

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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FIRST CLASS

News Editor
HERALD
Yakima, Wash.

IND 5

Indian communities in 21 States are conducting NYC programs, another 12 communities have asked for funds to enroll an additional 4,000 students.

One Indian leader commented, in pleading for more funds, that the NYC not only provides needy young people with necessary money for personal expenses and family help, but also gives them a chance to discover their way in the working world. NYC enrollees are placed in part-time public service jobs such as hospital aides, assistants in libraries, maintenance helpers in schools, clerks, conservation and reclamation aides, and helpers in day-care centers for children of working mothers.

Operation Head Start

Commenced last summer as a means of easing the way for culturally deprived children who would be faced with the fearsome First Grade in September, this program had lived up to its name. All communities report excellent school adjustment on the part of the 1,700 head-starters on the reservations and several thousand others in off-reservation head-start programs.

Since the summer venture, Head Start has now been incorporated into the Community Action Program.

Community Action Programs

Over \$7.3 million in grants have thus far been made to 49 Indian reservation communities to launch a variety of self-help community improvement programs. Typical projects planned by the Indians include training for available jobs in the community; surveys of manpower availability; operation of nursery schools for children of working mothers; surveys of educational levels of reservation residents; recreation and physical fitness classes for adults; home management and home care courses for women; community garden projects; and Operation Head Start. More than \$1.8 million of CAP money thus far distributed to Indian areas has gone to the Navajos, who constitute about 25 percent of the total Indian population on reservations.

VISTA

At least 235 Volunteers in Service to America (the domestic equivalent of the Peace Corps) have already been assigned to Indian areas, and applications are pending from tribal authorities for nearly as many more. Among the 70 projects now under way by VISTA workers are adult education classes, pre-school programs, remedial reading classes, recreation activities and services to agricultural extension workers.

Job Corps

Six of the ten Job Corps Centers scheduled for Indian areas are already activated. They are: Winslow, adjacent to the Navajo Reservation in Arizona;

Mexican Springs, on the New Mexico side of the Navajo Reservation; Poston, on the Colorado River Reservation near Phoenix, Arizona; San Carlos, on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona; Neah Bay on the Makah Reservation in Washington State; and Kicking Horse on the Flathead Reservation in Montana.

Other EOA Programs

Activities under two other provisions of the anti-poverty legislation are moving ahead: Loans to generate small business; and "work experience" programs which combine actual job experience with training for the hard-core untrained-unemployed.

Work experience projects administered under the Bureau of Family Services, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, are now in operation on the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Reservation on the Canadian border of North Dakota, one of the Indian poverty centers; and on the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon. The loan program for small business is administered by the Small Business Administration, and requires the creation of a Small Business Development Committee as the channeling agency. Thus far, nine loans have been made to Indian groups -- two in Alaska, and seven in Minnesota.

New Activities Under EOA

Indian communities are responding to the Medicare Alert project, fundable under the Economic Opportunity Program, to alert every senior Indian citizen to the importance of registering for medical assistance under the new Medicare legislation.

For the young age group, plans for the Upward Bound program are under way. This program is aimed at disadvantaged high school youth with academic promise. It would provide special college orientation experiences, remedial or enrichment courses designed to give them a start toward higher education. At least 15 tribes have thus far submitted "letters of intent" to the Economic Opportunity Office indicating their desire to participate.

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★ news release

Hart - 343-4306

BIA ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF MICCOSUKEE AND RED LAKE CHIPPEWA AGENCY HEADS

★ news release

For Release to FM's, MARCH 4, 1966

P.N. 76104-66

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

★ news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Hart - 343-4306

For Release to PM's, MARCH 5, 1966

BALDWIN NEW DIRECTOR FOR BIA AREA OFFICE IN PORTLAND, OREGON

Dale M. Baldwin, a career employee of 17 years' service, will head the Bureau of Indian Affairs area office in Portland, Oregon, the Department of the Interior has announced.

