

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

PRESS RELEASES 1972

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Remarks by the Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton at Big Cypress, January 1972	Jan. 5
Budget for Department of the Interior	Jan. 24
Interior to Discuss Native Claim Plans with Alaska Officials	Ja. 26
Flore Lekanof Named Director, Alaska Native Affairs, for BIA	Jan. 26
Interior Approves \$228,977 in Federal Grants for Two New Mexico Indian Recreation Projects	Jan. 28
25 Tribes to Begin Management Program	Feb. 1
Interior Official to Answer Questions from individual Natives in Anchorage, Meeting Next Tuesday	Feb. 3
Regulations Proposed for Preparation of Alaska Native Roll	Feb. 7
Secretary Morton Expresses Concern Over Fatal Incident at Gordon, Neb.	March 9
Alaska Public Land Withdrawals to be announced March 15; Environmental Statement on Alaska Pipeline to be filed March 20	March 10
Regulations Issued for Preparation of Alaska Native Roll	March 17
First 28 Indian tribes selected for Interior's Reservation Acceleration Program	March 19
Enrollment Deadline Extended for Pembina Chippewa Indian Claims Payment	March 31
Environmental Controls Spelled out in Added Documents for Navajo Powerplant	April 5
Federal Agencies Act to Restore Buffalo to Montana Reservation	April 7
Satellite Data to Help Indian Reservations Develop.	April 9
National Park Service to Help Tribes Provide Public Campgrounds	April 17
Court Test Sought to determine Water Rights of Pyramid Lake Indians	April 24

Commissioner Bruce Directs Establishment of Navajo-Hopi Reconnaissance Patrol	April 24
Regulations issued for Preparation of Roll of Northwestern Band of Shoshone Indians	April 28
Northeast Region Advisory Unit First of National Park Service	May 5
\$4 million contract let for Cherokee, N.C. High School	May 7
Southeastern Indians get contract to operate Employment Assistance Center	May 9
Donald I. Morgan Named Superintendent of Crow Creek Agency, BIA in South Dakota	May 10
Secretary of the Interior announced grant right-of-way permits for proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline	May 11
Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts Rush for Homesteads in Alaska	May 15
Publication of Roll of Northwestern Band of Shoshone Indians	May 18
New Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency at Ramah, N.M.	May 31
Revised Mining Exploratory and Development Regulations on Federal and Indian Lands Approved	June 1
First Three Regional Corpr. Approved By Interior Under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	June 2
Airlines' Travelers Can Now Roll Up in Indian Blankets	June 5
Interior Urges Road Aid for Indian Lands, National Parks, Public Lands and Territories	June 5
Bureau of Indian Affairs Offers Support to South Dakota Flood Rescue Effort	June 15
Statement by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce Before the National Archives Conference on Res. in the History of Indian-White Relations,	June 17
Indian Elders to Hold Second Conference on Traditional Indian Education	June 17
Remote Eskimo Village Becomes Proving Ground for Federal Environmental Policy	June 18
Contracts for Indian Goods and Services by BIA Total \$29.5 million in Fiscal Year 1972	June 19

Interior Expands Policy of Indian Preference in BIA	June 23
Interior Endorses Five Bills to Assist Indians	June 26
Northern Pueblo Enterprises Produce Hydroponically-Grown Tomatoes	June 26
\$5.8 Million in Advances Announced for Alaska Regional Corporations	June 30
Hoop Valley Tribe Dedicates First Indian Public Campground	July 3
Justice Department to Present Separate Views of Interior in Indian Natural Resource Cases	July 3
Dato to Assist BIA Tourism Effort	July 8
Indian Tribes now may invest administrative fees in forest programs	July 10
Raytheon gets Natural Resources Information System Contract	July 11
Secretary Morton Announces His choices of members on joint Federal-State Land use Planning Commission for Alaska	July 14
Million Dollar Gymnasium to be added to Stewart, Nevada, BIA High School	July 17
Statement by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton Regarding letter of July 17, 1972 to the Navajo Tribal Council	July 20
Cherokee Nation Contracts with BIA to establish Indian Action Team program	July 20
\$2.9 Million Awarded to expand Riverside Calif. Ind. School	July 24
BIA Scholarships enable 11 American Indians to Join Scientific Expeditions	July 31
Secretary Morton in Alaska to Prepare for Major Land-Use Decisions due in September	August 1
Alaska Pipeline in best national interest secretary Morton Emphasizes	Aug. 3
BIA and FTC to probe Navajo consumer complaints on traders	Aug. 7
Press release from PCMR re. education and health programs for American Indians and Alaska natives	Aug. 10

Kenai Native Association to acquire Wildwood Air Force State in Alaska	Aug. 11
Wayne E. Stephens named chief, planning support group BIA, Billings, Mont.	August 14
Three exhibitions of Indian artwork hailed by Morton	August 20
Regulations issued to govern distribution of Judgment funds for Miami Indians of Oklahoma and Indiana	Aug. 21
Contracts for \$7.6 million for Navajo Indian Reservation roads and bridge let by BIA	Aug. 28
Remarks by William L. Rogers, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs at Fort Sill Indian School, Lawton, Okla.	Sept. 1
First Army Junior ROTC Unit at all-Indian School installed at Lawton, Okla.	Sept. 1
Leroy W. Chief to be superintendent of BIA Wahpeton N.D. Indian School	Sept. 11
Jerome F. Tomhave named superintendent of BIA Southern California Agency	Sept. 11
Francis E. Briscoe named assistant director of BIA Portland Area Office	Sept. 11
Secretary Morton completes withdrawal of almost 79 million acres for study as potential additions to national park, forest, refuge and rivers systems	Sept. 13
New Indian Land areas maps help tourists, industrialists, interested in Indians	Sept. 15
Navajo Indian Reservation Road contract awarded	Sept. 18
Creek Indians, invited to macon, Ga. fly to Macon, France	Sept. 18
Navajo-Hopi Boundary Dispute	Sept. 28
Remarks of Wm. L. Rogers, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Osage Tribal Centennial Celebration	Sept. 30
Salt River Indian Community Gets American Institute of Planners Meritorious Program Award	Oct. 8
Crow Indians off to Europe to bring back tourists for Package tour of Indian reservations	Oct. 18
Southern Ute Indian tribe presents tribally authored history to Commissioner of Indian Affairs	Oct. 23

Creek Indian Woman Named Congressional fellow	Oct. 25
Final regulations officially establishing reservation acceleration program forwarded for publication in Federal Register	Oct. 30
Creek Nation of Oklahoma to begin per capita payment of \$4.9 million judgment award	Oct. 30
Changes proposed to remove time limit for enrollment with the eastern band of Cherokee indians of N.C.	Oct. 30
Jim Thomas Winnebago Reservation, named Special assistant to Commissioner of Indian Affairs	Nov. 3
Commissioner of Indian Affairs Compliments Salt River Indian Community on Planning Award	Nov. 7
Fourteen Athletes to be inducted into American Indian Athletic Hall of Fame	Nov. 22
Resignation of IIA COMMISSIONER LOUIS R. BRUCE ANNOUNCED	Dec. 8
Bureau of Indian Affairs Back in full operations	Dec. 8
Regulations issued to Govern Distribution of Judgment funds for Delaware tribe of Indians and the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Okla.	Dec. 22
Richmond, Va. Junior ROTC presents \$200 to Interior Official in Washington, D.C. for Navajo Indians	Dec. 28

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release January 5, 1972 PM's

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C. B. MORTON  
AT BIG CYPRESS, JANUARY 5, 1972

On November 23, 1971, President Richard M. Nixon announced proposed legislation to acquire over one-half million acres of this most unique of natural areas . . . The Big Cypress. But Big Cypress is more than beautiful . . . it is essential. It is biologically one of the most unique ecosystems in the world and hydrologically the most important watershed in Florida.

For it is this great natural reservoir that quenches the thirst of the Everglades and provides South Florida with the universal natural resource . . . water.

It is truly this abundance of water . . . a crossroads of the fresh and the saline . . . which makes this land the precious jewel that it is. But not only is the action of President Nixon in moving to save Big Cypress a milestone in the conservation annals of Florida . . . it is a lesson and a gift for the entire Nation. It is a gift because Big Cypress represents one of those areas of critical environmental importance which the President has promised to protect and has moved to set aside through his National Land Use Policy legislation. It is a lesson because we are moving to acquire it today rather than ten years from now when the cost would surely be prohibitive.

Significantly, the President has acted quickly . . . and here in Big Cypress in such a way that the people who live and work in the swamp will be protected. There will be no move by this Administration to oust or evict anyone. We will arrange for lifetime tenancy wherever possible.

Those who have hunted and fished in the Big Cypress may continue to do so for these forms of recreation are compatible with our concept of a national freshwater reserve.

The Miccosukee Indians who have long gained their livelihood from this area will be ensured the continuing right to harvest its bounty after all . . . they were here first and they shall continue to live in this wonderland as long as they choose to do so.

I am today returning to Washington and will immediately transmit to the Congress the legislation which will create The Big Cypress National Freshwater Reserve. Acquisition will be financed under the Land and Water Conservation Fund over a ten-year period.

So, as you can see, the President, in what I consider to be a profound understanding of the deep ecological needs of this Nation, has acted forthrightly to preserve this great component of our natural heritage.

I am proud of the President's compassion for the environment... I am proud that he has taken positive action... and I know that future generations will be eternally grateful, for it is to them we have bequeathed this marvelous legacy.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release only after delivery of the President's Budget Message to Congress, expected at noon, EST, Monday, January 24, 1972.

## INTERIOR EMPHASIZES ENVIRONMENTAL EFFORTS IN 1973 BUDGET REQUEST

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced a fiscal year 1973 spending program of \$2.6 billion. Over \$2.3 of this is included in the annual appropriation request to Congress, with the remainder coming from various permanent appropriations and trust funds.

Morton said: "We have revamped priorities for the coming fiscal year to enable us to use funds for those new missions and requirements that these times have bequeathed to the Department of the Interior.

"Ours is truly a department of natural resources--with a necessary concern for the human aspects of resources development," he continued. "New program trusts will improve environmental quality controls in resources development. They will also help provide us with the capacity to meet our increasing responsibilities in mine health and safety, recreation development, and education and economic development for Indians and people of the Territories."

He further pointed out that revenues from sales and leasing of public lands "are estimated to exceed Interior's budget requests by about a billion dollars in the fiscal year 1973." The major increase is due to a recent court decision (involving the State of Louisiana and the U. S.) releasing funds in escrow. Moreover, about \$68 million will go to the Federal Treasury from sales of Federal hunting stamps and collections for excise taxes on ammunition, sports firearms and small handguns--all of which will be used for fish and wildlife programs.

### Largest Increases for Indians and Reclamation

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, with a request of \$521.8 million, presents the largest of the Interior bureau budgets. Fifty million dollars of this total is for the 1973 payment authorized under the Alaska Native Claims Act (signed by the President in December 1971). The budget also proposes a \$12.5 million supplemental appropriation in 1972 to comply with the requirement in the Act which authorizes this amount to be appropriated during the year in which the Act becomes effective.

The funds for Native Claims would represent the first of a series of payments authorized, in landmark legislation that settles land claims of Alaska Natives dating back to the purchase of Alaska in 1867.

Major BIA program directions call for \$174.8 million for elementary, secondary and higher education; more than \$42 million for adult employment training and placement services; and \$45 million for the first phase of a new push for reservation road construction. (A list of school construction and other projects is available on request.) The overall program emphasizes BIA's newly announced policy of reservation-by-reservation development.

The Navajo Irrigation Project, funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and constructed by the Reclamation Bureau, will receive \$10.5 million for this vitally needed development--\$1.5 million more than in 1972.

The largest increase in program development funds requests is for the Bureau of Reclamation, which is seeking \$115 million more than its current funding. The thrust is upon a construction program that will help stimulate economies by speeding up construction of several major ongoing projects, as well as starting new ones.

A portion of the Reclamation increase is earmarked for the Colorado River Basin Project and the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund. The added funds would also permit Reclamation to accelerate work on the Central Valley Project, California; the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, Colorado; the Palmetto Bend Project, Texas; the Mountain Park Project, Oklahoma; the Garrison Diversion Unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program in North and South Dakota; the Central Utah Project, Bonneville Unit, in Utah; and the Central Arizona Project.

New water project starts are also built into the 1973 Reclamation budget request. They include the Oahe Unit in South Dakota, the Riverton Extension Unit in Wyoming, segments of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, as well as four new loan program projects. The loan programs are: Graham-Curtis Project, Arizona; Kanawha Water District, California; Roy Water Conservancy Subdistrict, Utah; and San Luis Water District, California.

In the field of water resources research, the Department of the Interior is continuing its present level of activities in saline water conversion experiments and in aid to research institutions for work in the field of critical water problems. A Federal-State cooperative program is at present supporting more than 800 separate research projects and is providing training for 2,000 scholars in water resources planning and protection studies. Fiscal Year 1973 requests for the Office of Saline Water are \$26.8 million; and the Office of Water Resources Research, \$14.2 million.

### New Clean Energy Studies

"Clean energy" research receives major emphasis under activities of the Bureau of Mines and the Office of Coal Research.

Mine health and safety programs, including \$13 million for construction of a training academy for mine inspectors (to be located at Beckley, West Va.) account for most of the increases requested in fiscal 1973 for the Bureau of Mines. Additionally, funds are earmarked for training to establish a complement of 1,350 inspectors.

The Mines Bureau is also asking for about \$1.5 million for research into removal of sulfur dioxide from smelter gases. Another \$4.5 million additional over current appropriations is earmarked for construction of a pilot plant for production of pipeline-quality gas from coal.

Coal gasification research will be boosted by increases requested for the Office of Coal Research (OCR). In keeping with the President's Clean Energy Message of June 1971, OCR will proceed with research in which high sulfur coals will be converted to low BTU fuel gas for gas-turbine/steam turbine electric generation. The requested fund increases will also intensify research into conversion of coal into clean liquid fuels, as well as hydrogasification development. OCR is seeking \$45 million, up nearly 50% from present levels.

### Earth Studies to Preserve Environment

Natural environmental frailties, and methods to counteract them, are the focus of much of Geological Survey's planned activities for the Fiscal Year 1973. Survey is requesting nearly \$15 million more than its 1972 adjusted appropriations, for a total of \$145.6 million.

Earthquake hazards reduction--for which \$8.6 million, an increase of \$7 million, is sought--will focus on identification and mapping of high risk regions and earthquake prediction and control. It is expected that zoning criteria, building codes and structural designs will be increasingly influenced by data derived from the earthquake hazards reduction program.

Offshore geologic investigations, particularly of areas with high oil and gas production potential, would be augmented by nearly \$2 million additional funding, doubling the present level for this activity. The program would include marine engineering studies and studies of trace element movements in estuary areas, as well as analysis and mapping of offshore conditions.

Geothermal areas would be classified, evaluated, and monitored for environmental effects of geothermal developments under a greatly expanded geothermal resources program planned by Geological Survey. The program for fiscal year 1973 calls for \$2.5 million, an increase of \$1.8 million over the fiscal 1972 appropriation.

Nearly \$5 million more, for a total of \$10.6 million, is being sought for support of satellite monitoring and mapping, and critical research in the field of remote sensing. This is the EROS program--Earth Resources Observation Systems.

Water pollution abatement and intensified investigations into environmental impacts of water resource programs upon fish and wildlife appear as major thrusts for fiscal 1973 in the budget requested by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Expansion of fish hatcheries (including those on Indian reservations), fish culture research and development, wildlife research, and improved visitor information centers are planned under a program that calls for \$4 million above the 1972 appropriation of \$84 million.

In cooperation with the Electric Research Council, the Department of the Interior is endeavoring to improve technology and reduce costs of placing high-voltage electrical lines underground. A budget of \$1 million is proposed for fiscal year 1973.

#### American Heritage Focus for Parks and Recreation

Gearing up for the Bicentennial Era, the National Park Service is asking for an increase of more than \$30 million for improved operations and upkeep of national parks. NPS is also planning a construction program that includes air and water pollution control projects, the start of activities related to the Bicentennial celebration, and expansion of urban park capacities.

This massive new building and improvement effort is designed to meet the requirements of growing millions of visitors to our national parks and historic areas. (A listing of park areas scheduled for significant design and construction activity appears in the narrative analysis for the National Park Service budget material available upon request.)

Although the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation request for Fiscal Year 1973 indicates a reduction of \$61 million below funds appropriated for current fiscal year operations, the decrease does not reflect declining effort under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In 1971 the authorization for the fund was increased from \$200 to \$300 million. However, it was not until 1972 that appropriations were requested for the additional amount authorized. Therefore, 1972 was a "catch-up" appropriation. The request of \$300 million in 1973 is for the full annual authorization. It will provide for Federal and State acquisition of lands for recreational use, particularly in areas with large population concentrations.

#### Leasing--Controls and Revenues

Fund increases requested by the Bureau of Land Management--\$13.7 million over the current fiscal year's appropriations--are primarily for the following activities: stepped-up inventorying and environmental analyses; upgrading fire protection; environmental safeguards in concert with outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing schedules; surface resources protection of lands under mineral exploration; a new program of cataloging land office records for the Eastern States; and a new program to implement land, minerals and survey work in support of the Alaska Native Claims Act of 1971.

Expenditures by the Bureau of Land Management are invariably offset by substantial revenues to the U. S. Treasury and to State and county governments from mineral leasing, timber sales, grazing fees and land sales. Against a total requested appropriation of approximately \$92.3 million, BLM estimates receipts of \$3.3 billion. About \$98 million of these receipts will go to States and counties, and nearly \$17 million will be credited to the Oregon and California Grant Land Fund.

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#### NOTE:

Attached is a bureau-by-bureau summary of amounts requested for Fiscal Year 1973, commencing July 1, 1972.

Also attached is a list of individuals available to answer detailed inquiries relating to each bureau or office budget request.

Key people to call for additional information regarding Department of the Interior's 1973 FY Budget Requests.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Info. Source</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Home</u>
National Park Service	Grant Midgeley Gerald Waindel	343-7394 343-4214	EM 2-2384 941-2636
Territorial Affairs	Hugh Gallagher	343-6666	538-4635
Bureau of Mines	R. O. Swenarton Chas. F. Lamman	343-4964 343-3590	946-3491 966-2335
Bonneville Power	Leo Kudej	343-6955	938-0435
Bureau of Land Mgt.	Paul Veterrick Carson Culp	343-8571 343-8571	262-7976 439-6117
Indian Affairs	Thomas Oxendine Homer Green	343-7445 343-2157	536-4877 HE4-4974
Outdoor Recreation	Vivian Sande James Monroe	343-5726 343-5726	333-1421 451-5731
Reclamation	Ottis Peterson W. Joynes Macfarlan	343-4662 343-4662	656-1620 JA8-3460
Fish & Wildlife Service	James Carroll Dan Saults	343-5634 343-5634	362-5753 546-1955
Geological Survey	Frank Forrester Joel Johanson	343-4646 343-2282	356-9567 471-7364
Saline Water	Paul R. Jordan Chandler Townsend	343-6992 343-4146	256-1370 971-3845
Office of Coal Research	G. Edward Larson	343-5536	EM2-0232
<u>Others</u>			
Dept. Budget Officer	Francis Wiles	343-5308	345-8023
Office of Communications (Office of the Secretary)	Virginia Hart	343-3171	527-1660

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUDGET SYNOPSIS

Fiscal Year 1973

(In thousands of dollars)

<u>Bureau or Office</u>	<u>F.Y. 1973 Request</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease (-)</u>
Bureau of Land Management	92,287	13,752
Bureau of Indian Affairs	521,853	102,322
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	304,011	-61,402
Territorial Affairs	82,345	1,061
Geological Survey	145,665	14,686
Bureau of Mines	148,278	16,942
Office of Coal Research	45,288	14,638
Office of Oil and Gas	1,484	-86
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	88,216	3,945
National Park Service	233,323	33,198
Bureau of Reclamation	516,031	115,261
Alaska Power Administration	1,197	240
Bonneville Power Administration	120,513	1,907
Southeastern Power Administration	872	2
Southwestern Power Administration	5,820	-230
Office of Saline Water	26,871	-118
Office of Water Resources Research	14,257	-33
Office of the Secretary	20,660	3,870
Underground Electric Power Transmission Research	1,000	125
Office of the Solicitor	6,699	299
Total	<u>2,376,670</u>	<u>260,379</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PROGRAM  
for the  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Fiscal Year 1973

A budget of \$521,853,000 is proposed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for fiscal year 1973. The amount is a net increase of \$102,322,000 over funding for the current fiscal year.

The increases indicated in the new budget are designed to boost the momentum of the major goals set forth by the Administration of providing the American Indian with the opportunity and assistance to live in prosperity, dignity, and honor; and opening the way to total Indian involvement. A new thrust in fiscal year 1973 to Indian involvement is to assist those tribes which have or are developing comprehensive development plans.

Approximately \$10 million of the increase would go for education of Indian children. The total education program will provide for the enrollment of additional Indian children in Federal schools and a more adequate level of funding for these schools. They will permit scholarship assistance for additional Indian college students and allow funding for these students at a higher level. The program will encourage increased parental support for school programs, improved school attendance, tutoring of students, etc. These funds will also provide for increased Indian enrollment and increased operating costs in public school districts educating reservation Indian children.

The construction program in fiscal year 1973 includes funds for new classrooms, new buildings, project design drawings for future school projects, and the purchase of equipment for schools now under construction.

Resources management programs would be used to improve the production of natural resources, which, together with commercial and industrial development, will create many Indian employment opportunities on or near reservations. At the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, an office of Indian Water Rights has been established with the responsibility to direct all aspects of the Department's effort to protect the water rights of the American Indians. The budget request includes \$1.7 million for the water rights activities.

Indian Education

In fiscal year 1973, \$174.8 million is requested.

Among other efforts it would provide program assistance for an additional 2,700 Indian students who will be attending public schools.

Monies are needed to offset advances in the cost of living as well as to provide for special educational projects such as special English language teachers, bicultural classes, kindergartens, and school-home coordinators. Approximately 81,000 elementary and secondary children attending public schools will benefit from this program.

Indian students are enrolling in colleges and universities in greater numbers each year. During fiscal year 1973, scholarship grants will be provided for 10,500 Indian men and women. The majority of students receiving assistance through the Bureau's higher education program come from homes with income below today's poverty level.

In keeping with the new thrusts, tribal organizations are encouraged and assisted to assume the operational control of the educational programs which affect them. It is estimated that tribal groups will assume operation of three dormitories and all or part of the education program at twenty-one schools. Enrollment in Federal schools is expected to increase approximately 4,000 students for an anticipated enrollment of 59,300. Funds being requested for Federal schools are to provide for maintenance of the current program and not for program expansion.

A new program relating to early childhood education is being initiated. This program, operating on a pilot basis, will provide parent-child centers for pre-school children. The basic strategy of the program will be to capitalize on the cultural heritage of the child and use it as a base for the development of a comprehensive early childhood education program. The program would focus on the entire family and would provide a continuance of education, health, and nutrition and social services.

#### Indian Community Services

There are about 300,000 Indian people on 82 reservations in 15 States where the local authorities have not assumed civil and/or criminal jurisdiction. It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide for the safety and protection of these communities. An increase of \$0.4 million is required to keep the program operating at the fiscal year 1972 level. An additional \$0.5 million will be utilized to operate and staff with trained community members, two community treatment centers scheduled to open during fiscal year 1973.

Emphasis at these centers will be directed at development of programs designed to prevent adult and juvenile delinquent behavior as well as to provide rehabilitative services to offenders.

The proposed increase of \$4.8 million in welfare assistance funds reflects the continuous rise in caseload and a small increase in unit cost. An additional 500 employable assistance recipients will be enrolled in the Tribal Work Experience program during fiscal year 1973.

The Bureau's budget calls for a total of \$9.7 million for Indian housing assistance. While the bulk of new home construction on reservations is handled by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under a separate appropriation, Bureau of Indian Affairs funded programs will account for 530 new homes and 5,100 renovations.

The adult education and community development budget of \$2.6 million will provide adult education and community development programs to help inadequately prepared adults obtain the educational skills necessary to improve both their employment opportunities and their abilities to contribute to the self-government of their communities. The funds will also help tribes to assume management over and responsibilities for programs, services and municipal functions which in the past have been provided for them.

To combat the problem of the chronically high unemployment rate-- now about 40 percent with an additional 20 percent underemployed-- this budget proposes \$17.3 million in funding for direct employment which would provide direct job placement efforts to over 4,080 placements in fiscal year 1973. This program is being redirected to provide training and job opportunities on or near reservations as emphasis is placed on reservation development - assisting tribes to develop their own businesses and to bring industry to the reservations. Expansion of job development near the reservations to establish work commuting situations is also being given emphasis. To become employable, many Indians need job training, either school training or on-the-job training. The 1973 budget would continue funds for these programs at \$24.8 million, resulting in over 6,000 job placements in that year.

Working hand-in-hand with the training and job placement programs is the new concept involving Indians called the Indian Action Team program. The general structure of the Indian Action Team program is designed to accommodate tribally developed solutions to local tribal problems in construction and manpower training areas. Each tribe, acting through its various standing committees, may decide upon construction and training programs that meet the need of its community.

Included in the budget request is approximately \$1.6 million operating costs for the preparation and coordination of the Alaska Native rolls and the increased workload for real estate services resulting from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. (The Alaska Native Claims Act, enacted December 18, 1971, authorizes the appropriation of \$12.5 million in fiscal year 1972 and \$50.0 million in fiscal year 1973.)

#### Natural Resources

The natural resources, timber, land, and water are the Indians' most prized possession and must be adequately protected while at the same time providing the maximum benefit to the Indian landowners.

To achieve this goal, the Bureau has sought to provide progressive management services to the Indian people. In 1973, professional and subprofessional services in the fields of forest and range management and soil conservation will be provided. The establishment of the water inventory and water rights protection office will fill a much needed function to insure that loss of this valuable natural resource will not continue.

Plans are that all efforts will be directed to conserve the natural resources through proper management, to receive maximum benefits for the landowners, and to assist the Indian people to increase use of their own natural resources.

#### Road Construction on Indian Reservations

In fiscal year 1973, Bureau of Indian Affairs will emphasize the needs of developing adequate road systems on Indian reservations. The Bureau is requesting appropriations of \$45 million in fiscal year 1973, an increase of \$19.4 million. The development of Indian reservations is dependent on adequate road systems. Economic and social development, improved Indian education and health care are all dependent upon roads and without them, Indians are destined for continual dependency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Buildings and Utilities Construction Program Fiscal Year 1973

Summary of Projects

<u>Alaska</u>	
Napakiak Day School.....	\$1,200,000
Regional Dormitories, Tok, Ft. Yukon and Dillingham.....	4,900,000
Fairbanks Dormitory Additional Funding.....	<u>1,250,000</u>
Total, Alaska.....	7,350,000
<u>Arizona</u>	
Navajo Community College.....	2,900,000
Casa Blanca Elementary Day School.....	1,500,000
John F. Kennedy Day School.....	<u>100,000</u>
Total, Arizona.....	4,500,000
<u>California</u>	
Sherman Indian High School.....	3,070,000
<u>Kansas</u>	
Haskell Indian Junior College.....	5,570,000
<u>Minnesota</u>	
Red Lake Rehabilitation and Treatment Center.....	1,250,000
<u>New Mexico</u>	
Zuni Rehabilitation and Treatment Center.....	600,000
<u>Bureauwide</u>	
Kindergarten Classrooms and Quarters.....	1,135,000
Advance Planning.....	400,000
Water Exploration and Development.....	100,000
Deferred Equipment.....	2,456,000
Design Drawings.....	<u>1,500,000</u>
Total, New Construction.....	27,931,000
Major Alterations and Improvements.....	<u>4,460,000</u>
Total, Construction.....	<u>32,391,000</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Irrigation Construction  
Summary of Projects

	1973 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual Contract Payments	
Fort Belknap.....	\$7,404
Tongue River.....	9,750
 Irrigation Construction and Rehabilitation	
Arizona	
Colorado River Irrigation.....	565,700
Colorado River Power.....	187,750
San Carlos Project - Irrigation Joint Works....	377,950
San Carlos Project - Power.....	282,850
California	
Pala.....	47,550
Rincon.....	47,550
Idaho	
Michaud Project (Fort Hall).....	282,850
Montana	
Crow.....	137,650
Blackfeet.....	47,550
Fort Peck.....	198,406
Nevada	
Duck Valley.....	187,750
Pyramid Lake.....	235,300
New Mexico	
Navajo Hogback.....	330,400
Navajo Project.....	10,425,000
Northern Pueblos.....	75,380
Southern Pueblos.....	75,100
Zuni Pueblos.....	70,100
Utah	
Uintah and Ouray.....	42,550
Wyoming	
Wind River.....	47,550
 Water Right Litigation.....	182,700
 Surveys, Investigations and Plans.....	623,210
 Engineering and Supervision.....	<u>727,000</u>
 Total Estimate.....	<u>15,215,000</u>

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release January 26, 1972

Oxendine (202) 343-7445

## INTERIOR TO DISCUSS NATIVE CLAIM PLANS WITH ALASKA OFFICIALS

Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton said today that he has asked Harrison Loesch, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management, to go to Alaska and discuss with Governor William A. Egan, members of the State's Congressional Delegation, other State Officials, and representatives of the Native Associations Interior's plans to implement the transfer of public land under the Alaska Native Claims Act.

"The Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act is going to have a profound effect on Alaska and its people, both native and non-native, for the foreseeable future," Secretary Morton said.

"I believe that it provides us with an opportunity to bring about far-reaching social changes to improve the lot of the individual natives, and to show the world that the American people are concerned with the issues of justice and fairplay. Now that the bill has passed, it is highly important that Interior makes every effort to implement selections and to transfer titles to selected lands to the native associations in an orderly and timely manner. To do this, we need the opinions and advice of the Governor and State Officials, the Alaska Congressional Delegation, and officials of the Alaska Federation of Natives and the Native Regional Associations."

"I am sending Harrison Loesch to Alaska to listen to what these people have to say, to explain our present thinking, and to assure them of our deep interest in the welfare of the State and its peoples."

Secretary Loesch said that he plans to hold two days of meetings in Anchorage. He will meet with Interior Officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Land Management on Monday morning, February 7.

On Monday afternoon Secretary Loesch will meet with Governor Egan, Attorney General Havelock, Members of the Alaska Congressional Delegation, and officials of the Native Associations.

If sufficient public interest develops Secretary Loesch will explain Interior's plans for implementing provisions of the Native Claims Bill at a public meeting in the Sidney Laurence Auditorium on Monday evening. He will also receive public comments at this time.

On Tuesday, February 8, Secretary Loesch will meet with various interest groups in individual meetings.

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4231-72

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ayres 202-343-7435

For Release January 26, 1972

FLORE LEKANOF NAMED DIRECTOR, ALASKA NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
FOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced that Flore Lekanof, 45, an Aleut and Acting Director of Community Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will be Director of Alaska Native Affairs and assume the duties of that post immediately. In that capacity he will coordinate Bureau efforts that will result from enactment of Alaska Native land claims legislation.

In making the announcement Commissioner Bruce said: "This is just the beginning of an immensely complex involvement of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Land Management in service to the Native people of Alaska. Other Bureaus of the Department are also involved, but to a lesser extent. Among these are the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

"Lekanof will coordinate Alaska Native activities throughout the Bureau and with other Bureaus."

Before coming to BIA's Washington Office, Lekanof was Executive Director of Alaska State Community Action Programs (ASCAP) and Chairman of the Alaska Federation of Natives. He was twice elected President of the Aleut League, was a consultant to the Alaska Federation of Natives, and taught in Bureau and Alaskan public schools.

He is active now in the Alaska Federation of Natives and the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI).

Lekanof has a B. A. from Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington, and an M. S. degree from the University of Washington.

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4283-72

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

For Release to PM's January 28, 1972

Sande 202/343-8065

## INTERIOR APPROVES \$228,977 IN FEDERAL GRANTS FOR TWO NEW MEXICO INDIAN RECREATION PROJECTS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced approval of two Land and Water Conservation Fund grants totalling nearly one-quarter of a million dollars to the Mescalero Apache Tribe of New Mexico for public recreation and campground developments on its Reservation.

"We are delighted to help the Mescalero Apache Tribe share with all Americans the superior hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation opportunities available on its beautiful Reservation," Secretary Morton said.

"I commend the Tribal leaders for their foresight -- these projects and their long-range plan for public recreation services that will provide job opportunities and enhance the economy of the Mescalero Apache people predates, but is consistent with, the Nixon Administration policy to promote greater self-determination and self-sufficiency for the Nation's Indian people on their Reservations, policies that now are being implemented through new programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

The campgrounds are some 20 miles apart, on Eagle Lake and Silver Lake, in Otero County, N.M., about 29 miles north of Alamogordo. They are the first Mescalero Apache Tribe applications for Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance, and an integral part of the Tribe's master plan to develop a multi-activity public outdoor recreation complex on about 100,000 acres of the Reservation. Facilities for skiers, and hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation opportunities have been available to the public for some time.

The projects are in a picturesque tree-covered mountainous region of the 460,000 acre reservation which is bisected by the Sacramento, a southern extension of the Rockies and the first major mountain range west of the Appalachians. The nearby towns of Ruidoso and Cloudcroft now serve as a major recreation center for residents of west Texas and southern New Mexico.

G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation which administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund program for the Department, commended both the Tribe and the New Mexico State planning department for their effective cooperative efforts in developing the project proposals.

