

**OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
PRESS RELEASES - 1971**

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Dec. 8

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Dec. 22

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Dec. 28



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

For Immediate Release

Ayres 202-343-7435

INDIANS GET COOPERATIVE LEADERSHIP TRAINING AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

About thirty American Indians are being provided a course in cooperative management and leadership training that will enable them to successfully operate enterprises that vary from arts and crafts through campground, credit, farming, fishing, livestock, marketing, paddy rice, and tourism.

It began in mid-July at the University of Wisconsin and is funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Training includes nine weeks of classroom and group learning situations interspersed with one week researching on their home reservation and a two week field trip reviewing selected United States cooperatives.

Following this 12 week period a one-year on-the-job training opportunity, which selected United States cooperatives have agreed to provide, will be given each participant. Three one-week seminars are scheduled, one after each-four months of on-the-job training.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce, a former member of the board of directors of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association and former public relations and promotions director of Mid-Eastern Cooperatives, a chain of 23 cooperative supermarkets, said in commenting on the program:

*January
1971*

"It is particularly appropriate that Indians be trained in cooperative techniques because they suit the Indian tribal concept. Indians take readily to the idea of cooperative enterprises both as tribes and as groups of individuals."

Classroom and group leadership training is provided by the International Cooperative Training Center and by the Center for Community Leadership Development, both of which are at the University of Wisconsin.

All field and on-the-job training is arranged for and supervised by Cooperative Education and Training, Inc. (CET), an organization representing United States cooperatives. Their management work experience may be anywhere in the United States where participating cooperatives can provide the training required. However, those cooperatives nearest reservations will be favored.

Expenses of participants during the classroom training period are paid by the Bureau, as well as the travel expenses of participants and their families during their on-the-job training period. Participants will be paid the going local wage by those cooperatives for which they work during the on-the-job training portion of the program.

Information on the program is available from International Cooperative Training Center, University of Wisconsin Extension Service, 610 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisc. 53706.

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United States Department of the Interior

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WILLIAM F. STREITZ NAMED SUPERINTENDENT, UINTAH AND OURAY
AGENCY, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, FORT DUCHESNE, UTAH

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced the appointment of William F. Streitz, 44, to be Superintendent of the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Fort Duchesne, Utah. Now Superintendent of the Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., Streitz will assume the Utah post January 2.

Streitz, a native of Belle Plaine, Minn., has a B.S. degree in history and social science from St. Cloud State College, Minn. He began his career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1949 on the Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., as a school teacher. He then held teaching and administrative posts on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak., Standing Rock Indian Reservation, N. Dak., Field Employment Assistance Office, Cleveland. He became Superintendent of the Sisseton Agency in 1967.

Streitz served in the U. S. Navy from 1944 to 1952 with the U. S. Pacific Fleet in personnel accounting. Married, he is the father of three children.

*January
1971*



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Jan. 1971

Ayres 202-343-7435

CURTIS GEIOGAMAH NAMED ASSISTANT AREA DIRECTOR OF PHOENIX
AREA OFFICE, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today the appointment of Curtis Geiogamah, 44, a Kiowa Indian from Mountain View, Okla., as Assistant Area Director (Administration) of the Phoenix Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs. He replaces Albert Lassiter who is retiring.

Geiogamah has served as the Administrative Officer of the Navajo Area Office for the past six years and prior to that time he was Budget Officer in another Area Office that also served the Navajo Tribe.

Geiogamah entered Federal service in 1949 following graduation from Haskell Institute. His first duty was at Pine Ridge Agency. He has also held assignments at Anadarko and Muskogee Oklahoma Area Offices.

Geiogamah and his wife, Julia, have three children, two boys and a girl.



United States Department of the Interior

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January 1971

RAYMOND LIGHTFOOT NAMED MINNEAPOLIS AREA DIRECTOR BUREAU OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS

Raymond Lightfoot, 54, Assistant Area Director for the Minneapolis Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was named Area Director for the Minneapolis Area Office today by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce.

An enrolled member of the Michigan Band of Chippewa Indians, Lightfoot replaces Owen D. Morken, who retired in January 1971.

Lightfoot was born at Fort Thompson, S. Dak. After he completed a course in Business Administration at Nettleton College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Lightfoot joined the Bureau in 1937.

He has been in responsible administrative positions in the Aberdeen and Navajo Area Offices and at Cherokee Agency, in North Carolina. He has been in the Minneapolis Area Office as Administrative Officer and Assistant Area Director for 11 years.

In making the announcement the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said: "He is one of our most able Indian administrators. He has had wide experience throughout the Bureau. He has always had the confidence and respect of the Indian people, the Indian tribal governments, and the Indian organizations with whom he has dealt."

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For release January 4, 1971

Ayres 343-7445

THOMAS R. HARDIN APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT OF ROCKY BOY'S
AGENCY, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Thomas R. Hardin, 35, was named Superintendent of the Rocky Boy's Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Box Elder, Mont. today by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce. Hardin replaces Albert W. Trimble, recently selected to become Field Employment Assistance Officer for the Bureau at Alameda, Calif.

Hardin began his Bureau career in 1963 as an elementary teacher at the Northern Cheyenne Agency, Lame Deer, Mont. He entered Federal service upon his graduation from Rocky Mountain College, Billings, Mont. He became an Education Specialist with the Rocky Boy's Agency in 1965 and a Community Development Officer at that same agency in 1970.

A veteran of the U. S. Army, he was born in Nanty-Glo, Penna. Married, he is the father of three children.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release January 4, 1970

Ayres 343-7445

1971

CELESTINE P. MAUS APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT RED LAKE,
MINNESOTA BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AGENCY

Celestine P. Maus, 49, loan specialist, Branch of Credit, Red Lake Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Redlake, Minn., was named Superintendent of the Red Lake Agency today by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce. Maus, who replaces R. Miller in the post, has been Acting Superintendent since October.

Maus started a 16-year career with the Bureau as a Minnesota Area Office Finance Specialist in 1955. He had been farm manager for St. Mary's Catholic Mission, Red Lake, prior to entering Federal service. From his post as Finance Specialist he was promoted to Loan Examiner in 1961 and Loan Specialist in 1964.

He received awards for Sustained Superior Performance in both 1964 and 1970.

Born at St. Cloud, Minn., Maus is married and the father of a son and a daughter.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release January 7, 1971

REIFEL TO SERVE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AS INDIAN ADVISER

Acting Secretary of the Interior Fred J. Russell today announced that former South Dakota Congressman Ben Reifel, an American Indian, will serve without compensation as an assistant for Indian Affairs to the Director of the National Park Service.

Representative Reifel voluntarily retired at the close of the 91st Congress after serving five consecutive terms.

Before his election to represent South Dakota's First District, Reifel was for 22 years an administrator in the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. While there he served both as an agency superintendent and as an Area Director and earned the Department's highest employee recognition, its Distinguished Service Award.

Born of a Sioux mother and a German-American father at Parmelee, S. Dak., in 1906, Reifel received a bachelor of science degree at South Dakota State College in 1932. He attained a master's degree in 1950 and a doctorate in public administration in 1952, both from Harvard University. He was named "Outstanding American Indian" in 1956 and began his Congressional career with the elections of 1960.

George B. Hartzog, Jr., director of the National Park Service, said this in welcoming the Reifel appointment:

"Ben Reifel brings to us a wealth of experience and knowledge which will materially enhance our efforts to support and assist the Indian Tribes, many of whom are close neighbors of the national parks, in preserving and interpreting their natural and cultural heritage and enhancing the vast outdoor recreational opportunities available on their lands.

"With Mr. Reifel's commitment, imagination, and enthusiasm, I am confident that this most worthwhile program will achieve a new and sharpened dimension of public service."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For release January 7, 1971

JAMES R. SMITH NAMED TO HEAD ALL WATER AND POWER RESOURCE PROGRAMS FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Administration of all the farflung hydroelectric power and water resource activities in the Department of the Interior hereafter will be centered under James R. Smith with the new title of Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Resources, Acting Secretary of the Interior Fred J. Russell announced today.

Russell said the change will assure more effective management, since all seven agencies now reporting to Smith "are deeply concerned with optimum use and conservation of one of our most vital basic resources--water.

"We now can move ahead more rapidly in comprehensive planning, river basin management, and establishing research priorities," Secretary Russell added. "The Department's leadership roles on the Water Resources Council, the Committee on Water Resources Research of the Federal Council on Science and Technology, and the various River Basin Commissions and other regional water resources institutions will be strengthened. Further, our relations with State and local water resources authorities and universities will be enhanced."

The agencies reporting to Assistant Secretary Smith are:

The Bureau of Reclamation, which provides water for 10 million acres of land in the west, municipal and industrial water for a population of 15 million, and which generates 43 billion kilowatts of hydroelectric power annually;

The Bonneville Power Administration, chief power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest;

The Southeastern Power Administration, a major power marketing agency headquartered at Elberton, Ga.;

The Southwestern Power Administration, Tulsa, Okla., another key power distributor;

The Alaska Power Administration, Juneau, Interior's hydroelectric power distributor for that State;

The Office of Saline Water, which manages a multi-million-dollar long-range research and demonstration program for converting seawater and brackish water to fresh; and

The Office of Water Resources Research, which invests millions of dollars annually in scientific studies by colleges and others.

Under Smith's direction, the Department's power agencies participate in the generation and marketing of energy from plants with a combined capability of 18 million kilowatts. They manage nearly 30,000 miles of transmission lines and realize a gross income of \$300 million annually.

Smith, a native of Sioux Falls, S.D., was named an Assistant Secretary in Interior in March 1969 following 25 years of activity in water and land resource development, much of it in the Missouri Basin.

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FROM THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

NEW INDIAN AFFAIRS AIDE TO SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, today announced the appointment of Forrest J. Gerard to the professional staff of the Committee as a consultant on Indian affairs.

Gerard, an enrolled member of the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana, has served since November 1967 as Director of the Office of Indian Affairs for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Senator Jackson stated: "The staff responsibility for both the Indian Affairs and Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittees has been held by one staff member, James H. Gamble, since the 87th Congress. In connection with the responsibilities of the Federal Government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific and other U.S. territories, an ever-increasing amount of legislation has been before the Committee. These increased responsibilities are within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Territories and, in the future, will require Mr. Gamble's full time and attention."

"The Committee," Jackson said, "is fortunate in obtaining Mr. Gerard's services to assist in developing new policies and legislative measures designed to serve the needs and interests of the Nation's Indian people. As an American Indian, Mr. Gerard is extremely sensitive to the frustrations, the hopes and the aspirations of the Nation's Indian people. He will, I believe, be in a unique position to work with the Committee in the development of innovative and responsive Federal programs."

Gerard's appointment, according to Jackson, sets the stage for the Interior Committee to launch a far-reaching review of the Indian programs during the 92nd Congress. The Senator added that the kind of intensive review he has in mind is vital at this time because of the "almost overwhelming social, economic and legal

complexities which many Indian people encounter in seeking solutions to their problems."

"These complexities have evolved," Jackson said, "because of the unique historical legal relationship of Indian people with the Federal Government, as well as contemporary economic and social developments. Indian communities have traditionally looked to a single agency -- the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior -- for protection of their lands and resources and assistance in solving the problems many face."

"Today," he said, "the picture is vastly different as a result of the new programs which, for the most part, have resulted from landmark legislation enacted during the past decade. The Indians have become recipients of the services provided in these new programs, which are administered by several major departments and agencies of Government, in addition to the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

"Indians, generally, qualify for these programs and services, not so much on the basis of their being Indians, but on the same basis as other Americans. While these developments have produced some positive results for Indians, I question whether the total Government expenditures for them are being applied to meet their unique needs and problems in the most efficient and effective manner possible."

Jackson said that the Interior Committee's efforts in the 92nd Congress will not represent just another review of the so-called "Indian problem."

"We want our efforts to result in the establishment of a new Congressional Indian policy that will enable our first Americans to view the future with the assurance of constructive aid and service from the Federal Government, which will be responsive to the needs of Indian communities and Indian people."

Mr. Gerard was born in Browning, Montana, and was graduated from Montana State University with a B.A. in business administration in 1949. His prior Government service includes an assignment as Legislative Assistant and Liaison Officer in the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. An Air Force veteran, he presently resides in Bowie, Maryland, with his wife, Kay, and their five children.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release February 22, 1971

Ayres -- 343-7445
Leahy -- 343-7435

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOOLS PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AWARDS

A new environmental awareness award program for Indian schools and communities was announced today by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce. The program is an outgrowth of new emphases upon environment and conservation in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. It is designed to encourage environmental awareness throughout all aspects of daily life in the community.

Local Indian school board members will take part in selecting projects for awards, and will present them in ceremonies concluding the school year, Bruce said. Not only students but any other individuals in the community, as well as classroom groups, community groups, or schools or communities as a whole may qualify for the commendations.

"We hope the awards program will encourage students, teachers, parents and others to learn together," Bruce said. "Indians are often regarded as the Nation's 'first environmentalists,' and we expect the program to help carry this concept forward to meet the complex environmental challenges of today."

He pointed out that the 219 schools operated by the BIA are stressing environmental awareness through language arts, social studies, science and art curricula "in keeping with the National Environmental Policy Act which aims for harmony between man and his environment and an understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation."

Bruce also said: "We believe this approach to environmental awareness encourages a sense of responsibility to tribe, community and country, and will enable more people to have a constructive influence in all these spheres. Studies of Indian myths, religion, philosophy, ethics indicate a reverence for the natural environment which may be a lesson for the non-Indian."

Cooperating in the environmental education program is Interior's National Park Service.

National parks have set aside outdoor areas for the study of ecology and have provided materials for classroom and outdoor study projects, and is helping to provide materials that demonstrate the interdependence of man and his environment and show how Indian cultural values reinforce the balance between man and nature.

Further information on the awards program will be available through BIA schools, school boards, and tribal organizations.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release PMs March 1, 1971

Geiogamah (202 343-7445)

MORRIS THOMPSON, ALASKA NATIVE,
NAMED ALASKA BIA AREA DIRECTOR

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today the appointment of Morris Thompson, an Alaska Native, as the new Alaska Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Thompson's appointment was effective February 7, 1971.

"I am most happy to be announcing this appointment," Commissioner Bruce said, "because Thompson is the first Alaska Native to be Alaska Area Director. The Alaska Natives have long wanted this."

At 31, Thompson is also the youngest man in BIA history to be named as an area director.

Bruce pointed out that Thompson's appointment was endorsed by the executive committee of the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska in a meeting in Juneau January 30. Thompson is an Athabascan Indian, born in Tanana, Alaska.

Prior to his Alaska assignment, Thompson was an Assistant to Commissioner Bruce. He also acted as a special assistant for Indian affairs under former Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel and had been associated with administration of Indian programs for the State of Alaska.

