



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### INFORMATION SERVICE

For Release To PM's, JUNE 9, 1959

ADDRESS BY FRED A. SEATON, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, AT THE GLENDO DAM DEDICATION, GLENDO, WYOMING, 1 P.M., EDT, JUNE 9, 1959

It is a pleasure to join with all of you at this site on the historic Oregon Trail where today we dedicate the Glendo Dam.

I am happy to be accompanied here by the new Commissioner of Reclamation, Floyd Dominy, of your own State of Wyoming.

To the prosperity of the North Platte Valley, the Glendo Unit will make a major contribution.

To farms in Wyoming and Nebraska it will bring new or supplemental water to irrigate nearly forty thousand acres.

For power users in the Western Division of the Missouri River Basin Project areas--rural cooperatives, municipalities, industries--this unit will produce 317 million kilowatt-hours annually.

It will bring benefits in flood control from here to Lake McConaughy in Nebraska.

This unit will long stand as a monument to the reclamation accomplishments of the President in whose administration it was begun, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and to the men of both political parties in the Congress who gave it their support.

The Department of the Interior is now ready to take another step in the development of the North Platte River: the Gray Reef Dam, to be located just downstream from the site of the Alcova Dam, also here in Wyoming.

Congress appropriated \$700,000 last year to initiate construction on this project, contingent upon the completion of a report showing its feasibility. With such a report now completed, I have asked the Bureau of Reclamation to move ahead promptly with the awarding of contracts. This new construction should soon be underway.

I should also point out that the necessary funds to complete the project are covered in the President's 1960 budget now before the Congress.

The Glendo Unit is only one of 48 Reclamation projects and project units sponsored by the Eisenhower Administration in the past six years and authorized by the Congress with bipartisan support.

Among the others are the \$24,000,000 Talent Division of the Rogue River Basin Project in Oregon, with a reservoir capacity of more than 100,000 acre-feet;

the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley Project of California, with two and three-fourths million acre-feet of storage capacity and an ultimate installed generating capacity of nearly 370,000 kilowatts;

the Ainsworth, Lavaca Flats, Mirage Flats extension, and O'Neill Units of the Missouri River Basin Project in Nebraska, with a total cost of \$93 million;

and the billion-dollar Upper Colorado Storage Project--the largest reclamation undertaking ever approved in a single piece of legislation. It is one which will provide more than a million, two hundred thousand kilowatts of electrical generating capacity and bring water to nearly 350 thousand acres of thirsty land in five States.

These 48 new projects or project units will have a storage capacity of nearly 42 million acre-feet--an amount of water equal to more than the average annual flow of two Colorado rivers.

They will ultimately bring full and supplemental irrigation water to nearly 832,000 acres of land--an area nearly the size of the entire State of Rhode Island.

Their hydroelectric powerplants will deliver every year about 8-1/2 billion kilowatt-hours of energy, enough for a city of 2,500,000 people.

In the past six fiscal years, on some of these projects and on others authorized earlier the administration has made a total of thirty-seven new starts. These will involve an investment of nearly a billion dollars.

In the same six years, the Department of the Interior has had appropriated for the work of the Bureau of Reclamation a total of \$1,143,000,000.

Putting it another way, since President Eisenhower entered the White House, the Bureau of Reclamation, for which formalized appropriations began in 1907, has received more than one dollar out of every four ever appropriated to it.

That is quite a record for an administration which is accused in some quarters of being "unfriendly" to the continuing and wholly justified cause of reclamation.

For reclamation features of the Missouri River Basin Project alone, the Eisenhower Administration has expended or programmed a total of \$245 million--42 percent of all the money ever appropriated for the construction of the reclamation features of that gigantic multipurpose undertaking.

That is the record. Now, let's examine the facts which support the logic of continuing a sane and sensible reclamation program for the West.

There is one which many sincere but ill-informed people either do not know, or fail to understand. Simply stated, the sums in the Reclamation budget primarily are not expenditures in the ordinary sense of the word. Actually, they are sound investments.

