

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FIRST CLASS

News Editor
HERALD
Yakima, Wash.

IND 5

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".....New waves have washed ashore in the last five years. Our country has moved into an unprecedented period of peacetime prosperity.....The Indian people should be tied into the great things that have been happening....."

The first thing I intend to do is meet with Indian people -- many of them -- in various parts of the country. We need to have a conference between the Federal administrators of Indian policy and the Indian people who are directly affected by policy decisions. Out of them I expect to come back with more concrete ideas as to how we can deal with the underlying issues.

The subcommittee on Indian affairs of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs earlier this month issued a report which requires a response from us within 90 days. The report raises certain questions, among which are these:

(1) "What is the Federal policy with respect to termination of Federal trusteeship responsibility for Indian lands?"

On this point, I should say that the policy remains the same as it has consistently been over the past five years. But the gray area of what constitutes the proper approach is one which the Indian people themselves will have to help us define.

(2) The second issue raised by the Senate also involves trusteeship responsibilities, and deals with the multiplying heirship problem. Indian trust lands that are individually rather than tribally owned have, over the years, become fractionated into many non-economic holdings as the result of inheritances. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is bookkeeper. The bookkeeping is highly costly.

The difficulty in solving the heirship problem seems to be in arriving at a consensus. Everyone has a different idea as to how it should be done. Maybe we should think of alternative ways to settle the problem, giving the option to the Indian people.

(3) A third point demanding attention is the status of Federal education programs for Indian people. What are the routes we might best travel to accelerate public school opportunity for all Indian children?

At present, our Federal schools enroll about 50,000 -- or one-third -- of the reservation Indian children. The remainder are in public schools, or, in a few instances, parochial or other schools. Our major school construction programs during the past five years have been in areas which are remote from public schools; and we have been concentrating upon elementary school construction. Is it advisable to attempt more of the 'peripheral dormitory' approach -- i.e. establishing dormitories adjacent to public schools so that Indian children from remote areas may attend public schools? This is being done in some cases with respect to teen-agers. But what about the little ones?

An overriding question also still remains: How capable would a public school district be to take on, in sudden influx, a whole classroom full of Indian children? Aside from the physical limitations, there are the other considerations: How skilled are the public school teachers and counselors in

providing programs for the non-English-speaking, culturally different children who come from remote areas?

A way through this morass of problems must be found. We Federal administrators cannot find it alone. Satisfactory solutions may be found only with the fullest cooperation among all levels of government, in concert with the Indian people themselves.

(4) Another question raised by the Senate subcommittee was that of industrial-business development of Indian reservation lands versus an all-out effort to encourage migration outward into the centers of job opportunity.

The ultimate answers must be the result of voluntary decisions by the Indian people. By an enlightened program of vocational training and job placement aid -- which we have -- it has been possible during the past decade to help about 50,000 Indian people settle successfully in off-reservation communities. There are some Indian areas that offer very little promise in the way of massive commercialization. These are the areas that are removed geographically from the business and industrial centers. Development for tourist recreational purposes remains a good hope, but not necessarily the whole answer. On the other hand, there are some reservation areas that hold tremendous potential for varied economic development. But, no matter what approaches may seem best as the result of feasibility studies -- and those we have financed in 80 or more instances -- there must be a comprehension on the part of the Indian people as to the nature of the national economy and the means they must take to benefit from our continuing economic growth.

These fundamental questions -- and other questions that arise out of them must become the focus of our attention.

The national conscience has been stirred by the plight of reservation Indians. We no longer need to "sell" Indians to the people of this country. What we need now is to draw the Indian people to the conference tables, together with the best minds in education and finance and community development and government administration. The paternalistic approach is good no longer. It has resulted, in its worst manifestations, in a culture of poverty, and even at best it encourages a dependency approach to life.

This is not the way to fulfillment of the American dream. And surely the American dream of the good life, the active life, the life of self-determination, should be the fire to rekindle in the hearts of the first Americans.

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SANTA FE INSTITUTE STUDENTS PURSUE ADVANCED STUDY--A recent survey by the Institute of American Indian Arts at Santa Fe, N. Mex., revealed that many former students engage in advanced studies in art fields at other institutions.