He attended the first eight grades at Tanana Day School and was a 1959 graduate of Mt. Edgecumbe High School, where he was a member of the National Honor Society. He studied for two and a half years at the University of Alaska, majoring in civil engineering with a minor in political science. He continued his studies at the RCA Institute in Los Angeles, and after graduation worked as a technician at the RCA satellite tracking facility at Gilmore Creek near Fairbanks.

Thompson has a wide background of involvement in affairs of Alaska Natives and is a former chairman of the Board of the Fairbanks Native Association.

Thompson succeeds Charles A. Richmond, who has been named director of education for the BIA in eastern Oklahoma. Richmond formerly taught in BIA schools.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release Sunday, March 7, 1971

Oxendine: (202) 343-7445

INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER ANNOUNCES
JOB APPOINTMENTS

James E. Hawkins, a former teacher and administrator in Indian and Eskimo schools, was named today to fill the long vacant key post of Director of Education for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The appointment was announced today by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce who said: "Our long talent search for the right person in this position has paid off. We have a man who is not only an educator but an experienced administrator, not only a man who knows what it takes to make quality education but also one who understands the particular educational needs and views of the Indian people."

Since 1964, when Hawkins resigned from his last previous BIA post as director of the Minneapolis area office, he has served as director of community services and as education commissioner for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; as a special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce to coordinate regional development programs; and as director of program development and evaluation for the Peace Corps, the post he left to return to the BIA. He is completing doctoral studies at Stanford University in the combined fields of education and economics.

Bruce also announced 12 other job changes in the BIA, all in the nature of reassignments and rotations of personnel to make the best use of the BIA's resources and talents. "These changes are the direct result of our policy to consult with tribes concerning their wishes," he said.

The other changes are as follows:

Sidney B. Carney, former area director at Anadarko, Okla., to be area director at Albuquerque, N.M. Carney is a Choctaw-Creek Indian.

Morris Thompson, former assistant to the Commissioner and special Indian affairs assistant to the Secretary to be area director at Juneau, Alaska. He is an Athabascan Indian and a native of Alaska.

Walter O. Olson, former area director at Albuquerque, to be area director at Minneapolis, Minn.

Erice L. Lay, former superintendent of the Pine Ridge Sioux Reservation, to be area director at Anadarko, Okla.

Norman Tippeconnic, formerly with the BIA data center in Albuquerque, to be field representative at the Hoopa Reservation in northern California. He is a Comanche.

Reginald Miller, former employment assistance officer in Minneapolis, to be superintendent of the Great Lakes Agency, Ashland, Wisc. He is a Stockbridge Indian.

Thomas Hardin, to take over the vacant superintendency at Rocky Boy's Agency in Montana, moving up from the post of development officer on the same reservation.

James L. Claymore, formerly an employment assistance specialist at the Turtle Mountain (N.D.) Reservation, to be superintendent of the Cheyenne River Agency, Eagle Butte, Mont., his native reservation.

Celestine Maus, to move up from loan specialist to superintendent of the Red Lake Chippewa Agency in Minnesota.

Charles Richmond, to move from the area office directorship in Juneau to the assistant director for education in the eastern Oklahoma (Muskogee) office.

Howard E. Euneau, reassigned from superintendent of the Rosebud Sioux Agency to Tribal Relations Officer at Aberdeen, S.D. He is a Turtle Mountain Chippewa.

Robert E. Robinson, reassigned from superintendent at the Fort Apache Reservation in Arizona to industrial development officer for the Sacramento (Calif.) area office.

The reassignments or rotation of personnel are part of the talent search and result from consultation with tribal groups, Bruce stated. He said: "Many of our employees have worked so effectively on special assignments or have demonstrated particular specialized skills that they are being considered to serve where they can best help the Bureau meet new responsibilities. Personnel changes are designed to meet the career development of the individual as well as to use our limited resources most effectively for the greatest benefit to the Indians."

Intensive study is being given to various recommendations for making changes in the delegation of authority in order that Indian people will have more voice in a decision-making process at all levels, especially in their local communities. Special consideration is being given to delegation of authority to superintendents and their staffs in order that the new policy of contracting various functions to tribes can be properly carried out.

Hawkins, under whose supervision some of the contracting responsibility falls, added this comment: "In education programs, the Bureau's contracting procedures will be responsive to Indian initiative. The Bureau is ready and willing to contract all or part of a local school program to the local Indian community, or tribe, if that is the prevailing local wish. This is a part of the overall effort to put Indians in the driver's seat and take them out of the back seat of community development."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Ritter 343-7670
Castillo 388-4211

For Release Monday March 8, 1971

INTERIOR-AGRICULTURE TO OPEN 56 YCC CAMPS IN JUNE

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin and Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced plans today to operate 56 Youth Conservation Corps camps this summer for eight weeks, starting late in June.

Camp sites have been selected in 36 States, the District of Columbia and American Samoa on lands administered by agencies in the two Departments.

Under provisions of a law signed by the President last August, about 2,200 young men and women, ages 15 through 18, will be employed. Comparing the YCC with other federal youth programs, the Secretaries said that the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers and the Neighborhood Youth Corps are also conservation oriented, but are primarily aimed at serving disadvantaged youth. The Youth Conservation Corps program is unusual, the Secretaries said, because it serves young men and women--within specified age limits--of all social and economic backgrounds.

The Secretaries said that the pilot nature of the program generally limits the selection of participants for each YCC camp to those who live within the boundaries of a school district--or the area served by a community youth organization--selected to recruit and process applicants for that camp. This is in accord with provisions of the legislation that Corps members shall be employed on conservation projects as near their places of residence as feasible.

The Secretaries emphasized that no applications can be accepted from prospective YCC candidates until agreements have been reached with participating school systems or other youth-serving organizations. More information on this aspect of the program will be available about April 1.

Half the YCC participants will be employed in National Forests operated by the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. The other half will be under the direction of the Department of the Interior on lands of the National Park Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Territories and Bureau of Land Management.

The Secretaries of the two Departments stressed that the YCC won't be a "make-work" program. It is being designed, they said, to assure: (1) Buildup of environmental training for young people; (2) gainful summer employment for the Nation's youth; and (3) performance of needed conservation work to improve quality of public lands and water.

Secretaries Hardin and Morton explained that selections of sites for camps were dictated by a very tight budget. They were made on the basis of (1) availability of existing facilities that could be readied with a minimum of time, work and money and (2) potential of the area for developing worthwhile conservation work-educational projects at or near the campsites.

The new law authorizes up to \$3.5 million annually for a three-year period, of which \$2.5 million has actually been appropriated. This money must cover the cost of operation of the eight-week session this year, as well as salaries for the young participants. Each member of YCC will be paid a fixed sum for the tour of duty. After deductions, take-home pay for each of the participants will amount to about \$300 for the season.

In addition to the traditional separate camps for young men and women, there will also be co-educational camps. Most residential camps will have capacities for 50 Corps members each, although some may be as small as 11. Facilities will range from tents and rough bunkhouses to large barracks-type buildings. In some instances, small groups may occupy remote ranger stations.

Nonresidential camps will permit local youths to work and learn in the day and be transported home at night.

Aside from geographic criteria, eligibility requirements include such things as having reached 15 but not yet 19 years of age, being interested in conservation of the Nation's natural environment, having no history of criminal or anti-social behavior and having work permits in States where they are required. In general, the young people must be in good physical condition, although opportunities for the handicapped may be provided in some camps, if possible.

Attached is the list of camp sites.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Mount Ranier National Park headquartered at Longmire, Wash. Residential and co-educational. 32 male and 18 female participants.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area at Dugman's Ferry, Pa. Residential. 50 males.

Catoctin Mountain Park at Thurmont, Md. Residential. 50 females

Great Smokey Mountains National Park at Townsend, Tenn. Residential. 50 males

Rocky Mountain National Park at Estes Park, Colo. Residential, 25 males.

Everglades National Park at Homestead, Fla. Residential. 50 males

Grand Canyon National Park at Grand Canyon, Ariz. Residential. 25 males

Harpers Ferry National Historic Park at Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Non-residential and co-educational. 20 participants.

National Capital Parks at Washington, D. C. Non-residential and co-educational 25 males and 25 females.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge headquartered at Carterville, Ill. Residential and co-educational. 25 participants

Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge at Decatur, Ala. Residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge at Calais, Maine. Residential and co-educational. 75 participants.

Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge at Round Oak, Ga. Residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge at Brooksville, Miss. Residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

Lamar National Fish Hatchery at Lamar, Pa. Residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

Desert National Wildlife Range at Las Vegas, Nev. Non-residential and co-educational. 20 participants.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge at Seneca Falls, N.Y. Non-residential and co-educational. 20 participants.

Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge at San Benito, Tex. Non-residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

Office of Territories

American Samoa. Non-residential and co-educational. 40 participants.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Cherokee Indian Reservation at Cherokee, N.C. Residential and co-educational. 50 participants.

Jones Academy of Bureau of Indian Affairs at Hartshorne, Okla. Residential and co-educational. 50 participants.

Standing Rock at Wakpala, S.D. Residential and co-educational. 50 participants.

Bureau of Land Management

Lubrecht Forest at Greenough, Mont. Residential and co-educational. 50 participants.

Reno, Nev. Offices of BLM. Non-residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

Bureau of Reclamation (Youth Conservation Corps Contractors)

Children and Youth Services Inc. at Salt Lake City, Utah. Residential and co-educational. 50 participants.

Weber State College Division of Continuing Education in Ogden, Utah. Residential. 50 males.

Big Bend Community College in Moses Lake, Wash. Residential and co-educational. 50 participants.

Opportunities for Youth Corp. at Whittier, Calif. Residential and co-educational. 50 participants.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Flathead National Forest headquartered at Kalispell, Mont. Residential. 30 male participants.

Lolo National Forest headquartered at Missoula, Mont. Residential. 20 female participants.

Lolo National Forest headquartered at Missoula, Mont. Residential. 25 males.

Black Hills National Forest, headquartered at Custer, S.D. Residential 30 females.

Cibola National Forest headquartered at Albuquerque, N.M. Residential 50 males

Santa Fe National Forest headquartered at Santa Fe, N.M. Residential. 30 females.

Wasatch National Forest headquartered at Salt Lake City, Utah. Residential and co-educational. 25 males and 25 females.

Boise National Forest headquartered at Boise, Idaho. Residential. 40 males.

Sierra National Forest headquartered at Fresno, Calif. Residential. 50 males.

Cleveland National Forest headquartered in San Diego, Calif. Residential 30 females.

Shasta-Trinity National Forest headquartered at Redding, Calif. Residential 15 male and 15 female.

Angeles National Forest headquartered at Pasadena, Calif. Residential. 30 females.

Snoqualmie National Forest headquartered at Seattle, Wash. Residential and co-educational. 25 males and 25 females.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest headquartered at Vancouver, Wash. Residential. 30 males.

Ochoco National Forest headquartered at Prineville, Ore. Residential. 40 males.

Ochoco National Forest headquartered at Prineville, Ore. Residential 30 females.

Texas National Forest headquartered at Lufkin, Tex. Residential 32 males.

Ocala National Forest headquartered at Tallahassee, Fla. Residential 50 females.

Ouachita National Forest headquartered at Hot Springs National Park, Ark. Residential. 25 males.

Monongahela National Forest headquartered at Elkins, W. Va. Residential and co-educational. 25 males and 25 females.

Wayne-Hoosier National Forest headquartered at Bedford, Ind. Residential. 40 males.

Wayne-Hoosier National Forest headquartered at Bedford, Ind. Residential 11 females.

Ottawa National Forest headquartered at Ironwood, Mich. Residential 30 males.

Chequamegon National Forest headquartered at Park Falls, Wisc. Residential and co-educational. 25 males and 25 females.

Chippewa National Forest headquartered at Cass Lake, Minn. Residential and co-educational. 25 males and 25 females.

Nicolet National Forest headquartered at Rhinelander, Wisc. Residential. 35 males

Mark Twain National Forest headquartered at Springfield, Mo. Residential. 35 females.

Hiawatha National Forest headquartered at Escanaba, Mich. Residential. 36 males.

Pike National Forest headquartered at Colorado Springs, Colo. Non-Residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

Coconino National Forest headquartered at Flagstaff, Ariz. Non-Residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

Daniel Boone National Forest headquartered at Winchester, Ky. Non-Residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

Kisatchie National Forest headquartered at Pineville, La. Non-Residential and co-educational. 25 participants.

White Mountain National Forest headquartered at Laconia, N.H. Non-Residential and Co-Educational. 25 participants.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 17, 1971

Geiogamah (202) 343-7445

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS LOUIS R. BRUCE
URGES RETURN OF SACRED WAMPUM BELTS TO NEW YORK TRIBES

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced his support of the Iroquois League and the Onondaga Nation of New York State in their efforts to have the sacred wampum belts returned to their proper place and preserved in the tribes' possession.

The Commissioner pledged his support following a meeting in his office with a 12-member delegation of Iroquois tribal leaders. The wampums, sacred belts of historic religious importance to the Iroquois League of New York, have been kept in the New York State Museum at Albany since they were taken from the tribes in 1898.

"I strongly urge the New York State Legislature to repeal the Custody of Wampums Law," Commissioner Bruce declared. "As a member of the Mohawk Tribe, which is a part of the Iroquois League, I know the deep feelings that all Iroquois attach to the wampums."

The Onondagas hold the religious office of Keepers of the Wampum in the Iroquois League. Since the belts were removed from their custody in 1898, they have made numerous attempts to regain possession. Their initial legal effort failed because the State court did not recognize their right to sue.

A bill was introduced in the last session of the New York Legislature to modify the statutes of the wampum belts, but it was not enacted.

Commissioner Bruce continued: "We existed as a people long before the coming of the white man. Were it not for the Iroquois the French would have won the struggle for North America, since it was the strong protection given the English by the Iroquois League that enabled them to survive."

The Commissioner also noted that the wampum belts have a recognized religious significance to all the member tribes of the Iroquois League, and that they are integral parts of the religious ceremonies conducted by the tribes; therefore, "The return of these belts involves a principle more precious to American freedom than any other -- the freedom to practice one's religion without interference from any government body. The continued possession of the belts by the State museum limits the religious freedom of my people, and for that reason I urge their prompt return."

The wampum belts issue was among others discussed by Commissioner Bruce and members of his Washington staff during a day-long series of meetings with the New York delegation today. The Commissioner indicated his willingness to provide federally recognized tribes in New York with Bureau of Indian Affairs cooperation.

Bruce discussed with the group the services that New York State is presently offering to the tribes. He said the Bureau would not supplant these services but rather would provide complementary services, primarily in the technical assistance area.

The Commissioner also pointed out that the Indians have lacked the unity to obtain many services in the past. He declared: "We must stand united in order to obtain the services and programs which are due to the Indian people."

The delegation lunched on Capitol Hill with members of the New York Congressional delegation, including Representatives Henry P. Smith, Ogden R. Reid, and Robert C. McEwen.

