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Henderson -- 343-9431

Typical projects include: Scholarships for the education of Indian youth; social services for reservation dwellers; construction of community centers and funding of community development projects; and tribal enterprises including recreational tourism development, industrial parks and other projects calculated to bring new sources of income and employment to the tribe.

Awards granted in 1965 by the Indian Claims Commission and regarded as final included:

\$12,250,000.00	Eastern, or Mississippi Sioux
	(six awards, four groups)
8,500,000.00	Mescalero Apache
6,700,000.00	Spokane
3,500,000.00	Colville
899,408.54	Sac and Fox
771,441.26	Kickapoo
695,564.15	Sac and Fox
136,165.79	Snohomish
33,262.93	Wea (Peoria)

Awards granted during 1965 and 1967 but not final pending appeal or other action:

\$ 2,094,573.02	Potawatomi
965,560.39	Sac and Fox
935,000.00	Northern Paiute (I) (1965)
15,790,000.00	Northern Paiute (11)(1965)
773,131.25	Miami
633,193.77	Iowa
171,896.00	Peoria (1965)

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Feature Material
Wilson -- 343-9431

REPORT SAYS NAVAJO LIVES SAVED BY TIMELY ACTION

In the Navajo tongue December is the month of "increasing cold and wind." When that "increasing cold and wind" is accompanied by eight days of snow, as it was last December, the Navajos are in trouble.

From December 12 to 20 it snowed, and the wind blew, on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations. Farther south, more than seven inches of rain fell on the Papago Reservation, which normally gets 11 inches in an entire year.

Many Navajos live in small adobe or rock "hogan" scattered over a reservation the size of West Virginia. Under the best of conditions many homes are isolated by most American standards. Add snow that drifted up to seven feet on the level and to 40 feet deep in some highway cuts, and a real emergency situation exists.

That this emergency did not turn into a major disaster was the result of a widespread and concerted effort by tribal officials, the Federal Government -- civilian and military -- State and local governments, and a host of private organizations and individuals.

This is the analysis of a special Storm Evaluation Committee appointed by Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to survey the storm-battered reservations to check on the efficiency of emergency rescue programs.

The five-man committee, which included two Navajos, visited the areas early in January while final mop-up operations were still in progress.

"The consensus was that the program initiated had been needed and had resulted in saving lives and livestock," the committee said.

"There were some criticisms that it took some time to get the program rolling and coordinated and that some areas did not receive the emergency aid which they wanted, but the results achieved indicated that in general the most serious emergencies were adequately dealt with."

As of January 12, the date of the Committee report, known Indian storm-connected deaths totaled nine, all on the vast Navajo Reservation and all as a result of exposure and freezing. The U.S. Public Health Service's Division of Indian Health reported that at least 10 more Indians would have died of illness or exposure if they had not been airlifted to safety.

The Committee, in its report to Commissioner Bennett, said that leadership roles in the emergency were taken by the Navajo and Hopi Tribal Councils, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Division of Indian

Health of the U.S. Public Health Service, in launching protective and life-saving programs.

The Committee noted that the "roll call of major participants in the emergency life-saving, food supplying, fuel providing and other actions is long. We would list as major participants the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Surplus Food Commodities, the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Air National Guard, the Navajo and Hopi Tribal organizations, the Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the Farmers Home Administration, the Office of Emergency Planning, the General Services Administration, and various State and county agencies in Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico."

Rescue equipment ranged from military helicopter and Air National Guard C-119 Flying boxcars through trucks, jeeps, and horses, to mechanical snow vehicles donated and supervised by their Wisconsin manufacturer.

More than 400,000 pounds of food were delivered by air of a total of 900,000 pounds supplied the reservations. Several hundred tons of hay were airdropped to livestock. There were 2,578 helicopter sorties. The total rescue operation involved 2,000 people, including Air Force reservists from as far away as Oregon and Virginia.

The supply operations even managed to provide turkey with all the trimmings, a half pound of candy and nuts, and a gift for each of the several thousand Indian children stranded in boarding schools over Christmas. Some of these children found time to stamp out a "Merry Christmas" message in the snow for passing airplane crews.