Of 65 former students polled, representing nearly 40 Indian groups, more than half were engaged in advanced work in such subjects as sculpture, painting, textile design, commercial art and ceramics. They are enrolled in a wide variety of colleges and technical schools, from Central Washington State College at Ellensburg, Wash., to the School for American Craftsmen at Rochester Institute of Technology in New York State.

Five graduates in the past two years have won scholarships amounting to one-half of their tuition at the San Francisco Art Institute. Others have been able to continue their education with the aid of grants from tribal scholarship funds or from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Established in 1962, by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the unique Santa Fe institution fosters the talents of budding artists who come from every Indian population area and from Alaska native villages. An accredited high school program with arts electives is offered in combination with a post-high school vocational arts program that prepares the student for employment or for further study.

* * *

CHIPPEWAS TO GET ON-THE-JOB TRAINING--The Bureau of Indian Affairs has announced the award of two contracts to provide job training for Chippewa Indians. A \$14,300 contract with Habitant Shops, Inc., of Bay City, Mich., will train 61 Chippewas from the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota in occupations that involve processing cedar logs into various kinds of fencing. Training will be conducted in their home State.

A second contract for \$3,200, negotiated by the Bureau with Chippewayan Authentics of Belcourt, N. Dak., will provide on-the-job training for eight local Indians in the manufacture of replica Indian artifacts. The company is a tribal enterprise of the Turtle Mountain Chippewas.

* * *

INDIAN CLAIMS ACTIONS--The Indian Claims Commission has awarded \$2,450,000 to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation. (Dockets Nos. 264; 264-A; and 264-B) The award represents additional payment for an estimated 3,559,000 acres of land in Washington and Oregon, ceded to the United States under the treaty of June 9, 1855; compensation for an estimated 12,000 acres excluded by erroneous survey from the reservation; and damages from the loss of fish and eel runs in the Umatilla River.

In a second case (No. 47567) involving a claim of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, the Court of Claims issued an order approving a compromise and awarding \$4,479,498 as compensation for misuse of tribal funds.

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★ news release

Ulsamer - 343-4306

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT ON WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION

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Henderson - 343-4306

TRAVELERS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CAN ENJOY FESTIVAL OF AMERICAN
INDIAN DANCES FIRST WEEK IN JUNE

Thousands of vacationists viewed this Dance Festival last year and came away marveling at its color, its humor, its authenticity and its charm. This year's program, staged in a five-thousand seat outdoor arena, will offer even more in the way of spectacle and native talent. The drama is under the direction of Rolland Meinholdt of the Santa Fe Institute with a musical score composed by Louis Ballard, a Cherokee pianist and composer, who heads the Performing Arts Department there. Neil Parsons, a Blackfoot, has designed the sets, and the overall producer-director is Lloyd New, a Cherokee, who is Arts Director at Santa Fe.

The title of the production derives from a Pueblo word meaning "opening in the earth," and has its concept in the religious myth, common to Indian groups, that man evolved through a number of underworlds of various colors and conditions, finally coming out of chaos into a world of light.

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P.N. 79723-66

★ news release

Ulsamer - 343-2149

BIA WILL IMPROVE ROAD TO KAHNEETA RESORT ON OREGON INDIAN RESERVATION

The contract calls for widening and bituminous resurfacing of approximately 11½ miles of the existing Agency-Simnasho and Hot Springs-Deschutes road to serve increased traffic to the tourist mecca. A tribal enterprise of the Warm Springs Indians, Kahneeta resort features luxurious overnight accommodations, an Olympic-size swimming pool and thermal baths. The tribe has plans under way to expand facilities for the increasing numbers of visitors who come each year to vacation among the Indians.

Successful bidder for the road improvement contract was Babler Bros., Inc., of Portland, Oregon. Five bids were received, ranging to a high of \$360,776.

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Ulsamer - 343-4306

INTERIOR AMENDS FEDERAL REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT PREPARATION OF TRIBAL
ROLLS FOR TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIANS

Any person who has been rejected for enrollment may file an appeal, or have an appeal filed by a sponsor on his behalf. Such appeals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and be filed in writing before the close of business on the 30th day after receipt of a rejection notice. Those who receive rejection notices at addresses outside the Continental United States will have 60 days to file an appeal.