Federal funds for the projects -- \$116,035 for the Eagle Lake Recreation Area and \$112,942 for the Spring Lake area -- are provided from the State of Mexico's Land and Water Conservation Fund apportionments. The Tribe is providing 20 percent of the matching funds required for the Federal grants, and the Economic Development Administration's Four Corners Regional Commission is providing 30 percent.

The total of \$457,954, in Federal and matching funds, will be used to develop a 54-unit trailer campground at Eagle Lake and a 45 unit trailer campground at Spring Lake. Picnic areas with grills and parking areas also will be developed. Support facilities at each area will include underground electric utility lines, water and sewer systems and a trash compactor. Part of the funds will be used to improve existing access roads.

The campgrounds, which will be screened from view from the nearby lakes, will increase by about 80 percent the availability of trailer camp spaces in the area. The nearby, more primitive, Forest Service campgrounds, are in constant demand, and the few private trailer parks in the vicinity cannot accommodate the increasing numbers of trailer campers. Eventually Tribal officials hope to build additional campgrounds near other Reservation lakes.

The Mescalero Apache Tribe's "Triad" recreational development program, of which these campgrounds are a part, has been underway for about 11 years. The major elements of the program are: 1) expansion of the Sierra Blanca Ski area on both Tribal and Forest Service lands where the facilities are owned and operated by the Tribe, and now receives about 400,000 visitors a year; 2) development of a 125 room resort hotel at Cienegita Canyon with an 18 hole golf course and 100-acre man-made lake, on which construction is expected to begin this Spring and completion is anticipated in 1973; and 3) a longer-range plan to set aside a large natural area on the Reservation and allow only minimal development.

# # # #

Background notes on Mescalero Apache Recreation Development Plan are attached.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240  
Office of Information 202/343-8065

BACKGROUND

### MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE'S TRIAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Tribe's program to provide public outdoor recreation opportunities on its Reservation has been underway for about 11 years. In the initial stages, the Tribal Council consulted with Bureau of Outdoor Recreation planners, among others. The final plans evolved gradually after several studies and with the encouragement of the New Mexico State Planning Department, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Federal agency field officials.

The 460,000 acre Reservation in south central New Mexico consists of lands ranging from 5-12,000 feet. It is bisected by the Sacramentos, a southern extension of the Rockies and the first major mountain range west of the Mississippi, and contains about 280,000 acres of alpine forested lands; the rest is grazing lands. About 100,000 acres will be opened for public recreation and enjoyment.

Two lakes were built on the reservation in 1950; 16 small fishing lakes were added in 1964, and two in 1967. Three more lakes are planned. Fishing is excellent. Hunting is open for deer and bear during the reservation hunting season. An elk herd is being developed. The Tribe is returning much of its land to its natural state, by placing utilities underground and removing incompatible developments that are no longer needed.

The first major step in the recreational development program was taken about eight years ago when the Tribe, with Bureau of Indian Affairs loan assistance, bought and improved the ski facilities at the Sierra Blanca ski area which had been privately developed on Forest Service lands and a small part of the Reservation. The resort area now has an 8,000 ft. gondola lift, a 5,000 ft. double chair lift, 3 T-bar lifts, 2 poma lifts, and 40 miles of ski trails. It receives about 400,000 visitors per year, and counts a total of 90,000 skier man days of use during the ski season which lasts from Thanksgiving to Easter. The rest of the year the area is used for hunting, hiking and other forms of outdoor recreation. The Tribe hopes to exchange lands with the Forest Service to bring the entire area into the Reservation, and plans to build a 50 room ski lodge and restaurant to accommodate visitors.

Construction is expected to begin this summer on a 125 room resort hotel, the Cienegita Canyon Hotel, a 100 acre man-made lake, and an 18 hole golf course. Funding, through EDA, has been approved for the hotel building, and completion is anticipated in 1973.

A natural area also has been in the planning stage for some time. Specific plans for funding applications now are being prepared. The Tribe plans to keep the area in a near wilderness condition with minimal development.

On all of these projects, the Tribe has consulted with the townspeople of Ruidoso and Cloudcroft, as well as various Federal and State agencies before commencing development.

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release February 1, 1972

Hall 343-7445

## 25 TRIBES TO BEGIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today that he has authorized Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Offices to enter into contract negotiations with 25 Indian tribes for the fiscal year 1972 Tribal Affairs Management Program. The Tribal Affairs Management Program assists in the development of managerial skills for those tribes that cannot finance full-time effective tribal management.

Selected for consideration to participate in the Tribal Affairs Management Program are the following tribes: Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux, Devils Lake Sioux, Santee Sioux, Santo Domingo Pueblo, Jemez Pueblo, San Felipe Pueblo, Taos Pueblo, Kickapoo of Oklahoma, Wichita and Delaware, Ponca, Native Village of Unalakleet, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Lac Courte Oreilles, Bay Mills, Boise Forte, Keweenaw Bay, Fallon Paiute-Shoshone, Cocopah, Yavapai-Prescott, Havasupai, Nisqually, Lower Elwha, Squaxin Island, Lummi, Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone.

The objectives of this program are to provide to tribes the capability to 1) plan, coordinate and manage their economic development programs; 2) maintain day-to-day administrative functions to provide coherent and efficient control of tribal affairs under the direction of the tribal authorities.

Assistance is provided to those tribes which can clearly show their lack of tribal financing and their need to have full-time tribal government management and administrative services. All tribes in the Bureau's service population are equally eligible to be considered for participation in the Tribal Affairs Management Program.

A selection panel composed of five Indians from throughout the country reviews the applications and makes recommendations for selection to the Commissioner.

The total program level available in fiscal year 1972 is \$200,000. Each successful applicant will enter into negotiations for a Buy-Indian contract for the remainder of this fiscal year. This program is generally intended to be of limited duration with the expectation that assistance will be eventually generated from other sources. The contract period for the management program is for a single fiscal year.

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Leahy 343-7435

For Release February 7, 1972

## REGULATIONS PROPOSED FOR PREPARATION OF ALASKA NATIVE ROLL

The proposed regulations for preparing a roll of Alaska Natives eligible to share in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, were issued today by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.

Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, pointed out that the Native Claims Act provides for settlement of awards totaling \$962.5 million and 40 million acres of land, and ends a struggle which had been pending since the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867.

"Alaska Natives" who may be eligible for enrollment must be:

- 1) Citizens of the United States.
- 2) At least one-fourth degree Eskimo, Aleut or Alaskan Indian blood, or combination thereof (including Tsimshian Indians whose Native Alaska ancestry predates the treaty of March 30, 1867, and who are not enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian Community).
- 3) Born on or before December 18, 1971, and living on that date.

The proposed regulations prescribe rules for preparation of the roll and establish March 30, 1973, as the deadline to apply for enrollment. The regulations also define "permanent resident" of Alaska for the purpose of determining in which geographical region an eligible Native shall be enrolled.

Interested persons may submit their views and comments on the proposed regulations to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20242, on or before March 5, 1972.

Applications for enrollment will be available from a newly created Enrollment Coordinating Office, (Kaloa Building, 16th & C Streets), Pouch 7-1971, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, as soon as final regulations to govern preparation of the roll become effective.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to Pms February 3, 1972

Herndon (202) 343-5717

## INTERIOR OFFICIAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM INDIVIDUAL NATIVES IN ANCHORAGE MEETING NEXT TUESDAY

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Harrison Loesch will hold a public meeting in Anchorage, Alaska, in the Sidney Laurence Auditorium on Tuesday, February 8, from 8:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., A.S.T. (Anchorage time).

The public meeting, Secretary Loesch said, will give individual residents the opportunity to ask questions concerning the Department of the Interior's plans for administration of the enrollment and the corporate organizations under the new Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Secretary Loesch said that the discussions in both private and public meetings during his visit to Alaska, February 7, 8 and 9, will focus on two major administrative matters: first, the plans for developing Native enrollment and, second, the organization of the regional and village corporations. He further stated that Departmental positions concerning State land selections and Federal land withdrawals have not been sufficiently developed to discuss at this point.

"I feel that many Natives will want to ask questions that we may not cover in our talks with State and Native leaders," Loesch said. "Public understanding of this landmark legislation is crucial and this Administration from President Nixon on down the line is committed to make the Act work effectively in the interest of all."

Secretary Loesch will meet with Alaska Governor William A. Egan and other State officials in Juneau on Monday, February 7. He will spend Tuesday and Wednesday meeting with Federal officials and Native leaders in Anchorage. He will speak to the Anchorage Press Club at noon on Wednesday, February 9.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provides for each Native Village to select as much as 7 townships from nearby public lands and for additional selections to be made by corporations made up of regional native associations, for a total of 40 million acres of public land to be granted in settlement of all Native land claims.

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4506-72

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release March 9, 1972

## SECRETARY MORTON EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER FATAL INCIDENT AT GORDON, NEBRASKA

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton expressed "concern" today over recent events in Gordon, Nebraska, following the death of Mr. Raymond Yellow Thunder, an Oglala Sioux of the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

The Secretary noted that five persons were arrested and charged under a State law by local officials in Gordon, Neb., with various counts of false imprisonment and manslaughter following the death of Mr. Yellow Thunder.

"Both Commissioner Bruce of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and I are watching developments carefully concerning this matter," Morton said.

"I have today asked the Justice Department to look into the matter and take appropriate action.

"In addition," Morton said, "I have directed the Field Representative and Regional Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, who have been on the scene, to investigate the matter fully and report their findings as soon as possible to Commissioner Bruce and me."

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Immediate Release March 10, 1972

ALASKA PUBLIC LAND WITHDRAWALS TO BE ANNOUNCED MARCH 15;  
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT ON ALASKA PIPELINE TO BE FILED MARCH 20

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton said today that two sets of documents of major significance to Alaska and to all Americans will be made public within the next 10 days.

On Wednesday, March 15, at 2 p.m., Secretary Morton will hold a general news conference, principally devoted to Interior's action on preliminary set-asides of public lands in Alaska, pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The news conference will be held in the Interior Department Auditorium on the first floor of the building, at 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Informational material describing the action will be made available to working news media personnel beginning at 9 a.m. Wednesday, March 15, in Room 7222 of the Interior Building on an embargoed basis, meaning that no publication or broadcasting of this material is permitted until the news conference begins at 2 p.m. that day.

On Monday, March 20, the Department will make public its Final Environmental Impact Statement on the proposal for a Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Top Departmental officials will conduct a news media briefing in the Interior Auditorium at 2 p.m. Embargoed copies of the nine-volume Environmental Statement, weighing at least 25 pounds per set, will be available on a one-set per publication or broadcast station basis to working news men and women beginning at 9 a.m. the same day in the Auditorium, to allow study of the contents before the briefing.

Secretary Morton emphasized that neither document represents a final decision. Under guidelines of the Council on Environmental Quality, a decision on the pipeline cannot be made until at least 30 days after the Final Environmental Impact Statement is delivered to CEQ, as it will be on March 20. During this period the Secretary intends to confer with others inside and outside government before reaching a decision.

The land withdrawal actions also are preliminary, pending final precise determination of Alaska Native and State selections, and of Federal land set-asides -- a complex series of procedures expected to extend over a period of years.

Copies of the nine-volume Pipeline Environmental Impact Statement will be available for public inspection in Washington, D. C., and other locations to be announced later.

Copies may be purchased beginning March 21--at about \$40.00 for the full paperback set or \$3 for the first volume, which contains the introduction, summary, project description and Interior stipulations--from the National Technical Information Center, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151, telephone (703) 321-8543. Microfiche copies may be purchased for 95 cents per volume. x x x

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Leahy 343-7435

For Release to PM's March 17, 1972

## REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR PREPARATION OF ALASKA NATIVE ROLL

Final regulations for preparing a roll of Alaska Natives eligible to share in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, were issued today by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Harrison Loesch. (The regulations are scheduled to appear in the Federal Register March 17, 1972.)

The Native Claims Act provides for settlement of awards totaling \$962.5 million and 40 million acres of land, and ends a struggle which has been pending since the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867, according to Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Alaska Natives who may be eligible for enrollment must be:

- 1) Citizens of the United States.
- 2) At least one-fourth degree Eskimo, Aleut or Alaskan Indian blood, or combination thereof.
- 3) Born on or before December 18, 1971, and living on that date.

The regulations prescribe rules for preparation of the roll and establish March 30, 1973, as the deadline to apply for enrollment. Only those Natives whose names are included on the roll will be entitled to share in the settlement, although Natives do not have to be living in Alaska to be eligible for enrollment.

Applications for enrollment are now available from the Enrollment Coordinating Office, (Kaloa Building, 16th & C Streets), Pouch 7-1971, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Hall 202-343-7447

For Release Sunday, March 19, 1972

## FIRST 28 INDIAN TRIBES SELECTED FOR INTERIOR'S RESERVATION ACCELERATION PROGRAM

Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, today announced the names of 28 tribes that will initially participate in BIA's Reservation Acceleration Program (RAP).

RAP is a process by which tribes negotiate changes in existing local BIA budgets to insure that these programs support the tribes' own priorities.

In announcing the first 28 tribes, Commissioner Bruce emphasized that funds will not be taken from non-participating tribes to finance the operation.

"We look forward to many more tribes taking part in RAP," Commissioner Bruce said. "This effort gives life to President Nixon's self-determination policy for America's Indians because it is both an operational and budgetary reality.

"I take this occasion to welcome participation by all other tribes in the Reservation or Tribal Acceleration Programs."

Commissioner Bruce visited Oklahoma on March 8th and 9th where he met with tribal leaders and discussed the development of special Tribal Acceleration Program (TAP) plans to meet the particular needs of that State's Indians. The Commissioner and his staff have already commenced the TAP negotiation process with the eastern and western Oklahoma tribes and the two BIA Area Offices. The Bureau is working to establish Indian Action Teams in Oklahoma to develop Indian construction companies, train Indian manpower, provide construction equipment to tribes and complete construction projects in Indian communities.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' staff will soon visit the Navajo Reservation, Nevada, Alaska and California to discuss how RAP will apply to Native Americans in these areas. Special RAP approaches will also be developed through direct consultation with the Pueblos of New Mexico and other smaller tribes not adequately served by the Bureau.

Commissioner Bruce also announced that he is appointing James Hena, formerly Executive Assistant to the Commissioner and a Pueblo Indian, to the position of Program Manager-Reservation Acceleration Program. Mr. Hena will spend his full time in the implementation of the RAP program.

Criteria for selection of the tribes were finalized here on Friday, March 3rd after three days of consultation with an advisory committee composed of representatives of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, BIA staff, and representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Indian Health Service, Office of Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration and the Office of Minority Business Enterprises.

Fifteen tribes will begin negotiations with BIA agency offices in April. They are:

<u>TRIBE</u>	<u>STATE</u>
Flathead	Montana
Fort Berthold	North Dakota
Gila River	Arizona
Hoopa	California
Leech Lake	Minnesota
Mescalero	New Mexico
Metlakatla	Alaska
Northern Cheyenne	Montana
Red Lake	Minnesota
Rocky Boy's	Montana
Salt River	Arizona
San Carlos	Arizona
Southern Ute	Colorado
Yakima	Washington
Zuni	New Mexico

Thirteen tribes will begin negotiations in May. They are:

<u>TRIBE</u>	<u>STATE</u>
Blackfeet	Montana
Colorado River	Arizona
Crow	Montana
Crow Creek	South Dakota
Fort Belknap	Montana
Fort Peck	Montana
Lower Brule	South Dakota
Miccosukee	Florida
Rosebud	South Dakota
Sisseton	South Dakota
Standing Rock	North Dakota
Uintah and Ouray	Utah
White Mountain	Arizona

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release March 31, 1972

Leahy 343-7435

## ENROLLMENT DEADLINE EXTENDED FOR PEMBINA CHIPPEWA INDIAN CLAIMS PAYMENT

The March 29, 1972, deadline for filing enrollment applications for members of the Pembina Band of Chippewa Indians has been extended to June 27, 1972, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today.

The roll is being established to determine Pembina Chippewa Indians eligible to share in awards totaling \$237, 127.82 in land claims funds, pursuant to the Act of July 29, 1971 (85 Stat. 158).

The deadline was extended when it was learned that many of the older people who do not speak English needed assistance in completing their applications. Others did not understand that to be eligible to share in the judgment, their applications must be filed before the deadline expires. It was unclear to others that supporting documents need not be submitted at the time their applications were filed.

To ensure that all eligible Pembina Chippewa Indians have ample opportunity and assistance in filing their enrollment applications, the Commissioner has approved an amendment to Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 43g.5 to extend the period for filing applications for enrollment to share in Pembina judgment funds to June 27, 1972.

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 postmarked no later than midnight, June 27, 1972. Supporting documents to prove ancestry need not accompany applications for enrollment.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release April 5, 1972

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS SPELLED OUT IN ADDED DOCUMENTS FOR NAVAJO POWERPLANT

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced today that "following an intensive review of environmental protective measures," he approved documents covering construction arrangements, transmission rights-of-way, and electrical interconnections for the Navajo steam-electric generating powerplant near Page, Arizona.

In his announcement Secretary Morton said:

"I have imposed numerous specific requirements as a condition of my approval of various documents relating to the Navajo powerplant construction. I want to be certain that the facilities needed to supply electricity for the Southwest will be built and operated in a way that will assure maximum protection to the environmental values of that area.

"I have directed all offices in the Department of the Interior to see that all these requirements are implemented and enforced in the years ahead," Secretary Morton also said.

The Secretary also said plans had been approved for electrostatic precipitators to control particulate emissions from the stacks and for a pumping station that will deliver cooling water from Lake Powell. Federal, State and local environmental authorities shared in the review of these projects.

Five Southwest utilities are building the Navajo powerplant. The Bureau of Reclamation is also a participant to secure pumping energy for the Central Arizona Project.

The Interior Department last February 4 submitted to the Council on Environmental Quality its final environmental impact statement on the project.

In previously executed documents relating to the Navajo powerplant project, developers have been required to aid the Navajo and Hopi Indian communities whose resources would be affected by the construction. Also built into construction requirements are stipulations designed to protect air, water and land ecosystems and insure compliance with Federal and State standards.

The Co-Tenancy Agreement, for example, specifies that:

"The Participants will design, construct, operate and maintain the Navajo Project in a manner consistent with the Participants' objective of attaining the greatest feasible degree of environmental protection. In addition to fulfilling all obligations which have been assumed under provisions relating to protection of the environment which are contained in existing Project Agreements, the Participants affirm their continuing obligation to comply fully with applicable Federal, state and local laws, orders, regulations, rules and standards relating to environmental protection. The Participants shall to the extent practicable anticipate and make provision for the future installation of any systems required to comply with changes in said laws, orders, regulations, rules and standards."

Design, construction and operational plans for the Navajo steam-electric generating powerplant must meet all Federal, State and local air and water quality standards; provide for protection of archeological values and historic places; restore and revegetate coal-mined areas; provide for the protection of ground and surface waters; meet the environmental criteria of the Interior and Agriculture Departments in building of transmission lines.

Additional agreements and approvals still to be executed will also be subject to the numerous environmental protection stipulations.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
**COMMERCE**  
**NEWS**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

OFFICE  
OF THE  
SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1972

G 72-46

FEDERAL AGENCIES ACT  
TO RESTORE BUFFALO  
TO MONTANA RESERVATION

Two Federal agencies today acted to restore the traditional buffalo to the Crow Indians' sacred Big Horn Mountain and help stimulate the growth of tourism in Montana.

The Department of the Interior will provide 35 bison to the tribe, and the Department of Commerce will provide a \$310,000 grant for fencing a 10,000-acre buffalo range. The actions were announced jointly by Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton and Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson.

The Commerce grant is a part of President Nixon's program to create new and useful jobs in areas of high unemployment, and to assist the American Indians in the economic development of their reservations.

The grant will come from the Economic Development Administration, which is working with the Crow Tribe in the establishment of a comprehensive recreation and tourism program. The aim of the program is to create jobs and increase income for tribal members.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Podesta, who heads EDA, said the Federal grant will enable the Crow Tribal Recreation Commission to build fencing and management facilities for the buffalo range.

Secretary Morton said the National Park Service will assist the tribe in building the herd from the 35 head to be provided this fall to a model herd of 250 animals.

The buffalo herd is expected to be a major tourist attraction in southern Montana.

Restoration of the historic buffalo herd to Big Horn Mountain was given additional impetus following a visit to the Crow Reservation by C. Langhorne Washburn, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Tourism, and a group of foreign newsmen.

(more)

The travel writers were impressed with the tourism facilities on the reservation, but asked, "Where are the buffalo?" Washburn reported on his return to Washington.

Construction of the fencing is expected to get under way during the spring with completion scheduled to permit the delivery of the buffalo this fall. The fence project is expected to provide jobs for up to 45 persons from the reservation.

The \$310,000 EDA grant will pay the total cost of developing the range.

In addition to fencing the pasture area from Hunters Canyon to Little Bull Elk Canyon near Arrowhead Springs, the project includes a corral, holding pens, an access road, an equipment storage shed and the development of watering springs.

Tribal leaders say members of the tribe will participate in educational programs to enable them to manage the herd on a professional basis.

National Park Service officials say the buffalo for the Crow Reservation will come from the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park herd at Medora, North Dakota. It is one of 11 herds managed by the Department of the Interior.

at present it is not possible to determine the exact number of buffalo on the reservation. # # #

US COMM DC 61669

The reservation is located in the northern part of the state and is one of the largest in the country. It covers an area of approximately 100,000 acres.

The reservation is home to a large population of buffalo and is an important part of the state's natural heritage. The reservation is also home to a number of other species of wildlife.

The reservation is a popular destination for tourists and is a major source of income for the state. The reservation is also an important part of the state's economy.

The reservation is a beautiful area with a rich cultural heritage. The reservation is also an important part of the state's history and is a source of pride for its people.

The reservation is a unique and special place and is a must-see for anyone visiting the state. The reservation is also an important part of the state's natural and cultural heritage.

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Forrester (202) 343-4646

For release Sunday, April 9, 1972

## SATELLITE DATA TO HELP INDIAN RESERVATIONS DEVELOPMENT

Tribes of the Salt and Gila River Indian Reservations in Arizona will use satellite and high altitude aircraft photography to aid in the management of reservation lands and resources, the Department of the Interior announced today.

The project, linked to the Interior Department's EROS (Earth Resources Observation Systems) program, technically administered by the U. S. Geological Survey, is aimed at using conventional photography and other remote sensing data that will be relayed by a NASA earth resources survey satellite, which is scheduled for launching before summer.

The data will be used to aid the Indians in a wide variety of environmental and resource problems including detection of land use configuration, solid waste deterioration, natural vegetation, and crop and grazing land conditions.

Dr. Arch C. Gerlach, chief geographer, USGS, Washington, D.C., said that the project resulted from briefings on the use of orbital and high altitude aircraft photography given to officials of the Indian communities by specialists of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Indian Affairs at a recent meeting in Arizona.

"At the briefing," Gerlach said, "the Indians found such photography useful, and expressed a desire to initiate a project that could be geared to their region. They requested assistance from the EROS program, the Survey, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to implement the project."

The project will involve repetitive coverage by aircraft and spacecraft of a 3,000-square-mile area in south central Arizona, and is in line with President Nixon's program of using scientific and technological techniques gained from space programs to solve environmental problems.

"By receiving repetitive views of such a large area," Gerlach said, "important changes of land and water features can be monitored on a seasonal or more frequent basis. By treating the region as a single ecological unit, coupled with a data bank that can be programmed for automatic machine mapping, the ability to predict probable results of alternative decisions concerning land and resource use, might be achieved."

(more)

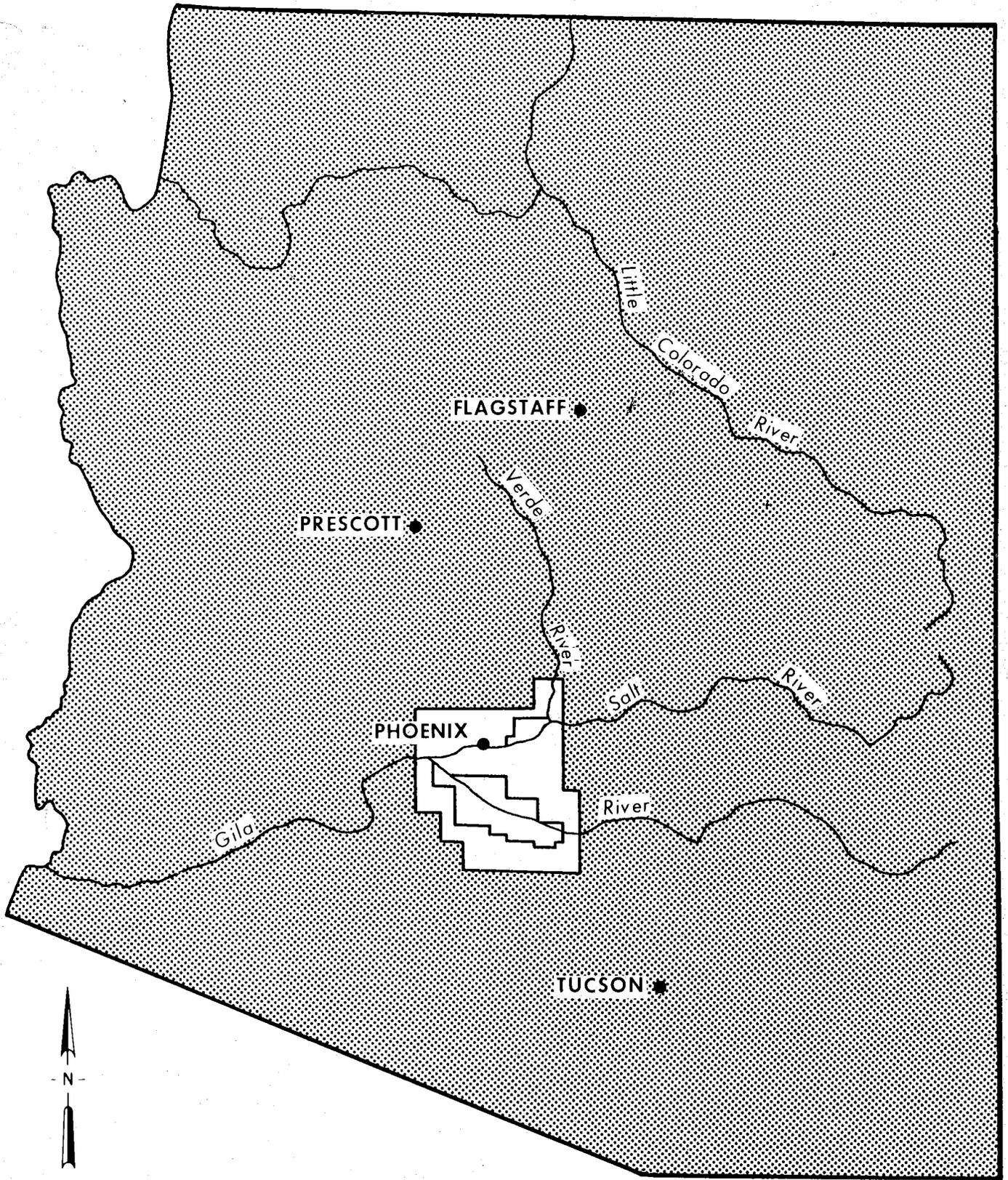
To help organization of data, Gerlach reported, "new base maps covering the two reservation areas are being prepared by the USGS Topographic Division. The maps will provide an accurate base on which to plot land use and environmental conditions revealed by the high altitude photography."

"The resultant products," Gerlach said, "will be digitized and computer-processed in order to manipulate information contained on various overlays."

Because most of the analytical work will be done by the Indians, related phases of the project will involve the training of Indians in the use of remote sensing data to assure continuance of the over-all program after the immediate project is completed.

Coordinating the project for the Interior Department will be George Loelkes, Geological Survey, and Arthur Woll, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

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Miles

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release Monday, April 17, 1972

Morrow (202) 343-6843

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO HELP TRIBES PROVIDE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

A school for campground management for American Indians?

Isn't that like starting an aviation course for birds?

Not completely, said Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton, announcing a new training program by the National Park Service to teach the financial and technical aspects of tourist-oriented campground management to members of American Indian tribes. Graduates will return to their tribal homes to develop and manage public campgrounds on Indian lands.

"The program is a part of a major effort by the Department of the Interior to assist in the development of tourism and recreational resources of the Nation's Indian reservations," Secretary Morton said. "The campground managers will be equipped to attract tourism dollars to their reservations, and give tourists the services they need."

Courses will be offered at the Albright Training Center in Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., Secretary Morton said.

Financed by the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs and utilizing the training personnel and facilities of the National Park Service, two four-week sessions are planned this year, May 1-26 and June 5-30. There will be 24 trainees at each session. Those attending the first class will be drawn from Arizona, California, and New Mexico. The second session is expected to draw trainees from a wider area of the United States.

The first camp dedication will take place on the Hoopa Reservation in northern California May 20. Hoopa Indians will assist the Park Service in the training program.

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INT: 6107-72

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

news release

For Immediate Release -- Monday, April 24, 1972

## COURT TEST SOUGHT TO DETERMINE WATER RIGHTS OF PYRAMID LAKE INDIANS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced that he has requested the Justice Department to institute a suit to determine the rights of the Pyramid Lake Indians under the Winters Rights Doctrine with the priority date of 1859, and that the complaint to be filed set forth those rights on the Truckee River that have previously been decreed by the court.

In order to insure that the Tribe's position is fully presented to the court, Secretary Morton also recommended that the Tribe be permitted to intervene as a party.

Pyramid Lake, a natural resource of national significance, is located about 30 miles northeast of Reno, Nevada, and is within the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, home of the Paiute Indians. At present, the Tribe has no court decreed rights to water of the Truckee River to maintain the lake.

Secretary Morton also announced that action will be taken to maximize the flow of water into Pyramid Lake. Legislation will be sought to develop supplementary sources of water, including a "cloud seeding" program, and to investigate the possibility of importing out-of-basin sources of water. Improvements of Truckee-Carson River Irrigation District facilities will be initiated.

On April 7, 1972, Secretary Morton announced issuance of operating criteria for the Truckee and Carson Rivers for calendar year 1972 and, at the same time, requested the Justice Department to take steps to insure that existing water decrees on the Truckee and Carson Rivers are strictly enforced to prevent illegal water uses and to require legitimate users to operate in accordance with the decrees.

The Secretary said that today's actions, and those announced on April 7, represent the first two steps of a broader program to implement the recommendations of the Pyramid Lake Task Force, whose final report was recently submitted following more than two years of intensive study of the problems and possible solution concerning Pyramid Lake's recession. The Task Force was established jointly by the Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of California and the Governor of Nevada.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Hardw news-release

For Immediate Release -- Monday, April 24, 1972

## COMMISSIONER BRUCE DIRECTS ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAJO-HOPI RECONNAISSANCE PATROL

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today that he has directed the establishment of a reconnaissance patrol along certain portions of the border between the Hopi reservation and the area that is jointly used by the Navajo and Hopi tribes.

"I am establishing this patrol because of my concern for the increasing tension that appears to be present in this area. The patrol will act primarily as a courtesy patrol to prevent or reduce any tensions that might arise or exist along certain areas on the Hopi reservation (District 6) boundary," Commissioner Bruce added. "Each patrol vehicle will be manned by one Navajo and one Hopi" the Commissioner said.

"The decision was made after discussion with Hopi Tribal Chairman Clarence Hamilton and Navajo Tribal Vice Chairman Wilson Skeet," the Commissioner said.

An 1882 Executive Order created a 70 x 55 mile, 2,500,000 acre reservation in Arizona "for the use of Moqui (Hopi) and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon." A 1934 statute defined the boundaries of the much larger Navajo Reservation as completely encompassing the 1882 reservation, but expressly provided that it did not "affect the existing status of the Moqui (Hopi) Indian Reservation created by Executive Order of December 16, 1882."

In 1962, a three-judge Federal Court held that the Hopi had the exclusive beneficial interest in the 661,194 acre tract, sometimes referred to as land management district 6, in the south central part of the Executive Order area, and that the remainder of the 1882 reservation, the Navajo Tribe and the Hopi Tribe had "joint, undivided, and equal interests as to the surface and subsurface, including all resources appertaining thereto, subject to the trust title of the United States."

Commissioner Bruce said that markers will be erected to visibly define the boundary between the Hopi Reservation and the joint use area.

"I hope this action will help alleviate tension and encourage joint discussion between the two tribes aimed at a tribal solution to a joint tribal problem with friendly negotiations," Commissioner Bruce said.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release April 28, 1972

Leahy 343-7435

## REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR PREPARATION OF ROLL OF NORTHWESTERN BAND OF SHOSHONE INDIANS

Regulations for preparing a roll of the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Indians eligible to share in the distribution of \$15.7 million were issued today by the Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced.

The award represents settlement by compromises of claims for the taking in 1868 and 1869 of about 38,000,000 acres of land in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada aboriginally owned by the Shoshone Tribe; the use of funds of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall for irrigation projects; the taking of about 297,000 acres of Fort Hall Reservation land in 1889; the taking of 407,000 acres of Fort Hall Reservation land in 1898; and failure of the United States to provide a reservation for the Bannock Tribe as promised by the Treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. 673).