By contractual arrangement, ninety-three cents out of every dollar expended by the Bureau for construction and operation of projects will be paid directly back into the Treasury of the United States. Also, interest is paid on the amounts allocated to provide commercial electric power and municipal and industrial water. The other seven cents in each dollar is charged against flood control, fish and wildlife conservation, and the development of areas for recreation.

The reclamation repayment record is an excellent one.

Between the beginning of the program more than 50 years ago and June 30, 1958, water and power users under contract have repaid into the United States Treasury more than \$365 million. Gross revenues from the sale of power, now averaging more than \$76 million each year, make repayment ahead of schedule. Irrigators' repayment installments, due under existing contracts, are 99.8 percent current.

On the four billion dollars of work now under construction by the Bureau, water and power users will make similar repayments.

Now let's look to the years ahead.

Under the administration-sponsored Small Projects Act--a new and major milestone in reclamation legislation--we are now reviewing about 200 million dollars of applications or expressions of intent for loans of \$5 million or less for the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities. This program is a perfect example of the partnership or teamwork concept in action.

Moreover, the administration has recommended to the Congress for authorization Bureau of Reclamation projects totaling more than \$700 million on which the Congress has not yet acted. These include the \$45 million Burns Creek Dam Project in Idaho, the \$159 million Fryingpan-Arkansas Project in Colorado, and the \$483 million San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project in California.

In working for the continuing advancement of Federal reclamation, we should all remember that there are at least three ways to defeat ourselves and bring it to a halt.

One is to starve it--to refuse Federal appropriations which are really needed for a healthy and justifiable rate of progress.

A second way is to glut it--to start projects in a given fiscal year without a reasonable expectation that there will be enough money in succeeding fiscal years to complete them efficiently and expeditiously. Such overextension only results in costly construction stretchouts--stretchouts which are bad for the irrigator, the power user, and the taxpayer.

What sense does it make to put more ink on the engineers' blueprints or to build paper pyramids of bills authorizing projects for which there may be no appropriations? What we should always be doing--and this Administration is doing--is to build real dams with real powerhouses across real rivers and thus put real kilowatts on the line and real water on the land. In this latter respect, we must recognize the fact that Congress, in every session but one since 1953, has not seen fit to appropriate as much for reclamation purposes as the Administration has requested. That was the will of the Congress, and I do not deny its right either to exercise its judgment or express its will. I simply am pointing out that we must regulate our desires by the limitations of reality--in reclamation as in any other governmental function.

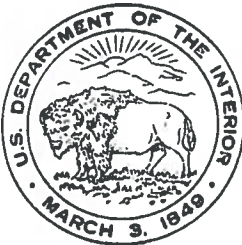
A third way to kill Federal reclamation is to make it a political football.

Kilowatts and water drops are neither Republican nor Democrat. Historically, farsighted men of both major parties have together fought a never-ending fight for more than a half century--a fight to assure orderly and comprehensive harnessing of American rivers for irrigation, flood control, power development and, more recently, for recreation and fish and wildlife benefits.

Men of both parties must continue thus to work together.

As we participate in the dedication of the Glendo Dam today, you and I certainly can agree in our resolve to encourage such cooperation and to win from our fellow Americans an ever increasing measure of support and understanding for the cause of reclamation in the years ahead.

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### INFORMATION SERVICE

For Release March 31, 1960

ADDRESS BY FRED A. SEATON, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, AT THE ARROW, INCORPORATED LUNCHEON, BLUE ROOM, SHOREHAM HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., 12:30 P.M. EST, MARCH 31, 1960

Arrow, Incorporated, has established a unique place for itself as an organization concerned with the welfare of American Indians.

Two and a half years ago the Department of the Interior was privileged to join hands with Arrow in sponsoring the first nationwide conference on Indian Youth. Since then we have worked together on various projects, such as this one in which we here participate, today.

This luncheon was arranged to help pay the expenses of these Indian young people who are taking part, for the first time, in a White House Conference on Children and Youth.

To Arrow as an organization, to Mrs. Robert Guggenheim, honorary Chairman for the luncheon, to Mrs. Glenn L. Emmons, Chairman for the luncheon, and to all the volunteers who have helped make this project such a conspicuous success--you all deserve the highest commendation.

