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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Shaw 202-343-7445

For Release January 5, 1973

3,000 ADDITIONAL STUDENTS TO RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIP ASSISTANCE FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A \$2.5 million supplemental appropriation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs will make it possible for some 3,000 Indian youth to receive scholarship grants enabling them to begin or continue their education in 1973 at the college level.

In making the announcement, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton said the additional funds will enable the Bureau to meet the needs of all eligible Indian applicants. The 3,000 youths are in addition to the record high of 11,000 students already receiving higher education assistance under the Bureau's regular appropriation.

"About 14,000 applications for scholarship grants were received this past summer," Secretary Morton said. "This supplemental appropriation will make it possible to provide grants for the spring semester for those students we could not previously help because of a lack of funds. These students should immediately contact their agency or BIA Area Office to reactivate their applications for assistance," he added.

The 14,000 Indian students expected to be receiving college scholarship aid in 1973 is a dramatic increase over past years. It is almost 20 times the number receiving assistance ten years ago and about five times the number assisted four years ago. More than 100 students receiving assistance are in law school and approximately 100 more are in other post-graduate programs.

"This is an indication that our Native American youth are deeply interested in seeking a professional level of education. The rapidly increasing number of applications also reflects the desire of Indians to achieve the necessary education to attain the self-determination advocated in President Nixon's 1970 Message to Congress," Secretary Morton said.

The supplemental appropriation, which has been allocated to the Bureau's Area Offices for distribution, brings the total provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian higher education to \$20.9 million in fiscal year 1973.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release January 12, 1973

Shaw -- 202-343-7445

NEW BOOK REVIEWS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR INDIAN CITIZENS

The Indians -- with their traditional independence, resourcefulness, and close ties to nature -- provide the United States with its unique character, some authorities say. Now their relationship to the land, their neighbor, states, and local governments, is the subject of a book, "The States and Their Indian Citizens," just published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of the Interior.

"This study comes at a time of critical review of the relationship between the various governments in our Federal system and makes a significant contribution to our understanding," Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton says in the foreword of this book.

The author is Dr. Theodore W. Taylor, former Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He did most of the research and writing on the book while a Federal Executive Fellow at the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

The Secretary continues: "The conflict in the Indian community as to the desirability of special Federal services to urban Indians is explored. Indeed, the general policies and philosophies discussed in this study may significantly contribute to a greater understanding of the relationship between ethnic minorities and the general population as well as to options available for future growth of our Federal system in general.

"Taylor discusses the nature of self-determination in relationship to trust responsibility, whether the non-Indian society has a perpetual obligation to the original Americans, the impact of subsidies, and the responsibilities residing with Indian, State, and Federal Governments."

The appendix contains an analysis of the special messages on Indians to the Congress by both President Johnson and President Nixon and a table that shows by State the acres of Indian land, population, and whether Indian children are educated by public or Federal schools.

Governor Robert Lewis of the Zuni Pueblo writes in his introduction to the book that "This book will help those (Indians) who want to help themselves think through what they want to do. It presents insights into some of the complex history and problems we Indians face along with our non-Indian neighbors which I think will be helpful to Indians and non-Indians alike."

The book is illustrated and has a 26" x 36" map in color that shows the Federal and state reservations.

The book may be purchased for \$2.25 in paper cover from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by catalog number 120.2:ST2/3.

Review copies are available on request from the Office of Communications, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20242.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release January 15, 1973

Shaw 202-343-7445

"INDIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA" SHOWS HISTORY OF CHEROKEE
INDIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THEIR MODERN LIFE

"Indians of North Carolina," a new 24-page booklet describing the life of the 5,000 members of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians living today in the Tarheel state, has just been published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Richard S. Bodman announced today. Bodman has administrative control of all Indian operations for Interior.

"About 5,000 members of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians live today in North Carolina, most of them on the 56,500 acre Cherokee Reservation in the western part of the State," Bodman explained. "Their reservation is a well-governed Indian community that welcomes tourists -- its principal source of income," he said.

"We hope this booklet will tell all Americans more about their Indian neighbors and encourage those who live near the Cherokee Indian reservation in North Carolina or travel in that vicinity to visit the "First Americans" there," he said.

The booklet points out that the Cherokee had the mightiest empire of all the southeastern Indian tribes before the white man entered the New World. They built villages on the banks of streams in what are now parts of North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

It discusses the exodus of the majority of Cherokee along the "Trail of Tears" in 1935, recognition and protection of the North Carolina Cherokee which began in 1948, the Cherokee economy, school system, housing, and health of today, as well as tourist attractions available on their North Carolina reservation.

The booklet is one in a series that describes Indian tribes with a Federal relationship. Others are "Indians of The Eastern Seaboard," "Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts of Alaska," "Indians of Arizona," "Indians of California," "Indians of the Central Plains," "Indians of the Dakotas," "Indians of the Great Lakes," "Indians of the Lower Plateau," "Indians of the Gulf Coast," "Indians of Montana-Wyoming," "Indians of New Mexico," "Indians of the Northwest," and "Indians of Oklahoma."

All are 15 cents except "Indians of the Great Lakes," "Indians of the Gulf Coast," "Indians of New Mexico," and "Indians of North Carolina," which are 20 cents. All are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
For Release January 18, 1973

Shaw -- 202-343-7445

STEPS TAKEN TO IMPROVE OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

After consulting with representatives of the Indian community, Richard S. Bodman, Assistant Secretary--Management and Budget, today announced several steps to improve the operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Immediate measures being taken are:

1. Realign the Bureau of Indian Affairs Central Office functions in all its locations (principally Washington, Albuquerque and Denver) to accomplish the following purposes:
 - a. Transfer daily operational activities from the Central Office to area and agency offices;
 - b. Reduce non-essential support staff in the Central Office; and
 - c. Focus attention on the need for carrying out our trust responsibilities and for providing policy guidance for delivery of other services to Indians.
2. Use existing authority to transfer all responsibility for Indian affairs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as a first line officer reporting directly to the Secretary and propose legislation to upgrade the position of Commissioner to that of Assistant Secretary.
3. Include in next year's program and budget request an appropriation for BIA block grants to federally-recognized Indian tribes and propose supporting authorization legislation.

In realigning the operations of the Bureau, Bodman said daily operational activities presently performed in the Central Office would be transferred to area and agency offices. "This will place increased reliance on area and agency offices with headquarters removed from all direct operations," he said.

"Second, as a result of this transfer, we plan to reduce the number of authorized positions in the Central Office to a commensurate level. We estimate that the revised workload of the Central Offices can be carried out by an authorized permanent employment level of 715 people -- approximately 600 positions fewer than authorized in the fiscal 1973 budget. In addition, we intend to transfer 50 positions out of the Central Office to the field.

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As our actual employment is now substantially less than our authorized ceiling, actual employment in the Bureau will be reduced by about 285 persons."

Mr. Bodman said the positions provided to the field offices would enhance capability in the area of tribal operations, real property management, and comprehensive planning. The funding for the positions abolished in headquarters will remain available to the Bureau and will be used for direct services to the Indian people.

"Third, we plan to separate responsibility for carrying out our Indian Trust obligations from responsibility for carrying out delivery of services to the Indian community. To do so, we will establish separate offices to carry out each of these duties," he added.

Mr. Bodman said Secretary Morton, using existing authorities, is transferring the responsibility for Indian affairs formerly held by the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, now held by the Assistant Secretary--Management and Budget, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. "This will establish the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as a first line officer reporting directly to the Secretary," he added.

At the same time, the Secretary will propose new legislation to Congress to upgrade the position of Commissioner to Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.

Continuing, Bodman said as another important step in the implementation of President Nixon's July 1970 proposals to Congress, legislation will soon be submitted to the Congress to enable the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide block grants to federally-recognized tribes to carry out development projects as provided in tribally-prepared plans.

"Included in the proposed Bureau 1974 program and budget request is an appropriation of \$25 million for this purpose," he said. These funds are to be used for projects such as: water, sewer and other utility systems; industrial and commercial parks and facilities; streets and access road construction; water pollution control facilities for treatment of industrial waste; tourist and recreational facilities; harbor facilities; education and training facilities; health, community and cultural centers; airport facilities; and natural resource and related human resource development.

"This program will replace the program for Indians which has been carried out by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the Department of Commerce in the past, but will only affect new starts. Current EDA commitments will be honored." Mr. Bodman said.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release Wednesday, February 7, 1973

MARVIN L. FRANKLIN NAMED ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced the appointment of Marvin L. Franklin, 56, an Oklahoma City business executive and member of the Iowa Indian Tribe as Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, a new position in the Interior Department

Franklin will be the senior official for Indian affairs within Interior, and will immediately assume direct responsibility for all Department programs concerning Indian and Alaska Native people on an interim basis, Secretary Morton said. He will report directly to the Secretary. After a Commissioner of Indian Affairs is named, Franklin will continue to advise Secretary Morton on ways to improve Indian programs and their relationships with other Federal agencies

The appointment marks the completion of a two-month effort by Richard S. Bodman, Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget to administer programs and provide services for Indians following the occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters last fall.

Franklin has been employed by Phillips Petroleum Company since 1947, and since 1965 has been its Director of Cooperative Projects. A major part of his assignment has been to work with government to develop industry in disadvantaged areas, especially those where Indians are in need of job opportunities.

In this capacity Franklin has worked closely with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its industrial development program for reservations, as well as with the Department of Commerce, the Economic Development Administration and the Small Business Administration.

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Having an Indian heritage, Franklin has been a Councilman with the Iowa Tribe, Chairman of the General Tribal Council and presently is Vice Chairman of the Tribal Executive Committee. The Iowa Tribe once controlled the land area between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, but the Westward Movement resulted in the tribe being located on a 400-square-mile reservation in northeast Kansas and southeast Nebraska.

Franklin's efforts on behalf of Indians were recognized by the Department of the Interior on June 7, 1971, when Secretary Morton presented him with the Public Service Award for Conservation of Human Resources for results achieved in creating economic betterment for Indian reservations.

His affiliations also include being president of Indian Enterprises, Inc., founded by the four Indian tribes of northeastern Kansas to assist in bringing job opportunities to tribal members. He also is President of the Phillips Industrial Finance Corporation, Vice-President of Provesta Company, member of an advisory committee to the American Petroleum Institute; President, First Americans Corporation; and a director of the Navajo Forest Products Industries, the Navajo Chemicals Company, Papago Explosives Company, Oklahoma Vocational-Technical Foundation, and the American Indian National Bank.

While in Oklahoma City Franklin has had an opportunity to engage in business outside of his required services to Phillips Petroleum. He has been an organizer and active officer in a life insurance company, an investment company and partner in a law firm.

Franklin was born July 18, 1916 in Ponca City, Oklahoma. He was graduated from Northern Oklahoma College in 1940, and received a law degree from Oklahoma City University in 1955. From 1940 to 1947 he was a commercial pilot and trained pilots during World War II. He also was Director of Page Aviation Flight School under contract to Oklahoma University. His home is in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release February 9, 1973

Shaw 202-343-7445

THEODORE B. WHITE NAMED CHIEF TRIBAL OPERATIONS

Theodore B. White, 52, an enrolled member of the Oglala Sioux and Oneida Indian tribes, has been named Chief Tribal Operations Officer in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D. C., the Department of the Interior announced today. White has already assumed the duties of his office.

He came to the Washington, D.C., office from the post of Superintendent of the San Carlos Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Arizona. This agency has jurisdiction over the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation.

White has a masters in social work from Loyola University in Chicago, and a B.A. in sociology from Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tenn. He has also attended the University of Wisconsin and Pepperdine College.

He began his career in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1955 as a relocation officer with the Shiprock Agency in Arizona. Two years later he accepted a similar post in the Los Angeles Field Office and moved from Los Angeles to Chicago as a supervisor of this same kind of work. He remained in this field of work at the Rosebud Agency (1959), Dallas Field Office (1960), Cleveland Field Office (1961), and Chicago Field Office (1962).

He became a community living guidance specialist in Washington, D.C., in 1966, and superintendent of the San Carlos Agency in 1967.

He served four years in the Air Force in World War II. He is married and the father of two sons. He and his family make their home in Fairfax, Va.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For release February 15, 1973

EBaldwin - 202/343-5726

SECRETARY MORTON ANNOUNCES FUNDING OF LARGEST INDIAN RECREATION PROJECT

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced approval of the largest Land and Water Conservation Fund project to date on Indian lands. The \$550,000 L&WCF grant is for development of the Blackfeet Indians' St. Mary's Lake Recreation Complex in Montana.

The Federal monies, matched by the Blackfeet Tribal Council for a total investment of \$1.1 million, will be used to provide new campground and outdoor recreation facilities on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, which parallels the eastern edge of the Glacier National Park, in northwest Montana. The site -- Chewing Blackbones Campground will be located on the northeast shore of St. Mary's Lake, adjacent to U.S. Highway 89 between the St. Mary's and Many Glacier entrances to the park.

James G. Watt, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation which administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund, said, "It is gratifying to know that the Blackfeet Indian Tribe is undertaking a project which not only will bolster their own economy, but also will provide the vacationing public with much needed accommodations near Glacier National Park."

The St. Mary's Lake Recreation Complex, part of a larger development providing complete services for the area's tourists, will include a campground situated on a peninsula, boating facilities, and a children's fishing pond. Picnic grounds and a par-3 golf course are also planned.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release February 16, 1973

Shaw -- 202-343-7445

REGULATIONS ISSUED TO GOVERN DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS FOR OSAGE TRIBE OF INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA

Regulations have been published in the Federal Register to govern distribution of \$13.2 million awarded the Osage Indian Tribe of Oklahoma by the Indian Claims Commission, largely for fair payment for tribal lands taken many years ago, the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs announced today.

The new regulations specify procedures to be followed by eligible persons in order for them to share in the distribution of judgment funds.

All claims for per capita shares by heirs of Osage Indian blood must be filed with the Superintendent of the Osage Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pawhuska, Okla. 74056 not later than April 27, 1974. The claimant must identify, by name and allotment number, each allottee in whose share the individual claims an interest, in order that the Superintendent may notify the individual when the Order of Distribution for such allottee is made. If a claim is not filed, an individual may not receive the notice of distribution.

The award is a result of a compromise settlement which disposed of four Indian Claims Commission dockets containing claims for:

No. 105: Additional payment for about 12.3 million acres of land in Missouri and Arkansas ceded under the Treaty of November 10, 1808 (7 Stat.107).

No. 106: Additional payment for about 2 million acres of land in Oklahoma and Arkansas ceded under the Treaty of September 25, 1818 (7 Stat.183).

No. 107: Additional payment for about 13 million acres of land in Kansas Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas ceded under the Treaty of June 2, 1825 (7 Stat. 240).

No. 108: Attorney fees and expenses paid from Osage funds to prevent ratification of the proposed Drum Creek Treaty of 1865.

Settlement was negotiated on the basis that the Indian lands had an average value of about 50 cents an acre when they went into non-Indian hands and that consideration for the lands according to the treaties signed at the time exceeded a million dollars.

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The Indian Claims Commission, an independent agency of Government, decided the case, and the Congress then appropriated the money to make payment of the award. It next passed the Act of October 27, 1972 (P.L. 92-586, 86 Stat. 1296) to provide for the disposition of the money to members of the Osage Tribe by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. According to this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act.

The Act provides for the distribution of funds to allottees and heirs of Osage Indian blood of deceased allottees.

The superintendent shall put aside one per capita share for each allottee for distribution in this manner:

1. One share to go to each allottee who is living on the date the Order for Distribution for that share is issued; and
2. One share for distribution to the heir or the heirs of Osage Indian blood of each allottee who is deceased on the date the Order of Distribution for the share is issued, to be divided among such heirs in such proportions as shall be computed in accordance with other parts of the regulations.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 1, 1973

Shaw -- 202 343-7445

\$881,160 MADE AVAILABLE TO 60 INDIAN TRIBES FOR IMPROVING THEIR GOVERNMENTS

Sixty tribal groups recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the U. S. Department of the Interior have qualified to participate in a \$881,160 Tribal Government Development Program, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, announced today

Participating tribes are in the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin.

Some of the projects to be funded by the program are: Training in parliamentary procedure for tribal council members at the school decided upon by the tribe; development of ordinances for the Indian reservation governed by the tribal council; development of a constitution for a tribe; development of budgetary processes by the tribal government; and studies started of factors in tribal government with an eye to highlighting troublespots.

Franklin said the goal of the national policy toward the Indian people as outlined by President Nixon in his Message to the Congress on Indians delivered shortly after he began his first term in office, is to strengthen the Indian's sense of autonomy without threatening his sense of community. The President said: "We must make it clear that Indians can become independent of Federal control without being cut off from Federal concern and Federal support."

The foundation for this kind of self-determination is a strong tribal government, Franklin added.

Through contracting procedures, the tribes will be given funds to accomplish goals they themselves set. These goals will improve effectiveness of the tribe's governmental function. In some cases, this money will also be "seed money" through which tribal governments will find other sources of funding for their projects, the Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs indicated.

The 60 tribal groups that will benefit from this program qualified from among 144 applicants on the basis of need. Qualifying factors were the economic level of the tribe and the number of enrolled members of the tribe.

The participants are:

Alaska

Gwitcha Gwitchin Ginkhe

Arizona

Yavapai Apache (Camp Verde)
Yavapai Tonto Apache (Payson)

California

Campo, Cuyapaibe and La Posta Band
of Mission Indians

Cortina

Dry Creek

Kashia (Stewarts Point)

Manchester

Mesa Grande

Paiute Shoshone Indians of Lone
Pine Community

Susanville

Tulumme

Kansas

Iowa of Kansas and Nebraska

Kickapoo of Kansas

Michigan

Hannahville

Keweenaw Bay

Saginaw Chippewa

Minnesota

Fond du Lac

Grand Portage

Leech Lake

Mille Lac

Nett Lake

Prairie Island

Red Lake

Shakopee Mdewakanton

Montana

Fort Belknap

Nevada

Fallon Colony

Lovelock Paiute

Yerington Paiute

New Mexico

Jemez Pueblo

Nambe Pueblo

Santo Domingo Pueblo

Taos Pueblo

New York

St. Regis Mohawk

Tonawanda

North Dakota

Fort Berthold

Turtle Mountain

Oklahoma

Absentee Shawnee

Cherokee-Delaware

Citizen Potawatomi

Ponca

Quapaw

Tonkawa

Oregon

Burns Paiute

Umatilla

South Dakota

Flandreau Santee Sioux

Rosebud Sioux

Washington

Chehalis

Lummi

Nooksack Board of Trustees

Port Gamble

Puyallup

Suquamish

Wisconsin

Bad River

Lac Courte Oreilles

Oneida

Red Cliff

St. Croix

Sokaogon (Mole Lake)

Stockbridge Munsee

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 1, 1973

Shaw -- 202 343-7445

THREE NEW MEXICO PUEBLOS TO GET WATER FROM PROPOSED DAM AND RESERVOIR

The Department of the Interior has approved a contract between three New Mexico Pueblos and the Pojoaque Valley Irrigation District to operate and maintain a proposed dam and reservoir in northern New Mexico, Marvin L Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today

"Approximately 1,000 Indians from San Ildefonso, Nambe, and Pojoaque Pueblos and 750 non-Indian land owners with a total of almost 3,000 acres of irrigable land will benefit from the water stored in the reservoir," Franklin said. "The contract approval culminates several years of community efforts between the Indians and non-Indians in the area to join together to solve mutual water shortage problems," he added.

The Pojoaque Valley Irrigation District will operate the Pojoaque Tributary Unit -- dam and reservoir -- which will be located on the Nambe Indian Reservation.

This project, through the use of controlled storage, will bring into full productivity the irrigable Indian and non-Indian lands using the limited water supply available. By storing excess flows of the Rio Nambe during nonirrigation periods, releases can be made during the periods of low flow to meet irrigation needs. The Pojoaque Tributary Unit will also enhance fishery resources and will provide additional recreation opportunities.

Construction of the dam and reservoir is expected to begin this fiscal year following an election by the Pojoaque Valley Irrigation District to vote approval of the contract.

The Pojoaque Tributary Unit is the first of four planned tributary units in the San Juan-Chama Project. Largely a cooperative effort between the pueblos and the non-Indian Pojoaque Valley Irrigation District, the project has received technical assistance from the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the State of New Mexico.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 2, 1973

Shaw - 202 343-7445

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOLARSHIPS WILL ENABLE AMERICAN INDIAN YOUNGSTERS TO JOIN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS

A number of gifted American Indian students will be given the chance to go with some of the Nation's leading scientists on world-wide expeditions under an Exploration Scholarship Program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today.

"The program began on a pilot basis last year, when 11 American Indian and Alaska Native high school and college students were chosen to participate," Franklin said. "We hope to have as many selected this year."

American Indian students between the ages of 15 and 21 may compete now for 1973 scholarships by submitting applications to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Office that serves them by March 16, 1973. Additional information on the awards and the applications are available from that same office.

Scholarships will be funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and will be arranged through two organizations: The Explorers Club and Educational Expeditions International (in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution).

This year's scholarships will be awarded in the fields of astronomy, archaeology, anthropology, ecology, marine biology, and geology. Expeditions of from one to eight weeks will be led by prominent scientists to research sites in Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Asia, South and Central America, and the United States.

Candidates will be chosen on the basis of demonstrated competence and potential for careers in the various scientific fields. Evidence of good health, physical prowess, recommendations by community leaders, and an essay will also be used to judge competitors.

Semi-finalists in the competition will be chosen by each Area Office and forwarded to Washington, D.C. by March 30, 1973.

Final selections will be made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Education Programs in Washington, D.C., and the participating organizations. Winners will be announced by April 16, 1973.

Scholarship assistance includes air fare to the expedition site, subsidized entirely by the program's private sponsors, and all other expenses.

Opportunities to take part in the expeditions are also available for other students and teachers able to pay their own expenses. Schools, educational, civic, or private organizations and state governments wishing to sponsor scholarships may do so. Expenses average \$1,500 for each student.

Those students selected last year went to Nyragongo, Eastern Congo; Okavango, Botswana, South Africa; Prince Edward Island, Canada; Ubeidiya site, Israel; Rhode Island; and the wilderness area of Oregon in the United States.

One of the 11 Indian scholarship winners chosen last year reported back to the Explorers Club via an article in a recent issue of its "Explorers Journal." She is Carol Mae Nichol of Los Angeles, Calif., a Delaware-Pottawatomie Indian graduate of UCLA who went to the Ubeidiya site, Israel, last year. She says:

"I, who had been no further than Oklahoma, swam in the Sea of Galilee. I, who have always been a fence straddler in America's anthropology departments have found a place where my particular interest is an established field of study: prehistory. My career objectives are suddenly plausible.... Thank you."

X X X

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 7, 1973

Shaw 202-343-7445

STUDY UNDERWAY OF CONSTRUCTION NEEDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY INDIANS

A six-month study of the school construction needs of public school districts serving Indian students is currently underway, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, announced today.

The National Indian Training and Research Center (NITRC) of Tempe, Arizona, is conducting the study under a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"We expect more than 400 school districts serving Indian students in 23 states will be involved in the six-month study," Franklin said. "The NITRC study will not be limited to major impact districts -- those with more than 50 percent Indian enrollment -- but will encompass all areas where Indian students form a significant part of the school population."

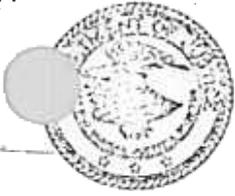
Many of the public school districts serving Indians have no adequate tax base to replace obsolete or inadequate facilities because of surrounding Indian-owned, tax-exempt lands and the general poverty of the areas. In an effort to develop legislation that will provide assistance to these schools on a realistic and uniform basis, the Bureau was asked by the House Appropriations Committee to conduct an in-depth study and suggest solutions to the problems.

"We consider this study of the school situation as very significant since more than 68 percent of the nearly 205,000 Indian students are enrolled in public schools," Franklin said.

Preliminary research conducted in 80 major impact school districts shows that Indians are the fastest-growing segment of the school population in the United States. Enrollment at many of the schools has doubled over the past five years. The rapid population increase has combined with the deterioration of outdated school buildings to create a serious backlog for construction aid.

In a preliminary study, the Gallup-McKinley District in New Mexico where Zuni and Navajo children are educated was found to have the greatest need of any single district. At the state level, Arizona was found to have the greatest overall need.

Limited construction aid has been provided for some public school districts with large Indian enrollment under Federal legislation known as Public Law 815. Congress has also approved specific funding for a few schools in critical need. The report of the House Committee on Appropriations requesting the Bureau to make the study said the problem has intensified each year and has now reached a point where the Committee can no longer provide funds for construction of these schools without a comprehensive study of their needs.



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE 8 P.M., EST
THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1973

AG

The following statement was issued today by Ralph E. Erickson, Special Assistant to the Attorney General:

I returned to Washington late last night expressly to give a first-hand report to officials of the Department of Interior on the current situation at Wounded Knee. A meeting was held this morning at the Department of Justice. In attendance were John C. Whitaker, Under Secretary of the Interior, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, and William Rogers, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Public Land Management, in addition to representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other offices in the Department of Justice. Secretary Morton has been fully briefed.

The briefing included details of Department of Justice operations at Wounded Knee. But, I also identified for Interior officials what I think to be some major problems for their consideration, particularly, local law enforcement capabilities and government on Indian reservations such as Pine Ridge.

OVER

On Wednesday, March 7, 1973, I issued a statement in which I said the Justice Department and the Interior Department had come as far as we could in negotiations with those who unlawfully occupy Wounded Knee. I also extended our offer of free passage for non-resident Indians through road blocks without fear of arrest.