The Evaluation Committee noted that the full effects of the storm could not be assessed, and that further snows or rains could compound the problems created by the original emergency.

On the Papago Reservation the heavy rains so eroded the walls of many adobe houses that their roofs caved in and the structures were completely destroyed.

The Committee met in Phoenix, Tucson, Window Rock, and Chinle, Ariz., with Navajo, Hopi, and Papago tribal officials and representatives; Bureau of Indian Affairs Area and Agency officials; a member of the staff of Governor Jack Williams of Arizona; traders and many others involved in the rescue operations.

Serving on the Committee: W. Joynes Macfarlan, Chief, Office of Public Information, Bureau of Indian Affairs, who was chairman; Thomas H. Dodge of Phoenix, former Navajo Tribal Council Chairman and retired BIA Agency Superintendent; Newton Edwards, staff assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, Department of the Interior; Arthur J. Hubbard, Sr., of Phoenix, a Navajo and Arizona State Indian Program Officer for the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration; and Ken Nishimoto, Chief, Management Appraisal Services, Division of Indian Health, USPHS.

The results of storm-related activities were expressed in these words to the Committee by Navajo Tribal Council Chairman Raymond Nakai:

"My position today is that we have done an outstanding job between the Tribe and the Bureau here. We had a time getting some things going, and some technical difficulties...We were fortunate in making the moves as we did. We averted a major disaster. We did an outstanding job with the resources that we had on hand to do it with."

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Henderson -- 343-9431

★ news release

Macfarlan -- 343-9431

Howard F. Johnson, 54, a veteran of more than 32 years Federal service, has been appointed Special Liaison Representative to the Seneca Nation of Indians, it was announced today by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett.

Johnson's transfer from Pawhuska to Salamanca, N. Y., will be effective March 10. The position of special liaison representative has been vacant since the transfer of Sidney M. Carney last year to be Area Director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Anadarko, Okla.

Johnson was born at Gravity, Iowa, on September 21, 1913. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Colorado State College in 1935 and in September of that year entered Federal service with the Department of Agriculture. He transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1940 as an assistant soil technologist at the Navajo Agency. He has held progressively responsible positions since, including service as Superintendent of the Blackfeet Agency, Browning, Mont., from 1957 to February 1964, and Superintendent of Osage since the latter date.

Pappan, of Kaw Indian descent, was born at Newkirk, Okla., on March 8, 1927. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Oklahoma A & M College in 1950 and later joined the Bureau of Indian Affairs staff at the Colorado River Agency as a soil conservationist. He served in progressively responsible positions until his appointment in July 1946 as superintendent at Fort Hall.

Superintendent Pappan will report at Pawhuska after winding up his affairs at Fort Hall.

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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

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

February 29, 1968

For Immediate Release

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED

Dale M. Baldwin, Portland Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, announced today that the Bureau is offering for sale, at the request of the Indian owners, 23 tracts of land on or near the Colville Reservation in eastern Washington.

The tracts comprise a total of approximately 2,789 acres, ranging in size from .35.60 to 303.40 acres.

Ten of the tracts, aggregating approximately 1,499 acres, are located in Okanogan County. Thirteen tracts, aggregating approximately 1,290 acres, are in Ferry County.

The lands include agricultural, timber, grazing and potential residential properties.

Sealed bids for purchase of the tracts will be received until 1:30 p.m. March 14, 1968 at Coulee Dam City Hall, Coulee Dam, Washington and opened at that time. Detailed information is available from Elmo Miller, Superintendent, Colville Indian Agency, Coulee Dam, Wash. 99116. Telephone number is 633-1360, extension 457.

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Macfarlan -- 343-9431

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Henderson -- 343-9431

Sarah Ann Johnson, Miss Indian America XIV, will visit Washington March 3 through 7 for a round of meetings with Congressmen, Department of the Interior and Bureau of Indian Affairs officials, and Indian leaders.

Miss Johnson, 19, and a full-blood Navajo, was selected Miss Indian America during the annual "All American Indian Days" Pow-Wow held in Sheridan, Wyo., in August.

