

Northwest Regional Information Office, Portland, Oregon

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

November 19, 1964

For Release to PM's November 20, 1964

### MORE THAN THREE MILLION ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN NORTHWEST BEING REVIEWED BY INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS SYSTEM

The Department of the Interior announced today it is reviewing 3,310,810 acres of Federally owned lands under its administration in four Pacific Northwest States for possible inclusion in the new National Wilderness Preservation System.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said the lands are being studied "as critically and carefully as possible" under the Wilderness Act which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 3.

The Wilderness Act permits public access by foot, on horseback or in canoes into wilderness areas, but it prohibits intrusion by roads, motor vehicles and related machinery, or commercial enterprises of any kind. No structures, buildings or other developmental facilities are to be erected.

The Act automatically placed more than nine million acres of nationally owned land in wilderness status and provided for review within the next 10 years of other millions of acres managed by the Agriculture and Interior Departments as possible additions to the system. These areas can be added to the system only by vote of Congress. The law provides that the President, acting on the advice of his cabinet officers, will recommend to Congress any new areas.

All of the nine million acres automatically placed within the system by enactment of the law are national forest land, administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

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The Interior-managed lands in line for review are within national parks and monuments and national wildlife refuges and ranges.

In the four Pacific Northwest States, these areas are being studied:

Idaho--48,183 acres in Craters of the Moon National Monument.

Montana--1,013,129 acres in Glacier National Park and 950,827 acres in Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge.

Oregon--160,290 acres in Crater Lake National Park.

Washington--241,782 acres in Mount Rainier National Park and 896,599 acres in Olympic National Park.

Udall pointed out that the national parks contain many areas that have been managed for years under principles wholly compatible with the Wilderness Act. He added that when areas within the National Wildlife Refuge System are examined under the Wilderness Act, the "need for protection of the wildlife for which the areas were set aside will receive first consideration". These lands are administered by the Interior Department's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Throughout the United States, the total of Interior-managed lands under review is 46,599,563 acres.

Each area to be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System would cover at least 5,000 acres or be of sufficient size to make its preservation practicable. Areas included in the Wilderness System would continue to be managed by the Department and agency that had jurisdiction over them prior to their incorporation into the System.

To qualify for inclusion, an area or portion of an area must be identified as possessing wilderness characteristics of such quality and extent as to merit continued preservation in its original and unchanging state.

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W-8-19-5

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

August 20, 1965

For Immediate Release

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROPOSES LEGISLATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF QUILEUTE AND HOH JUDGMENT AWARD

The Department of the Interior said today it has submitted to Congress proposed legislation to speed disposition of \$112,152 in judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission to the Quileute Tribe of Indians of Washington, including the Hoh Tribe.

Funds to pay the judgment were appropriated by Congress in 1964 and are held in the Treasury at four percent interest pending Congressional authorization to distribute them to the Indians. The judgment represents additional compensation for lands in Washington State, and for valuable resources acquired from the Indians by the United States under a treaty ratified March 8, 1859.

The proposed bill authorizes the tribal governing bodies to decide how their respective shares of the award will be expended, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. But until approved tribal membership rolls are developed for both the Quileute and Hoh Tribes, and determined by the Secretary to be adequate, the Tribes proportional share of the judgment cannot be resolved.

The Quileutes are organized under a constitution and bylaws according to the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Their Constitution provides for a basic membership roll of all persons of Indian blood whose names appear on the Tribe's official census roll as of April 1, 1935. However, as no official census was made in 1935, the bill proposed by Interior provides for reconstruction of a basic tribal membership roll from the Quileute census for the years 1934, 1937, 1938, and 1940.

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The Hoh Tribe is a group of some 30 or 40 people residing in an area that was once a Quileute fishing site on a 443-acre reservation established by Executive Order of September 11, 1893. In 1935 the Hoh Indians voted to accept the Indian Reorganization Act but have never developed an approved organization or membership criteria. The proposed bill therefore provides for establishment of a tribal membership roll based on the census of the Hoh Indians of Neah Bay Agency, Washington, taken on June 30, 1894, one year after establishment of their reservation.

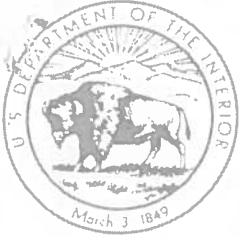
Members of either tribe, who now are carried on the rolls of the Quinalt Tribe because they were allotted on the Quinalt Reservation, must relinquish that membership by filing a formal statement with the Secretary of the Interior before their names may be entered on either the Quileute or Hoh membership rolls.

The requested bill would permit a per capita payment. However, the Quileute Tribal Council has proposed programming its share of the judgment funds for construction and furnishing a community building in the reservation town of LaPush, and for improvement of the town's water system in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service.

In addition to the present judgment, \$236,944 is on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Hoh Indians, representing proceeds from timber sold on the reservation in the early 1950s. The legislation proposed by the Department of the Interior provides that, pending establishment of a Hoh tribal organization, the Secretary of the Interior may invest both judgment funds and timber funds for the benefit of the Hoh Reservation and the Hoh tribal members.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, will be responsible for carrying out the provisions of the legislation following enactment of the bill

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

W-6-30-6

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

July 1, 1966

For Immediate Release

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ISSUES NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF NORTHWEST INDIAN FISHING SITES

The Department of the Interior today announced a proposal to adopt new regulations governing the use of Indian government-owned fishing grounds by the Yakima, Umatilla, and Warm Springs Tribes and by other Columbia River Indians in the Pacific Northwest.

The lands affected are in Washington and Oregon, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, and were made available to the Indians in lieu of fishing grounds flooded or destroyed when Bonneville Dam was constructed during the 1930's.