Approximately 42 women and children who live in Wounded Knee left yesterday in response to my request. Several more left the village today.

But AIM leaders continue to defy our repeated requests to leave Wounded Knee so that order can be restored.

Under the circumstances, the offer I made Sunday, March 4 -- five full days ago -- is terminated as of this moment. Hereafter, any non-residents attempting to leave under any circumstances will be subject to immediate arrest on federal charges.

As I said before, evidence concerning the violations of federal law which took place and subsequent violations will be presented to a grand jury which will convene on Monday, March 12, 1973.

We will make every effort to arrive at a peaceful conclusion to this matter. But, we must enforce the law, and that we will do.

In response to my statement, further negotiations have been initiated by the attorneys for residents of the Wounded Knee district.

OVER

These negotiations have resulted in a request that Marvin Franklin agree to listen to the grievances of the Wounded Knee district residents in Pine Ridge within 24 hours of the peaceful departure of the non-residents in the Wounded Knee area. Mr. Franklin has agreed to meet with the residents according to the condition stated above.

I call upon the non-residents in Wounded Knee, especially the AIM leaders, to come to their senses, to think of the innocent people involved and lay down their arms and come out during daylight hours. They will be arrested but no one will be hurt.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 14, 1973

news release

Shaw -- 202-343-7445

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR NEW MUNICIPAL FACILITIES FOR RED LAKE CHIPPEWAS

The award of a \$985,056 contract to construct municipal facilities at Red Lake, Minn., was announced today by Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs.

The contract with Peterson Construction Co., Inc., of Grand Forks, N.D., will provide for construction of a municipal center with court complex, police department, detention facilities, adult rehabilitation center, fire station and other related facilities.

Existing detention facilities at Red Lake have been over crowded and have needed replacing for the past 35 years, but it wasn't until two years ago that the project was activated. The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians took the lead in preparing a comprehensive study with assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to determine the needs and best solution for the problems that exist on the reservation.

"Once again we see what individual and tribal initiative can achieve in getting a job done the way the Indians want it done," said Franklin. Along with the proposed center will go a new correctional approach of limited detention facilities while focusing on prevention of delinquency, crime and alcoholism through rehabilitation activities. The need for a fire equipment building is vital to the Red Lake community, Franklin said, and will be included in the total proposed project.

Construction of the municipal facilities will begin soon with completion expected next September. The center at Red Lake will be the second Bureau funded rehabilitation and treatment centers for Indians. The other center is located at Colorado River, Arizona.

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Secretary of the Interior Morton Reports on Indian Matters

Menlo Park, Calif.

March — 1973

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

There has been and is being much written about the American Indians. Much of the editorializing is out of focus. The reader is often left with the impression that the Federal Government is some kind of a monster on the war path trying to destroy the American natives. Nothing could be farther from the truth. I am not trying to defend the past. I am the first to admit that the formulae of the past fell short of the mark and resulted in a relative holding action in the struggle for existence faced by the Indian tribes.

President Nixon recognized this early on in his first administration and on July 8, 1970 his message to the Congress on Indians articulated a new direction and a new set of policies. The major thrust of his message was toward complete self-determination as opposed to the historic doctrine of termination. Self-determination means Indian direction and management of Indian affairs. It means that the tribes themselves call the tune. But it does not mean that any tribe will be left floundering without leadership, direction or its fair share of the allocated resources. It does not mean that accountability for the use of Federal funds is foregone or forgiven. It does mean that the Indians, if and when they desire, can grow out of being a ward of the State into involvement and full participation.

The President called on the Congress to provide authority for tribal takeover of federal programs to be funded by the government through contracts with the tribes. He proposed new levels and more money for education, health services, and economic development. He proposed the return of Blue Lake. In spite of the fact that most of the legislation the President asked for remained unconsidered by

the Congress much of the President's program has been implemented within existing authority.

Here are some facts that I think every American ought to have at hand before charging into the judgement seat to pass on the pros and cons of the country's relationship with and responsibility to its indigenous people.

The programs and services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of Interior are by law directed only to federally recognized tribes. These are tribes and groups for which the government has a specific trust responsibility, the origin of which is a treaty or agreement.

Most of the federally recognized tribal people live on reservations, allotted lands or in the native villages of Alaska. It is estimated that there might be as many as 400,000 people having 25% or more Indian blood who live in the cities or away from the influence of the tribe. There are a few tribes that are not federally recognized; some of these are recognized and serviced by the states in which they are located. A few have terminated their relationship with the government. To say the least, the total Indian Community is heterogeneous. They are located all over the country. However, all of the tribes of over 6,000 people are west of the Mississippi River.

Indians or native people who are not part of the federally recognized or state serviced systems are all full fledged citizens of the United States, as are all Indians, and eligible for all programs available to everyone else in the same socio-economic status. This Indian to government relationship is under debate. The question is should an Indian outside the federally recognized system be treated or serviced by government differently or separately from individuals of other racial origins. This is a matter of national policy and should be dealt with by the Congress.

There are 478 federally recognized tribes or groups totalling 488,000 native people. The largest is the Navajo with a population of over 125,000. Some groups consist of only a few families. The great bulk of the total falls within the 25 largest tribes and the Alaska natives.

The tribes to a degree govern themselves through a democratic system. They elect a Chairman or Chief and a Tribal Council. The Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs recognizes the elected tribal government. It is the policy of the Department to work with the tribal governments to prevent duplication of effort—to maximize the benefits of available programs to the members themselves.

The Department of the Interior through the BIA carries out only part of the total federal effort for Indians. For example, the 1974 budget provides total federal funding for Indian programs of over \$1,200,000,000 of which the BIA portion is approximately \$550,000,000. This represents a massive increase of dollar effort during the Nixon years. The BIA, for example, was funded at the \$250,000,000 level when the President came to office in 1969.

Another fact is that the BIA is an Indian oriented organization. The Bureau hires and promotes on an Indian preference basis. During the last four years two-thirds of the top officials in the BIA were Indian including the Commissioner.

One-third of all the BIA employees who are so often criticized because of their numbers (17,000) are teachers in Indian schools. The BIA higher education scholarship program of 20 million dollars per year virtually guarantees an Indian boy or girl a college education if they will qualify themselves and work at it. The spectrum of vocational training has been broadened with new opportunities at all levels.

The approved budget request for fiscal 1974 by Interior for Indian training and manpower development is \$35.3 million. The total vocational and manpower training money will be about \$64½ million. If vocational training were funded at the same rate for the total American population the annual cost would be over \$26 billion.

Economic Development: this is a slow and arduous task. The investment of capital is only a small part of it. Great magazines, for example, are not just printing presses and pulp forests. They are an organized group of dedicated, skilled people. The same is true for a successful Indian enterprise, but it doesn't come about over night.

There has been progress. We are moving ahead with more industrial jobs available every year and more new successful Indian enterprises in being. The critic jumps on the Indian unemployment figure. It is high, very high, about three times the national average. Part of this is because he is not where the work is—part of it is because he does not have the skill required—part of it is his own lack of motivation. The road of least resistance is all too often not to work or go out and seek a job. But in spite of the odds imposed by these circumstances, more money, government and private, is being invested, more jobs are available and more Indians are working for pay. In the last few years, 8,000 jobs have been opened up to Indians through BIA efforts. There are 475 new Indian owned enterprises in being. Some will fail, but most will succeed.

It is difficult to generalize when describing the characteristics of the Indian Community. There is great variance in point of view and attitude among individuals and wide differences in the styles and approach to life from tribe to tribe.

On the fringe of all of this there has grown up in the

wake of the black militant movement in this country a revolutionary Indian element. Dramatic violence is their pattern. The occupation of Alcatraz, Nike sites, the federal office building in Washington, the village of Wounded Knee and others all fall into it. Their effort is symbolic rather than substantive. They believe that the pursuit of their cause transcends their criminal methods. Their demands are vague and change from day to day. They do not represent a constituted group with whom the government can contract or can serve.

Some of their leaders are star struck with self-righteousness, some are renegades, some are youthful adventurers, some have criminal records. They come forth with great gusto when there is hell to raise, otherwise, they are loosely organized slipping from one expensive-to-the-taxpayers event to the next under a cloak of false idealism. The bloody past is the color of their banner, publicity is the course of their future.

There is no way to relive the past. History is full of atrocities. You don't break the poverty cycle by reliving the Sioux massacre at Wounded Knee. And you gain little revenge by glorifying the fall of Custer. With former Commissioner Bruce, I have maintained a wide open policy of communication with all Indian groups, federally recognized or not. I will continue to do so. The militants know that.

It is not a problem for them to sit down with me, the Department, or Members of the Congress or officials in other agencies of the government and discuss ways and means to improve the Indian to society or Indian to government relationships. All of the so called "rights" problems which the militants dramatize fall into one of these categories.

The Courts and the Claims Commission are loaded with "rights" cases and I am sure will be for some years to come. Some of these are very difficult. In many cases it's hard to find where the equity really is. Nobody argues that we should discontinue a vig-

orous pursuit of justice and settlement in the whole spectrum of water rights, boundaries, mineral rights, discrimination, and all the rest. I wish we could speed it up. The President's Trust Council proposal which the 92nd Congress ignored would help if it became law. This proposal provides for the Indians a separate legal counsel eliminating the inherent conflict of interest which now exists in the government's effort to seek remedies and, to determine Indian rights.

There is one thing of which I am very sure. Nothing is gained by blackmail. You cannot run this government or find equitable solutions with a gun at your head or the head of a hostage. Any agency of government that is forced into a fast deal by revolutionary tactics, blackmail or terrorism is not worth its salt. These are criminal operations and should be dealt with accordingly.

There is no way that I or any other Secretary can undo the events of the past. If it was wrong for the European to move on to this continent and settle it by pioneerism and combat, it was wrong. But it happened and here we are. The treaties with the Indian tribes which seemed right during the conquest of the west are today the subject of much criticism.

What I have tried to do is look at the whole problem in the light of realism. Nothing will be gained by promoting a national guilt complex. What I am doing and intend to continue to do is to pursue some fundamental and achievable goals in the area of my responsibility for Indian affairs.

The first and foremost objective is to provide a ladder of federal programs and opportunities on which the Indian can climb out of the bottom of the social barrel. The breakdown of this falls in the categories of education, health services, vocational and manpower training and economic development and public works. I am grateful to the President for his leadership in this effort. I also am confident that this Congress will be forthcoming with the perfecting legislation and appropriations for this.

Secondly, I suggest economic assistance of several kinds and the provision of skilled manpower to strengthen the tribal governments so, if they desire, they can take over all their affairs and direct government financed programs within their own communities. This will take time and for the very small groups may not be desirable. We must recognize that the success of a tribe as an entity is not measured by the quality of the federal agency on the reservations but by the capability and sense of responsibility of the elected tribal Chairmen and Council. If working with the tribes, we can do a good job in perfecting the capabilities of tribal governments, the BIA should, over the years, work itself out of business.

Thirdly, I feel strongly that we have been too slow in the development of essential public works and water systems on Indian reservations. Roads are essential. We are about 100 million dollars short of bringing the Indians' road system up to the national standard. Indian water and irrigation systems should be moved to completion. Competition for these dollars is rough, but I am fighting for them.

My great hope for the Indian is for the feelings he has about himself. My prayer is that soon he will sit at his table and in truth be thankful for the bounties of this land—his land—our land. I want his heart to swell with pride that he is an American and that for him there is an American dream. He must be comfortable in his heritage and proud of his ancestry. He must be shameless in the spiritual pursuit of his God. He must feel free to cherish and husband what he fancies from his ancient culture; as he must feel akin to the arts and works of his time and of his contemporaries. I pray that he will feel himself part of the spirit and strength of America, not a burden to America.

It seems to me this is a prayer that can be answered—not only by the actions of a committed government and people, but more by the Indian himself climbing steadily rung by rung from a base of

opportunity unmatched for any group in the society of the world.

INDIAN —

Facts and Figures

1. Federally recognized tribes and groups: 481
2. Population of Indians on or adjacent to reservations who are serviced by BIA: 488,000
3. Fiscal '73 funding for training and manpower development of Indians:
 - a) BIA: \$42,427,000 (Fiscal '74 request: \$35,307,000)
 - b) Other Federal agencies: \$21,929,000
 Total: \$64,356,000
4. Indian scholarship fund
 - a) Fiscal '73: \$20,956,000 (fiscal '74 request: \$19,938,000)
 - b) 13,500 students are benefiting from these scholarships
5. Approximately 8,000 jobs for Indians have been opened up through the efforts of BIA to place Indians in permanent positions in business and industry.
6. About 475 Indian owned enterprises have been established over the past few years.
7. 1969 BIA budget: \$249.2 million
8. There are 17 tribes and groups with a total population of 2,493 which are not recognized by the Federal Government, but are recognized and serviced by State governments.
9. There are 52 tribal entities which are not recognized by the Federal or State Governments with a total population of 63,866 (all over the country—but 38,700 are in North Carolina)
10. Under the President's revenue sharing plan \$6.2 million are going to Indian tribes or groups (this includes those recognized by the Federal Government and 10 which are recognized by State Governments—the revenue sharing plan allocates money on a county basis—i.e. if 3% of a county Indian population live Indian land, the Indian will receive 3% of the funds from that county.)

March 16, 1973

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENT'S INDIAN LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

Establishes an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior responsible for Indian Affairs.

The purpose of this proposal is to upgrade the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs (which would be eliminated by the proposal) to that of an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The creation of this position will raise the Department's responsibility for Indians to its proper level within the structure of the Department. Focusing his attention solely on their unique problems, the new Assistant Secretary will work full-time with Indians to improve their economic and social conditions and assist in the development of their full potential, both for their own and the Nation's benefit.

INDIAN ASSUMPTION OF CONTROL

Provides 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 will enable any Indian tribe, band, group, or community to request and assume control of any program or service now extended to it by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior or the Indian health service program of the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The two program areas are the ones that deal most directly with Indian people.

The turnover will be made after the tribe has consulted with the appropriate Department, has worked out a transfer plan with that Department, and has submitted that plan formally along with its request for the turnover.

Even though an Indian group assumes the control and operation of a program or service, the Federal government will retain its ultimate responsibility for that program or service and will maintain its trust relationship with that Indian group.

TRANSFER OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

This proposal is a companion to our proposal that authorizes Indian tribes to assume control and operation of programs and services now rendered for them by the Federal Government. It allows civil service employees to transfer with the program or service and retain the coverage that they now enjoy as civil servants and also gives them preferential reemployment rights for a period of five years. Without the opportunity for continuity in the operation of transferred programs, most if not all such transfers would be doomed to failure.

INDIAN FINANCING ACT

The Indian Financing Act is designed to infuse capital into Indian country. Essentially the Act contains three major programs. The first expands several existing revolving loan funds that have been operated by the Department of the Interior with limited capital and limited applicability. Under the Act these funds would be consolidated into one fund, \$50 million in additional funds would be added to the fund, for a total of \$75 million, and the fund would be made available to all tribes and eligible individuals on the same basis.

The second major section in the bill is aimed at making Indians more attractive prospects for private lenders by means of a guarantee program. By virtue of this program the Secretary of the Interior would guarantee up to 90 percent of loans made to Indians by private institutions.

Finally, the Act would authorize the Secretary to make grants to small Indian businessmen. These grants, of up to \$50,000 per venture, would enable Indians to launch business ventures but could be made only to those who were ineligible to obtain loans or loan guarantees under the Act.

INDIAN TRUST COUNSEL AUTHORITY

Provides for the creation of the Indian Trust Counsel Authority.

The Indian Trust Counsel would provide independent legal counsel and representation on behalf of Indians and Alaska Natives in the assertion of their natural resource rights. Such an authority is needed to remedy a conflict of interests on the part of the Federal Government.

The Authority will be free from control by any Executive Department. This independence will enable the Authority to protect the natural resource rights and interests of Indians untrammelled by any other interest.

The Authority will be under the direction of a three-man Board of Directors, two of whom must be Indians.

The proposal authorizes the Authority, upon the request of an aggrieved Indian or group of Indians, to assist those Indians in the protection of their natural resource rights and interests in the courts and before administrative bodies. This authority will be used when a tribe has a justiciable claim and feels that it needs the assistance of the Authority for prosecuting that claim. The assistance rendered by the Authority is in addition to the responsibilities that the Department of the Interior has to protect Indians, not only in their natural resource rights, but in all rights protected by the trust relationship between the United States and American Indians.

EXPANSION OF CONTRACTING AUTHORITY WITH TRIBES

Amends the Johnson-O'Malley Act to authorize the Department of Interior to channel funds appropriated under the Act directly to Indian tribes and communities. This amendment will add new authority to contract directly with Indian tribes, bands, groups, or communities who run their own educational institutions, enabling the Secretary to arrange for direct Indian involvement in Indian education, agricultural assistance, and social welfare.

The same authority will be given to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Indian health programs.

LIVESTOCK TRESPASS AND TRADERS

A proposal to afford Indians greater control over activities conducted on their reservations, concern the areas of livestock trespass and traders.

Section 1 of the bill provides that any person allowing his livestock to trespass on trust or restricted land without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior shall be liable for a penalty of \$5 per day for each head of livestock in trespass, together with the value of forage used by the animal during the period of trespass plus any other cost incurred in connection with the trespass.

Section 2 of the proposal authorizes Indian tribal governments to enact laws and ordinances relating to the issuance of trader licenses on their reservation.

This will place with tribal governments the ultimate decision as to whether federal law or their own trading ordinances shall obtain on the reservations.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JOHN C. WHITAKER, UNDER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, PRESS CONFERENCE REGARDING INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 16, 1973

America's attention has been focused on the irresponsible violence at Wounded Knee. The future of Indian self-determination can only be set back when unrepresentative groups disregard the law.

Instead of leading to solutions and the conditions for a new era of Indian self-determination, violence leads only to more violence, and more suffering.

Human injustice cannot be eliminated without the conditions for equity -- and full moral responsibility cannot be met without full legal authority.

At the same time, however, we share the belief of America's elected Indian leaders that many Indian needs must be met with legislation, with funding, and assistance -- and not through negotiation at gunpoint.

The Administration has today retransmitted seven key Indian affairs bills to the Congress. Each of these bills was submitted to the 92nd Congress. All of them were originally set forth in the President's Message to the Congress on Indian Affairs on July 8, 1970.

In the two and a half years since then, however, no final Congressional action was taken. With today's proposed legislation America's Indians are for the first time in over a century on the threshold of "a new era in which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and decision."

This is the goal the Federal Government is seeking to achieve. We need Congressional action.

The seven bills that we are again sending to the Congress can provide America's Indians with the full support they need to achieve new dignity and prosperity without the benign paternalism of the past.

They include bills that will:

-- Upgrade the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the level of Assistant Secretary. This is critical to insuring that human needs receive the same priority that is assigned to resource needs.

-- Create a Trust Counsel Authority to provide a totally independent source of legal counsel to assist tribes in protecting and preserving their resources, especially land, water and mineral rights.

- A Contracting Bill which, with its companion Civil Service Bill, will enable the tribes to assume much control of services now provided by the BIA. This is absolutely essential to providing the tribes as self-governing units the authorization to operate and manage Interior and HEW programs at the reservation level.

- An Indian Financing Act to provide needed capital for economic development on the reservations. This will boost revolving loan funds from \$25 to \$75 million and would enable up to \$200 million worth of private loans to be guaranteed.



-And an amendment to the Johnson-O'Malley Act to allow us to direct Johnson-O'Malley funds currently limited to the school districts to Indian tribes themselves

While the Federal Government has dramatically increased funding for Indian programs in the last four years we have exhausted the limits of existing authority to provide America's Indians the full opportunity to achieve self-determination. We need Congressional action -- not inconclusive hearings or an expression of sentiment at a press conference.



I believe most members of the Congress want to act -- but unless they act now, the Nation, and our people -- and the American Indian will be forced to live with the past.

Thank you.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 21, 1973

Oxendine - 202 343-4876

REGULATIONS PROPOSED FOR ENROLLMENT OF SIOUX TRIBES FOR JUDGMENT FUND DISTRIBUTION

The Department of the Interior has proposed amendment of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations to establish requirements and filing application deadlines for enrollment with the Mdewakanton and Wahpakoota Tribe of Sioux Indians and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Mississippi Sioux Tribe, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, announced today.

The proposed amendment is being published in the Federal Register.

The purpose of the amendment is to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1168) which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to distribute funds derived from a judgment awarded the Mississippi Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets 142, 359, 360, 361, 362, and 363. The proposed amendment would include in Section 41.3 the requirements which must be met to establish eligibility for enrollment to share in the distribution of the funds and the deadline for filing applications.

The revision provides that two separate rolls be prepared of lineal descendants of the Mdewakanton and Wahpakoota Tribe and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Mississippi Sioux Tribe who were born on or prior to and were living on October 25, 1972 and whose names or the name of a lineal ancestor appears on any available records and rolls acceptable to the Secretary. Descendants of the Mdewakanton and Wahpakoota Tribe who meet the requirements for membership in the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, the Santee Sioux Tribe, the Lower Sioux Indian Community at Morton, Minnesota, the Prairie Island Indian Community at Welch, Minnesota, or the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota will be enrolled by the tribes on tribal rolls and will not be enrolled on the Secretary's roll. Descendants of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Mississippi Sioux Tribe who meet the requirements for membership in the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Tribe or the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation will be enrolled by the tribes on tribal rolls and will not be enrolled on the Secretary's roll.

Applications for enrollment on the Secretary's rolls as a descendant of the Mdewakanton and Wahpakoota Tribe of Sioux Indians or the Sisseton and Wahpeton Mississippi Sioux Tribe must be filed with the Area Director, Aberdeen Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 820 S. Main Street, Aberdeen, S.D. 57401 and must be received no later than November 1, 1973. Applications for enrollment on the tribal rolls should be directed to the appropriate tribe as soon as possible.

In keeping with Departmental policy of allowing the public to participate in the rulemaking process, interested persons will have 30 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register to submit their comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed revision to the Director of Community Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245.

INT: 4648-73

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release March 31, 1973

Grignon 202-343-4876

22 DAY AMERICAN INDIAN ART EXHIBIT
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER

Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs Marvin L. Franklin announced today that the first exhibition of art at the John F. Kennedy Center will be a showing of works by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Scheduled to open at the Kennedy Center on April 1, 1973, the multi-media show will feature several of the best known American Indian artists, working in sculpture, painting, graphics, ceramics, jewelry, costumes and poetry.

Artists are: Donna Whitewing Vandall, John Vandall, Bill Prokopiof, Cal Rollins, Juan Chavarria, Roberta Watts, Jim McGrath, Paul Masters, Milliard Holbrook, Ramoncita Sandoval, Seymour Tubis, Lloyd New, Otellie Lioma, Don Whitesinger, John Boyland, Douglas Hyde, Ralph Pardington, Dave Schwindt, Herb Gilbert, Dominick Laducer, Alan Houser, Kay Wiest, Eldred Poisal, Bob Harcourt, John Kindred, Henry Cobin, George Fredericks, Chuck Dailey, and Bruce Ignacio.

The show will bring the work of many of these artists to Washington for the first time, and will provide a serious look at the full spectrum of native American art. Thirty-four artists will exhibit more than 150 individual pieces during the 22 day show.

Sponsors are: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, James E. Hawkins, Director Education Programs BIA; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Hart, Cherokee Studios, Alexandria, Va.; Charles Daley, Museum Director, I.A.I.A.; and Lloyd New, Director of I.A.I.A.

During its ten years of existence, the Institute of American Indian Arts has produced world famous artists such as Fritz Sholder and Lloyd Kiva New. The school has a student body of some 300 Indians from 80 tribes, and has as its stated purpose the idea that "unique cultural traditions can be honored and used creatively as a springboard to a meaningful and productive contemporary life." The result is art that combines international sophistication with the overwhelming influences of the American Indian culture.

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INT: 4828-73

Secretary Morton Advises Congress Trans-Alaskan Pipeline Route Serves Best Interests of U. S. and Canadian Route Is Not Desirable Alternative

April 4, 1973

DEAR CONGRESSMAN:

The President has recently received a number of letters concerning the proposed Trans-Alaska pipeline. He has asked me to share with you our view of some of the issues raised.

Now that the Supreme Court has declined to review the Court of Appeals decision in the Alaska Pipeline case, Congress must enact new right-of-way legislation before I can authorize construction of any major pipeline across the public lands. Prompt adoption of such legislation is required by our overall national interest. It is also in our national interest that the Alaska pipeline be built as soon as possible and that the Congress not force a delay of this project while further consideration is given to a pipeline through Canada.

The United States is faced with a serious imbalance between domestic energy supply and demand. Almost every region of our country and every sector of our economy is affected. Last year we imported 1.7 billion barrels of foreign oil at a cost in first-round balance of payments outflows of approximately \$6 billion. The President will, in the near future, address a special message to the Congress on the entire question of national energy policy.

Despite all the efforts we can and must make to increase our domestic resource base, by 1980 we will probably have to import about 4 billion barrels of oil with first-round balance of payments outflows of about \$16.0 billion, in the absence of oil from the North Slope of Alaska. The Alaska pipeline will not avoid the necessity to purchase foreign oil, but it will reduce the amount we have to buy.

In the past few months, we have witnessed difficulties occasioned by too large unfavorable balance of payments and too large an

accumulation of dollars abroad. Because we must purchase abroad every barrel of oil that we do not get from the North Slope, for the next 10-20 years at least, I am fully convinced that it is in our national interest to get as much Alaska oil as possible delivered to the U.S. market as soon as possible. I am equally convinced that prompt construction of a Trans-Alaskan pipeline is the best available way to accomplish both of these objectives.

