is in the full interest of our American Indians to pursue these matters until satisfactory solutions are found."

Sincere and vigorous efforts are being made to deal with the problems described in the Senate report and as further clarified in this report.

I accepted the position of Commissioner because I have faith and confidence in the Indian people, their abilities and capabilities. I believe that it should be the basic premise of future policy of the Congress and the Bureau that high expectations be placed on Indian people. The leadership and contributions which I think Indian people can make, and which are necessary, need to be accepted more by the Congress and the Bureau as we move along in the development of legislation and the execution of legislative direction.

Paternalism and its stifling effects brought about by the myriad of laws and their administration affecting Indian people should be eliminated. Paternalism creates attitudes of dependency which restrains the social and economic advancement of Indian people.

As I see it, the Congress and the Bureau must bring about a real, genuine, partnership with Indian leadership. There is no question in my mind that Indian leadership must be brought aboard to the fullest extent possible.

I believe we need to have Indian people assume more responsibility for making those decisions which affect their daily lives. I believe that there is much that can be done within the administrative authority of the Bureau to provide Indian people every opportunity to assume responsibility to make decisions and learn to live with them.

I look to the future with hope and enthusiasm. The Indian people are ready to move. I am ready to work with the Committee to help the Indian people emerge into the fullness of their destiny as citizens of this great land. I appreciate the confidence of the Committee.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Colville Indian Agency
Nespelem, Washington
March 4 1952

Mr. Click Relander
Route 3, Box 149
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 28, in which you informed us of your most interesting project in connection with the Wanapums and the Palouse. You request information as to full-blooded Palouse.

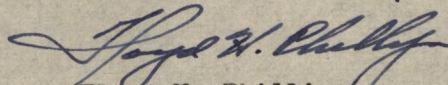
Unfortunately, Mr. Frank George, who from his vast store of authentic information concerning the Indians of this area, would be able to answer your questions precisely, is now in Washington, D. C. as a tribal delegate. He is expected back within a week or ten days, and your letter will be referred to him.

However, I believe it can be stated with certainty that there are full-blooded Palouse Indians here at Colville. Three come to mind readily: Cleveland Kamiakin (Pe-pe-kow-not), Charley Williams, and Young Felix, born in 1870, 1883, and 1860, respectively. We feel sure there are others.

This is in way of encouragement to you. We will let Frank George answer you more fully, including information regarding census by bands.

Best wishes for a successful project.

Sincerely yours,


Floyd H. Phillips,
Superintendent

CC - Frank George, w/original letter



1953
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Colville Indian Agency
Nespelem, Washington
May 5, 1953

Dear Editor:

Please find enclosed news items pertaining to Colville Indians which Chairman Albert Orr of the Colville Business Council would like to have printed in your newspaper.

Your prompt attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

for M. C. Wheelock
Floyd H. Phillips,
Superintendent

RWT

encl.

NEWS ITEMS

Colville Enrollment Hearings

There will be Colville enrollment hearings held at the Agency Council Hall, Nespelem, Washington, May 13th, and 14th, 1953, starting at 9:00 a.m. each day. All persons with pending enrollment request are invited to attend.

Colville Election

Enrolled members of the Colville Tribe are reminded to vote for their favorite district candidate for the Colville Business Council on Election Day, Saturday, May 23rd, 1953. Ballot boxes will be at the usual polling places. Absentee ballots may be requested from the Superintendent, Colville Indian Agency, Nespelem, Washington.

Candidates for the various districts are as follows:

INCHELUM

Joseph Barr
William Boyd
Joe Monaghan
Joe Mausey
Nellie Rima
Daniel J. Finley

Keller

Barney Rickard
Pete Monaghan
Mary Madeline Brudevold
Glen Whitelaw

NESPELEM

Ned Cleveland Kamiakin
Lewis Runnels
Fred Reynolds
Charley Moses
George Friedlander
Hiram B. Runnels

Omak

Pete Gunn
Louis Orr

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Field Service

Colville Indian Agency
Naspelem, Washington
October 2, 1953

EDITOR.
Yakima Dailey Republic
Yakima, Washington

Dear Editor:

We are enclosing a news item regarding important meetings between the Colville Confederated Tribes and the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Glenn L. Emmons, and the Congressional Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The Colville Business Council, governing body of the Colville Reservation, will certainly appreciate your printing the news items for public interest.