Shoshone Indians who may be eligible for enrollment must be:

- 1) Born prior to and living on December 18, 1971;
- 2) Either their names appear on one of the following Indian census rolls of the Washakie Sub-Agency of the Fort Hall jurisdiction:
  - a) Roll dated January 1, 1937, by F. A. Gross, Superintendent of the Fort Hall Reservation.
  - b) Roll dated January 1, 1940, by F. A. Gross, Superintendent of the Fort Hall Reservation.
  - c) Roll dated March 10, 1954.
  - d) Roll dated April 21, 1964.

or they possess one-quarter Shoshone Indian blood and they are descendants of those appearing on at least one of said rolls;

- 3) They are not recognized as members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, or any other Indian Tribe; and
- 4) They shall elect not to participate in any settlement of claims pending before the Indian Claims Commission in docket 326-J, Shoshone-Goshute, and docket 326-K, Western Shoshone.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release May 5, 1972

Waindel (202) 343-4214

NORTHEAST REGION ADVISORY UNIT  
FIRST OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

A Northeast Region Advisory Committee, appointed by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton on April 24, is the first of the public advisory bodies to be named for each of the six regions of the National Park Service.

"This group of interested private citizens, and those to be appointed for five other National Park System regions, will provide for a free exchange of ideas between the National Park Service and the public on current problems and programs," Secretary Morton said.

Secretary Morton announced the following committee to work with Chester L. Brooks, director of the Service's Northeast Region:

Lewis W. Jones, Bloomington, Ill.; Fred D. Hartley, Kenosha, Wis., and Frederick R. Micha, Ontario, N. Y., three year appointments; Dr. Graham Netting, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Norman G. Duke, Lorain, O., and Ralph MacMullen, Lansing, Mich., two years; William L. Lieber, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles H. W. Foster, Needham, Mass., and Hyman J. Cohen, Arlington, Va., one year. Though subsequent appointments are expected to be for three years, the initial teams, chosen by lot, were staggered to provide for an annual rotation of membership in the future.

While many individual parks have their own advisory groups, Secretary Morton pointed out that regional advisory committee activities will be concerned with the many natural, historical and recreational areas within entire regions.

Under the General Authorities Law of 1970, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to "appoint and establish such advisory committees in regard to the functions of the National Park Service as he may deem advisable..." Each committee will consist of nine public members appointed by the Secretary.

The National Park Service's Northeast Region is headquartered at Philadelphia and includes 19 States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release May 7, 1972

Hardwick 343-7445

## \$4 MILLION CONTRACT LET FOR CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA, HIGH SCHOOL

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced the award of a \$4,260,500 contract to construct a new high school at Cherokee, North Carolina on the Cherokee Reservation.

The school will be built on a 30-acre meadow site on the Oconoluftee River. A new high school has been needed for some time, and the Cherokee Tribe had purchased the site for \$80,000.

The school will accommodate some 600 students and the unique program to be offered will include courses in tribal history, government and language.

In announcing the contract Commissioner Bruce said: "The construction of this school will bring to the Cherokee people one of the most modern educational plants in North Carolina, and will further provide opportunity for increased Indian involvement in the direction of the Bureau's educational program."

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For release May 9, 1972

Tillman 202/343-7445

## SOUTHEASTERN INDIANS GET CONTRACT TO OPERATE EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE CENTER

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today the award of an initial \$36,000 contract to the United Southeastern Tribes, Inc. for the establishment of an Employment Assistance Destination Services Center at Pascagoula, Mississippi.

The awarding of this contract is in keeping with the Commissioner's new thrust to encourage tribal groups to undertake services normally rendered by BIA. The USET, headquartered in Sarasota, Florida, consists of representatives from the Seminole, Miccosukee, Choctaw and Cherokee Indian tribes.

The purpose of the Indian Services Center is to furnish assistance to Indian people in making a smooth transition from reservation to urban living in the Pascagoula area. The Center will offer support services such as orientation, housing, counseling, medical assistance, and recreational and social aid as well as employment assistance.

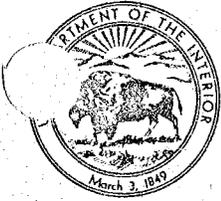
This contract marks the first venture of this type undertaken by the southeastern tribal groups. The initial funds are for the remainder of FY 1972 with continuation of the program contingent upon its success and availability of funds.

Most of the Indian people have been recruited by the Litton Ship Systems which already employs 230 Indians. These 230 employees represent eleven different tribes and constitute a total of 450 Indian people now residing in Pascagoula.

Commenting on the Center, Commissioner Bruce said, "This contract responds directly to the desires and needs as expressed by the Indians of the southeastern U.S. The high job potential for skilled workers in this region will draw from the pool of trained people who have not found opportunities to use their skills on their home reservations or in other parts of the country.

"The scope of services provided by the Service Center was largely suggested by the Indian contractors. We are confident they will do an outstanding job."

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release May 10, 1972

Hardwick - 202/343-7445

DONALD I. MORGAN NAMED SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK  
AGENCY, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today that Donald I. Morgan, 37, a member of the Blackfeet Indian Tribe, has been named Superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, at Fort Thompson, South Dakota.

The appointment will become effective on May 14. He will become the first Superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency. This agency was formed when what had been the Pierre Agency was split into the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agencies.

Morgan was born at Browning, Montana, and was graduated from Browning High School. He has taken college courses in Business Administration and Economics at the College of Great Falls, University of New Mexico and Central Washington State College. He served in the army for two years, from 1957 to 1959.

Morgan has been serving as Employment Assistance Officer at the Yakima Agency. He entered the Bureau in 1961 at the Wind River Agency and served successively at the Fort Defiance Agency; in the Los Angeles Field Employment Office; the Blackfeet Agency; and the Northern Cheyenne and Yakima agencies.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release May 11, 1972

EMBARGO: NOT TO BE RELEASED IN ANY FORM UNTIL 3 P. M.  
EDST

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced that he has decided to grant right-of-way permits for the proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

Because of injunctions issued in pending litigation, the actual permits for the pipeline cannot be issued at this time. Notice of the Secretary's intent to issue the permits is being given the plaintiffs, as required by court order, and the permits will be issued as soon as that can be done without violating any court order.

The text of the Secretary's statement is attached.

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MAY 11, 1972

EMBARGO: NOT TO BE RELEASED IN ANY FORM UNTIL 3 P. M. EDST.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C. B. MORTON  
CONCERNING APPLICATION FOR A TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE RIGHT OF WAY

After great deliberation and reflection, I have determined that it is in the national interest of the United States to grant a right-of-way permit for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline which will transport crude petroleum from State lands in northern Alaska to the south coast port of Valdez.

This is a decision that required and has received a very careful consideration of this Nation's interest in protecting the human environment and our interest in maintaining a secure and adequate supply of a vitally needed energy resource. Development of the Prudhoe Bay oil discovery and the transportation of that oil for use in the "lower 48" states will involve some environmental costs and some environmental risks regardless of how the oil is transported and over what route. On the other hand, the United States vitally needs the Prudhoe Bay oil and we need this oil delivered to our West Coast as promptly and as safely as possible. In reaching my decision, I have had the benefit of the most comprehensive environmental impact statement ever prepared, as well as numerous studies and analyses and comments of many thoughtful people both within and without government concerning the environmental, economic, national security and other issues involved. I am convinced that the decision is consistent with the policies set by the Congress in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, which this Department and I, personally, are deeply committed to carry out.

Because this issue involves the balancing of complex considerations that this Nation will face again and again, I inquired deeply into many questions including the following:

- (1) Is it in the national interest, including the regional interests of the people of Alaska, that the oil on the North Slope of Alaska be developed and transported to the "lower 48" states?

- (2) Which of several alternative routes described in our final impact statement are economically feasible and environmentally acceptable?
- (3) What are the relative environmental costs of the proposed combined Trans-Alaska pipeline-tanker system and a possible Trans-Alaska-Canada pipeline?
- (4) What route would make the most beneficial contribution to national energy requirements?
- (5) Can the suggested Trans-Alaska-Canada pipeline be translated into an action plan within a time frame, funding structure, and a delivery capacity for U. S. oil that would be compatible with United States National Interest?

Each of these questions requires a thoughtful analysis. My careful review of these issues has led me, with firm conviction, to the following conclusions:

(1) National Interest in Alaska North Slope

Our best estimate is that U. S. demand for oil by the year 1980 will range between 20 and 25 million barrels per day and that without North Slope oil domestic production would be as low as 9 to 12 million barrels per day, leaving a potential deficit of many millions of barrels per day. These figures take into account the reasonable prospects of developing other sources of energy.

In addition to the national interest served by developing domestic energy resources, delivery of the North Slope reserves to the "lower 48" through Alaska will be beneficial to the economic development of the State and is favored by a large majority of Alaskans.

Therefore, I conclude that we should now proceed with development of the Alaska North Slope resources.

(2) Alternative Routes:

Of the several alternative routes described in the final environmental impact statement, I have given most serious consideration to two -- the Prudhoe Bay-Valdez route passing near Fairbanks, and the much longer Trans-Alaska-Canada route along the MacKenzie River to Edmonton. Routes requiring tankers via the Northwest Passage, the Beaufort Sea or the Bering Sea are not technologically feasible at this time. Both land routes would require a right-of-way permit over Alaska terrain.

### (3) Relative Environmental Costs:

The State of Alaska has already permitted an area of some hundreds of square miles of State lands in the Prudhoe Bay petroleum field to be developed in the form of roads, drilling pads, air fields, gravel supply pits, port facilities and communities. The Trans-Alaska right-of-way to Valdez would commit an additional area of 30 to 50 square miles to development. The Trans-Canada right-of-way would commit less acreage in Alaska to development but much more in the Canadian wilderness area. Under either alternative hundreds of thousands of square miles of pristine wilderness remain untouched.

The environmental impact statement shows the Trans-Canada route, because it would be longer and would traverse a greater area of permafrost, would cause greater actual damage to terrain and biotic habitat. The impact statement also reveals that the Trans-Alaska route involves a greater pollution risk from potential earthquakes and from the tanker route from Valdez to the "lower 48" states. However, significant steps have been and will yet be taken to protect against those risks.

Stipulations governing this permit will provide maximum assurance of protection against potential environmental damage from earthquakes along the Alaska pipeline route. No other pipeline or petroleum transportation system is subject to the degree of protection that our stipulations will provide.

I have carefully reviewed the potential damage to the marine environment that might be caused by tanker activity in Prince William Sound and along Pacific sea lanes. Two kinds of potential marine pollution exist: (1) small chronic discharges and (2) accidental discharges of large volumes. Strict regulations are being developed to minimize the pollution threat from both these sources. Additionally, U.S. leadership for safer oil transport systems can open the way to stronger international controls to reduce oil pollution in the oceans and harbors of the world.

### (4) Effect on National Energy Requirements:

Completion of the Trans-Alaska line would require at least three years from date of approval, thereby permitting the delivery of oil by about 1976. According to best estimates, the Trans-Canada line would involve at least 3 to 5 years additional time for completion. The potential deficit in domestic supply to meet the United States oil requirements will become more critical as this decade progresses. Under present circumstances, it is clear that imports from the eastern

hemisphere would be the principal offset for that deficit. In addition to my own conclusions, appropriate officials of the United States Government have advised me that it is in the interest of national security, balance of payments, and reliability of energy supply to achieve early delivery of North Slope oil to reduce our dependence on such imports.

The Pacific Coast Region in 1975 will have a projected crude oil deficit, exclusive of Canadian and Alaskan sources, of more than one million barrels per day. This deficit by 1980 is projected to increase to 2 million barrels per day and still greater in subsequent years.

Alaska North Slope Crude via Valdez will offset the need for foreign oil and will increase the U.S. tanker fleet operating on the high seas. In the first few years of operation of the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline the flow is expected to reach about one million barrels daily. Its capacity of 1.6 to 2 million barrels daily is not expected until 1980 or later. Alaska North Slope oil, therefore, will be a timely contribution to the needs of the West Coast -- a region that does not have the diversity and flexibility of supply available to the midwest.

(5) The Trans-Alaska-Canada Alternative:

Several factors make a bilateral arrangement for such an oil pipeline impractical at this time. These are:

- (1) U. S. requirement for the entire capacity of any oil pipeline;
- (2) uncertainty and delay in arranging for financing of a Trans-Canada oil pipeline;
- (3) delay of project pending the completion of environmental, engineering, and construction studies for a Canadian route.

I am convinced that it is our best national interest to avoid all further delays and uncertainties in planning the development of Alaska North Slope oil reserves by having a secure pipeline located under the total jurisdiction and for the exclusive use of the United States.

CONCLUSIONS:

I am proud of the way in which the Department of the Interior has responded to the letter and spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Recognizing the need to protect the Alaskan environment, we have developed the strictest environmental regulations to control design and construction of the biggest non-Government project in history. These regulations will be strictly enforced. Surveillance and continual inspection will rigorously monitor design, construction, quality control testing, operation, and maintenance throughout the life of the pipeline. This will require the help of other Federal agencies such as the Department of Transportation, the Corps of Engineers, the Department of Commerce and the Environmental Protection Agency -- all of whom have agreed to assist in exercising our Federal responsibility.

To those people in the United States who for honorable reasons differ with this decision, let me say that my final decision was reached after months of deliberation and with consideration of the views that have been expressed from all sides. On balance, I am confident that my decision now in favor of a Trans-Alaska pipeline is in the best interests of the Nation and the American people.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release May 15, 1972

Feature Material  
Ayres 202-343-7435

## INDIANS, ESKIMOS, ALEUTS RUSH FOR HOMESTEADS IN ALASKA

A Bureau of Indian Affairs Task Force in Sacramento, Calif. processed more than 5,000 applications for Eskimo, Indian, and Aleut homesteads in Alaska in an eight week period ending April 21, approximately 20 times the number of homestead applications the Bureau handled in the previous 66 years.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs processed applications and certified to the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management that the applicants are Alaska Natives. The Sacramento Project Office became the clearing house for a massive shuffling of forms, U. S. Geological quadrangle sheets, and handdrawn maps in response to a plea for help from the Bureau's Anchorage Office.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce, commenting on the project, said "This is an example of how dedicated Federal employees pitched in to help Alaska Natives who wish to continue to live as their ancestors have for centuries."

The avalanche of paperwork was precipitated by the repeal of the Native Allotment Act of 1906. The 1906 Act allowed Alaska Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts -- of mixed or full-blood -- up to 160 acres of land in as many as four separate parcels that they had been using and occupying for subsistence in traditional Native manner.

The 1906 Native Allotment Act was repealed by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which was signed by President Nixon December 18, 1971. No Natives could file allotment applications after that date. The applications had to be recorded in the proper land office of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior so that lands claimed by the Natives could be noted on land office records and withdrawn from other entry or claim.

Why four separate parcels? Well, unlike the homesteaders in the mid west and the west in the 19th Century, the average Alaska Native doesn't spend all of his time farming a single 160-acre plot.

Instead, he may spend part of the year in his village, part of the year fishing; part in another location picking berries; part of the year hunting and perhaps another part trapping in order to make his living. He needs a home base for himself and his family near each of these activities.

From time immemorial most of the Native population has been living this way, and since the white man came they have lived this way on public domain land.

The Native Allotment Act provided a way for the Alaska Native to obtain title to his land. But by 1969, only 212 had been able to perfect their claims.

In the late 1960's, it became obvious that the Congress intended to repeal the Native Allotment Act and replace it with the Land Claims Settlement Act. This would allow Native corporations to acquire large blocks of land, but would limit individuals to acquiring only their primary place of residence.

Other benefits were available for the individual under the Native Allotment Act that were not available under the Land Claims Settlement Act. In some instances this included the right to the subsurface, as well as the surface of the land.

The BIA knew that there were thousands of Alaska Natives living on public domain who had not taken the opportunity to file the necessary papers to protect their subsistence lands. Most of them didn't know that once the Land Claims Bill was passed, they would lose these lands.

So, working with the Office of Economic Opportunity and other agencies, in 1969 the BIA began a village-to-campsite campaign throughout Alaska. Representatives of the OEO's Community Action Program personally visited thousands of Alaska Natives. They brought the forms necessary for recording land applications and helped the Native fill them out.

Their problem was complicated by the fact that most of the land in Alaska has not been surveyed. So, in place of the usual legal subdivision description of Natives' lands, these workers used hand drawn maps or tracings of quadrangle maps and located the property in question with an "x".

For more than two years, they continued this search and assist mission. By the time the Land Claims Settlement Act was approved, they had helped more than 8,000 Alaska Natives prepare applications.

In Anchorage, the BIA Agency Office faced other problems.

The Realty Branch, with a staff of four, had the task of processing and filing the land applications. At the rate the work was proceeding, this office might have been able to finish the job in the early 1980's -- assuming it didn't do anything else. However, with the enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, December 18, 1971, immediate action became necessary.

An appeal was made to superiors in Washington for help. The problem was presented to the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton.

The first solution considered was hiring additional help for the Anchorage BIA Agency or detailing BIA personnel from other offices to this Agency. But it was difficult to get enough volunteers to go to Alaska. In addition, the cost of transportation and per diem for BIA stateside personnel to Anchorage would have been prohibitive.

It was decided to bring the mountain of paperwork to the Bureau people in the lower States. Washington arranged with the BIA's Sacramento Area Realty Officer to make space available in the BIA Sacramento office.

BIA Alaska Realty personnel moved to Sacramento late last February. With them they brought their applications and hand drawn maps. The Washington Office took care of the details of transferring qualified technicians from BIA offices in Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Montana, Minnesota, Washington, and Oklahoma to Sacramento on temporary detail. Arrangements for office space, supplies, transportation, and housing for the task force were made by the Sacramento office.

This crew, averaging about 25 persons working at any one time, was busy transferring the information obtained in the field onto quadrangle maps of Alaska, marked as carefully as possible, and completing the forms to be filed with the Bureau of Land Management.

Last month, the Sacramento project was completed. The Alaska Natives that have valid allotment applications and comply with the 1906 Native Allotment Act will be able to continue to live as their ancestors have for centuries, fishing, hunting, picking berries and trapping on land they can -- legally -- call their own.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release May 18, 1972

Leahy 343-7435

## PUBLICATION OF ROLL FOR NORTHWESTERN BAND OF SHOSHONE INDIANS

The proposed roll of the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Indians -- one of the three participant groups which will share a \$15.7 million judgment awarded the tribe by the Indian Claims Commission and being distributed pursuant to the Act of December 18, 1971 -- was published in the Federal Register May 17, 1972. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce made the announcement today. Regulations to govern preparation of the roll were published April 21, 1972.

The award represents settlement by compromise of claims for the taking in 1868 of about 38,000 acres of land in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada aboriginally owned by the Shoshone Tribe; the use of funds of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall for irrigation projects; the taking of about 297,000 acres of Fort Hall Reservation land in 1889; the taking of 407,000 acres of Fort Hall Reservation land in 1898; and failure of the United States to provide a reservation for the Bannock Tribe as promised by the Treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. 673).

Any person claiming membership rights in the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Indians, or any interest in said judgment funds, or a representative of the Secretary on behalf of any such person, within sixty days from the date the proposed roll is published, may file an appeal with the Secretary contesting the inclusion or omission of the name of any person on or from such proposed roll.

Appeals must be in writing addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and mailed to the Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 425 Irving Street, NE, Portland, Oregon 97208.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release May 31, 1972

Tillman 202-343-7445

NEW BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AGENCY  
AT RAMAH, NEW MEXICO

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today the creation of a new BIA agency in New Mexico for the Ramah-Navajo Indians. It will be called the Ramah-Navajo Agency. Located in the west central part of the State, the new Agency will be under the jurisdiction of the BIA area office in Albuquerque.

Donald Smouse, Program Officer for the Ramah office will be the Acting Superintendent of the Agency until a permanent Superintendent is appointed.

The Ramah-Navajo band of Navajos was previously under the Zuni agency but was excluded when the Zunis assumed control of their own Agency in 1970. The new Agency will be located in Ramah, New Mexico 87321.

Commenting on the creation of the new Agency, Commissioner Bruce said, "This Agency represents a major step forward for the Ramah-Navajo people. It will permit them to better plan and program for the development of their community with the full cooperation of a Bureau line officer on site rather than in Albuquerque."

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For Release June 1, 1972

Wayland (202) 343-5953

## REVISED MINING EXPLORATORY AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS ON FEDERAL AND INDIAN LANDS APPROVED

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced approval of revised regulations governing mining exploratory and development operations conducted on Federal and Indian lands under permits and leases issued by the Department of the Interior.

The regulations are not new, Secretary Morton pointed out, but rather are the existing reorganized and clarified regulations. (The revised regulations will be published June 1, 1972 in the Federal Register and will become effective 30 days thereafter.)

These regulations are designed to give permittees and lessees a better understanding of their responsibility to protect the land and other natural resources during operations and to reclaim land no longer needed for mining purposes.

The regulations also clarify the authority of mining supervisors of the U.S. Geological Survey -- who are charged with enforcing the regulations -- for directing environmental protection and reclamation. The practical result of the revision, Secretary Morton said, is that the regulations will provide greater protection for the environment.

The regulations were published in the Federal Register as a proposed rule making March 24, 1971, with the public invited to submit comments and suggestions. As a result of comments received, a number of changes that were not substantial were made in the regulations published today.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release June 2, 1972

Wallace (202) 343-3171

## FIRST THREE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS APPROVED BY INTERIOR UNDER ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Articles of incorporation for the first three Regional Corporations authorized by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act have been approved by the Department of the Interior.

The three regional corporations represent over one-third of the natives in Alaska. They are NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. -- Northwest Alaska Native Association (Kotzebue); Calista Corporation -- Association of Village Council Presidents (southwest coast, all villages in the Bethel area, including all villages on the Lower Yukon River and the Lower Kuskokwim River); and Cook Inlet Region, Inc. -- Cook Inlet Association (Kenai, Tyonek, Eklutna, Iliamna).

In approving incorporation of the three associations, Harrison Loesch, Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, urged nine remaining associations enumerated in the Native Claims Act to speed the filing of incorporation papers to establish eligibility to receive financial assistance in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

Loesch formally approved the three regional corporations at a ceremony yesterday in the Department of the Interior. He pointed out that legislation approved by Congress and signed by President Nixon May 30, 1972, authorizes advances of up to \$500,000 to each regional corporation requesting such assistance in fiscal year 1972. The Secretary of the Interior must determine that the regional corporations need financial advances for organization purposes, to identify land authorized by the Act, and to repay loans and other obligations previously incurred for such purposes.

In telegrams to the associations that have not filed incorporation papers, Loesch said that "no advance can be made unless approved by June 30, 1972, and none can be made except to corporations which are actually organized before that date."

Loesch also said "establishment of regional boundaries will be a factor in considering release of any funds obligated for advancement," and urged that boundaries be given immediate attention.

The nine remaining associations covered by the Native Claims Act are:

Arctic Slope Native Association (Barrow, Point Hope); Bering Straits Association (Seward Peninsula, Unalakleet, Saint Lawrence Island); Tanana Chiefs' Conference (Koyukuk, Middle and Upper Yukon Rivers, Upper Kuskokwim, Tanana River); Bristol Bay Native Association (Dillingham, Upper Alaska Peninsula); Aleut League (Aleutian Islands, Pribilof Islands and that part of the Alaska Peninsula which is in the Aleut League); Chugach Native Association (Cordova, Tatitlek, Port Graham, English Bay, Valdez, and Seward); Tlingit-Haida Central Council (southeastern Alaska, including Metlakatla); Kodiak Area Native Association (all villages on and around Kodiak Island); and Copper River Native Association (Copper Center, Glennallen, Chitina, Mentasta).

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release June 5, 1972

Ayres -- 343-7435

## AIRLINES' TRAVELERS CAN NOW ROLL UP IN INDIAN BLANKETS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced that American Airlines will purchase 20,000 blankets manufactured from the wool of Navajo Indian sheep.

The blankets, made similar to the famed trade cloth imported from England, will bear a three-inch square label showing their origin and will be attested to by both Commissioner Bruce, a Mohawk-Sioux Indian, and Peter MacDonald, Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council.

That American Airlines passengers can huddle in the same material as Indians is the culmination of considerable effort on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Commissioner Bruce pointed out.

"The story really began in 1971, when the general wool market throughout the United States was the worst since the 1930's," the Commissioner explained. "Navajo wool, in particular, found no market. This hit the Navajo Indian Reservation hard, since 75 percent of all Navajos, whose reservation is the size of West Virginia, raise sheep."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs industrial development specialist, Irving Schwartz, was told to find a foreign or domestic outlet for the wool. Schwartz searched diligently, but nothing appeared to happen until he consulted a wool expert from New Mexico State University and found that Indian wool -- despite an undeserved faulty reputation -- really was high grade wool. Its rating had come about because poor grades of wool were dumped with good grades and strong winds had permeated it with dirt and weeds.

Schwartz then called for help from the Wool Manufacturers Association of America. When asked whose wool did sell and why, that organization indicated that New Zealand wool found the best market because it was well-graded and packaged.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs then signed a contract with Wool Growers Warehouse, Inc., Casper, Wyoming, to bring equipment onto the Navajo Reservation to grade and bale Navajo wool and to teach Navajos to do their own grading and baling. A Denver laboratory was asked to certify the grading.

The result was that the Navajos began to get three to four times more money for their wool than they had previously been offered.

The Bureau's industrial development specialist then negotiated with Faribault Woolen Mill Co., Faribault, Minnesota, to make trade cloth. Trade cloth traditionally has a bright hard finish and rainbow stripes along the selvage (each edge of piece goods). Used by Indians as clothing and blankets, it has always been imported from England, never produced in this country. Purchased by Indians since the earliest days of Indian-white relationships, the earliest versions are in museums.

It was again Irving Schwartz who showed samples of the Faribault Indian wool cloth to the airlines and made the sale, Commissioner Bruce said.

Delivery of the blankets to American Airlines began June 1.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

news release

For Release June 5, 1972

## INTERIOR URGES ROAD AID FOR INDIAN LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS, PUBLIC LANDS AND TERRITORIES

Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management Harrison Loesch today called for accelerated road construction on Indian reservations; stepped-up assistance to improve public land development roads and trails; improvement of national park roads, roadways, and trails; and highway development in the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa. He testified before the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Roads.

Pointing out that the Federal Government was obligated by treaties and agreements to construct and maintain roads on Indian lands, Loesch said it failed to do so between 1900 to 1935. Since that time, he said, construction of roads on Indian lands has fallen far short of construction of roads in the rest of the United States.

He asked for contract authority for Indian road construction of \$75 million in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 and \$100 million ending June 30, 1975.

"Public use and demands each year continue to outstrip the installation of vitally needed resource management facilities on public lands," Loesch said. He asked for authorization of \$10 million in fiscal years 1973 and 1974 for construction and improvement of public land development roads and trails.

These authorizations, he said, will allow completion of approximately 950 miles of road work and about 180 miles of trail work, plus some survey and design of roads and acquisition of easements for existing roads.

The National Park Service currently has a backlog of developments estimated at \$2 billion, of which approximately \$1 billion represents roads and trails funding, Loesch said. He asked for authorizations of \$40 million for park roads and trails in fiscal years ending June 30, 1974 and 1975 and \$20 million for parkways in the same periods.

To provide for the territorial highway development program, Loesch asked for \$2 million each for the Virgin Islands and Guam and \$500,000 for American Samoa in fiscal years ending June 30, 1974 and 1975.

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INT. 7177-72

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - JUNE 15, 1972

Tillman 202-343-7445

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFERS SUPPORT TO SOUTH DAKOTA FLOOD RESCUE EFFORT

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today that he has offered the services and facilities of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs to South Dakota officials who are battling the ravages of last weekend's disastrous flood at Rapid City. Approximately 2100 Indian people live in Rapid City.

In telegrams to South Dakota Governor Richard F. Kneip and Donald G. Eddy, Director of the area's Office of Emergency Preparedness, Commissioner Bruce stated, "The Bureau of Indian Affairs wishes to offer its services in any way to help the people and the city of Rapid City in the unfortunate destruction on Friday and Saturday."

Twenty three Indians are believed to be among the dead and an estimated 200 Indian families are homeless or destitute as a result of the disaster.

In addition to the Bureau staff members from BIA's Aberdeen Area Office, the Indian people who live in the area surrounding Rapid City have banded together to aid Indian families caught in the catastrophe.

Both Bureau employees and Indians are working in full cooperation with Federal, State and local officials in Rapid City to clean up the damage and give aid to the sick and injured. BIA welcomes the presence in Rapid City of the Title VI Compliance Officer from the Office of Emergency Planning in Washington who is there to insure that all disaster relief is carried out on a non-discriminatory basis.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release June 17, 1972

STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS LOUIS R. BRUCE BEFORE  
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF  
INDIAN-WHITE RELATIONS, WASHINGTON, D.C. JUNE 16, 1972

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. It is a privilege to be here. Surely the presence of so much talent at the National Archives Conference on Research in the history of Indian-white relations underlines the importance of this event.

I want to thank Mr. James Rhoads, Archivist of the United States, Miss Jane Smith and Mr. Robert Kvasnicka, Directors of the Conference, for hosting this impressive agenda and this even more impressive assemblage. I think that Indian people need to have the complete record -- and I strongly emphasize complete record -- set straight once and for all. It is thrilling that we have here today American spokesmen who will achieve this for Indian people.

When President Nixon appointed me Commissioner of Indian Affairs in August 1969, I immediately set about the monumental task of acquainting myself with as much as possible of the written material about American Indians as is available in the Libraries and Archives of Washington, D.C. and New York. I confess I didn't even finish all of the Annual Reports of my predecessors in the Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Nor was I able to get through even a small percentage of the massive collection of historical and social documents that make up the extant body of American Indian history.

I did, however, take note of the fact that most of what I read and reviewed had not been written by Indians. I realized that the very complex circumstances that would have made it possible for any estimable part of this history to have been written by Indians themselves did not exist when the largest part of it was written. From this experience I said to myself: The day will come soon when American Indians will write and judge their own history as it relates to the overall history of this continent. I think I can now say that it is no longer an impossibility for Indian scholars and writers to take charge of this academic territory.

Since I came to Washington in 1969, the face of Indian America has undergone some dramatic and far reaching changes. Not in this century has there been such a volume of creative turbulence in Indian country. The will for self-determination has become a vital component of the thinking of Indian leadership and the grassroots Indian on every reservation and in every city. It is an irreversible trend, a tide in the destiny of American Indians that will eventually

compel all of America once and for all to recognize the dignity and human rights of Indian people.

For the past three years I have been at the vortex of this surge toward true and lasting self-determination. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been undergoing an unprecedented metamorphosis, which I'm sure many of you know about.

Soon after I assumed the position of Commissioner, I announced, with President Nixon's approval, a realignment of the top positions in the BIA Central Office and appointed a new executive staff composed of 15 Indians and Alaskan Natives. This marked a milestone in BIA history. Today more Indians than ever before are holding key BIA management positions and working to implement the self-determination policy of this Administration. Indian direction of Indian affairs has become the cornerstone for policy-making in the Nixon Administration.

In his July 1970 special message to the Congress on Indian affairs, President Nixon set forth future Federal Indian policy directions. He called for a "New era in which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions." The President urged the Congress "To renounce, repudiate, and repeal" the policy of terminating Federal aid to Indian reservations expressed in 1953 in House Concurrent Resolution 108. Last December, the Senate acted on this recommendation to repeal the termination policy toward Indians and replace it with a new policy that would have self-termination a major goal. The switch was embodied in a "Sense of Congress" Resolution that was adopted by voice vote without dissent. The Resolution is now awaiting action in the House of Representatives.

In his Indian message, President Nixon announced proposals for Indian control of Indian education, Indian direction of federally-funded programs, an Indian Trust Counsel Authority, an Indian credit program, an Assistant Secretary for Indian and Territorial Affairs in the Interior Department, and restoration of Blue Lake to the Taos Indians of New Mexico. The first of the President's proposals to be enacted was legislation returning Blue Lake and the surrounding land to the Indians of Taos Pueblo.

In keeping with the President's legislative proposals just mentioned, my staff and I began working to restructure the Bureau at all levels so that its policies and programs would reflect more closely the thinking and feelings of Indian people. Five policy goals were announced in November 1970 to guide the Bureau in its new administration of Indian affairs: 1. Transformation of the BIA from a Management to a Service Organization; 2. Reaffirmation of the trust status of Indian land; 3. Making the BIA area offices fully responsive to the Indian people they serve; 4. Providing tribes with the option of taking over any or all BIA program functions, with the understanding that the Bureau will provide assistance or reassume control if requested to do so; and 5. Working with Indian organizations to become a strong advocate of off-reservation Indian interests.

The idea of self-determination -- the right of Indians to make their own choice and decisions -- is, as I indicated earlier, becoming a reality as Indian people begin to assume the authority to manage their own affairs. In his message, President Nixon proposed legislation which would empower tribes, groups of tribes, or any other Indian community to assume the control or operation of federally-funded and administered programs. As the BIA is gradually being converted from a Management Organization to an Agency of Service, Counsel and Technical Assistance, we are encouraging and assisting tribes in their assumption of program operations. We cannot and do not intend to force this policy on the Indian people. We are allowing them to decide whether they want to take over programs and, if so, how much responsibility they are willing to assume.

The Zuni Tribe of New Mexico accepted the responsibility for directing BIA activities at the Pueblo in May 1970. Almost a year later, the BIA signed a contract with the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida enabling them to administer BIA programs on the reservations.

The response to this take-over policy has been a somewhat cautious one. Many tribes have waited to see how others responded and how the few tribes that have assumed control fare under the Federal-tribal relationship. Indian people still remember the disastrous results of the termination policy of the 1950's.

A legal vehicle for tribal takeovers of BIA program activities has been the Buy Indian Act of 1910. But Indian contracting within the Bureau has evolved from procurement of needed supplies into a method for training and employment of Indians, and finally, into an instrument for greater Indian involvement in the conduct of their own affairs. In Fiscal Year 1972, dollar value of Buy Indian contracts between Indian tribes and the BIA will reach an estimated \$42.5 million. In 1969, only \$3.8 million in contracts were negotiated between Indian groups and the Bureau.