Several of the letters we have received advocate that we abandon the Trans-Alaska route in favor of a pipeline through Canada or at least delay the Alaska pipeline until we can conduct further environmental studies of a Canadian route and initiate intensive negotiations with the Canadian government. In support of this position, it is argued that a Trans-Canadian pipeline would be both environmentally and economically superior to a Trans-Alaska route, and that in view of the recent decision in the pipeline case, it is now quite likely that a pipeline could be built more quickly through Canada than through Alaska.

Let me explain why I disagree with these points.

First, a Canadian route would not be superior from an environmental point of view. No Canadian route has been specified. But the environmental impact statement prepared in connection with the Alaska route considered various possible Canadian routes, and from the information available it is possible to make a judgment about the relative environmental merits of the various Canadian routes and the proposed Alaska route. The Alaska and Canada routes are equal in terms of their effect on land based wildlife and on surface and ground water. However, it is clear that any pipeline through Canada would in-

volve more unavoidable environmental damage than the Alaska route. Because the Canadian route is about 4 times as long, it would affect more wilderness, disrupt more wildlife habitat, cross almost twice as much permafrost, and necessitate use of three or four times as much gravel that has to be dug from the earth; and it would obviously use about four times as much land.

The potential environmental damage of these alternatives is more difficult to assess. The two routes are approximately equivalent with respect to risks from slope failure and permafrost. A Canadian route would not cross as much seismically active terrain or require a marine leg. It would, however, involve many more crossings of large rivers, which, experience proves, are a major source of pipeline damage and, thus, environmental damage. River crossings present difficult construction problems; and the main hazard during operation comes from floods which scour out the river bed and bank, and if large enough, may expose the pipe to buffeting from boulders and swift currents and, thence, rupture. It is generally the rule that the wider the river, the greater the risks.

The environmental risks involved in the Alaska route are not insurmountable. They can be guarded against. The environmental and technical stipulations that I attach to the Alaska pipeline permit will assure that this pipeline is designed to withstand the largest earthquake that has ever been experienced in Alaska; it will be designed and constructed more carefully than many buildings in known earthquake zones, such as Los Angeles and San Francisco. Moreover, we are insisting that operation of the maritime leg be safer than any other maritime oil

transport system now in operation. If our West Coast markets don't receive their oil from Alaska in U.S. tankers that comply with the requirements we are imposing, their oil will probably be imported in foreign flag tankers that are built and operated to much lower standards.

It is important to recognize that while we can go far to study and control the environmental risks that are involved in an American-owned transportation system on American soil, we have no jurisdiction to take comparable actions on Canadian soil. I cannot, as requested in some of the letters, "immediately begin comprehensive environmental studies of a Canadian pipeline route" because such an action would encroach on foreign sovereignty. I cannot order the more than 3,000 core samples in Canada of the type that were made of the Alaska route. I cannot even order a simple survey.

Our environmental impact study was based on the best information available about Canada. I believe it would be contrary to our national interests to delay this matter further by seeking additional detailed information about a route that has not been requested or designated by any of the companies or governments involved.

Second, it is clear that from the viewpoint of our national interest, as distinguished from the interest of any single region, the Trans-Alaskan route is economically preferable. The United States Government has had a number of discussions with responsible Canadian officials about a possible pipeline through Canada. Some of these discussions were through the State Department, and one year ago I personally met with Mr. Donald MacDonald, the Canadian Minister of Mines, Energy and Resources. Responsible Canadian officials, at these

meetings and in subsequent policy statements, have made it clear that there are certain conditions that the government of Canada would impose on any pipeline through Canada. These are: (1) a majority of the equity interest in the line would have to be Canadian (in this connection, ownership by a Canadian subsidiary of an American company would not qualify as Canadian ownership); (2) the management would have to be Canadian; (3) a major portion (at least 50%) of the capacity of the line would have to be reserved for the transportation of Canadian-owned oil, with the primary objective being to carry Canadian oil to Canadian—not United States—markets; and (4) at all times preference would be given to Canadian-owned and controlled groups during the construction of the project and in supplying materials. Since our meetings with the Canadians, these four requirements have been reiterated by them many times in public statements, and we have never had any indication that their insistence on them has lessened. In fact, recent pronouncements from Canada suggest these four elements are more important than ever to the Canadian Government. The question, then, is not simply whether Canada is willing to have a pipeline built through its territory (although no Canadian official has ever said it is willing), but also whether the four requirements Canada would impose are acceptable in light of the United States national interest.

These four requirements are probably reasonable from the point of view of Canada's national interests. They are unacceptable from the point of view of our national interests when we have the alternative of a pipeline through Alaska that will be built by American labor and will deliver its full capacity of American-owned oil to our markets. The Alaska route would be economically superior from our point of view even if we could be assured of getting for our market all the Canadian oil a Trans-

Canada pipeline would carry, because of the balance of payments costs we would incur by importing additional foreign-owned oil. There is a prospect of even worse consequences from a Canadian pipeline. Recent estimates by the Canadian Energy Board show that Canada's demand for oil from her western provinces will soon equal or exceed production; and, unless major new sources are discovered, the eventual result will be the cessation of Canadian exports of oil to the United States. The seriousness of this developing situation was demonstrated just last month, when Canada imposed controls on the export of crude oil.

Third, even though the recent Court of Appeals decision has caused delay and the Supreme Court has refused to review the case, it is clear that a Trans-Alaska pipeline can be built much more quickly than a Trans-Canadian line. The companies who own the North Slope oil have not indicated a desire to build through Canada. Before an application for a Canadian route could be approved, a number of time-consuming steps would be necessary that have already been accomplished for the Alaskan route: detailed environmental and engineering investigations, including thousands of core holes, would be required prior to design; a complex, specific project description would have to be developed; following that, another U.S. environmental impact statement would have to be prepared for the portion (at least 200 miles) of the line in Alaska and its extensions in the "lower 48" states; permits from the provincial and National Energy Boards of Canada would have to be requested, reviewed, and approved; and Canadian native claims would probably have to be resolved, a process that took years in the United States. Moreover, specific arrangements between the U.S. and Canadian governments would be necessary to protect U.S. national interests and provide an operating regime for this in-

ternational pipeline. Finally, the task of arranging the financing of a Trans-Canada line would be extremely difficult. The capital required to meet the condition of majority Canadian equity ownership would strain Canadian financial sources and finalization of new financial arrangements could take years to complete. Whether all these steps are even possible, however, must be viewed in the context of the political and environmental controversy in Canada about the wisdom and feasibility of a Canada pipeline and the recently repeated position of the Canadian Government that it has "no commitment to a northern pipeline at this stage."

In contrast, the only two remaining steps required to commence construction of the Trans-Alaskan route are for the Congress to grant me authority to issue permits necessary for a pipeline of this size and for the Courts to determine that the environmental impact statement complied with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. Both steps are also required for a pipeline in Canada, because the recent Court of Appeals decision applies to the U.S. portion of any line through Canada.

I sincerely hope that a great deal of oil is discovered in Northern Canada and that these finds together with increased reserves of Alaskan oil soon justify a second pipeline, or other delivery systems, to bring oil, natural gas or both through Canada to our Midwest. It is in our interest to increase our secure sources of foreign oil as well as to increase our domestic resource base. However, for all the reasons listed above, I do not believe it is in our interest to delay the Trans-Alaska pipeline any longer than required by the Court of Appeals decision and I do not believe it is now in our interest to request negotiations with the Canadian government for a pipeline route through their country.

By stressing so strongly my belief that a Trans-Alaska pipeline is in our

national interest, I do not mean to imply that we are insensitive to the energy requirements of the Midwest. The Administration has taken, and will continue to take, such steps as are necessary to assure that these requirements are met; just last week, for example, oil import restrictions were lifted to bring additional oil to the Midwest.

Moreover, some of the advantages to the Midwest that are claimed for a Trans-Canada pipeline will not, in fact, occur. For example, an oil pipeline through Canada will not affect fuel prices in that area, because price is set by the much greater volume of oil coming north from the Gulf of Mexico and North Slope oil would provide only a portion of the total Midwest demand. Nor is it true, as some claim, that the West Coast does not need nor cannot use all of the oil delivered by a Trans-Alaska pipeline. In 1972, demand in that area was 2.3 million barrels per day (MMbpd) of which 1.5 million barrels was obtained from domestic sources and 0.8 million barrels was imported (0.3 MMbpd from Canada, 0.1 MMbpd from other Western Hemisphere sources and 0.4 MMbpd from relatively insecure Eastern Hemisphere sources). The best available projections show that by 1980, and for subsequent years, the West Coast demand will exceed domestic production and Canadian exports available in that area by at least the capacity of the Trans-Alaska pipeline.

As much as I would like to assure the Midwest even a marginal increase in the security of its total energy supply, it is more important now to assure that the total economic and energy security interests of all the people of the U.S. are served by getting as much American-owned oil as possible to the U.S. market as soon as possible.

I hope the views expressed in this letter will be helpful to you in your consideration of this issue.

Yours sincerely,
Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior

FACT SHEET

TRANS-ALASKA v. TRANS-CANADA PIPELINE CHRONOLOGY

- Feb. 1968—Major oil discovery announced.
- Apr. 1969—Interior establishes task force.
- May 1969—President Nixon expands task force to include all concerned Federal agencies.
- June 1969—Pipeline application received.
- Aug.-Dec. 1969—Public hearings in Alaska and Washington.
- Oct. 1969—Preliminary environmental stipulations approved.
- Jan. 1970—National Environmental Policy Act takes effect.
- Apr. 1970—Preliminary injunction against issuance of permits.
- Jan. 1971—Draft environmental impact statement issued.
- Feb.-Mar. 1971—Public hearings in Alaska and Washington.
- Feb. 1972—Revised technical and environmental stipulations issued.
- Mar. 1972—Final environmental impact statement issued.
- May 1972—Secretary Morton announces intention to issue permit.
- Aug. 1972—District Court dissolves preliminary injunction.
- Feb. 1973—Appeals Court reverses; enjoins construction.
- Apr. 1973—Supreme Court declines to review the Court of Appeals decision.

POINTS FAVORING DECISION TO GRANT PERMIT FOR ALASKA PIPELINE:

- Construction of the pipeline in Alaska will produce about 26,000 U.S. construction jobs in Alaska (peak), 73,000 man-years of U.S. tanker construction, 770 man-years of U.S. maritime crews and maintenance, which would be lost if the line went through Canada because the Canadian Government has said it will at all times insist on a preference for Canadian labor and materials.
- Construction of the line in Alaska will produce much more royalty income, and sooner, for the State of Alaska and for the Alaska natives than a Canada pipeline.
- The U.S. needs as much North Slope oil in the U.S. market as soon as possible to meet our energy needs consistent with our economic and security interests. In 1972 the U.S. demand for petroleum was 16.6 mil. barrels per day, of which District V accounted for 2.3 mil. barrels per day. Of this total, 4.7 mil. barrels per day was imported in the total U.S. and .8 mil. barrels per day imported into District V. The projected supply-demand situation, as reflected in the Department's economic and security analysis prepared in conjunction with the environmental impact statement is as follows:

	Total U.S.		Dist. V (West Coast)	
	1980	1985	1980	1985
Demand (thousands of barrels per day)	23,290	27,480	3,315	4,052
Supply				
Domestic Production (without North Slope)	11,350	10,320	1,278	1,100
North Slope	1,500	2,000	1,500	2,000
Imports	10,440	15,160	537	952
ports as percent of demand				
With North Slope	45%	55%	16%	23%
Without North Slope	51%	62%	61%	73%

- Obviously, all Alaska oil can be consumed on West Coast, taking place of foreign oil that would have to be imported. There is no indication of any export of Alaska oil.
- The Alaska route will deliver oil to the U.S. market sooner than a line through Canada because construction of a Trans-Alaska route can start as soon as legal issues are resolved. Construction of Canadian route cannot begin until these issues are resolved (because over 200 miles will be in Alaska) and until the following additional steps are completed: detailed field study, detailed project description, new corporate arrangements, a U.S. environmental impact statement covering the 200 miles of the line in Alaska, and Canadian approval, which may be delayed by native claims and environmental issues. Moreover, no one has applied to build a Canada line. Canadian conditions will make new financial arrangements difficult and time-consuming.
- An Alaska pipeline will deliver more U.S.-owned oil to the U.S. because the Canadian government has said it will insist on majority equity ownership, management of the pipeline, and reservation of up to 50% of pipeline capacity for Canadian oil, which may go to Canadian markets. This last point is of particular concern in view of recent Canadian export controls and Energy Board findings that Canada may have no surplus to export in the near future. Moreover, even if we could get Canadian oil, there will be an adverse impact on our balance of payments from purchasing it rather than Alaskan oil.

POINTS MADE IN FAVOR OF A TRANS-CANADA PIPELINE:

- A Trans-Canada route would (i) avoid areas of high seismic hazard, (ii) avoid a marine leg, (iii) interfere less with caribou migrations, and (iv) might be combined with a gas line in a single corridor.
- A Trans-Canada route would deliver oil to the Midwest, where, some assert, it is needed more than on the West Coast.
- The time advantage of the Trans-Alaska route may be reduced because commencement of construction has been stalled by the Court of Appeals decision and the Supreme Court's refusal to review the case. (Some assert the Court of Appeals opinion removes this time advantage, but, for the reasons listed above, this point is not valid.)

COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS— CANADIAN v. ALASKAN ROUTES

Unavoidable Impacts

- Canadian route would require approximately 4 times as much land and gravel as Alaskan route.
- Canadian route would cross more major rivers and create more drainage diversion than Alaskan route.

Potential Impacts

- Alaskan and Canadian routes are about equal in terms of permafrost risk.
- Alaskan route crosses more seismically active terrain than Canadian route.
- Alaskan route requires a marine leg.
- Canadian route involves greater risk of pipeline break at river crossings, which are high-hazard areas.

Stipulations

- Environmental and technical stipulations in U.S. permit will guard against risks on the Trans-Alaska route; but the U.S. cannot control and supervise construction in Canada.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release April 24, 1973

Ayres 202-343-2460

REGULATIONS ISSUED TO GOVERN DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS FOR CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WEAS, PIANKASHAWS, PEORIAS, AND KASKASKIAS

Regulations have been published in the Federal Register to cover distribution of nearly \$3 million awarded the Confederated Tribes of Weas, Piankashaw, Peoria and Kaskaskia Indians by the Indian Claims Commission under two different dockets, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, announced today.

The Indian Claims Commission is a special tribunal established under a congressional act of August 13, 1946 to consider claims of Indian tribes, bands, or other identifiable groups for monetary judgments -- against the United States -- usually involving fair payments for tribal lands taken many years ago by treaty or agreement.

The regulations implement legislation authorizing distribution of awards in docket 314 D of \$1,209,900 and in docket 289 of \$1,501,294. The cases were decided by the Commission in that order.

The Confederated Tribes of Weas, Piankashaw, Peoria and Kaskaskia has existed since 1854. The Weas were first found by non-Indians in what is now Wisconsin. They moved across the Great Lakes to the mid-West, where they joined the Piankashaw. Later the Peoria and Kaskaskia tribes, which had come a somewhat similar route and had already merged, became affiliated. All were members of the Illinois Confederacy.

The Confederated Tribes of Weas, Piankashaw, Peoria and Kaskaskia moved to northeast Oklahoma in 1868.

After an Indian tribe receives an award from the Indian Claims Commission the Congress appropriates funds to cover the amount of the award and passes special legislation authorizing use of the money. When a per capita distribution from judgment funds is authorized the amount authorized for distribution is paid in equal shares to those persons eligible to share in the funds.

The Act of July 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 688) authorizes the distribution of funds derived from judgments awarded the Confederated Tribes of Weas, Piankashaw, Peoria and Kaskaskias and directs the Secretary of the Interior to bring current the roll prepared in accordance with section 1 of the Act for

(over)

the purpose of distributing awards appropriated for the Tribes after 1968

In order to bring the roll current, it was necessary to amend Section 41.3, Part 41 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The regulations recently published in the Federal Register establish the requirements for eligibility for enrollment and the deadline for filing applications.

Funds awarded to the Confederated Tribes of Weas, Piankashaw, Peoria and Kaskaskia Indians as the result of the settlement of docket 314-D are to be distributed on a per capita basis to persons whose names appear on the roll after it is brought current as of January 8, 1971 -- the date the Congress appropriated the money to pay the award granted in this case.

It will be brought current by adding the names of children born to persons whose names are on the roll prepared pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 688) between July 31, 1970 and January 8, 1971 and living as of, January 8, 1971 and by deleting the names of enrollees who died between July 31, 1970 and January 8, 1971.

Money the Confederated Tribes of Weas, Piankashaw, Peoria and Kaskaskia Indians are now entitled to as the result of the settlement of docket 289 is to be distributed on a per capita basis to persons whose names appear on the roll after it is brought current as of December 15, 1971 -- the date the Congress appropriated the money to pay the award of docket 289.

It will be brought current by adding the names of children born to persons whose names are on the roll prepared pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 688) between January 8, 1971 and December 15, 1971 and living as of December 15, 1971 and by deleting the names of enrollees who died between January 8, 1971 and December 15, 1971.

In the case of each docket, application for enrollment is the responsibility of the parents, guardians, or other parties having legal custody of eligible children.

Persons whose names appear on the roll of the Confederated Tribes of Weas, Piankashaw, Peorias and Kaskaskias prepared in accordance with section 1 of the Act of July 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 688) and section 41.3 (m) of Title 25 Code of Federal Regulations need not reapply for enrollment. But, they are required to furnish current information as to their whereabouts. Addition to the roll will be made only on the basis of applications.

Applications for enrollment may be obtained from and must be filed with the Area director, Muskogee Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Building, Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401. Applications must be filed no later than May 15, 1973.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release May 2, 1973

Hardwick 202-343-4876

VOTING AGE LOWERED FOR TRIBAL ELECTIONS

The Federal regulations regarding Indians voting in tribal elections have been amended to conform with the 26th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified June 30, 1971, which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, announced today.

The amendments are to Part 52 of Title 25 (Code of Federal Regulations). Four sections were changed to reflect the lower voting age.

The regulations were also amended to eliminate the requirement that the Election Board require a return receipt when notifying each adult tribal member not living on the reservation that he must register to participate in elections called by the Secretary of the Interior. It is no longer necessary to establish proof of delivery of the notice since the U.S. Postal Service has its own system for recording the delivery of certified mail, and such information is available from its records.

The regulations were amended in addition to permit a voter to execute an absentee ballot without having to have two adults present to certify that proper procedures were followed. Certification in casting absentee ballots are seldom required by the State in State and Federal elections. The inconvenience caused by this provision has discouraged many off-reservation Indians from participating in tribal elections.

The notice was published in the Federal Register on April 23 and becomes effective immediately.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release On Receipt

Ayres -- 202-343-2460

CHOCTAW INDIAN CHILDREN SING, DANCE, IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Thirty Choctaw Indian students from Choctaw Central High School, a Bureau of Indian Affairs school at Philadelphia, Miss., sang songs of the Choctaw, Quapaw, Kiowa, Osage, Hopi, Acoma Pueblo, and Navajo Tribes in their Choctaw costumes in an auditorium of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., on May 4.

Their Washington, D.C., appearance followed one before the Southern Division of the Music Educators National Conference, Norfolk, Va., May 3. To appear before the Music Educators National Conference the group had to be recommended by leading musicians. The Choctaw Chorus was recommended by the Mississippi State Supervisor of Music and the head of the music department of the University of Southern Mississippi.

"The students learned their songs from the Indian chanters of the Choctaw Tribe." Jimmie Gibson, a Choctaw and principal of Choctaw Central High School, explained before an audience that included Bureau of Indian Affairs and other Department of the Interior personnel as well as the public.

Among the distinguished guests at the performance were Miss Wilma Victor, a Choctaw Indian and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, and Phillip Martin, Chairman, Mississippi Choctaw Tribe.

The songs the chorus sang were arranged by Louis W. Ballard, a Quapaw-Cherokee Indian who is a music curriculum specialist of the Bureau of Indian Affairs who directs his efforts toward putting American Indian music into Bureau of Indian Affairs classrooms. The group also performed Choctaw dances.

Among the songs the group sang were the Quapaw Peyote Song, Hopi Corn Dance Song, Osage Soldier's Song, Ponca War Dance Song, Acoma Rain Dance Song, and the Navajo Happiness Song. The chorus was directed by Minnie A. Hand and Cindy Erantley.

Dances included were the Fast War Dance, Turtle Dance, Wedding Dance, Changing Partners, and Walk Dance -- all of the Choctaw Indian Tribe. Drums and rattles accompanied much of the singing and dancing.

The Choctaw choral work is a part of the Title III program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. According to school Principal Gibson, California Achievement Test grades for the pupils have shown a clear correlation between the amount of music instruction received and improvement in reading and language skills.

Choctaw Indians still speak the Choctaw language by preference and learn English as a second language. The Choctaw language lacks many sounds and many concepts common in English. It also contains sounds that are not contained in English and these tend to carry over into English expression.

The music program of the school is integrated with the language arts and social studies program and music, singing, chants, and dancing are orchestrated with literary, historical, and social events. The Choctaw chants, dances, and rhythms are taped or recorded for posterity.

Mrs. Minnie Hand, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Choctaw music teacher says: "I have seen the magic of music work for Choctaw children. I have seen them freed of inhibition as they dance, sing, and play small melody instruments. I have seen them lost in the mood of music, but I haven't seen them lost in music that really reached them deep down until I learned the Choctaw music and taught it to them."

Miss Wilma Victor, commenting upon the Washington, D.C. performance, said: "I know of no other Title III program that has excelled the Choctaw Central High School chorus." Miss Victor served on the advisory board that authorized the funding of the Choctaw chorus project under the Title III program.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release May 7, 1973

Hardwick 202-343-6983

CLARIFICATION ISSUED ON LOWER VOTING AGE REGULATION

This press release is being issued to clarify a release of May 2 pertaining to the lowering of the voting age for tribal elections.

The recent amendment to Part 52 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations, to lower the voting age from 21 to 18, did in no way affect the voting age provided in tribal governing documents for voting in tribal elections to elect tribal representatives. Instead, the lowered voting age is applicable only to those elections authorized by the Secretary and conducted pursuant to his regulations under the authorities given him by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Such elections are, therefore, Federal elections and are limited to those pertaining to the adoption or amendment of the governing documents of those tribes that have chosen to organize under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act.

The regulations now conform with the 26th amendment to the U. S. Constitution which hold, in effect, that no person 18 years of age or more shall be denied the right to vote in federally authorized elections.

Four sections were changed to reflect the lower voting age.

The regulations were also amended to eliminate the requirement that the Election Board require a return receipt when notifying each adult tribal member not living on the reservation that he must register to participate in elections called by the Secretary of the Interior. It is no longer necessary to establish proof of delivery of the notice since the U.S. Postal Service has its own system for recording the delivery of certified mail, and such information is available from its records.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release June 11, 1973

Day 557-1500

INDIAN PROBATE - INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROPOSES NEW
REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING STATUTES AUTHORIZING
TRIBAL PURCHASE OF INTERESTS OF DECEDENTS

The Department of the Interior today announced proposed new procedures applicable to probating of Indian estates. The new procedures would apply where a tribe holds a statutory option to buy the interests of designated beneficiaries. The new procedures are being published in the Federal Register as proposed and interested parties are given 30 days to comment.

These statutory options arise from the Yakima Act of December 31, 1970 (P.L. 91-267), the Warm Springs Act of August 10, 1972 (P.L. 92-377), and the Nez Perce Act of September 29, 1972 (P.L. 92-443). These acts provide that tribes of each reservation are given an option to buy the beneficial land interests passing upon death to individual heirs and devisees when such individuals are not enrolled in or lack the specified blood quantum of the tribe on the reservation where the land is located. Each act requires that the tribe pay the "fair market value" for the land and contains the proviso that a surviving spouse may retain a life interest in a one-half of the inherited share. Both the "fair market value" and the rights of the surviving spouse under the Act are determined by the Secretary of the Interior in probate hearings conducted by Administrative Law Judges.

Because the proposed regulations detail additional responsibilities in the probating of estates, they are incorporated into existing Indian probate procedures contained in Part 4 of Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations. Under the proposed procedures, hearings in probate before Administrative Law Judges will cover in addition to the previous issues pertaining to heirship, approval of wills, allowance of claims, etc., the determination of the tribe's option to buy, the fair market value to be paid, and the rights of the surviving spouse, if any. Thereafter, persons aggrieved by the Judge's decision may take an appeal to the Board of Indian Appeals.

Written comments, suggestions or objections concerning the proposed regulations should be submitted on or before July 11, 1973.

They should be addressed to the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals (Attention: Board of Indian Appeals), 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the proposed regulations are also available at that address.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

news release

For Release June 13, 1973

INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GRANT ACT PROPOSED

The Department of the Interior today proposed legislation which would enable all of its Indian programs to be granted to tribes for their administration and would channel an additional \$25 million in bloc grants for economic and tribal development.

Entitled the "Indian Tribal Government Grant Act," the legislation provides, first, a general granting authority which would permit the Secretary of the Interior and any tribe to enter into a grant arrangement for the tribe's performance of programs and activities now performed under existing appropriation authorizations by the Bureau of Indian Affairs staff.

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton said the legislation is designed to carry out the policy of promoting Indian self-determination set forth by President Nixon in his July 1970 message to the Congress on Indian affairs.

"The bill aims at achieving the greatest possible degree of Indian control, consistent with trust responsibilities, in the planning and administration of federally funded programs serving Indian tribes," Secretary Morton said.