Indians from tribes all over the country go to Sheridan for four days of dances and displays of arts and crafts, with the pow-wow culminating each year in the selection of Miss Indian America.

Sarah Ann is typical of many of today's young Indians, steeped in the ways of her tribe and honoring its customs, while at the same time taking part in the non-Indian world around her. Born in Pinon, Ariz., she has eight brothers and sisters, and recently graduated from Winslow, Ariz., High School. She was the first Indian girl varsity cheerleader, vice president of Nurses of Tomorrow, and secretary of the Girls Athletic Association.

Between appearances at numerous conventions, fairs and pow-wows a Miss Indian America is expected to attend, she has been employed as a secretary in the tribal land investigation department at Window Rock, Ariz., the Navajo tribal headquarters.

The selection of Miss Johnson as Miss Indian America this year has special significance for the Navajo Tribe as this is the Centennial Year of the tribe's treaty with the United States.

Miss Johnson plans to continue college education after her reign, and eventually become a teacher and possibly teach in the same classrooms where she began her education.

The New York luncheon will have as honor guests Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, and Commissioner Bennett.

William W. Keeler, president of Phillips Petroleum Co., and principal chief of the Cherokee tribe, will be master of ceremonies.

The luncheon is being given by executives whose firms are established on Indian lands, to acquaint invited representatives of other interested companies of Indian workers' potential.

Miss Johnson will leave New York over the weekend to make appearances in Chicago and Cleveland during travel shows there.

★ news release

Macfarlan -- 343-9431

Tribal leaders and the Branch of Industrial Development of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have helped to establish more than 100 manufacturing plants in Indian country.

Eventually these plants are expected to employ nearly 10,500 persons, more than half of whom will be Indians. Based on the annually computed minimum rate of pay, these plants will yield a payroll-income of more than \$34 million annually, with earnings for Indian workers expected to reach about \$19 million yearly. The 4,000 Indian workers employed at the end of 1967 stand to earn \$13 million in wages during 1968.

During the past four years, 94 manufacturing plants were established in Indian areas, and the Indian wage earners were paid about \$28 million.

Other industrial operations, based on the development of Indian resources such as fish, forests and minerals, bring the total number of industrial firms operating on or near Indian lands to over 450.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release to PM's March 14, 1968

Ayres -- 343-9431

REVOLVING FUND FOR INDIAN LOANS CANNOT MEET DEMANDS

Although credit is more and more essential for the Indian individual or tribe as emerging economic units, the Bureau of Indian Affairs revolving fund for Indian loans was \$18.5 million short of demands upon it during fiscal 1967, Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reported today.

The revolving fund for Indian loans was first authorized by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, to total \$10 million. The authorization was increased by several legislative acts between 1936 and 1967 until nearly \$25 million was appropriated, and all this was loaned. The revolving fund is now being operated entirely with repayments on loans previously made and interest payments.

Although loan commitments are made and applications are authorized on a fiscal year basis, all commitments are made subject to the availability of funds. During fiscal 1967, Indians given expectations of loans to the extent of \$18.5 million were disappointed when the funds failed to materialize under the authorization and appropriation limitations.

Requests for financing pending last June 30 totalled \$743.5 million. These must be investigated to determine whether the proposals are economically sound and whether other sources of financing are available. In addition, various tribes made requests for loans totaling \$84 million for tribal land purchases during fiscal 1967.

A survey conducted by the Civil Works Administration about the time the Indian Reorganization Act was passed -- nearly 35 years ago -- showed an Indian credit need of \$65 million.

The Commissioner's announcement came with release of the "Annual Credit Report -- 1967" of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Division of Economic Development, which contains credit data for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1967.

"The revolving fund is woefully short of the amount needed to enable the Indians to participate more fully in American social, economic, educational, and political life and permit them to exercise greater initiative and self-determination," said Commissioner Bennett.

The Commissioner pointed out that an Indian Development Loan Authority would be authorized by the proposed Indian Resources Development Act now before the Congress. Said he:

"The main feature of the Indian Resources Development Act is that it authorizes the appropriation of \$500 million, not more than \$100 million in the first five years after enactment, for an Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund and for a direct loan revolving fund.