The transfer from his present post as Superintendent of the Nevada Indian Agency at Stewart, Nev., will be effective March 20, 1966.

In 1965 Baldwin was cited for outstanding performance during his five years of work with the 26 tribal groups throughout Nevada.

His advancement to Area Director will place under his administrative purview nearly all the Indian tribes of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. He will succeed Robert D. Holtz, who retired in December 1965.

A native of New Castle, Pa., Baldwin is a graduate of Oregon State College and has spent much of his career in the Northwest. His first post with the Bureau of Indian Affairs took him to the Colville Indian Agency at Nespelem, Wash., as a soil conservationist. Two years later he moved to the Umatilla Agency in Oregon, and later served at the Fort Hall Agency in Idaho.

In 1957 he joined the Washington, D. C., staff of the Bureau as a program officer and in 1959 was appointed superintendent of the Fort Peck, Mont., Indian reservation.

Baldwin is an Army veteran of World War II. He entered the service as a private in 1943 and was honorably discharged in 1946 with the rank of captain.

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P.N. 76141-66

★ news release

For Release to PM's, MARCH 5, 1966

★ news release

NEWS FEATURE

It is not unusual to see older Blackfeet men with hair in braids, and women wearing shawls in place of coats. Some are still versed in the sign language of

the Plains and can communicate with other Tribes in this fashion. Blackfeet names are sometimes as picturesque as the tribal name, but many families have French and Scottish surnames, a reminder of their early contacts and intermarriage with Canadian trappers and traders.

The Indian children of Montana generally attend public schools and a growing number are enrolling each year in colleges.

Young and old alike, all Indians are citizens of the United States, with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of citizenship. At present there are many young men from the Blackfeet Tribe serving in the armed forces.

Mr. Guardipee, one of the old-timers, has been active in Boy Scouting since the Scout movement started in the United States in 1910. He was Tribal Chairman Old Person's Scoutmaster about 24 years ago when the Blackfeet Troop attended an International Jamboree in France. Both men are today ardent advocates of organized outdoor training and education programs for young people.

The Blackfeet Tribe is one of several Western Indian tribes interested in developing sites for residential youth camps.

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NEWSBRIEFS FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

LAND DEVELOPMENT AT FORT HALL

An additional 2,300 acre tract on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho has been opened for irrigation. The project is a Bureau of Indian Affairs' supervised program of "unitization"--combining the property of various Indian owners for management purposes--and conversion from grass land to irrigated farming. The land, once depleted of good native grazing grasses, was reseeded to crested wheat grass and has steadily increased in value and productivity since the program started. It has been leased by its owners for a 16-year period for irrigated farming.

Total annual cash income in 1951, when reseeding of the tract began, was \$154; during the 1952-1965 period this figure increased to \$462. Today, under a development type lease, the land is expected to bring an income of \$55,000 annually to its owners.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SEEKS INDIAN WORKERS

Representatives of the Department of Defense's Contract Administrative Services Office met recently with Bureau of Indian Affairs employment assistance officers in several major industrial cities. Their aim is to seek ways of stimulating Indian employment with defense contractors.

A major responsibility of the Office is to ensure fair employment practices and nondiscrimination in hiring by defense contractors.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION ACTIONS

More than 850 claims against the United States have been filed with the Indian Claims Commission by various tribal groups. As of January 1, 1966, 177 were disposed of by awards; 167 by dismissals for such reasons as the claimant's failure to prove entitlement, filing by an improper claimant, and lack of jurisdiction by the Indian Claims Commission. There are now more than 500 claims pending before the Commission.

NORTHERN PAIUTE CLAIMS CASE

United States Government attorneys are appealing the Indian Claims Commission decision of 1965 in the Northern Paiute Claims Case (Docket No. 87). The U. S. Court of Claims has been asked to review the issues of title, minerals and the right of the Northern Paiute Nation and Bands, as petitioner, to represent the "Mono" group of Indians. The Northern Paiutes have filed a counter-appeal based on the question of land value.