This proposal, the Secretary stressed, should be viewed as complementary to Departmental and other proposals aimed at achieving increased Indian self-determination by means of tribal takeovers of Federal programs or contractual arrangements.

Under the general grant authority in the bill, greater Indian control and involvement would be permitted in the planning and administration of the local governmental and other programs now controlled by BIA employees who are responsible to Federal officials rather than to the elected tribal government.

The second major function of the bill is to make available \$25 million to tribes in part on an entitlement basis and in part based on an evaluation of their plans and needs. This part of the proposal stems from the President's Human Resources Message sent to the Congress on March 1, 1973, in which the President stated:

"I shall propose new legislation to foster Indian self-determination

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by developing an Interior Department program of bloc grants to federally recognized tribes as a replacement for a number of existing economic and resource development programs. The primary purpose of these grants would be to provide tribal governments with funds which they could use at their own discretion to promote development of their reservations."

Tribes receiving grants under this part of the proposal would be authorized to spend the funds for four major purposes:

Strengthening tribal government including executive direction, planning, financial management, and technical assistance;

Developing natural resources, and construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of community facilities;

- (3) Economic development, employment assistance, work experience, and training, including special youth programs in support of these activities; and
- (4) Land acquisition in connection with these purposes.

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Harris is being honored for his volunteer work as Chairman of the Off-Road Vehicle Advisory Council, which developed proposed guidelines for the management of off-road vehicles on national resource lands of California, and for his advice and counsel to the Bureau of Land Management.

The United States Marine Band will open the program, which will feature a joint Armed Forces Color Detail and Camille Elias of the Office of the Secretary as soloist. James T. Clarke, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Management, will introduce Secretary Morton, who will give an address before presenting the awards.

A complete list of the awards recipients follows:

VALOR AWARDS

Pvt. Raymond L. Hawkins (posthumous), member of the U. S. Park Police, who entered a 7-11 store at 3204 Curtis Drive, Silver Hill, Maryland, on December 23, 1973, as a holdup by three men was in progress. The citation notes that although Private Hawkins was shot from behind and was not able to thwart the holdup, "his swift and unhesitating action in a dangerous situation reflected favorably upon the Force and the entire Government service."

John B. Flett, a supervisory fire guard employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Wellpinit, Washington, was operating a crawler tractor at a large forest fire on the Spokane Indian Reservation on August 10, 1972, when he discovered a Washington State employee and his pickup truck trapped by the blaze. Although surrounded by flames, Flett calmed the employee and led him down a steep mountainside to safety.

Glen S. Jackson, of Berthold, Colorado, an employee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Chinle Agency, Arizona, saved the life of a 3-year old girl on Interstate 40 while returning on official business from Albuquerque, New Mexico, on September 1, 1971. The girl, daughter of another motorist, had wandered into the path of an oncoming semi-truck as Jackson was assisting her father with highway directions. Jackson had no time to get the girl from the path of the truck so he threw her and himself to the pavement and permitted the driver to steer the wheels of the truck on either side of them. Both escaped injury.

Stephen G. Livesay, of Falls Church, Virginia, an officer of the U. S. Park Police, National Park Service, rescued a woman through the window of her car which was surrounded by floodwaters near Waterside Drive in Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C., on the evening of June 21, 1972. The citation notes that it was doubtful that the woman could have survived the floodwaters which completely covered the car after her rescue.

Clarence Parsons, of Harlan, Kentucky, a Federal coal mine inspector with the Bureau of Mines in Barbourville, Kentucky, dived into the Cumberland River at Balkan, Kentucky, on July 28, 1972, in an attempt to save a truck driver whose vehicle had fallen into the river when a bridge collapsed. Although the victim died, Parsons is being honored "for courageous action involving a high degree of personal risk in the face of danger."

Donald D. Reid, of Citrus Heights, California, a canal maintenancemen with the Folsom Field Division of the Bureau of Reclamation, risked his life on March 11, 1973 to save three boys, ages 9, 11 and 12, from drowning when their sailboat capsized on a recreation lake adjacent to the Auburn-Folsom South Canal right-of-way. Reid plunged fully clothed into the lake after throwing two life preservers to the boys. The citation notes that Reid's action "contributed to two of the boys reaching safety by themselves and undoubtedly prevented drowning of the smallest boy," whom he personally brought to safety.

William G. Sly, Jr., of Walnut Creek, California, an employee of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, hobbled and crawled over unfamiliar and difficult mountain terrain to get help after the aircraft carrying him and four other men crashed on June 30, 1972, between Reno, Nevada, and Lake Tahoe. Two of the men died in the crash and two others were severely injured, the citation notes, adding that but for Sly's courage and disregard for his own injuries in getting help, at least one of the men remaining in the crashed plane would have died.

Edward A. Wilson, of Alhambra, California, a National Park Service Ranger, saved two men from drowning in the Snake River in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, on September 24, 1972. Wilson heard a broadcast alert while off duty, drove his personal car to the river, drove in and rescued one of the men who had let go of a capsized canoe, then swam back and pulled the canoe with the other man clinging to it to safety.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS

Edgar H. Bailey	Redwood City, California	Geological Survey
Paul C. Benedict	Palo Alto, California	Geological Survey
Thomas R. Cantine	Los Osos, California	Alaska Power Admin.
Guy R. Chapin	Alexandria, Virginia	Office of Saline Water
Ernest S. Cohen	Silver Spring, Maryland	Office of the Solicitor
Tom D. Conklin (Post.)	Portland, Oregon	Bureau of Land Management
Donald R. Douslin	Bartlesville, Oklahoma	Bureau of Mines
John D. Findlay	Portland, Oregon	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Richard P. Fischer	Lakewood, Colorado	Geological Survey
William A. Fischer (previously presented)	Falls Church, Virginia	Geological Survey
Donald A. Gillies	Portland, Oregon	Bonneville Power Admin.
Irvin S. Harris	Beaverton, Oregon	Bonneville Power Admin.

DISTINGULSHED SERVICE AWARDS
(cont'd)

Harlan E. Johnson	Cook, Washington	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Wilbur F. Kane	Silver Spring, Maryland	Bureau of Reclamation
Howard S. Latham	Sedona, Arizona	Bureau of Reclamation
James G. Lewis	Falls Church, Virginia	Geological Survey
Edward A. Lundberg	Boulder City, Nevada	Bureau of Reclamation
Charles S. Marshall	Williamsburg, Virginia	National Park Service
Norwood B. Melcher	Fort Meyers Beach, Florida	Bureau of Mines
Gordon A. Melville	Rockville, Maryland	Bureau of Mines
Lewis T. Miller	Hyattsville, Maryland	Bureau of Land Management
G. Raymond Rolin	Auburn, California	Bureau of Reclamation
Theron A. Smith	Anchorage, Alaska	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
David L. Spencer	Anchorage, Alaska	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Herbert A. Swenson	Arlington, Virginia	Office of Water Resources .. Research
Thomas P. Thayer	Chevy Chase, Maryland	Geological Survey

PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS

Kenneth J. Bertrand	University Park, Maryland
Howard W. Harris	Hollister, California

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release June 25, 1973

Ayres -- 202 343-7445

CALENDAR OF AMERICAN INDIAN EVENTS NOW AVAILABLE

Want to attend an Eskimo blanket-toss? Potlatch? Snake or crown dance? Exhibition of Indian arts and craft?

The American Indian Calendar, 1973, listing events under the sponsorship of Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts scheduled to take place from the Arctic Circle to the Caribbean is now available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. The price is 45 cents.

"This year an increasing number of American Indian tribally owned motels are in a position to make visitors to Indian events welcome," Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, said.

Typical events to which travelers are invited by their Indian and Alaska Native hosts are: Indian stick dances, which take place at Nulato, Alaska; beaver roundup at Dillingham, Alaska; Ahoelai Days at Window Rock, Arizona; Bear dance at Jaynesville, California; and Whaa-Laa Days at Worley, Idaho.

Franklin said a number of Indian observances depend upon seasonal activities and exact dates cannot be determined in advance. He urged tourists to check with tribes, local Bureau of Indian Affairs offices, and local Chambers of Commerce for specific dates if they are not already indicated or if the traveler is building his itinerary around a particular occasion.

The publication includes a list of Bureau Area Offices, the states they serve, and their telephone numbers.

Campgrounds as well as motels are available on some reservations.

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Seminar Workshop Conference

6/27/73

Aradant, Oklahoma - T. Alexander

I would like to speak to you quite frankly on a subject that has occupied fully one half of my life and about which I feel strongly.

That subject is a professional career in our Armed Forces for an Indian citizen.

For many generations the future prospects of an Indian in our Army were not rosy. If he was accepted at all, he drew the least attractive assignments, and his chances for steady promotion were slim. Of course, there were exceptions to this rule, and I will mention them later; but, on balance, the Armed Services were not exactly the happy hunting ground for a young Indian seeking a career.

That's all changed now, and things have been different for a good many years. Perhaps my own experience will make this clear to you.

Two years ago I retired from the Navy with the rank of Commander after 26 years service. I began as an aviation cadet at Pensacola in 1942 -- the first American Indian to complete the Naval Aviation Cadet Flight Program -- and became a fighter pilot on aircraft carriers in World War II and in Korea. I also served in the Gulf of Tonkin off Vietnam.

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My years in the service have been the most valuable of my life. Every door was opened to me, and I received an education that could not be duplicated anywhere in the world. I was trained in aeronautics, navigation, electronics, and seamanship -- and later on, in journalism and public affairs.

I have three young sons, and believe me, if they should become interested in a military career, I will encourage them and tell them of its advantages.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all of you for joining me today to discuss the many opportunities available in the armed forces for our Indian young people. I fully appreciate the influence each of you have on our youth and the important leadership responsibilities you share in this area.

Yours, as community leaders, is a noble interest of dedicated service -- and one I applaud. We certainly have much in common in our objectives of wanting better communications with our young people.

Native Americans have played prominent roles in the military history of this country since its very beginnings, some 200 years ago. In 1778, George Washington wrote from Valley Forge to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: that he was bringing 400 Indians into his forces to serve as scouts and light troops.

Dr. Waldo, a surgeon at Valley Forge, wrote: "I was called to relieve a soldier thought to be dying. He expired before I reached the hut. He was an Indian, an excellent soldier, and has fought for the very people who disinherited his forefathers." These are some of the earliest recorded instances of Indian participation in this country's military service.

Since then, Indian men and women have served in our armed forces with honor and distinction. During the Civil War, Indian regiments fought in both the Union and Confederate Armies. The U.S. Indian Scouts were established by order of the War Department on August 1, 1866. By 1867 there were 474 scouts serving in the Army.

One of the duties of the Indian Scouts was to supply the post with meat. Legend has it that a Scout, given the order to go out and bag 60 turkeys and two deer for the post's Thanksgiving meal, sent back word after a day in the mountains, "Are you sure thats all you want?"

Continuing the traditions of their ancestors, many Indians served gallantly in the armed forces during World Wars I and II, the Korean War, and most recently, in Vietnam. Although not yet citizens of the United States American Indians responded with deep patriotism in World War I. Nearly 25,000 Indians are known to have fought in that war

In fact, Indian contributions to the war effort in combat and at home were so outstanding that American citizenship was granted to thousands of honorably discharged Indian veterans. The eventual passage in 1924 of an Act of Congress to extend citizenship to all Indian people was a direct result of this Indian support of our Nation at war.

Many of you, I'm 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 the Navajo language was used as a "code" for sending radio messages in the Pacific Theatre of operations. The code was a highly sophisticated use of the language and dialects of the Navajo 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 a Navajo except another Navajo."

Three American Indians have been recipients of the highest military honor -- the Congressional Medal of Honor for military heroism "above and beyond the call of duty." They are Jack C. Montgomery, a Cherokee, and Ernest Childers, a Creek both from Oklahoma who served in World War II, and Mitchell Red Cloud, a Winnebago from Wisconsin who served in Korea.

Mr. Childers who many of you know retired from the Army and is now serving with the Department of the Interior's Job Corps Program.

The generation of Indian men who fought in World War II are now the senior leaders in Indian affairs. They have assisted their people in the transition from an isolated rural reservation life into an age of opportunity -- opportunities for a higher standard of living while at the same time, maintaining their "Indianness."

The most recent conflict -- Vietnam -- was a controversial war and many young Americans rebelled against serving in it, some to the extent of leaving this country. Yet, Indians continue to serve, as they have in other conflicts, and their people at home continue to honor them for their service.

Last September, the first Army Junior ROTC unit was installed at an all-Indian high school, the Fort Sill Indian School in Lawton. We now have a second at Fort Wingate on Navajo. By enrolling in the ROTC program students can prepare themselves for such Army officer-producing institutions as West Point, Senior ROTC colleges and universities and officer candidate schools. Their training and experience make it possible for them to receive initial training toward becoming commissioned officers in the United States Army. We are happy to note that the active Army instructors for this program are American Indians.

ROTC came to Fort Sill because the Indian teachers, parents, and students there wanted it. That policy is in line with President Nixon's self-determination program for Native Americans. They are following the self-determination policy the President stated 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."

What does self-determination mean? According to Webster's, it means "free choice of one's own acts or states without external compulsion." I would also like to add that it means having the opportunity to freely choose your own path of development and achievement. Today, more and more young Indian men and women are joining the ranks of the professionals. As lawyers, doctors, government officials and educators, they are working to make better lives for themselves and for their people. Indian involvement at the top decision making levels of all agencies in our society is essential for the self-determination goal to become a reality.

The career as a commissioned officer in the armed services is certainly an option which Indian youth should consider. The multiple opportunities and experiences for further education and advancement offered to all young people as commissioned officers must not be overlooked when we are helping our young people decide their future.

As community leaders working with our most precious resource, our young people, it is up to us to insure that they are aware of all the options open to them. In the end, it will be their decision as to what they want to make of their lives. However, it is our obligation and responsibility to see that they have every possible opportunity to make a free choice. This is what self-determination really means.

At this workshop session you have heard of the growing opportunities for young people available through career officer programs. These opportunities are much greater in number and diversity now than they were for my generation.

There is much discussion these days about the problem of Two Cultures and how we can survive in one without losing the other. I have come to the conclusion that's it's not necessarily an "either - or" proposition. Indians do not have to adopt one to the exclusion of the other. It is quite possible -- in fact, quite interesting also -- to train oneself to make a living in the mainstream of American technology, and at the same time cultivate through life the best of our Indian traditions.

It can be done, and if I were advising our young people on how to do it, I would give careful consideration to suggesting they examine the avenues of opportunity open to them in today's Army. It could lead to the best years of their lives.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release June 28, 1973

SECRETARY MORTON URGES SUPPORT OF MENOMINEE RESTORATION ACT

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton in a statement issued today urged support of legislation to restore the terminated Menominee Indians of Wisconsin to Federal status as Indians.

Marvin Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, testified today before the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in support of H.R. 7421, the Menominee Restoration Act.

The text of Secretary Morton's statement follows:

"Today the Department of the Interior has taken an important step to implement the policy of Indian self-determination which the President set forth in his July 8, 1970, Indian Message to the Congress. This position is a concrete reversal of the policy of terminating Indian tribes -- discontinuing the Federal trusteeship for Indian land and ending special Federal services to Indian people -- which dominated much of the 1950's and part of the 1960's.

"The policy of termination crystallized in the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 108, on August 1, 1953, which declared the withdrawal of Federal supervision over Indians to be the policy of the Congress. The Menominees were the first Indian group to be terminated under the policy heralded by H.Con. Res. 108.

"The philosophy of termination has, in my judgment, long since been discredited. Its underlying premise -- that Indians should relinquish their unique identities -- is one which President Nixon rejected in his campaign for the Presidency. On September 27, 1968, he stated: "We must recognize that American society can allow many different cultures to flourish in harmony and we must provide an opportunity for those Indians wishing to do so to lead a useful and prosperous life in an Indian environment."

"I would add to this statement my own profound respect for the rich wisdom of Indian culture. I am convinced from my dealings with Indian people that the mainstream of American life is broad enough to hold more than one channel. I have been skeptical as to whether termination was willingly accepted by all tribes which underwent it.

"The Menominee case -- in which per capita payments of certain funds due the tribe were attached to the Act authorizing termination -- seems to bear this out. In his 1970 Indian Message the President repudiated the policy of "forced termination" in favor of Indian self-determination. Restoration of the Menominees to Federal status helps achieve the shift in policy advocated in that message.

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"Today Menominee County is engaged in a stiff battle for fiscal survival. Restoration of the Federal relationship should relieve the Menominees of some of the burden which they have striven to shoulder since being terminated.

"I hope the Menominee Restoration Act will be enacted and that the Menominees will prosper in their new relationship with the United States."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release July 11, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

INDIAN EDUCATION FOR HEALTH COMMITTEE TO MEET
IN OKLAHOMA CITY

The Indian Education for Health Committee of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will meet July 19 and 20 between 9 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. in the Indian Health Area conference room, 388 Old Post Office and Court House Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs announced today.

"The meeting is to continue to develop ways and means of coordinating and improving education and health programs for Indians throughout the United States," Franklin indicated.

The proposed agenda includes presentations by representatives of organizations interested in Indian education and health programs. The meeting is open to the public.

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WHAT IS THE STATUS OF FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AT WOUNDED KNEE?

Substantial losses were suffered by Indian residents of Wounded Knee during the 71-day occupation of the village.

Restoration efforts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs include:

1. Emergency housing for 20 Indian families and financing assistance for 56 Indian families.
2. Repair of 17 Indian homes.
3. Replacement of seven houses and six mobile homes.
4. Replacement of substantial quantities of home furnishings, utensils, and appliances.
5. Replacement of one bridge and repair of four miles of highway.

The cost of direct restoration work by BIA totals \$375,000 exclusive of law enforcement and other Federal costs.

In addition, the Oglala Sioux housing authority with emergency funds from HUD, is repairing damages to 12 public housing units in the village. Legislation has been introduced to compensate non-Indian residents and ranchers for loss of crops, cattle, and personal possessions. Senators McGovern, ~~Aborez~~^{Aborez}, and Curtis have introduced an amendment to a Small Business Act (S.1846) which would make restitution.

SINCE WOUNDED KNEE WHAT HAS BEEN DONE ABOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING FOR INDIANS?

A total evaluation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement program is now underway, on a priority basis.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is now preparing a request for an amendment to the 1974 budget that will ask for more money for law enforcement efforts. If this amendment is passed, it will give the Bureau \$9,827,000 more money to work with in the area of judicial prevention and law enforcement than it had in 1973 (fiscal year).

Additional money for this same work will be requested for fiscal year 1975 and 1976. [REDACTED]

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is now developing a nationwide crowd control unit of 50 Indians. These are a highly select group trained by the Department of Justice to handle emergency situations. They are highly selected, all Indians, and are taken from various BIA police units on various reservations. They will be on call much as are the Indian firefighting units.

Police training has been made mandatory for all Federal officers on Indian reservations. In addition, police training is available for all police who are employed by Indian tribes on a priority basis, through the BIA Police Academy, Brigham City, Utah.

STATUS OF PROSECUTIONS AT WOUNDED KNEE?

The Department of Justice has 91 indictments covering 117 defendants and the FBI is still investigating.

No firm trial dates have been arrived at by the U.S. District Court for the District of South Dakota, headquarters at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the court which has jurisdiction. The lawyers for those indicted have presented a motion for a change of venue (a change as to where the trial will be held) because of pretrial publicity. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to Pine Ridge Agency in the capacity of superintendent says that

in his opinion a change of venue does have merit. Justice says the lawyers for the defendants contend they cannot get a fair trial in North, South Dakota, or Nebraska and would like the trial moved to, say, New York City. A change of venue generally means merely a change to an adjoining district but the longest distance in Justice records has been from Boston to San Francisco. AIM leaders Banks, Means, Bellecourt, Camp, Bissonette, and others have been indicted for burglary, larceny, impeding Federal officers during a civil disorder, conspiracy, assaulting a Federal officer, and possession of unregistered firearms. Penalties for each go up to five years.

Two hundred and eighty-seven persons were arrested in connection with the occupation of Wounded Knee, and most were charged with interfering with law enforcement officers in the performance of their duty because of a civil disorder. This has to do with interstate commerce and is according to U.S. Code 18, Sec. 231. Fifty-two charges were dropped even before the people were brought before a magistrate. Two hundred thirty-five people have appeared before the Federal magistrate

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF PYRAMID LAKE SITUATION?

On September 22, 1972, the Solicitor General filed an original complaint in the Supreme Court on behalf of the United States against the states of Nevada and California. In its complaint the U.S. Government asked that a: "decree be entered declaring the right of the United States for the benefit of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians to the use of sufficient waters of the Truckee River to fulfill the purposes for which the Pyramid Lake Reservation was created, including the maintenance and preservation of Pyramid Lake and the maintenance of the lower reaches of the Truckee River as a natural spawning ground for fish and other purposes beneficial to and satisfying such use to be with a priority of November 29, 1859."

On June 11, 1973, the Supreme Court declined to hear United States of America v. States of Nevada and California. The Supreme Court suggested that a suit be filed in a local district court in Nevada. On June 20, 1973, the Interior Department requested the Justice Department to file a suit in the Nevada district court and, if necessary, also in the California district court to assert the same rights as presented to the Supreme Court.

The Justice Department has indicated that the suit will be filed within 60 days (by August 20th).



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

FACT SHEET

Date: April 5, 1973

Reference: 18/d/OS

(REVISED)

Subject:

INDIAN WATER RIGHTS

Indian rights to the use of water -- claimed and exercised -- are predicated upon the principles first enunciated by the Supreme Court in a 1908 Case (*Winters vs. United States*) which arose on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in Montana along the Milk River, a tributary of the Missouri River. Those principles as applied and amplified by subsequent decisions are the basis for the proposition that there is an implied reservation of rights to the use of water by and for the Indians in the springs, streams, lakes or other sources of water which arise upon, border, or traverse their lands. Water was reserved from use and appropriation by others as of the date of the creation of the Reservation whether created by Treaty, Executive Order or Statute. These Winters Doctrine Rights to the use of water may be used to satisfy the future as well as the present needs of Indian reservations.

In the past the quantity of water reserved under the Winters Doctrine has been measured in terms of agricultural and domestic needs. However, the United States has recently filed a series of cases to determine if, in fulfillment of the purposes of the Federal sovereign, the Doctrine includes other uses such as the maintenance of a lake for recreational purposes; minimum stream flows to preserve fisheries and satisfy other ecological needs; and water necessary for the production of minerals on reservation lands.

Indian rights to the use of water are private, not public in character; therefore, they cannot be administered as are rights to the use of water owned by the Nation and exercised for the benefit of the public as a whole. Today in many locations Indians and non-Indians are in acute competition for a water supply inadequate to meet all demands. The extent of Indian water rights, is, however, largely undetermined.

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This FACT SHEET is issued by the Secretary of the Interior as a public service and is part of a continuing program to make information readily available concerning environmental, conservation and natural resource problems. Additional information may be obtained by writing to FACT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Rights to the use of water are part and parcel of the land itself. The right to use is what is owned by the Indians or anyone else who has title to the right to take water. Being interests in real property, Winters Doctrine Rights to the use of water pass to non-Indians when the lands to which they are part and parcel are transferred. Lessees of Indian lands may exercise the water rights appurtenant to the leased lands.

On October 4, 1971, the Secretary of the Interior announced the establishment of an Indian Water Rights Office. It directs all aspects of the Department effort to assert and protect the water rights of American Indians for whom the United States is trustee. In order to better perform the obligations of the trustee, the head of the Indian Water Rights Office reports directly to the Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs. It has in the past year, in the performance of its function, undertaken 15 major cases in the United States Supreme Court, in Federal District Courts, and before the Federal Power Commission.

An imperative first step in the protection of the Indian property was considered to be an inventory of the potential land and water uses on Indian reservations. The Indian Water Rights Office has established and is now in the process of implementing a plan for the inventory of such land water uses for both present and future Indian water needs for all purposes. Along with the inventories, confirmation of the rights will be accomplished by administrative action or by court adjudication.

Indians want an accelerated water resource development program paralleling the program to quantify water supply and requirements so that Indians can utilize that invaluable natural resource in making their reservations viable economic communities.

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THERE HAVE BEEN TWO RECENT COURT DECISIONS ON THE QUESTION OF INDIAN PREFERENCE, ONE IN NEW MEXICO AND ONE IN THE DISTRICT, WHAT IS THE DEPARTMENT DOING ABOUT THE CASES?

INDIAN PREFERENCE LITIGATION

On December 21, 1972, the District Court for the District of Columbia in the case entitled Freeman v. Morton, a class action on behalf of all Indian employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs qualified for Indian preference, held ". . . that all initial hirings, promotions, lateral transfers, and reassignments in the Bureau of Indian Affairs as well as any other personnel movement therein created to fill vacancies in that agency, however created, be declared governed by 25 U.S.C. § 472 which requires that preference be afforded qualified Indian candidates; . . ."

Because the decision went further in application of preference than had been announced by the Secretary's expanded policy, an appeal of the decision was sought on the basis that it created an unworkable personnel situation and froze the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its present organizational structure by requiring that preference be afforded even in making reassignments of employees within the Bureau.

The District Court denied a petition for stay of its decision pending appeal and the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia also, on June 1, 1973, denied a petition for stay. On May 30, 1973, the Government's brief in support of its appeal was filed with the Appellate Court.

On June 1, 1973, a three-judge panel in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in a case brought by non-Indian employees of the Bureau challenging the preference acts as violative of the Equal Employment Act of 1972 and void under the Constitution, entitled Mancari v. Morton, held that ". . . defendants are hereby permanently enjoined from implementing any policy in the Bureau of Indian Affairs which would hire, promote, or reassign any person in preference to another solely for reason that such person is an Indian, since 25 U.S.C. §§ 44, 46, and 472 are contrary to the Civil Rights Act, and are inoperative."

