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FIRST CLASS

News Editor
HERALD
Yakima, Wash.

IND 5

He said: "I have directed the departments and agencies of the Federal Government to take every action within their authority to assist the Seneca Nation and its members who must be relocated to adjust to the new situation I hope you will convey to the members of the Seneca Nation the desire of the Federal Government to assist them in every proper way to make the adjustment as fair and orderly as possible. I pledge you our cooperation."

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in April, 1962, reopened its office at Salamanca (closed since 1949 following assumption by the State of New York of responsibility for law enforcement on Seneca lands).

Congressional Action 1963-64

January 14, 1964 - H. R. 1794 introduced by Mr. Haley of Florida to compensate the Senecas, and providing for payment for the land taken; funds for indirect damages; and funds for a general rehabilitation and relocation program.

July 9, 1963 - S. 1836 introduced by Sen. Javits of New York to compensate the Senecas.

February 7, 1964 - H. R. 1794 passed the House.

The Senate then opened hearings on H. R. 1794 as it had passed the House, and on March 30, 1964, passed an amended version of H. R. 1794 and S. 1836. The principal differences in Senate and House versions appeared in Section 4 relating to the amount of funds provided for rehabilitation. While H. R. 1794 provided for nearly \$17 million for rehabilitation, in addition to \$3 million for direct and indirect damages, the Senate version would have cut back the rehabilitation funds to \$6 million.

A conference committee was appointed which reached agreement on a total settlement of approximately \$15 million, more than \$12 million of which would be allocated for rehabilitation purposes and the remainder for direct and indirect damages.

The measure as it came out of the conference committee was passed by both Houses and on August 31, 1964, became law with the President's signature.

The Situation at Present

Attached is a report (January 11, 1965) by the Seneca President on the State of the Seneca Nation.

February 1965

EXCERPTS, THE STATE OF THE SENECA NATION OF INDIANS

REPORT OF MARTIN SENECA, PRESIDENT

January 11, 1965

Achievements of the Past Two Years and the Task Ahead

While the hard work of interpreting our losses and our needs to Congress was successfully completed last year, we are now deeply involved in the even harder work of actually implementing our extensive rehabilitation and relocation program.

Every member of the Nation will, of course, receive a small sum of money from the Kinzua Dam settlement, but the significant losses suffered by the Seneca people are really priceless. The most meaningful reparations possible for the loss of some of our promised land are durable services and programs designed to permit Seneca Indians to replace their disrupted way of life with an effective new blend of the best qualities in both old and new ways.

As presented to Congress, these long-range plans for rehabilitation include: housing and relocation of displaced Seneca families; education and employment programs for all members of the Seneca Nation who qualify; and a new community building for each reservation.

Three new achievements in housing for Seneca families were initiated during the last administration:

First, the most urgent need for relocation of Seneca home owners from the take area for the Kinzua Dam is being met through construction of new homes by Seneca Nation Housing Enterprises, established by the Council and using rehabilitation funds to supplement federal payments for condemned homes, as authorized by Congress and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Secondly, thirty-five individual rental homes are nearing completion on the Cattaraugus Reservation for the use of families with incomes too low for the purchase of a good home. Twenty-five more are planned for the Allegany Reservation. These homes are being built by the Seneca Nation Housing Authority appointed by the Council and using funds provided through the federal Public Housing Administration.

Finally, for the first time PHA loans for new homes and for home improvement became possible for qualified Seneca families through cooperative efforts of the Nation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Federal Housing Administration. Before the end of 1965 more than a hundred displaced Allegany Seneca families will be living in new homes at Jimersontown and Cold Spring; an unknown number of families will have completed new homes or improvements on their own or with an FHA loan; 60 Seneca families will be living in new public housing homes on both reservation and paying rents they can afford.

This year the Nation will complete two community buildings with offices, a library, a combination gymnasium-dining room, and a craft room -- one on each reservation.

The Seneca Nation Educational Foundation has already been established and has already given preliminary scholarship assistance to Seneca students and is preparing to receive applications for at least the next twenty years from Seneca young people and adults, wherever they may live, who can benefit from academic or vocational education beyond high school. Plans are progressing for improving employment opportunities on both reservations. Careful consideration is being given to industries interested in locating on Cattaraugus or Allegany Reservation, to be sure that the terms, the product and the work and wages would fit well into our Seneca communities. On the Allegany Reservation, where tourism is considered by experts to be the most feasible "industry," Dr. William Fenton, a long term friend of Seneca Indians and noted Iroquois scholar, has agreed subject to the approval of this Council to serve as temporary chairman of a provisional planning committee for "Iroquois," the proposed high-quality educational, historic and cultural portrayal of the Indian contribution to American society during the past 500 years. This authentic exhibit will be expensive. It may be supported in part by rehabilitation funds, but it will serve as the point of interest for attracting students and tourists from all over the world to utilize Seneca motels, cabins, craft shops, restaurants, service stations, marinas and other services which will provide good jobs and incomes for members of the Nation.