Tribal chiefs and leaders in the delegation included Chief Franklin Patterson, Cayuga; Chiefs Robert Burr, Jr. and Jacob Thompson, Oneida; Chiefs Irvin Powless, Jr. and Leon Shenandoah, Onondaga; Chief John Cook, Mohawk; Barry Snyder, treasurer, and Mrs. Cheryl Barney, clerk, Seneca; Chiefs Corbett Sundown and Beeman Logan, Tonawanda; and Chiefs Arnold Hewitt and Leo Henry, Tuscarora.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

For Release 9 A.M. (EST) Monday, March 29, 1971

STATEMENT BY WILMA L. VICTOR ON HER APPOINTMENT BY SECRETARY OF THE
INTERIOR MORTON AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

During the many years I have worked in the Bureau of Indian Affairs I have witnessed many phases and much progress in service to Indian people. I believe that no era is as exciting or potentially beneficial to Indians as that of the "70's".

The Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian people are seeking new ways and new approaches which will be both realistic and progressive. I am pleased that I will have an opportunity to assist in carrying out the new policy which has been designed to make the Department and Bureau totally responsive to Indian needs.

It will be a pleasure and an honor to work with Secretary Morton and Deputy Under Secretary Rogers. I look forward to serving the American Indian and Alaska Native people in my new position.

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OFFICE OF
MRS. SPIRO T. AGNEW
H-422 SHERATON PARK APARTMENTS
2660 WOODLEY ROAD, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

April 5, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew and her 16-year-old daughter, Kim, will visit the Pima ^{and Maricopa} Indians at their Gila River Reservation near Phoenix, Arizona, on Friday afternoon, April 7th.

The Pima's Governor, Alexander Lewis, and other tribal leaders will officially greet Mrs. Agnew and Kim at their headquarters in Sacaton at 2 P. M. They will visit the tribe's Arts and Crafts Center at Sacaton where they will be given a briefing on the reservation--in particular its participation in the Model Cities Program. The reservation is the only one in the country participating in the program.

From Sacaton, Governor Lewis will accompany the party to nearby Blackwater, where they will visit a school, totally run by the Indians, and join in a social hour with the children and people of the community.

Mrs. Agnew stated that she is particularly pleased to have the opportunity to visit the Gila River Reservation because it represents an outstanding example of an Indian ^{community} ~~tribe~~ that is successfully pursuing President Nixon's policy of self-determination. The Vice President serves as Chairman of the National Council on Indian Opportunity.

Mrs. Agnew will go from the Indian reservation to Phoenix where she will be guest of honor at a luncheon on Saturday as part of the Western Regional National Republican Women's Conference.

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(For further information, contact Ann Thompson, Press Secretary to Mrs. Agnew--332-2098 or 301-2633733

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release Monday, April 19, 1971

INTERIOR SECRETARY ROGERS C. B. MORTON ADDRESSES
EDUCATORS OF INDIANS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today addressed a group of 21 teachers of Indians from 14 States who were attending a workshop in environmental education at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., and Catoctin National Park, Maryland.

The program, part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Earth Week celebration, was designed in cooperation with the National Park Service. It climaxes a series of regional workshops for BIA teachers and students that concluded last month. The Earth Week workshop opened today in Washington, D. C. and will continue through Friday, April 23, at Catoctin National Park.

Secretary Morton's remarks were focused on the cultural tradition of American Indians who, he said, "viewed all living things as possessing the right to life." He called on teachers of Indian children to help their pupils assume the role of "action people in our national effort to improve the environment."

"I can think of no approach to modern education that will have more lasting meaning for school children than one which relates an examination of their environment to other spheres of human knowledge," he said.

"It is appropriate and gratifying that Indians are among the first to relate ecological concerns to their educational objectives," he continued. "Their history, religion, and philosophy all reflect a oneness with nature. In this sense one might call Indians the 'first environmentalists'."

The teachers, he added, are "pioneers on a new frontier of learning."

Director of the National Park Service George B. Hartzog, also addressed the group during the opening session, pledging continuing National Park Service assistance in making national park facilities available for the environmental education effort.

The Secretary was introduced by Miss Wilma Victor, Choctaw Indian and former BIA educator, whom the Secretary recently appointed as his special assistant for Indian affairs.

Also in attendance were educators and environmentalists from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service.

The environmental approach to teaching being developed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs relies upon study materials developed in cooperation with the Park Service NEED (National Environmental Education Development) program and the companion NEESA (National Environmental Study Areas) program. The Catostin National Park provides such a study area, a setting for classes out of doors.

Bureau of Indian Affairs schools are among the first in the country to make use of the park study areas. About 53,000 descendants of the "first environmentalists" are currently involved in environment-related studies in their classrooms and outdoor study areas.

With the conclusion of the school year, a series of environmental awards for noteworthy projects in Indian schools and communities will be presented in cooperation with Indian tribal school board officials.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release April 19, 1971

INTERIOR SECRETARY MORTON LAUNCHES EARTH WEEK ACTIVITIES WITH ADDRESS TO INDIAN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION WORKSHOP

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today launched his Earth Week activities with an address to Indian educators attending a workshop on environmental education sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce and National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog also spoke at the opening session this morning in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Auditorium. Teachers of Indians from 14 states are participating in the Earth Week workshop which will continue Tuesday through Friday at Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland.

The Secretary praised the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service for encouraging environmental education and congratulated the "first environmentalists" -- the American Indians -- for their leadership in the effort.

"It is appropriate and gratifying that Indians are among the first to relate ecological concerns to their education objectives," he stated. "Their history, religion, and philosophy all reflect a oneness with nature. In this sense one might call Indians the 'first environmentalists'."

The teachers, he added, are "pioneers on a new frontier of learning."

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"I can think of no approach to modern education that will have more lasting meaning for school children than one which relates an examination of their environment to other spheres of human knowledge."

The Secretary was introduced by Miss Wilma Victor, a Choctaw Indian and former BIA educator, whom the Secretary recently appointed as his Special Assistant for Indian Affairs.

Education administrators and environmental specialists from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service are also participating in Earth Week workshop.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release to PMS April 26, 1971

Ayres 202-343-7435

DEVELOPMENT FINANCING FOR AMERICAN INDIANS UP IN 1970

During the fiscal year 1970, estimated financing for Indian individuals and enterprises jumped from \$382.9 million to \$437.7 million -- a \$54.8 million increase over the previous year, according to a report released today by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce.

The borrowed monies financed construction of thousands of new homes and rebuilding or repair of existing homes; provided funds for Indian education in technical schools and colleges; and stimulated Indian small business and development of cooperative enterprises such as cattle ranching.

Productive-type loans -- that is, those that generate income -- increased in 1970 over the previous year, with a commensurate decrease in loans for non-recoverable items. Refinancing also decreased slightly in the same period, indicating somewhat more financial stability among an increasing number of Indian families and enterprises.

Full-blooded Indians received nearly 60 percent of the loans in 1970, and 50 percent of the total amount loaned.

Private and public lending institutions provided 67.2 percent of the Indian financing last year, with tribal funds accounting for another 26.9 percent, and with 5.9 percent deriving from a Bureau of Indian Affairs revolving loan fund.

The largest percent increase over 1969 was in financing by customary lenders. Federal credit agencies provided \$91.8 million; national and state banks \$50.09 million; and consumers' credit sources.

The amount of tribal funds being used for financing economic development for Indian tribes or individuals has doubled during the past five years, the report also states -- from \$57.6 million to \$117.7 million.

Credit and financing operations of some Indian tribes are conducted entirely with tribal loans to members and associations of members, and to finance tribal, industrial, commercial, and agricultural enterprises.

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"The doubling of Indian input indicates the extent to which Indian communities can help themselves if they are given minimum Federal aid," said Commissioner Bruce.

"But," he added, "modern American Indian communities need an additional \$1 billion in credit to make them viable components of the nation. Most of this deficit cannot be met by private lenders unless they are given some incentives to furnish the money, because of the trust restricted title to Indian lands and the underdeveloped conditions of some reservations. Incentives could be in the form of loan guarantees or loan insurance and interest subsidies."

Legislation that would enable more credit to be extended to Indian communities has been introduced into the 92nd Congress. Similar bills failed passage in the 88th, 89th, 90th, and 91st Congresses. If enacted, legislation now under consideration would increase the BIA revolving loan funds as well as establishing substantial loan guaranty and insurance funds.

Copies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' "1970 Annual Credit and Financing Report," 45 pages, are available without charge from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20242.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ayres 202-343-7435

For Release April 28, 1971

NAVAJO INDIAN TRIBE PROVIDES WORK FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS

Four Navajo Indian tribal officials are in the lobby of the U. S. Department of the Interior building in Washington, D. C., this week to exhibit crafts produced under the Navajo Work Experience Program -- a tribal effort which provides constructive jobs and a pay envelope to people who would otherwise have to depend upon welfare checks.

Begun nine months ago, the program has already provided 1,700 Navajos with jobs, a number expected to double within the next year. It operates across the reservation from the rim of the Grand Canyon eastward to Shiprock, New Mexico.

The exhibition includes rugs, jewelry and handcrafted souvenir items, as well as photographs illustrating construction and other community improvement projects accomplished under the work experience program.

The four Navajos accompanying the exhibit are Mrs. Elizabeth Beyal, director of the Navajo Tribal Work Experience Program; John Francis, assistant director; Mrs. Joann Pinto, acting director of the Navajo Public Services Division; and Richard Beyal, Navajo Tribal Community Worker.

In welcoming the exhibit to Washington, D. C. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce said today: "We look upon your achievement in operating a successful work experience program as an example for other Indian tribes to follow. It is self-determination on the part of Indian people at its best."

The Navajo Work Experience Program works this way: The Tribe, through its local chapters (tribal subdivisions), develops work projects considered necessary to help local community development. Unemployed but employable tribal members are assigned by the tribe to jobs on these projects.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs turns over to the tribal officials the money which would have been paid in assistance grants to these jobless workers, plus an additional \$30 monthly as a work incentive. The tribe then pays each worker what he would have received in assistance, plus an additional \$30. The payment is not identified as welfare.

supervising the work.

The most popular tribal work projects involve the construction, improvement and repair of individual homes. Other vital projects are road repair, fence repair, corral improvement, hauling and chopping wood for elderly and disabled persons, improvement of water and sanitation facilities, arts and crafts, adult education, and provision of assistance in Navajo schools and hospitals.

One task performed under this program unique to the Navajo reservation is the construction of hogans, traditional Navajo homes. Some Indians prefer them because they are solidly constructed and provide warmth in winter and coolness in summer, others because they represent their culture, which they wish to retain. More than 100 hogans have been built under the Navajo Work Experience Program.

The program director, Mrs. Beyer points out that there have been benefits from it in addition to the jobs produced.

"By becoming involved in a work project a man on general assistance has taken the first step toward gaining self-respect in the eyes of his children and neighbors," she explained. He develops self-esteem and self-determination and sets an example for impressionable youngsters. By helping his neighbor, he is instrumental in establishing a stronger community."

She cites the example of a tribal elder physically unable to work who contributed a cultural point of view to the Indian children of a Greasewood, Ariz. school. He tells stories of the Navajo tribe and its traditions to groups of Indian school children who come to hear him in a hogan near the school.

Most popular among the training opportunities under the Work Experience Program is instruction in reading safety signs and the English alphabet--requirements under an Arizona driver licensing regulation. Basic English and health education are also popular.

Classes are conducted after hours in public and BIA schoolrooms, in Navajo chapter houses, and in Federal, State, and local government facilities. In the Chinle area, some of the teachers in the program are from the Navajo Community College, the only college to be operated by Indians and to be on an Indian reservation.

Tribal work experience programs similar to the Navajo, but on a much smaller scale, have been in operation on a number of Indian reservations for over two years. There are now 23 such programs throughout "Indian country".

One of the first programs was on the Papago reservation in southern Arizona. It now employs about 500 workers and is next in size to the Navajo project.

In fiscal year 1969, a monthly average of 500 people eligible for welfare help from the Bureau worked on tribal work experience programs. In fiscal year 1970, that figure rose to 775. With the addition of the Navajo and other programs, about 2,900 Indians who otherwise would be on Bureau welfare roles are now working.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 1971

NAVAJO PRESENTED INDIAN SMALL BUSINESSMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

Fleming Begaye, Sr., 47, Chinle, Arizona, a Navajo Indian, was presented the Indian Small Businessman of the Year award May 17, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce. The ceremony took place in the auditorium of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. as a part of Small Business Week, May 17 - 21.

As he presented the Indian Small Businessman of the Year plaque the Commissioner said: "An ex-Marine code-talker, Mr. Begaye has pyramided the small savings he began with into a complex of businesses grossing about \$750,000 last year. He has provided the "Heart of Navajoland" with a modern service station, hardware, feed, auto parts, sporting goods store, general merchandise store, restaurant, an office building, and a working ranch."

Begaye's annual payroll alone is now 32 times his original investment, Commissioner Bruce pointed out, and added: "This allows him 24 full-time employees and six part-time employees. All but two are Navajo."

Peter MacDonald, Navajo Tribal Chairman, Paul Parrish, President of the Navajo Businessmen's Association, and John Nelson Dee, Navajo Tribal Council member attended the ceremonies. Bernard Kulik, Director,

Office of Program Development, Office of Minority Enterprises represented the Small Business Administration.

MacDonald, with the Navajo Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, appointed the committee to select an Indian Small Businessman of the Year from the Navajo Area. At the ceremony, he pointed out that Begaye's special abilities enabled him to by-pass formal training and feasibility studies.

Begaye started his complex with \$3,000 he saved while working for 14 years as a guidance counselor in the Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school system on the Navajo Reservation. He built his first small service station, of cinderblocks, in 1960 at the junction of the Chinle-Many Farms highways where his large modern business complex now stands. His present service station is modern and has three bays.

In 1963, using profits from the service station, Begaye and his family built a general merchandise store. Again, with profits, they added a restaurant in 1964. The following year they added a hardware, auto parts, and sporting goods store and in 1967 built professional offices. Begaye also has a cattle and sheep ranching business he has maintained and expanded.

The Navajo businessman was selected for his long, sustained record of success and business growth. He has one of the most extensive and well-run business enterprises on the entire Navajo Reservation, which is the size of West Virginia.

His business complex creates a large number of jobs, held largely by Indians. He has had to borrow almost no capital, and has consistently

put profits back into the sound expansion of this outstanding enterprise.

His wife, also a Navajo, is the general manager of the Begaye business complex. Their three children also work in the enterprise.

Begaye is one of the most active people in civic affairs on the reservation. He has supplied help and information to tribal, state, and federal agencies, and has been active in efforts to establish a branch bank in Chinle. He is also an active member of the Navajo Businessmen's Association. This Indian businessman is on the executive board of the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity, an active member of the Chinle Planning Board, and a former member of the Chinle Public School Board.