The result is that under the order issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia the Secretary cannot take personnel action in the Bureau of Indian Affairs without affording Indian preference and under the



injunction issued by the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico he cannot use Indian preference in taking such personnel actions. The problem is, therefore, how to resolve the impasse pending decisions on the appeal which has been filed and the review of the New Mexico decision which may be sought.

All personnel actions in the Bureau of Indian Affairs are affected. The Interior Department seeks a stay in the Mancari case to prevent the injunction against Indian preference. The Interior plans to appeal the Freeman decision on the basis that the decision is too pervasive in making it mandatory to select Indians. The Department seeks a more discretionary policy which would allow the selection of non-Indians when necessary.



WHAT ARE THE ISSUES OF CONFLICT WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE BIA? WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF THE CONFUSION ON ONGOING INDIAN PROGRAMS?

Secretary Morton has assigned to Mr. Marvin Franklin, the Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, the responsibility for developing the most effective organizational delivery system for services and assistance to Indians in Indian areas. To assist him we have established a steering committee with Mr. Franklin as chairman and including as members the Assistant Secretaries who have the responsibility and expertise for the organization and management of the Department and for the budget and long range policy development activities of the Department. The Solicitor is also on the committee to assure that the organization adequately provides for the discharge of the Secretary's trust responsibilities to Indians. The committee is thoroughly reviewing the proposed realignment of the BIA's central office and is preparing for a review of the BIA's field delivery system. This thorough review by the Committee should not be characterized as a conflict when it is actually a review by the committee members to assure Mr. Franklin and Secretary Morton that we will achieve the best possible delivery system.

There has been no disruption or interference in the delivery of services or assistance to Indians due to the planning for the organizational realignment or changes. Some minor problems have resulted from our restricted ability to take personnel actions due to the Freeman and Mancari court decisions discussed in a previous answer. These could become serious if some relief from these court orders is not forthcoming shortly. In addition, there was a disruption in services (operation of schools, etc.) on the Pine Ridge Reservation due to the recent occupation of Wounded Knee.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release July 13, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

OVER \$5.5 MILLION AWARDED MIAMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

Distribution of Indian Claims Commission judgments totaling over \$5.5 million awarded to the Miami Indians of Oklahoma and Indiana, will be made beginning about July 19, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today.

The payment, totaling awards in several dockets made to the Miamis, represents the difference in what the tribe received for lands ceded in Indiana in the 1800's and their actual fair value. Funds to cover the awards have been appropriated and on deposit since 1969, and are being paid out under an Act of Congress of June 2, 1972, authorizing distribution.

"A total of 5,078 Miamis will be eligible for payment," Franklin stated. "Each individual share is expected to be about \$1,100."

Checks to individual Miamis will be processed through the Treasury Department's regional disbursing office in Denver and mailed directly to each person whose name and address appears on the final roll of those eligible to share in the award. Shares for Miami members under 18 years of age will be placed in minors' trust accounts.

Preparation of the final roll has been underway in the Muskogee Area of the Bureau of Indian Affairs since passage of the distribution Act about a year ago.

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INT: 221-73

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release July 27, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JURISDICTION FOR TEN ALASKAN VILLAGES CHANGED

The Bureau of Indian Affairs jurisdiction for ten Alaskan villages has been transferred from one Bureau agency to another so that the areas served by the agencies will more closely correspond to those of Regional Corporations established under the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, Marvin L Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today.

The Bureau's jurisdiction for nine villages -- Anvik, Grayling, Shageluk, Holy Cross, McGrath, Nikolai, Medfra, Telida, Takotna -- will be transferred from the Bethel Agency to the Fairbanks Agency. The jurisdiction for Mentasta will be transferred from the Fairbanks Agency to the Anchorage Agency. Each Agency reports to the Juneau Area Office.

"The transfer will simplify administration and improve services to the villages," Franklin indicated, in announcing the change.

Each of the villages has submitted a resolution asking that the transfer take place. Only two of the villages -- Grayling and Shageluk -- have Bureau of Indian Affairs day schools.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release July 28, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

CHANGE IN FEDERAL REGULATIONS GIVES INDIANS GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN NEGOTIATING ELECTRIC POWER RIGHTS-OF-WAY

American Indian trust landowners have been given greater flexibility when they negotiate over electric power rights-of-way across their land, and the process of granting these rights-of-way has been streamlined with the abandonment of certain time consuming requirements, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today.

This has come about through amendments to Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations--which concerns American Indians and their trust lands--published recently in the Federal Register.

Prior to the change, power company applicants were required to stipulate that the United States would have the right to purchase surplus power and use of the power company's facilities within the rights-of-way under certain terms and conditions.

In Oklahoma for example, where a major portion of the Indian trust land is individually owned, entire transmission facilities were made subject to this stipulation as a result of a right-of-way crossing one of several scattered Indian-owned tracts. One power company has commented:

"The application of this regulation reaches absurdity. . .where the whole transmission facility of many miles in length would be subjected to terms of the regulations simply because it happens to cross a 10-acre tract of restricted Indian land."

Lands of the Indian people, for which the Federal Government exercises a protective responsibility, are, in fact, the private landholdings of the Indian people. This is borne out by the fact that the fee interest in restricted Indian land and the beneficial interest in individually owned trust Indian lands are vested in the Indian owners and not in the United States as in the case of public lands. The stipulations constituted an imposition upon the rights of the Indian landowners not otherwise imposed upon the rights of other private landowners.

Power companies with proposed transmission lines of a more than 66 kilovolts capacity crossing Indian-owned trust lands were required to clear the transaction through the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Resources of the U.S. Department of the Interior. This is no longer necessary, unless the land is government-owned.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release July 30, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

FORTY AMERICAN INDIAN POLICE WILL GRADUATE FROM THE U. S. INDIAN POLICE ACADEMY

Forty American Indian police, including two Indian policewomen, will graduate in August from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Police Academy, presently located in Brigham City, Utah, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today.

The training has been a part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement function for nearly 5 years. "This is an 11-week training program to which each police department on an Indian reservation -- tribal or Federal -- has been invited to send trainees," Franklin pointed out. "The training involves basic police work coupled with a police science program that is designed to give Indian reservations efficient, enlightened law enforcement."

All cadets without a high school diploma will receive an equivalency certificate by the time they graduate.

Academic work involves the study of Indian law and treaties, jurisdiction of Indian police, cross-jurisdictional problems, and arrest procedures. Practical schooling involves firearms, fingerprinting, and physical education.

There are eight hours of classes five days a week and four hour sessions each Saturday. Those cadets who hope to qualify for a high school equivalency certificate take additional two hour classes three nights a week.

"Eighty percent of the work of the Indian police on a reservation is responding to human needs rather than apprehending criminals," the Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, pointed out.

James J. Cooper, law and order specialist, is Director of the U.S. Indian Police Training and Research Center.

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INT: 481-73

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Newman 343-3171

For Release August 1, 1973

AUGUST 15 DEADLINE SET FOR FILING OF AMENDED ENROLLMENT UNDER ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

The Department of the Interior announced today that amendments by Alaska Natives to enrollment applications filed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act will be considered on appeal if received by the Enrollment Coordinator in Anchorage, Alaska, by August 15, 1973.

The action was taken by the Department to assist Alaska Natives, particularly those who are permanent non-residents of Alaska, in their attempts to amend their applications to reflect their correct permanent place of residence for enrollment purposes. The Regional Corporation with which they will be affiliated is determined by residence.

The Act provided for the establishment of Regional Corporations representing Natives in 12 geographical regions of Alaska. It also provided that if a majority of all eligible Natives eighteen years or older who are not permanent residents of Alaska elect to be enrolled in a thirteenth region for Natives who are non-residents of Alaska, the Secretary shall establish such a region.

As many as 10,000 persons may appeal from rejection of their original enrollment applications. Hundreds of other appeals may be taken from denials of requested changes in place of residence. The regulations governing enrollment issued by the Department set a final date for filing enrollment applications of March 30, 1973. The regulations did not provide for the filing of amended applications.

However, such amendments received through May 9, 1973, were processed. After May 9, the applications to amend were rejected as untimely filed and the applicants advised of their rights of appeal.

The Department said that the enrollment coordinator is now completing the encoding of the determinations of eligibility or ineligibility of the last of the more than 95,000 applications received. Those whose amended applications are denied or rejected may file appeals, if they so desire and the appeals will be considered if the amended application was filed by August 15.

In a notice being published in the Federal Register this week, the time for filing appeals, including appeals from rejections of amended applications, is being changed from 45 days to 30 days. This change is necessary, the Department said, to assure there will be sufficient time to decide all appeals in time to complete the roll of Alaska Natives by the deadline of December 18, 1973, imposed by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The notice also provides that applicants, regions, and villages served with notices of appeal shall have 15 days from the date of service to file with the Regional Solicitor their written views on the appeal.

A group of Alaska Natives, who are now living outside Alaska, primarily in the Pacific Northwest area, have made efforts to have such non-resident Natives support the formation of a thirteenth Regional Corporation to represent them.

Regulations for enrollment provide that those non-residents who did not elect enrollment in a thirteenth region if one is formed, must be enrolled in an Alaska region, and all non-residents must be enrolled in an Alaska region unless a thirteenth region is created.

The indications of the non-resident Natives as to whether they desire to be enrolled in a thirteenth region or in an Alaska region are being encoded and computerized but it is not expected that a determination of whether a majority vote to establish a thirteenth region will be made before November, 1973.

The Department said today that the Anchorage Regional Solicitor will act for the Secretary on all appeals from adverse decisions of the enrollment coordinator.

In a letter to Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and to Rep. Lloyd Meeds, chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton said: "We believe that honest mistakes and errors in the enrollment applications can be corrected through the use of the appeals procedure.

"We recognize that many Alaska Natives had some difficulty in following the enrollment instructions, and we are sympathetic to their desire to rectify any errors that may have resulted.

"In order to assist them, we are asking all Bureau of Indian Affairs offices, in and outside Alaska, to render technical assistance in the preparation of appeals from denials or rejections of amended enrollment applications or amendments to enrollment applications. Appropriate letters to this effect will be sent all known organizations of Alaska Natives throughout the United States."

Secretary Morton said he was assured that the Regional Solicitor will fairly and judiciously decide the appeals on their merits. "Where applicants represent that because of error in law or in fact they reported on the application the wrong permanent place of residence, the necessary corrections can be made," he said.

"For example, if an applicant originally stated that his permanent place of residence on April 1, 1970, was some place in Alaska when in actuality it was some place outside Alaska, his enrollment record may be corrected and he may be allowed to state his election to be enrolled in a thirteenth region of Natives who are non-residents of Alaska if such region is established pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Act.

"On the other hand, if he had erroneously stated that he was a non-resident of Alaska, his record may be corrected to reflect his true residence in Alaska and any previous thirteenth region election would be canceled."

The Native Claims Act of December 18, 1971, provides for settlement of awards totaling \$962.5 million and 40 million acres of land. It is expected that the first payments under the Act after the completion of the enrollment in December will amount to about \$130 million, which will go in the first instance to the Regional Corporations.

The notice of the deadline for amending enrollment applications, as being published in the Federal Register, states: "Amendments to enrollment applications, or amended applications, will not be considered originally or on appeal unless filed (received by the Enrollment Office) on or before August 15, 1973. All such amendments or amended applications received subsequent to August 15, 1973, will be returned to the applicant without action."

The notice also states: "Upon receipt of the appeal petition, the Coordinator will forward the petition, with all records pertaining thereto, to the Regional Solicitor. Determination on appeals will be made by the Regional Solicitor on behalf of the Secretary and shall be final. The applicant and the appropriate village and region shall be notified in writing of the determination of the Regional Solicitor."

Amendments to enrollment applications should be addressed to the Enrollment Coordinating Office, Kaloa Building, 16th & C Streets, Pouch 7-1971, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release August 13, 1973

news release

Ayres 202-343-7445

INDIAN YOUNG PEOPLE FIND COLLEGE ADMISSION NO HURDLE, SURVEY SHOWS

Indian young people have little or no difficulty gaining admission to the college or university of their choice. They tend to enroll immediately after they graduate from high school, drop out for a year or two, then return to their undergraduate studies. Education and social work are their most common majors. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is their greatest source of financial help

These are some of the findings of a recent survey of characteristics and opinions of some 13,000 Indian college students who receive scholastic grants through the Bureau's program of higher education assistance, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today.

"Of the almost 3,000 students included in the survey's random sample, 92 percent reported that they had no difficulties in gaining admission to college," he said.

The survey also showed the group to be about evenly divided between men and women and probably somewhat older than most college groups. Almost a quarter were 26 years old or older. More than 28 percent reported that their college studies had been interrupted by a period of time in which they were out of school, Franklin indicated. There were substantially more 19 year-old students than 20 year olds. English is the second language of more than a quarter of the students.

A large percentage of the parents of the student had received comparatively little education, and the earnings of many of them are in the lower brackets. Only 7 percent of the parents are college graduates, and 42 percent did not complete high school -- including a significant 10 percent who had received no formal schooling.

"But more than three-quarters of the students said that encouragement from their parents was a strong motivating factor for their entering college, the Interior official pointed out.

Three-quarters of the students reported they had received no financial support from their parents and 55 percent reported receiving \$300 or less per semester from all sources other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Most of the BIA grants (76 percent) were in the range of \$301 to \$2,000 per semester, with the median being about \$700. Thirty percent of the students had dependent children.

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Poor study habits, lack of high school preparation, lack of motivation, and lack of money were cited as the students' biggest problems. Skill acquisition, association with other people, and a sense of fulfillment were the most enjoyable aspects of college life.

Mathematics was named the least interesting subject field, social sciences the most interesting.

The students generally gave the BIA agencies and area offices "good marks" on the handling of the grant program. Forty-four percent said their grants were handled very efficiently and 38 percent responded "satisfactory." Only 8 percent consider the program administration unsatisfactory, and another 10 percent noted it needs improvement.

The survey was made by the Division of Evaluation and Program Review in the Bureau's Office of Indian Education.

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Department of Justice

FOR RELEASE AT 10:00 A. M. EDT
Monday, August 13, 1973

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Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger announced today the creation of an Office of Indian Rights within the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

Carl Stoiber, senior trial attorney in the Civil Rights Division and head of the special task force on Indian rights, has been named Director of the new Office. R. Dennis Ickes will serve as Deputy Director.

Mr. Pottinger, head of the Civil Rights Division, said, "The Department of Justice has a special statutory mandate to protect the civil rights of American Indian citizens, and, therefore, the Office of Indian Rights will have both a litigative and coordinative function to carry out this mandate."

Mr. Pottinger said the new Indian Rights Section is an outgrowth of a special Division task force that has been actively engaged in studying the legal problems of native American Indians since last January.

Mr. Pottinger said after a careful review of this task force's findings, he recommended to Attorney General Elliott L. Richardson the need to establish a permanent Office of Indian Rights.

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The Office of Indian Rights will have the responsibility of enforcing federal statutes regarding the civil rights of American Indians, primarily Title II of the 1968 Civil Rights Act, commonly known as the Indian Bill of Rights.

Under this Title, individual Indian citizens are protected from violations of Constitutional rights by their own tribal council.

The Office of Indian Rights will also have the responsibility of conducting litigation in appropriate cases and recommending intervention or friend of the court participation. The new section also will coordinate Civil Rights Division activities regarding Indians.

The new section in the Department of Justice will be in close communication, and will coordinate its activities with other federal agencies with responsibilities for the rights of American Indians.

Mr. Pottinger said he eventually hopes the office will have six attorneys and appropriate support personnel.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
For Release August 15, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

ESKIMOS ON TINY BERING STRAIT ISLAND GET BUILDING MATERIALS FOR NEW HOMES OF OLD DESIGN

The Bureau of Indian Affairs ship North Star III sideled up to craggy Little Diomedé in the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska last month and the skilled crew worked for 43 straight hours -- helped by the fact that there are now only about four hours of darkness a day on the tiny island -- to unload more than 400 tons of building material under conditions that would have challenged the Navy Seabees.

The material is now being assembled so that nineteen Eskimo families will light their seal oil lamps in snug new homes when the daylight there narrows to a few hours in the Arctic winter, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today.

"This is a unique building project so difficult to get underway that many said it couldn't be done," Franklin pointed out.

Eskimos on a sister island to Little Diomedé -- about three miles away that were a part of Russia -- were moved off by the Soviet government some time ago. But the United States Eskimos told Bureau of Indian Affairs officials that they wished to remain on their island. Their housing, however, was so dilapidated as to approximate packing cases in poor repair. Could something be done about it, they asked the Bureau.

Little Diomedé is about a mile and a half long and perhaps three quarters of a mile wide. It is entirely granite rock that slopes in a 45 degree angle to the ocean's surface.

The Eskimos said they wanted improved housing, but they still wanted to live in it in an Eskimo way. So the Bureau of Indian Affairs housing people went to work to give them a one-room dwelling, open-space, with provisions for a bathroom. The design takes into account that seal oil will be used for both fuel and light, again at the request of the future inhabitants.

When the North Star III was at anchor along side Little Diomedé, the stevedores unloaded polyurethane panels that have a core sandwiched by two plastic walls. These have the high insulating ability needed to stave off the Arctic cold. They are to be the basic building material for the new houses.

They also unloaded lumber for piers and pilings, since there is no wood on the island. Wood is set on top of the solid boulders that are the island, as the foundations for the new Eskimo houses. Some houses have a corner or side on pilings ten to 15 feet high because of the severe slope.

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Then they also unloaded cable -- since lengths of it, from three to 6,000 feet, will help keep the houses in place on their rocky perches.

Materials for water and waste disposal that were supplied by the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare also came off the North Star III in the hazardous landing operation.

Eighteen Eskimo men, the entire labor force of Little Diomedé, are now building the homes that will shelter nearly 100 under a Bureau Housing Improvement Program (HIP). The cost of each unit will be \$16,500.

Two technical people that represent the supplier of the basic building material are instructing them, and the housing officer of the Nome office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs acts as the construction superintendent.

These non-Eskimos will leave Little Diomedé via Umiat -- the walrus skin boat of the island's inhabitants -- when their work is done. The North Star III can reach the island only a few months of the year.

Then the Eskimos will resume their daily activities -- hunting walrus, seal, and duck eggs on their island and on an uninhabited neighboring island, and carving ivory -- their only source of cash income. They will frequent their handfull of public buildings -- school, church, store, public health center, and armory -- and perhaps hark back to the day when each person on the island got a new home.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

REMARKS OF WILLIAM L. ROGERS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS TO THE GRADUATES OF THE INDIAN POLICE ACADEMY AT BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1973

It is a great pleasure to be here and I am highly honored to address this first graduating class of reservation police officers trained at Brigham City, which represents the beginning of a new era and a new chapter in Indian community self-awareness.

I bring greetings from Secretary of the Interior Morton and the regrets of the Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs Marvin Franklin who could not accept your invitation because of pressing matters in Washington.

This graduation marks a milestone in the progress of Indian people towards self-determination.

As you begin your careers as professional law enforcement officers we hope you will take deep pride in the profession you have chosen. I use the word profession because it infers a career choice, rather than just a job. You, as graduate police officers, have a two-fold role. First, you are community servants. The role of the police is to keep people out of jail when possible but at the same time the officer must enforce the law fairly equitably.

Second, you are Indian police. You have been trained to deal with problems that do not ordinarily confront non-reservation law officers. Because all of you are Indians, you are deeply aware of the needs and problems facing the Indian communities. Because of this "inside knowledge," you are in a better position to offer alternatives.

You are special in other ways as well. You graduates were selected because you are capable of handling difficult situations. At the same time you are servants of the community, you are also important citizens in that community. Your role is to enforce the law in a straightforward way, without favoritism or arbitrary action. You were able to finish a rigorous training program. You are protectors of the people as well as enforcers of the law; one responsibility is just as important as the other.

Being a law enforcement officer is more than just going through a course of formalized instruction and then out to work an assigned beat. As with other

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professions, to be really top-notch, you must keep on top of what's happening in your career field. Part of being a professional is constant self-education and, most important, self-awareness. This graduating class, and those that will follow, has been trained by specialists from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Marshall's Service, the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Tax Unit of the Treasury, and the Utah State Police.

However, the training does not end with your graduation. Because of the need to professionalize Indian police work, there is now under development a nationwide Special Operations Service designed to tie together law enforcement groups on reservations into a more efficient national body. Plans are underway to make this Special Operations Service an elite, well-trained mobile response unit. As a part of this sweeping new program of mandatory training, these reservation officers will have behind them additional staff help, the best of equipment, and funds for further continuous training.

These graduates are living proof of the realization of the policy of self-determination for American Indians outlined by President Nixon in his special message to Congress in 1970. The eyes of Indian people everywhere are on you; we hope that you, as Indian police officers, will continue to earn the pride of the people and Government you have sworn to serve.

And finally, it is my pleasure to present to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Police Academy an American flag flown over the United States Capitol in your honor. It was secured through the help of Congressman Manuel Lujan, Jr., of Albuquerque, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee of the House of Representatives, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, who sends his heartiest congratulations and best wishes for a most worthy career.

Thank you.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release August 20, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

THIRTY HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS COMPLETE SUMMER INTERNSHIPS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Thirty American Indian students at Haskell Indian Junior College Lawrence, Kans., the only Indian college operated by the Federal Government, completed a summer internship in government in Washington, D.C., in August. Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today.

"These young people representing nine states were chosen from about 100 who asked to be included in the program," Franklin indicated.

The young Indian students came to Washington from the Kansas Bureau of Indian Affairs school in late May. They were housed in nearby Maryland apartments where they paid their own rent, and from which they bought their own groceries and commuted to what were largely downtown Washington, D.C., jobs. Haskell counsellors came with the group and a representative from each apartment met regularly with one of the counsellors.

"The experience gave these young people a chance to see the Nation's capital and an opportunity to grow by exposure to a way of life other than the one most had known," Franklin said.

The students, by state,

Arizona: Maxine Blackgoat, Navajo; Valerie Cruz, Apache (Whiteriver); Sally R. Gishie, Navajo; Rosalie Lopez, Papago; Mary Hellen Mitchell, Navajo; Serena Nachu, Apache; Danny Yazzie, Navajo; and Phillis Yazzie, Navajo.

California: Anthony Wapp, Kiowa-Sac & Fox; Terri White, Choctaw

Kansas: Anita Arkeketa, Wichita-Delaware; Ramona McLemore, Cherokee-Choctaw; Deborah Mzhickteno, Otoe-Pottawatomie, Sac & Fox.

Missouri: Jesse James, Jr., Creek-Sioux.

New Mexico: Steven Begay, Navajo (Crownpoint); Dawna Riding-In, Pawnee (Gallup); James Riding-In, Pawnee (Gallup); George Tsadiase, Zuni (Zuni); Alta Mae Tsosie, Navajo (Chinle); Lela M. Virgil, Jicarilla Apache (Dulce).

Oklahoma: Jaxine Busbyhead, Cherokee; Sammy Frejo, Pawnee; Adell Gaines, Choctaw (Tulsa); Oliver B. Neal, Chickasaw-Cherokee; Suzette Snyder, Choctaw (Tuskahoma); Wesley Wildcat, Pawnee.

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South Dakota: Dorothy Tabacco, Sioux (Pine Ridge); John Yellowhair, Sioux (Pine Ridge).

Washington: Virginia Marie Penn, Chehalis.

Wisconsin: Delores Jane Mann, Oneida.

The young people held jobs within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of the Secretary of Interior, National Capitol Parks, and the Bureau of Land Management, all within the Department of the Interior.

Several trips to Washington, D.C., landmarks and environs of the Nation's capital were arranged for the group while they were in the District of Columbia.

Haskell Indian Junior College was established in 1884 and has an enrollment of nearly 1,200 students from more than one hundred American Indian Tribes. Some of the students who were in Washington, this summer were taking a vocational curriculum and others preparing for an additional two years of college or more elsewhere.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY
AUGUST 23, 1973

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Senator James Abourezk today asked Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton to take immediate personal charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs until a commissioner of that agency is legally appointed. Abourezk is chairman of the Senate Interior Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.

Abourezk said that the intervention of the Interior Secretary is required immediately to stop the BIA from going ahead with a reorganization plan which is being implemented "prematurely, illegally and without realistic involvement of the Indian tribes."

Abourezk said that acting BIA commissioner Marvin L. Franklin has issued a memorandum purporting to carry out his reorganization plan.

Last month the Senator cited an opinion set forth by the Law Division of the Library of Congress that Franklin has been acting illegally as head of the BIA for six months. That opinion declared that for Franklin, or anyone else to serve as BIA head, the President must submit his name for Senate confirmation within thirty days.

"If Mr. Franklin is to continue to make decisions regarding the Bureau of Indian Affairs why hasn't his nomination been submitted so we can get on with confirmation hearings?" Abourezk asked Morton.

The Senator said that the Interior Subcommittee was advised that a steering committee had been set up by Secretary Morton to direct any reorganization efforts, but a memorandum dated August 17 reports that the committee has not reached any conclusions on its review.

MORE

"Many tribes have told me of their opposition to the entire reorganization plan. The Interior Department pledged to the committee that it would withhold this reorganization until the Indian tribes had an opportunity to be realistically involved."

"I have repeatedly requested that reorganization be delayed until these tribes can be realistically involved and until we have completed our hearings. Despite Interior Department officials pledging cooperation with the committee, Franklin continues to proceed with this reorganization."

"I strongly urge your immediate action," the Abourezk letter concluded, "in putting a stop to these actions, reprimanding those who are acting without proper authority and taking personal charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs until such time as a commissioner is legally appointed."