P.N. 81178-66

★ news release

Ulsamer - 343-4306

BIA SHIFTS THREE IN FIELD OFFICE POSITIONS

Krenzke, a native of Minnesota, began his career in Indianapolis, Ind., as a probation officer with the Marion County Juvenile Court and a social caseworker

with the Lutheran Child Welfare Association. He joined the Bureau in January 1956, as a social worker at the Blackfeet Indian Agency in Montana. In 1958 he accepted a position with the Dakota Boys' Ranch Association at Minot, N. Dak., but later rejoined the Bureau in 1960 to take the Juneau, Alaska, post. His special responsibility in Alaska was an overall child welfare program in the Juneau area.

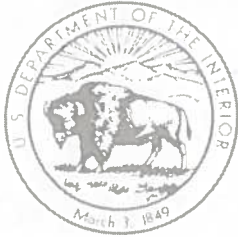
He received a Master of Arts degree in Social Services from Indiana University in 1954.

Joseph F. Otero, who has been administrative manager for the Mescalero Agency (Apache) in New Mexico, will transfer to the Zuni Agency as superintendent. The effective date of his appointment has not been determined.

Otero, who joined the Bureau in August 1953, as a soil conservation specialist, was employed in field offices on the Navajo and Jicarilla Apache Reservations until January 1960. He later served as land operations officer for the Consolidated Ute Agency, Ignacio, Colo., and in January 1963 transferred to the Fort Peck Agency (Assiniboine and Sioux) at Poplar, Mont., in the same capacity. He has been with the Mescalero Agency since October 1965.

Otero received a B.S. degree from New Mexico State University in 1953. Between 1946-1949 he served with the United States Air Force.

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Northwest Regional Information Office, Portland, Oregon

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P. O. Box 3621, 1002 N. E. Holladay Street, 97208--234-3361

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release June 27, 1966

INDIAN LAND FOR SALE ON COLVILLE RESERVATION IN WASHINGTON

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, is offering for sale, at the request of the Indian owners, 33 tracts of land totaling 3,662.20 acres on the Colville Indian Reservation in northeastern Washington.

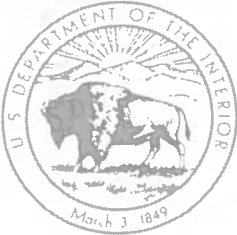
The lands comprise resort, residential, agricultural, grazing and timber properties. They range in size from 10 to 160 acres.

Twenty-one tracts are located in Okanogan county, 11 in Ferry county and one--of approximately 80 acres--in Stevens county.

Sealed bids for the tracts will be received until 1:30 p. m. PDT July 13 at the office of Elmo Miller, superintendent, Colville Indian Agency, Coulee Dam, Washington 99116. The bids will be opened at that time at the Coulee Dam City Hall.

Detailed information concerning the properties and bidding procedures is available from the Colville Indian Agency office at Coulee Dam.

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Northwest Regional Information Office, Portland, Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

P. O. Box 3621, 1002 N. E. Holladay Street, 97208--234-3361

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

July 1, 1966

For Immediate Release

INDIAN BUREAU AWARDS CONTRACT FOR YAKIMA RESERVATION ROAD JOB

Award of a \$247,885 road contract on the Yakima Indian Reservation in central Washington was announced today by Dale M. Baldwin, Portland Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

The successful bidder for the project that calls for crushed rock and bituminous mat surfacing of 15.635 miles of the Signal Peak road is Bohannon Asphalt Paving, Inc. of 5104 Douglas Drive, Yakima, Washington.

Four bids were received by the Bureau, ranging to a high of \$298,520.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

★ news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ulsamer 343-4306

For Release to PM's JULY 9, 1966

TWO CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR INDIAN ROAD PROJECTS

Two contracts totaling \$367,043 have been awarded by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs for road construction projects on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. D. and the Yakima Reservation in Washington.