"The loan guaranty and insurance fund will be used to guarantee not more than 90 percent of any one loan or to insure repayment of 15 percent of aggregate loans made by one lender. Direct loans will be made from the revolving fund to Indians who cannot obtain commercial loans either with or without a guaranty."

Tribes and other Indian organizations that have available funds on deposit in the United States Treasury or elsewhere are required to use their own money before applying to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for a loan. Some tribes operate credit and financing programs entirely with tribal funds. Others use their own money to the extent available, and supplement their funds with those borrowed from the United States.

At the close of 1967, tribes were using a total of \$81.74 million of their own money for credit and financing. Customary lenders, both private and governmental, supplied \$183.44 millions. These lenders include banks, the Farmers Home Administration, savings and loan associations, and so forth.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 24, 1968

Henderson -- 343-9431

FAMOUS INDIAN ART EXHIBIT TO TOUR MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA

The internationally famous exhibition of American Indian arts and crafts which was shown in Europe at International Festivals of the Arts in both Edinburgh, Scotland and Berlin, West Germany, is to have a Latin-American tour starting this Spring.

The exhibit has also been shown in London, England; Ankara, Turkey; Santa Fe, N.M.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; and Alaska, during last year's centennial there.

The unusual show, containing 200 pieces of traditional and contemporary Indian and Eskimo arts and crafts is sponsored by the State Department, U.S. Information Agency, and the Department of the Interior.

Twenty-five different tribes from across the Nation are represented in the exhibit which includes the work of 45 individual artists.

The works, including paintings and sculpture, printed and woven textiles and pottery, will appear in Buenos Aires, March 29-April 21; Santiago, July 14-August 17, and Mexico City, September 15-November 2. Ceramics, basketry, wood carving and jewelry will also be featured.

Demonstrations of Navajo weaving and sand painting will be given by Fred Stevens, Navajo sandpainter, and his wife Bertha. In addition, scheduled readings of ancient Indian legends and modern poetry and prose will be given.

The exhibit has been compiled by James McGrath, art director and instructor at the Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe. Eighty percent of the artists in the exhibition are either present or former students or faculty of the Institute.

The exhibit, according to McGrath, has as its intent showing "some of the mystery, some of the soul and much of the love of the American Indian for his communication between the spirit of man and the spirit of the cosmos."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 24, 1968

Henderson -- 343-9431

INDIAN CHILDREN ADOPTED DURING 1967 AT ALMOST DOUBLE THE 1966 RATE

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett reported today that 119 Indian children were placed for adoption during 1967 through the Indian Adoption Project. The program is sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Child Welfare League of America.

The number of children placed in 1967 almost doubled that of the previous year and compares with a total of 400 children placed during the nine years of the cooperative project program.

"Because of the isolation of Indian reservations, there previously had been long delays in finding the proper home for Indian children," said Bennett. "Nationwide Indian Adoption Project contacts have cut the time children have had to face in prolonged care in foster homes or institutions, and provided permanent homes much sooner."

Children placed through IAP came mostly from 12 states, with the leaders being Arizona 41, South Dakota 24, Washington 13, California 12, and Wisconsin 10.

These children were placed in adoptive homes in 25 states. Massachusetts led in total placement with 16, followed by Indiana with 14, Illinois and New York with 13 each, New Jersey 11, and Pennsylvania 10.

According to Bennett, the success of the Project has encouraged the New York-based Child Welfare League of America to establish a new agency, the Adoption Resource Exchange of North America (ARENA).

This agency will serve both Indian and non-Indian children and prospective adoptive families in Canada as well as the United States. Children for whom adoptive families are not available in their home states, and families who want to adopt these children, will be referred to the wider area that ARENA embraces.

The Indian Adoption Project will continue to function in this country as part of ARENA.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release April 14, 1968

Macfarlan 343-9431

INDIAN COMMISSIONER BENNETT AND U.S. INDIANS TO ATTEND INTERAMERICAN INDIAN CONGRESS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett will be the United States delegate to the Sixth Interamerican Indian Congress in Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico, April 15 through 21, the Department of the Interior announced today.