NOTE TO EDS: A copy of Abourezk's letter to Morton is attached.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 21, 1973

Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

A memorandum to all Bureau of Indian Affairs employees from Marvin L. Franklin which purports to carry out Mr. Franklin's reorganization plan, has come to my attention. That memorandum, dated August 17, 1973, is extremely ill-advised for the following reasons:

1. Mr. Franklin's authority to reorganize is very much in doubt. In spite of the opinion of the Interior Solicitor which, although disagreeing with the previous Library of Congress opinion, failed to bring in any new facts or law and reached a conclusion that has very little if any documented support. If Mr. Franklin is to continue to make decisions regarding the Bureau of Indian Affairs, why hasn't the nomination for Commissioner been submitted so we can get on with his confirmation hearings?

2. We were advised that the Steering Committee, composed of Interior officials and established by you would direct any effort toward reorganization. The August 17 memorandum states that the Steering Committee has not reached a conclusion. Therefore, Mr. Franklin is acting beyond the scope of his claimed authority and his prior assurance to the Committee, that these decisions would not be made by the Bureau staff alone by prematurely implementing the reorganization.

3. There is no indication that there has been any realistic involvement of Indian tribes in this reorganization nor has there been any approval by the tribes. In fact many tribes have notified me of their opposition to the whole package and requested that I take stronger action to assure that the reorganization was not considered. Information coming to me was that the previous plan had been set aside and that Mr. Sid Freeman had joined your staff to begin a rather thorough analysis of the present organization with the intention of designing a plan more compatible with Indians' needs and desires.

4. When your Department testified before us on the Authorization hearings your witness said that the Bureau was willing to cooperate with the Committee at all times. I have repeatedly requested your withholding this particular reorganization until you had consulted with Indian people and we had had an opportunity to complete our hearings. Mr. Franklin's action flies in the face of that request.

5. In spite of the stay in the "Mancari Decision" by the Supreme Court, many very capable Indian employees are being pushed aside while non-Indians are being placed in charge of the programs those Indians have previously directed.

In summary, this appears to be a bureaucracy acting beyond the law. To this I must strongly protest.

I strongly urge your immediate action in putting a stop to these actions, reprimand those who are acting without proper authority and take personal charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs until such time as a Commissioner is legally appointed.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I remain

Sincerely,

James Abourezk
United States Senator

REMARKS OF MARVIN L. FRANKLIN, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS, PONCA CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1973

It is a great honor to be invited to participate in the Annual Ceremonies of the Ponca Tribe and be the guest of those respected leaders of that tribe, Chairman John Williams and Councilman Dana Knight.

It is also a distinct pleasure to appear before the Ponca City Chamber of Commerce forum and renew my acquaintance with so many of my long-time friends.

I thank you for the privilege and high honor of speaking to you, and want to express my gratitude for this hearty reception and the opportunity to discuss both problems and accomplishments I have experienced as head of Indian Affairs of our Federal Government.

Ponca City is one of the many cities in the United States that has the honor of being the namesake of a great American Indian Tribe. It has a large Indian population--has shared the heritage, culture and economy of many tribes--and yet, I wonder if it, like other communities in our society, or indeed the Nation itself, understands the Federal responsibility to the Indian citizen. For this reason, I want very much to use this opportunity to speak to you as community leaders, and through you, to others of the Nation.

I was asked by the Secretary to come to Washington in February of this year to assist him with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I had suffered an unprecedented amount of disarray-- Commissioner had been dismissed the top echelon of management had resigned, the Washington office had fallen victim to a militant takeover with records stolen and destroyed. Field offices and Indian schools had come upon uneasy times and tribal governments had the eerie experience of being threatened. The general public, and to some extent, the Federal Government, was not only confused but demanded affirmative action. The incident at Wounded Knee had its roots in the Fall of last year and bloomed into a confrontation at about the same time I arrived on the Washington scene

Having been the head of an Indian tribe for many years and knowing first hand the frustrations of the American Indian, it was not difficult to have a feeling of compassion and understanding for all factions--the Indians, government and the general public. Although many inequities have befallen the American Indian, all tribes, individuals and organizations seek the same things--equality, opportunity and justice. None can afford the luxury of division of thought or purpose.

The Federal Government assumed an obligation by treaty or agreement to a limited portion of the total Indian population. Many tribal groups are not federally recognized and are not extended the services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For the

most part, those served by government are those tribes having a land base in which government has a trust responsibility. From this responsibility came the obligation for education and eventually a variety of services. When we measure Indian achievement, we note a remarkable improvement in the past twenty years. This improvement is attributable to many things--the public and private sectors, local communities and individuals--but most of all, the initiative of the Indian himself.

The American Indian has a basket of mixed blessings in his relationship to the Federal Government. On the one hand, he has the resources of government to sustain him and provide some degree of self-development. On the other hand, he is the victim of our political process. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is his only exclusive agency in government and while we hear a great deal about its omissions as expressed by the Indian community, seldom do we hear of the ill treatment it gets from the many agencies of government as it carries out the role of being an advocate for the Indian in government.

At the outset I stated there are four things I deem important to the protection of the American Indian and have laid the groundwork for their future development:

First, an amendment to the United States Constitution that lays to rest once and forever the matter of termination of Federal services by the unilateral action of any branch of government.

Second, a better opportunity for participation in the financial resources of our country. This can be done in three ways, an improved budget process, the use of revenue bond financing for physical improvements, and a national banking system for the Indian community.

Third, a massive Indian Reservation Renewal Act that would provide \$250 million each year for ten years to bring not only needed improvements in the reservation properties, but simultaneously eliminate unemployment and within the ten year period develop a "gross national product" for each reservation area. Today the Federal dollar merely passes through the reservation without the benefit of being "turned-over" to generate a local economy.

Fourth, a complete study of all laws, rules, regulations, codes and manuals that affect the Federal relationship to the American Indian.

All of these goals are in direct support of the policy announced by President Nixon in a message to Congress in July 1970, a policy of greater self-determination for the Indian tribes and their people. The President reaffirmed the policy in his message of last March 1st, when he said:

"For Indian people the policy of this Administration will continue to be one of advancing their opportunities for self-determination, without termination of the special Federal relationship with recognized Indian tribes.

In keeping with that policy, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is structured to reflect the thinking and the feelings of the majority of Indian people. These include:

1. Encouraging tribes to participate in the redirection of existing programs in order to insure tribal priorities.
2. Increased assistance to the Indian people for employment of tribal members in their own communities.
3. Protection of Indian resources, with the highest priority given to land titles, boundaries, and water rights.
4. Increasing the number and improving the quality of roads on Indian reservations to accelerate their economic potential.
5. Increasing tribal control over Indian education.

Each of these major items is intended to move government toward Indian-orientation rather than a controlled environment at the Federal level. And each is succeeding in its purpose.

Now let's look at some of the accomplishments and see if we have made any progress in the past six months:

To the credit of all, there is now a greater cohesiveness of purpose in the Indian community--hostility among Indians has subsided and unity of purpose is now more evident.

The governmental agencies, and particularly the Bureau of Indian Affairs, are recovering from management deficiencies and operating more normally. In turn, they will become more responsive to the needs of tribes and individuals.

Progress is being made in the Congress on legislation that will provide many opportunities for advancement on Indian reservations and protect the rights of tribes and individuals.

An American Indian National Bank, owned by the Indian community has been formed and will become operative this Fall. It will be headquartered in Washington with access to the financial circles of the dominant society

The Justice Department has activated a civil rights division for the exclusive protection of the American Indian in his constitutional and tribal privileges.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate to establish a commission to study and recommend revision of the laws governing the relationship of the Federal Government to the Indian.

Tribal governments are now more active in exercising the prerogative of a sovereignty and revising their constitutions to become responsive to the needs of their constituents.

Indian schools are now supervised by school boards with Indian parents serving as members to assure responsive education for the Indian youth. Some schools are being contracted to Indian organization for total operation of the educational system.

Needless to say--we have a long way to go, but compared to the state of affairs a few months ago, the probability of success looks much brighter today.

May I conclude by quoting, with my hearty agreement, the words of Secretary of the Interior, C. I. Norton:

"My great hope for the Indian is for the feelings he has about himself. My prayer is that soon he will sit at his table and in truth be thankful for the bounties of this land--his land our land. I want his heart to swell with pride that he is an American, and that for him there is an American dream. He must be comfortable in his heritage and proud of his ancestry. I pray that he will feel himself a part of the spirit and strength of America."

In that sentiment, I know you will join with me.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release August 29, 1973

REID P. CHAMBERS APPOINTED ASSOCIATE SOLICITOR OF INTERIOR FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton has appointed Reid P. Chambers, former Acting Professor of Law at the University of California at Los Angeles, to be Associate Solicitor of the Interior Department for Indian Affairs, effective immediately.

Chambers, 33, has had background in Federal Indian Law, not only teaching at UCLA and the University of Colorado Law Schools, but also in litigation involving protection of Indian rights and resources.

He participated in the Pyramid Lake case, the case to establish the North Slope Borough in Alaska, a case to defend Indian fishing rights in the Columbia River, and another to confirm the treaty hunting and fishing rights of the terminated Klamath Indians.

He has served as a consultant to the Native American Rights Fund, California Indian Legal Services, and the Administrative Conference of the United States, and was an Associate in the law firm of Arnold and Porter, Washington, D. C., for three years before taking the UCLA post in 1970.

Chambers was born June 10, 1940, in New York City. He spent his entire childhood in Washington, D. C., where he attended Sidwell Friends School. He was graduated magna cum laude from Amherst College in 1962, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was awarded an Amherst Memorial Fellowship to Oxford University. He earned a B.A. degree from Balliol College at Oxford, England, in 1964, and a law degree (J.D.) from Harvard Law School in 1967.

He is a member of the bar, U. S. Court of Appeals, D. C. 9th and 10th Circuits, and the U. S. District Court, District of Columbia.

Chambers is married to the former Barbara Friedman, of Bethesda, Maryland, and has two children, Megan (age 6) and Randy (age 3).

xxx



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release September 5, 1973

Sherwood 202-343-6921

REGULATIONS TO EXTEND THE DEADLINE FOR ISSUING OFF-RESERVATION TREATY FISHING ID CARDS

Regulations have been published in the Federal Register to extend to December 31, 1974, the deadline for issuing Temporary Off-Reservation Treaty Fishing Identification Cards to tribal members in the Pacific Northwest, principally in the area of the Western Washington Agency who do not have an approved current membership roll, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today.

Interested tribal members must submit evidence of their entitlement to such cards to the Superintendent, Western Washington Agency, 3006 Colby Street, Everett, Washington 98201.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Grignon 202-343-7445

For Release September 6, 1973

\$2.7 MILLION AWARDED PEORIA INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

Distribution of Indian Claims Commission judgments totaling \$2.7 million awarded to the Peoria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, will be made beginning about September 6, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, announced today.

The awards for Dockets 289 and 314D made to the Peorias represent additional payment for land ceded in Indiana in the 1800's and their actual fair share. Funds to cover the awards were appropriated and have been on deposit since January 8, 1971, for Docket 314D and December 15, 1971, for Docket 289 and are being distributed to the Peorias under an Act of Congress of July 31, 1970.

Shares to individual Peorias will be processed through the Treasury Department's regional disbursing office in Denver and mailed directly to each person whose name and address appear on the final roll of those eligible to share in the award. Checks that cannot be delivered will be returned to the Regional Disbursing Office in Denver and remailed when the correct mailing address is obtained. Shares for minors will be held in trust.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release September 10, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

INDIAN RESERVATIONS GET NEARLY \$7.5 MILLION IN NEW ROADS

Contracts totaling nearly \$7.5 million to build roads on American Indian reservations entered into by the close of fiscal year 1973 will help make those land areas more economically and socially viable and accessible to visitors, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs predicted today.

"These projects should help Indian reservations catch up with the rest of the country," Franklin said. "No local roads were built on Indian reservations from 1900 to 1935 -- when the rest of the Nation was getting its foothold on a transportation system," he said. "Today's Indian reservations need local roads to move the people, goods and services necessary for optimum economic, social and educational development."

The contracts include:

A \$1,627,936 contract to asphalt surface 27 miles of the southern end of Route 18, Hualapai Trail (U.S. Highway 66 North) on the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Coconino County, Arizona. The successful bidder is W. R. Skousen, Mesa, Arizona.

This will bring all-weather access to the Havasuapi Reservation 27 miles closer and provide asphalt surfacing to the junction of the road leading to the Hualapai Youth Camp and Thornton Lookout.

A contract for \$1,543,345 to grade, drain and surface and construct curbs, gutters and sidewalks on Zuni Pueblo streets was let to Neilson, Inc. of Delores, Colo. In addition, the contract provides for grading, draining and surfacing Nutria Road and Rio Pescado Bridge on the Zuni Reservation in McKinley County, N.M. When completed, the project will provide additional hard surface streets and sidewalks in Zuni Pueblo and an all-weather road to the Nutria Lakes Recreation Area. Total construction mileage involves 13.04 miles.

A \$1,168,998 contract for grading, draining, and bituminous surfacing of 30.3 miles of access roads and bus routes serving Queens Well, Santa Rosa Ranch, and Pisinimo on the Papago Indian Reservation, Arizona. Successful bidder was D.C. Speer Construction Company, Phoenix, Ariz.

A \$919,338 contract to grade, drain, and give a bituminous surface to a 12 mile stretch of road that serves the villages of Vaya Chin, Hickiwan, and Charco 27 on the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona was let to Ashton Company, Tucson, Ariz. This road, on Route 34 is a school bus route and has been given high priority by the Papago Tribe.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release September 21, 1973

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT CONTRACT TO BE TERMINATED

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced today that he has notified the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District in Nevada that its contract for management of the irrigation works of the Newlands Reclamation Project will be terminated October 31, 1974.

The Secretary said that the immediate reason for the action is the repeated violations by the District of the Department's operating criteria and procedures for the Project.

The operating criteria were adopted by the Secretary following a law suit brought by the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe in the United States District Court in Washington, D. C., in which an order was entered limiting the amount of water available to the District and requiring the Secretary to terminate the District's management of the project if there were substantial violations of the criteria.

These operating criteria are designed to assure that as much water as possible from the Truckee River flows to Pyramid Lake, a unique desert lake located 30 miles northeast of Reno, Nevada.

The lake is fed solely by the Truckee River. It is also the major resource of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation which was reserved by the Paiute Indians in 1859 and has been their home ever since.

The lake contains an important fishery, including the Lahontan brook trout and cui-ui lakesucker, both of which are on the Secretary of the Interior's list of endangered species.

During the next 13 months the Secretary said, the Department will expect scrupulous compliance by the District with the operating criteria, including the water use ceiling of 288,000 acre feet. Any water diverted, used or stored in violation of the criteria will be deducted from water allowed to the District in subsequent years, after the United States assumes control of Derby Dam and other project facilities, Secretary Morton said.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release On Receipt (prepared 9/25/73) Oxendine -- 343-7435

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT TO MEET WITH PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS TO DRAFT A NEW CONSTITUTION

Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, announced today that representatives of the National Center for Dispute Settlement will preside at a meeting of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe in Holton, Kansas, Saturday, September 29. A move to stop the meeting had been turned down by the Federal Court on September 11 in Kansas City, Kansas.

This meeting is a rescheduling of a meeting called last November in which tribal members were to select a committee to draft a new constitution. The prior meeting was postponed due to threats of violence to tribal members.

Earlier, in October 1972, following a prolonged deadlock and a request from the majority of the Potawatomi business committee, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had withdrawn approval of the tribe's constitution. It was hoped that this action would end the factionalism resulting from weaknesses in that governing document and clear the way for a new constitution that would unite the tribe behind its governing body.

The National Center for Dispute Settlement of the American Arbitration Association is a private non-profit organization devoted to the peaceful resolution of public and community issues.

"The purpose of having professional neutrals preside at this meeting," Mr. Franklin said, "is to foster an atmosphere wherein democratic processes and self-determination can function. This procedure should encourage a large turnout of tribal members and insure a fair and orderly selection of a representative committee."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release September 26, 1973

YEARY -- 202 343-7435

NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION ROAD CONTRACT AWARDED

Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs Marvin L. Franklin announced today the award of a \$2.4 million contract with Burgess Construction Company of Phoenix, Ariz., for the bituminous surfacing of 12.768 miles of Navajo Indian Reservation road extending from Ganado, Ariz., to the Nazlini - Sawmill Road Junction. Included in the contract is a 200-foot bridge to be built over Ganado Wash near Ganado Lake.

"The new road will provide an all weather road for use of general traffic and commerce to the communities of Ganado and Nazlini and the surrounding area," Franklin said.

The road constructing project is in line with the Administration's program to accelerate reservation development. An immediate objective is to increase the number and improve the quality of reservation roads.

Five other bids were received, ranging to a high of \$2.9 million.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to PM's Friday, September 28, 1973

WILLIAM L. ROGERS APPOINTED AS INTERIOR SECRETARY'S SPECIAL ASSISTANT IN MISSOURI BASIN REGION

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton has appointed William L. Rogers as his Special Assistant for the 10-state Missouri Basin Region, with headquarters in the Denver Federal Center. The post has been vacant and the appointment is effective immediately.

Rogers, 52, is a professional engineer who joined Interior in June, 1970, to serve as Deputy Under Secretary. He has handled a variety of top-level assignments in the Department, serving most recently as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

"Mr. Rogers' professional training and his extensive background in Interior programs make him an excellent choice for this new assignment," Secretary Morton said. "Natural resources challenges in the Missouri Basin include balancing the pressures to develop new fuel supplies from such sources as oil shale and low sulfur coal deposits, with a mandate to protect the high quality natural environment. They also include new concepts in land use and water resources management, as well as services to the area's large Indian population.

"As Special Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Rogers will function as a direct extension of my office in the Missouri Basin region. He will coordinate the many activities of the Department of the Interior in this Region and assist the Regional Directors of our various Bureaus in their efforts to serve the people in the 10 Missouri Basin States. He will provide a point of contact for other Federal agencies, State and local agencies wherever my office can assist in solving problems of the region. I will look to him for recommendations of steps we might take to improve Interior's service to the region," Secretary Morton added.

The Missouri Basin Region includes the states of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Before joining Interior, Rogers was an executive in the Aerojet-General Corporation in Southern California for more than 27 years. He held numerous positions in the company -- from assistant department chief to vice president and general manager of its electronics division.

Rogers was born in Pendleton, Oregon, on March 19, 1921. He attended junior college in Boise, Idaho, and is a graduate of the California Institute of Technology. He is a Fellow Member of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, a life member of the Navy League and belongs to Tau Beta Pi -- national engineering honor society -- and many other professional organizations.

He lived in San Marino, California, before moving to Washington, D.C. three years ago. He will make his home in Denver.

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INT: 1549-73

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release October 2, 1973

Tillman 343-7445

PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL TO GET \$1.2 MILLION GYMNASIUM

A \$1.2 million dollar contract has been let for the construction of a new gymnasium at Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Ariz., Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs Marvin L. Franklin announced today. The contract was awarded to M. Greenburg Construction Company, Inc. of Phoenix.

"The physical education facilities this Bureau of Indian Affairs school now has are in poor condition and too small to carry on a complete physical education program," Franklin said. "The new unit will include a gymnasium, wrestling room, a gymnastics room, classroom, weight lifting room, coaches' office, and other adjunct facilities such as a concession building."

When the project is completed, it will provide athletic facilities to accommodate the entire student enrollment in the physical education portion of the school's curriculum. It will also provide space for interscholastic and intramural athletic programs at the school.

"Indian young people need the stamina and coordination that an adequate physical fitness program gives to compete successfully in today's world -- whether they continue their education or enter the work force," Franklin said.

The present school site was established in 1891. The school now has an enrollment of 1,050 students ranging in grades 7 through 12.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release October 3, 1973

Tillman 343-7445

\$2.3 MILLION CONTRACT AWARDED FOR SECOND PHASE OF \$5.2 MILLION RENOVATION OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA INDIAN SCHOOL

Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs Marvin L. Franklin today announced the award of a \$2.3 million contract to expand the facilities of Sherman Indian School, Riverside, California. This is the second phase of a \$5.2 million effort to modernize the school

The contract was awarded to Buster and Schuler Construction, Inc Redland, California.

A construction program for the 72-year-old school began last year. At that time, a contract to build administrative and academic facilities was let for \$2.9 million. When construction is completed, the school will be able to accommodate 1,000 instead of the 800 it has served

"Education of Indian people is a critical need," Franklin said. "We cannot expect Indian young people to progress beyond their parents in yesterday's school plant."

The present contract -- for the second phase of construction -- is for the building of a physical education center, a physical education laboratory, a fine arts center, and to remodel the existing buildings that make up the student center and warehouses

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Speech of
HON. MARVIN L. FRANKLIN
Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs
Third Annual State Indian Conference
Stewart Indian School, Stewart, Nevada
October 5, 1973

Mr. Chairman, Governor O'Callaghan, distinguished guests, ladies and Gentlemen:

It is an honor to respond to your invitation to be here for the Third Annual State Indian Conference. I congratulate our hosts, the Nevada Indian Affairs Commission, for this event, and I congratulate Governor O'Callaghan for his sponsorship of this conference.

I am aware of the reputation of this Commission for your fine record of accomplishment in behalf of Indian progress in your state. In my opinion, much that you have done stands as a model for other states with substantial Indian populations.

I bring you the warmest greetings of my immediate superior, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton, and assure you of his concern and dedication to our common task of serving the Indian communities of our nation, we in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and you in your State Commission.

As you leaders in Indian affairs in Nevada are aware, I was asked by the Secretary to come to Washington in February of this year to assist him with the BIA. It had suffered an unprecedented amount of disarray--the Commissioner had been dismissed, the top

echelon of management had resigned, the Washington office had fallen victim to a militant takeover with records stolen and destroyed. Field offices and Indian schools had come upon uneasy times and tribal governments had the eerie experience of being threatened. The general public, and to some extent, the federal government, was not only confused but demanded affirmative action. The incident at Wounded Knee had its roots take-over in the Fall of last year and bloomed into a confrontation at about the same time I arrived on the Washington scene.

I realize, as do you all, that there were many injustices heaped upon the Indian tribes and people in years gone by, as settlers of the dominant white race, eager for land and natural resources, steadily pushed westward and relentlessly crowded the original people out of the way. And some people, no friends of true Indian progress, would like to pretend nothing has changed. In my office I saw a film recently, produced by Encyclopedia Brittanica--supposedly a reputable firm--intended as "educational material" for school children all over America. This film harped back to the old days of Indian wars, the Trail of Tears, and the massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890. The clear intent of the film is to imply that such harsh and unjust treatment of the Indians is still the policy of the white race, backed by the government.

Nothing in the film gives credit to the constructive work of education, welfare, employment, housing, and countless other programs for assistance and helpfulness which you and your associates, and which my associates and I, are extending to our Indian fellow-citizens. Nothing was said or shown in the film about the attempts to correct injustices in the taking of Indian lands by restitution through the Indian Claims Commission.

This is the sort of thing being sponsored by those who desire to rule or ruin the BIA. I venture to say that some of them desire also to intrude upon the good work you in this State Commission are doing. They do not have the welfare of the Indians at heart, but only their own selfish interests.

In contrast, there are millions of people in this country of ours, of all races, who appreciate our efforts in behalf of this noble minority of original Americans. I feel that you and I and our associates need to inform them, and the public at large, more fully as to how essential our efforts are to Indian progress.

I appreciate the time you have given me on this program this evening, for it gives me the opportunity to discuss the theme: "The Bureau of Indian Affairs -- an Indian Resource."

It is certain that all of you here--all dedicated as you are to assisting in the continuing advancement of our Indian people, know very well the relationship of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the reservation Indians, as well as the relationship of the BIA to such public-spirited organizations as your own in this state. However, let me consider with you several ways by which the BIA is actually and vitally a resource for the American Indians, in this period of considerable change and adjustment.

With this in mind, what can I say as to the Bureau of Indian Affairs being a true asset to the reservation Indians?

First: Traditionally, from the time it was established, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has stood staunchly as an abiding protection for the rights of Indian people. From the time when the Indians were a conquered people, on

through the years when they were closely confined to reservations under a paternalistic system of support by the "Great White Father", and on again to the modern day when they are full citizens of the United States, with all the political and civil rights enjoyed by citizens of all other ethnic origins, the BIA has carried the responsibility of protection and assistance to all Indians on lands held in trust by the federal government.

The BIA must never lose sight of the fact that its fundamental duty is to the reservation Indians. I realize, as you do, that there are would-be Indian leaders who are not a part of reservation life, who would like to cripple or even abolish the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

When such people are asked who would take over its duties, they answer: "We would." When pressed for a better answer, some of these militants declare that they would not only abolish the Bureau, but also do away with the duly elected chiefs and tribal councils. These are the same types of "urban Indians" who contend that all the old treaties must be revived and enforced exactly as originally written, such as the Sioux treaty of 1868, even though those treaties have been modified time and again by acts of Congress, generally for the benefit of the Indians themselves.

Other Indians of this type declare that an Act of Congress, passed in 1920, called the "Snyder Act," makes the BIA responsible for the protection, care, and welfare of all Indian people, regardless of whether they reside on trust lands. I feel that we who are engaged in the cause of Indian progress can never turn aside from helping Indian people wherever

they live and work, if we can do so compatible with our primary duty. But the federal government's fundamental responsibility has been, is now, and in the future must be, for the reservation Indians.