We in the Bureau have been keenly aware of the recent emergence of a strong and positive attitude on the part of Indian people that they want and will have better lives. Indians of all ages, representing all tribes are undertaking unprecedented efforts to overcome the problems confronting them. Evidence of this new attitude is apparent in the establishment of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association (NTCA), a new organization of elected tribal chairmen. Created in April 1971, NTCA has advised the Bureau on numerous matters relating to policies, budgets, and programs affecting reservation Indians. As Chairmen, they are men who know first-hand what problems are facing their people and what solutions are needed to solve these problems. Through this group, the National Congress of American Indians, the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and other groups, reservation Indians have presented a single, united voice in shaping the future of Indian affairs.

During the past few years we have also witnessed Indian organizations such as the American Indian Movement working to bring recognition to the problems of Indians in off-reservation communities.

Since World War II, when thousands of Indians left the reservations for military service or for war time jobs, a steady off-reservation movement has been taking place. This was given an additional boost in the early 1950's with the initiation of the BIA Employment Assistance Program which assisted Indians in locating permanent employment in non-reservation areas. The urban Indian movement of the last two decades has resulted in more than 350,000 Indians living off the reservations today.

Under its current policy, the Bureau limits BIA services to reservation Indians with some exceptions. There are, however, many people both in the Bureau and outside who believe that the Federal trust responsibility extends to tribal Indians wherever they are. The Government's trust responsibility is to people, not land, and any attempts to deprive Indians of their treaty and constitutional rights is a subversion of sovereignty and the trust responsibility.

In January 1972, the Bureau of Indian Affairs announced plans for a re-direction of the BIA's programs for the future. We presented a five-point program designed to assist Indians toward self-determination through economic, educational and social development on the reservations.

Today we believe that all people should have the right to determine their own destinies. Unlike past programs which have all been designed to lead to Indian assimilation, the new BIA program directions deal with developing natural and human resources on the reservations not off. All programs and policies are aimed at establishing viable economies for the growth of self-sustaining Indian communities.

The number one priority in 1972 is a reservation-by-reservation development program. There is a great need on reservations for an overall developmental plan which integrates all of the tribe's natural and human resources. In the past, program areas have often been in conflict with one another because of the lack of such a plan. The Bureau is now assisting 28 tribes who were selected to participate in the Bureau's Reservation Acceleration Program, better known as RAP. Other tribes from Oklahoma and California are being selected for the BIA's Tribal Acceleration Program, TAP. These tribes are negotiating changes in existing local BIA program budgets to insure that these programs support tribal priorities.

This year an intense collective tribal consultation on the BIA budget was considered and is being meshed with the Fiscal 1974 BIA budget process. We now feel that we are on the brink of making self-determination and consultation an operational reality.

A new thrust is being provided to the Indian forestry program on those reservations which have significant areas of commercial forest lands. Until now, a large part of the Federal Government's costs for administering the reservation forestry programs

has been reimbursed by deducting administrative fees from the stumpage prices paid by purchasers of Indian timber. Effective July 1, 1972, the tribal owners of such forest lands will be given the opportunity to invest those fees in the intensified development of their tribally-owned forests, rather than to have it credited to Federal accounts in the Treasury. The total amount of the fees that will thus be diverted into intensified forest management is expected to average approximately \$3 million per year. This will not only contribute to a stronger economic base for the local Indian communities, but will substantially increase the contribution made by Indian forest lands to the Nation's requirements of lumber and other forest products.

To assist with development on the reservation, we are redirecting our Employment Assistance Program to develop manpower on the reservations. As many of you already know, the BIA Employment Assistance Program was an outgrowth of the termination policy of the 1950's designed to relocate Indians in urban areas where jobs were thought to be more plentiful. For some, the relocation strategy worked, but for many it meant removal to an urban ghetto. At the same time, it has meant a draining from the Indian communities of those who could best become leaders at home. Now, the relocation strategy has been reversed and employment assistance resources are being directed into the reservation economies instead of dissipating in the non-Indian communities. Indian men and women are being trained for work, not in the cities, but in their own home areas.

One of the most exciting methods of implementing this program is the Indian Action Team. The Indian Action Team is a self-help program in which the tribes identify their needs and problems and train their tribal members through specific work projects on the reservations.

Legal issues with regard to water in the Western United States arise only when the resource becomes scarce. The competition for the water becomes intensive because in the arid West, water is money. At this date, there is an increasing demand for water to support the economic growth of the American West. However, there is a limited supply. As a result, Indian peoples' reserved right to water is not very popular with other interests. Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton established an Indian Water Rights Office to protect Indian water resources. This office is undertaking inventories of the water resources available and is carrying out studies for establishing and confirming the water rights of Indians. We will establish firmly tribal rights to water, thereby protecting them so that the tribes may be assured that they have the water they need in the development of their reservations. The Office of Indian Water Rights reports directly to me; and I in turn report directly to the Secretary of the Interior on water rights issues. This procedure was designed to avoid the conflicting interest of other Interior Department agencies. We are now considering further proposals which will assure us of eliminating any conflicts.

Roads are the basic physical infrastructure upon which all social and economic systems develop. The treaty relationships established the obligation of the Federal Government to build an Indian road system. One of the most shocking statistics of American

history is that not one linear foot of roads was constructed from 1900 to 1935, the period when mainstream America built its basic road system.

Today, of the Bureau's 21,665 miles of Indian roads, only 1,000 miles are paved. We will upgrade this to a 10,000 mile paved system by 1978. This has meant increasing our road budget from \$20 million a year to \$106 million a year and will ultimately require more than \$800 million over a seven-year period.

The final, but very vital part of our five-point plan calls for more tribal control of education programs. In accordance with the policy enabling tribes to assume control of federally-funded programs, the BIA believes that any Indian community wishing to do so should be able to assume control of its own schools. We recognize that in order for Indian educational programs to become truly responsive to the needs of Indian children and parents, it is imperative that the control of those programs be in the hands of Indian communities. In 1972 we have 15 Federal schools controlled by Indian corporations, 4 statewide Johnson-O'Malley programs operated by tribes, 75 other educational programs operated by tribal groups, and 3 reservation junior colleges controlled by Indians. We hope to have at least half of all BIA schools under Indian direction by 1976.

Local Indian communities not ready to undertake actual responsibilities toward the schooling of their children have, in increasing numbers, formed advisory boards of education. Today, all of the BIA's 200 elementary and secondary schools have Indian Advisory School Boards which are assuming greater management of the schools' curricular, staffing, construction and educational objectives.

Our education staff is now working on establishing goals in education by which we can measure our own progress over the next four years. We are planning to establish a management information system which will monitor our program successes and failures. We are also making plans to establish a Student Bill of Rights that will be in effect by the opening of the Fall Term in September.

Since my appointment I have repeatedly emphasized that we are advocating self-determination and repudiating the paternalism and termination of past national Indian policies. We must and we will continue to oppose any doctrine of termination under whatever name and in whatever form. The Menominee Restoration Act is presently before the Congress. I personally have been working closely with both the tribe and concerned Federal officials to improve the conditions of the tribe. A lengthy Bureau economic evaluation actually documents the catastrophic effects which termination has had on this group. We are working to have the full range of Bureau services once again made available to the Menominees. In addition, the trust status of Menominee County should be reinstated so that the dissipation of their land ceases.

We are committed to a policy of tribal involvement in Indian programs and in the operation of activities providing services to Indian people. The purpose of this policy is to cause Bureau administration to be more responsive to the views of Indian people and to give Indians the opportunities to gain experience in the administration of activities affecting their own people. Two important parts of this policy are consultation in the selection of Bureau employees for certain positions and consultation on general personnel programs.

Section 12 of the Indian Reorganization Act contains a statute which relates to Indian preference in employment within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The interpretation of this Act has been the source of considerable interest in recent years. The Indian Preference Law, if not understood in its economic and historical context, may very well be misunderstood. We feel that this is not a racial matter, but merely an attempt by the framers of an enlightened law to give the Indian people the right to control the programs which relate to their own domestic dependent nations. Recognition of this fact is even contained in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The authors of the Act avoided impairing the relationship between Indian tribes and the United States. As a matter of fact, it exempted enterprises and businesses on or near Indian reservations from the prohibitions of the Act. This has had the effect of extending the preference Act by creating a private employment preference right to Indians. The Act enables tribes to hire Indians 100 percent in private businesses or enterprises on the reservations.

Indian Attorney Browning Pipestem most appropriately titled his position paper on the subject, "Indian Preference -- A Preference to Conduct Self-Government." Until now, preference has only been applied to initial appointment. Our proposal to the Secretary of the Interior contains a request to extend Indian preference to promotions. We expect momentarily an affirmative answer to that request.

A most essential part of the self-determination policy is financial independence. Because of a lack of understanding of Indian matters, the private banking industry of the United States has not been adequately serving Indian financial requirements. The placement of industries on the reservations and the development of Indian natural resources have brought to our attention the need of a financial service to Indian individuals and Indian tribes. The American Indian National Bank was established to help fulfill this need. This Bank is not competitive with the private banking industry, but is an adjunct and an educational procedure to teach banks that banking with Indian people is not an unachievable objective. The American Indian National Bank will have its headquarters in Washington, D.C., with services extended to reservations that can justify the establishment of such a facility. Stock in the bank will be owned by the Indians.

We have recognized for some time a very important area in our relationship with tribes, especially the small tribes and poor large tribes, that has been not only overlooked but avoided. Simply stated, many tribes do not have the money to carry on their most basic governmental functions -- this being the case in spite of the fact that over the years we have pushed on the tribes, elaborate governmental plans and structures supposedly to illustrate self government. Couple this with the very real fact that the BIA has never had enough money or staff to supply services to many of the smaller Indian tribes. In order for the small tribes to get "a piece of the action," we hope to fund a new program of aid to tribal governments which, for the first time, should provide money for these fiscally poor tribes to use to conduct their own tribal government, efficiently and adequately. We are working now to inaugurate this program at the earliest possible date.

I think that all of this -- aid to tribal governments, an aggressive National Tribal Chairmen's Association, an Indian Bank, the Indian Action Teams, Tribal Control of Indian Education and a strong Bill of Rights for BIA boarding school students, roads on the reservations, establishment of viable Indian economies, Indian preference and consultation -- spells self-determination as we have been trying to identify it in our efforts during this Administration. This we are doing in a time when American Indians have more direct involvement with the Federal Government than ever before in determining the shape and direction of the policies and programs that vitally affect their lives.

I think that all of this, once finally achieved and implemented, and many other self-determination programs now in the planning stage, will be the subject matter of American Indian history for the 1970's that will reflect an era, the long-awaited era, when Indian people achieve full recovery from the unjust past, achieve equality and justice in this society and respond to the challenge of making an outstanding contribution to the advancement of all things human in this land.

To conclude this on a practical and realistic note, and lest I seem too euphoric, I have only to read my daily mail to know that, no matter how hard we try or how sincere our efforts are, it is never fast enough and there is never money enough. We are fortunate if we accomplish just a little and please a few. We will keep trying as best we can for more. That is our assigned task, our solemn responsibility. Indian self-determination is going to be a complete reality not too far ahead of today, and when it is, one of the incomplete chapters of American history will then have been completed.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release June 17, 1972

Leahy 202/343-7435

## INDIAN ELDERS TO HOLD SECOND CONFERENCE ON TRADITIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION

"The unique content and method of traditional Indian teachings, development of morality and will power in the formation of Indian character, the spiritual training of Indian children by kin and medicine man - - all will be discussed at the Second Conference of American Indian Elders on Traditional Indian Education," Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today. The Conference will be held at the Mather Training Center, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, June 19-23.

The week-long conference is jointly sponsored by the Myrin Institute Inc., a non-profit foundation organized to promote adult education, and the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs. An initial conference with Indian elders was held in Denver, Colorado in June, 1968.

Following introductory remarks by Sylvester M. Morey, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Myrin Institute, Commissioner Bruce will address the Conference June 19 on the need and importance of traditional Indian education. The afternoon discussion will cover the content and methods of traditional Indian teachings as they affect a child's life from conception through puberty.

Tuesday the group will discuss the formation of character and the grooming of a chief. The Thursday morning discussion will be the role of women elders in the education of the young; followed by an afternoon discussion of the perpetuation of sacred lore to young Indians and its influence on their lives.

Indians participating in the Conference are representative of regional Indian areas and tribes of the United States. Allen Quetone, Kiowa, Superintendent of the BIA Concho Agency, Concho, Oklahoma will serve as Moderator; and Robert L. Bennett, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs and presently Director of the American Indian Law Institute at the University of New Mexico, will attend as special consultant.

On Friday June 23, participants have scheduled a press conference at 1:00 p.m. for concluding statements. It is expected that the group will discuss the gap in understanding that has always separated the white man from the red.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release Sunday, June 18, 1972

Wallace 202-343-3171

## REMOTE ESKIMO VILLAGE BECOMES PROVING GROUND FOR FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

A remote Eskimo village hugging the rim of the Arctic Ocean has become a proving ground for the Federal Government's national environmental policy.

The Village of Barrow, Alaska, located in the last reaches of civilization on the North American Continent, over the last half century has had tons of garbage laid on its doorstep -- much of it from government agencies.

The residue of garbage began accumulating in quantities in the 1940's with the Navy's exploration for oil, and was accelerated during construction of the DEW line by the Air Force. Added to this were the day-to-day waste of a population sustaining life in a harsh, forbidding climate, without the benefits of modern water and sewage systems. Empty oil drums became useful, and ultimately necessary, to control waste.

For many years, nothing was ever done about it because no one seemed to mind and government agencies were always short of money when it came to making cleanup funds available.

But with the stirring of national conscience about pollution and a change in public policy, logistic requirements for cleaning up Barrow and its environs escalated into a full-scale battle plan.

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton pointed out that President Nixon -- in his environmental messages to the Congress -- has called for the marshalling of various forces to curb pollution.

President Nixon has said that, while State and local governments, consumers, industry and private organizations have primary responsibility for protecting the environment, the Federal Government must exercise effective leadership to assist these groups. Providing leadership for the Barrow cleanup, Secretary Morton said, was in line with the President's objectives.

Visiting the area in July 1971, Secretary Morton was appalled at seeing acres of oil drums, broken-down machinery and other junk, along with animal carcasses, and human and household waste littering the landscape around Barrow.

Morton decided action must be taken quickly to change Barrow's pollution plight. He made the Barrow cleanup a special project and placed William L. Rogers, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, in charge.

In September 1971 Rogers, accompanied by James H. Isbell, a consultant named to coordinate agency efforts at Barrow, met with Navy Captain Emory Smith, Director of the Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserve, and others to discuss plans for the cleanup.

From the records it was evident that much thought, talk, and planning already had been given to a cleanup program. Of paramount importance was the fact that agreement had been reached on geographic areas of responsibility among the Office of Naval Research, the Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserve, the State Division of Aviation, and the Village of Barrow.

Secretary Morton enlisted the support of Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and Alaska Governor William Egan.

But the Village of Barrow faced a critical problem -- no money. The Village Council acknowledged its responsibility, but without money the task appeared impossible.

One source was money Congress made available to all States in the Emergency Employment Act of 1971. With its high rate of unemployment, Barrow was allocated \$28,800 -- enough to employ 20 men for more than 10 weeks. In other legislation, Congress made funds available for cleaning up Indian Reservations and the Village became eligible for another \$25,000. Finally, the Bureau of Indian Affairs redirected some of its resources to remove an old gas line which had been abandoned in place some seven years before. That gas line had some 4,000 empty oil drums holding it above the tundra.

In February of 1972, the job was about two-thirds finished. More than 12,000 oil drums which had been used for household waste were removed from the tundra southwest of the Village. Most of the old pipeline was stacked neatly in a storage area and its supporting oil drums are gone.

Where is Barrow's trash going? Part of it is being used in an erosion control project southwest of the Village. A ravine which has developed through the years is being filled and at the end will be topped with two or three feet of earth so that the drainage will flow in another direction during spring "breakup."

A shallow lagoon, half-way between Barrow and the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, has been used as a sanitary land fill for many years and its use continues.

The Department of the Interior asked both the Environmental Protection Agency and Alaska's Commissioner of Environmental Conservation for their respective views on using those areas for trash disposal. Both concurred. Since the permafrost extends from the surface down to a level of 1,300 feet, anything buried to a depth of two or more feet becomes permanently frozen; contamination of other areas will not occur.

The Navy responded to Secretary Laird's call for action by sending a 20-man all-volunteer force of Seabees to begin the cleanup at Navy Arctic Research Lab last October. The Navy renewed its effective effort in the Spring of 1972.

But once clean, will it stay that way? Things are being done on this score also.

Secretary Morton, Deputy Assistant Secretary Rogers, and Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, did the pre-game planning and Alaska's Congressional delegation carried the ball to get funds for a new incinerator which, about a year from now, will serve both the Arctic Research Lab and the Village of Barrow. It will be used for both liquid and solid waste.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is sponsoring construction of 100 new homes in Barrow. One of HUD's requirements is that a modern water and sewage system be designed for the entire village. Interior's BIA school and the Native Health Service Hospital are already served by modern sewage systems.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release June 19, 1972

Ayres (202) 343-7435

## CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN GOODS AND SERVICES BY BIA TOTAL \$29.5 MILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 1972

Dollar volume of contracts with Indian tribes and individuals for goods and services -- excluding construction -- by the Bureau of Indian Affairs has reached \$29.5 million in fiscal year 1972, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced today.

Another \$12 million in contracts for goods and services to Indian tribes and individuals is anticipated by the close of the current fiscal year.

"The increase in direct contracting with Indian tribes and individuals by BIA since 1969 for goods and services is significant and is in line with President Nixon's determination to give Indian people greater participation in their affairs," Secretary Morton said.

Contracts by BIA with Indian tribes and individuals for goods and services amounted to \$4.4 million in fiscal year 1968, \$7.7 million in fiscal '69, \$12.9 million in fiscal '70, and \$28.5 million in fiscal '71, Secretary Morton noted.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce said the new emphasis on contracting by Indians through the Bureau has become "an important means of training and employment for Indians."

Commissioner Bruce -- an Indian of Sioux-Mohawk descent -- added that the BIA contracts help make Indian people producing Americans and meaningfully involve them in matters of great concern to themselves and Indian communities. "

Contracting to Indians has largely taken place under what is known as the "Buy Indian Act." This act, passed in 1910, says that "in the purchase of Indian supplies" the Secretary of the Interior may use his discretion and "so far as may be practicable Indian labor shall be employed, and purchases of the products of Indian industry may be made in open market ..."

Contracts negotiated have involved goods and services primarily for Indian education, law and order functions, social services, plant management, roads maintenance and construction, and supplies. Contracts for social services functions averaged the highest dollar amounts -- \$75,400, while contracts for supplies averaged \$1,600.

The anticipated number of non-construction contracts to be signed between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian suppliers in fiscal year 1972 is 1,749, compared to 1,175 signed in fiscal year 1969.

Some of the Bureau of Indian Affairs services that have been contracted out to Indian companies or tribes to operate are: Housing developments, home ownership training functions, water resources inventories, ground water studies, adult education training functions. Purchase of actual supplies from Indians covers a broad spectrum.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to PM's, June 23, 1972

## INTERIOR EXPANDS POLICY OF INDIAN PREFERENCE IN BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced that he has approved recommendations of Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner Louis R. Bruce to extend the policy of Indian Preference to filling vacancies, whether by original appointment, reinstatement or promotion.

In addition, greater emphasis on training efforts will be directed toward the development of Indians. The changes will be effective immediately within the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"A careful review of statutes covering Indian Preference has led us to the conclusion that our past practice of giving preference in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in cases of new hire and reduction in force should be extended to include the filling of all vacancies," Secretary Morton said.

Secretary Morton stressed that in the implementation of this new policy, careful attention will be given to protecting the rights of non-Indian employees to the greatest extent possible within statutory requirements.

The new policy is in support of President Nixon's program for Indians, and is designed to enable Indian personnel in the Bureau of Indian Affairs to progress as rapidly as their capabilities allow.

Implementing procedures are now being prepared by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to PM's June 26, 1972

## INTERIOR ENDORSES FIVE BILLS TO ASSIST INDIANS

Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management Harrison Loesch today urged enactment of five measures to provide help for America's Indian population and carry out specific recommendations by President Nixon in his 1970 Indian Message to Congress.

Loesch testified before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.

Specifically, he asked Congress to approve the following bills:

(1) -- H.R. 2376, which would amend several statutes, including the Johnson-O'Malley Act that aids Indian public school students and provides agricultural and social welfare assistance to Indians.

H.R. 2376 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract directly with not only State and local institutions, but with Indian tribes, bands, groups, or communities who run their own educational institutions. It would also give the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare the same authority to contract with Indian groups in connection with health services.

(2) -- H.R. 8340, to establish within the Department of the Interior the Indian Business Development Program to stimulate Indian entrepreneurship and employment. The proposal would provide legislative sanction to a program created by the Bureau of Indian Affairs last year that now has a budget of \$3.4 million. The program makes grants to Indian individuals, tribes, and associations to establish profit-making Indian owned businesses and provide employment for Indians.

(3) -- H.R. 8796 and H.R. 2377 (identical bills), to provide for the assumption of the control and operation by Indian tribes and communities of certain programs and services provided for them by the Federal Government.

"This proposal," Loesch said, "surely is one of the most important" in the President's declared self-determination policy for America's Indians. Under the bill, if any Indian group decides it is willing and able to assume administrative responsibility for a service or program administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Public Health Service, it can request that such service or program be turned over to it.

(4) -- H.R. 8064 and H.R. 2379 (identical bills), to establish greater penalties for livestock trespass on Indian land and to authorize Indian tribal governments to enact laws and ordinances relating to the issuance of traders licenses on their various reservations.

(5) -- H.R. 8063, which would consolidate the Bureau of Indian Affairs authority to make loans from its revolving fund and make the fund equally available to all Indians and Indian organizations. The measure would authorize additional appropriations of \$50 million for the revolving loan fund; provide incentives to private lenders to increase financing of Indians; and establish an "Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund" with a limitation of \$200 million on the amount of loans that could be guaranteed or insured.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release June 26, 1972

Leahy (202) 343-7435

## NORTHERN PUEBLO ENTERPRISES PRODUCE HYDROPONICALLY-GROWN TOMATOES

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce has received an unusual gift from Northern Pueblo Indian representatives -- a case of vine-ripened, hydroponically-grown tomatoes -- part of the first harvest of a commercial endeavor in New Mexico operated by Northern Pueblo Enterprises, Inc.

Vegetables grown hydroponically are maintained in a controlled environment and are fed nutrients by electronic sensing devices in the exact amounts needed for maximum growth and quality.

The occasion for the gift marked the signing of a \$650,000 contract to operate an Indian Action Team Training Program between Northern Pueblo Enterprises Inc. and the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior. To date, the corporation has received more than \$1.2 million in grants and loans, principally from the BIA, the Department of Labor, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Four Corners Regional Commission.

Besides the hydroponics operation, the Corporation also operates a 6-day guided tour through New Mexico's historic pueblos; a native products industry; a construction company; and a training division to train Indians to work in the programs. Training money is supplied largely by the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Employment Assistance Division through the Indian Action Team program, a new BIA effort to meet a not so new Indian need -- jobs close to home.

Plans are already underway to expand the hydroponics operation, according to Harold Martinez, general manager of Northern Pueblo Enterprises. In the next year, another "hothouse" will be opened on an experimental basis, and will produce other vegetables such as cucumbers or corn. Eight hydroponics hothouses, with approximately 1100 tomato plants, are in operation.

Northern Pueblo Enterprises Inc. is owned and operated by seven Northern Pueblos: Nambe, Picuris, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Taos and Tesuque.

After sampling the tomatoes, Commissioner Bruce reported they taste "just great," and that his wife was also pleased with the low-calorie, high-vitamin delight.

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7470-72

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Immediate Release -- June 30, 1972

## \$5.8 MILLION IN ADVANCES ANNOUNCED FOR ALASKA REGIONAL CORPORATIONS

Advances totaling approximately \$5.8 million to 12 Regional Corporations authorized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act were announced today by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.

Harrison Loesch, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management, whose Office is responsible for administering the Settlement Act program, said the advances would be delivered by Departmental officials beginning today and as rapidly thereafter as possible.

"Both the Congress and the Administration moved expeditiously to make advances of money available to the Regional Corporations authorized under the Act," Loesch said.

Legislation approved by Congress and signed into law by President Nixon May 27, 1972, authorizes advances of up to \$500,000 to each Regional Corporation requesting such assistance in fiscal year 1972. All 12 associations named in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act requested assistance.

Under the Act, the Secretary of the Interior must determine that the Regional Corporations need financial assistance for organization purposes, to identify land authorized by the Act, and to repay loans and other obligations previously incurred for such purposes. Articles of incorporation for the 12 Corporations were approved by Assistant Secretary Loesch, acting for the Secretary, between June 1 and June 23, 1972. Following such approval, all were duly incorporated in accordance with Alaska law, Loesch stated.

Ten Corporations were approved for advances of \$500,000 each:

Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, Barrow; Bering Straits Native Corporation, Nome; Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Dillingham; Calista Corporation, Bethel; Chugach Natives, Inc., Cordova; DOYON LIMITED, Fairbanks; KONIAG, INC., Regional Native Corporation, Kodiak; NANA Regional Corporation, Inc., Kotzebue; SEALASKA CORPORATION, Juneau; and THE ALEUT CORPORATION, Aleutian Island-Alaska Peninsula.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc., Anchorage, was approved for an advance of \$499,484.00 and AHTNA, INCORPORATED, Copper Center, was approved for an advance of \$300,000.00.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release July 3, 1972

Leahy 202/343-7435

## HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE DEDICATES FIRST INDIAN PUBLIC CAMPGROUND

The first of a series of public campgrounds to be opened on American Indian Reservations was dedicated recently in Northern California, according to Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. The new camping area is the first of a national chain of public campgrounds which will be opened under the auspices of Indian Campgrounds, Inc., an Indian owned corporation based in Sacramento.

The 100-site camping area, owned and operated by the Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe, is located off Highway 96 about 12 miles north of Willow Creek, Calif. -- approximately half-way between Redding and Arcata on Highway 299 -- and overlooks the Trinity River. The campsite includes a complete grocery store, laundry and shower facilities, electrical and water hook-ups, and was described as one of the most modern and complete public campgrounds now serving the Trinity River vacationland.

The idea for opening reservation lands for public camping was first considered in early 1970, when the dollar potential of tourism development offered relief and employment opportunities to Indian communities. Campground development was thought uniquely appropriate for Indian people as a practical means of using unimproved land resources, as a means to reinforce the Indian "sense for land," and a source of pride for Indian people for their own rich cultural traditions.

Indian Campgrounds, Inc. is assisting Indian leaders in five other California Indian Tribes to build similar public campgrounds to meet the American public's growing need for recreation campsites.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release July 3, 1972

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO PRESENT SEPARATE VIEWS OF INTERIOR IN INDIAN NATURAL RESOURCE CASES

The Attorney General has agreed to present to the Courts supplementary material expressing the separate views of the Secretary of Interior, as trustee, where the Secretary's views differ from those of the Justice Department in cases affecting Indian natural resources trust interest.

"Action providing for the Secretary of the Interior to express his separate views in such cases bodes well for those whom the Secretary serves as trustee," Morton said.

"It is a significant recognition of the Secretary's unique trust capacity in Indian natural resource cases, and is another step toward establishment of an Indian Trust Counsel Authority, which President Nixon recommended to Congress in 1970."

On October 4, 1971, Secretary Morton announced the establishment of an Indian Water Rights Office to coordinate and direct the Department's efforts to assert and protect Indian water rights.

The Trust Counsel Authority would be independent of both the Interior and Justice Departments and would be expressly empowered to bring suit in the name of the United States in its trustee capacity. The United States would waive its sovereign immunity from suit in connection with litigation involving the Trust Authority.

In requesting Congress to establish the Indian Trust Counsel Authority, President Nixon said:

"The United States Government acts as a legal trustee for the land and water rights of American Indians. These rights are often of critical economic importance \* \* \*. The Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General must at the same time advance both the national interest in the use of land and water rights and the private interests of Indians in land which the government holds as trustee.

"Every trustee has a legal obligation to advance the interests of the beneficiaries of the trust without reservation and with the highest degree of diligence and skill. Under present conditions it is often difficult for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice to fulfill this obligations.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For release July 8, 1972

Ayres 202/343-7435

## DATO TO ASSIST BIA TOURISM EFFORT

Discover America Travel Organization has been awarded an \$88,000 contract to extend its tourism marketing services to American Indian tribes, Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced today.

DATO is a non-profit organization funded by the travel industry, State and Federal Governments, and dedicated to persuading Americans and citizens of other countries to spend their dollar earmarked for leisure activity in the United States.

Commenting upon the contract the Commissioner said, "One of the means of providing employment and income on Indian reservations that has the most potential today is tourism. The contract with DATO complements the Bureau's Reservation Acceleration Program (RAP) by which we are helping tribes coordinate development of their reservations."

Over a one-year period, the contract will involve seven primary facets:

1. Developing and distributing an Indian Travel Newsletter to help Indians keep informed as to Indian tourism efforts and help inform travel markets about the potential of tourism on Indian land areas.
2. Developing national public service television spot commercials to highlight opportunities tourists have on Indian reservations.

3. Production of two travel films in cooperation with the States and with U. S. Travel Service.
4. Holding a three-day Indian Travel Educational Seminar for Indian tribal chairman and operators of Indian tourism facilities. The seminar will be conducted by Discover America Travel Institute, the educational arm of DATO. The seminar is expected to inform Indian tribal leaders and Indian tourism facility operators of ways they can attract tourists and serve them competitively.
5. Conducting Indian travel marketing research, an evaluation program that will determine what Indian facilities for tourists exist and how they can be marketed.
6. Providing continuing public relations featuring Indian travel facilities in a manner that will appeal to the tourist public.
7. Exhibiting Indian tourist facilities and possibilities in "Man and His World" at Montreal, Canada July 1 - September 6, 1972. This will be an effort to attract Canadian tourists for Indian land areas.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For release July 10, 1972

Leahy 202/343-7435

## INDIAN TRIBES NOW MAY INVEST ADMINISTRATIVE FEES IN FOREST PROGRAMS

Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced today that, effective July 1, 1972, the Indian tribal owners of forest lands who have paid administrative fees from stumpage income have been given the opportunity to invest those fees in the intensified development of their tribally-owned forests.

"The total amount of the fees that will thus be diverted into intensified forest management may be as much as \$3 million per year," Commissioner Bruce said.

"This will not only contribute to a stronger economic base for the local Indian communities, but will substantially increase the contribution made by Indian forest lands to the Nation's requirements for lumber and other forest products."

At present, Indian owners of commercial timber are charged an administrative fee to offset all or a portion of the Government's cost of managing and protecting their forest lands. This fee is assessed as a deduction from timber sale receipts and on most reservations is equal to 10 percent of the total selling price of tribal timber. The Secretary of the Interior has discretionary authority as to how much is charged.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Forrester (202) 343-4646

For release Tuesday, July 11, 1972

## RAYTHEON GETS NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CONTRACT

Raytheon Company's Equipment Division, Autometric Operation, Wayland, Massachusetts, has been awarded a \$130,144 contract for the further development and testing of a Natural Resources Information Systems, the Department of the Interior announced.

The contract is part of the Interior Department's EROS (Earth Resources Observation Systems) program, administered by the U.S. Geological Survey. It is aimed at receiving, interpreting and disseminating data from aircraft and spacecraft in line with President Nixon's program of using scientific technology to solve a wide variety of natural resource and environmental problems.

The contract, to be administered by the Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Land Management, is an outgrowth of a previous contract completed by Boeing Computer Services, Inc. which demonstrated a preliminary design of a Natural Resources Information System to help in the application of remotely-sensed data to problems of managing the vast resources that are the responsibility of the Federal government.

In explaining the contract, Interior officials pointed out that much new information can be gathered by flying jet aircraft and satellites. Of particular importance are the images of the earth to be collected by NASA's Earth Resources Technology Satellite which will be launched in July 1972.

(more)

"In order for the resource manager to take advantage of these data-gathering systems," Interior experts said, "he must, in turn, rapidly interpret and convert the data to information for incorporation into his inventory and management action plan."

The previous Boeing Computer Services, Inc. contract involved a preliminary design of an information system for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Land Management in eastern Arizona. The new Raytheon contract expands the areas of interest to include data from the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The area of study will also be extended to consider the California Desert, Colorado River area, 4 Corners and Black Mesa in Arizona and New Mexico.

Testing of the information system with the new data for a large geographic area will provide the Interior Department with an improved plan for storage and rapid retrieval of natural resource information for management purposes.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to PM's Friday, July 14, 1972

## SECRETARY MORTON ANNOUNCES HIS CHOICES OF MEMBERS ON JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced appointment of four members to the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.

The 10-member body--established under authority of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, signed into law by President Nixon--will make recommendations to both the State and Federal Governments concerning the proper use and protection of lands in America's largest State. Most of Alaska is Federally-owned, but the new law establishes procedures for land selections by Alaska Natives and the State Government, and for land withdrawals by the Secretary of the Interior.

Co-chairmen of the Commission are the Governor of Alaska, William A. Egan, and Jack O. Horton, former Deputy Under Secretary of the Interior who was appointed as Federal co-chairman by President Nixon last March. The law provides that four members will be appointed by the Governor and four by the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Morton's four choices are:

--Celia Hunter, of Fairbanks, executive secretary of the Alaska Conservation Society and a charter member of the Bureau of Land Management's Advisory Board for Alaska; member of the national Governing Council of the Wilderness Society; graduate of the University of Alaska with a degree in botany; and co-owner of Camp Denali, a summer resort near Mount McKinley National Park.