He has contributed financial backing and goods to the Navajo Community College, Navajo Police Department, local rodeos, the community basketball teams, churches, and schools. Begaye also maintains an active interest in the Navajo Youth Baseball league.

Runners-up for the award were Clarence E. Brooks, Cherokee Indian owner and manager of Brooks Cleaners, Owasso, Oklahoma and Popovi Da, San Ildefonso Pueblo, owner and operator of Popovi Da Studio, which deals in pottery, turquoise, and silver jewelry in San Ildefonso Pueblo.

Popovi Da started in business after World War II with the first GI Loan granted to an Indian in the Albuquerque area. He expanded his business to all parts of the United States and Europe by exhibits at fairs and art shows. He now has agents in Chicago and other large cities of the United States who wholesale his pottery.

Others nominated for the award were Russell Edwin Smith, member of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon, owner and operator of the Russell Smith Logging Company; Ralph Perdue, Athabascan Indian, Fairbanks, Alaska, owner and operator of a jewelry store; and Lee Thomas, Hopi Indian, owner and operator of a business complex at Orabi, Arizona which includes a laundromat, trailer park, cafe, and building construction business.

Other outstanding small businessmen were Nick O. Nick, Eskimo, trading post owner and operator at Nunapitchuk, Alaska; Ralph Simon, Kickapoo Indian, owner and operator of the Simon Roofing Company, Horton, Kansas; Dr. Frank L. Enos, Shoshone, veterinarian of Lander, Wyoming near the Wind River Reservation.

Also included were: John Trottier, Sr., Turtle Mountain Chippewa, who operates a turkey breeding flock operation in Benson County, North Dakota; Maynard Whitebird, Odanah, Wisconsin, member of the Bad River Tribe, owner and operator of Whitebird, Incorporated, a tool and die shop; and Leo D. Calac, member of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians, San Diego County, California, owner and operator of two Indian arts and crafts shops in California -- one in Escondido and the other in Palm Springs, California.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release May 5, 1971

Robinson 343-7445

ENROLLMENT DEADLINE EXTENDED FOR MUNSEE INDIANS
TO SHARE IN DELAWARE NATION CLAIMS AWARD PAYMENT

The deadline has been extended to June 4, 1971, for filing applications by descendants of Kansas and Wisconsin Munsees for enrollment to share in a \$1,627,244.64 judgment awarded to the Delaware Nation of Indians by the Indian Claims Commission, according to Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The money comes from an award in settlement of an Indian claim against the United States Government for additional payment for approximately 3,859,000 acres of Indian land ceded by the Delaware Nation pursuant to the Treaty of October 3, 1818 (7 Stat. 188).

Notice of preparation of the roll was previously given to Absentee and Cherokee Delawares about the judgment and eligibility requirements for sharing in it. That roll has been completed and partial payment made to eligible applicants.

It has been found, however, that the descendants of Kansas and Wisconsin Munsees, also entitled to share in the award, did not receive adequate notice of the preparation of the roll. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has, therefore, extended the filing deadline for the descendants of Kansas and Wisconsin Munsees so that those persons who believe they are eligible may apply for enrollment.

The descendants of Kansas and Wisconsin Munsees who may be eligible to share in the award are those who are lineal descendants of Delaware Indians who were members of the Delaware Nation of Indians as constituted at the time of the Treaty of October 3, 1818. The "lineal descendants" are basically comprised of those who are descendants of the Christian (Munsee) Indians of Kansas and the Munsee faction of the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Community of Wisconsin.

The Munsee Indians who were a part of the Stockbridge-Munsee group and those who were incorporated with the Swan Creek and Black River Bands of Chippewa Indians in 1859 are both considered to have been a part of the Delaware Nation in 1818 and their descendants should be eligible to share in the judgment funds.

MORE



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release May 21, 1971

Ayres 202-343-7435

AMERICAN INDIAN YOUNGSTERS MEET TO DISCUSS METHODS OF PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT

Fifty American Indian students in Bureau of Indian Affairs high schools came to Washington, D. C. last week and discussed "What is being done to preserve nature?", "How can smoke from sawmills and papermills be prevented?" and "How can natural resources be used without creating pollution?"

The occasion was an environmental awareness forum for key Bureau of Indian Affairs high school students. They met to help Bureau of Indian Affairs educators determine what should be included in the environmental awareness curriculum, now a part of the Bureau school system. Represented were Eskimos, Aleuts, and American Indians from 23 tribes.

Commissioner Louis R. Bruce addressed the visiting school students reminding them that "Environmental awareness is an area in which we American Indian people are more concerned than others. Even though we have lost some of the last we once owned, this is our land. We still call it ours. And we hope people will keep it as it is now."

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The group met for five days beginning May 10. During that time they heard the Commissioner, Wilma Victor, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, Ed Coate, President's Council on Environmental Quality, and James E. Hawkins, Director of Education for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, relate their education to the world around them.

The students toured Theodore Roosevelt Island Environmental Study Area in the middle of the Potomac River across from the Nation's Capitol. Their guide pointed out that the Anacostin Indians who inhabited the island used fire to clear trees, and that even today fire can sometimes be effective in maintaining the balance of nature in wooded areas.

He indicated other ways in which man had changed the environment, sometimes improving it, other times disturbing it. Early settlers to the New World, he said, brought English ivy. On Theodore Roosevelt Island it is choking native undergrowth of greater value to the ecology.

An early inhabitant of the island dammed the Potomac on the Virginia side of the island with a causeway and so slowed the water that it became a lake where malaria bred. Malaria drove him from the island.

The Indian pupils posed questions to a representative of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and to Bureau of Indian Affairs resource specialists.

Ideas discussed included: Measures may have to be taken to force industry to decide ten years in advance where to place an industrial plant; by 1975 the pollution problem may be settled.

They also learned that grass doesn't know a buffalo from a horse, steer, or prairie dog; that if grass is constantly chewed or stomped off it is replaced by a more vigorous species. If that is also destroyed, weeds and sagebrush may follow. This is the overgrazing cycle that has taken place on some Indian reservations.

The pupils were urged to remember that in order to keep a good grass cover on the land they must "take half and leave half of the current year's growth". A Bureau of Indian Affairs spokesman said that sometimes brush must be removed and the land reseeded into grass in order to get vegetation back on the land .

They learned that there are a dozen major forests on Indian reservations with a timber cut of 25 million board feet per year. Forest land on Indian reservations includes 13 million acres, $5\frac{1}{2}$ million of which is in commercial use.

One of the summary speakers, a student, asked that we "Don't litter for just one day...and then for another day, because if nothing is done about pollution, in five years water will have to be rationed."

The Indian youngsters in grades 9, 10, 11, are taking back ideas gleaned from their forum in Washington, D. C. to their schools, to provide background in environmental awareness the year ahead.

This forum ended a series of teacher workshops in environmental awareness throughout Indian county and in Washington, D. C. It will be followed by the presentation of environmental awareness awards in ceremonies that will conclude the school year. Indian school boards for Bureau of Indian Affairs schools will select projects to receive the awards.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

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Ayres 202-343-7435

CARL J. CORNELIUS, ONEIDA INDIAN, NAMED DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
MANAGEMENT SERVICES, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Carl J. Cornelius, 57, an Oneida Indian from Green Bay, Wisc. and a Bureau of Indian Affairs employee for 36 years has been named Deputy Director of Management Services of the Bureau by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce. He replaces Harold Bassett, who transferred to the Office of Management and Budget.

In announcing the appointment the Commissioner said: "I am particularly pleased to make this appointment because Cornelius has carried out each of his assignments in the Bureau in exemplary fashion. He is responsive to Indian needs and inspires the confidence of Indians. I am sure he will continue to dedicate himself to Bureau service."

Cornelius is a graduate of Haskell Institute, now Haskell Indian Junior College, in Lawrence, Kans., operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He began his Bureau career in a clerical capacity at the Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak. in 1935; moved to Turtle Mountain Agency, N. Dak., in 1941; and Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Minn., in 1943.

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He was promoted to Field Representative at the Consolidated Chippewa Agency and in 1952 was made Placement Officer in the new Employment Assistance Program of the Bureau.

Cornelius became a Program Officer in the Sacramento Area Office in 1952, and moved to Washington, D. C. in 1962 to accept an assignment with the Branch of Tribal Operations. He moved from there to Reservation Programs, and then to the post of Program Analyst in the Division of Program Coordination and Program Analysis and Development.

He was awarded a Superior Performance Award by the Bureau in 1961.

Cornelius served in the U. S. Army in World War II. He is married and the father of two children.

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Ayres 202-343-7435

FRANK X. MORIN, EDA REPRESENTATIVE, NAMED SUPERINTENDENT OF
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TURTLE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
BELCOURT, NORTH DAKOTA

Frank X. Morin, 54, an economic development representative with the Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, Chicago, has been named Superintendent of the Turtle Mountain Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Belcourt, North Dakota, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today. Morin is an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

Born on the reservation he is now to work on, Morin attended public schools near Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation until he enrolled at North Dakota State University. He received his B.S. degree in animal husbandry with a minor in economics from South Dakota State University.

He began his career as a dairyman in 1942, working at Indian schools in Montana and South Dakota until 1955, when he resigned to accept the position of county extension agent in Sioux County North Dakota.

In this position he worked continuously with the Indian people of the Standing Rock Reservation, serving as liaison between the Board of County Commissioners, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the State Extension Service. He assisted tribal governing bodies with their programs including the new plans and programs for development resulting from the construction of the oahe Dam and Reservoir.

In December 1962 Mr. Morin returned to the Bureau as Supervisory Loan Specialist at Standing Rock Agency. He served in that position until his transfer to the Economic Development Administration in 1966.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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Ayres 202-343-7435

ALBERT L. LERNER NAMED FIELD EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE OFFICER

OF BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN LOS ANGELES

Albert L. Lerner, 38, Field Employment Assistance Officer, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Chicago, has been reassigned to the same post in Los Angeles, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today. He will replace Daryl L. Mahoney, who has been reassigned to the position of Area Employment Assistance Officer in the Anadarko Area Office.

Lerner, a native of New York, received his B.S. degree in 1956 from State University, Oswego, New York, and his M. Ed. in industrial education from Oregon State University in 1960. He began his career in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1956 as a teacher of vocational subjects at Stewart, Nev. In 1961 he transferred to the Flandreau Indian School as department head for vocational subjects. Four years later he accepted reassignment as an employment guidance specialist in the Cleveland Field Employment Assistance Office.

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Ayres 202-343-7435

CHARLES W. SWALLOW, OGLALA SIOUX INDIAN, NAMED CHIEF OF
BRANCH OF CREDIT AND FINANCING, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Charles W. Swallow, 41, an Oglala Sioux Indian, was today named Chief of the Branch of Credit and Financing of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D. C. Announcement was made by Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Swallow succeeds Albert Huber, who retired.

Swallow entered Federal service in 1957 with the Bureau as a clerk in the Branch of Credit at the Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. In 1960 he transferred to the Home Loan Bank Board as a Federal Savings and Loan Examiner. In 1965, he joined the Small Business Administration as an Investment Company Examiner and later was promoted to Area Supervisory Investment Company Examiner. In this capacity he received a high quality performance award.

Born at Oglala, S. Dak., Swallow is married and the father of two children. He served in the U. S. Navy. He is a member of the Association of Federal Investigators and the American Accounting Association.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Immediate Release

Ayres 202-343-7435

DOYCE L. WALDRIP NAMED ASSISTANT AREA DIRECTOR OF PORTLAND
AREA OFFICE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Doyce L. Waldrip, 47, Superintendent, Warm Springs Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Warm Springs, Ore., will become Assistant Area Director for Administration of the Portland Area Office of the Bureau June 27, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today. He will replace James E. Sayers, who has retired.

Said the Commissioner in announcing the appointment: "The new Assistant Area Director of the Portland Area Office has demonstrated executive and managerial capabilities and personal characteristics essential to progressive and responsive administrative leadership."

Waldrip served as Superintendent of the Warm Springs Agency beginning in 1965. Prior to that he was Superintendent of the Seminole Agency of Florida.

He was graduated from West Texas State University with a degree in science and agriculture in 1950, and began his career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a teacher in the Cherry Creek Day School, Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, South Dakota. He moved from there to the Cheyenne River Boarding School on the same reservation. He has served as field representative and as administrative officer for the Fort Totten Agency, North Dakota, and as administrative officer for the Seminole Agency.

June 1971

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Immediate Release

Ayres 202-343 7435

JOHN A. MOORE NAMED ASSISTANT AREA DIRECTOR, JUNEAU
AREA OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

John A. Moore, 43, previously Superintendent of the Southeast Alaska Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with headquarters in Juneau, was appointed Assistant Area Director of the Juneau Area Office today, effective June 13, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce. He is the first Negro to achieve this post in the Bureau.

In announcing the appointment, the Commissioner said "This appointment involves at least two 'firsts'. Not only is Mr. Moore the first Negro to be appointed Assistant Area Director but his post, which involves responsibility for programs, is new. He will be responsible for coordinating social services, housing, employment assistance, roads, real property management and economic development functions within the Juneau Area of the Bureau."

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Moore has a B.S. degree from Florida A & M College and an M.S. in education and psychology from the University of Michigan. He began his career with the Bureau as a teacher at Chevak, Alaska, and also taught in the Bureau school at Unalakleet. He was an Education Specialist in the Juneau Area Office for three years before becoming Superintendent of the Southeast Alaska Agency located in Juneau in 1968.

Moore served in the United States Army, is married and the father of a son and two daughters.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Immediate Release

Ayres 202-343-7435

TIM C. DYE NAMED SUPERINTENDENT FORT APACHE AGENCY
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Tim C. Dye, 47, Acting Superintendent of the Fort Apache Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, has been given the post of Superintendent, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today. He succeeds Robert Robinson, who was transferred to the Sacramento Area Office of the Bureau in February.

Dye became a Land Operations Officer with the Fort Apache Agency in September 1970. He had held a similar post with the Colorado River Agency, Arizona, for nine years. Prior to that he had been Supervisory General Engineer with the Gallup, N. M. Area Office, Land Operations Officer at Shiprock, N. M. and Holbrook, Ariz., Agricultural Engineer at Holbrook and Conservation Engineer at Polacca, Ariz.

In announcing the appointment of Dye the Commissioner said "Mr. Dye is unusually effective in dealing with people. He handles a large operation with many problems very well. We believe he will do the job the White Mountain Apache Tribe needs done at Whiteriver."

Dye has a B.S. degree in agricultural engineering from Oklahoma A & M College and served three and a half years with the Army Air Force.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Immediate Release

Ayres 202-343-7435

DUANE C. MOXON NAMED SUPERINTENDENT OF BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEMINOLE AGENCY, HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

Duane C. Moxon, 51, has been named Superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Seminole Agency, Hollywood, Florida, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today. He moves to that post from a similar one at Turtle Mountain Agency, Belcourt, North Dakota, where he served for nearly two and a half years. Moxon replaces Eugene Barrett, who retired at the end of May.