To the 25 delegates present as representatives of your tribal groups--please accept my congratulations on having been chosen for this honor. I do hope your stay in Washington is an enjoyable one. Certain it is that your very presence will do much to spotlight public attention on the special needs and problems of the Indian segment of America's younger population.

It is my purpose today to outline for you what we are striving to accomplish in the broad field of Indian Affairs.

Toward that end, we should recall to mind that at the beginning of the last decade, the Indians living on reservations and other lands under Federal jurisdiction were unquestionably one of the most disadvantaged and neglected groups in our whole national population. Far too many of the youngsters were doomed to face adulthood without even a smattering of elementary education. Far too many families were mired down in poverty and disease, in ignorance and despair.

The reasons were as varied as they were many.

To see why, let us look back a bit.

Beginning in the latter part of the 19th century, the Indian population on reservations throughout the country steadily increased while the available land resources at best remained static. In many cases the land actually dwindled for one reason or another, including some for which America has cause to feel ashamed.



Along with this, during the first half of this century, in my opinion, there was an unfortunate tendency on the part of the Federal Government to regard all Indians as basically an agricultural people.

Federal policies and programs were all too often drawn up in a way which actually accentuated the dependence of the growing population on the narrowing land base. We now realize that little or nothing was done to encourage a broadening of social outlook or a healthy diversification in the means of making a living. Under those circumstances, it is not at all surprising that so many of the reservation communities became veritable islands of poverty and despair, and that they were largely cut off from the main currents of our 20th century progress.

One of the results of what we now recognize to be the inadequate and ill-conceived policies of the past, no matter how sincere their authors were, is that most American Indian reservations have become seriously overpopulated--overpopulated in the sense of measuring the population against the available land resources and the local opportunities for making an adequate living. It is a fact that while there were approximately 230,000 Indians resident on reservations in 1940, there are 275,000 today. Yet the land area involved in the reservations remains approximately the same. Obviously, something has to give. Just as obviously, our Indian policy cannot be static, if ever we were justified in having it so. What we have now and must have in the future is a policy which is imaginative, dynamic and productive of results.

Now, of itself, there is neither anything radical nor anything basically wrong about a movement of Indian population away from the reservations. As a matter of record, for many years there has been a movement away from reservations as the population has built up and the social and economic pressures have gradually intensified. What has been wrong was the fact that altogether too many of the Indian people have not been suitably equipped, either by education or training, for off-reservation life.

I am absolutely convinced that it is an important part of our job to do our best to help every Indian prepare to meet the challenge of living off the reservation, if he decides to leave.

Let me assure you that we have no thought whatever of trying to force Indian people off the reservations, or even of subtly persuading them to move against their will. That would be cruel and inhumane, and foredoomed to failure. I will have no part of it. Nor will I be a party to insisting that they remain on the reservation, no matter what.

Experience teaches us that a very large percentage of the younger people are voluntarily seeking to make their livelihood away from the reservations. Therefore, it seems clear we must continue--as one of our primary goals in working with younger Indians--to provide them with an opportunity for a sound education. Education for every Indian child is now the keystone of our policies. It must be so in the future.

As recently as 1953, only 79 percent of the Indian children between the ages of 6 and 18 were enrolled in school. Approximately 20,000 Indian youngsters were therefore in danger of going through life as illiterates. It was a desperately urgent problem and it called for quick and effective action.

The Department of the Interior, with the backing of the President and with bi-partisan support in the Congress, took such action. Each year since there has been steady improvement, and by next fall we confidently expect to meet, for the first time in history, the educational needs of all school-age Indian children throughout the entire United States. In addition, the groundwork has been laid for the most fully educated adult Indian population, a generation from now, this Nation has ever known.

We have also emphasized the importance of providing the Indian children, wherever possible, and wherever desired by tribal groups, with a public school rather than a Federal school education. Our purpose in that respect is to give these youngsters the advantages of mingling fully and freely with their non-Indian neighbors during their formative years, so that they will be better prepared for the contacts and the competitions that inevitably come in later life.