Commissioner Bennett will be accompanied by Indian leaders and other advisers.

The Congress meets quadrennially under provisions of a treaty to which most Latin American countries are signatories, for the purpose of exchanging information, views and experiences.

Four Indian tribal leaders will be in the delegation: Wendell Chino, President of the National Congress of American Indians and President of the Mescalero Apache Tribal Council, Mescalero, N. M.; Cato Valandra, Chairman of the Rosebud Tribal Council, St. Francis, S. D.; Roger Jourdain, Chairman of the Red Lake Tribal Council, Red Lake, Minn.; and Vernon Jackson, general manager, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Warm Springs, Ore.

Another adviser will be Mrs. LaDonna Harris, a Comanche active in Indian affairs and wife of Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma.

Arrow, Inc., an Indian betterment organization, and the Association on American Indian Affairs are participating in financing the attendance of the individual Indian advisers.

The United States delegation is to meet in Mexico City on April 14.

Sessions of the Congress will be held at Patzcuaro beginning Monday morning, April 15, and will continue through Sunday, April 21.

Commissioner Bennett will report at the opening session on developments in Indian affairs in the United States since the Fifth Interamerican Indian Congress was held in Quito, Ecuador, in October 1964. He is a member of the Oneida Indian tribe of Wisconsin and is the first Indian to serve as United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs since 1871 and the second Indian ever to hold the position. He took office April 27, 1966.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release to PM's April 30, 1968

Wilson -- 343-9431

RECORD COAL LEASE BID RECEIVED ON CROW INDIAN RESERVATION

The Shell Oil Co. has made a record bid of \$1,101,000 for coal prospecting rights on 83,000 acres of the Crow (Mont.) Indian Reservation, Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced today.

Bennett said the bid was the highest ever received, excluding oil and gas, for a minerals lease on Indian lands. The Crow Tribe had opened four tracts of land to competitive bidding. The Shell Co. was the only bidder on one tract and the Peabody Coal Co., with an offer of \$87,844 for 86,000 acres, was the sole bidder on another. No bids were received on the other two tracts.

The Crow Tribal Council accepted the bids by resolution on April 10, Bennett said, and the Bureau has notified the two firms of that action.

"While these bids represent substantial income for the tribe," Bennett said, "the long term potential indicated for development of coal and resulting income and jobs for the tribe and its members is even more significant and welcome news."

He noted that at least 110,000 acre-feet of water is available annually for coal utilization development. The coal has potential for thermalelectric power generation, and for the production of petrochemicals, liquid gasoline, and pipeline quality fuel gas, Bennett said. The two prospecting permits contain options to lease for mining purposes, he added.

Water rights and lease agreements provide for strict controls over air and water pollution, Bennett said, and for the restoration of surface areas disturbed in the mining process.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release to PM's April 30, 1968

Ayres -- 343-9431

ZUNI, N. M., AND FORT HALL, IDAHO INDIAN BUREAU AGENCIES GET NEW SUPERINTENDENTS

New superintendents have been named for two Bureau of Indian Affairs agencies -- the Zuni in New Mexico and the Fort Hall in Idaho -- Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced today. Both superintendents are Oklahoma men and transfer from North Dakota agencies.

James D. Cornett, Superintendent of the Fort Totten, N. D., Agency has been reassigned to head the Zuni Agency, and William A. Mehojah, Superintendent of the Turtle Mountain Agency, Belcourt, N. D., is to be Superintendent of the Fort Hall Agency.

Cornett succeeds Joseph F. Otero in the Zuni post. Otero transferred to the Department of Commerce to become executive assistant to Orren Beaty, Federal Co-Chairman of the Four Corners Regional Commission. A successor for Cornett at Fort Totten has not been named.

Mehojah succeeds John L. Pappan, who was transferred to be Superintendent of the Osage Agency at Pawhuska, Okla. A successor for Mehojah at Turtle Mountain has not been named.

Cornett, 45, a native of Kaw City, Okla., began his career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a soil scientist and has served at the Fort Peck and Blackfeet agencies, Mont., and the Zuni Agency, N. M. While at the Zuni Agency he served as acting superintendent for a period of 6 months.