Many other achievements during the past two years might be listed, but let us simply recognize a few examples:

A new elementary school is under construction in Salamanca near the Jimersontown relocation community. The Allegany Indian School at Red House, the last Indian school in New York State, will be closed forever this year by the Kinzua Dam. Only the most energetic and cooperative efforts among leaders and consultants in the Seneca Nation, the City of Salamanca and the State of New York made it possible to hope that the displaced Indian school children will now be able to transfer this September directly to a new school without a disruptive year or two in some emergency makeshift school facility.

The Seneca Nation of Indians Cemetery Commission established by the Council is now in charge of Hillside Haven and Memorial Heights, the two new centeries being prepared by the Corps of Engineers to receive reinterments from 130 cemeteries in the Kinzua Dam take area.

For the first time in our history of constitutional government, this administration owes its election in part to Seneca women. After several disappointments the women of the Nation last year won the right to vote in our elections. Naturally we thank you ladies who supported our candidacy and we pledge to you our determined efforts to deserve the confidence you placed in us. This incomplete review of the record of the previous Seneca administration at least reveals the dynamic pace which has been set for us. We can learn much from the past -- its mistakes and failures as well as its wisdom and achievement.

Your Executive Board and your Council members will learn all we can from the past -- from its mistakes and failures as well as from its wisdom and achievements. We shall keep our feet firmly planted on the solid soil of our precious heritage, but our eyes will be searching for the new way for our people. After a quarter of a century which has seen the development of power sufficient to destroy all earthly life; skill to send Man eventually to the moon or beyond; an international explosion of population combined with a growing threat of unemployment by automation -- after such a fantastic twenty-five years it becomes necessary for every nation in the world, including the Seneca Nation, to seek new ways of life -- or perish.

We are determined to find new ways, however, which will blend effectively the finest qualities in the American Indian heritage with those constructive aspects of non-Indian life which we Seneca Indians find desirable and acceptable. Let us be specific: During the next two years this administration will not allow our remaining land base to be terminated. For Seneca Indians and for all American Indians, the next two years must be years of Commencement, not years of Termination. It is not yet clear exactly what is meant by Section 18 of Public Law 88-533, our reparations Act. It says that within three years from last September, the "Secretary of the Interior, shall, after consultation with the Seneca Nation, submit to Congress a plan for complete withdrawal of Federal supervision over the property and affairs of the Nation and its members." We shall be well prepared for consultation now required by law with the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of termination.

We shall maintain a vigilant attitude toward proposals for so-called "improvements," such as the treatment of the harbor at Irving, to be sure that the interests of the Nation and its members are safeguarded.

We have lost in the District Court in Buffalo and in the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York our protest against the condemnation of still more of our Allegany Reservation for the construction of a four-lane, limited access expressway to replace Route 17, an "improvement" arranged for the benefit of New York State and not required by the Kinzua Dam. We have instructed our counsel to appeal that decision to the Supreme Court.

If the Expressway is constructed over our objections, and in spite of the very strong dissenting opinion in the Circuit Court of Appeals, we shall press vigorously for the addition of a service road connecting the two relocation communities of Jimersontown and Cold Spring. Otherwise, a family living in one area would have to get on the Southern Tier Expressway just to travel to the other community, about eight miles away, to visit grandmother.

The next two years will find this administration studying ways to improve water and gas service throughout the Cattaraugus Reservation. The new communities on Allegany Reservation have already developed excellent water service and Jimersontown will have gas. In order to take full advantage of the extraordinary educational opportunities now available to Seneca High School graduates, effective counseling services will be available to our students and our young adults. We are going to declare our own way on poverty. We are going to devise imaginative and constructive ways to enrich the

experiences, excite the minds, lift the spirits, encourage hope and inspire effort in our deprived or disadvantaged or troubled children, from infancy through all the crucial years of preparation for success in high school. The Board of Trustees of our new Seneca Nation Educational Foundation is cooperating with all appropriate agencies to take full advantage of opportunities for our young people. I shall urge the Trustees to explore possibilities through the Office of Economic Opportunity.

All that we can do as officers and members of the Council is to provide the means and lead the way to a better life for our people. The final responsibility for our successful future depends on the cooperation and determination of each member of the Seneca Nation of Indians. Education and fine job-opportunities will help our Nation only when the members of the Nation take full and energetic advantage of them. When good jobs are made available, Seneca workers must give to their work their full effort and time. The success of our entire employment and economic development program rests upon the dependability and enthusiasm of our Seneca workers.