In the orders previously issued, the Indian Claims Commission granted an award of \$935,000 as payment for 3.1 million acres of land in California and Nevada (the Mono Tract) taken in 1853 and 1863; \$15,790,000 for 11.6 million acres taken in California and Nevada (Paviotso Tract) in 1853 and 1862; and \$3,650,000 for 10.5 million acres in northern Nevada and southern Oregon, with small portions in Idaho and California, taken in 1872.

TWO SOUTH DAKOTA RESERVATIONS TO GET PLANNING ASSISTANCE

The first Federal grant to an Indian area under the Urban Planning Assistance Program (Section 701) of the Housing Act of 1954 will go to aid two South Dakota Reservations, the Urban Renewal Administration has announced. The 1954 Act was amended in 1965 to include Indian reservations.

The State of South Dakota will receive a \$44,190 grant to aid the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations in programs of comprehensive planning for growth and development. The funds will be used for population studies, economic analyses, planning community improvements, housing, roads, schools, and for other socio-economic planning.

Because the two Reservations are in officially designated redevelopment areas, the Federal grant will cover three-fourths of the total costs of planning activities, expected to take two years. It will be supplemented by \$14,731 in local funds.

Crow Creek is in Buffalo, Hughes, and Hyde Counties; Lower Brule is in Lyman and Stanley Counties. There are approximately 1,700 Indians, mainly Sioux, living on or near the two reservations.

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ADOPTIONS OF INDIAN CHILDREN INCREASE

"One problem we don't have to face is that of 'matching' parents and children," said Director Arnold Lyslo of the Child Welfare League. "Indians and non-Indians generally don't look at all alike, and the question of whether the child is adopted is out in the open from the beginning."

Reporting to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Lyslo said further: "The Indian Adoption Project has been one of the League's most satisfying activities. Gloom mongers forecast that our Indian adoption project wouldn't work, when we started seven years ago. But the close follow-up that we maintain has proved that it does work. Indian children adapt happily to a non-Indian environment in almost all cases--even the older ones. While the adoptive parents have sometimes been overly protective at first, they have soon found out that the Indian youngsters slip easily into family and neighborhood patterns."

The Child Welfare League of America serves as coordinator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in finding homes for Indian children through licensed public or private adoption agencies. The League's headquarters are at 44 East 23rd Street, New York City.

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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

April 19, 1966

For Immediate Release

POSITION OF INDIAN BUREAU ON INDIAN FISHING IN COLUMBIA RIVER STATED BY AREA DIRECTOR

Dale M. Baldwin, Portland Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, today issued the following statement with respect to the recent arrests by Washington and Oregon authorities of Indians who were fishing on the Columbia River:

"Several of the Indians who have been arrested in the past few days on the Columbia River were either fishing in violation of their own tribal regulations or were fishing in areas which we are not convinced are within their tribes' treaty right areas. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is not taking exception to state arrests in those cases.

"However, we do oppose the arrest of any Yakima Indians who were fishing in conformity with their tribal ordinances. Our information is not complete at this time, so we don't know if the three Indians arrested yesterday by Washington authorities are in this category. We have no reports of any Oregon arrests in this category so far.

"We do not have any veto power over what the Yakima Indians put in their regulations. We advise them of conservation needs, and we did urge them this year to delay their opening until after the state agencies' test-fishing results were in and evaluated. However, the states likewise did not await these results before fixing their policy for the year. They have changed their prior policy and have announced a total prohibition of Indian gill net fishing this year in the treaty area. They took this action without awaiting a court ruling on a complaint they have previously filed in Federal Court for interpretation of the treaty. It was on this basis that the United States supported the tribe's request for a temporary injunction against state enforcement until the Court had an opportunity to hear evidence in the pending case. For the same reason, we oppose the present state efforts to 'crack down' on Indians before such a court ruling. "

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