Second: The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the Indians' great resource in establishing the groundwork for their future progress and development. In this connection, at the outset of my work with the BIA I stated there were four things I deemed important to keep abreast of the needs of reservation Indians:

1. An amendment to the U. S. Constitution, or specific legislation by Congress, that lays to rest once and for all the matter of termination of federal services by the unilateral action of any branch of government.
2. A better opportunity for participation in the financial resources of our country. This can be done in three ways, an improved budget process; the use of revenue bond financing for physical improvements; and a national banking system for the Indian community.
3. A massive Indian Reservation Renewal Act that would provide \$250 million each year for ten years to bring not only needed improvements in the reservation properties, but simultaneously eliminate unemployment and within the ten year period develop a "gross national product" for each reservation area. Today the federal dollar merely passes through the reservation without the benefit of being "turned-over" to generate a local economy.
4. A complete study of all laws, rules, regulations, codes and manuals that affect the federal relationship to the American Indian.

In the third place: The Bureau of Indian Affairs is a definite resource for American Indians because it encourages tribes to participate in existing programs to insure their own tribal priorities. These include: Increased assistance to the Indian people for employment in their own communities; protection of their resources, with the highest priority given to land titles, boundaries, and water rights; better roads on their reservations; and increased tribal control of their education.

Each of these is a major item in the policy of the BIA, to move the Indian people rapidly toward self-government. And, I am glad to say, each is succeeding in its purpose. All of these goals are in direct support of the policy announced by President Nixon in a message to Congress in July 1970 -- a policy of greater "self-determination", which I prefer to call "self-government" at the tribal level.

Through the cooperation of the BIA, Congress, and many other agencies of our government, progress is being made in protecting the rights of Indian tribes and individuals and in providing increasing opportunities for advancement on the reservations. I cite these examples:

An American Indian National Bank, owned by the Indian community, has been formed and will become operative this Fall. It is headquartered in Washington, with full access to the financial circles of the community.

The Justice Department has activated a civil rights division for the exclusive protection of the American Indian in his constitutional and tribal privileges.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate to establish a commission to study and recommend revision of the laws governing the relationship of the federal government to the Indian.

Tribal governments are now more active in exercising the prerogative of a sovereignty and revising their constitutions to become responsive to the needs of their constituents.

Indian schools are now supervised by school boards with Indian parents serving as members to assure responsive education for the Indian youth. Some schools are being contracted to Indian organization for total operation of the educational system.

An industrial program for the reservations is going steadily forward. Since its beginning in 1957, the program has enlisted the cooperation of about 250 business firms, which have come out to the Indian areas with new or branch plants to employ Indian workers. In addition, scores of industries have been set up, entirely owned and operated by Indians, adding still greater opportunities for steady payroll jobs.

This program has had the cooperation of State Indian Commissions, such as yours here in Nevada, wherever there are substantial Indian populations. In this field I speak with experience, for as many of you know, in 1965 I was made director of "cooperative projects" for the company of which I was an employee in Oklahoma. In this task I worked with government and industry to create jobs for disadvantaged people, particularly Indians. I helped to establish some 75 separate Indian-owned-and-operated companies in several states. It was an experience that convinced me that Indians, given proper training, can hold their own in the modern American economy. I hope and expect that in the future we may have even greater cooperation between the BIA and the State Indian Commissions.

Having been the head of an Indian tribe for many years and knowing first hand the frustrations of the American Indian, it is not difficult for me to have a feeling of compassion and understanding for all factions -- the Indians, government and the general public. Although many inequities have befallen the American Indian, all tribes, individuals and organizations seek the same things--equality, opportunity and justice. None can afford the luxury of division of thought or purpose.

It is my hope and purpose that we may all work together, whether in state or federal government, to present a unified front for true progress for our Indian citizens, for individuals and families, for tribes and their communities. Needless to say, we still have a long way to go, but the probability for success looks brighter every day. I wish for you, my fellow associates in a noble cause, every success in your programs and activities, and I hope to be in a position to help in any way I can.

May I conclude by quoting, with my hearty agreement, the words of Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton:

"My great hope for the Indian is for the feelings he has about himself. My prayer is that soon he will sit at his table and in truth be thankful for the bounties of this land--his land--our land. I want his heart to swell with pride that he is an American, and that for him there is an American dream. He must be comfortable in his heritage and proud of his ancestry. I pray that he will feel himself a part of the spirit and strength of America."

In that sentiment, I know you will join with me.

Speech of Marvin L. Franklin,
Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs,
At the Student-Faculty Center,
Oklahoma City University,
Oklahoma Education Association Convention, Indian Education Division,
October 19, 1973

I am greatly honored to have the opportunity to respond to your invitation to speak to this distinguished group of Indian educators. It has been my pleasure to appear before other divisions of the Oklahoma Education Association in years gone by and I have participated in many of the annual meetings of the Association.

Many of you are aware that Oklahoma is my native state -- but few of you know that Oklahoma City University is my Alma Mater. For these two reasons I am especially pleased to be here. But most of all, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to you -- for it is you and your co-workers that have made Indian education the most successful and progressive system in the United States!

Your Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton shares that view and it is my great pleasure to extend to each of you his personal greetings. I have recently travelled with him to some of our reservation areas and shared his feelings of concern and compassion for the American Indian, particularly the youth in those matters of education and his economic future.

Too few in America really understand or appreciate the true role Indian education plays in the life of the Indian student or the Indian parent. It is most unique -- and certainly a role without parallel in our modern society. It is difficult for those in the dominate culture of the United States, particularly in these affluent times, to understand the need for boarding schools -- or, the need for bilingual education. Fortunately the Indian community is well aware of the facts -- and I might say, grateful for the fact that their

children have facilities which provide a home, comfortable surroundings, food and medical care in addition to academic achievement opportunities.

Since many of those in this division of the Oklahoma Education Association are teachers for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and in my official capacity I have observed the results of your endeavors, I want to congratulate each of you for the splendid work you are doing in the ~~six~~ ^{six} Indian Schools ^{And the three dormitories served by public schools} in Oklahoma. The Indian community is proud of what you have done, and are doing for our Indian youth in this great State. By any standard of measurement, your achievements have exhibited a competence and dedication that goes unexcelled in school administration and teaching performance. As professional educators, you have met your challenge to nourish young minds and develop talents that make good citizens for our State, and for our nation.

Your attendance at this annual meeting, as members of the Oklahoma Education Association, is further evidence of your concern and your desire to do an even better job of educating Indian students.

You can be proud of the achievements in Indian education. The 1970 census report, for example, revealed remarkable gains in the past decade. The number of high school graduates in the Indian community over 24-years of age had almost doubled. And perhaps, more significantly, the median years of schooling for the group between the ages of 20 to 24 was beyond the high-school range -- a median of 12.2 years.

According to the census report, the number of Indian college students doubled between 1960 and 1970. Bureau figures indicate an even

greater increase! In 1960 only 612 Indian students received higher education assistance. In 1970 the number was 4,271. This year it is expected the Bureau will provide some \$20-million and will assist approximately 15,000 students with grants for higher education.

The surge of Indian students onto the college campuses of this nation is a significant indicator of the progress made in Indian education at all levels. Not only have new horizons been opened -- new ambitions have been kindled. Graduation from high school for the Indian student has been surpassed as a goal and is now a stepping-stone to higher education.

Evidence of a new era in Indian education is found in many forms -- the professions particularly. Many have become outstanding educators of the nation. Some have become leading technicians, especially in the field of medicine -- a few have achieved the distinction of a physician or surgeon. A good example is the field of law. Seven years ago there were only a few Indians in the legal profession. Today, through a special law school program, funded by the Bureau and administered by the University of New Mexico, more than 100 Indian students are enrolled in some 40 law schools throughout the country. Our goal, of course, is one that would assure an adequate opportunity for the development of Indian lawyers, doctors, engineers, architects, educators and other professionals to serve the needs of the American Indian and his communities.

In addition to the achievements on the part of Indian students as individuals there have been other accomplishments in recent years

most worthy of consideration.

First, there has been an important development in the role of the Indian parent. They are exercising an influential voice in the directing of educational programs for their children. Since 1969, Indian advisory school boards have been in existence at all federally-operated schools. Special training is provided for school board members to increase their effectiveness.

The administration and operation of various components of education programs have been contracted to tribal groups, including, summer programs. Elementary and Secondary Education Act "Title" programs and in some areas, the administration of Johnson-O'Malley public school assistance funds.

A significant new development of the 1970's has been the beginning of the first Indian-operated community colleges.

All schools receiving Johnson-O'Malley funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs are now required to have Indian education committees involved in the planning, development, and monitoring of the programs for Indian children in public schools. This alone has led to a greater general involvement in public school operations because we now see some 80 public school boards are predominately Indian.

Finally, we see the trend of tribal groups expressing a desire to operate their own schools with funding by the Bureau under a contract arrangement. Two of the requirements are a parent referendum indicating the community's desire to operate its own school and a tribal

council resolution supporting this option. Today there are thirteen schools operated by Indian communities and it is expected that other BIA schools will be turned over to tribal control in the future.

The general public and even some of us closer to the situation have difficulty comprehending the complexity of the Federal School System operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Geographically the schools are located from the Arctic Circle to Southern Florida. There are 199 schools serving more than 51,000 students, 78 are boarding schools and 121 are day schools. The BIA education budgets is slightly over \$200-million for the current year.

The President, the Congress, and indeed the Nation, are becoming increasingly aware of the needs of Indian people and are responsive to these needs. Special educational approaches and materials have been initiated, if not fully developed. Bilingual education is an essential element in some areas. Bicultural curriculum materials are equally important in other areas. Pre-school pilot programs and the establishment of special education schools or classes are a reality. Our goal -- yours, mine and those thousands of others involved in Indian Education, is to make the 70's the greatest period of achievement in the history of Indian education. And why not? With modern facilities, parental involvement, a cooperating private and public sector -- and most of all with your enthusiastic leadership, we can give our Indian youth their greatest opportunity.

It would be an injustice to leave this forum without making

a few remarks about the Bureau of Indian Affairs as it relates generally to the American Indian. Having headed an Indian Tribe for a number of years and being intimately familiar with many reservations prior to my duties as Assistant to the Secretary, it has not been difficult to find the compassion and understanding necessary to measure performance.

Just before my arrival in Washington the Bureau had suffered an unprecedented amount of disarray. The Commissioner had been dismissed, the top leadership had left, the building had been wrecked with records stolen or destroyed. Field offices and schools had been forced to seek protective measures -- and even tribal governments felt threatened. Wounded Knee, with its roots of unrest having been planted in the fall became a full bloomed confrontation at the time I assumed office.

There were four goals I had set for myself that seemed most important to secure the future for the Indian community:

A constitutional amendment to prevent the unilateral termination of federal services to a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

An improved financial condition for the American Indian by having a more responsive budget, revenue financing for physical improvements, and a banking institution owned by Indians.

An intensive ten-year reservation renewal program that would not only improve reservation conditions but alleviate the chronic unemployment situation and develop turn-over dollar capabilities through the establishment of consumer goods and service outlets, and,

A thorough study of all the laws, codes, rules and regulations

with a view to bringing them into harmony with our modern education -- our technological advances -- and, our present day needs.

All but one of these goals are now a reality in some form of actual progress. A bill has been promised in the Senate for the constitutional amendment. The budget processes have been improved -- and the American Indian National Bank has been chartered with its opening scheduled for November 15, 1973. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to establish a commission to revise all laws and regulations pertaining to Indians. Only the reservation renewal goal remains to be acted upon and model legislation is being drafted.

It has always been my belief -- and it continues to be my belief, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is a "resource" of the American Indian. The Secretary of the Interior exercises his trust responsibilities entrusted to him by treaty, agreement or statute, but the important thing to remember is that our American Indian has the exclusive right to shape the destiny of the manner in which the many services shall be delivered. To this proposition I am totally dedicated and will resist all elements of society that tend to diminish this right.

Viewing the procession of events from today's vantage point, it is clear to me that the complexity and magnitude of those functions conferred upon the Bureau of Indian Affairs commands the dedicated services of a very special group of people. I see in this room today an excellent sampling of that group. I urge you to continue the loyal dedication that you have so generously exhibited in the past and keep the image of the

Indian youth ever before you. It is that youth that represents not only the future but the inheritance of a rich and meaningful culture. That future will be even more meaningful because of you. I wish you continued success.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release October 22, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

NEW INDIAN EDUCATION BOOKLET NOW AVAILABLE

Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs Marvin L. Franklin today announced the publication of a new Bureau of Indian Affairs booklet on the current status of Indian education.

Indian Education: Steps to Progress in the 70's is a 60 page booklet that gives a comprehensive outline of the numerous Bureau of Indian Affairs programs underway to raise the American Indians' level of education.

Commenting on the new publication and the information it contains, Franklin said: "Education is one of the most important of our activities. History, someone has said, is a race between education and catastrophe. The Indian education program is designed, with the Indian's help, to meet the Indian's educational needs. We hope to move forward with the Indians to the promise of greater advances in the 1970's.

"Children of Indians from tribes recognized by the Federal Government are for the most part educated in public schools (68% of them in 1970). For the approximately 25% that are receiving their educational instruction in Bureau of Indian Affairs operated schools this pamphlet will be very informative, as well as for those children in public schools assisted by grants from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"This booklet will help acquaint the reader with Federal education programs serving Indian students and the challenge that faces the Indian community and the Government to forward education in the 1970's."

Included in the illustrated booklet are details of programs presently in use in Indian schools and public schools which have a large Indian enrollment. Some of the topic headings are: Federal schools, boarding schools, colleges and universities, adult education, teacher training, and pre-school programs. Also included are explanations of different teaching techniques such as bilingual education (with English as a second language), model schools, open classrooms, and special education.

The booklet is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., at a price of \$1.05. The stock number for the publication is 2402-0032.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release October 30, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

STANLEY D. LYMAN NAMED TO HEAD INDIAN TRUST PROTECTION OFFICE IN PHOENIX AREA; ALBERT W. TRIMBLE NAMED ACTING SUPERINTENDENT AT PINE RIDGE

Appointment of Stanley D. Lyman, 60, Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., since October 1971, to head the Indian Trust Protection Office of the Phoenix Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, beginning November 11, was announced today by Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.

"Stanley Lyman has been of tremendous service to the Oglala Sioux Indians that live on the Pine Ridge Reservation," Franklin said. "At Phoenix, he will head a new, key unit of the Bureau -- the Office of Trust Responsibility. This Office protects and helps administer the Indians' basic resource -- their lands. In this post, Lyman will work with the protective aspect of Federal Indian matters at the field level."

Lyman will be replaced at Pine Ridge by Albert W. Trimble, 45, an Oglala Sioux, who has been named Acting Superintendent at Pine Ridge effective November 11.

Lyman received his B.A. in 1936 from Yankton College, S. Dak., and his M.A. in 1944 from Colorado State University.

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

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

"We feel fortunate that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has a man with Trimble's qualifications to assume the Pine Ridge post," Franklin said. "He has served the Bureau and Indian people for 17 years on two different Indian reservations and in three major cities. In addition, he is intimately familiar with the Pine Ridge Reservation and its people. He returns to South Dakota from a top Washington, D.C., administrative position."

(more)

Trimble served in the United States Army for three years, following which he was graduated from Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., now Haskell Indian Junior College.

He began his career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Northern Idaho Agency at Lapwai, Idaho, in 1956. He assumed progressively more responsible jobs with the agency until 1962, when he moved to Los Angeles with the Field Employment Assistance Office there. He became Superintendent of the Rocky Boy's Agency, Box Elder, Mont., in 1967, a post he held until October 1970, when he moved to the Oakland, Calif., area to serve as Field Employment Assistance Officer.

He became Chief of the Division of Employment Assistance for the Bureau of Indian Affairs with offices in Washington, D.C., in 1972.

He is married to Mary Anne Trimble, a member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. They have seven children.

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REMARKS BY MARVIN L. FRANKLIN, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
INTERIOR FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS, AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN
INDIANS 30th ANNUAL CONVENTION, TULSA, OKLA., OCTOBER 30, 1973

It is indeed an honor TO represent the Secretary of the Interior at this 30th Annual Convention of the National Congress of American Indians.

I am also pleased to have the privilege of representing your Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Secretary Morton has requested me to convey his best wishes for the continued success of NCAI and extend his personal regards to Mr. Leon Cook, Mr. Charles E. Trimble, along with other officers and directors for the excellent work done in the past year.

It has been traditional during the NCAI Convention to use this portion of the program to tell the Indian Community about the new goals and ambitions of Government -- and how that new thrust will better serve his needs. This I will not do! Such rhetoric without performance is outmoded and totally unacceptable. Rather, I choose to define the resources and say to you, "How shall we use them jointly to better the individual lives of *the* American Indian?"

Note I have used the word "resources," and not without reason. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is your resource -- only you have the exclusive right to use it. No other class of citizenship has an agency in Government that protects its property, educates its children, provides a variety of unique services and benefits, and serves as an advocate for both the individual and the collective body of individuals.

Needless to say, there are many, who by design or unwittingly, believe the Indian is not entitled to such preferred treatment. It does not take a master-mind to interpret the effects of ill-designed legislation -- such as House Concurrent Resolution 108 which not only resulted in the termination of the Menominees a decade ago, but to this day remains on the books as expressing the sense of the Congress as favoring the termination of the special relationship of Indians to the Federal Government. Nor does it take a master-mind to recognize the insidious encroachment upon the property and individual Indian rights in the many Federal Court cases each year. And no one need to be reminded of the abundant conflict of interest situations that arise in the complexity of bureaus and departments in our Executive Branch of Government.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the urgent need for you to protect this resource -- and here are a few reasons why:

The general public does not have the slightest concept of the real functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Take for instance the matter of those who are served. How many in these United States really understand that the Bureau is restricted to serving only those Indian tribes that have a special relationship with the Federal Government? And this is by statute! Thus, only about one-half the total Indian population--of the United States is eligible for BIA services.

How many in the general public know that the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not provide the health care, hospitalization and medical needs of the American Indian? That this is a function of Health, Education, and Welfare Department.

Who in the general public can recognize the difference in responsibility of the many Government agencies that also share in the delivery of services to the Indian Tribes -- Department of Commerce, through its Economic Development Administration, that has had its share of success and failure on Indian reservations -- Office of Economic Opportunity with its multiplicity of social programs -- Housing and Urban Development with its faltering commitments for Indian housing?

Nor is it strange to us to find those that discover for the first time that the BIA is not the "lawyer" for the Indian people -- that the Justice Department has that exclusive jurisdiction and the decision to litigate for the protection of Indian rights rests primarily in their hands.

And I doubt seriously that any of us could clearly define the parallel or overlapping roles of Health, Education, and Welfare in the "Title Programs" as they relate to Indian education.

I mention these things with a sense of urgency -- urgency because this failure to understand on the part of the general public is placing your resource in jeopardy.

If you studied as many editorials, read as many articles, and answered as much Congressional correspondence as I do, you would be equally concerned. I welcome the inquiries of the Indian constituency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, no matter what channel of communications is used, because their questions arise from a knowledgeable experience. But I must say with all sincerity that the general public equates the Bureau of Indian Affairs as that all embracing arm of Government and heaps its wrath upon that agency for all commissions or omissions, real or imagined, that relate to the Indian. This is damaging to your resource.

Only the Congress can extend services to the non-federally recognized tribes, or to those vast numbers of American Indian citizens who were never associated with an organized tribe. The urban Indian, in many cases unjustly separated from the base of services, is in dire need of Federal attention -- much more than the casual courtesy services permitted by statute to the BIA.

What are some of those resources that you need to be protecting? As complex as they are, the major categories are:

1. The capability of protecting the property and rights of Indian individuals and tribes delineated as "trust responsibilities" as defined in the treaties and statutes, and broadly interpreted by use.
2. The capability of providing education to the Indian youth and Indian adult.
3. The delivery of those Indian services included in such broad categories as the development of tribal government, welfare, community services and general tribal operations.
4. The development of reservation resources, both natural and human, creating economic betterment, job opportunities and skill development.
5. The constant surveillance of legislation that affects individuals, tribes and Indian rights, services, and resources.

These services are the real mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. And in addition, this resource has a host of technicians that are unequalled in this country for their expertise and dedication to assist Indians. Bill Veeder, for example, is a renowned architect in the planning and adjudication of Indian water rights. We are indeed fortunate to have this type of capability -- but what a pity his competence as a lawyer cannot be used in the courtroom except in an advisory capacity when the adjudication actually takes place, merely because that is not a function of the BIA.

Procrastination in the Federal Government in matters pertaining to the American Indian is not an exclusive trademark of the Executive Branch. The Congress has had important legislative proposals before it for consideration for the past three years that would permit the Indian Community to achieve the goals it sets for itself.

The Indian Trust Counsel Authority would, for example, provide independent legal counsel and representation on behalf

of Indians and Alaska Natives in the assertion of their natural resource rights. Such an authority is needed to remedy a conflict of interest on the part of the Federal Government.

The Authority would be under the direction of a three-man Board of Directors, two of whom must be Indians.

Amending the Johnson-O'Malley Act to authorize the Department of the Interior to channel funds appropriated under the Act directly to Indian tribes and communities. This amendment will add new authority to contract directly with Indian tribes, bands, groups, or communities who run their own educational institutions, enabling the Secretary to arrange for direct Indian involvement in Indian education, agricultural assistance, and social welfare.

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A proposal to afford Indians greater control over activities conducted on their reservations, concerning the areas of livestock trespass and traders.

Enacted, this would place with tribal governments the ultimate decision as to whether Federal law, or their own trading ordinances, would be the regulating authority on the reservations.

A Bill providing 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 would enable any Indian tribe, band, group or community to request and assume control of any program or service now extended to it by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior or the Indian Health Service program of the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

As companion legislation, we propose that Civil Service employees be allowed transfer with the program or service and retain the coverage that they now enjoy as civil servants.

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The Indian Financing Act that would improve the revolving loan fund and authorize loan guarantees to commercial banks for Indian projects.

I would most sincerely suggest that the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs address itself to the pressing problem of "equal treatment" for all our American Indian citizens by recommending legislation to extend Federal Services to those Indian tribes not now served by Government, and particularly to those urban Indians who are in need of health and housing services!

The proposal of this committee to establish a commission to study Indian needs and services available is laudable and should be enacted quickly. This is the kind of positive approach Indians need from this committee and I urge your support of the proposal.

I have always achieved success by setting goals and making every effort a move toward reaching such goals. When I came to the Interior I announced four objectives:

- A constitutional amendment to prevent the termination of services to a federally recognized tribe by the unilateral action of any branch of Government.
- A better financial posture for Indians by an improved budget process, revenue financing and an Indian banking system.
- A massive Indian Reservation Renewal program that would provide \$2.5 billion over a ten-year period to improve reservations, eliminate unemployment and create a gross national product for reservations by developing the need for, and capability in the delivery of consumer goods and services at the reservation level.
- A revision of all the laws, rules, regulations, codes and manuals that affect the delivery of services and protection of rights and resources.

It is with a great degree of pride that I can say that Senator Abourezk has agreed to introduce a bill in the Senate addressing the subject of a constitutional amendment. Senator Domenici has introduced legislation to create a commission to review and revise laws pertaining to Indians. There will be an improved budget that will reflect the priorities established by the Indian tribes; package funding to specific tribes on a pilot basis, which would give tribes more control of the priority of the use of BIA funds on their reservation and which would be keyed into other sources of revenue; revenue financing is now being used in isolated cases; and the American Indian National Bank will be opened on November 15. It is my sincere hope that model legislation being drafted for an Indian Reservation Renewal Act will be received favorably.

The Indian world cries out for leadership -- it cannot -- indeed, we cannot afford to pit Indian against Indian -- for no one loses but the Indian.

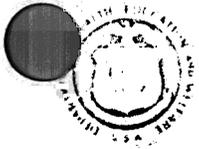
----Let us use our organizations to achieve goals.

----Let us use our individual talents to develop skills.

----Let us be tolerant and hear the other out.

---and above all -- let us respect our elders and be active in the teaching and guidance of our youth. Only then will we have the necessary elements to preserve the rich heritage and culture this country -- and, in fact, this world needs for its future security.

x x x



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

REMARKS BY
THE HONORABLE CASPAR W. WEINBERGER
SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Before
National Congress of American Indians
Tulsa, Oklahoma
October 30, 1973



IT IS A VERY GREAT HONOR TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS
DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE

I KNOW THAT YOU ARE AWARE THAT THE PROBLEMS OF NATIVE
AMERICANS ARE GATHERING, DAY BY DAY, AN INCREASING AND LONG
OVERDUE AWARENESS AND COMMITMENT IN THE CONSCIENCE OF ALL
AMERICANS -- AND CERTAINLY WITH THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.

NOTE: This text is the basis of Secretary Weinberger's
oral remarks. It should be used with the understanding
that some material may be added or omitted during
presentation.



BUT I AM SURE THAT EVEN AT THIS LATE HOUR, WE STILL DO NOT FULLY COMPREHEND ALL THAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO MAKE OUR CONSTITUTIONAL PLEDGE OF EQUALITY A LIVING AND MEANINGFUL REALITY FOR INDIANS.

I DO BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT OUR FAILINGS NOW ARE MORE OF OMISSION THAN COMMISSION--MORE FROM MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE NEEDS, RATHER THAN ANY PLOT TO DENY RIGHTS AND NEEDED PROGRAMS. AND ONE OF THE THINGS I HOPE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT, AND QUICKLY IS YOUR REAL NEEDS.

I HOPE AND I TRUST THAT OUR AWARENESS OF THOSE NEEDS WILL PERMIT US TO DEVELOP THAT BASIC UNDERSTANDING NECESSARY FOR BEGINNING ON A NEW INDIAN ERA IN WHICH--AS PRESIDENT NIXON HAS DECLARED--"THE INDIAN FUTURE IS DETERMINED BY INDIAN ACTS AND INDIAN DECISIONS."