You will be interested to know that whereas the enrollment of Indian children in our Federal schools has increased by only eight percent since 1953, enrollment of Indian children in public schools has jumped almost 50 percent. In the long run, this shifting of emphasis in the public school direction may well turn out to be as second in importance only to the gross increase of enrollment which has taken place over the past seven years.

We have taken active steps to repair the damages of past educational neglect among the adult Indian people.

Since 1955, an adult education program has grown to the place where it is being conducted at 80 locations on Indian reservations and in the native villages of Alaska. Altogether, some 3,000 adult Indians and native Alaskans are enrolled. Some of them, to be sure, are presently being taught only the rudiments of reading, writing and speaking the English language; others are learning how to manage more effectively their personal and household finances, and how to play a more significant role as participating citizens of American democracy. It is the sort of program which was long overdue in our administration of Indian affairs.

Much progress has also been made in the field of higher education for Indian youth. Today there are 29 tribal organizations which have funds for this purpose, and scholarships for Indian students are being furnished by State governments, by private organizations such as Arrow, by church groups, and by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in greater volume than ever before. As a result, the enrollment of Indian young people in colleges and other institutions of higher learning has almost doubled in the last five years. I am sure most of you youngsters being honored today are recipients of scholarships or grants from these various groups.

Beyond general education, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is engaged in other important activities to stimulate and encourage Indian advancement.

One of these is the conservation and development of the lands and other physical resources which the Federal Government holds in trust for the Indian people. Here our objective is twofold--protecting these basic assets against misuse and deterioration and providing the management to insure the best possible income for the Indian owners.

Yes, much has been accomplished but there is more remaining to be done. Evident to anyone are the improved roads which have been built to open up some of the more isolated sections of Indian country. Additional acres of Indian lands have been brought under irrigation. Up-to-date Indian forest management practices have made possible more extensive sales of Indian timber. The tremendous increases in both tribal and individual income which some of the more fortunate tribes have realized from leasing their lands for oil and gas, uranium, and real estate development have provided badly needed funds for a wide variety of proper tribal activities.

Yet, even after the resources on Indian reservations have been developed to the fullest practical extent, I do not believe we can realistically expect these resources alone to provide an adequate livelihood for all the families living on all the reservations. And even if we could, we must reckon, again, with the fact that only a comparatively small number of the younger Indian people have shown any interest in making a living directly from the land.

For this reason, we are engaged in several other important economic development programs.

The oldest of these, begun in 1952, is referred to as "voluntary relocation services." Under its terms, Indians who decide on their own initiative to move to some of the larger metropolitan centers are given aid and guidance in making the transition.

The second, which is a necessary corollary to the first, began in 1956. It is a program of vocational training in trade schools and on-the-job training in industrial plants. The obvious purpose is to equip the adult Indian with an occupational skill so he can qualify for better-paying jobs and enjoy a fuller measure of security than he could otherwise possibly expect. This program is one which I believe holds much promise and should be accelerated as time goes on.

A third is designed to encourage industry to locate on or near Indian reservations. With this in mind, we are helping tribal organizations and local groups such as chambers of commerce, to work together in creating and publicizing an environment that will be more attractive to industry. One of the prime inducements the Federal Government itself can provide is to compensate industrial concerns for furnishing Indian workers with on-the-job training in their plants through the adult vocational training program. This, we are doing, with welcome bi-partisan support in the Congress.



All these varied activities are aimed at one overriding objective.

Simply stated, that objective is to provide our Indian citizens with adequate opportunities for personal development and growth so they can ultimately take whatever place they choose in the larger fabric of our national life. It is not to try to mold Indian people into some abstract image of what we think they ought to be. Neither is it to terminate special Federal protection and services for any tribe or group of Indians until they themselves are ready, prepared, and willing to take on the full responsibilities for managing their own affairs.

Encouraging as our progress has been of late years, I must warn that much more must be done before we can completely bridge the gap still separating so many Indian people from full participation in the benefits of modern America.

For one thing, although Indians who have left reservations have generally been welcomed in the 50 States as full-fledged citizens (which they are) in the communities in which they settle, there are, unfortunately, some exceptions. It is my sincere hope that soon there will be no such exceptions. True enough, Indians must earn their place in life--just as non-Indians must. But when they have done that, it is not only contrary to the law of the land, it is utterly reprehensible that they should be denied the rights of any other American.