--George Sullivan, Mayor of Anchorage, who also has been a transportation executive, a deputy U.S. marshal at Nenana, Alaska, and a past president of the Alaska Junior Chamber of Commerce.

--Dr. Richard Cooley, economist and geographer, author of three books and various articles on Alaska, consultant to various Federal and State of Alaska agencies, and chairman of the geography and environmental studies program, University of California at Santa Cruz.

--Joseph H. FitzGerald, former chairman of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska; former State coordinator for the Alaska Earthquake Recovery Program, 1964-65; and widely known for his knowledge of Alaska. A past president of Ozark Airlines, Mr. FitzGerald--a Rhodes Scholar in his youth--first came to Alaska in 1949 as a regional attorney for the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Anchorage, and later headed the Civil Aeronautics Board's Alaska Office.

"I am highly pleased we were able to get people of this caliber, experience, and knowledge to serve on the Commission," Secretary Morton said. "All are outstanding people in their own fields, yet all are generalists capable of determining and balancing national and State interests in Alaska.

"Land use planning in Alaska requires understanding of many things--the Arctic and sub-Arctic environment, balanced resource management, social and economic interrelationships, government policy and regulation. I expect to rely heavily on the advice of the Commission in reaching many of the decisions that the Secretary of the Interior must make on the lands and resources of Alaska," Mr. Morton said.

Governor Egan's appointees, also announced today, are Dr. Max Brewer, State Commissioner of Environmental Conservation and former longtime director of the Arctic Research Laboratory at Barrow; Charles Herbert, State Commissioner of Natural Resources and a minerals geologist; James Hurley, Matanuska Valley farmer; and Harry Carter, executive director of the Alaska Federation of Natives.

Under the Act, the Commission is to undertake a process of land use planning and make recommendations of areas for Federal retention; Federal and State lands to be made available for disposal; and uses of lands remaining in Federal and State ownership. It also is charged with advising on proposed land selection by the State and by Alaska Natives (Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts).

The Act also directs the group to set up procedures to obtain public views, by hearings and otherwise; create a committee of land use advisers representing a broad spectrum of interests and opinions; advise the President and the Governor of Alaska on programs and budgets for administration of State and Federal lands in Alaska.

In addition, it is to make recommendations to insure that economic growth and development is "orderly, planned and compatible with State and national environmental objectives, the public interest in the public lands, parks, forests, and wildlife refuges in Alaska, and the economic and social well-being of the Native people and other residents of Alaska."

It also is directed to recommend ways to improve Federal-State coordination and consultation on resource allocation and land-use decisions.

Except for the Governor, the Federal Co-Chairman, and others on State or Federal payrolls, the members receive \$100 a day plus expenses for each day they work on Commission business. The Commission is to report annually to the President, the Congress, and the Governor, with a final report due by May 30, 1976. The Commission's existence expires December 31, 1976.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provided that \$962.5 million would be paid the State's approximately 55,000 Natives in payment for their aboriginal land claims, in addition to selection by the Natives of some 40 million acres of land.

The 1971 Act also directed the Secretary of the Interior to set aside up to 80 million acres for national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers. Last March 15, Secretary Morton designated preliminary set-asides for the above requirements, on which final decisions will be made in mid-September, pursuant to that law.

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For release July 17, 1972

Ayres 202/343-7435

MILLION DOLLAR GYMNASIUM TO BE ADDED TO STEWART, NEVADA,  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS HIGH SCHOOL

Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced today the award of a \$1,100,000 contract to construct a new gymnasium for Stewart Indian High School, Stewart, Nevada, one of more than 200 schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for American Indian young people.

Successful bidder was Alder Construction Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The school serves about 420 pupils grades 9 through 12 from California, Nevada, and the Southwest. Students, who board at the school, represent a cross-section of American Indian tribes.

The existing gymnasium, completed in 1938, has a student capacity of only 400 and the facilities fail to meet minimum State of Nevada standards for a physical fitness program.

The new gymnasium will consist of a building to house a basketball court, physical education laboratory, classroom, shower and locker rooms for boy and girl students, coaches' offices, public and related facilities.

When completed, the project will accommodate a projected enrollment of 700 students, grades 7 through 12. It will also provide space for the school's interscholastic and intramural athletic programs.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Immediate Release July 20, 1972

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C.B. MORTON  
REGARDING LETTER OF JULY 17, 1972 TO THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

"The letter to the Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, recently delivered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Director Anthony Lincoln at Window Rock, Arizona, which explores the possibility of the assumption by the Navajo Tribe of some or all BIA programs and responsibilities, has been subjected to a certain amount of misrepresentation.

"The Department of the Interior and the BIA fully support President Nixon's policy of tribal self-determination and the operation of Bureau programs by tribal organizations. At the same time, we are well aware of our present limitations of legislative authority in so doing. It is because of these limits that the Administration has proposed legislation to broaden its 'turn-over' authority for such purposes. Additionally, both the Bureau and the Department are much concerned that the welfare of the 4,800 BIA employees in the Navajo area be fully protected, both at present and in the development of their Governmental careers. At this time, it would be impossible to give such protection if a sudden turn-over occurred.

"Additionally, the Bureau and the Department have the usual responsibility to see that taxpayers' money duly appropriated by the Congress is applied to the purposes for which such appropriation is made.

"As the Navajo Tribe agrees, its assumption of BIA programs will require detailed planning and the assurance of the necessary legislative and budgetary authority. If, in response to the Area Director's letter, the Tribe expresses interest in exploring this course of action, the planning process can begin pending the obtaining of any Congressional help needed to fully implement such plans. For these reasons, it is obvious that some time must necessarily elapse before the plans can come to fruition."

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release to PM's July 20, 1972

Leahy 343-7435

## CHEROKEE NATION CONTRACTS WITH BIA TO ESTABLISH INDIAN ACTION TEAM PROGRAM

Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, today met with W. W. Keeler, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, for formal signing of a \$700,000 contract to establish an Indian Action Team to serve the Five Civilized Tribes of Eastern Oklahoma.

The one year contract is expected to train Indians of the Five Tribes -- Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole -- in the construction trades. Training will be done under the auspices of the newly established Indian business enterprise, Cherokee Nation Construction, Inc.

The Indian Action Team program is an entirely new concept in training Indian people for employment near their homes. Established in 1971, the program is in line with President Nixon's policy objective of self-determination for Indian people; with Interior Secretary Morton's reservation by reservation development program -- known in Oklahoma as a Tribal Acceleration Program; and with Commissioner Bruce's overall economic development program for Indian communities.

"The Indian Action Team program is part of our effort to give Indian people ultimate control of their own affairs," Commissioner Bruce said. "It is a genuine effort to help solve the problems of Oklahoma Indians."

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release July 24, 1972

Ayres -- 202-343-7435

## \$2.9 MILLION AWARDED TO EXPAND RIVERSIDE CALIFORNIA INDIAN SCHOOL

The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner Louis R. Bruce today announced the award of a \$2,888,000 contract to expand Sherman Indian High School, Riverside, Calif. to Donald McKee & Hart, Inc., Redlands, Calif.

"Most of the plant facilities of this boarding school, which date to 1901, are outdated for a comprehensive high school program that meets the needs of today's Indian young people," Commissioner Bruce said. "Many of the buildings have been condemned as earthquake hazards and are not in use."

When completed, the co-educational high school will expand the student population it serves from 800 to 1,000.

New construction will include an administrative area; improved facilities for academic, business, homemaking, fine arts, and mathematics-science training; an instructional materials center; an electrical and electronics laboratory; lighting and bleacher seating for outdoor physical education facilities; a remodeled industrial shop; a student locker shelter; and minimum landscaping. Construction will be of reinforced concrete block.

A second phase is contemplated for Fiscal Year 1973. It will include an auditorium and gymnasium complex and complete landscaping.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ayres 202/343-7435

For Release July 31, 1972

## BIA SCHOLARSHIPS ENABLE 11 AMERICAN INDIANS TO JOIN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced that 11 American Indian and Alaska Native high school and college students who represent nearly as many tribes have been selected for scholarships enabling them to accompany some of the Nation's leading scientists this summer on worldwide expeditions.

The scholarships for the American Indians are funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They were arranged through two organizations -- the Explorers Club and Educational Expeditions International (in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution).

Selection of the Indian students was based upon demonstrated interest and achievement in the natural sciences.

The students are: Edward P. Cardipe (Pawnee) 1656 Bridge Street, S. W., Albuquerque, N. M.; Aaron Harrison (Turtle Mountain Chippewa) Belcourt, N. Dak.; Theodore Isham (Creek-Seminole) 3616 N. W. 27th Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.; James E. Monogye (Hopi) Oraibi, Ariz.; Carol Mae Nichol (Pottawatomie) 2525 Military Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.; Maud Oktollik (Alaskan Native) Pt. Hope, Alaska; Lawrence Oliver (Navajo) Lukachukai, Ariz.; Ronald Quetone (Kiowa) Anadarko, Okla.; Joe M. Sampson, Jr. (Yakima) White Swan, Wash.; Janneil Summers (Oneida) Oneida, Wisc.; Valerie Taguma (Chippewa) Stone Lake, Wisc.

Harrison will pursue his interest in volcanology on an expedition to Nyragongo, Eastern Congo. Oliver will travel the vast distance from Navajoland to Okavango, Botswana, South Africa to join an anthropological study team visiting the Hambukushu people. Isham, who leans toward astronomy as a college major, joined scientific observers of a solar eclipse from the vantage point of Prince Edward Island, Canada; and Quetone will be part of an eclipse-viewing team in Rhode Island.

Miss Oktollik will travel from Pt. Hope, Alaska to Portland, Ore., to join Sampson, Taguma, Summers, and others on an ecology expedition in wilderness areas of Oregon. Monogye explores the wilderness area of Riverton, Wyoming, in a similar expedition. A recent UCLA graduate, Miss Nichol, has joined an archeological dig at the Ubeidiya site, Israel. She plans to continue with graduate studies in anthropology-archeology next fall.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

news release

For Release Tuesday, August 1, 1972

## SECRETARY MORTON IN ALASKA TO PREPARE FOR MAJOR LAND-USE DECISIONS DUE IN SEPTEMBER

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton is in Alaska for an 8-day inspection of areas upon which he soon will make far-reaching decisions.

His itinerary includes visits to the Wrangell Mountains in the southeast; Mount McKinley in central Alaska; the Yukon Flats and Walker Lake areas to the north and west; and the King Salmon area in Alaska's southwest before returning to the "lower 48."

The chief purpose of his tour will be to obtain more first-hand knowledge on which to base the decisions he must make, under law, by September 18 -- decisions which will affect Alaska's future land-use patterns, natural resource development, and preservation of wild areas.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act -- signed into law by President Nixon December 18, 1971 requires that the Secretary of the Interior make firm decisions, within nine months after its enactment, on the withdrawal from other uses of up to 80 million acres of Federally-owned land for study purposes for possible additions to national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and wild and scenic rivers.

Initial set-asides were made in mid-March, but final boundaries remain to be fixed in September. After that, the Secretary must advise Congress at six-month intervals of his specific recommendations for use of the withdrawn land areas. Any lands not recommended within two years after December 18, 1971 for designation in one of the "four systems" would become subject to State and Native selection. Congress has five years from the recommendation dates to act before the withdrawals automatically terminate.

Literally hundreds of Interior Department employees and officials, including specialists in dozens of disciplines, are at work this summer on detailed studies for the decisions and the recommendations to be made. They include study teams and work groups from the Department's Bureaus of Land Management, Indian Affairs, Mines, and Outdoor Recreation, and its Geological Survey, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service. The Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the Department of Transportation also are doing field studies.

The work includes mapping and surveying; delineating areas of mineral potential, water resources, glaciers and earth tremors; identifying recreation potential as well as present use by visitors; studying social and economic requirements of Alaska's Natives (Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts); analyzing wildlife and fish resources, historical, ecological and wilderness values, timber and grazing, and many related subjects.

The National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service have multi-discipline study teams collecting resource data to be used in preparation of conceptual master plans and potential environmental impact statements for any areas to be recommended to Congress for preservation. A number of large natural areas are being analyzed for their ecosystems and wildlife patterns, including intensive efforts in geology, biology, sociology, archeology and economics.

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to PM's Thursday, August 3, 1972

## ALASKA PIPELINE 'IN BEST NATIONAL INTEREST, SECRETARY MORTON EMPHASIZES

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton declared today that, "God and the courts willing, there will be a trans-Alaska Pipeline."

In remarks prepared for delivery in Alaska to the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, Secretary Morton emphasized, "We at Interior and in President Nixon's administration are proud of the conscientious fashion in which the pipeline decision was made."

The proposed 789-mile hot oil pipeline linking the North Slope oil fields to a tanker terminal at Valdez "will mean unprecedented social and economic change for your state," he said, adding:

"I know that our decision to proceed with the pipeline is in the best national interests. We have been responsive to national needs for more energy; to Alaskans' needs for avenues of economic development, and for balanced development of natural resources without jeopardizing the environment."

The Secretary expressed hope that a court decision on a request to lift injunctions prohibiting construction of the pipeline could come before Labor Day. "No matter who wins there, the case undoubtedly will then go to the Court of Appeals. After that it may well go to the Supreme Court," he added. "Consequently this litigation could go for as long as a year or 18 months or even more. We must be candid in our understanding of that."

The Secretary traced progress in implementing the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which was signed by President Nixon last December 18.

"The Interior Department has taken decisive actions toward fulfilling the promises of the Statehood Act," he said. "We have developed a system for a balanced apportionment of land selection based on the common interests of Alaskans, natives and the American people."

"We are at the beginning of a new age for Alaska," Secretary Morton added, "an age in which conservation is matched with progress, and in which development is matched with equity."

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

REMARKS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C.B. MORTON  
BEFORE THE FAIRBANKS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA  
AUGUST 3, 1972

For many of the years leading up to Alaska's statehood the Federal Government had periodic interest in converting Alaska into a penal colony. The idea seems to have started during Andrew Johnson's Administration and ran out some time in the 1940's when Harold Ickes was Secretary of the Interior.

It's my impression that a lot of Alaskans suspect that the penal colony view is still prevalent in Washington. The fact is that this couldn't be farther from the truth...we think of Alaska as you do, not as America's "last frontier," but as America's "great frontier."

I wouldn't be honest with you unless I told you that I envy you. Each of you is in a unique position to ensure that your state is developed in an ordered fashion preserving the land's vital non-economic values. You are in a position to utilize the most advanced technologies to ensure that economic development is compatible with the magnificence of your environment. You are in a position to create meaningful land use plans that provide not only for orderly growth, but which will preserve the integrity of the delicate Arctic ecology.

The bigness and greatness of your land is also significant to all Americans. They own a large -- very large chunk -- of it: About 350 million acres today are under Federal management.

When President Nixon was inaugurated in 1969 no government body had yet been tasked to develop an environmentally safe plan to utilize North Slope resources. There was a "freeze order" on the leasing of Alaska lands and only five million acres had formally changed hands in fulfillment of the 103-million-acre commitment in the Statehood Act of 1958.

This afternoon I'd like to speak to you about my responsibility as trustee for the public lands in Alaska, and about our programs for Alaska's future. This trusteeship is unique because we act not only in the interest of Alaskans, but in the interest of all Americans.

We are anxious to get on with the development of oil resources on the North Slope. Since May of 1969, when President Nixon established a Federal Task Force on Alaskan Oil Development, we have taken broad and far-reaching action.

-- We opened the decision-making process to the public and held three significant series of open hearings. And in this effort we consulted with every element of state and local government.

-- We developed the strictest environmental and technical stipulations ever drafted and organized surveillance teams to enforce these controls.

-- We completed a 6-volume environmental impact study in cooperation with over 20 state and federal agencies -- the most comprehensive study of its kind.

-- We conducted exhaustive examinations of all feasible alternatives, including Canadian routes and other energy sources.

I have announced my decision to issue the necessary permit and am convinced that the Trans-Alaska Pipeline is one of the most environmentally safe undertakings in American history.

Aside from that, the Pipeline is critical to our national security. It is estimated that by 1985 America will be required to import over half of our oil supply. Without the pipeline this would mean increasing dependence upon the politically unstable oil-rich nations of the mideast -- it would mean an increased deficit in our balance of payments -- it would mean we would be increasingly subjected to vindictive pricing policies from other oil producing countries.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness, and our State Department strongly feel we must build the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline to support national security goals, and that we cannot afford a 3 to 5 year delay inherent in the Canadian route.

As you know, the trans-Alaska matter is in the courts. Hopefully the first decision--by the trial court -- will be rendered before Labor Day. No matter who wins there, the case undoubtedly will then go to the Court of Appeals. After that it may well go to the Supreme Court. Consequently this litigation could go for as long as a year or 18 months or even more. We must be candid in our understanding of that.

Frankly, I know that our decision to proceed with the pipeline is in the best national interest of the country.

-- We have been responsive to national needs for more energy.

-- We have been responsive to Alaskans' needs for avenues of economic development.

-- We have been responsive to needs for a balanced development of natural resources without jeopardizing the environment.

You are all aware of the impact the Trans-Alaska Pipeline will have on your state. I think the remarks of your very capable senator, Ted Stevens, before the Joint Economic Committee sum it up well:

"Twenty-two thousand jobs will be created in Alaska in connection with pipeline construction and a gross payroll of \$800 million will be generated."

The Pipeline will mean unprecedented social and economic change for your State and for Alaskans.

I'm here today to tell you that we at Interior and in the Nixon Administration are proud of the conscientious fashion in which the Pipeline decision was made. Let me reaffirm that position: "God and the country willing; there will be a Pipeline."

Another area of concern I would like to discuss is that of native claims and land withdrawals. I know that for many in Alaska these are very difficult issues. The development of the Pipeline and the future economic course of this great State are inter-related to these issues.

President Nixon signed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act last December 18th bringing to an end a conflict which began in 1887.

Since that date we have taken certain actions:

-- We have set aside some 99 million acres from which Native groups will choose 40 million acres for their villages and regional corporations. The remainder will be made available for state selection and federal classification.

-- We announced the same day the preliminary withdrawal of an additional 80 million acres to be studied as additions to the national forests, parks, wildlife refuges and wild and scenic river systems. The final withdrawal of these lands will take place by September 18th this year -- and we will meet that deadline.

-- We have withdrawn 1.2 million acres as an addition to the existing transportation and utility corridor. This corridor runs from Prudhoe Bay to the Canadian border and will provide for several utility systems.

In the meantime I have requested recommendations from the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska, created by the Alaska Native Claims Act, for the optimum use of those withdrawn lands.

Under the Act, the Commission is to undertake a process of land use planning and make recommendations of areas for Federal retention; Federal and State lands to be made available for disposal; and uses of lands remaining in Federal and State ownership. It also is charged with advising on proposed land selection by the State and by Alaska Natives (Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts).

Some 35 million acres of land identified by the State in January of this year are available now for state selections. The Bureau of Land Management is committed to speeding action on all formal applications by the State for these lands.

While all is not yet ready for the State of Alaska to select all the lands that make up the remainder of the entitlement under the Statehood Act, we have taken vigorous steps toward that goal.

Just last week 17 patents were issued to the State for 260,000 acres.

To ensure that the land withdrawals are handled properly the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, headed by Jack Horton, and authorized by the Native Claims Act will report annually to the Congress until 1976.

Your Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission provides Alaskans with a management framework to make recommendations to the State and Federal Governments regarding the optimum use, disposal and protection of the land. Action by the Congress, actions by the Department of the Interior and future actions by the Commission will provide the foundation for an orderly land use plan for Alaska. A land use plan that will protect the interests of the State and one that provides opportunity for its future development.

-- One that will protect the vast and invaluable resources of the State unmatched anywhere in the world.

-- One that will protect the inalienable and vested interest of the American people.

-- One that will protect the interests of Alaska's Native people, and their entitlement to a fair share of the land and natural resources.

At last then we are at the beginning of a new age for Alaska; an age in which conservation is matched with progress; an age in which development is matched with equity.

As Governor Egan said, "This joint approach in planning the future of Alaska presents an opportunity not utilized in the development of any of the other States of the Nation."

The future of this frontier and of your children will depend upon careful and ordered planning as well as strong leadership at every level in government, in industry, and in your communities.

I would like to conclude with a few remarks directed to Alaska's most pressing problem -- your economy.

I know these last years have not been easy ones, I know that many of you have suffered from natural disasters and that the Pipeline delay has meant a lot to you not just in economic cost but in human cost.

I want to talk to you about your future and about what is happening now in our national economy.

A year ago President Nixon initiated new economic policies. He put a freeze on wages and on prices to halt spiraling inflation as well as to stimulate economic growth. We have had a year to see whether these policies would work. We have had a year to listen to political charges that they would fail, and have listened to skeptics who said America's economy was doomed.

Let us look at the record. Recent economic reports indicate that inflation has been cut from 6.1 percent in 1969 to 2.9 percent in the last year. Over 82.6 million Americans have jobs today -- more than ever before. Since May of 1971 alone almost 2½ million new jobs have been created. Interest rates are down -- unemployment is down -- and our Gross National Product is solidly on the way up.

In short, the President's economic policies are working. More Americans are working and making more money today than at any previous time in American history. But more important, not only are America's workers making more money, but in contrast with any previous time, their money is buying more.

President Nixon and this Administration are unequivocally committed to continuing these policies for our economic prosperity.

You are at the threshold of one of the greatest undertakings in the history of our Nation -- the development of Alaska's natural and mineral resources.

It is an awesome task. A task which will provide the greatest challenge to your spirited leadership.

As I stand here before you I am convinced that you have that capacity, I am convinced that you will answer that challenge -- for Alaska's people are as great as their State.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release to PMs August 7, 1972

Ayres - 343-7445

## BIA AND FTC TO PROBE NAVAJO CONSUMER COMPLAINTS ON TRADERS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce today announced that public hearings have been scheduled August 28 and 29 at Window Rock, Ariz., to probe charges that traders on the Navajo Indian Reservation have violated consumers' rights.

A joint investigation currently being concluded by officials of the two agencies has looked into Navajo consumers' complaints of deception, fraud, threats and manipulation.

At the request of Navajo Tribal Chairman Peter MacDonald and Dinebeilna Nahiilna Be Agaditah, Inc., (DNA), an OEO-funded legal aid program, the federal agencies moved to conduct pricing surveys and business practice inquiries of more than 100 trading posts on the reservation. Over one hundred consumer interviews have been completed.

The most common complaints include the withholding of checks, unmarked prices, usurious credit practices, and truth in lending violations.

The hearings will receive testimony from tribal officials, Navajo consumers, D.N.A., economists, BIA officials and traders.

Following the Window Rock hearings, other hearings will be conducted throughout the reservation to permit consumers living in isolated areas to relate their personal experiences with various trading posts. A principal objective of the investigation is to revise and enforce federal regulation of traders in Indian country.

The Federal Trade Commission's Los Angeles Regional Director, Richard B. Lavine has assigned a substantial part of his staff to the undertaking. The trading post pricing survey has been completed. It indicates that the trading posts are charging exceedingly high prices compared to prices at off-reservation stores.

Ernest L. Stevens, the BIA's Director of Economic Development is coordinating the activities of the Navajo Tribe and the Federal agencies involved. Stevens, an Oneida Indian, has worked closely with Chairman MacDonald since the project's inception in developing alternatives to the trading posts.

MacDonald recently said, in a message to the Navajo Tribal Council, "I do not propose to run non-Navajo traders off the reservation any more than I propose to do without white experts in the construction business. We need to learn, to have the opportunity to try, and even to make mistakes..I call now for a strict enforcement of all those rules and regulations to which traders are subject...We must make sure that no owner can continue to exploit the Navajo people."

Testimony will also be taken concerning the difficulties experienced by Navajos with off-reservation new and used car dealers and the lack of dealerships on the reservation.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release August 8, 1972

## MORTON CITES PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

Reaffirming the administration's commitment to what President Nixon described as "a new era in which the future for American Indians is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions," Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton highlighted recent accomplishments in achieving Indian self-determination before the National Tribal Chairmen's Association at Eugene, Oregon Monday.

He applauded the efforts of the emerging Indian leadership. "They are leading the American Indian into a self-determined age. America's Indian tribes are awakening and on the move," he said.

Reviewing funding for Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, he noted that BIA funding has doubled from \$249 million to over \$530 million in just four years. During the same period the number of BIA executive positions filled by Indians has risen dramatically. "The number of Indians serving as BIA area directors has risen from 1 out of 11 to 7 out of a possible 12," Morton said.

There have been similar dramatic changes in education, he noted. Funding for Indian college scholarships has risen from \$3 million to over \$15 million in the last four years and today all 200 BIA schools have an Indian advisory school board or education committee.

Economic development has also been encouraging, he said. Morton cited successes in the reservation industrial development program, noting that there are over 220 plants employing over 6,500 Indians on or near reservations today, and that there have been similar accomplishments through the Indian Business Development fund and Tribal Work Experience Programs.

Morton further noted that "key portions of desperately needed legislation" in the Congress now should be passed in order to continue the progress of recent years.

Concluding a review of "incredible strides in education, economic development, and the achievement of self-determination," Morton stated that "never at anytime in the last half century has the Indian's path for a self-determined future been so clear."

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

For Release August 8, 1972

REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C. B. MORTON  
BEFORE THE NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
EUGENE, OREGON, AUGUST 7, 1972

One of our great national leaders wrote about his land. "It is exactly in the right place; it has snowy mountains and sunny plains; all kinds of climates and good things for every season. When the summer heat scorches the prairies, you can draw up under the mountains, where the air is sweet and cool, the grass fresh, and the bright streams come tumbling out of the snowbanks...my country is exactly in the right place. Everything good is to be found there."

He was writing about his land, his country, and his America. His country, was the Crow Country and his name was Arapooish, chief of the Crows. His needs for his people were plain: his needs were the same as all Americans -- for a country where "everything good is to be found."

Although this was written a century ago, as tribal chairmen and tribal leaders you want and demand the same thing of your land -- and of your government.

A lot has happened in the last century.

America's Indian tribes are awakening and on the move. You and your people have struggled with the question of who they are...of where they are going...and how they shall get there.

Indian Country has awakened and there have been rapid changes. There are new schools, new public buildings and new utilities. There are new roads, cars and pickup trucks. But most important, there are emerging young educated Indians and leaders like yourself who have the confidence and respect of their people.

These leaders have a new respect and confidence in themselves and in their government. They insist on maintaining their personal identity and tribal integrity. They demand the best education for their people, the best jobs, the best housing, and the best life.

These Indian leaders are responding to their tribes -- seeking their own paths of development. They are leading the American Indian into a new self-determined age.

Today, I'd like to review with you the developments of the last four years and reaffirm our commitment to you, as tribal chairmen, and to your people.

In his message to the Congress on American Indians, the President outlined his strategy to meet Indian needs.

-- Redefine government attitudes towards the American Indian, and

-- Translate these new attitudes into action programs to solve Indian problems.

I am proud of the Department of Interior's, and of this Administration's achievements in Indian affairs. I am proud of the programs we have in action now, and of our program goals for the future.

Let's look at the record.

Funding is the strongest indicator of commitment in government.

During the last six years of the Democratic administration, between 1963 when President Johnson was sworn in, and 1969, when President Nixon was inaugurated -- BIA appropriations were increased by only 20 percent -- from \$203 million in 1963 to \$249 million in 1969.

From 1969 until this fiscal year, however, we have doubled BIA funding from \$249 million to over \$530 million. In addition we have increased Indian funds from other federal agencies -- HUD, OEO, EDA, HEW and Labor -- by just about as much.

What about self-determination?

For a century the Indian has wanted to believe in self-determination. Today the spirit of that belief is nearing full realization -- it's happening.

Previous administrations had loped along an uncertain path between paternalism and the termination of trust responsibility. The situation was at best an unjust one.

This Administration is committed, as President Nixon said, "to a new era in which the future for American Indians is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions."

We have taken decisive action:

-- BIA has turned over more and more activities by contracting with the tribes. Since 1969 we almost doubled the number of contracts, and increased the amount from \$8.9 million to over \$50 million this year.

-- Today a majority of top BIA executive positions in Washington are filled by Indians, and the number of Indians serving as BIA area directors has risen from 1 out of 11, to 7 out of a possible 12.

-- All 200 BIA schools now have Indian advisory school boards or education committees.

-- Indian tribal leaders are now setting forth their own priorities for the use of BIA funds, and BIA is acting on these priorities.

We believe that self-determination is more than a goal for you and your people -- it is a path to dignity, honor, and self-respect.

Let's look at education.

When this Administration came into power, Indians were dropping out of school at a rate twice that of the national average, and the average education level of Indians under federal supervision was less than nine school years.

We haven't solved the education problem, but we're on the way:

-- In the last two years we have increased education funding by \$19.7 million, and over \$174 million in this year's budget will be devoted to education programs.

-- The Johnson - O'Malley Program providing federal funds to public schools with Indian students has been doubled since 1969 to over \$24 million this fiscal year.

-- In their last year the Democratic administration provided only \$3.0 million for Indian college scholarships. Last year alone we provided over \$15 million -- increasing scholarship funds over five times, and increasing the number of assisted students from less than 3,500 in 1969 to 10,500 in 1972. In addition we have 110 students in the Indian law student program, and almost 80 in education administration programs at the post-graduate level.

What about economic development?

When President Nixon came into office, Indians were among the poorest economic segment of the American population.

The situation was desperate, demanding immediate action, and we've taken strong action.

-- We accelerated industrial development near reservations. In January of 1969, there were 137 plants employing 4,000 Indians. Today there are over 220 employing over 6,500 Indians.

-- In cooperation with the tribes we successfully expanded BIA's tribal work experience programs. By February of this year, we had programs on 32 reservations and were employing over 4,490 Indians.

-- We have taken vigorous action to stimulate Indian business. The Indian Business Development Fund was created to assist Indians in obtaining small business loans. \$3.4 million was appropriated for Fiscal Year 1971. To date, 237 new Indian owned businesses have been granted funds and an additional 142 have received funding to expand. These new businesses will create over 2,000 jobs with an annual payroll of over \$11 million.

I am especially proud of our working together on water rights. I have staffed our Water Rights Office with Indians you recommended. So far we have filed seven suits to preserve Indian water rights, and several more are in preparation.

Very soon our Pyramid Lake case on behalf of the Paiute Tribe will be before the Supreme Court. I know that each of you join me in saluting the efforts of Hans Walker for the great job he has done working with your water rights committee.

I suspect that one of the questions most in your minds is whether the Bureau of Indian Affairs will change its long standing policy of not serving off-reservation Indians. The President said it clearly in his Indian Message to the Congress -- BIA will concentrate its efforts on serving federally recognized tribes. We are, however, investigating the feasibility of cooperative programs with other agencies to provide social services for urban Indians.

Nevertheless, let me put it on the line. We will not diminish the funds made available to reservations from BIA to provide service to off-reservation Indians.

In still other areas we are pursuing new policies, new programs to enhance the opportunities Indians have for self-determination.

We have obtained surplus Federal lands for Indian tribes and Indian groups to benefit their people. We secured Toyon Job Corps Center at Redding, California, for job training programs and plan to take Wildwood Air Force Base, Alaska, on a year lease for the benefit of the Kenai Indians.

We are negotiating to take over the Grand Island Nike Site in New York for the Iroquois, and are reviewing a large number of Indian applications for surplus lands.

I am especially proud of our actions to restore 48,000 acres of the sacred Blue Lake area to the Taos Indians. It was an issue, as President Nixon said, "of unique and critical importance to Indians throughout the country."

The last four years have been marked with incredible strides in education, economic development, and the achievement of self-determination.

Indian leaders like yourselves are as much responsible for these accomplishments as we in the government. Never at any time in the last half century has the Indian's path for a self-determined future been so clear.

Nevertheless, I have an intense personal fear that the actions we have taken together for a new era in Indian affairs is being obscured by partisan election year politics.

Today key portions of desperately needed Indian legislation are blocked in a committee in Congress.

Most of you are familiar with these proposals. Some of you have had an opportunity to testify in support of them. All of you know they are necessary for continued progress.

-- What about our legislation to provide financing and economic development for Indians and Indian organizations?

-- What about the Trust Counsel Authority Bill?

-- What about our legislation to amend laws relating to Indians and the trader-trespass bill?

-- What about the Indian financing bills and the contracting out bill with its companion civil service benefits bill?

I have intense respect for our political system, and have always maintained that we cannot afford to allow an issue of human justice and equity to fall into the political arena.

Nevertheless, I'm shocked when some of the same men who have sat on those committees holding up needed Indian legislation -- these men who are saying, "You talk and maybe we'll listen" -- turned around with accusations that this Administration hasn't done enough.

I resent these charges and say to these critics, let's join together -- both the Congress and the Executive to extend our accomplishments instead of allowing the progress of the last years to be swept aside in a torrent of baseless criticism.

The fact remains, we are in this together, all of us; the Zuni, the Navaho, the Alaskan Natives, and all the tribes, the leaders of BIA, the Executive, the Congress and the Tribal Chairmen's Association. The only way we will be able to truly effect change will be for us to stand united for Indian opportunities, for Indian dignity, and for Indian self-determination.

I would like to conclude with a few words directed to you as tribal chairmen. There are four key actions that we must take to achieve our goals.

First. We must conserve the funds appropriated by the Congress to ensure that they are applied solely to those Indians we are responsible for.

Second. We must move decisively to expand contracting with Indian organizations.