Need for rules to clarify use of the five replacement sites has become obvious in view of health, safety, and sanitation hazards which have developed without regulations, the Department said. The sites are:

1. Lone Pine--on south bank of Columbia River between The Dalles bridge and The Dalles dam. Nine acres in size.
2. Cascade Locks--on south bank of Columbia within city limits of Cascade Locks a few hundred feet downstream from site of the old canal locks. 1.6 acres.
3. Wind River--on east bank of the Wind River about three-quarters of a mile upstream from the Columbia and about six miles east of Stevenson, Wash. 19.06 acres.
4. Little White Salmon (also known as Cook site)--on north bank of the Columbia adjacent to Cook, Washington. 3.14 acres.
5. Big White Salmon (also known as Underwood)--on west bank of Big White Salmon River where it enters Columbia, just east of Underwood, Washington. 4.19 acres.

The proposed regulations, about which interested persons are invited to submit written comments within 30 days after publication in the Federal Register, provide that:

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Fishing from the sites on the Columbia River is restricted to enrolled members of the Yakima, Umatilla, and Warm Springs Tribes and other Columbia River Indians having treaty fishing rights at locations destroyed by construction of Bonneville Dam. The same restriction applies to the use of camping areas at the sites.

Identification cards, to be issued by the Tribes or by the Portland Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, are to be carried and exhibited by those entitled to use the fishing grounds.

Indians using a site must comply with tribal laws and regulations and with fishing regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. They must also observe Federal laws and applicable State laws and local ordinances which do not interfere with treaty fishing rights. Violators shall be subject to the suspension or withdrawal of use and access privileges.

The BIA Area Director's prior approval is required before trailers, boats, vehicles, or other personal property can be left at the fishing grounds. Approval is also required to build structures or fishing platforms on the sites. Such structures or platforms will be used at the owner's risk; the United States recognizes no responsibility in this regard.

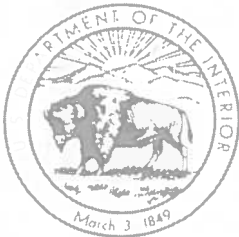
Damage to Government-owned property on the fishing sites is subject to prosecution under Federal or State laws. Gambling at the sites will not be allowed. Firearms and explosives are prohibited, except those in the possession of authorized law-enforcement personnel.

Commercial purchase of fish at the sites is prohibited, except by express authorization of the BIA Area Director.

The Director will post rules governing the use of camping sites at the fishing grounds. No fee for use or access may be charged to Indians entitled to use the grounds or to members of their families.

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

W-3-31-6

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

August 31, 1966

For Immediate Release

### CARVER ISSUES STATEMENT ON HIS NOMINATION TO THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Under Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, Jr., today issued the following statement on the announcement of his nomination to the Federal Power Commission:

"I am grateful for the President's expression of confidence in nominating me to being Federal Power Commissioner and I look forward to the chance to serve there with anticipation and pleasure. My five and one-half years at Interior have been exciting ones. I shall leave the Department and its vast range of conservation activities with regret."

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Northwest Regional Information Office, Portland, Oregon

W-0-31-6

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

August 31, 1966

For Immediate Release

### SECRETARY UDALL ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION OF CARVER, LUCE, AND BLACK

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall today issued the following statement on President Johnson's announcement of the nomination of Under Secretary John A. Carver, Jr. to the Federal Power Commission; the nomination of Charles F. Luce, Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, to succeed Carver; and the nomination of Commissioner David Black, of the Federal Power Commission, to succeed Luce.

"Under Secretary Carver has been at my right hand for five and one-half years. He has been a superb administrator and gifted innovator during a dynamic period in the history of the Department when fresh conservation goals and policies were being developed for the Nation.

"No one has made a more creative contribution in formulating new policy and evolving a new conservation philosophy for the Department. John's high concept of the long-term national interest will make him an outstanding member of the Federal Power Commission.

"Charles Luce's leadership at Bonneville has won him the respect and confidence of all segments of the electric power industry. His brilliant performance has laid the ground work for a new electric power picture in the entire West. The West Coast intertie agreement, the consummation of the Columbia River Treaty with Canada, and the authorization of the third powerhouse at Grand Coulee Dam were among his proudest achievements.

"I predict, without hesitation, that Charles Luce will serve with distinction as Interior Under Secretary.

"The Northwest and the Department are most fortunate that Commissioner David Black has agreed to succeed Charles Luce at Bonneville. No one is better qualified by experience and insight to replace Charles Luce at Bonneville than David Black."

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Bonneville Power Administrator Charles F. Luce said today he looks forward to his new responsibilities as Under Secretary of Interior with "both enthusiasm and regrets."

He said his enthusiasm stems from the opportunity to work closely with Secretary Udall on the broad range of conservation programs and problems dealt with by the Department of the Interior. These include water and power, public lands, national parks, territories, Indian affairs, minerals, fish and wildlife and recreation.

"Nonetheless, I do regret leaving Bonneville Power Administration," he said. "The past five years have been the most rewarding of my life. I am proud of our agency's accomplishments during these years, and of the dedicated and able people who work at BPA. I am grateful, too, for the support we have had from the people of the region for the Bonneville programs."

Luce said the Pacific Northwest is fortunate in the selection of FPC Commissioner David S. Black as the new Bonneville Administrator.

"Dave Black is an able lawyer and a capable executive," Luce said. "He is thoroughly familiar with the power needs of the region and the programs of BPA. I am confident that he will provide the leadership necessary to keep the Pacific Northwest out in front with the nation's highest power use and lowest rates."