I wish to acknowledge the hard work of the Editor and staff of the Kinzua Planning Newsletter for keeping the Nation informed of complicated Kinzua planning business. I shall recommend to our Editor, Merrill Bowen, that he submit to this Council a proposal for the continuance of the Newsletter under a new and appropriate name so that we may report all the Nation's business regularly to all the members of the Nation. It is no longer possible to separate Kinzua matters from any other business of the Nation.

The Seneca Nation has earned the sympathetic interest of American Indians and other people all over the United States and even in other countries. We want to maintain all these friendly ties and for that reason I recommend that the Council study ways of keeping the interested public informed, either through an extended mailing list for our new Newsletter or by some other effective means.

This Council and this Executive Board are the elected servants of all Seneca Indians. In order to serve the people better we need to know what is on their minds.

I urge every individual member of the Seneca Nation to feel a personal responsibility to let us have the benefit of your ideas, your questions, your concerns -- yes, and even your constructive complaints. Write them down for us, or tell a member of the Council what you are thinking and ask him to bring your concerns to our attention.

Our future way of life, like our great heritage from past centuries, belongs to all of us. If every Seneca would rise to the challenging opportunities which lie ahead of us, and if we officers and Council members listen well to our constituents, together we also can build a "Great Society" fashioned out of the finest features of our two worlds.

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Museum Exhibits



SITTING BULL'S
MEDICINE BUNDLE
Sioux, 19th C.

BEADED WARSHIRT
Sioux, 19th C.



CARVED FLUTE
Sioux, late 19th C.

The exhibitions of the Sioux Indians Museum are devoted to creating a better understanding of the technical achievements and aesthetic value of both the historic and contemporary arts and crafts of Indian peoples of the area. Outstanding historic specimens illustrating a wide variety of traditional craft techniques, including hide painting, metal work, numerous examples of beadwork in various techniques, featherwork and carving, offer a dramatic insight into the traditional background of the many unique contemporary arts and crafts products on display.

Special activities of the Museum include temporary exhibitions, lectures and guided tours of the exhibits. Publications include FACT SHEETS, a series of informational pamphlets, and SMOKE SIGNALS, a quarterly issued by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. Schools and other groups are especially welcomed to the Museum; it is requested that visits be scheduled by previous appointment if possible. Photography is permitted but excludes the use of tripods.

As a Center for the contemporary Indian arts and crafts of the area, the Museum also houses the Tipi Shop, Inc., a non-profit organization devoted to the encouragement and development of contemporary Indian arts and crafts, which offers for sale a diverse line of authentic Indian crafts products, contemporary paintings by Indian artists, and a selection of books on Indians from many publishers. (Price list on request: Tipi Shop, Inc., Box 1504, Rapid City, South Dakota.)

Contemporary Products



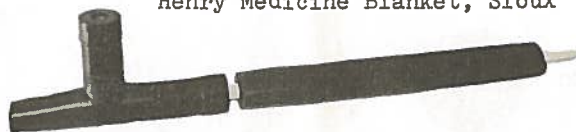
CERAMIC VASE
Ella Irving, Sioux

Cover: QUILLWORK BREASTPLATE (detail)
Sophie New Holy, Sioux

BEADED BUCKSKIN DOLL
Lillian Shaw, Sioux



BLACK PIPESTONE PIPE
Henry Medicine Blanket, Sioux





UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD



THE SIOUX INDIANS MUSEUM AND CRAFT CENTER is operated by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, an agency of the U. S. Department of the Interior, which serves Indians, Eskimos and the general public as an informational, promotional and advisory clearinghouse for all matters pertaining to the development of authentic Indian and Eskimo arts and crafts.