Third. We must constructively apply the policy of Indian preference to ensure that Indians are determining your future. I have set forth our policy regarding Indian preference and believe that today Indians have a fair opportunity.

Fourth. I urge you to perfect your administrative and political management structure. By this I mean identifying certain administrative offices -- like school boards -- which need not become involved in political give and take, and are best filled by individuals free from electoral pressures. The role of city manager in many local governments is a good example of what I mean.

I know there are a few representatives here with us today from tribes who are considering joining this great organization.

I join NTCA in welcoming you, and urge you to give it every consideration.

In the last year I have seen the Tribal Chairmen's Association grow. I have been delighted at the effectiveness of your consultations. As a veteran of five Congressional campaigns, I can honestly tell you I've learned a lot from you.

Your judgment has matured as your responsibilities have grown. You are leading your tribes into a new era.

I want to reaffirm today my pledge to you to work with you in achieving the goals of Indian self-determination.

I am honored to have been asked to speak with you today and know that as tribal chairmen you will continue to represent your tribes unselfishly. As Kintpuash of the Modocs said, "I am but one man. I am the voice of my people. Whatever their hearts are, that I talk."

You are the leaders of America's Indians and I am listening to your voice and the voice of your people. Tell us, we are listening.

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**pcmr**

Mary Z. Gray--(WORK) (202) 962-5336  
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FOR RELEASE 10 a.m.  
Thursday, Aug. 10, 1972

The President's Committee on Mental Retardation, Washington, D.C. 20201

A joint announcement by HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson and Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton today signaled a major step in coordinating education and health programs that serve American Indian and Alaska natives.

The occasion marked the formation of an Interagency Council on Indian Education for Health, chaired by Daniel Honahni, former Executive Director of the Hopi Tribe.

The Council includes representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Department of the Interior, and the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, which has acted as catalyst in bringing the Departments together. Secretary Richardson is chairman of the President's Committee.

"Since 1955 Indian health has been the responsibility of the Public Health Service, administered by HEW. Indian education comes under the aegis of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior," Secretary Richardson said.

"We are now bringing together these two vital elements of the quality of life, education and health, into a more viable relationship."

While praising the tremendous accomplishments of the Indian Health Service since 1955, Secretary Morton emphasized the need for coordination between Indian Health Service and BIA education, especially in programs for the handicapped, who need both health care and special education.

(More)

"How many Indian and Alaska native children," he asked, "have been labeled mentally retarded and denied the education that is their right simply because they couldn't hear?"

"How many mentally retarded children are hidden at home because there are no services for them--or because services exist only hundreds of miles from home?"

Secretary Richardson outlined the proposed projects of the new Inter-agency Council:

- A demonstration program to introduce a comprehensive health curriculum in BIA schools.
- Health education materials, especially in maternal and child care, to be prepared jointly by Indian Health Service and BIA art school students.
- Recruitment and increased training of native American professionals in education, health and social services.
- A pilot screening program to identify handicaps at an early age.
- A pilot program of direct services to mentally retarded persons on the reservation.

Secretary Morton announced the establishment of a new position on an administrative level within BIA to implement the plans.

Members of the Interagency Council are: Mr. Honahni (Hopi), Chairman; James E. Hawkins, BIA Director of Education; Marland Koomsa (Kiowa), Chief of the Health Education Branch, IHS; Dr. John Todd, Assistant to the Director, IHS; Sophie Thompson (Navajo), Assistant Area Social Worker, BIA, Navajo Area; Wilmer Victor, (Choctaw), Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs; and N. Lorraine Beebe, acting ex-officio as a representative of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Immediate Release-August 11, 1972

KENAI NATIVE ASSOCIATION TO ACQUIRE  
WILDWOOD AIR FORCE STATION IN ALASKA

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton today announced that the Department of the Interior has entered into a use agreement with the Department of the Air Force to preserve Wildwood Air Force Station near Kenai, Alaska, in good condition until arrangements can be made to transfer title to the base to the Kenai Native Association. Interim uses planned for the facility include a program for boarding high school students and Indian Action Team activities.

"Vice President Agnew, who is deeply interested in this program, and I are pleased to be able to make this arrangement which will further the program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, give the Kenai Native Association an opportunity to take a step forward in building an economic base in their community, and advance President Nixon's program of self-determination," Morton said.

Wildwood Air Force Base was constructed and actived by the U.S. Army in 1953 as a communications station. It was transferred to the Air Force in 1965 to implement the policy of consolidating all long haul communications in Alaska under the Air Force as Agent for Defense Communications Agency. The base encompasses approximately 4,300 acres, has 65 buildings including 18 family units with a total area of 471,000 sq. ft. The inactivation of the mission and closure of the station by July 1, 1972 was announced by the Air Force on September 29, 1971.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release August 20, 1972

## THREE EXHIBITIONS OF INDIAN ARTWORK HALLED BY MORTON

Three major exhibitions of Indian arts now being shown by museums administered by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the Department of the Interior were described today by Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton as "demonstrating the vitality of contemporary contributions to the arts by modern Indian people."

The Southern Plains Indian Museum in Anadarko, Oklahoma, is presenting through September 14 the first historic survey to feature 43 paintings created during the past four decades by 42 outstanding Indian artists of the Southern Plains region.

The Museum of the Plains Indian in Browning, Montana, is exhibiting through September 30 a collection of contemporary paintings by 44 Indian artists of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, the first extensive exhibition ever assembled of modern works by Indian artists from the three state area.

A collection of 78 contemporary quillworks by 28 Sioux craftsmen is on view at the Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, South Dakota. This comprehensive exhibition, which will continue through September 30, is the first presentation to document the variety and stature of this rare art form practised by contemporary Sioux craftsmen.

The use of porcupine quills for esthetic purposes is one of the most unique concepts in the arts of the North American Indian, according to Myles Libhart, Director of Museums for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, who coordinated the exhibitions.

Contemporary Southern Plains Indian Painting is the first exhibition to document the varied development of modern Indian art in the region. An 80 page catalog has been published in conjunction with the exhibition illustrating the 43 paintings in color along with photos and biographical sketches of the artists. Priced at \$3.50, the catalog is available from

the Oklahoma Indian Arts and Crafts Cooperative, Box 966, Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005, an Indian owned and operated organization.

The exhibition, Contemporary Indian Artists, Montana-Wyoming-Idaho, is the most extensive exhibition ever organized of works by Indian artists who represent 13 tribes in the region. It reflects participation of the Plains Indians in the contemporary life of the American West. An 80 page catalog, priced at \$3.50 is available from the Tipi Shop, Inc., Box 1270, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701, a non-profit educational organization.

"Interior's interest in the arts begins with programs to recognize and promote Indian arts," Secretary Morton said. "These exhibitions are a striking illustration of the manner in which Indian artists and craftsmen are helping to broaden and enrich contemporary art in the United States."

The exhibitions were organized by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, established by the Congress in 1935. The Board serves as an informational, promotional and advisory clearinghouse encouraging the development of outstanding contemporary Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut arts. The Board administers and operates the three Museums which are presenting the exhibitions.

After the current showings, the exhibitions will begin a two year tour to other museums and galleries throughout the regions served by the Board's Museums.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release August 21, 1972

Leahy 202-343-7435

## REGULATIONS ISSUED TO GOVERN DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS FOR MIAMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA AND INDIANA

Regulations have been issued to govern distribution of \$5,199,660.20 for the Miami Indians of Oklahoma and Indiana, Louis R. Bruce Commissioner of the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced today. The new regulations establish qualifications for enrollment and the deadline for filing applications to update the roll of Miami Indians prepared pursuant to a 1966 Act of Congress.

The money comes from settlement of Indian Claims Commission Dockets no. 124-C, -D, -E, -F, 131, 253, 255, and 256. Pursuant to the Act of Congress signed by President Nixon June 2, 1972, all persons of Miami Indian ancestry born on or prior to and living on the date of the Act, and whose names or the name of an ancestor appears on one of the following rolls, shall be entitled to share in the distribution of judgment funds awarded the Miami Indians of Oklahoma and Indiana:

Roll of Miami Indians of Oklahoma and Indiana prepared pursuant to the Act of October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 909).

Roll of the Western Miami Tribe of Indians of June 12, 1891, prepared and completed pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1000).

Roll of Miami Indians of Indiana of June 12, 1895.

Roll of "Miami Indians of Indiana, now living in Kansas, Quapaw Agency, I. T., and Oklahoma Territory".

Roll of Eel River Miami Tribe of Indians of May 27, 1889, prepared and completed pursuant to the Act of June 29, 1888 (25 Stat. 223).

- more -

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Persons whose names appear on the roll of Miami Indians of Oklahoma and Indiana prepared in 1966 will not be required to reapply for enrollment. They will, however, be required to furnish current information as to their whereabouts. Names of such enrollees who are not living on June 2, 1972, shall be deleted from the roll upon receipt of satisfactory proof of death.

Applications for enrollment may be obtained from and must be filed with the Area Director, Muskogee Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Muskogee, Oklahoma, 74401. They must be postmarked on or before midnight December 2, 1972.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release August 28, 1972

Ayres 202-343-7435

## CONTRACTS FOR \$7.6 MILLION FOR NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION ROADS AND BRIDGE LET BY BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioner Louis R. Bruce of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs announced today that two highway construction contracts totaling nearly \$7.6 million have been let by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for projects on the Arizona portion of the Navajo Indian Reservation.

One is a \$5,344,476 contract funded jointly by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service for construction of an all-weather highway between Chinle, Ariz. and the Navajo Community College at Tsalle, and access to scenic overlooks within the Canyon de Chelly National Park at four locations. It involves 24.4 miles of bituminous surfaced highway and 5.3 miles of paved access roads. Low bidder was Wylie Brothers Contracting Company, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The other is a \$2,253,358 contract for construction of 10.6 miles of bituminous surfaced highway and a 144.8 foot two-span bridge that will complete an all-weather highway between Window Rock, Ariz., seat of the Navajo Tribal government, and Interstate 40 at Lupton, Ariz. Construction will take place between Oak Springs and Lupton, Ariz. Low bidder was Armstrong and Armstrong, Roswell, New Mexico.

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

Office of the Secretary

For Release to PM's September 1, 1972

REMARKS BY WILLIAM L. ROGERS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS, AT FORT SILL INDIAN SCHOOL, LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1972

It is a great pleasure to be with you today. I bring greetings from Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce.

The Department of the Interior, on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, accepts with great pride the contract for the first Army Junior ROTC unit ever installed at an all-Indian high school.

Fort Sill Indian School, I am sure, is justly proud of this achievement and honor. The staff of this fine institution is aware of the importance ROTC can play in the life of this country.

ROTC training at Fort Sill will give to young Indians an opportunity to prepare for military service in at least two ways: It will make it possible for them to receive initial training toward becoming commissioned officers if they desire Army careers and it will give them valuable training that could prove highly important to them--and the Nation--should some emergency arise.

By enrolling in the Junior ROTC, students here help prepare themselves for such Army officer-producing institutions as West Point, Senior ROTC schools, and officer candidate schools.

The Army Junior ROTC came to Fort Sill High School because the Indian teachers, parents, and students here wanted a ROTC unit.

Indian Tribes represented by the students in this area -- the Fort Sill Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Caddo, Delaware, and Wichita -- have a great history of outstanding achievements for Indian people and their country.

The Department of the Interior is pleased to note that the active Army instructors for Fort Sill's Junior ROTC will be American Indians. We believe this bodes well for the success of the program.

That policy is in line with President Nixon's self-determination program for American Indians. Indian leaders today seek their own paths of development and achievement. They are leading into an age that will be largely determined by them.

They are following a self-determination policy President Nixon stressed in a special message to the Congress on July 8, 1970, when he called for a "new era in which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions."

A very significant part of the new Bureau of Indian Affairs program calls for more Indian control of education programs. For Indian education programs to become truly responsive to the needs of Indian children and parents, control of education programs must be in the hands of Indian communities.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is moving fast toward achievement of that goal. Now -- in 1972 -- BIA has 15 Federal schools controlled by Indian corporations, 75 other educational programs operated by tribal groups, 3 reservation junior colleges controlled by Indians, and 200 BIA schools with Indian advisory school boards or education committees.

In the last two years education funds in the Bureau of Indian Affairs increased by nearly \$20 million, making available \$174 million in the 1972 budget for Indian education programs.

The amount of money available for Indian scholarships has increased five times in the past four years, rising from \$3 million in 1968 to more than \$15 million in 1972.

Students who enroll in the Junior ROTC program at Fort Sill High School can qualify themselves better to compete for four-year Army ROTC scholarships that are worth about \$10,000 over a four-year period at colleges and universities which have Senior ROTC programs. The Department of the Army has found that a large number of four-year scholarship winners are students who availed themselves of the privilege to participate in Junior ROTC programs.

The Junior ROTC is an integral part of our Nation's strength. It helps prepare young people for military duties they may have to assume in a national emergency. While America is a peaceful country and does not covet the territory of any other Nation, it must keep its defense forces in a state of readiness.

President Nixon has underscored the need for the United States to maintain a strong defense posture. Only recently, he said that he has found it does not pay to deal from weakness when you sit across the bargaining table from the great powers of the world.

America's Indian people have always responded to the defense needs of their country. Since World War I their young men have served in our armed forces with honor and distinction.

The highest United States military honor -- the Congressional Medal of Honor -- is given for military heroism "above and beyond the call of duty." Three American Indians have received that honor. They are Jack C. Montgomery, a Cherokee, and Ernest Childers, a Creek, who served in World War II; and Mitchell Red Cloud, a Winnebago from Wisconsin, who served in Korea.

Mr. Childers retired from the Army and is now serving with the Department of the Interior's Job Corps program.

Many of you, I am sure, are familiar with one of the most brilliant tactics devised by the U. S. forces to confuse the enemy in World War II when an American Indian language was used as a "code" for sending radio messages in the Pacific Theatre of operations.

The code was highly sophisticated use of the language and dialects of the Navajo Indian tribe, practically an unknown tongue at that time.

Ordinary codes used by the military were considered obsolete within 24 hours, but the Navajo "code" was so effective that it remained unbroken throughout the war and the story of its use was a hidden chapter in military history until V-J Day.

Ernie Pyle, the famous war correspondent, wrote about the project as one of those primarily responsible for the victory in Japan. Noting the success of the code in confusing the enemy, Pyle said "practically nobody in the world understands Navajo except another Navajo."

Indians are subject to the same laws and requirements for military service as all other citizens.

In World War I, more than 8,000 served in the Army and Navy, 6,000 by voluntary enlistment. This great demonstration of patriotism was a significant factor in bringing passage of the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924. In World War II, 25,000 Indian men and women served in the Armed Forces.

You can readily see that America knows it can count on its Indian people for prompt response to defense needs of their country.

I congratulate the Fort Sill Indian School for installing an Army Junior ROTC Unit. I am sure both the school and Nation will benefit from this development.

Thank you.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release to P.M.'s September 1, 1972

Ayres 202/343-7435

## FIRST ARMY JUNIOR ROTC UNIT AT ALL-INDIAN SCHOOL INSTALLED AT LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

Commissioner Louis R. Bruce of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs today announced that the United States Army has installed the first Army Junior ROTC unit at an all-Indian school at Fort Sill Indian School, Lawton, Oklahoma. The ceremony was held in the gymnasium of the Fort Sill School at 10 a.m., CDT.

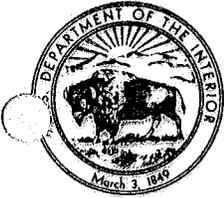
Fort Sill Indian School has an enrollment of about 300 students, of whom about 125 are boys. Indian tribes represented include the Fort Sill Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Caddo, Delaware, and Wichita, all southern Oklahoma groups.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior were represented by William L. Rogers, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management. Lieutenant General Patrick F. Cassidy, Fifth U. S. Army Commanding General, presented the the Army Junior ROTC contract to Eddie Lara, President, Fort Sill Indian School Board, a Kiowa Indian and an Army veteran of the Korean war.

Both the invocation and benediction for the ceremony were delivered in Indian languages by prominent religious leaders of various Oklahoma Indian tribes. Master of Ceremonies was Jack B. Williams, Superintendent.

Master Sergeant Jimmie R. Holder, a Delaware Indian with more than 18 years active Army service and senior enlisted instructor of the new Junior ROTC unit, was present at the ceremony.

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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 Release September 11, 1972

Leahy 202/343-7435

LEROY W. CHIEF TO BE SUPERINTENDENT OF BIA  
WAHPETON (N. D.) INDIAN SCHOOL

Leroy W. Chief, 35, an enrolled member of the Oglala Sioux Tribe from Pine Ridge, S. D., has been named Superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Wahpeton Indian School, Wahpeton, N. D., Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of Indian Affairs announced today. Chief replaces Joseph Wellington, who retired after 17 years as Superintendent at Wahpeton School.

Chief began his career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1960 as an elementary teacher at the Standing Rock Agency, Ft. Yates, N. D. Most recently, Chief has been serving as an Education Specialist at the Aberdeen, S. D. Area Office.

A member of the Association of Indian Educators, Chief received a B. S. degree in Education from the University of North Dakota in 1962, and completed his M. E. degree in Elementary Education Administration in the summer of 1972. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Award in the field of Education by the University of North Dakota.

"We feel fortunate to have a man with the qualifications of Mr. Chief to assume the post of Superintendent of Wahpeton Indian School," Commissioner Bruce indicated. "He has the academic background and the experience in Indian education to make a real contribution."

Chief is married and the father of two sons.

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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 Release September 11, 1972

Leahy 202/343-7435

JEROME F. TOMHAVE NAMED SUPERINTENDENT OF BIA  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY

Jerome F. Tomhave, 42, an enrolled member of the Gros Ventre Indian Tribe from Elbowoods, N. D., has been named Superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Southern California Agency in Riverside, Calif., Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced today. Tomhave replaces Stephen Lozar, who transferred from Riverside to the Colorado River Agency in Arizona.

Tomhave began his career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1951, serving as a clerk-stenographer at the Ft. Berthold, N. D., Agency. He has held positions of increasing responsibility in Bureau installations in Ashland, Wisc.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Aberdeen, S. D.; and Hoopa, Calif. From 1966 until 1968 he served as Realty Officer in Hoopa, Calif., and was then appointed Superintendent at the Fort Totten, N. D., Agency, the position he held when he was named to his present position.

Tomhave is a graduate of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and served in the U. S. Army from 1951-53.

"Mr. Tomhave has demonstrated his ability to work effectively and harmoniously with Indian people," Bruce said, "and I know he will continue this record in southern California."

Tomhave is married and the father of six children.

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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 Release September 11, 1972

Leahy 202/343-7435

FRANCIS E. BRISCOE NAMED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF BIA  
PORTLAND AREA OFFICE

Francis E. Briscoe, 54, an enrolled member of the Caddo Indian Tribe from Anadarko, Okla., has been named Assistant Area Director for Administration in the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Portland (Ore.) Area Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today. Briscoe replaces Doyce Waldrip, who has been named Assistant Area Director for Economic Development in the Portland Area.

Briscoe began his career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1949, serving as a clerk-typist in the Central Office, Washington, D. C. Since then he has held positions of increasing responsibility in BIA installations in Minneapolis, Minn., Aberdeen, S. D., Albuquerque, N. M. From 1955 to 1964, he served in Washington, D. C. as an accountant, supervisory accountant and financial manager. He moves to his new position from Aberdeen, S. D., where he was Assistant Area Director for Administration.

Briscoe is a graduate of Oklahoma University, Norman, Okla. with a B.B.S. in Business Administration. From 1940-1945, he served in Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany as part of the 45th Division (Thunderbirds) of the U. S. Army.

"Mr. Briscoe has had well-rounded experience for the post he is assuming," said Commissioner Bruce. "I know he will put his knowledge of administration and of the Bureau to its best use in Portland."

Briscoe is married to the former Bonnie Lee.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to PM's Wednesday, September 13, 1972

## SECRETARY MORTON COMPLETES WITHDRAWAL OF ALMOST 79 MILLION ACRES FOR STUDY AS POTENTIAL ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL PARK, FOREST, REFUGE AND RIVERS SYSTEMS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced today that he is setting aside nearly 79 million acres in Alaska which will be studied for possible additions to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems.

The so-called "Four Systems" lands thus withdrawn are almost half the size of Texas. Put another way, they are as large as New York State and New Jersey, plus all six of the New England States combined.

The action is in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which was signed into law by President Nixon on December 18, 1971. It confirms, with some final acreage and boundary adjustments, the set-asides which the Secretary initially announced in March and which, under the Act, he is required to make final prior to September 18, 1972.

"This action," Secretary Morton said at a press conference today, "could result, after study and favorable Congressional action, in doubling the lands now contained in the National Park and Wildlife Refuge Systems and could provide significant additions to the National Forest and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems.

"In selecting these final areas I have chosen not only areas of unique splendor, but also a mixture of habitats which support a wide range of wild-life -- the great marine mammals, millions of shorebirds and waterfowl, grizzly bears, caribou, and sheep. The rivers and lakes serve as habitat for the great runs of salmon and trout."

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make two types of land withdrawals. Section 17 (d) (1) allows the withdrawal of lands in the general public interest, pending further study and classification. Section 17 (d) (2) further authorizes the withdrawal of up to 80 million acres to be studied for inclusion in the four national systems.

The Act also requires the Secretary to advise Congress at six-month intervals of his specific recommendations for the use of the withdrawn D-2 land areas. Congress has five years from the recommendation dates to act before the D-2 withdrawals automatically terminate.

Secretary Morton said that the areas tentatively identified in March for the D-2, or four systems, withdrawals have been extensively studied during the past six months. As a result, about 14 million acres of the D-2 80 million acres that was initially withdrawn have been shifted to D-1 public interest areas and to State and Native land selection areas. A slightly smaller total acreage has been added to the initial D-2 withdrawal, thus holding the overall total close to the authorized 80-million-acre limitation.

D-2 lands are withdrawn from new locations and leasing under the mining and mineral leasing laws, from Native and State selection, and from entry under the public land laws. D-1 lands are open to metalliferous mining claims but are withdrawn from the other land actions listed above.

In deciding on the withdrawals made today, the Department of the Interior has worked closely with the State of Alaska and with the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission which was established by the Settlement Act.

The Secretary emphasized that in studying the withdrawn areas for inclusion in the four systems the Department will be concerned with creating manageable units for lands in the system and for adjacent lands. "We will, therefore, look not only at the D-2 land but at the D-1 land in making our study and recommendations and will endeavor, as much as possible, to preserve natural management units and complete ecosystems intact."

Among the more significant areas withdrawn to be studied for inclusion in the four systems are the following:

1. The Wrangell Mountains -- This area, in southeastern Alaska, combined with the adjoining Kluane National Park of Canada, is truly the mountain kingdom of North America. Mt. St. Elias towers more than 18,000 feet above the Pacific Ocean only 18 miles away and a number of other peaks rise above 16,000 feet. Glaciers of every variety abound. Bering Glacier, 127 miles long, is the largest and longest in North America and Malaspina Glacier is larger than the State of Rhode Island. Heavy glaciation from the Great Ice Ages to the present has carved a mixture of high, steep pinnacles and ridges separated by deep valleys and broad basins. The Copper and Chitina Rivers surround the Wrangells and the area supports a great diversity of plant and animal life.

2. Mt. McKinley Area -- Lands north of Mt. McKinley National Park are primarily lowland tundra and spruce and spruce-birch forests and are striated with a multitude of streams. They include the critical remainder of the ranges of the primary out-ranging park wildlife species: wolf, grizzly bear, Dall sheep, moose, and caribou (a portion of the summer caribou range lies south of the park).

Lands south of the park include granitic cathedral spires and their glaciers, and part of the Mt. McKinley massif with spectacular peaks and glacial systems.

3. Iliamna -- This unit, on the upper Alaskan Peninsula between Bristol Bay and Cook Inlet borders Lake Iliamna, the seventh largest lake in the world. The varied habitat supports a diversity of wildlife including the Alaska Peninsula caribou herd of about 15,000 animals. The peninsula and related estuaries produce a fall flight of over half a million ducks and 10,000 whistling swans and in October serves as a staging area for the entire world populations of American emperor geese and black brant. The area is of prime importance for sport, subsistence and commercial fisheries. The Kvichak River system is the largest red salmon producer in the world.

4. Lake Clark Pass -- This area, less than 100 air miles from Anchorage, is characterized by its resource diversity and high recreation potential. Landforms include glacier-clad mountains, two active volcanoes, extensive lowlands, and a deeply-incised seacoast with glacier-formed bays. Wildlife abounds and the fisheries are significant.

5. Yukon Flats -- On the Arctic Circle, about 100 air miles north of Fairbanks, the Flats include the Yukon River and its tributaries in Eastern Alaska. Topography ranges from flood plain to alpine highlands. The area contributes over two million waterfowl to the fall flight annually, is a major spawning grounds for fish, and supports a variety of big game animals. The Steese-Forty Mile caribou herd of 50,000 animals ranges the upper Yukon and the Porcupine caribou herd of 150,000 ranges the upper Porcupine River.

6. Gates of the Arctic -- In the central Brooks Range, this is a wilderness of gaunt peaks and deep glacial valleys. It includes some of the basins of the Alatna, John and North Fork of the Koyukuk, the upper reaches of the Noatak and Kobuk, and the entire Killik River Watershed on the Arctic slope. Walker Lake, one of the region's most beautiful, has been declared eligible for natural landmark status. The study area embraces several complete ecologic units like the entire Killik basin, and it constitutes extremely important habitat for caribou, Dall Sheep, grizzly bear, wolves, and the golden eagle.

7. Noatak -- This area in the Brooks Range presents a unique opportunity to preserve an entire large river basin virtually untouched by human uses. Its scientific importance could be enormous. Wilderness and scenic values are outstanding and the area supports a diversity of wildlife: two-thirds of the Arctic caribou herd of 300,000 animals pass through it annually. The three major streams, the Noatak, Kobuk, and Ambler, have been recommended for study for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System. Cape Krusenstern to the west contains the remains of seven prehistoric cultures dating from 3000 B. C. and is considered one of the most important archeological sites in North America.

8. Imuruk -- This area is 90 miles north of Nome in the north central part of the Seward Peninsula. Its significance lies in the continuing story of evolution in Arctic terms over an extremely long period as told by its marine, terrestrial, and aquatic habitats and their interactions; by the effects of two types of volcanism in at least six separate eruptions; and by the fact that the area has never been glaciated. Superimposed over this mosaic of natural diversity is an archeological record of over 5,000 years of continuous human use beginning with the Bering Land Bridge theory. The area is an important waterfowl habitat and is a staging area for spring and fall migrations.

9. Yukon Delta -- The vast Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta ranks among the richest faunal regions in Alaska and is justly famous as an outstanding waterfowl and other migratory bird producing habitat; for example, it supports estimated breeding fowl populations of 1.3 million ducks and an average fall flight of 2.7 million. Even without its vast populations of waterfowl, the Delta would still be unique for its awe-inspiring number of shore and waterbirds. Its coastal habitats provide staging areas for shorebirds whose wintering areas extend from Australia and New Zealand to the Antarctic and many countries in South America.

10. Aniakchak Crater -- This 4,450 foot high volcano on the Alaska Peninsula is a registered National Natural History Landmark. Its crater is 30 square miles and its rim is dotted with ice fields. The floor of the vast caldera contains Surprise Lake (2 square miles), several subsidiary cones (one of them 2,200 feet high), boiling sulphur pools and hot springs. The Aniakchak River, which issues from a spectacular gash in the crater's east wall, will be under study for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release September 15, 1972

Ayres 202/343-7435

## NEW INDIAN LAND AREAS MAPS HELP TOURISTS, INDUSTRIALISTS, INTERESTED IN INDIANS

Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced today that two 26 inch by 36 inch maps of Indian country are now available to the public through the Superintendent of Documents. The maps are: "Indian Land Areas: General" and "Indian Land Areas: Industrial".

"We believe these maps will be invaluable to tourists that are interested in visiting Indian reservations and Indian communities, and to business people with an eye to enlarging their operations to encompass Indian reservations," said the Commissioner.

"Indian Land Areas: General" shows Federal Indian Reservations in chrome yellow. In addition it includes an outline of former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (the Indian tribal population has tended to remain within those general boundaries), existing and planned tourist complexes on Indian lands, interstate highways (they take a traveler to Indian lands and communities), National Forests (where a traveler might wish to camp), National Parks and Monuments and National Wildlife Refuges (often of interest to a tourist to Indian lands and communities), State Indian reservations, Indian groups without trust land, and federally terminated tribes and groups. A comparable map published in 1965 shows merely Federal reservations.

"Indian Land Areas: Industrial" also shows Federal Indian Reservations in chrome yellow and an outline of former Indian reservations in Oklahoma. In addition it indicates industrial parks, airstrips and airports, and interstate highways.

On the reverse side of the map are the Bureau of Indian Affairs Agencies and Area Offices with jurisdiction over the various Federal reservations and Federally recognized tribes, and their addresses.

The "Indian Land Areas: General" can be combined with another Bureau of Indian Affairs publication soon to be available from the Superintendent of Documents for a comprehensive picture of Indian affairs as they are today. This second publication is entitled "American Indians and Their Federal Relationship". It lists all Indian tribes for which the Bureau of Indian Affairs services in recent years, those recognized only for claims purposes, and certain other categories.

The basic listing of the tribes is by State. Throughout the booklet a code number follows the name of each Indian group. This number indicates the status of each as of March 1972. A map code number precedes the names of some of the groups listed in this booklet and are keyed to "Indian Land Areas: General".

"Indian Land Areas" General" and "Indian Land Areas: Industrial" can be ordered for 35 cents each from: Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20242. "American Indians and Their Federal Relationship" can be ordered for 30 cents from Superintendent of Documents.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release September 18, 1972

Leahy 202/343-7435

## NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION ROAD CONTRACT AWARDED

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce announced today the award of a \$1.9 million contract with Broce Construction Co. of New Mexico, Inc., of Tucumcari, N. M., for the bituminous surfacing of 20.582 miles of highway and the widening of a bridge on the Navajo Reservation. When the surfacing is completed it will provide an all weather highway from Crownpoint, N.M. to within approximately three miles of Whitehorse, N. M.

Completion of the project will mark the first of several planned projects by the Bureau of Indian Affairs transportation division to provide an all weather highway from Crownpoint to Torreon, N. M. via Route N9.

The road surfacing project is in line with Commissioner Bruce's five-point program to accelerate reservation development. An immediate objective is to increase the number and improve the quality of reservation roads.

Eight other bids were received, ranging to a high of \$3.1 million.

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FROM THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
September 28, 1972

NAVAJO-HOPI BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Senator Henry M. Jackson (D. Wash.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs announced today following an executive session of the full committee that he has appointed an ad hoc subcommittee to make a thorough study of a long-standing dispute between the Navajo and Hopi tribes over reservation boundary lines. The subcommittee is composed of Senator Frank Church (Idaho) as chairman and Senator Frank E. Moss of Utah and Paul J. Fannin, Arizona. The committee directed the subcommittee to report back no later than March 1, 1973, its recommendation to the full committee.

Senator Jackson said that because of the many complexities surrounding this dispute he felt it would be unwise for the committee to act at the present time without the benefit of a more thorough examination of the facts in the controversy. The House recently ~~passed~~ passed legislation on which the Senate Interior Committee held open hearings on September 14 and 15 at which time both sides to the controversy made presentations. Senator Jackson said that he felt in fairness to both tribes and to the Senate itself his committee should not act without sending representatives to the area for a field examination and local hearings to allow those people who could not come to Washington an opportunity to be heard.

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Feature Material

For Release on Receipt

G. A. Waindel (202) 343-7394

CREEK INDIANS, INVITED TO MACON  
GEORGIA, FLY TO MACON, FRANCE

MACON, GA. -- Ben Chekotch, 21, a Creek Indian, had never left Oklahoma before last May when he came to Ocmulgee National Monument, at Macon, Georgia, to work for the National Park Service as a park technician.

It was from Georgia in the 1830's that the Creeks were expelled to Oklahoma Territory in the tragic march known to history as the "Trail of Tears." Lately the Department of the Interior and the City of Macon have cooperated in welcoming Creeks back to their traditional home to help visitors understand their early culture in tours of mounds and prehistoric towns of the Indian Mound Builder civilization.

In mid-September a group of 80 Macon, Georgia, citizens organized a trans-Atlantic flight to visit their sister city of Macon in Southern France, just north of the Swiss border. As a wedding present, they included Ben Chekotch and his Creek bride, Peggy. Peggy works as a sales clerk in the Indian Craftshop established at the monument by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Both are former residents of the other Okmulgee, the one spelled with a "k," in Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Chekotch brought with them gifts of Creek Indian craftwork for the French city. Ben was undecided whether to wear his National Park Service uniform or the stately robes of the Creek culture. The Service said that he would be "in uniform" either way.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

For Release on Delivery 1:30 PM September 30, 1972

REMARKS OF WILLIAM L. ROGERS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
OF THE INTERIOR FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS  
AT THE OSAGE TRIBAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

During a return visit to England King Charles I asked William Penn how he was going to gain possession of the Indian lands. Penn replied, "I will buy them."

"But how can you," asked the king, "when you have already bought them from me?"

Penn answered simply, "I bought them from you, but not because they were yours....."

Today, almost two centuries later we are celebrating the extension of Penn's insight and belief that the land and heritage of the new world belonged to the Indians -- the first Americans.

It is as "first Americans" that we are commemorating the removal of the great and little Osage from Kansas to these great lands in the Oklahoma Territory.