The new Seminole Superintendent has a B.S. degree in agronomy from South Dakota State College and of his 28 years of Federal service, ten were as a soil scientist with the Department of Agriculture. In 1953 he became a soil scientist with the Minneapolis Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and served in a similar post at the Klamath, Ore. Agency and the Aberdeen, S. Dak. Area Office, both also Bureau installations. He served as a land operations officer with the Pine Ridge, S. Dak. Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In 1968 he was awarded a quality increase for sustained superior performance.

June 1971



United States Department of the Interior

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GRAY HILL INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL REFLECTS NAVAJO HOPI COMMUNITY

Indian students at the Bureau of Indian Affairs new Gray Hill High School will have the opportunity to become environmentalists, homemakers, and carpenters, all under the same roof. The school is now under construction on the Navajo Indian Reservation just outside of Tuba City, Ariz.

The \$7.7 million federal installation is expected to be ready for youngsters from the 9th through the 12th grade by September 1972. Completion of an adjoining public school building is expected to follow. Construction on it will start during the 1971-72 school year.

The Bureau school will draw pupils from six elementary schools under the Tuba City Agency of the federal organization. It will serve 600 boarding school students. The public school is also expected to enroll about 600 day students.

A boarding school rather than a day school was designed because federal funds are not available to build a high school onto each elementary school. Distances in the land of the Navajo and Hopi are so great and the roads too few to bus all the youngsters to a single consolidated high school.

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Tailored to Educate Navajos, Hopis

Gray Hill High School is being built to serve youngsters of the Navajo-Hopi community in the Southwest. There will be no long walks through blowing reservation sand between school buildings because the new structure will have "all under one roof" architecture.

"Educational opportunities other than the minimum necessary to meet state standards will be included at Gray Hill High School," said Kirby K Jackson, school superintendent of the Tuba City Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency, headquarters for the planning of the school.

It will offer courses in Indian history and culture and attempt to build a concept of the Indian heritage to reinforce the students' sense of their Indian identities.

Vocational courses will follow the thrust of job openings, on and near the Navajo and Hopi Reservations and throughout the nation.

Leaders of the Indian community the school serves say that the area is very short of skilled people -- those who can successfully repair an automobile, build a house, install plumbing and electric wiring. In an effort to fill this need, Gray Hill High School will have two multi-purpose shops in which enrollees of the school can learn both basic wood and metal working.

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In keeping with the Indians' typical reverence for his natural environment, the school will have a greenhouse in which plants can be started to landscape the school grounds. Through this project the school children can learn the "why" of soil erosion and overgrazing, both problems of the Navajo and Hopi land base.

The school will also offer enriched academic studies for those who elect a college preparatory curriculum.

The three-story dormitory that will house boarding school pupils is designed to give each student maximum privacy. A large lobby will serve as a waiting room for parents who are encouraged to visit their children every weekend. Patio areas where the youngsters can develop gardens or hold cookouts will be built along the edge of the dormitory. Plans call for a duplicate dormitory to be built later.

A dining commons will also serve as a student union for dances and other recreational activities. Classrooms will be separated by dividers and all equipment will be portable. A lecture room can serve as a small auditorium or be divided into six classrooms.

Included in the design is a library and a TV center that can produce closed circuit television programs to be "piped in" to other portions of the school. A gymnasium to serve as a community meeting place and an athletic arena will have a seating capacity of 2,600.

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A complex devoted entirely to personnel services and offering the privacy of conference areas will enable counsellors to work with pupils individually and will also house meetings of the student body council.

School Reflects Community Planning

"Gray Hill High School has involved more community planning than any other Bureau of Indian Affairs school," said the Bureau of Indian Affairs superintendent at Tuba City.

The development of educational specifications for the Bureau high school started when a questionnaire was submitted to Navajo and Hopi parents, tribal leaders, prospective pupils, and other citizens in the area.

Then the federal planners studied an eight-state project in designing education for the future and the educational specifications of two Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools that have been operating for some time; Albuquerque Indian School and Wingate High School.

Next came days of meetings of the Technical Planning Committee. First it developed a philosophy. Then it drew up 20 basic assumptions as to the future the Gray Hills High School pupils would face. Both were refined after Indian committee members had submitted them to their home communities.

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After a working draft of school specifications were developed, meetings were held at Tuba City with the Community Advisory Council. These meetings helped the council to better understand the Gray Hill High School students and the facility it would take to serve them.

The contractor now building the school on what was once a sagebrush covered slope is Lebke Construction Co., Albuquerque, N. M.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release June 9, 1971

Ayres 343-7445

NEW RULES GOVERNING LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is proposing a revision in Federal regulations in order to tighten environmental protection stipulations in leases for the surface use of Indian-owned lands under Federal trusteeship.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce said today the proposed change is being published in the Federal Register. It relates to section 11, part 131, Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Interested persons have 30 days from the date of publication to submit comments.

Under the proposed change, all surface leases and user permits issued for Indian holdings would henceforth contain provisions to assure compliance with applicable air and water standards, minimize or correct hazards to the public health and safety, and provide for conservation and protection of the environment.

Lessees would be required to provide adequate measures to avoid, control, minimize or correct erosion, contamination or other abuses and damages within or surrounding the leased premises that may result from operations conducted under the lease. Prudent management practices, as well as application of recognized good farming and grazing techniques would be stipulated in leases for farming and grazing operations.

Moreover, leases would contain provisions for the lessee to submit in advance general and comprehensive plans of any proposed construction of commercial or industrial developments, including architects' designs, construction specifications, and plans and specifications for installation and use of machinery and equipment.

Comments relating to the proposed revisions in regulations should be filed in writing with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20242.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: June 25, 1971

WILLIAM L. ROGERS NAMED
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced the appointment of William L. Rogers of San Marino, Calif., as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, a new position created to bring operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs closer to the Secretariat of the Department of the Interior.

"Mr. Rogers brings an abundance of experience to one of the most important posts created in recent years at Interior," Secretary Morton said. "We believe he will bring outstanding ability and enthusiasm to linking the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management with the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

Prior to his appointment, Rogers served as Deputy Under Secretary for former Under Secretary Fred J. Russell and Under Secretary William T. Pecora.

Before June 1970, Rogers was an executive for Aerojet-General Corporation for more than 27 years. He held numerous positions with that company -- from assistant department chief to vice president and general manager of its electronic division.

A registered professional engineer, Rogers is a graduate of the California Institute of Technology. He attended high school in Pendleton, Oregon, where he was born, and junior college in Boise, Idaho. He is a Fellow Member of the American Institute of Aeronautics & Astronautics, a life member of the Navy League and belongs to Tau Beta Pi -- national engineering honor society -- and many other professional organizations. Rogers is 50 years old.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: June 25, 1971

FEED GRAIN FOR INDIAN LIVESTOCK IN SOUTHWEST DROUGHT AREAS

The Federal Government has moved to protect Indian-owned livestock in Indian grazing areas of the southwest through joint action by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton and Agriculture Secretary Clifford M. Hardin for the release of feed grain by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The livestock affected are in numerous counties of Arizona and New Mexico that have been declared drought disaster areas, and in San Juan County, Utah. The CCC today authorized feed grain distributions to tribes owning the livestock.

Interior's request to Agriculture stated: "Hundreds of thousands of Indian-owned livestock are without sufficient forage, feed and water in areas that have been officially declared drought-disaster areas in the southwestern United States. Most of the Indians who own these livestock are dependent upon them as the primary source of subsistence and income.

"The majority of individual Indian livestock owners are financially unable to independently secure the feed necessary to assure survival of their foundation breeding herds through the unpredictable duration of the prevailing drought conditions."

Secretary Hardin explained: "The grain donation is authorized under the Agricultural Act of 1949 which gives the President the authority to determine that a disaster area exists for purposes of federal aid. A subsequent Executive Order of March 1967, applying specifically to Indians, delegates to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to declare Indian reservations acute distress areas."

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce has been authorized by Secretary Morton to take all necessary steps to enable the Indians to use the free grain available through CCC. The Navajo, Phoenix, and Albuquerque area offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have been instructed to inform the director of the Kansas City Commodity Credit Corporation of specific orders for grain transmitted by the various affected Indian tribes. The tribes are to pay costs of processing and of local distribution from several central points of CCC delivery.

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34569-71

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release: June 30, 1971

Ayres 202-343-7435

JOHN H. ARTICHOKEKER NAMED PHOENIX AREA DIRECTOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

John H. Artichoker, 41, Superintendent of the Colorado River Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, is the new Area Director of the Phoenix Area Office of the Bureau, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today.

He replaces W. Wade Head. Head retired after 37 years of government service and a career in which he served successively as Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Director in Anadarko, Okla., Gallup, N. M., and Phoenix.

Artichoker, an Oglala Sioux Indian, will head one of three regional offices in the Southwest. The Southwest has the largest Indian population in the nation. His appointment became effective June 27.

"We are fortunate to have John Artichoker in this position," said the Commissioner in making the announcement. "He has served as Superintendent of three Bureau agencies -- Northern Cheyenne, Montana; Papago, Arizona; as well as Colorado River, Arizona -- and has diversified experience as an administrator, educator, and program manager."

Artichoker holds a B.S. and M.A. degree in education from the University of South Dakota. He became Director of Indian Education for the State of South Dakota in 1951. He joined the federal government in 1962 as Tribal Affairs Officer for the Billings Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Later that year he transferred to the Division of Indian Health, Aberdeen, S. Dak., as tribal relations officer.

He returned to the Bureau in 1963 as Superintendent of the Northern Cheyenne Agency. After three years he was transferred to the Superintendency of the Papago Agency, where he remained until his reassignment in 1968 to the Colorado River Agency.

Artichoker received the Junior Chamber of Commerce's Ten Outstanding Young Men's Award in 1964 and the Indian Achievement Award in 1965.

He was born in Pierre, S. Dak. and is married and the father of two sons.

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United States Department of the Interior

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For Release July 16, 1971

Ayres 202-343-7435

DAVID L. BALDWIN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SOUTH DAKOTA AGENCY,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, NAMED TO OSAGE POST

David L. Baldwin, 38, an Osage Indian and Superintendent of the Yankton Agency, Wagner, S. Dak., Bureau of Indian Affairs since 1969, was today named Superintendent of the Osage Agency of the Bureau whose headquarters are at Pawhuska, Okla. His appointment will take effect July 25.

He replaces John Pappan, Superintendent for three years, who passed away this spring.

Baldwin, Born in Ponca City, Okla., received his B.A. from Washburn University, Topeka, Kans., in 1956. Before joining the Bureau he taught in Kansas Public Schools for three years.

He entered the Bureau in 1962 as an Education Specialist at Fort Hall, Ida., and became an Employment Assistance Officer at that same agency in 1963. He was reassigned to the Umatilla, Ore. Agency of the Bureau as a Community Services Officer in 1966, and then to Yankton Agency, S. Dak. as Superintendent in 1969.

He is married and the father of two sons and a daughter.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release July 16, 1971

Ayres 202-343-7435

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM STARTS 241 INDIAN-OWNED BUSINESSES

Since July 1970, American Indians started 241 new businesses and expanded 143 Indian-owned businesses through the Indian Business Development Fund program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today.

New businesses and expansions made possible by the Fund will create an estimated 2,900 Indian jobs and produce an annual payroll of nearly \$11,900,000.

Commenting on this Indian economic expansion Commissioner Bruce said: "The Indian people want a stake in reservation business life at the management level. Small businesses created through the Indian Business Development Fund hire other Indians. The Fund opens a door to a new order of Indian involvement in America's economy with the opportunity of increasing both Indian employment and income. The program is built on individual Indian initiative and self-responsibility."

The purpose of the Fund is to provide initial capital, on a grant basis, to Indians for establishing new permanent businesses or for expanding existing business enterprises on or near reservations. A grant is made solely to provide the equity capital needed to acquire loans from customary lending sources, both government and commercial.

Equity financing for Indians is limited to 40 percent of new capital needed and is available only where financing cannot be obtained without the grant. Only profit-making enterprises are eligible.

A total of \$3,400,000 was available for the Fund from appropriations for the fiscal year 1971. This generated \$16,400,000 in loans, an amount 500 percent greater than the grants. Fifty-nine percent, or \$9,700,000 of total loan money came from private commercial lenders while 41 percent, or \$6,700,000 came from governmental agencies.

Commercial lenders were predominantly local banks and vendors of machinery and equipment. Most government loans were made by the Small Business Administration.

The average amount of Indian Business Development Fund money per each man-year employment (or permanent job) was \$1,200. The average additional capital generated as loans from other sources for each man-year of employment amounted to \$5,700. The combined average cost of creating each permanent job amounted to \$6,900.

"Equity capital is crucial to Indian businessmen," Commissioner Bruce explained. "Without it, most are unable to enter business. Furthermore, it increases their capital resources and reduces fixed charges in the early stages of the business. Thus the Indian Business Development Fund fills a very important need for the Indian people."

New enterprises started, and those expanded, include a wide range of business activities. A total of 56 are involved in some area of manufacturing; 36 in contract construction; 30 in agricultural production and services; 25 in food stores; 20 in food service; 17 in operating laundromats and dry cleaners; seven in apparel and accessory stores; five in fisheries; four in furniture and home furnishings; and a number of others in a variety of other commercial activities.

A total of 780 applications were received requesting funds in the amount of \$10,800,000 -- more than triple the amount of money allocated for this program.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: July 23, 1971

JOHN O. CROW APPOINTED DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton today announced the appointment of John O. Crow as Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Since 1966, Crow has served as Associate Director of Interior's Bureau of Land Management. Previously, he had lengthy and varied experience in the Indian Bureau.

Secretary Morton said: "The appointment of John O. Crow will be a key factor in strengthening management of the Bureau and, most important, improving the lot of the American Indian."

The Secretary added that Crow will be directly responsible for running the internal operation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs is the largest Bureau in the Department of the Interior. It has 76 field agencies serving more than 250 tribal groups. They range from the Seminoles of the Florida Everglades to the Eskimo villages of Alaska.

Crow said he views his new appointment as an opportunity to help put into effect the directions and policies set forth in President Nixon's historic message on Indian Affairs to Congress in July 1970. The message urged a policy of "self-determination without termination" for the First Americans, and recommended that BIA become a service-oriented Bureau that would encourage Indians to take a larger role in managing their own affairs.

Fifty-nine, Crow is one-fourth Cherokee, the youngest of eight children, and grew up in Commerce, a small mining town in Oklahoma. He attended the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kansas, and later played professional football with the Boston Redskins, now the Washington Redskins.

He holds the Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League and the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of the Interior.

Crow has served as Superintendent of a number of Indian reservations, and is also experienced in top management of the Indian Bureau - having served in several executive positions, including that of Deputy Commissioner and Acting Commissioner during the early and mid-1960's.