Sincerely yours,

M. W. Wheelock
Acty Superintendent

enc

Colville Indian Agency
Nespelem, Washington
October 2, 1953

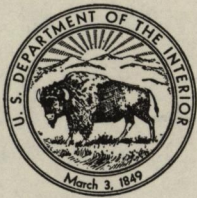
MEMBERS OF THE COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES:

Mr. Glenn L. Emmons, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will meet with delegates of the Colville, Spokane, Yakima and Northern Idaho Indian Tribes at Yakima on October 10, 1953, to discuss tribal problems. Place of the meeting will be the Federal Building, (Post Office) at Yakima, and is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. Although only authorized delegates will be recognized in the discussions, there is no restriction on attendance by anyone for information purposes.

The Congressional Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs headed by Representative A. L. Miller, Chairman, will conduct a hearing on Colville and Spokane Tribal Affairs (presumably with drawal programming) in the Agency Council Hall, Nespelem beginning at 11:00 a.m., October 17, 1953. This Meeting is open to participation by any member of the Tribes concerned.

SIGNED BY:

M. K. Wheelock
Acty Superintendent



IN REPLY REFER TO:

Admin.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Fort Hall Agency
Fort Hall, Idaho

May 28, 1964

AIRMAIL

Mr. Click Relander
City Editor
The Yakima Daily Republic
Yakima, Washington 98901

Dear Mr. Relander:

As requested I am enclosing a photograph of myself.

It is not my plan at this time to arrive at the Yakima Indian
Agency before July 1. Thanks for your interest in my transfer.

I will undoubtedly see you soon after my arrival in Toppenish.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Spencer
Superintendent

Enclosure



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Haskell Institute
Lawrence, Kansas

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Publications Service

August 17, 1962

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 15, 1962.



We regret to advise you that the following publication (s) is/~~are~~ out of print and ~~will/will not~~ be reprinted. You will be notified when again available.

Here Come the Navajo



Your remittance of \$ is returned herewith. Due to Government regulations, we cannot cash checks or money orders unless they are for the exact amount of the purchase.



Cost of available publications is \$. Please attach your remittance, made payable to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to this letter and return it to us.



Other: We are sending, under separate cover, available free material on the American Indian.

Records are listed on page 15 in the enclosed price list.

Thank you for your order. A copy of our annotated price list, KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIANS, is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Bird

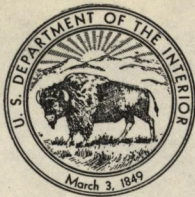
Harry S. Bird
Supervisory Printing & Publications
Clerk

Enclosure

Approved:

Solon G. Ayers

Solon G. Ayers
Superintendent



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Nevada Indian Agency
Stewart, Nevada

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Land Operations

September 28, 1962

Mr. Click Relander
1212 North 32nd Ave.
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

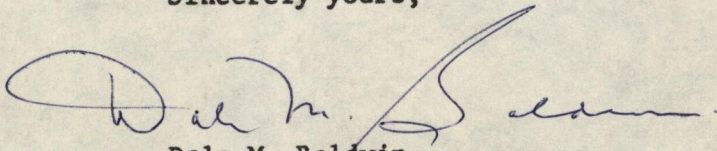
This reply is in response to your inquiry of September 16, 1962 requesting information on population of wild horses in Nevada.

I am unable to furnish you with information on this subject. The Nevada Agency jurisdiction covers a relatively small percentage of the State. The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service has jurisdiction over a majority of the open range lands and could possibly provide information on the subject. I suggest you contact Mr. Penny, State Director with the Bureau of Land Management, at 50 Ryland Street, Reno, Nevada and Mr. Ivan Sack, Supervisor of the Toiyobe National Forest, at 1555 South Wells Avenue, Reno, Nevada.

We have a limited number of stray horses on reservations but nothing like the situation you refer to on the Yakima Reservation.

I regret being unable to furnish you the desired information but feel confident the agencies cited above can be of assistance in getting the information.

Sincerely yours,


Dale M. Baldwin,
Superintendent.