It goes without saying that when the federal government made arrangements for the Osage Tribe to purchase almost a million and a half acres from the Cherokee Nation at a cost of seventy cents an acre -- the Osage got more than fair value. And that was before the consumer movement!

From the days when Father Marquette, the great Jesuit missionary first explored the Missouri River Valley, the Osage have exercised a great role in the development of this land and of our America.

Years afterwards, when Washington Irving toured the great prairie lands of our growing nation he wrote, "They have fine Roman countenances, and broad deep chests: and, as they generally wore their blankets wrapped around their loins, so as to leave the bust and arms bare, they look like so many noble bronze figures. The Osages are the finest looking Indians I have ever seen in the West."

The Osage share a rich heritage as one of the leading tribes in the mainstream of Indian history.

As early as 1725 a party of Osage were received by the King of France -- and were among the first Indians to go abroad....from the New World to the Old.

The progress and vitality of the Osage is the result of the sensibility and strength, wisdom and pride that is at the very center of your tribal heritage. It is also the result of the great legacy of spirited and inspirational leadership that your chiefs and tribal chairmen have left you and the generation of Osage that will continue these traditions.

These great men like, Ne-kah-wah-she-tun-kah, James and Peter Bigheart, Paul Red Eagle, Fred Lookout, Paul Pitts and Chief Bacon Rind will be honored as long as the Osage are on this land.

In the last hundred years these lands have become as much a part of the Osage Tribe, and as vital to your heritage as your language and your traditions.

This land is beautiful, and it is bountiful and rich, and has done much to make the Osage Tribe one of the leading Indian nations in the world.

But more important than that, the Osages have grown with this land, and you and your leaders have grown in stature, and wisdom and maturity during the last century -- because of your reverence for the integrity of the land.

This regard, this respect for the earth is something that not only other tribes -- but all Americans can learn from you.

There have been a lot of changes in the last hundred years.

The American Indian has struggled during the last century with the meaning of his identity, and the role of his tribe in American society.

Already this awakening has led the tribes of America into a new era of understanding, of prosperity, of hope.

The American Indian has awakened and is on the way to a new era.

America's Indians have learned that you cannot go back -- you can only look back.

The Osage can be proud to have been at the forefront of that era of prosperity and hope.

You and the members of your tribe have reason to be proud because your tribe as much as any in America is passing through a new threshold of self-determination.

In the last four years we in the federal government have done much to bring to reality President Nixon's commitment "to a new era in which the future of American Indians is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions."

Since 1969, for example, we have doubled BIA funding from \$249 million to over \$530 million, and have increased Indian funding from other federal agencies, like HUD, OEO, EDA, HEW, and Labor by nearly as much.

I have worked with Secretary Morton and Indian tribal leaders to bring out their funding priorities in consultation with us. I am proud to say that we have acted on those priorities.

We have made great strides in education. In the last two years alone, for example, we have increased funding for Indian education by almost \$20 million. And today all 200 BIA schools have Indian advisory boards or education committees. We are also pursuing a vigorous scholarship program to help build the new Indian leaders of the future.

Today a majority of the top BIA executive positions at the Washington level are filled by Indians, and the number of Indians serving as BIA area directors has risen from 1 out of 11, to 7 out of a possible 12.

We are especially proud of our actions to restore 48,000 acres of the sacred Blue Lake area to the Taos Indians, as well as our efforts to return lands to the Yakima Indians in Washington State.

The tribes of America are also making great strides in achieving economic independence. Our efforts through the Indian Business Development Fund are already bringing new prosperity to Indian lands, as well as assisting Indians to safeguard their own rights -- as well as develop them.

There is no question about it -- American Indians are entering a new era. We in government have learned from you, and as President Nixon has said many times, the future of the first Americans cannot be entrusted to anyone other than themselves.

That is what he meant when he established a goal of Indian "self-determination." We will not cease until that goal is achieved.

I would like to conclude with a few words directed to the young Osage men and women here.

First of all I must admit to you that I envy you each. I envy you for two reasons. First because you are young, and second because you are Osage, and are heirs of a great and stirring legacy of a rich tribal culture and tradition.

I know that each of you are filled with the special excitement of youth. You are looking forward to creating new relationships, of learning new things, and making new achievements.

Many of you will be leaving Oklahoma -- perhaps to join the Armed Forces, or to go to school. Some of you may not return and will seek a new home elsewhere.

Some of you have learned the Osage language at the weekly classes at Pawhuska and many of you are keeping alive Osage tradition and culture and your ceremonial dances.

If I can leave you with one thought it is that you must always be proud of this heritage. No matter how intense the pressures are that you encounter, do not deny this great legacy -- your birthright as an Osage.

To those of you who are younger and who are still formulating your education goals for the future -- I urge you to commit yourself to keeping these traditions alive.

Much has happened in the last century. This is a great day for Oklahoma and for the Osage, and particularly for those remaining living original Osage allottees, whom we particularly honor today.

It is an even greater day for America.

Thank you.

x x x

FOR RELEASE OCTOBER 6, 1972

NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION

GOOD MORNING - DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE PRESS,  
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIAN DESKS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

IT IS MY PRIVILEGE AND HONOR TO ADDRESS YOU AS THE NEWLY  
ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S  
ASSOCIATION. THERE ARE 146 FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES  
IN THE ORGANIZATION, REPRESENTED BY THEIR CHIEF ELECTED  
OFFICIAL. WE HAVE A 12 MEMBER BOARD OF DIRECTORS. THE  
TRIBAL CHAIRMEN WHO SIT ON THIS BOARD WERE ELECTED AS AREA  
REPRESENTATIVES. THE NTCA BEGAN IN 1970 WITH A MEETING  
HELD IN DENVER, COLORADO. SINCE THEN WE HAVE COME A LONG  
WAY IN ESTABLISHING THE NTCA AS AN EFFECTIVE ARM OF THE  
TRIBES ON BOTH THE STATE AND NATIONAL SCENE. OUR OFFICES  
ARE LOCATED WITH THE OFFICES OF THE NCIO STAFF IN THE NEW  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING.

FIRST, I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY THANKS TO THE TRIBAL  
CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNTRY FOR GIVING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO  
WORK WITH THEM IN THE AMERICAN INDIAN TRANSITION AS WE MARK  
THE BEGINNING OF THE INDIAN AGE. THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL  
TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION IS TO BE THE ADVOCATES OF AND  
FOR OUR INDIAN PEOPLE. NTCA HAS DIRECTED ITSELF TO THE

IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE NEEDS OF OUR HUMBLE NATIVE AMERICANS. THE TRIBAL CHAIRMEN ARE DULY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR RESERVATIONS AND STRIVE TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THEIR PEOPLE. THE NTCA WAS ESTABLISHED PRIMARILY TO ENABLE THE LEADERS OF OUR SOVEREIGN INDIAN NATIONS TO SPEAK WITH ONE VOICE TO THE FEDERAL SECTOR. WE MUST BE VIGILANT AND GUARD AGAINST EFFORTS TO WEAKEN THIS VOICE AND THE STRONG TRIBAL LEADERSHIP IT REPRESENTS, AND TO OBSTRUCT OUR DIRECT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. OUR INDIAN LANDS MUST BE KEPT IN TRUST STATUS AND WE MUST STRIVE TO HAVE THE SUBMARGINAL LAND TURNED OVER TO THE TRIBES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

TODAY, THE EMPHASIS MUST BE BASED ON SOME IDENTIFIABLE FACTORS RELATING TO INDIAN PEOPLE. CONSULTATION, INVOLVEMENT, LEGISLATION, TRIBAL DOMESTIC PLANNING AND INDIAN PROGRAM BUDGETS, ONLY TO MENTION A FEW. PRINCIPALLY, I AM CONCERNED WITH THE SEVEN BILLS THAT WERE PRODUCED BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION IN THE JULY 8, 1970 MESSAGE WHICH EXPRESSED SELF-DETERMINATION OF INDIAN PEOPLE. IF IN FACT THE PRESIDENT IS ATTEMPTING TO IMPLEMENT AN INDIAN POLICY THAN HE MUST BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY. NTCA IS CONCERNED WITH FULFILLING THE AMERICAN INDIANS NEEDS INSTEAD OF BEING CONTINUOUSLY USED FOR INDIVIDUALS SELF-GAINS IN OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM.

LET US ADDRESS OURSELVES TO THE IDENTIFIABLE FACTORS THAT WERE MENTIONED ABOVE.

1. CONSULTATION - PROGRAMS AND POLICIES ARE MOST APPLICABLE WHEN PEOPLE HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THEM. WE MUST COMMUNICATE NATIONAL DIRECTION FOR OUR PEOPLE BACK HOME. SHARING OUR OPINIONS HELPS TO DRAW SOME CONCLUSIONS ON WHERE OUR NATIONAL EFFORT SHOULD BE PLACED.

2. INVOLVEMENT - THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO REASON, IN THE SHAPE OF NATIONAL INDIAN AFFAIRS, WHY THE INDIAN LEADERSHIP SHOULD NOT BE CALLED UPON TO BECOME INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING METHODS OF PROTECTING THEIR OWN DESTINY. INDIANS UNDERSTAND THEMSELVES, SO FEDERALISTS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO INTERPRET WHAT IS BEST FOR US. IF PROGRAMS POLICIES AND LEGISLATION ARE GOING TO SERVE OUR BEST INTEREST THEN WE MUST BE CONSULTED AND INVOLVED FROM THE VERY BEGINNING. THE SIGNIFICANT INTEREST OF INDIAN PEOPLE SHOULD BE TO REACT FAVORABLY AND USE CONSTRUCTIVE MEANS TO ENHANCE OUR PEOPLE IN ALL PHASES OF OUR LIFE-STYLE. SINCE THIS COUNTRY WAS OURS IN THE BEGINNING IT IS OUR BIRTH RIGHT; AND WE SHOULD INVOLVE INDIAN PEOPLE IN ANY TRANSITIONS THAT EFFECT THEIR IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE NEEDS.

3. LEGISLATION - WE HAVE FOUND THAT LEGISLATIVE BRANCH IS BIG MEDICINE. TODAY, AMONG INDIAN PEOPLE THERE IS A MONUMENTAL CONCERN REGARDING LEGISLATION. WE BECOME MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THE MANEUVERS OF CONGRESS TO ARRANGE INDIANS IN SOME MATCH BOX CONFIGURATION OR EVEN CAGE US FOREVER. WE NEED HELP IN THE VAST AREA OF LEGISLATION BECAUSE WE DO NOT KNOW THE INTERNAL STRUCTURES THAT EXIST IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE. THE NTCA IS PRESENTLY WORKING WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN SOME UNDERSTANDING OF LEGISLATIVE PROCESS. THE AMERICAN INDIAN PERSON MUST HAVE GOOD GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATION BENEFITING THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

4. TRIBAL DOMESTIC PLANNING - THE NTCA MUST BE INVOLVED IN AN ADEQUATE OVERALL PLANNING TO ADVOCATE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS, TO GAIN SOME MEASURE OF SUCCESS FROM ALLOCATIONS BY CONGRESS AND OFFICE MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. THE INDIAN PEOPLE MUST USE PLANNING SCHEDULES TO UTILIZE AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND PLANNING MECHANISM TO INSURE PROPER FUNDING TO CARRY OUT OUR OBJECTIVES.

THE NTCA IS DEEPLY CONCERNED WHEN TRIBAL PLANS ARE NOT CARRIED OUT. THEY ARE A MEANINGLESS EXERCISE WITHOUT THE FUNDS TO CARRY OUR PEOPLES PLANS THROUGH TO COMPLETION. EVERY TRIBE HAS TAKEN STEPS OF SOME KIND TO DEVELOP TRIBAL PROGRAMS AND PRIORITIES TO BETTER UTILIZE THE FEDERAL DOLLAR FOR THE PEOPLE. ALTHOUGH, THE TRIBES FIND IT HOPELESS IF OUR TRIBAL PROGRAM PRIORITIES ARE CUT TO SERVE OFF-RESERVATION PRIORITIES WHEN THE FUNDS SHOULD REMAIN WITH THE RESERVATIONS. OUR INDIAN PROGRAMS FUNDS SHOULD REMAIN AT THE TRIBE'S DISCRETION TO EXPEND AT THE LOCAL LEVEL FOR THE TRIBE'S PRESENTLY, I AM CONCERNED WITH THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET CUTS BECAUSE IT HAS A DIRECT IMPACT ON OUR LOCAL TRIBAL EFFORTS. FOR EXAMPLE, WE ARE BEING TOLD THAT CONGRESS APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR AN INDIAN CLAIMS BILL WHICH IS A SUM OF \$50,000,000 AND THE BIA HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PAY THE 50 MILLION OUT OF ITS BUDGET FOR FY 1974 WITH NO INCREASE IN FUNDS. THIS MEANS THAT THE OTHER TRIBES BUDGETS WILL BE CUT TO SCRAPE UP THE 50 MILLION TO PAY THE CLAIMS BILL. THE BIA SHOULD NOT HAVE TO CUT OTHER TRIBES BUDGETS TO MAKE UP FOR THE 50 MILLION. BIA SHOULD HAVE A SPECIAL ALLOCATION FROM OMB AS AN ADD ON TO PAY OFF THE CLAIMS BILL. WE MUST ADMIRE THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, LOUIS R. BRUCE, FOR HIS HEROIC STAND IN REFUSING TO CUT HIS BUDGET AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS REQUEST.

I AM HOPING THE OMB WILL ALLOCATE FUNDS TO THE NEW INDIAN EDUCATION ACT, TITLE IV, P.L 92-318 FOR THIS PRESENT FISCAL YEAR TO ASSIST OUR INDIAN CHILDREN. WE HOPE SOME FUNDS WILL BE PLACED IN THE ACT TO START THE INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM WHEELS ROLLING.

WE HOPE FEDERAL AGENCIES WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO PLACE INDIAN WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN IN POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITIES, BASED ON QUALIFICATIONS.

AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE NTCA I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION FOR THE TURNING BACK OF 21,000 ACRES OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND TO THE YAKIMA INDIAN TRIBE IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON AND THE RESTORATION OF BLUE LAKE TO THE TAOS INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

IN CONCLUSION - LET US UNDERSTAND OURSELVES AS HUMAN BEINGS PLACED ON EARTH IN SERVICE OF OTHERS AND DIRECT OUR ENERGIES TOWARDS DEDICATING OURSELVES TO COMPLETE PROTECTION OF INDIAN LANDS, WATER, RESOURCES, AND THE EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF INDIAN PEOPLE.

Gail O'Gorman  
American Institute of Planners  
Sheraton Boston Hotel  
617-261-2258

Washington, D. C.  
1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036  
202-772-0611

For Release A.M.'s October 8, 1972

SALT RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY GETS AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
OF PLANNERS MERITORIOUS PROGRAM AWARD

The Salt River Indian Community, near Phoenix, Ariz., was awarded the Meritorious Program Award of the American Institute of Planners Sunday, October 8 during the annual conference of the Institute at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel in Boston, Mass. The award is for the social planning the Indian community has developed over a five year period. This will be the first time in the history of the Institute's award program that the award has gone to an Indian community.

Receiving the award was Paul Smith, President, Salt River Indian Community. He was accompanied by Garnet Gates, the Community's Vice President, and Vivian Andrews, Executive Secretary. The award was presented by Dorn C. McGrath, Jr., Institute President.

Awards were also given Metro Center, Baltimore, and the Twin Cities -- Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The Indian community was nominated for the award by the Desert Southwest Chapter of the American Institute of Planners.

The citation that accompanied the award reads:

Whereas the Pima and Maricopa peoples who comprise the Salt River Indian Community of approximately 2,000 persons on 49,000 acres of land near Scottsdale, Ariz., recognizing their economic difficulties, the increasing urbanization surrounding them and that their land was literally their only resource, have initiated the first major planning program of its kind, and

Whereas, the Community, recognizing the need to retain its own identity, while producing a planning program which will enable it to improve its facilities, services and economic position has involved over 90 percent of its citizens directly in the planning process, so that for the first time a plan has been created for an Indian community by an Indian community, and

Whereas the planning program has developed since 1967 such elements as creation of citizen participation, the development of a general plan, and the evolution of effective administrative guides for implementation, including capital improvement programming, and

Whereas, through its planning efforts the Salt River Indian Community has made such measurable improvements as the adoption of a new Constitution, the hiring of paid-professional administrative personnel, a major decrease in unemployment, new educational programs, the construction of an industrial park, the adoption of zoning regulations, and the improvement of its housing stock to the point where housing is now adequate for 30 percent of its families, and

Whereas, the Salt River Indian Community has set a record of its accomplishment in planning and management unparalleled for any effort of its kind, one which can only be viewed with humility by those whose initial resources are so much greater, an example of resourcefulness and courage,

Now, be it therefore resolved by the Board of Governors of the American Institute of Planners that the

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

Be presented with a Meritorious Program Award in the category of social responsibility by this Institute.



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For release October 18, 1972

FEATURE MATERIAL  
Ayres 202-343-7435

## CROW INDIANS OFF TO EUROPE TO BRING BACK TOURISTS FOR PACKAGE TOUR OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Sixteen Crow Indians were greeted by newsmen and Embassy officials at Dulles Airport here Tuesday as they changed from the airplane that brought them from Billings, Mont., to one that would take them to London, England on an European tour that may rival those staged by Buffalo Bill Cody.

The tour is designed to help attract European tourists to three American tours packaged particularly for them -- two seven-day tours, one a fifteen-day tour. The tours will include a visit to five Indian reservations -- the Crow, Blackfeet, Northern Cheyenne, and Flathead, all in Montana, and the Wind River in Wyoming.

The delegation is headed by Crow Tribal Chairman David Stewart, and includes Phillip and Martha Beaumont, Emma Tillie Bird Hat, Donald and Agnes Deer Nose, Ernest Holds the Enemy, David and Gladys Jefferson, Hugh and William Little Owl, Dennis and Beverly Sanders, Patrick and Sharon Stands Over Bull, and Adelia Stewart.

The Crow Tribe has spearheaded the package-tour plan, an idea that sprang to life on the Crow Reservation two years ago and is expected to climax in 1973 by the arrival of 600 Germans to "Indian country." They will start their trip at the Crow Indians' resort, "Sun Lodge."

In commenting on the tour Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs that helped finance the European trip said: "As far as I know this is the first successful effort to attract Europeans to the United States on the basis of its unique culture -- the American Indians."

"These tours will bring dollars to the Indian reservations. They will bring money to the United States from abroad. They will help build goodwill abroad. We are proud to be a part of an effort that involves so many 'pluses.'"

The Crow Indians at Dulles Airport were in street clothes but they had in their baggage regalia that will help them put on a performance of an hour or more twice a day throughout Germany and periodic performances elsewhere in Europe.

The performance they plan include the pipe ceremony, in which the smoke of the Indian pipe establishes contact with 'the Great Spirit,' the bustle dance, in which the exploits of battle are dramatized, an ancient tribal history by war chiefs, a grass dance, buffalo dance, rabbit dance, and a victory or circle dance.

The tours that originate in Germany are already being marketed by a large German department store chain whose headquarters are in Frankfurt. The Crow Indians will attempt to interest private audiences in London, England, Copenhagen, Sweden, Venice and Milan, Italy, and in Paris, France, in sponsoring similar tours originating from those cities.

One special facet of the trip so far as the Indians are concerned is a proposed visit to the crypt of Field Marshall Ferdinand Foch in Paris. David Stewart told the story of why the group had a special interest in Marshall Foch.

"Marshall Foch came to Arlington, Va. to help dedicate the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the close of World War I. Crow Chief Plenty Coups, our outstanding chief, represented Indian warriors in the military at the same event. Foch liked Chief Plenty Coups. He told the Chief he would like an Indian name. Chief Plenty Coups told the Marshall 'You step foot on my land and then you will be given an Indian name.'

"Chief Plenty Coups had almost forgotten the incident when, the next year, he got a letter from Marshall Foch reminding him of his remark and saying that he would make a special trip to visit the Crow Indian Reservation. Chief Plenty Coups said that in honor of his visit he would give the Marshall the best of his Indian names -- Chief of all Chiefs. Foch was adopted into the Crow Tribe by that name. It is my understanding that 'Chief of all Chiefs' is inscribed on Marshall Foch's crypt."

Stewart concluded his story by pointing out that his title was "tribal chairman" instead of "Chief" because the title "Chief" was abolished with the death of Chief Plenty Coups. "He was so outstanding that no one could follow in his footsteps," explained Stewart. "So the title was buried with him."

Greeting the Crow Indians at the airport were representatives of several embassies representing countries the Crows will visit. These included representatives from the German, Swiss, and Austrian embassies.

The German representatives indicated that some of the interest in Indians in Germany has been generated by a series of books by the German author Karl May, who vividly portrayed the Plains Indians although he never visited the United States.

When the Europeans tour, they will fly to Billings, Mont., then board buses for the remainder of their stay. In a typical tour they will be

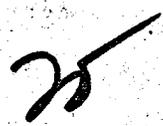
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given an outdoor barbeque by Crow Indians, take part in a campfire program and listen to an Indian lore lecture by a Crow. They will tour Custer National Battlefield. They will be presented with a medicine bag by the Northern Cheyenne Indians and listen to a brief history of the tribe when they visit that reservation. The tour includes a visit to Big Horn National Recreation Area, a guest ranch, and various western museums.

On the Wind River Indian Reservation they will see the graves of Chief Washakie and Sacjawa, guide for the Lewis and Clark Expedition. They will visit the Grand Tetons and Yellowstone National Parks, a Wyoming "ghost town." Also included will be a trip to Hungary Horse Dam and Glacier National Park, as well as the nearby Flathead and Blackfeet Indian Reservations.

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SPEECH FOR NCAI CONVENTION  
SARASOTA, FLORIDA 10/20/72  
COMMISSIONER BRUCE



"SELF-DETERMINATION OR DISGUISED TERMINATION: LET'S BE CERTAIN." THIS THEME YOU HAVE CHOSEN FOR YOUR 1972 CONVENTION IS INDEED AN INTERESTING ONE. YOUR CHOICE REFLECTS THE UNCERTAINTY AND SKEPTICISM THAT HAVE DISTURBED PEOPLE THROUGHOUT HISTORY WHEN CHANGES HAVE BEEN PROPOSED TO ALTER THE STATUS QUO.

IT IS ONLY HUMAN THAT WE SHOULD BE RELUCTANT TO ACCEPT WITHOUT QUESTION EVERY NEW IDEA THAT COMES OUR WAY. FOR AS INDIAN PEOPLE, OUR CAUTION TO DISCARD THE FAMILIAR AND ACCEPT THE NEW IS PARTICULARLY UNDERSTANDABLE WHEN WE LOOK AT OUR OWN PAST FEDERAL-INDIAN HISTORY.

IT IS VERY EASY FOR ONE TO CRITICIZE THE SYSTEM-- TO QUESTION THE MOTIVES BEHIND EVERY NEW POLICY AND PROGRAM-- TO PIN LABELS ON PEOPLE WITH WHOM WE DISAGREE AND TO DISCOUNT THEIR ABILITY TO GET SOMETHING DONE. IT IS DIFFICULT, HOWEVER, TO WORK WITHIN THE SYSTEM TO AFFECT THE KINDS OF CHANGES WE ALL WANT AND NEED AND TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS WE FACE TOGETHER AS NATIVE AMERICANS.

IT IS YOUR RIGHT AND DUTY TO QUESTION ANY NEW POLICIES THAT INFLUENCE YOUR LIVES AND YOUR FUTURES. WORDS ALONE WILL NOT CONVINCE YOU THAT THE REAL MOTIVES BEHIND THE SELF-DETERMINATION

POLICY ARE JUST SIMPLY THAT OF ASSISTING AND ENABLING INDIAN PEOPLE TO CONTROL PROGRAMS AND POLICIES AND TO SHAPE THEIR OWN DESTINIES.

WHAT I WANT TO DO TODAY IS TO SHOW THAT THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS DEDICATED ITSELF TO SELF-DETERMINATION WITHOUT TERMINATION AND THAT THE ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE LAST FEW YEARS PROVE OUR INTENT. IN THIS CASE, DEMONSTRATED ACTIONS DO INDEED SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

AS EVIDENCE OF OUR INTENT, LET ME CITE SEVERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE LAST FEW YEARS. BIA FUNDING HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED FROM \$249 MILLION TO ABOUT \$521 MILLION IN JUST FOUR YEARS. FUNDING FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS HAS DOUBLED FROM \$148 MILLION TO \$301 MILLION DURING THIS SAME TIME. AND, THE BIA ROAD BUDGET IS MORE THAN FOUR TIMES WHAT IT WAS IN 1969. MANY OF YOU KNOW OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS AND KNOW THAT THE INCREASES WE HAVE GAINED HAVE BEEN NO EASY TASK. OFTEN TIMES, YOUR SUPPORT OR LACK OF IT HAS MADE THE DIFFERENCE.

TODAY 2/3 OF THE TOP EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN THE BUREAU'S WASHINGTON OFFICE ARE HELD BY NATIVE AMERICANS. THE NUMBER OF INDIANS SERVING AS BIA AREA DIRECTORS HAS RISEN SINCE 1969 FROM 1 OF 11 TO 7 OUT OF 12 IN 1972.

IN LATE JUNE, SECRETARY MORTON ANNOUNCED APPROVAL OF OUR RECOMMENDATIONS TO EXTEND THE POLICY OF INDIAN PREFERENCE TO FILLING ALL VACANCIES IN THE BUREAU, WHETHER BY ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT, REINSTATEMENT OR PROMOTION. THROUGH THIS MEANS WE HOPE THAT MORE INDIANS WILL FILL ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL

POSITIONS IN ORDER TO FACILITATE AND ENHANCE THE CONCEPTS OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

WE ARE ALSO STEPPING UP EFFORTS TO RECRUIT INDIAN WOMEN INTO KEY BUREAU POSITIONS. A QUICK LOOK AT OUR TOP LEVEL PERSONNEL SHOWS FEW WOMEN. I BELIEVE WE CAN AND SHOULD IMPROVE THIS RECORD.

A MAJOR STEP TOWARD INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION HAS BEEN THE ASSUMPTION OF FEDERALLY-FUNDED AND ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS BY THE TRIBES OR OTHER INDIAN COMMUNITIES. IN ACCORD WITH THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, THE BUREAU IS ENCOURAGING AND ASSISTING TRIBES IN THE ASSUMPTION OF BIA PROGRAM OPERATIONS WITH THE RIGHT OF RETROCESSION.

THE ZUNI TRIBE OF NEW MEXICO ACCEPTED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DIRECTING BIA ACTIVITIES AT THE PUEBLO IN MAY 1970. ALMOST A YEAR LATER, THE BIA SIGNED A CONTRACT WITH THE MICCOSUKEE TRIBE OF FLORIDA ENABLING THEM TO ADMINISTER BIA PROGRAMS ON THE RESERVATION.

THERE HAVE BEEN OTHER EXAMPLES OF THIS POLICY IN ACTION. THE MOST RECENT IS THE PROPOSAL FOR AN EVENTUAL ASSUMPTION OF BIA RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE NAVAJO TRIBE. MEMBERS OF MY STAFF HAVE BEEN AT NAVAJO FOR THE LAST FEW MONTHS WORKING WITH THE TRIBE TO PREPARE A STUDY FOR A PHASED TURNOVER OF PROGRAMS TO THE TRIBE. BIA STAFF WILL BE INVOLVED AT ALL LEVELS WORKING WITH THE TRIBE SO THAT TRIBAL NEEDS WILL BE PROPERLY ANTICIPATED IN THE UNDERTAKING OF THIS MOMENTOUS TASK.

THE MOVES AT ZUNI, MICCOSUKEE, NAVAJO AND ELSEWHERE ARE THE BEGINNING OF A TRUE SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

I KNOW THAT MANY OF YOU ARE WAITING TO SEE HOW THE TRIBES WHO HAVE ASSUMED CONTROL OF BIA RESPONSIBILITIES FARE UNDER THE FEDERAL-TRIBAL RELATIONSHIP. I WANT TO STATE NOW, ONCE AND FOR ALL, THAT THIS POLICY IS NOT A TERMINATION PLAN IN DISGUISE. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ABROGATE OR IGNORE ITS TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES. WE IN THE BUREAU CANNOT AND DO NOT INTEND TO FORCE THIS POLICY ON THE TRIBAL COUNCILS. WE WANT YOU TO DECIDE WHETHER YOU WANT TO RUN YOUR OWN PROGRAMS AND, IF SO, HOW MUCH RESPONSIBILITY YOU ARE WILLING TO ASSUME. I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT, SHOULD YOU DECIDE TO ASSUME CONTROL OF YOUR PROGRAMS, FUNDING WILL NOT BE ENDED. AND, IF YOU WISH THE BUREAU TO REASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROGRAMS, WE WILL DO SO. WE STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT THIS POLICY PROVIDES THE BEST WAY IN WHICH TRIBES CAN MOVE EFFECTIVELY AND QUICKLY TOWARD SELF-DETERMINATION WITHOUT FEAR OF TERMINATION.

SINCE 1969, WE HAVE ALMOST DOUBLED THE NUMBER OF INDIAN CONTRACTS AND INCREASED THE DOLLAR AMOUNT FROM \$8.8 MILLION TO OVER \$58 MILLION FOR 1973. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT WITH THE ADDED THRUST OF USING CONTRACTING AS A MEANS OF HAVING INDIANS BECOME MORE INVOLVED IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR RESERVATION THAT THE NUMBER OF CONTRACTS AND THE MONETARY AMOUNTS WILL BE GREATLY INCREASED IN THE NEXT SEVERAL YEARS.

MANY INDIAN TRIBES DO NOT HAVE MONEY TO CARRY ON THEIR MOST BASIC GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS. IN RESPONSE TO MANY TRIBAL REQUESTS, TWO BIA PROGRAMS HAVE NOW BEEN FORMED TO HELP INDIAN TRIBES DEVELOP A MORE MEANINGFUL SYSTEM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. THE TRIBAL AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM WAS INITIALLY FUNDED IN 1972 AND 25 TRIBAL GROUPS SHARED IN THE \$228,000 APPROPRIATED. DURING THE FIVE MONTH PERIOD OF THIS PILOT PROGRAM, THE PARTICIPATING TRIBES DEVELOPED ADMINISTRATIVE PLANS OF OPERATION, UPDATED TRIBAL MEMBERSHIP ROLLS AND FORMULATED NEW OR REVISED ELECTION PROCEDURES, AMONG OTHER PROJECTS. IN 1973, 23 TRIBAL GROUPS WILL HAVE \$422,000 FOR SIMILAR PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

A SECOND PROGRAM, TRIBAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, HAS BEEN FUNDED FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS YEAR WITH \$900,000. THIS PROGRAM IS AIMED AT HELPING TRIBES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO PERMIT THEM TO DEVELOP SELF-GOVERNING SKILLS. WE HOPE TO PROVIDE MONEY FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF NEEDY TRIBES TO DEVELOP THEIR OWN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT, EFFICIENTLY AND ADEQUATELY. ANNOUNCEMENTS HAVE BEEN SENT TO ALL THE TRIBES INVITING THEM TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM. WE ANTICIPATE THAT FROM 40 TO 50 TRIBES WILL TAKE PART AND THAT BY DECEMBER THIS MONEY WILL BE IN THE HANDS OF THE PARTICIPATING TRIBES.

THE FIVE-POINT PROGRAM WE ANNOUNCED IN JANUARY HAS PROGRESSED WITH GREAT SUCCESS. I WOULD LIKE NOW TO ADDRESS MYSELF TO EACH OF THESE POINTS AND TO TELL YOU JUST WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING SINCE OUR ANNOUNCEMENT.

OUR FIRST POINT AND NUMBER ONE PRIORITY IN 1972 WAS A RESERVATION-BY-RESERVATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. THE RESERVATION ACCELERATION PROGRAM, BETTER KNOWN AS RAP, WAS INTRODUCED AS A PLAN WHEREBY TRIBES WOULD INFLUENCE CHANGES IN EXISTING LOCAL BIA BUDGETS TO INSURE THAT BIA PROGRAMS SUPPORT TRIBAL PRIORITIES.

TODAY, RAP HAS MOVED FROM A PILOT STATUS INVOLVING 11 SELECTED TRIBES TO A PROGRAM OF 37 PARTICIPATING TRIBES. MANY OF THESE TRIBES ARE AT SOME STAGE OF NEGOTIATION. THEY ARE REVIEWING BIA BUDGETS, PROGRAMS AND STAFFING AT THE AGENCY, AREA OFFICE AND CENTRAL OFFICE LEVELS. AT THIS TIME, 15 TRIBES HAVE SUBMITTED RAP DOCUMENTS TO THE CENTRAL OFFICE FOR THE THIRD PHASE OF THE RAP PROCESS.

SALT RIVER WAS THE FIRST TRIBE TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE CENTRAL OFFICE. THROUGH ITS RAP NEGOTIATIONS, SALT RIVER WAS ABLE TO MOBILIZE SUBSTANTIAL BIA SUPPORT FOR ITS PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASED LOCAL CONTROL. THE BUREAU'S OFFICE OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. WILL BE PROVIDING DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO THE TRIBE IN DEVELOPING PLANS FOR AN EDUCATION SYSTEM ENVISIONED IN THE COMMUNITY'S LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS.

TO ASSIST WITH DEVELOPMENT ON THE RESERVATION, WE REDIRECTED OUR EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO TRAIN TRIBAL MANPOWER ON THE RESERVATIONS, IN INDIAN COMMUNITIES IN OKLAHOMA, OR AS CLOSE TO HOME AS PARTICIPANTS MAY LIKE.