Commissioner Louis Bruce said: "I feel fortunate that we have been able to get John Crow as my Deputy. He is knowledgeable, experienced, and dedicated, with proven ability."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

JOINT INTERIOR - HUD RELEASE

For Release: PM's, July 30, 1971

MORTON-ROMNEY AGREEMENT TO SPUR INDIAN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

The U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today reaffirmed a commitment to improve housing conditions for Indians with the signing of an Agreement of Cooperation. It calls for development of a manual of Federal housing and related programs to spur Indian use of Federal housing aid.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and HUD are operating jointly under a five-year plan to provide 6,000 dwellings a year for Indians.

Today's agreement, signed by Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton and HUD Secretary George Romney clears the way for a major tool designed to acquaint tribal councils, housing authorities, groups and individuals interested in housing for Indians with HUD and other Federal housing and related Programs available to American Indians.

Planned for use by laymen and professionals, the manual will be prepared under a \$40,000 contract funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and awarded to the Washington, D.C.-based Non-Profit Housing Center.

It will contain a brief summary of all relevant programs, indicating their nature, statutory basis, qualifications for assistance, and Federal officials at the National, State, or local levels administering each program.

Instructions for making application for assistance will also be provided.

Recalling the spirit and terms of the original agreement, both Secretaries viewed the new agreement as "a forging ahead" with efforts to reach the five year goals agreed upon two years ago.

Commenting on the agreement, Secretary Romney said: "We at HUD feel that today's signing and the follow-through of both Departments on the original agreement are, indeed, meaningful efforts to stem deplorable housing conditions among many Indian groups."

Secretary Morton said, "A decent, comfortable, and warm home is basic to life itself. Housing in some American Indian communities is so inadequate that spiritual and physical well-being is jeopardized. About 45,000 Indian families live in dwellings that do not meet either health or safety standards. One cannot emerge from the destructive force of poverty without decent housing.

"Interior," he said, "is committed to assuring Indians that by the end of this decade all Indian reservation families will have proper housing.

"The major financial support will come from HUD. Without HUD's help our goal will be only a dream. In behalf of Indian Americans I wish to thank Secretary Romney for making reality of the dream."



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Immediate Release

Ayres 202-343-7435

JESS T. TOWN, CHOCTAW INDIAN, NAMED SUPERINTENDENT, BUREAU OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS, ROSEBUD, S. DAK. AGENCY

Jess T. Town, 39, Choctaw Indian from Talihina, Okla., was today named Superintendent of the Rosebud Agency, Rosebud, S. Dak. His appointment is effective August 8. Town will move to this post from one as Area Field Representative of the Bureau in Riverside, Calif.

Town was graduated from Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma in May 1950, and attended Phoenix College, Phoenix, Ariz. He began his Federal service in the Phoenix Indian School in 1954.

He became a fiscal accountant with the Uintah and Ouray Agency of the Bureau at Fort Duschene, Utah, and then a supervisory administrative officer at the San Carlos Agency, San Carlos, Ariz. After serving as tribal operations officer at the Western Washington Agency, Everett, Wash., he held that same post at the Sacramento Area Office. He became Area Field Representative, Riverside Field Office of the Bureau in 1967, a post he held until his present appointment.

He served in the United States Army from September 1952 to that same month in 1954.

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August 1971



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

ALONZO T. SPANG NAMED SUPERINTENDENT OF NORTHERN CHEYENNE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AGENCY

Alonzo T. Spang, 38, director of Indian Studies Program and assistant professor at the University of Montana and a member of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe has been named superintendent of the Northern Cheyenne Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs headquartered at Lama Deer, Mont. He will assume the post within the coming month.

Spang replaces John White, who has taken the position of Community Development Officer in the Billings Area Office of the Bureau.

Spang is former provost and dean of students of Navajo Community College, the first college to be established on an Indian reservation and to be owned by an American Indian tribe. He has also served as director of education at Arizona State University.

The new Northern Cheyenne Superintendent has a bachelor of science degree from Eastern Montana College, Billings, and a masters degree from Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz. He was director of the Cook Christian Training School, Tempe, Ariz., and taught in the Bureau of Indian Affairs school at Busby, Mont.

Spang is married and the father of a daughter.

August 1971

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release August 1, 1971

Ayres 202-343-7435

NEW EDITION OF CALENDAR OF INDIAN EVENTS PUBLISHED

The 1971 "American Indian Calendar" listing events from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Hollywood, Florida, hosted by Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut groups, is now available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20402. The price is 30 cents.

Dates and locations of observances are given. Among the annual activities of the various tribes that are included in the 1971 calendar are Alaskan sled dog races, Eskimo blanket-tosses, pow-wows, potlatches, rodeos, fairs, snake and crown dances, and arts and crafts exhibits.

Among Indian-owned resorts that are able to accommodate visitors with a wide range of services this year are Kah-nee-tah, on the Warm Springs Reservation, Ore., Boundary Tree Motel, at Cherokee, N. Caro., and Bottle Hollow Resort, on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah. Bottle Hollow Resort is a \$2.5 million facility that was dedicated July 5.

Typical events to which travelers are invited are the Cape Fox dancers who perform at Saxman Village, Ketchikan, Alaska, September 1-6; Navajo Tribal Fair, Window Rock, Ariz., early September; Southern Ute Tribal Fair, Ignacio, Colo., September 11-13; Assiniboine Encampment, Frazer, Mont., second week in August; Omaha Homecoming and Powwow, Macy, Nebr., August 15; and Corn Dance and San Lorenzo Day Celebration at Picuris, N. M. August 10.

In announcing the publication of the booklet Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce pointed out that a number of Indian observances depend upon seasonal activities and exact dates cannot be determined in advance. He urged tourists to check with tribes, local Bureau offices, and local chamber of commerce for specific dates if they are not already indicated.

Vacationers who don't have full camping equipment may have to stay in towns outside the reservations unless they arrange ahead for accommodations, Bruce also said.

Camera buffs are also advised to obtain permission before photographing religious ceremonies or snapping pictures of individual Indians. Alcoholic beverages are forbidden on some reservations.

749-71

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(Denver) Harpster - 303 233-3611 ext. 2244
(Washington) V. Hart - 202 343-3171

"Operation West"
Salt Lake City, Utah

For Release: August 20, 1971

NATIONAL INDIAN TRAINING CENTER TO OPEN AT BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton and Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton announced today the creation of a National Indian Training Center to be located at Brigham City, Utah.

The Center will provide in-service and preparatory training for Indian men and women seeking employment and advancement in Federal, State and tribal government jobs.

Secretary Morton made the announcement while visiting Salt Lake City today on a leg of his month-long tour of Western States. He said:

"This unprecedented, large-scale management-and-operations training program for Indians is hopefully designed to bridge the gap between the dream and the reality of Indian direction of Indian affairs. We will be seeking to uncover and develop enough Indian talents to assure that tribal government and other government programs are providing the maximum in benefits to the Indian people.

"We are grateful to Chairman Hampton and the training experts of the U. S. Civil Service Commission for smoothing the way for this program to be put into effect," Secretary Morton added.

It is expected that upwards of 500 Indians may be enrolled annually in the program. Plans call for continuing expansion of the curricula as new personnel needs emerge.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Civil Service Commission will jointly operate the Center. Scheduled to open September 1, 1971, it will be located on the campus of Intermountain School, a Bureau of Indian Affairs facility.

Modern, well-equipped classrooms, a 25,000-volume library, and extensive audio-visual equipment will be available through the BIA's Instructional Services Center at Intermountain, where educational materials are produced and teacher training programs are developed for BIA schools.

The Indian Training Center will offer a broad range of training and re-training courses, with particular emphasis being given to preparing Indians for management jobs in government and tribal agencies. Courses will also be available to Federal, State and local government employees who are non-Indian and whose agencies have direct involvement with various aspects of Indian affairs.

Training opportunities will also be provided at tribal sites as well as at Brigham City. Tribal leaders will be consulted in determining training needs and developing courses to meet those needs.

Technical manpower for course development and instruction will be provided by the Denver Regional Training Center of the U. S. Civil Service Commission and by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Personnel of both agencies, and of other Federal agencies, tribal groups and educational institutions, will conduct the classes.

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Sept 1971

Ayres 202 - 343-7435

RICHARD S. MCDERMOTT BECOMES SACRAMENTO AREA FIELD DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced that Richard S. McDermott is Sacramento Area Field Representative for the Bureau of Indian Affairs with offices in Palm Springs, California. In this position he will work closely with the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians. He has served in an acting capacity since the fall of 1971.

Commissioner Bruce said in announcing the appointment: "We feel particularly fortunate to have Richard McDermott in this post. The Palm Springs office carries the burden of the negotiation of leases in concert with the Indian owners of Agua Caliente land, and the management and investment of their assets. McDermott is an attorney who has practiced law privately and has also been chief of the branch of real property management for the Crow Indian Agency, Montana. This is an unusually suitable background for the post he fills.

McDermott received his A.B. from Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado and his J.D. from the University of Colorado, Boulder.

He was an attorney-at-law in Las Animas, Colorado and County Attorney for Bent County for seven years. He then was attorney adviser to the Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Gallup, New Mexico. He was a member of the law firm of Perry & McDermott, Gallup, New Mexico for six years and joined the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be chief of the branch of real property management, Crow Indian Agency, Montana in 1965. He then became chief of the realty branch of the Bureau at Palm Springs.

He served in the United States Army, is married and the father of three children.



United States Department of the Interior

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

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For release P'Ms September 27, 1971 Ayres 202-343-7435

STANLEY D. LYMAN NAMED SUPERINTENDENT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Stanley D. Lyman, 58, former Superintendent of the Fort Peck, Montana and Uintah and Ouray, Utah, Bureau of Indian Affairs agencies was today named Superintendent of the Bureau's Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota, home of the Oglala Sioux Indians, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce, himself a member of the Oglala Sioux as well as the Mohawk Indian tribe.

Lyman will assume his post October 17.

He replaces Brice L. Lay, who recently became Chief of the Bureau's Division of Public School Relations in Albuquerque.

Said the Commissioner in announcing the appointment: "We are pleased that we have a man with a solid background in administration and in dealing with Indian people assuming the Pine Ridge post."

Lyman received his BA in 1936 from Yankton College, S. Dak., and his MA in 1944 from Colorado State University.

He began his government career with the Department of Agriculture in 1941 as an assistant rehabilitation supervisor at Pine Ridge, S. Dak. He then became a farm labor assistant and program supervisor for the Department of Agriculture at Belle Fourche, S. Dak., returning to Pine Ridge in 1952 to join the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a placement officer.

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He became a placement and relocation officer at the Aberdeen Area Office, Aberdeen, S. Dak., Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1953 and a field relocation officer at Denver in 1954. He moved from Denver to Chicago to become a supervisory relocation officer in 1958 and was named Superintendent of the Fort Peck Agency in 1962 and the Uintah and Ouray Agency in 1967.

He is married and the father of a son and a daughter.



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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

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Ayres 202-343-7435

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR MILLION DOLLAR ROAD TO OPEN RECREATION COMPLEX ON JICARILLA APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced the award of a \$1,040,677 contract to Skousen Corporation, Albuquerque, N. M. to build 10.838 miles of road on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation. It will open up a recreation complex at Stone Lake that is to include a 20 room lodge, trailer camp, boat docks, and wild game park.

The contract is for grading, draining, plant-mix bituminous base and seal coat surfacing of a road beginning at New Mexico State Road 537 and going to Stone Lake. It is scheduled for completion late in 1972.

The 13,620 acre enclosed wild game park and improvements in the airport facilities at Dulce, N. M. that are part of the Stone Lake Recreation Area project have already been completed.

Now under construction is the lodge, which will include dining facilities and a gift shop. The lodge will be completely air conditioned and self-contained with its own sewage system, water supply system, and bake shop. The Stone Lake Recreation Complex is financed by the Economic Development Administration.

9/30/71



United States Department of the Interior

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For Immediate Release 1971-0ct.

WILLIAM L. BENJAMIN NAMED SUPERINTENDENT FORT PECK, MONTANA AGENCY BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced the appointment of William L. Benjamin, 54, an enrolled member of the Wisconsin Band of Chippewa Indians, to the post of Superintendent of the Fort Peck, Montana, Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He assumed his duties October 31.

Benjamin replaces Anson A. Baker who has been transferred to the position of Superintendent of the Crow, Montana, Agency of the Bureau. He comes to the Fort Peck Agency from the Wind River, Wyoming, Agency of the Bureau where he was supervisory civil engineer.

Benjamin was born at Winifred, Montana, and attended the University of North Dakota and Montana State University. He received a superior performance award for Bureau service in 1969.

Benjamin began his career with the Bureau in 1948 as an engineering aid at the Blackfeet, Montana, Agency. He then served as soil conservation engineer and agricultural engineer with the same agency. He moved to the Wind River Reservation in 1962 as a civil engineer and stayed with that agency until he was appointed to his new post.

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United States Department of the Interior

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release October 1, 1971

Ayres '202-343-7435

NEW GRAPHIC ART BUILDING FOR HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced the award of an \$808,000 contract for construction of a graphic arts building at Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kans., to Constant Construction Co., Inc., of Lawrence, Kans.

Haskell Indian Junior College, a Bureau of Indian Affairs school, has an enrollment of about 200 American Indian students in its college program and 1,000 in its trade-technical and business training program.

The new building, to be built of brick along contemporary lines, is scheduled for use at the beginning of the 1972 school year. The one-story building will include four printing laboratories each with a classroom, darkroom, and storeroom for materials. Equipment to be used for training is expected to reflect a cross-section of printing and type composition methods used commercially today.

Commissioner Bruce said, in announcing this milestone: "We are seeking to make Haskell Indian Junior College a junior college and vocational school the equal of any in the nation. This takes first class facilities.

"This new graphic arts building will do much to move courses in the field of graphics at this school into concepts that reflect today's methods and today's thinking."



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

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For Release October 2, 1971

Ayres 202-343-7435

NAVAJO SCHOOL PRESENTS TRIBAL HISTORY TO COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS LOUIS R. BRUCE

Millon Platero, Director of the Rough Rock Demonstration School, Chinle, Ariz., the first school to be operated by the Navajo Indian Tribe, this week presented a copy of the book "Navajo History" authored by the school to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce in the Commissioner's Washington, D. C. office.

The book includes accounts of the various underworlds, the emergence from them by the Navajo people, origin of Navajo clans, and the story of "Changing Woman" -- all told for the first time from the Navajo point-of-view.

Commissioner Bruce said as he accepted the 100-page book "I have reviewed the book and think it outstanding. This indicates the cross-cultural contribution Indians can make when they are given the opportunity."

Platero indicated that countless sessions of interviewing were required to record the stories of Navajo elders and medicine men. Skilled Navajo transcribers then researched and refined them. The stories were finally translated into the English language.