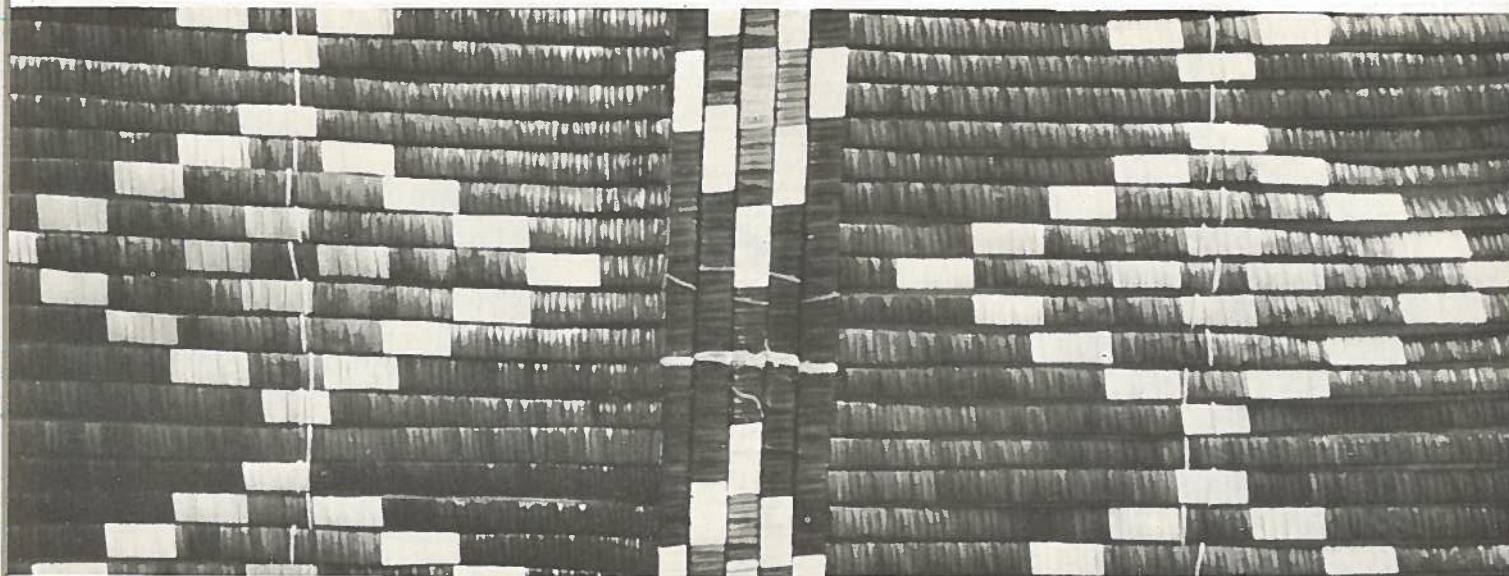
Through its varied activities the Sioux Indians Museum and Craft Center aims to promote the artistic and cultural achievements of Indian artists and craftsmen, to create a demand and interest in the production of authentic products, and to provide the stimulation necessary to broaden markets and production which results in a direct economic benefit to the Indian people by providing supplemental income.

The Sioux Indians Museum and Craft Center is a cooperative venture with the City of Rapid City which also sponsors the Minnelusa Pioneer Museum of early Rapid City history. Both Museums and the Craft Center are housed in the same building located in scenic Halley Park. Admission is free. HOURS: Tuesday through Saturday, 9-12AM and 1-5PM; Sunday, 12-5PM; closed Mondays.

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SIOUX INDIANS MUSEUM AND CRAFT CENTER
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RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA 57701

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SIOUX INDIANS MUSEUM AND CRAFTS CENTER

Museum Exhibits



BEADED WARSHIRT
Cheyenne, 19th C.

Cover: PAINTED HIDE (detail)
Cheyenne, late 19th C.



MOCCASINS
Comanche, 19th C.

BEADED CRADLE
Kiowa, early 20th C.



The exhibitions of the Southern Plains Indians Museum are devoted to creating a better understanding of the technical achievements and aesthetic value of both the historic and contemporary arts and crafts of Indian peoples of the area. Outstanding historic specimens illustrating a wide variety of traditional craft techniques, including hide painting, metal work, numerous examples of beadwork in various techniques, featherwork and carving, offer a dramatic insight into the traditional background of the many unique contemporary arts and crafts products on display.

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As a Center for the contemporary Indian arts and crafts of the area, the Museum also houses the Sales Shop of the Oklahoma Indian Arts and Crafts Co-operative, an Indian-owned and operated enterprise which offers for sale a diverse line of authentic Indian crafts products, contemporary paintings by Indian artists, and a selection of books on Indians from many publishers. (Price list on request: Oklahoma Indian Arts and Crafts Co-operative, Box 447, Anadarko, Oklahoma.)

Contemporary Products

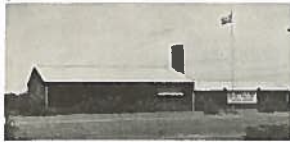


BEADED SUEDE HANDBAG
Nettie Standing, Kiowa

APACHE DOLL
Mildred Cleghorn, Apache



GERMAN SILVER BRACELETS
George Silverhorn, Kiowa



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The Museum and Craft Center is located on U. S. Highway 62 east of the town of Anadarko, Oklahoma, an historic center of western Oklahoma Indian affairs. Admission is free. HOURS: Tuesday-Saturday, 9AM-5PM; Sunday, 12-5PM; closed Mondays.

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ANADARKO, OKLAHOMA 73005
BOX 447

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