A \$247, 885 contract for crushed rock and bituminous mat surfacing of approximately 15½ miles of the Signal Peak road on the Yakima Reservation was awarded to Bohannon Asphalt Paving, Inc., of Yakima, Wash. Five bids were received, ranging to a high of \$298,520.

A \$119,158 contract for grading drainage and crushed aggregate surfacing of nearly 5 miles of road on the Pine Ridge Reservation went to J. F. Bailey Construction Co. of Bonesteel, S. D. Five bids were received, ranging to \$160,061.

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Ulsamer -- 343-4306

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INDIAN HOUSING--Since the early 1960's the Public Housing Administration and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have coordinated efforts to improve housing conditions on Indian reservations.

To date, more than 80 housing authorities have been established on the reservations for the purpose of applying for public housing. Some recent developments include:

- A 54-unit low-rent housing project, recently completed on the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico, was dedicated on May 14.
- Water and sewer lines have been completed for 20 mutual self-help housing units on Utah's Uintah and Ouray Reservation. The mutual housing programs permits Indian owners to gain equity in the new home through labor instead of cash. The Uintah and Ouray Indians have applied for 70 additional housing units under the plan.
- On the Salt River Reservation in Arizona, 15 homes have been completed under the mutual help plan and an additional 15 are under construction.
- On Arizona's Colorado River Reservation, 10 new mutual help homes were dedicated June 5.
- Ground has been broken on the Yakima Reservation in Washington for a 30-unit, low-rent housing complex.
- A target date of mid-August was established for completion of a 375-unit, low cost, prefabricated housing project on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. The homes will be manufactured in a plant on the reservation, with tribal members employed in manufacturing processes.

* * *

FURNITURE PLANT FOR YAKIMAS--The Yakima Tribe of Washington, a California furniture manufacturing company and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have announced plans to establish a manufacturing plant on the Yakima Indian Reservation.

The Tribe will provide an industrial site and construct a 100,000 square foot factory building, to cost an estimated \$790,000. The Economic Development Administration will provide a loan for financing machinery and equipment and will guarantee a second loan for working capital, to be obtained from a private financing institution.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs plans to negotiate an on-the-job training contract with the firm, White Swan Industries, Inc. About 175 Yakima Indians will be trained for employment in the new plant, which is expected to be in operation this fall.

INDIAN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES--

Kickapoos--An order issued by the Indian Claims Commission April 21, 1966, in Docket No. 145 awarded \$11,511 to the Kickapoo Nation. The award represented recovery on an accounting claim.

Puyallup--In Docket No. 203, the Puyallup Tribe of Indians seeks payment for land in Washington ceded under the Medicine Creek Treaty of December 26, 1854, ratified March 3, 1855. The Commission issued an order April 25, 1966 which held that the Tribe had title to an area of land smaller than that claimed and that the United States extinguished Indian title to this land on March 3, 1855. The case now proceeds for determination of the acreage involved, its value and remaining issues.

Yankton Sioux--The United States Court of Claims, in a May 13, 1966 decision reversed the Indian Claims Commission in Docket No. 332-A, a petition of the Yankton Sioux Tribe or Band of Indians. The Indians originally claimed an interest in a 25 million acre tract in southern Minnesota, northern Iowa, and eastern South Dakota, ceded by four bands of Mississippi Sioux under treaties of July 23, 1851, and August 5, 1851; however, this claim was dismissed by mutual agreement. They also claimed a portion of a tract in western Missouri, western Iowa and southern Minnesota, ceded under treaties of July 15, 1830, and October 21, 1837. Dismissed by the Indian Claims Commission on January 12, 1962, this second claim now must be reconsidered by the Commission under the Court's recent ruling.

Southern Ute--The Indian Claims Commission issued a May 6 order in Docket No. 328 holding that the Southern Ute Tribe is entitled to compensation for more than 230,547 acres of land on their Colorado Reservation which was disposed of by the United States without tribal consent. The case now proceeds for determination of the dates of land taking and land values at the time.

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SEMINAR FOR INDIAN LEADERS--The first in a planned annual series of two-week workshops and training sessions for Indian leaders and tribal representatives was scheduled for the last week of July and first week of August on the campus of Idaho State University in Pocatello, Idaho.