ONE MAJOR MEANS OF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE SUPPORTING

THE GOALS OF LOCAL TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IS BY PLACING FUNDS AT THE ORIGIN OR LOCAL AGENCY. THIS MEANS THAT THE CONTROL OF DOLLARS AND THE OBLIGATION AND DISBURSEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FUNDS IS AT YOUR RESERVATION AGENCY OFFICE, NOT IN WASHINGTON NOR IN THE AREA OFFICE. IN THIS WAY, WE FIT PROGRAMS AROUND PEOPLE, NOT PEOPLE AROUND PROGRAMS AND THUS REINFORCE SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIAN CITIZENS.

ANOTHER NEW DIRECTION IN EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE IS THE GI APPROACH WHICH GRANTS FUNDS TO INDIVIDUALS AT THE POINT OF ORIGIN AND ALLOWS INDIVIDUAL CHOICES IN INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING. IN FACT, IT OFFERS LITERALLY THE TRAINING RESOURCES OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY TO CLIENTS OF OUR PROGRAMS.

TODAY WE ARE FACING THE FIRST OPEN CHALLENGE TO THE QUESTION AT THE HEART OF THE NEW DIRECTIONS TOWARD SELF-DETERMINATION. IN ORDER TO GIVE MAXIMUM DOLLAR ASSISTANCE LOCALLY, IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY TO REALIGN OUR PRIORITIES IN THE EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. THE CLOSURE OF THE ROSWELL EMPLOYMENT TRAINING CENTER REPRESENTS A LOGICAL AND PREDICTABLE DEVELOPMENT IN OUR TOTAL THRUST TOWARD THE NEW DIRECTIONS ANNOUNCED FOR THE EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN JANUARY. THE ISSUE AT HAND CONCERNS INDIAN CONTROL OVER BUDGETORY PRIORITIES VS. BUREAU-DIRECTED CONTROL, REPRESENTED BY NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS. THIS ISSUE TRANSCENDS LESSER QUESTIONS ABOUT PROGRAM SERVICES, COSTS AND THE LIKE.

MONEY TAKEN "OFF THE TOP" TO FUND LARGE NATIONAL CONTRACTS SUCH AS RETC REDUCES NOT ONLY FUNDS AVAILABLE LOCALLY, IT MEANS THE BUREAU HAS HAD TO REGRESS TO ITS FORMER PATTERN OF CONTROLLING INDIANS BY PLACING FUNDS DIRECTLY AT DESTINATION SERVICES. THE RELEASE OF FUNDS WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE BE COMMITTED TO THIS PROJECT BECOMES AVAILABLE AT AGENCY LEVELS, WHERE INCREASED LOCAL ALLOTMENTS ENHANCE THE POSSIBILITY OF FUNDING A GREATER RANGE OF SERVICE OPTIONS.

I KNOW THERE IS SPECIAL CONCERN REGARDING THE INDIAN POLICE ACADEMY AT ROSWELL. I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT THE POLICE ACADEMY WILL BE CONTINUED, BUT IN ANOTHER LOCATION CLOSER TO THE HOME RESERVATIONS OF A MAJORITY OF CLIENTELE. FURTHER, I WANT TO REASSURE ALL CONCERNED THAT OUR DECISION TO END SERVICES AT ROSWELL WILL NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT CLIENTS PRESENTLY ENROLLED AT THE CENTER. WHILE WE ARE ACCEPTING NO NEW APPLICANTS, WE WILL KEEP THE FULL RANGE OF SERVICES AVAILABLE, AND ALL PARTICIPANTS CAN COMPLETE THEIR PROGRAMS AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED.

NUMBER THREE IN OUR FIVE-POINT PLAN CONCERNS THE WATER RESOURCES OF INDIANS ON THE RESERVATIONS. SECRETARY MORTON AND I ESTABLISHED THE OFFICE OF INDIAN WATER RIGHTS TO PROTECT THE WATER RIGHTS OF RESERVATION INDIANS. SINCE ITS INCEPTION ON JANUARY 10, 1972, THE WATER RIGHTS OFFICE HAS MADE ALLOCATIONS FOR STUDIES ON 16 RESERVATIONS. SEVEN SUITS HAVE ALREADY BEEN FILED IN THE COURTS AND SEVERAL ARE IN PREPARATION. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT IN TERMS OF INTEREST THROUGHOUT INDIAN COUNTRY IS THE CASE WHICH IS NOW PENDING ON BEHALF OF THE PYRAMID LAKE

PAIUTE TRIBE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNTIL FISCAL YEAR 1972, THE ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM ON INDIAN LANDS WAS FUNDED AT ABOUT \$20 MILLION PER YEAR. IN 1972, ROAD CONSTRUCTION WAS INCREASED BY \$10 MILLION. THIS YEAR, THE FUNDING LEVEL HAS BEEN INCREASED TO \$54 MILLION WHICH WILL PROVIDE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF APPROXIMATELY 700 MILES OF ROAD SURFACING.

THE FINAL POINT IN OUR PLANS FOR 1972 CALLED FOR INCREASED INDIAN CONTROL OF INDIAN EDUCATION. OUR EFFORTS IN THIS DIRECTION HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN A NUMBER OF WAYS. LET'S TAKE A CLOSE LOOK INTO SOME OF THESE AREAS.

AT THE PRESENT TIME, 13 SCHOOLS ARE BEING OPERATED BY TRIBAL GROUPS UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BUREAU. FUNDING FOR THESE SCHOOLS IS APPROXIMATELY \$4.5 MILLION.

FUNDING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE HAS JUMPED FROM \$3.1 MILLION IN 1969 TO \$18.4 MILLION IN 1973. THIS YEAR WE ARE HELPING MORE THAN 11,000 INDIAN STUDENTS FURTHER THEIR EDUCATION IN COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. DESPITE THIS SIGNIFICANT INCREASE, THE INDIAN ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGES IS INCREASING RAPIDLY AND MANY MORE DOLLARS ARE NEEDED.

MORE THAN \$2.3 MILLION IN CONTRACTS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BIA HIGHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO WITH TRIBAL GROUPS INCLUDING THE ALL-INDIAN PUEBLO COUNCIL, THE OMAHA TRIBE, THE TLINGLIT-HAIDA COUNCIL AND THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF \$4 MILLION OF JOM FUNDS IN THE STATES OF NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA AND NEW MEXICO HAS BEEN CONTRACTED TO TRIBAL GROUPS.

TODAY, ALL FEDERALLY-OPERATED SCHOOLS HAVE INDIAN ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARDS. SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS, COUPLED WITH INCREASED EXPERIENCE IN SCHOOL BOARD OPERATIONS, HAS GREATLY INCREASED THE EFFECTIVENESS AND INFLUENCE OF THESE BOARDS. THIS EXPERIENCE ALSO LAYS THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE FURTHER STEP OF CONTRACTING FOR SCHOOL OPERATIONS.

IN OTHER AREAS WE HAVE PROGRESSED TOWARD OUR GOAL OF SELF-DETERMINATION. FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS WE HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN PROMOTING AND ASSISTING IN THE CREATION OF AN AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONAL BANK. THIS IS A MUCH NEEDED INSTITUTION FOR, AS WE ALL KNOW, ACCESSIBILITY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND ESPECIALLY THE AMOUNT OF CREDIT AVAILABLE TO INDIANS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAS BEEN SEVERELY LIMITED. THE AMERICAN INDIAN BANK WILL BE A FULL-SERVICE BANK, QUALIFIED TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS UNIQUE TO INDIANS, BUT OPERATING BY STANDARD PROCEDURES OBSERVED BY A SOUND FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.

AS MANY OF YOU ARE ALREADY AWARE, THE BUREAU HAS BEEN CONDUCTING A JOINT INVESTIGATION WITH THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION INTO THE PRACTICES OF TRADERS ON THE NAVAJO RESERVATION. THE INVESTIGATION SUPPORTS SEVERAL CONCLUSIONS. FIRST, THERE ARE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER PRICES ON THE RESERVATION THAN OFF AND THEY CANNOT BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY INCREASED SHIPPING COSTS. SECONDLY,

THERE HAVE BEEN VIOLATIONS IN THE AREAS OF TRUTH IN LENDING AND PAWN. THIRD, THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS WERE FOUND TO BE DEFICIENT IN A FEW AREAS. FOURTH, ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXISTING REGULATIONS HAS BEEN POORLY ACCOMPLISHED.

THE BUREAU IS NOW TAKING MEASURES TO CORRECT THE SITUATION. WE ARE WORKING WITH THE TRIBE TO DEVELOP VIABLE ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES WHICH WILL PERMIT LOWER PRICES FOR THE NAVAJO CONSUMERS. VIOLATIONS OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS WILL BE ACTIVELY CORRECTED BY STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE REGULATIONS. AN ENFORCING AGENT IS NOW ON THE RESERVATION WHO REPORTS DIRECTLY TO MY OFFICE. NEW REGULATIONS ARE BEING DRAFTED AND WILL BE ISSUED IN BOTH ENGLISH AND NAVAJO.

THE INVESTIGATION AT NAVAJO DOES NOT END THERE. THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING. WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED AND THE CORRECTIONS THAT ARE NOW BEING MADE WILL BE APPLIED TO SIMILAR SITUATIONS THROUGHOUT INDIAN COUNTRY. WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO MAKE SURE INDIAN CONSUMERS ARE TOTALLY PROTECTED WHEREVER THEY MAY BE.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS GAINED DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS HAVE NOT BEEN EASY. SEVERAL OF THE DECISIONS I HAVE HAD TO MAKE AS COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS HAVE NOT BEEN POPULAR WITH SOME. HOWEVER, THESE DECISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH EXTENDED DELIBERATIONS AND CONSULTATION WITH MEMBERS OF MY STAFF, BIA AREA DIRECTORS, AND MOST IMPORTANT, WITH TRIBAL LEADERS WHOSE PEOPLE ARE MOST AFFECTED BY THESE DECISIONS. IT'S BEEN ONE OF THE TRADEMARKS OF MY TENURE AS COMMISSIONER TO CONSULT DIRECTLY WITH TRIBAL LEADERS AND I PROMISE YOU THAT THIS WILL CONTINUE.

AS NATIVE AMERICANS WE MUST ALL REMEMBER THAT NOW IS THE TIME FOR US TO WORK TOGETHER TOWARD A BETTER WAY OF LIFE FOR ALL INDIAN PEOPLE. NOW IS THE TIME FOR EACH OF US TO BEGIN THAT CRUCIAL, SELF-REVELATORY PROCESS OF KNOWING OURSELVES AND UNDERSTANDING AND TRUSTING ONE ANOTHER. WE MUST PROVE THAT WE CAN HANDLE WITH DIGNITY THE NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND THE NEW RESPONSIBILITIES THAT ARE OURS.

COOPERATION MAY WELL BE THE ONE INGREDIENT WE ARE NEGLECTING. YOUR ORGANIZATION-NCAI-CAN GO A LONG WAY IN HELPING TO BRING ABOUT THIS COOPERATION. YOU MUST USE YOUR STATURE AND INFLUENCE AS THE LARGEST AND OLDEST NATIONAL INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS TO EXERT RENEWED LEADERSHIP AND TO CALL FOR COOPERATION THROUGHOUT THE INDIAN WORLD.

I BELIEVE YOU CAN. I BELIEVE YOU WILL.



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release October 23, 1972

Ayres 202-343-7435

SOUTHERN UTE INDIAN TRIBE PRESENTS TRIBALLY AUTHORED  
HISTORY TO COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Washington, D.C. -- Commissioner Louis R. Bruce of the U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs has been presented a copy of "The Southern Ute -- A Tribal History" by members of the Southern Ute Tribe of Colorado, the group responsible for the writing of this unique book. The presentation took place last week in the Commissioner's Office.

Making the presentation were Everette Burch, Southern Ute Vice Chairman, Eddie Box, Sr., a tribal member, and Floyd A. O'Neill, Associate Director, Documentation and Oral History, American West Center of the University of Utah and the book's editor.

In accepting the book, bound in the blue that is also used in the Southern Ute's tribal seal, Commissioner Bruce said: "The history of Indian tribes and the Indian peoples has been written by non-Indians too long. I am happy to see that Indian tribes are interested now in doing their own research and in telling their stories themselves."

The Southern Ute representatives pointed out that half the 106 page book is documented European-style history and an explanation of the Southern Ute culture. A large section of the book is devoted to stories that are part of the Southern Utes oral tradition. A chronology and maps are also included. The book will serve as a text in schools that teach Southern Ute children.

The book shows that although today the Southern Utes represent less than 900 people, the larger group of which it was a part are the oldest continuous resident of Colorado -- that also lived in Utah and New Mexico. These Indians' first European contact was with the Spanish, who came to their homelands from Mexico in the 1630's and the 1640's.

A by-product of the book, the Southern Ute delegation explained, is "The Southern Ute Archival Collection." This is more than 12,000 pages of material -- treaties, maps, photographs, letters, agreements -- that are now bound in 38 volumes. These volumes are kept in the Southern Ute tribal offices. They represent the first formalized attempt of an Indian tribe to assemble its own records -- records that have a unique value in legal matters involving land claims, tribal enrollment, and other issues in which the Indians have an interest.

The University of Utah started working with the Southern Ute Tribe in the documentation of some of the memories of the oldest residents of the reservation in 1967. In 1971, the Southern Ute Tribal Council received money from two private foundations and from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Research and Cultural Studies Development Section, to create a tribal history that would be of general interest and would also be a textbook for the schools serving the children of the Southern Ute.

"Efforts such as this one restores the idea of Indian leadership," Commissioner Bruce pointed out. "In this case the University of Utah worked under the leadership of the tribe."

The Southern Ute Tribal Council chose James Jefferson, a member of the tribe and its public relations director; Dr. Robert Delaney, Fort Lewis College, a long-time friend of the tribe and a scholar who has researched their history deeply, and Gregory C. Thompson, originally of Durango, Colo., a Research Associate in American Indian History, American West Center, University of Utah, to write the book.

The cover was drawn by Russell Box, a Southern Ute.

Copies of the book are available for \$7.50 from the Southern Ute Tribe, Tribal Offices, Ignacio, Colo. 81137.

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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 Release October 25, 1972

Ayres 202-343-7435-

## CREEK INDIAN WOMAN NAMED CONGRESSIONAL FELLOW

Washington, D.C. -- Hazel E. Elbert, a Creek Indian and Legislative Specialist for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has been named a Fellow for the 1972-73 Congressional Operations program, Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, announced today.

The objective of the program is to give promising young Federal executives, journalists, political scientists and educators a thorough understanding of congressional operations. It is administered jointly by the Civil Service Commission and the American Political Science Foundation.

Said Commissioner Bruce, in commenting on the honor, "Mrs. Elbert has had ever-increasingly responsible jobs, leading to her present post in the Bureau's Office of Legislative Development. I am confident she will make the most of this career opportunity."

The Eufaula, Okla., native is a graduate of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Haskell Institute, now Haskell Indian Junior College. She began her career with the Federal Government in the Division of Indian Health, U. S. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and

Welfare, where she served from 1957 to 1966. Since that time she has been with the Bureau's Office of Legislative Development.

Young Federal executives selected for the Fellowship in Congressional Operations will have the opportunity to study and learn firsthand how the Congress functions. They will participate in full-time work assignments in the offices of Congressmen and Senators and in the Congressional Committees from mid-November of this year until August 1973.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release October 30, 1972

Leahy 202-343-7435

FINAL REGULATIONS OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHING RESERVATION  
ACCELERATION PROGRAM FORWARDED FOR PUBLICATION IN  
FEDERAL REGISTER

Final regulations to establish officially the Reservation Acceleration Program (RAP) are being published in the Federal Register, the Commissioner of the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, Louis R. Bruce, announced today. Publication of the new regulations in the Federal Register officially establishes the Bureau program which has been in operation since January.

RAP is designed to give federally recognized Indian tribes the chance to consult with Bureau of Indian Affairs line officials on restructuring Bureau services to provide maximum support for the tribes' comprehensive development plans. To date, 37 tribes have been selected to participate in the program, and are presently in negotiations.

The regulations establish purpose, eligibility, applicant submission and acceptance, and implementation procedures of the Reservation Acceleration Program, and will become effective 30 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register.

In line with President Nixon's 1970 message to the Congress on self-determination for Native Americans, RAP was one of the principal features of the Commissioner's 5-point policy directions for '72.

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release October 30, 1972

Shaw - 202 - 343-7445

CREEK NATION OF OKLAHOMA TO BEGIN PER CAPITA  
PAYMENT OF \$4.9 MILLION JUDGMENT AWARD

Commissioner Louis R. Bruce of the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, today announced the approval of a 1965 claims judgment for more than \$4.9 million to the Creek Nation of Oklahoma.

The judgment represents more than \$1 million in Indian Claims Commission docket 276 and \$3.9 million in docket 21. Decision to begin payment was recommended by Claude Cox, Principal Chief of the Creeks; Ed Johnson, Chairman of the Creek Indian Council; and Virgil Harrington, Area Director of the Bureau's Muskogee, Okla. Area Office.

The award for docket 276 represents additional payment for more than 2 million acres of land in Oklahoma ceded under the Treaty of August 7, 1856. Funds to cover the award were appropriated in 1966 and legislation authorizing expenditure of the funds was enacted in 1968.

The award for docket 21 represents payment for about 8.9 million acres of land in Alabama and Georgia ceded under the Treaty of 1814. Legislation authorizing expenditure of the funds was enacted in 1968 and the funds were appropriated in 1965.

The Muskogee Area Office expects to complete per capita distribution of the award by January 1, 1973.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release October 30, 1972

Shaw 202-343-7445

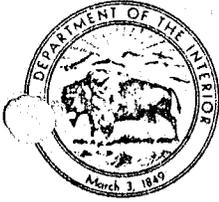
CHANGES PROPOSED TO REMOVE TIME LIMIT FOR ENROLLMENT  
WITH THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, has forwarded for publication in the Federal Register proposed changes in the Code of Federal Regulations recommended by the Tribal Council of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina.

Under the proposed changes, Commissioner Bruce said the time limit for filing applications for enrollment would be removed. In addition, the tenure of office for members of the Enrollment Committee would be limited to two years; the Tribal Enrollment Office, as used in the revision, would be defined; and certain eligibility requirements for persons born after August 21, 1957, would be deleted. Commissioner Bruce said the changes were recommended by the Tribal Council last February.

Publication in the Federal Register is necessary under an Interior Department policy which affords interested persons the opportunity to submit in writing comments, suggestions or objections regarding the proposed revisions. Such letters should be addressed to the Superintendent, Cherokee Agency, Cherokee, North Carolina 28719, within 30 days after the date of publication.

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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 Release November 3, 1972

Shaw 202-343-7445

JIM THOMAS, WINNEBAGO RESERVATION, NAMED SPECIAL ASSISTANT  
TO COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

James J. Thomas, 27, Winnebago Indian, has been named special assistant to the Department of the Interior's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Louis R. Bruce, the Commissioner announced today.

Thomas, born and reared on the Winnebago Indian Reservation, Nebraska, recently completed an Indian administrator development program of the Bureau.

In announcing the appointment, the Commissioner said: "I am proud that Indian people have a man such as Jim Thomas who can come to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from an Indian reservation and contribute the knowledge he gained there coupled with expertise from the urban setting for the betterment of Indians."

Thomas joined the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1967. He headed the Bureau's Youth Committee and served in an intern capacity at the Billings Area Office, Flathead Agency, and Cleveland Field Employment Assistance Office, all BIA field offices.

Part of his internship included a special eight-month assignment to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C., as an analyst for selected community action programs.

Thomas attended St. Augustine's Indian Mission on the Winnebago Reservation, and was graduated from Heelan High School, Sioux City, Iowa, in 1963. He served three years in the National Guard, and was on active duty at Fort Jackson, S.C., and Fort Polk, La. He has attended George Washington University, Washington, D.C.; Eastern Montana State University, Billings, Mont.; Griswold College, Cleveland, Ohio; and Northern Virginia Community College, Arlington, Va.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release November 7, 1972

Shaw 202-343-7445

## COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS COMPLIMENTS SALT RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY ON PLANNING AWARD

Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, today lauded the Salt River Indian Community of Arizona for receiving the Meritorious Program Award of the American Institute of Planners. The award was presented at the Institute's 52nd annual convention in Boston.

In a letter addressed to the President of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council, Commissioner Bruce said this was the first time that the Nation's leading professional planning organization has honored an Indian community.

Salt River was the first tribe to negotiate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be included in the Reservation Acceleration Program (RAP). RAP has moved from a pilot status involving 11 selected tribes to one of nearly 40 participating tribes during 1972.

"Please accept my congratulations for the professional recognition that you have just received," the Commissioner wrote. "I know you will go on from here and continue to explore and to conquer new ground, serving as a model for other small communities, Indian and non-Indian, throughout the Nation."

Two thousand Pima and Maricopa Indians comprise the Salt River Indian Community near Scottsdale, Ariz. The Citizens adopted a new constitution and produced a planning program which resulted in a major decrease in unemployment; created new educational programs; construction of an industrial park; adoption of zoning regulations; and improvement of its housing stock to the point where housing is now adequate for 30 percent of its families. It is the first time that a plan has been created for an Indian community by the Indian citizens themselves.

"I know that my planning staff can learn much from your pioneering efforts not only in developing your own unique planning process, but in supporting it through the development of a community land board which involves allottees in managing their land, and in setting up a computerized land management system," Bruce said.

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INT: 2378-72

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release November 22, 1972

Shaw 202-343-3755

## FOURTEEN ATHLETES TO BE INDUCTED INTO AMERICAN INDIAN ATHLETIC HALL OF FAME

The first 14 Indian athletes named to the American Indian Athletic Hall of Fame at Lawrence, Kansas, will be formally inducted November 25, according to the Board, which includes representatives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Nine of the Athletes will be inducted posthumously.

Ceremonies marking the occasion will be held in the Student Union Building of Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas. A display room has been set aside to house the memorabilia on Indian sports heroes until the Hall of Fame Building can be erected on the famed Haskell campus.

The American Indian Athletic Hall of Fame will stand as a historical record and tribute to the abilities of Indian athletes and as an inspiration for Indian youth seeking to develop rewarding and productive lives. The Hall of Fame was incorporated as a non-profit organization in August 1972 in the State of Kansas. It will be supported by private donations.

Haskell Indian Junior College was selected as the home of the Hall of Fame because of its prominent history. The great Haskell Institute teams of the late 1920's won nationwide acclaim for their football prowess.

Billy Mills, Oglala Sioux Indian and Director of Recreation, Physical Education and Athletics for the BIA, is representing Commissioner Louis R. Bruce on the Hall of Fame Board to bring plans to fruition. He is a Haskell graduate who became the first American ever to win the Olympic 10,000-meter run in 1964.

The fourteen athletes to be inducted were selected in September by a five-member committee from the Board consisting of George LaVatta, Portland, Oreg.; Harold Schunk, Rapid City, S.D.; Albert Hawley, Phoenix, Ariz.; Elijah Smith, Riverside, Calif.; and Mills.

Other members of the Board are Clarence Acoya, Denver, Colo.; Walter McDonald, Billings, Mont.; Dr. Walter Soboloff, Juneau, Alaska; Roger Jourdain, Minneapolis, Minn.; Joe Watson, Navajo Area; Overton James, Anadarko, Okla.; Clarence Tallbull, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Fred Owl, Cherokee, N. C.

The nine to be inducted posthumously into the Hall of Fame include:

Jim Thorpe -- Potawatomi/Sac & Fox Tribe. Born Prague, Okla., 1888, died 1953. Attended Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., and Cumberland Valley College, Pa. Named All-American halfback at Carlisle 1908, 1911 and 1912. Gold Medal winner in the Pentathlon and the Decathlon at the 1912 Olympic games. Voted greatest athlete of the 1st half century.

Charles A. "Chief" Bender -- Chippewa Tribe. Born Brainard, Minn., 1884, died 1954. Attended Carlisle Indian School. Major league pitcher for Philadelphia, 1903 - 1917. Played in World Series of 1905, 1909, 1911, 1913 and 1914. Named to the Baseball Hall of Fame, 1953.

John Levi -- Arapaho Tribe. Born Bridgeport Territory, Okla., 1898, died 1946. Attended Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, 1921 - 1924. All-American fullback in football and named Haskell's greatest all-around athlete. Jim Thorpe called him "The greatest athlete I have ever seen."

Rueben Sanders -- Tututni, Rogue River Indian. Born Corvallis, Ore., 1876, died 1957. Attended Chemawa Indian School, Ore., excelled in football, baseball, track and bike riding. Achieved the distinction of being one of the greatest all-time football players and all-around athletes in the State of Oregon.

John "Chief" Meyers -- Cahuilla Band. Born Riverside, Calif., 1880, died 1970. Attended Riverside High School and Dartmouth College. Played major league baseball with New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers from 1908 - 1916. Batted 358 with 1913 Giants. Earned title of "Ironman" as Giant catcher from 1911 - 1913.

Joseph N. Guyon -- White Earth Chippewa Tribe. Born White Earth, Minn., 1892, died 1971. Attended Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., 1911 - 1914; Georgia Tech, 1917 - 1918. Named All-American at Carlisle 1913 and 1914 and All-American at Georgia Tech 1917 and 1918. Played professional football with Kansas City Cowboys and New York Giants. Named to National Professional Football Hall of Fame, 1966.

Louis Tewanima -- Hopi Tribe. Born Second Mesa, Ariz., 1877, died 1969. Attended Carlisle Indian School, 1907 - 1912. Member of the 1908 Olympic Team, ninth in the Marathon; member of the 1912 Olympic Team, second place in 10,000-meters. Named to Arizona Sport Hall of Fame, 1957; Helms Foundation member to the all-time U.S. Track and Field Team, 1954. Established a new world record in the ten-mile run, 1909.

Alexander Arcasa -- Colville Tribe. Born Orient, Wash., 1890, died 1962. Attended Carlisle Indian School 1909 - 1912. Excelled in football and lacrosse. Named to Walter Camp's All-American team of 1912. Camp's second choice after Jim Thorpe.

Jimmie Johnson -- Stockbridge/Munsee Tribes. Date and place of birth unknown. Attended Carlisle Indian School 1899 - 1903; Northwestern University 1904 - 1905. Excelled in football and named to Walter Camp's All-American team in 1903. Following graduation at Carlisle he remained as assistant coach until 1906 and attended the school of Dentistry at Northwestern.

Others to be inducted include:

Albert A. Exendine -- Delaware Tribe. Born Bartlesville, Okla., 1884. Attended Carlisle Indian School 1902 - 1907. Named All-American in football 1906 and 1907. Coach at Georgetown University, 1914 - 1922; Washington State University, 1923 - 1925; Oklahoma State University, 1934 - 1935.

Allie P. Reynolds -- Creek Tribe. Born Bethany, Okla., 1917. Attended Oklahoma State University 1935 - 1939. Professional baseball pitcher Cleveland Indians and New York Yankees. New York Sports Writers Player of the Year, 1951; Professional athlete of the year, 1951; All-American, All Professional, 1952; pitched first American League no-hit game in history, 1951. Named to Oklahoma Baseball Hall of Fame, 1956.

Wilson D. "Buster" Charles -- Oneida Tribe. Born Green Bay, Wisc., 1908. Attended Haskell Institute and University of New Mexico. Decathlon champion, Kansas Relays, 1930; National AAU Decathlon champion, 1930 (all events were held on same day); Member of the United States Olympic Team, 1932. Named to the South Dakota Hall of Fame, 1968; in 1930 was feted as one of the Nation's greatest athletes.

Theodore "Tiny" Roebuck -- Choctaw Tribe. Born 1906 at Choctaw Nation. Attended Haskell Institute 1926 and excelled in football; named All-Western and All-American tackle and played in East-West Charity football game in 1926 and named most outstanding player.

Louie Weller -- Caddo Tribe. Born Anadarko, Okla., 1904. Attended Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas. Named All-State in Kansas for four years in football and gained All-American honorable mention for two years; named to United Press second All-American team. Played professional football for two years with Boston Redskins and Tulsa Oilers.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Immediate Release December 8, 1972

## RESIGNATION OF BIA COMMISSIONER LOUIS R. BRUCE ANNOUNCED

The resignation of Louis R. Bruce as Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was announced today by President Nixon. The resignation is effective January 20, 1973.

Bruce, 66, has served as Commissioner since August 1969. A member of the Ogala Sioux tribe of South Dakota, Bruce was born on the Onondaga Indian Reservation in New York and grew up on the State's St. Regis Mohawk Reservation.

In submitting his resignation to the President, Bruce said: "Since my appointment and confirmation, I've worked to carry out the self-determination policies as outlined in your Indian message of July, 1970.

"Some of these are: Aid to tribal governments; an aggressive National Tribal Chairmen's Association; and Indian Bank; the Indian Action Teams; Tribal Control of Indian Education and a strong Bill of Rights for BIA boarding school students; roads on the reservations; establishment of viable Indian economies; Indian preference and consultation -- spells self-determination as I have been trying to identify it in my efforts during this Administration.

"This I have done in a time when American Indians have been more directly involved with the Federal Government than ever before in determining the shape and direction of the policies and programs that vitally affect their lives."

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release December 8, 1972

Shaw -- 202-343-7445

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BACK IN FULL OPERATIONS

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Richard S. Bodman announced today that Bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters personnel are now all back at work. Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton vested authority for administrative control of all Indian operations in Bodman, Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, on December 2.

Mr. Bodman said that the Offices of Planning, Engineering, Community Services and Economic Development are located at Tempo 8, 3800 Newark Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The Offices of Indian Water Rights, Communications, Legislative Development, Education Programs, Management Systems, Fiscal Plans and Management, Administrative Services and the Director of Southeast Agencies are located at 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

"We are moving aggressively to insure that services provided to Indian people by the Bureau of Indian Affairs are provided in a timely and effective fashion," Mr. Bodman said.

Among the steps taken by Bodman are: Assignment of duties to his deputies, Charles G. Emley, Richard R. Hite, and William L. Rogers to administer the operation of the day-to-day activities of the BIA; institution of a management reporting system which will furnish feedback on progress and problems of the headquarters and field supervisors of BIA on a weekly basis; assignment of increased responsibility to the 11 area directors in the field to reassign and transfer personnel previously requiring Washington headquarters approval.

"It is essential that we continue to provide the critical and life supporting services to Indians without interruption," Mr. Bodman said.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release December 22, 1972

Shaw -- 202 343-7445

REGULATIONS ISSUED TO GOVERN DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENT  
FUNDS FOR DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS AND THE  
ABSENTEE DELAWARE TRIBE OF WESTERN OKLAHOMA

Regulations have been issued to govern distribution of \$9.2 million for the Delaware Tribe of Indians and the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs announced today. The regulations will be published in the Federal Register on Dec. 27.

The new regulations specify procedures to be followed by eligible persons in order for them to share in the distribution of judgment funds.

The settlement was made of claims in Indian Claims Commission Dockets 72 and 298 and represents additional payment of \$1.4 million for lands in the Delaware Outlet in Kansas. The land was taken in the 1850's and sold under a treaty of 1854. Accumulated interest amounts to \$7.8 million.

Pursuant to the Act of Congress signed by President Nixon on October 3, 1972, all persons who meet the following requirements for eligibility are entitled to share in the distribution of funds authorized by the Act. Eligible persons are those who are citizens of the United States, living on October 3, 1972, whose name, or the name of a lineal ancestor, appears on one of the following rolls:

The Delaware Indian per capita payroll approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 20, 1906;

The constructed base census roll as of 1940 of the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In order to share in the distribution of the judgment funds eligible persons must make timely applications to be put on the payment roll. However, applicants for enrollment on the roll of the Delaware Nation of Indians prepared under the Act of September 21, 1968, are not required to apply for enrollment under the 1972 Act as their application under the 1968 Act will also be considered on application under the 1972 Act. Applications from eligible persons who did not apply for enrollment under the 1968 Act must be filed with the Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Building, Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401; or the Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 368, Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005. Such applications must be postmarked no later than February 28, 1973.

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

For Release December 28, 1972

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RICHMOND, VA. JUNIOR ROTC PRESENTS \$200 TO INTERIOR  
OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON, D.C. FOR NAVAJO INDIANS

Richmond, Virginia's Junior ROTC Unit of John F. Kennedy High School presented \$200 to the Navajo Indians at the U. S. Department of the Interior Building in Washington, D.C. December 27. Accepting the check was Interior's Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget Richard S. Bodman. He presently has administrative control of all Indian operations for the Department of the Interior.

In accepting the donation Assistant Secretary Bodman commended the ROTC Unit for their deep interest in helping their fellow Americans who may be less fortunate.

"I know I speak for the Navajo people when I say 'Thank you' and that it will be used in a worthwhile manner indicative of the spirit in which you give it. I am particularly touched by the fact that you went out and earned this money on your own and then decided to contribute it to such a worthy cause."

Six John F. Kennedy High School ROTC cadets ranging in age from 14 to 17 years-of-age made the presentation. They were led by Sgt. Gerald Clemons, Jr., Junior ROTC Instructor. Members of the Unit present were Cadet Col. Jerome Ford; Cadet Lt. Col. Melvin Bullock; Cadet Maj. Arthur Gathers, Jr.; Cadet Maj. Thomas Nobles; Cadet Capt. Jerry Owens, and Cadet Capt. Donald Bullock.

In making arrangements for the presentation Clemons pointed out that the decision to raise money for the Indians came after the young people of the ROTC group saw a television documentary that indicated the needs of the Indians. The group held candy sales, cake sales, and other benefits to raise the money they presented to Assistant Secretary Bodman.

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