One final thought, Ladies and Gentlemen, about the sponsoring organization for this luncheon--Arrow, Incorporated. Just as the arrow is a device which throughout mankind's recorded history has signified an object which flies straight to the point, it seems to be peculiarly fitting, therefore, that the name "Arrow, Inc." has been adopted by this organization. Arrow, Inc., the Department of the Interior through its Bureau of Indian Affairs, and you as citizens interested in the welfare of our fellow citizens--the American Indians--have a common objective. Once more, I cheerfully acknowledge the tremendous debt of gratitude all of us owe to "Arrow".

Now, please let me say this--in spite of many foreseeable problems, I am resolutely optimistic about the future outlook for the American Indian. Certain it is there will be many more like Maria Tallchief in the arts, Allie Reynolds in sports, Dr. Ben Reifel in government, W. W. Keeler in business, others in law, teaching, and every other line of constructive endeavor. There will be many more such as the 25 fine, young delegates we honor here today--young men and women whose future prospects are great for themselves, and for us.

America has always been a land of opportunity, and with God's help we all mean to keep it so. Granted that, it remains for each of us to seize opportunity--not only to share in the material advantages of our free society--but share in its challenges, its responsibilities, and in the many rich rewards it holds for the human spirit. We must see to it that our Indian fellow citizens are privileged to the same hopes and aspirations as are all other Americans. Working together, I am sure we can accomplish that purpose.

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RICHMOND F. ALLAN OF MONTANA NAMED ASSOCIATE SOLICITOR IN INTERIOR



★ news release

Ulsamer - 343-4306

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROPOSES LEGISLATION TO DISTRIBUTE JUDGEMENT FUNDS AWARDED  
TO OTOE AND MISSOURIA TRIBE

The funds now are held in the United States Treasury at four percent interest and represent additional compensation for lands in western Iowa and northwestern Missouri and for valuable resources acquired by the United States from the Tribe under treaties in 1836 and 1854. The sum of \$150,000 will be withheld from disbursement of the award pending final determination of a conflicting claim by the Yankton Sioux Tribe.

Located in Noble County, northeastern Oklahoma, the Otoe and Missouri Reservation contains 1,400 acres of tribal land and 33,437 acres of allotted land. The present tribe is regarded as successors in interest to the Indians living at the time of the two treaties. In 1954, the total tribal enrollment was reported to be 1,042, with approximately 970 tribal members living on or adjacent to the reservation.

The proposed bill provides that the present governing body of the Otoe and Missouri Tribe will administer the judgment funds, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Although the group has not developed a formal organizational document, it has a general council and a business committee, recognized by the Department of the Interior.

P.N. 67683-65



★ news release

Ulsamer - 343-4306

THREE CALIFORNIA RANCHERIAS TERMINATED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The rancherias, which are actually small tracts of Indian land under Federal trust, are: Scotts Valley Rancheria, a 56.6 acre tract in Lake County; Robinson Rancheria, 168 acres in Lake County; and Guidiville Rancheria, 244 acres in Mendocino County.

There are 145 Indians who will share in the distribution of assets for the three rancherias.

Of the 41 rancherias named in the original 1958 Act, 17 were terminated previously.

Termination becomes effective upon publication of a notice in the Federal Register, scheduled for this week.

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## NEW 'HOUSE PLAN' SERVICE TO SPUR INDIAN HOME BUILDING

"The new service is expected to step up housing on the reservations to a 1,500 units-a-year pace," Udall said. He termed it "the most important move yet in Interior's campaign to offer Indian families an opportunity for decent, safe and sanitary housing--a 'must' if the reservation Indian is to adjust to modern-day America and compete on an equal basis with other citizens."

Since programs of the Public Housing Administration became available to Indian reservations in 1961, tribes have established 73 housing authorities to handle contracts for low-rent projects and individual homes. The mutual-help program was launched by BIA and PHA in 1962. It enables Indians with incomes below the ordinary PHA minimum requirements to contribute their own labor and land as down payment on their homes.