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"Navajo History" in its final form was edited by Ethelon Yazzie, Director of the Navajo Curriculum Center, Rough Rock Demonstration School. It is illustrated with drawings by Andy Tsihnahjinnie and photographs by the late Martin Hoffman. The book was printed by the Navajo Community College Press, Many Farms, Ariz. Navajo Community College is the first all-Indian college to be on an Indian reservation.

Platero, in the introduction to the book, writes: "This is a labor brought forth by Navajo people for Navajo people. There always are many who will advise freely as to the impossibility of any task. The creation of this book was no exception. Many said it could not be done, and that if it could, Navajo people could not do it. To such thoughts we offer this book in refutation."

Rough Rock Demonstration School, now five years old, has been a pilot effort in terms of Indians directing their own educational programs. This school, originally established by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was contracted out to the Navajo Tribe to operate. Included in the school's goals is the fostering of pride in Navajo culture.

Additional volumes of Navajo history are expected to follow, and the entire series is to be available in both the Navajo and English language.

"Navajo History," Volume I, is available in hard cover for \$12 and in paperback for \$6 from Navajo Curriculum Center, Rough Rock Demonstration School, Chinle, Ariz. 86503.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

news release

STATEMENT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C. B. MORTON

Press Conference, October 4, 1971, Washington, D. C.

I have called this news conference today to announce a series of actions relating to Indian water rights, contracts, roads, self-government, and legislative programs.

My purpose in taking these initiatives towards Indian self-government is setting a course for the Bureau of Indian Affairs designed to protect Indian resources and deal effectively with the root of Indian dissatisfaction -- poverty, unemployment, and inadequate educational background. In my opinion this approach will do much to advance the cause of the Indian people of this Nation.

First, Water Rights. Most reservations are in the arid West and depend for development upon adequate water supplies. In the past, Indian rights have not been protected. I intend to change that. I intend to do my best to see that Indians get their fair share of water.

To insure effective advocacy of Indian water rights, I am establishing an Indian Water Rights Office. It will serve as an interim body until enactment of legislation proposed by the President which calls for creation of an Indian Trust Counsel Authority.

This Office will include members of the Solicitor's Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Geological Survey. It will be the focal point for seeing that appropriate action is taken to protect Indian water rights -- including timely preparation of suits for submission to the Justice Department for filing in the courts.

This Office will report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and he will report directly to me on water rights matters. In this way, we can assure that proper emphasis and priority continues to be given to this activity. I am also inviting the National Tribal Chairmen's Association to appoint an advisory board to work with the Indian Water Rights Office.

After further consultation with Indian leaders, we will announce the director, deputy director and other appointees to this Office. Supplementing their work will be field teams correspondingly constituted.

Two million dollars will be funded for the first year's operation of the Indian Water Rights Office and its field team program.

I have recommended to the Justice Department that it file suit to protect underground water rights of the Lummi Indians in the State of Washington. The Department is also intervening in the Escondido case now before the Federal Power Commission, and in a State of Idaho proceeding (Duck Valley). Moreover, the Department also intends to intervene in another Federal Power Commission matter involving the Chippewa Dam.

Next, Contracting and Self-Government Programs.

The expressed desire of many Indian tribes and groups is to contract with the BIA so that they may provide services hitherto performed by the BIA. In addition to the 724 contracts with Indians that have been renewed since May 1, 1971, I have approved 93 new contracts with a total value of \$2,435,000.

These numbers show that contracting has by no means come to a halt despite allegations from a few quarters that this is the case. Nevertheless there is much more to be done in this direction.

I feel confident that the House and Senate Interior Committees will soon provide us an opportunity to appear before them in support of the President's proposed new legislation providing for broader contracting authority.

In the meantime we will continue to work out self-governing agreements under the authority of the Snyder Act, the Johnson-O'Malley Act and the Buy Indian Act. To the greatest extent possible within budgetary restraints we will continue to issue contracts for the procurement of goods and services from Indians and Indian groups.

Moreover, we are establishing a full-time training program to train BIA employees and prospective contractors in procedures and methods relating to the contracting process, to insure that effective arrangements will result. We will also work with Indian organizations, tribal or otherwise to help them equip themselves to qualify for contracts. Existing training projects now handled under the Office of Economic Opportunity will be expanded. Tribal and government management training contracts will be set up in cooperation with the Department of Labor.

Next, Roads for Indian Reservations.

A modern network of roads is the prime physical system upon which social and economic development depend. Indian reservation communities live in the 1930's with respect to the adequacy of their surface transportation roadways. This is an obstruction to health services, to day schooling, to industry, tourism, to housing and sanitation.

Until 1935, no roads were constructed on Federally related Indian reservations. Since that time, the pace of construction has fallen far short of being commensurate with highway and road-building in the U. S. as a whole. The Indian areas are doomed to continuing isolation and poverty until modern roads are built. The BIA has developed a comprehensive construction plan under the direction of Alexander McNabb. I am working with the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Transportation to seek funding that will open up Indian communities through modern roads systems.

Now, A Few Comments on Legislation.

I am releasing the text of a letter (attached) of September 20, 1971, from Assistant Secretary Loesch to Senate Interior Committee Chairman Henry Jackson clarifying the Department's position on the importance of items in the President's Indian legislation program. Certainly, the creation of an Indian Trust Counsel Authority is of prime importance to implement the President's program for Indians.

I will be the lead-off witness for the Indian Trust Counsel and other Presidential legislative proposals as soon as the Senate Interior Committee confirms its schedule of hearings on these bills.

I am delighted to see the House and Senate Interior Committee action on the Alaskan Native Claim bill, a matter so important to Indians. The bills reported out are very close to the version proposed by the President. What this shows is that there is a consensus among the Executive and the lawmakers of both parties reflecting fairness and equity in matters vitally affecting this Nation's first Americans. I am sure the other Indian measures proposed by the President will receive equally favorable treatment in Congress.

Now, Two Other Actions I Am Taking.

On the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, I am creating an advisory board to assure better communications among the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Secretary's office and the national Indian community. As the NTCA Board suggested, the group will be comprised of 15 members, including representatives from the National Congress of American Indians, the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, and other Indian groups, both reservation and otherwise.

I am instructing Assistant Secretary Loesch and Commissioner Bruce to have a special briefing prepared on the fiscal year 1973 Budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This briefing will be presented for information and advice to officers of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association and of the National Congress of American Indians prior to the Secretary's final approval thereof.

I feel that these measures will help move the BIA efficiently and successfully on its course of implementing President Nixon's program which he outlined in his July 1970 Message to Congress.

But I do not suggest that these steps are the only ones necessary. As further needs become apparent, or additional new directions are needed we are committed to responding constructively to them.

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

COPY

September 20, 1971

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your letter of September 8 asking again for our view of the relative priority of Administration proposed legislation on Indian affairs.

There are a number of bills before the Committee enumerated in the President's special message of July 8, 1970, as well as another bill, S. 2237, subsequently recommended by this Department.

We believe all of these to be highly important and urge the Congress to act on them during this session. Among them we consider as most important the Indian Trust Counsel authorization and the two Indian self-help bills, S. 1573 and S. 1574. We hope, however, that any need for protracted hearings on any one of these bills would not become an obstacle to early enactment of the others.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Harrison Loesch

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

ATTACHMENT B

<u>NAME OF CONTRACTOR</u>	<u>TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED</u>	<u>DATE AWARDED</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Lummi Tribe	Ground Water Study	5/20	7,000
Spokane Tribe	Water Resources Inventory	5/17	25,000
Yakima Tribe	Water Resources Inventory	5/17	36,000
Colville Tribe	Training for AFDC Recipient	5/1	6,000
Colville Tribe	Community Development Project	5/25	7,000
Shoshone Bannock	Training of Truck Drivers and Heavy Equipment Operators	5/1	4,480
Warm Springs Tribe	Furnish Field Data for Timber Sales	5/3	5,803
Quileute Tribe	Management Services for Organizing a Housing Authority	6/17	1,500
Swinomish Tribe	Management Services for HUD low rent projects	6/16	1,500
Lummi Tribe	Water Resources Inventory	6/7	20,000
Lower Elwha Tribal Council	Management Services for HUD projects	6/9	1,500
Frank Archambault	Study of Modular Home Industry	6/7	3,000
Tulalip Tribe	Construct Duplex building	6/7	13,000
Muckleshoot Tribe	Home repairs	6/7	6,930
Quileute Tribe	Survey of resources	6/2	5,000
Muckleshoot	Management Services for HUD	6/1	2,000
Quinault	Management Services for HUD	6/1	2,000
Yakima Indian Contractors	Repair water line	6/4	1,475

ATTACHMENT "C"

<u>NAME OF CONTRACT</u>	<u>TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED</u>	<u>DATE AWARDED</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority	Housing Landscape Development	5/18	\$3,000
Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority	Home Ownershp Training	5/21	11,000
Chippewa-Cree Housing Authority	Home Ownershp Training	5/24	5,400
Chippewa-Cree Tribe	General Assistance & Tribal Work . Experience Program	7/1	83,000
Wind River Housing Authority	Home Ownershp Training	5/4	4,200
Shoshone & Arapahoe	Housing Improvement Program	7/1	75,000
R.C.K. Inc., Albuquerque	Maintenance & Custodial Services - SWPT Inst.	7/1	348,413
R.C.K. Inc. Albuquerque	Install water filter Zuni, Blackrock	5/25	21,771
Remah Navajo Chapter	Tribal Work Experience	5/6	3,125
Southern Ute Tribe, Igancio	Indian Education	5/27	5,000
Santa Domento Pueblo	Summer Program	7/1	3,500
Mescalero Apache Tribe	Receiving Home Services	7/1	9,280
All Indian Pueblo Council	Administering Higher Educ. Scholarship Program	7/1	43,650
Zuni Tribe	Compile & Publish Zuni History text	6/3	12,500
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho	Develop cultural material & publish history text	5/14	15,000
Lukee Enterprises, Grants	Laundry Services	7/21	14,700
Ute Fabricating Ltd. (Ft. Duchesne)	Furniture - Haskell	8/23	23,800
Ute Fabricating Ltd.	Dorm Furniture - Intermountain	8/23	424,502

ATTACHMENT "D"

<u>NAME OF CONTRACTOR</u>	<u>TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED</u>	<u>DATE AWARDED</u>	<u>AMT</u>
Smith Electric Co.	Install Electric Service	5/27	2,129
Yakima Indian Contractors	Roofing of building	5/21	2,415
Yakima Indian Contractors	Framing of building	5/4	2,465
Hoopla Valley Tribe	Sidewalks and curbs	5/13	2,030
Hoopla Valley Tribe	Irrigation System	5/21	7,000
Pit River Coop. Assn.	Repairs to Pit River Flume	5/28	2,000
Pala Indian Tribe	Housing Material	5/28	1,000
Tule River Tribe	Repairs to Irrigation Systems	5/27	2,000
Susanville Indian Rancheria	Adult Education Training Center	6/28	2,520
Inter-Tribal Council of California	Welfare Grants	5/24	5,000
Covelo Indian Community	Meetings	8/12	2,000
Ft. Bidwell Indian Tribe	House Repairs (HIP)	5/24	1,200
Hoopla Valley Tribe	Forestry aid services and look-out services	8/27	6,700

ATTACHMENT "E"

<u>NAME OF CONTRACTOR</u>	<u>TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED</u>	<u>DATE AWARDED</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Library reference resource material - Adult Education	5/19	2,835
Yankton Sioux Tribe	Summer Education and Recreation Program	5/21	11,175
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Summer Education and Recreation Program	5/21	15,500
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Judicial and Enforcement Services	5/21	15,000
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe	Furnish and Spread Gravel	5/4	5,000
White Eagle Industries Inc.	Mattresses	6/5	6,803.25
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Rental earth moving equipment	5/10	3,000
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Rental earth moving equipment	5/10	2,220
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Warehouse rental	5/21	1,000
LaRosa Industries	Lawn Services	5/22	3,000
Winnebago Tribe	Provide Indian Culture Program (encampment 50 youth on welfare)	6/21	12,700.
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	Advertising & promotion Ft. Thompson Complex	6/22	33,000
Three Affiliated Tribes	Advertising & promotion of Four Beak Park	6/22	35,000
Yankton Sioux Tribe	Employment Assistance	7/1	10,000
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	Employment Assistance	7/1	32,393
Nebraska Indian Inter-Tribal	Training and employment project	7/1	13,386
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	Scholarship and boarding school processing	7/1	97,450
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	Adult education	7/1	9,750

ATTACHMENT #1

NAME OF CONTRACTOR

TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED

DATE AWARDED

AMOUNT

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	Adult Education	7/9	12,500
Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	Adult Education	7/1	41,282
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe	Operation of St. Michael's School	7/9	220,000
Yankton Sioux Tribe	Judicial Prevention and Enforcement	7/1	32,000
Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	Administer Reservation Program	7/8	25,000
Yankton Sioux Tribe	Administer Community Development Program	7/1	17,900
Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	Administering a guidance and Counselling Program	8/16	26,544
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Comprehensive Pilot Program Title VIB	9/15	22,520.7
T.P. Construction	Refinish Gym Floor	9/22	3,490
Donald D. Isberg	School building addition	9/21	47,532.85
T.P. Construction	Rework windows - heating plant	9/21	2,960
Philip S. Byrnes Sr.	Grading and draining on 2.140 miles of Cedar Creek Road	9/9	24,566.55

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release After 8:30 PM, October 5, 1971

MORTON ISSUES NEW ORDER REVOKING 1930 OIL SHALE LANDS WITHDRAWAL AS APPLIED TO LANDS WITHIN UINTAH-OURAY RESERVATION

(Following is a statement delivered by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton during a visit to the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation in Utah Tuesday evening, October 5, 1971.)

I am very pleased to report to you that before I left Washington, a Secretarial Order was signed that revokes a 1930 oil shale withdrawal order as it pertained to your Indian lands.

Thus, we have erased any doubt that might have existed as to the Tribe's ownership of lands and minerals affected by the 1930 order.

I have instructed the Bureau of Land Management to note this action on their land records. In a few days, the new Secretarial Order will also appear in the Federal Register for public notice.

The problem cleared up by the new Order was complex. Let me explain it. In 1930 an Executive Order was issued that withdrew from disposal all the deposits of oil shale and the lands containing those deposits that are owned by the United States within the State of Utah and several other States.

Then, in 1945, the Secretary of the Interior restored to the Uintah and Ouray Tribe the undisposed of opened lands on the reservations, including some lands withdrawn by the 1930 order.

However, in the 1960's the Geological Survey issued an oil shale classification order that appeared to have a possible effect upon certain of the Indian lands restored to Indian ownership in 1945. The validity of the 1945 order, with respect to lands classified as oil shale lands, was in doubt. These included grazing reserve lands; timber reserve lands; over 200,000 acres of land and minerals restored to the Tribe in 1945; mineral rights for another 200,000 acres; and certain individual allotments.