Cornett graduated with a bachelor of science degree from Oklahoma State University in 1952. He served in the Navy during World War II. Cornett is married and has one son.

Mehojah, 51, is a native of Sayre, Okla. His career with the Federal Government began in 1939 at the Pawnee Agency. Except for a period of seven years with the Veterans Administration, Mehojah has served in progressively responsible positions with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Oklahoma, Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

Of Indian descent, Mehojah was graduated from Haskell Institute and Muskogee Junior College. He served in the Army in the European Theater during World War II. He is the father of a son and daughter.

Cornett's transfer is effective May 19; Mehojah's transfer is effective June 2.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release May 9, 1968

Henderson -- 343-9431

NEW EDITION OF POPULAR INDIAN CALENDAR ISSUED BY BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, announced today that a completely updated "American Indian Calendar" is available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, D.C.

The Calendar, a much-requested booklet, lists important Indian events primarily in the 25 states where there are Indian areas with an official Federal relationship, gives information on pow-wows, rodeos, dances, religious observances, and arts and crafts exhibitions.

Typical listings include: June and July celebration of the Navajo Tribe's Centennial in Arizona and New Mexico; the Cherokee drama, "Unto These Hills," performed from June through Labor Day at Cherokee, N.C.; an August all-tribes pow-wow in Sheridan, Wyo., climaxed by the election of a new Miss Indian America; a Choctaw Indian Fair in mid-August at Philadelphia, Miss.; the late-November wild rice harvest at Nett Lake Village, Minn.; the Creek Indian Stick Ball Game throughout the summer, near Holdenville, Okla., and the numerous Pueblo dances and observances throughout the year in New Mexico.

In announcing the booklet, the Bureau noted that many Indian observances depend upon seasonal activities and cannot be pinned down in advance to exact days. Tribal medicine men sometimes choose the day when portents seem best to them. Tourists are advised to check in advance with local Bureau offices and chambers of commerce for specific dates.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett suggested that because of restrictions on foreign travel, many thousands of people this year will turn to Indian reservations for fishing and hunting, hiking and sight-seeing.

"In almost every case, visitors are welcomed by the Indian people," he said. "Each reservation has its own simple rules and they should be honored. The use of liquor is forbidden on most reservations, and the taking of pictures should be carefully checked with local authorities."

Pictures may not be taken of certain religious ceremonies, and it is advisable to ask permission before taking pictures of individuals.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' "American Indian Calendar" is priced at 30¢ and may be obtained by writing the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release May 19, 1968

Henderson -- 343-9431

INDIAN DANCE PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBIT AT BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announced today a Washington exhibit of a series of 17 Indian dance paintings by Phyllis H. Kellar of Lead, S.D., and Santa Fe, N.M., together with a display of turn-of-the-century photographs, reproduced from original "negatives" so old they are printed on glass slides.

The showing will be free to the public in the lobby of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, May 20 through June 7, except for the Memorial Day holiday.

The paintings by Mrs. Kellar include authentic portrayals of dances by the Zuni, Hopi, Sioux, Mohawk, Iroquois and other tribes, and feature the hoop, buffalo, scalp and other traditional dances of the various tribes.

Mrs. Kellar paints many subjects using varied media, but has primarily dedicated herself to the portrayal of Indian culture. Five years ago she began preliminary research and sketches, working closely with the National Museum of History and the Bureau of Ethnology, and drawing from National Geographic and American Heritage research sources.

During the past three winter seasons, at her studio in Santa Fe, she put on canvas the result of her personal observations of the dances, together with the background she had gathered. The work is a continuing one and will include other tribal groups in addition to the Sioux, Five Nations and Southwest Indians included in the present exhibit.

The glass-slide collection which will be shown as a complement to the colorful paintings, was recently discovered among old Department of the Interior files and was turned over to the Smithsonian Institute for identification. Labeled, "Indian Faces; Turn of the Century," the photographs include portraits of Indian chiefs, braves, women and children, as well as graphic portrayals of Indian life.

This will be the first time that either exhibit has been shown to the general public.

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