"The mutual-help idea has proved very popular with the tribes," Udall said. The new packaged plans, already approved by PHA, will help accelerate the program by simplifying the design problem which often was a delaying factor in getting the program underway, he explained.

"Low-rent housing projects have been of great help to Indian tribes and more are needed," Udall said. "But many Indians cannot afford to pay even the low rental figure and most of them want to own their homes. The mutual-help program enables them to substitute time and labor for cash, and to help themselves acquire a decent home with low monthly payments."

Udall pointed out that the housing program is a major factor in improving living conditions among some 60,000 Indian families, who are now living in overcrowded, unsafe and unsanitary dwellings.

"We are aware that mutual help is not an easy way to build a house," Udall stressed. "It requires an enormous effort and much persistence by the Tribal Housing Authority and the individual Indian workers, but we feel the program offers many benefits. Not only will Indians raise their standard of living; they will experience a pride of ownership and a sense of accomplishment which justifies the entire effort."

With the packaged plans, prospective Indian homeowners will have 44 variations of a standard floor plan to choose from, each designed to blend well with the landscape on any reservation. Exteriors include concrete block, frame and adobe, with foundation plans also varying to suit the section of country. Concrete block will be used mainly in parts of the West and Southwest, and well-insulated frame construction will be used in northern States. The adobe house was designed especially for areas accustomed to this type of architecture.

Each home will have three bedrooms, kitchen, dining area, living room and bath. The enclosed area contains 916 square feet of floor space.

The package comes complete with a step-by-step construction manual and list of materials. PHA makes loans to a tribal housing authority for the purchase of materials and the employment of skilled labor where needed. BIA organizes the projects and supervises all construction.

Officials estimate that the value contributed by the Indian families through their labor and land will average about 15 to 20 percent of the value of the house. The homeowner will pay his own utilities and be responsible for maintenance.

Projects are coordinated with the Public Health Service, providing for adequate water and sewerage disposal facilities at each location.

At present, 300 mutual-help homes are under construction on 23 reservations, with 1,100 additional units to be started during the spring and summer of 1966. The States where tribes have begun mutual-help projects are Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Alaska, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Washington.

The program is expected to result in twice as many mutual-help homes being built by Indians next year as during the last four years combined.

BIA has requested that the Public Housing Administration reserve funds for several thousand Indian units--low-rent and mutual-help--under the Public Housing Act of 1965. This is in addition to the 3,300 authorized under the previous Act. The majority of the units probably will be built under the mutual-help plan, BIA officials said.

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CALIFORNIA RANCHERIA TERMINATED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

P.N. 71533-65

★ news release

For Release to PM's, DECEMBER 13, 1965

Owen D. Morken, career employee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will take over as new Area Director for the Bureau at Juneau, Alaska, January 2, 1966, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today.

Morken has been assistant area director for economic development at Aberdeen, South Dakota, since the spring of 1962. At Juneau he succeeds Robert L. Bennett, who is now the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, D. C.

In 1960 he was transferred to the Pierre Agency, Pierre, South Dakota, where his work in community development not only was effective with the Indian people, but was also singled out for praise by the Pierre, South Dakota, Chamber of Commerce. Since April of 1962, he has been the Assistant Area Director in Aberdeen in charge of Resource and Economic Development.

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For Release APRIL 4, 1966

Assistant Secretary Anderson said the Bureau of Indian Affairs has instructed its Navajo Area Director, Graham Holmes, to organize a team to assist in the temporary relocation of the evicted Navajos. The team, including a social worker, will be present when the eviction notices are served.

The Hopi request to the Interior Department for assistance was contained in a letter signed by the Hopi Tribal Chairman, Dewey Healing, and three other Council members.

Chairman Healing noted that the Council adopted a resolution December 29, 1965, which gave the Navajos until April 1 to voluntarily leave the Hopi Reservation.

"The April 1 date...is now at hand," Healing said, "and few, if any, of the Navajo Indians...have departed. We are particularly anxious that the exercising of our legal rights shall not result in undue ill will or violence. In view of this fact," Healing continued, "we respectfully solicit your aid..."

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