The workshops were to be jointly sponsored by the Idaho State University, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Arrow, Inc., a private organization dedicated to Indian interests.

Sponsors provide tuition, and room and board to participants designated by their tribal organizations to attend the annual meetings. Transportation expenses are paid by the tribe whenever possible.

Problems common to tribal councils and Indian community leaders were scheduled for consideration at the seminar. At least one session this year will be devoted to problems involved in labelling and certifying Indian-made products.

Those who complete the first workshop meeting receive charter membership certificates in the Association for Progress in Indian Management, established by the sponsors to stimulate Indian leadership training.

STANDING ROCK ACQUIRES LAND--A 2,607 acre tract adjacent to lands of the Standing Rock Reservation in the Dakotas was recently purchased for \$130,375 in tribal funds by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. The purchase is part of tribal and Bureau efforts to consolidate Indian holdings on the reservation. The area is one in which Indian lands are heavily checker-boarded with lands owned by non-Indians.

* * *

ALLIS-CHALMERS ON GILA RIVER--The Gila River Indian community and Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company recently signed a 15-year lease involving 4,860 acres of Indian land for testing and demonstrating heavy machinery. Under the terms of the lease, the Indians will construct a \$75,000 industrial plant which will be amortized in 10 years. Allis-Chalmers will rent the building, and pay an annual ground rent of \$5,000. The company will develop, according to a phased plan, test sites, water reservoirs, roadways, flow direction and land balancing projects within the leased area. When equipment and time is available the company will also develop water courses, carry on landleveling, clearing, road grading and ditch cleaning projects outside the lease area for the benefit of the tribe.

Equipment operators, mechanics and technicians will be hired and trained locally whenever possible, thus providing an additional employment source for tribal members.

* * *

BUREAU BOARDING SCHOOL SERVES DEMONSTRATION PROJECT--A contract signed June 28 at Window Rock, Ariz. by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Dine, Inc., gave the corporation control of a new \$3.5 million Bureau elementary school on the Navajo Indian Reservation. The school, known as Rough Rock and located 35 miles northwest of Chinle, Ariz., will be operated as a demonstration center to explore new educational concepts and instructional methods.

Dine--from the Navajo word for "people"--comprises a group of Navajo leaders, including Allen Yazzie, Chairman of the Tribal Education Committee; Ned Hatathli, Director of Resources for the Navajo Tribe, and Guy Gorman, a tribal councilman.

To open in September, Rough Rock School will enroll 210 boarding students and 60 day students in beginning classes through sixth grade and will employ several specialists in remedial reading and speech correction, as well as general classroom teachers.

The demonstration will be funded by a grant provided through the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will continue to provide basic operating funds for the school plant.

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BIA CONTRACTS FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING--A number of companies have recently renewed contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide on-the-job training for Indian employees. Included are:

- Ashland Precision Products Corp., of Ashland, Wis., \$14,615 to train 21 Chippewas in parts manufacturing for miniaturized sub-assemblies.
- Burnell & Company, Inc., of Pelham Manor, N. Y., \$140,250 to train 195 residents of Laguna Pueblo, N. M. in electronics industry vocations.
- Caldak Electronics Corp., Pierre, S. D., \$11,700 to train 23 Indians in electronic components assembly.
- Jicarilla Lumber Co., Dulce, N. M., \$24,250 to train 29 Apache Indians in the forest products industry.
- Saddlecraft, Inc., Cherokee, N. C., \$5,275 to train 15 Cherokees in leather manufacturing.
- U. S. Automatics Corp. of Pewaukee, Wis., \$21,200 to train 47 Indians in the manufacture of electronic components and devices.
- The Vassar Corp. of New York, N. Y., \$94,075 to train 158 Cherokees in manufacture of hair accessories.
- Winston Container Corp., Louisville, Miss., \$16,675 to train 28 Choctaws in manufacturing paper boxes and containers.

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A new \$36,256 contract with Philco Corporation has also been negotiated to train 16 Indians of various tribes in the company's Palo Alto, Calif., plant. The trainees will acquire vocational skills needed for employment as electronic technicians.

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