Now the doubts are removed by my new order. There is no longer any question that these lands and minerals in question are in Tribal ownership.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release November 8, 1971

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ROLL BEING ESTABLISHED FOR PEMBINA CHIPPEWA INDIAN CLAIMS PAYMENT

A roll to determine the members of the Pembina Band of Chippewa Indians eligible to share in awards totaling \$237,127.82 in land claims funds is being prepared by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Office in Aberdeen, S. D., according to Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The money comes from awards in settlement of Indian Claims Commission Dockets Nos. 18-A, 113 and 191 for the Pembina Band's one-third interest in 7,488,280 acres of land in northwest Minnesota and northeast North Dakota, ceded under the treaty of October 2, 1863 (13 Stat. 667).

Funds to cover the awards were appropriated June 9, 1964 (78 Stat. 213). An Act of Congress July 29, 1971 (85 Stat. 158) authorized the use of the money and directed that the roll be prepared.

Persons who believe they are eligible to share in the awards may obtain application forms and instructions from the Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen Area Office, 820 Main Street, Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401. Applications must be filed with the Area Director and must be postmarked no later than midnight, March 29, 1972.

Those who may be eligible to share in the awards are Pembina Chippewa Indians:

1. Who file an application for enrollment within the time specified.
2. Who were born on or prior to and were living on July 29, 1971.
3. Who are lineal descendants of members of the Pembina Band as it was constituted in 1863, except for persons in the following categories, who shall not be enrolled:
 - a. Those who are not United States Citizens.
 - b. Those who are members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians.
 - c. Those who participated in the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish Chippewa Band awards under the provisions of the Act of September 27, 1967 (81 Stat. 230).

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release Friday, November 12, 1971

PAUMA AND PALA MISSION INDIANS TO RECEIVE TITLE TO ADDITIONAL LANDS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton, acting on requests by the Pauma and Pala Bands of California Mission Indians, has instructed the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to issue trust patents to those Bands for certain public lands in California.

The directive was issued as a memorandum dated November 4, 1971.

The BLM Director was also instructed to notify the Department of Agriculture prior to issuance of the trust patents, inasmuch as some of the lands lie within the boundaries of the Cleveland National Forest. The lands also include several sections in San Bernardino Meridian, San Diego County.

Secretary Morton's move gives recognition to the long-standing continual use that the two groups of Mission Indians have made of the land sections in question. Under a 1907 statute, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to select public lands to patent to Mission Indian groups whose occupancy and possessory claims to such lands had not been protected by patenting authorities residing with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The original Mission Reserve includes the lands now to be patented to the Pauma and Pala Bands that had been "temporarily" withdrawn in 1903 and remained withdrawn until this time.

In July 1970 both Bands, at general meetings of their respective memberships, voted unanimously to request the Secretary of the Interior to issue them patents in trust. Previously, the Bureau of Indian Affairs had recommended the action.

The new Secretarial directive states: "I hereby make the required finding that the lands identified in the Pala and Pauma tribal resolution were in the occupation and possession of the respective bands of Mission Indians prior to, and on, March 1, 1907, and that the lands were at that time required and needed by them. I also find that each Indian band has a present use for the lands it seeks pursuant to its respective resolution."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release Wednesday, November 17, 1971

MORTON NAMES HANS WALKER TO HEAD NEW INDIAN WATER RIGHTS OFFICE

Hans Walker, a Mandan Indian, was named today by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton to head the new Indian Water Rights Office.

Secretary Morton had previously announced, in a press conference October 4, that he intended to create the Indian Water Rights Office to direct all aspects of Interior's trusteeship responsibility for protecting the water rights of American Indians.

He also stated: "The Indian Water Rights Office will report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner will in turn report directly to me in Indian water matters."

Walker, a graduate of the University of North Dakota's Law School, has had broad experience in the highly specialized area of Federal Indian law as well as in tribal government operations. Since 1967, he has been an attorney adviser in Interior's Office of the Solicitor, where he has been in charge of the Jurisdiction and Indian Taxation Unit. Prior to joining the Solicitor's Office, he served as Tribal Operations officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Aberdeen (S.D.) and Minneapolis area offices.

Previously, Walker had practiced law as a private attorney, and had had several public service assignments in juvenile work and civil rights. He was born on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota.

"Mr. Walker is not only my first choice to head this key new Indian Water Rights Office, but is the first choice of Indian Commissioner Louis Bruce and Assistant Secretary Harrison Loesch," Secretary Morton said.

"Moreover," the Secretary added, "Walker was recommended as top choice by the Indian leaders of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the National Congress of American Indians, and the National Council on Indian Opportunity."

For the present the Water Rights Office will be composed of five members. Walker, as new Director, is in the process of selecting his Deputy and the three additional staff. Announcement of these appointments will be made in the near future.

Walker stated: "I will select members of my staff to provide representation from engineering and scientific, as well as legal and administrative fields, so that we will be able to develop a comprehensive program toward the protection of Indian water rights."

Functions and responsibilities of the Indian Water Rights Office are as follows:

-To direct appropriate action administratively and through the courts to assert and protect those water rights.
-To establish and maintain priorities and plans of action.
-To supervise development of necessary technical data.
-To identify the Indian water rights problems throughout the Nation.
-To act as control center, status center, management center for water rights activities.
-To assign responsibilities to and monitor performance of all elements of the Interior organization for their part in Indian water rights efforts.

The Indian Water Rights Office will be located in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20242.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release Monday, November 22, 1971

MORTON CITES CONFLICT OF INTERESTS IN INDIAN TRUST RESPONSIBILITY
URGES PASSAGE OF BILL TO PROVIDE INDIANS WITH INDEPENDENT AID

"The machinery we now have for carrying out our trusteeship responsibilities to Indians is inadequate," Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton told a Senate subcommittee today. He urged prompt action on a bill that would establish an Indian Trust Counsel Authority.

Secretary Morton's remarks were presented in a hearing before the subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The bill under review is one of several urged by President Nixon in a 1970 legislative package designed to strengthen Indian rights and opportunities within the framework of a continuing Federal trusteeship of Indian resources.

The Indian Trust Counsel Authority proposal would establish an independent entity to function as advocate of the trust resource rights and interests of Indians "untrammelled by other consideration of public policy," the Secretary said. It would also provide legal services to Indians comparable to those a private individual could expect to obtain from his private attorney. It would not preclude Indian hiring of private legal aid.

"Both in appearance and in fact, and both for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice, there is frequently an inherent conflict of interest between the requirements of the (Indian) trusteeship and the broader responsibility to the people of the United States," Secretary Morton advised the subcommittee.

In the same testimony, he also called attention to additional proposals recommended by the Administration, which, as a package, he said would enable Indians to "protect and preserve their resources, raise their standard of living, and commence the cure of other ills they suffer."

These measures include a plan for additional financing aid to Indian tribes and groups, and authority to transfer control of Bureau of Indian Affairs operations to Indian governing bodies or Indian groups.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Immediate Release

Ayres 202-343-7435

ORVILLE N. HICKS NAMED SUPERINTENDENT LOWER BRULE AGENCY,
SOUTH DAKOTA, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced the appointment of Orville N. Hicks, 44, a graduate of Colorado State University in range management and a veteran of 20 years of Bureau of Indian Affairs service as Superintendent of the new Lower Brule Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, with headquarters at Lower Brule, S. Dak.

He will assume the duties of his post January 9.

Two new agencies, the Lower Brule and Crow Creek, replace the Pierre Agency, which formerly had responsibilities toward the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe and the Crow Creek Tribe.

Hicks was awarded a quality increase in 1965 after a Bureau career that included range conservation and land operations functions - including administration - in Shiprock, New Mexico, Window Rock, Arizona, Eagle Butte, South Dakota, and with the Aberdeen Area Office, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

He entered Federal service in 1950 as a range aid with the U. S. Forest Service, Denver, Colorado. His university minor was forestry. He has attended a variety of management and executive training programs as a Bureau of Indian Affairs employee.

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A member of the American Society of Range Management and the Biological and Ecological Research Society, Hicks served in the United States Navy from May 1945 to August 1946. He was born in Morenci, Arizona, and reared on a combination cattle ranch and farm in Arizona. He is married and the father of four children.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release Wednesday, December 8, 1971

MORTON ANNOUNCES ORGANIZATION CHANGES IN BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced today his approval of organizational changes in the Bureau of Indian Affairs that have been developed since Secretary Morton himself took the first step last July 23rd in naming John O. Crow to the re-activated position of Deputy Commissioner.

"The organization plan is one designed to tighten administrative management of the Bureau's operations in order to get the most mileage from the Federal dollars being spent for Indian programs," the Secretary said.

The plan, which eliminates the two Associate Commissioner positions created two years ago, places a series of major program offices under direct responsibility of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. It also calls for a direct line from the newly created Office of Indian Water Rights to the Commissioner, who in turn reports directly to the Secretary on Indian water issues.

Nominations of individuals to the key posts, some of which were previously named as top choices by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Louis R. Bruce, are as follows:

Office of Education Programs: JAMES HAWKINS, as Director. He has been serving for several months as head of this, the largest BIA program in terms of staffing and budget.

Office of Economic Development: ERNEST STEVENS, an Oneida Indian, as Director. He moves laterally from the post of Director of Community Services. The Economic Development Office is responsible for resources development and management, including industrial and tourism development.

Office of Community Services: FLORE LEKANOV, an Aleut who has been serving as Deputy Director will take over in an acting capacity until a new director can be named.

Office of Management Systems: HAROLD COX, a Creek Indian, as Director, moving laterally from the abolished post of Associate Commissioner for Support Services.

Office of Engineering Construction: ALEXANDER MCNABB, as Director. He moves laterally from the position of Director of Operating Services, a post that has been eliminated in the new organization plan.

Office of Administrative Services: CARL CORNELIUS, an Oneida Indian, as Director, promoted from a previous post as Director of Management Services, a sub-office under the general administrative arm of the bureau.

Office of Fiscal Plans and Management: JOHN SYKES to be Director of this operation, which incorporates various fiscal and planning operations formerly fragmented.

Office of Audit: MILTON BOYD, who remains as Director of this operation.

Office of Inspections: MAURICE JOYCE, who remains as director of this operation.

Office of Planning Research: ROBERT GAJDYS, who moves laterally to Director of this post from the abolished position of Deputy Director of Operating Services.

Office of Legislative Development: HERSCHEL SAHMAUNT, a Kiowa Indian, will serve as acting Director of this function until a director has been selected.

Office of Communications: This function will combine public information, Congressional relations and intergovernmental relations. Until a director can be named, the present Acting Public Information Officer, THOMAS OXENDINE, will also serve as acting Director of the Office of Communications.

Indian Water Rights Office: HANS WALKER, a Mandan-Sioux, was previously named by Commissioner Bruce and Secretary Morton as the man to head this office, the mission of which is to serve as advocate for Indians on water rights issues.

In addition to making these selections, Secretary Morton also named HARRY RAINBOLT, a Pima Indian, to be Director of Southeast Agencies, a post similar to that of an area directorship in that it oversees BIA operations on several reservations--the Mississippi Choctaw, the North Carolina Cherokee, and the Florida Seminole and Miccosukkee Reservations.

He also concurred in Commissioner Bruce's selection of WILLIAM FREEMAN to be a Special Assistant to the Commissioner, and JAMES HENA, a Tesuque-Pima, to be Executive Assistant.

Further announcements regarding posts filled at present on an acting capacity will be made in the near future.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release December 22, 1971

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C. B. MORTON
ON THE NEW NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACT

I am highly gratified to see the enactment of legislation that provides funds for construction of facilities for the Navajo Community College.

This school is unique as a community development aide. The new construction will culminate a long-time dream of many Navajo leaders.

The development of the Navajo Community College is a truly significant achievement for the Navajo people. What has been done in planning and implementing this unique educational program is illustrative of self-determination working at its best.

The special value of this program, as I see it, is its responsiveness to the needs of the community. Navajo Community College is not just another academic institution; it is, rather, a rich community resource of knowledge and expertise which can contribute in many ways to the betterment of the Navajo community. For some students the school will provide the academic foundations which will enable them to go on to other colleges or universities. For many others it will offer much needed vocational-technical training or adult education programs oriented towards the development of work abilities-- with consequent economic improvements for the total community.

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Note: The Navajo Community College Act, signed by President Nixon December 15, 1971, authorizes an appropriation of \$5,500,000 for construction of permanent facilities for the reservation-based school, which is administered by the Navajos.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release December 28, 1971

MORTON NAMES INDIAN CRAFTSMAN TO INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD

William H. Crowe, a Cherokee designer-craftsman of international repute, has been named to a four-year term as Commissioner on the five-man Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced today.

Crowe succeeds Vincent Price, actor and patron of the arts, whose Commissionership on the Arts and Crafts Board expired last July. The Board was established in 1935 to encourage the preservation and development of American Indian and Eskimo artistry.

A professional member of the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild, an association of outstanding Appalachian craftsmen, Crowe maintains his studio workshop on his native reservation at Cherokee, N.C. He has been retained as a master craftsman by the Smithsonian Institution to assist with exhibitions of arts and crafts.

Crowe, who is 50 years old, was one of the organizers in 1948 of Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual, Inc., a Cherokee craftsmen's cooperative, and he recently served as Qualla's vice-president. Currently, he is serving as vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Native American Marketing Enterprise, Inc., a new non-profit organization that serves as a marketing clearinghouse for Native American arts.

Secretary Morton's appointment of Crowe followed his meeting with the Board November 19 and 20 -- the first since Morton took office. At that time, the Secretary unveiled his desire to enlarge the mission of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, involving it more directly with economic and education as well as cultural development of Native American artists and craftsmen. He charged the Board with the task of strengthening ties with other government agencies and organizations related to the arts, in order to enlarge the sphere of impact of Native American crafts, and to increase funding for the perpetuation of Indian, Eskimo and Aleut artistry.

The Board operates three museums in the West, in areas representative of more than half the entire American Indian population. The museums, located in Browning, Mont., Rapid City, S.D., and Anadarko, Okla., function as conservators of Indian artifacts and as centers for the exhibition and sale of authentic contemporary Native American arts and crafts. They provide advisory services and research to major museums throughout the world.

Other Commissioners on the five-man Indian Arts and Crafts Board are: Lloyd H. New, chairman, and director of the Institute of American Indian Arts of Santa Fe, N.M.; Howard Rock, artist and editor of Tundra Times, the Alaskan Native weekly newspaper published in Fairbanks; Royal B. Hassrick, author and anthropologist (specialist in Plains Indian culture) of Surrey, Va.; and Paul F. Huldermann of Scottsdale, Ariz., civic arts leader and dealer in arts of the Americans. The late Rene D'Harnoncourt, for many years director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, had also served on the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

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