WE THINK WE MAY HAVE MADE SUCH A START. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU TODAY ABOUT OUR DEPARTMENT'S EXPANDING ROLE IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

IS A DEPARTMENT WHICH SERVES PEOPLE; AND EVEN MORE IMPORTANT HELPS PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES.



OUR PEOPLE ARE EXPERIENCED IN DEALING WITH THE BASIC PROBLEMS THAT PLAGUE YOU--SUCH AS POVERTY, BAD HEALTH, ISOLATION, DISCRIMINATION, INFERIOR EDUCATION, NEGLIGIBLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, ALCOHOLISM AND MATTERS OF SOCIAL WELFARE-- PROBLEMS THAT ARE NOT UNIQUE TO ANY ONE PEOPLE OR RACE.

SO THE VERY FACT THAT SOME ADDITIONAL INDIAN PROGRAMS ARE NOW LODGED WITH HEW IS A STEP FORWARD--THE INDIAN PROGRAMS IN HEW WILL BE NURTURED, SUSTAINED AND ENHANCED BY ALL OUR OTHER PROGRAMS AND PEOPLE WHO DEAL EVERY DAY WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE DISADVANTAGED.



AS WE WORK MORE WITH YOU ON THESE MATTERS OF GRAVE MUTUAL CONCERN, HEW WILL BE DOING SO WITH AN ACUTE AWARENESS OF THE TREATY RELATIONSHIP AND THE DEEP OBLIGATION WE HAVE TO YOU AS NATIVE CITIZENS OF THIS LAND.

IN PARTICULAR, I WANT TO ALLAY ANY FEARS YOU MIGHT HAVE THAT, IN OUR CONCERN FOR YOU AS A PEOPLE, WE MIGHT LOSE SIGHT OF YOUR TRADITIONAL CONCERN FOR AND DESIRE TO RETAIN NATURAL RESOURCES. WE KNOW OF YOUR NEVER-ENDING STRUGGLE TO ENJOY THEM.

WE CAN ASSURE YOU THAT OUR DELIVERY OF HEW SERVICES WILL NEVER DEPEND ON THE RELINQUISHMENT BY YOU OF ANY OF THOSE NATURAL RESOURCES



WHILE WE STAND READY TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ALL OUR PROBLEMS BOTH HISTORIC AND CONTEMPORARY HAVE NOT BEEN SOLVED -- THERE HAS BEEN SOME PROGRESS AND THAT SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED.

TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS HAS SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED. BUT MORE IMPORTANT IS THE FACT THAT INDIANS ARE BEING GIVEN MORE CONTROL OVER HOW THAT MONEY WILL BE SPENT. IT IS INCREASINGLY BEING PUT IN THE HANDS OF TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS. THIS IS TRUE WITH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUNDS AND IT IS TRUE WITH HEW PROGRAMS AND MONEY.

IN RECOGNITION OF YOUR CONVENTION THEME, "RESTORTATION NOW," WE SHOULD NOTE THAT SOME LANDS ARE BEING RESTORED TO THEIR RIGHTFUL NATIVE AMERICAN OWNERS--48,000 ACRES OF SACRED LAND NEAR BLUE LAKE TO THE TAOS PUEBLO; 21,000 ACRES TO THE YAKIMA NATION; THE USE OF PYRAMID LAKE WATERS TO THE PAIUTE TRIBE; AND MOST RECENTLY, THE HOUSE OVERWHELMINGLY PASSED A

THAT WOULD RESTORE LAND AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO THE MENOMINEE TRIBE OF WISCONSIN. AS THE PRESIDENT MADE CLEAR IN HIS MESSAGE TO THE CONVENTION, WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT THIS WILL PASS THE SENATE SO IT MAY BE SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

I AM AWARE THAT ONE REASON WHY I WAS INVITED TO ADDRESS THE CONVENTION IS BECAUSE YOU ARE LOOKING TO MY DEPARTMENT AS A NEW ALLY IN THE STRUGGLE TO IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INDIAN PEOPLE. IT IS RIGHT THAT YOU SHOULD.

--FOR 18 YEARS, WE HAVE ADMINISTERED THE INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAM SINCE IT WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

--LAST YEAR, THE INDIAN EDUCATION ACT GAVE OUR OFFICE OF EDUCATION NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.

--AND THIS YEAR, WE ACQUIRED THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY'S INDIAN PROGRAM.

I WANT TO MENTION HERE THAT OUR DEPARTMENT HAS TAKEN OVER MORE FROM THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY THAN JUST SOME OF THE OEO PROGRAMS. OUR UNDER SECRETARY OF HEW--THE DEPARTMENT'S SECOND OFFICER--IS FRANK CARLUCCI, THE FORMER DIRECTOR OF OEO WHO HAS BEEN INTIMATELY INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN PROGRAMS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

FRANK AND I WORK TOGETHER CONSTANTLY, AND HIS ADVICE TO ME ON POLICY DEVELOPMENT IS INVALUABLE. THUS YOU MAY BE CERTAIN THAT OUR CONTINUING SCRUTING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS TAKES PLACE AT THE TOP, AS WELL AS IN THE VARIOUS OPERATING BUREAUS AND AGENCIES.

SO HEW OBVIOUSLY IS GAINING A GREATER STAKE IN YOUR FUTURE. I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT WE ARE MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO BRING GREATER KNOWLEDGE AND EVEN MORE EFFORT TO THE PROGRAMS WE ADMINISTER FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

IN ORDER TO HELP ME ASSESS OUR TOTAL EFFORTS IN INDIAN PROGRAMS, I WILL BE LOOKING TO THE NEW OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS UNDER THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

THIS NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP WAS CREATED RIGHT AFTER I CAME TO THE DEPARTMENT TO ESTABLISH A CENTRAL PLACE AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF THE DEPARTMENT TO WORK ON SENSITIVE HUMAN PROBLEMS IN WHICH WE HAVE A SPECIAL INTEREST.

THE NEW OFFICE WILL ADMINISTER THE SPECIAL INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION PROGRAMS BUT A MAJOR CHANGE WILL BE MADE IN THE WAY THESE PROGRAMS OPERATE THIS FISCAL YEAR. THE GRANTS WILL BE MADE DIRECTLY TO TRIBAL COUNCILS, WHO MAY THEN SELECT ADMINISTERING AGENCIES OR USE THE FUNDS IN OTHER WAYS THAT WILL CARRY OUT THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIANS.

AN EXPANDED BUDGET IN THIS PROGRAM WILL ENABLE TRIBAL COUNCILS TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN PRIORITIES, AND FUND THEM ACCORDINGLY. WE DO INTEND, AS WELL, TO GIVE SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO URBAN INDIAN CENTERS.

A NEW RESPONSIBILITY ENTRUSTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IS THE PROGRAM OF GRANTS AUTHORIZED BY THE INDIAN EDUCATION ACT, WHICH CONGRESS ENACTED LAST YEAR. THE PROGRAM WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN EDUCATION. WE ACTIVELY SOLICITED AND ARE NOW REVIEWING THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIAN EDUCATION FOR A PERSON TO BE APPOINTED TO THIS HIGH POST.

SO THAT THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS CAN DEVELOP THEIR FUNDING PLANS, I AM ANNOUNCING TODAY THAT THE 1974 FUNDS--\$40 MILLION--HAVE BEEN RELEASED AND WILL BE ALLOCATED BY HEW.

TO ASSURE INDIAN PARTICIPATION IN THIS NEW PROGRAM, THE ACT REQUIRES THAT ALL PROJECTS RECEIVING FUNDS MUST BE DEVELOPED IN COOPERATION WITH THE INDIAN POPULATION TO BE SERVED, INCLUDING TRIBES, PARENTS AND, WHERE APPLICABLE, THE STUDENTS THEMSELVES.

THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS UNDER THE MORE TRADITIONAL IMPACT AID PROGRAM AND TITLE I OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT WHICH FOCUSES MONEY ON DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN. BUT WE HOPE THAT UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, WHO IS HIMSELF A NATIVE AMERICAN, THAT ALL OUR EDUCATION PROGRAMS WILL BETTER MEET WHAT YOU PERCEIVE TO BE THE NEEDS OF YOUR CHILDREN.

EDUCATION IS A KEY TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION WILL RECEIVE HEAVY HEW EMPHASIS AS WE MOVE DOWN THE ROAD THAT LEADS TO FULL SELF-DETERMINATION.

ANOTHER NEW EFFORT WE HAVE UNDER WAY IS BEING ADMINISTERED BY A SPECIAL INDIAN-ALASKA NATIVE DESK WITHIN OUR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM.

WE ARE WELL AWARE OF THE CONCERN YOU HAVE FOR ALCOHOLISM. THE ABUSES AND DESOLATION YOUR PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED IS UNDERLINED BY THE FACT THAT THIS PROBLEM AFFECTS AN ESTIMATED 50 TO 80 PERCENT OF ALL INDIAN FAMILIES. WE KNOW THE HAVOC THIS CREATES DISRUPTING BOTH FAMILY AND TRIBAL LIFE--EXACTLY AS IT ALSO AFFECTS MILLIONS OF NON-INDIANS. WE KNOW IT IS A DISEASE AND WE INTEND TO FIGHT IT AS A DISEASE THAT CAN BE CONTROLLED OR CURED.

ALCOHOLISM AMONG NATIVE AMERICANS IS A PRIORITY EFFORT WITHIN THE NIAAAA. CURRENTLY WE ARE FUNDING 140 PROJECTS, A THIRD OF WHICH ARE SERVING URBAN INDIANS AND THE REMAINDER ARE BASED ON RESERVATIONS. ABOUT 50 OF THESE PROJECTS WERE TRANSFERRED LAST YEAR FROM THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY. LAST YEAR FUNDING TOTALED \$6.8 MILLION AND THIS YEAR WE EXPECT TO SPEND NEARLY \$7 MILLION ON ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL--IN LARGER CITIES, RURAL AREAS, AND ON RESERVATIONS.

THIS SPECIAL PROGRAM WAS SOMETHING WE INITIATED ADMINISTRATIVELY BY OURSELVES. THERE WAS NO LEGISLATION MANDATING SUCH A PROGRAM. OUR APPROACH BASICALLY IS TO GIVE THE INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE PEOPLE THE RESOURCES SO THEY MAY

THEMSELVES SOLVE THEIR ALCOHOLISM PROBLEMS. WE ALSO MADE A GRANT TO THE AMERICAN INDIAN COMMISSION ON ALCOHOLISM DRUG ABUSE, WHICH HAS AN ALL-INDIAN STAFF AND IS PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS.

AS FAR AS THE GENERAL HEALTH PROGRAM IS CONCERNED, I THINK KNOW WELL THE GAINS IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT IN THE PAST 18 YEARS--THE INCREASING NUMBERS OF PEOPLE BEING SERVED AND FAVORABLE IMPACT THIS HAS HAD ON DEATH RATES AND THE REDUCTION OF SERIOUS ILLNESS.

BUT YOU ALSO KNOW THAT WE ARE INTENSIFYING OUR EFFORTS IN THIS STRUGGLE OF OURS TO BRING THE HEALTH OF NATIVE AMERICANS UP TO THAT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION. THAT IS WHY WE ARE SPENDING MORE MONEY ON INDIAN HEALTH, BUILDING MORE HOSPITALS, AND BRINGING MORE INDIANS INTO THE SERVICE THAN EVER BEFORE.

OBVIOUSLY, THIS IS NO TIME TO SLACKEN OUR MOMENTUM AND WE HAVE NO INTENTION OF DOING SO. WE EXPECT TO SPEND OVER \$200 MILLION THIS YEAR--ALMOST DOUBLE THE 1969 LEVEL. OUR GOAL IS TO RAISE THE HEALTH OF THE 489,000 AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES FOR WHOM WE ARE RESPONSIBLE, TO THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE LEVEL.

TOWARD THIS END, WE HAVE GREATLY EXPANDED OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS TO BUILD HEALTH CAREERS WITHIN THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE..

AT THE PRESENT TIME, MORE THAN 53 PERCENT OF THE 7,142 FULL-TIME PERSONNEL OF IHS ARE INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES. MANY OF THESE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN OUR SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND COURSES CONDUCTED BY IHS. ALL-INDIAN TRIBAL BOARDS PARTICIPATE FULLY WITH IHS STAFF IN PLANNING, OPERATING, AND EVALUATING THE HEALTH PROGRAM AT EVERY ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL.

OUR OFFICE OF HEALTH MANPOWER OPPORTUNITIES HAS TRAINED MORE THAN 4,000 INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES AS ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS. MORE THAN 1,600 HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN HEALTH LEADERSHIP AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT POSITIONS AND FOR FURTHER ADVANCEMENT INTO THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS--INCLUDING PHYSICIAN TRAINING, REGISTERED NURSE PROGRAMS FOR PRACTICAL NURSES, AND SPECIAL NURSE TRAINING IN OBSTETRICS.

IN OUR RECENT REORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH AREA, WE MOVED FROM AN ADVOCACY TYPE STRUCTURE TO A FUNCTIONAL APPROACH. PREVIOUSLY ONE PERSON HAD REPRESENTED EACH PRINCIPAL MINORITY GROUP, INCLUDING ONE FOR THE AMERICAN INDIANS ON A FUNCTIONAL BASIS. HOWEVER, RECOGNIZING THE UNIQUE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN, WE MADE SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE AMERICAN INDIAN BY ESTABLISHING A LIAISON OFFICE FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE NEW HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY IT WOULD BE TO COORDINATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THAT AGENCY WITH THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES IN HEW, THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN DOI AND SO FORTH.

THERE ARE NOTEWORTHY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF HEW'S OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTERING TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

FOR MANY YEARS THIS OFFICE WAS TOTALLY ABSORBED BY THE EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT THE ELIMINATION OF THE SOUTHERN--BLACK/WHITE--"DUAL SCHOOL SYSTEM."

THE LAST THREE YEARS, HOWEVER, THE OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS HAS ARTICULATED AND BEGUN TO ENFORCE ACTIVELY A POLICY WHICH REQUIRES SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO REMOVE BARRIERS TO EQUAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR INDIAN CHILDREN--RESULTING FROM THE FAILURE BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO APPRECIATE AND REFLECT THE RICH CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC HERITAGE OF INDIAN CHILDREN.

WE BELIEVE THE EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT OF INDIAN CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE RESTRICTED BY THE FAILURE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO CREATE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS WHICH REFLECT AND VALUE THE LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIAN CHILDREN JUST AS THEY REFLECT AND VALUE THE LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF NON-INDIAN CHILDREN. COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY IN WISCONSIN, ARIZONA, AND NEW MEXICO HAVE STRESSED THIS VERY IMPORTANT POINT.

IN THE AREA OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN STUDENTS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, THE OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS WILL SOON RELEASE A MEMORANDUM WHICH WILL ADDRESS THE CONCERNS RAISED BY MANY INDIAN STUDENTS REGARDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID FOR HIGHER EDUCATION. OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION WHEREVER WE FIND IT.

SIMILARLY, A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS, THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE, AND THE MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION OF HEW HAS BEEN FINALIZED WHICH WILL PROHIBIT ANY STATE OR LOCAL HOSPITAL OR EXTENDED CARE FACILITY FROM TURNING AWAY INDIAN PATIENTS WHO CHOOSE TO BE TREATED THERE BECAUSE SUCH PATIENTS ARE ALSO ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS FROM THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE. FURTHER, THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ESTABLISHES A SYSTEM TO PREVENT INDIAN PEOPLE FROM BEING TURNED AWAY FROM STATE AND LOCAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES BECAUSE OF AN ALLEGED INABILITY TO PAY.

I HOPE THAT YOU CAN SEE AS WE DO IN ALL THESE VARIOUS STEPS A BEGINNING OF THAT NEW INDIAN ERA OF SELF-DETERMINATION THAT WE ALL SEEK.

BUT POSSIBLY MORE IMPORTANT THAN INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS AND FUNDS--IN THE LONG RANGE--MIGHT BE OUR BASIC APPROACH. INSTEAD OF TELLING YOU WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO, I AM INTERESTED IN ASKING YOU WHAT YOU BELIEVE WE SHOULD BE DOING--AND WHAT YOU THINK WE ARE DOING WRONG. I CAME HERE FULLY AS MUCH TO LEARN AS TO TALK.

THIS MONTH, THE HEW OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS BEGAN A SERIES OF SIX REGIONAL MEETINGS TO RECEIVE INDIAN ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS--AND COMPLAINTS--ON ACTIVITIES THE NEW OFFICE SHOULD UNDERTAKE. SUCH MEETINGS ALREADY HAVE TAKEN PLACE AT THE RESERVATIONS AT WARM SPRINGS, OREGON, AND FORT BERTHOLD, NORTH DAKOTA.

I URGE YOU, AND ALL INDIANS, TO TAKE A FULL, UNCONSTRAINED PART IN THESE SESSIONS--LET US HAVE YOUR RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTIONS AND IDEAS. WE PLAN TO CONSULT YOU ON A REGULAR BASIS AND WE WANT OUR PROGRAMS TO REFLECT INDIAN NEEDS AND DESIRES.

IN THE PAST, I FEAR, THE FEDERAL APPROACH WAS THAT WE KNEW THE ANSWERS AND WE PROCLAIMED THOSE ANSWERS WITH THE BOLD AND TOTAL CONFIDENCE THAT ONLY UNINFORMED PEOPLE CAN PROJECT.

NOW, AT LEAST, WE ARE CONCEDING THAT WE DON'T KNOW THE ANSWERS, AND WE ARE SETTING OUT TO LEARN. WORK ON EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR US AS WE WORK ON EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR YOU.

SO THERE ARE SOME SIGNS OF NEW DIRECTIONS--AND WE TRUST THAT OUR LISTENING AND LEARNING CAN BE COUNTED AS ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING,

WE KNOW THAT OUR EFFORTS ARE LATE--BY DECADES, NOT BY MONTHS OR WEEKS.

WE KNOW THAT OUR PAST EFFORTS HAVE BEEN ONLY PARTIAL AND TENTATIVE SUCCESSES.

BUT WE ALSO KNOW OF THE DEPTH OF OUR COMMITMENT--AND THAT CAN BE THE MOST IMPORTANT FACT OF ALL, BECAUSE OUR LONG HISTORY HAS DEMONSTRATED AT LEAST ONE THING: WE CAN DO WHAT WE WANT TO DO.

SO I PLEDGE YOU OUR VERY BEST EFFORTS AT COMPASSION THAT WORKS, COMPASSION THAT IS BUILT ON DEEDS AND NOT WORDS. AND I PLEDGE YOU MY TOTAL PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT, COMMITMENT AND COOPERATION.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release October 30, 1973

MORTON LAUDS NOMINATION OF MORRIS THOMPSON TO BE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today called President Nixon's nomination today, of Morris Thompson, 34, of Juneau, Alaska, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs "a key step in assuring constructive progress in helping our Indian citizens move forward."

"Morris Thompson, an Indian himself, will bring to the Bureau of Indian Affairs the professional qualifications and leadership which are needed to meet the urgent challenges facing the Indian people today," Secretary Morton said.

"We have begun to move and move in a very orderly way to upgrade our delivery system and our service to the Indians and I think the time has been well-spent in our search for exactly the right man for this job," Morton added.

Thompson is an Athabascan Indian, born in Tanana, Alaska, September 11, 1939. On March 1, 1971, he was named by then Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce as the Alaska Area Director of the Bureau. Thompson was the first Alaska Native to be Alaska Area Director and was the youngest man ever to be named to a BIA Area Director post. He will also be the youngest man to serve as Commissioner.

Prior to his Alaska assignment, Thompson had served in the Department of the Interior as an assistant to Commissioner Bruce and a special assistant for Indian Affairs to former Secretary Walter J. Hickel.

Thompson attended the University of Alaska, majoring in civil engineering with a minor in political science. He was graduated from the RCA Institute of Technology in Los Angeles in 1965 and from 1965 to 1967 he worked as a technician at the RCA satellite tracking facility at Gilmore Creek near Fairbanks, Alaska. While employed there he served as chairman of the board of the Fairbanks Native Association. In 1967 and 1968 he served as deputy director for rural development for the State of Alaska and in 1968 and 1969 he was executive secretary of the NORTH Commission which advised the Governor of Alaska on matters relating to the development of the Arctic regions in northern Alaska. Thompson is married and has three children.

Thompson succeeds Louis R. Bruce, whose resignation as Commissioner was announced December 8, 1972, and became effective January 20, 1973. On February 7, 1973, Secretary Morton announced the appointment of Marvin L. Franklin to the new position of Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs. Since his appointment, Franklin, who reports directly to the Secretary, has been responsible for Department programs concerning Indian and Alaska Native people.

November 1, 1973

World Needs
NCAI SPEECH

IT IS WITH A GREAT DEAL OF PLEASURE THAT I TAKE
THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE 30TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

YOU HAVE DEDICATED YOUR CONVENTION AND ITS EFFORTS
TO THE GOAL OF RESTORATION OF THE MENOMINEE TRIBE TO FEDERAL
RECOGNITION AND TRUST STATUS AND HAVE ADOPTED AS YOUR THEME
"RESTORATION NOW"

IT IS ENTIRELY FITTING THAT THIS ORGANIZATION, NCAI,
MEETS ON THE EVE OF RESTORATION OF THE MENOMINEE TO CELEBRATE
THE PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF RESTORATION
LEGISLATION AND TO CONTINUE YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE COMPLETION
OF THAT EFFORT BY FINAL ENACTMENT INTO LAW OF THAT LEGISLATION

NCAI WAS FORMED IN 1944 WHEN THE FEDERAL POLICY
HAD JUST BEGUN TO MOVE AWAY FROM THE FIRST ERA OF
INDIAN SELF DETERMINATION UNDER THE ROOSEVELT
ADMINISTRATION TOWARD THE DISASTER AND TRAUMA OF THE
TERMINATION ERA

NCA WAS FORMED IN PART BECAUSE OF A GROWING
AWARENESS AMONG THE INDIAN PEOPLE THAT THIS UNHEALTHY
TREND IN NATIONAL INDIAN POLICY WOULD REQUIRE A STRONG
UNITED IND AN FRONT TO COUNTER IT

NCAI GREW TO MATURITY IN THE STORMY YEARS OF
EARLY 1950 WHEN TERMINATION DESCENDED UPON THE
INDIAN WORLD WITH A VENGEANCE.

THE INDIAN PEOPLE HAVE NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN THE
DESPERATION OF THOSE YEARS

THE WRECKAGE OF THAT DISASTROUS INDIAN POLICY
AND THE TERMINATION LANGUAGE IS STILL WITH US TODAY.

PHRASES, SUCH AS "HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 108"
AND "PUBLIC LAW 280", STILL HAVE A FORCE AND POWER TO
CAUSE DEEP CONCERN AND FEAR AMONG INDIAN PEOPLE.

BY LEGISLATIVE FIAT, SCORES OF INDIAN TRIBES AND
GROUPS HAVE BEEN FORCIBLY, THOUGH NONE TOO SUCCESSFULLY,
ASSIMILATED INTO THE "MAINSTREAM" OF AMERICAN LIFE.

WHEN THE TRUE MAGNITUDE AND SCOPE OF THE CATASTROPHE
OF TERMINATION BECAME APPARENT TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE, THEY
ROSE UP IN STRONG OPPOSITION TO ITS CONTINUANCE AS THIS
NATION'S INDIAN POLICY.

IT WAS LARGELY DUE TO THE EFFORTS OF THE INDIAN TRIBES,
UNITED IN THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS,
THAT THE OFTEN UNINFORMED, SOMETIMES MALICIOUS DRIVE FOR
TERMINATION WAS BLUNTED IN THE LATE 1950'S AND EARLY
1960'S AND IS, TODAY, ON THE VERGE OF TOTAL, UNQUALIFIED
REPUDIATION.

THERE ARE NONE WHO CAN DENY THAT THIS MAJOR SHIFT IN
NATIONAL INDIAN POLICY REPRESENTS A MAJOR VICTORY FOR
INDIAN PEOPLE.

BUT THAT VICTORY FOR THE INDIAN PEOPLE AND AN
AROUSING NATIONAL PUBLIC WAS NOT WITHOUT ITS COSTS.

NOT COSTS MERELY IN TERMS OF DOLLARS AND CENTS,
BUT COSTS IN HUMAN MISERY, CULTURAL ALIENATION, AND
TRIBAL DESTRUCTION.

BY THE TIME THE ACTIVE PHASE OF THE TERMINATION ERA HAD RUN ITS COURSE, SEVEN MAJOR TRIBES ON OKLAHOMA, OREGON, WISCONSIN, NEBRASKA, SOUTH CAROLINA, TEXAS, AND UTAH PLUS SCORES OF SMALL RANGERIAS AND INDIAN COMMUNITIES IN OREGON, CALIFORNIA, AND UTAH HAD BEEN TERMINATED. AS THE ARCHITECT OF TERMINATION, SENATOR WATKINS, PUT IT, THEY HAD BEEN MADE "FIRST CLASS" CITIZENS".

PRESIDENT JOHNSON BEGAN HIS MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS WITH A RECITAL OF THE NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES, MOST OF WHICH NOW ONLY HAVE MEANING AS POSTSCRIPTS IN THE HISTORY BOOKS OR AS QUIANT NAMES OF RIVERS AND TOWNS WHICH DOT THE EASTERN SEABORD.

THIS WAS THE LEGACY OF A MUCH EARLIER TERMINATION ERA.

UNFORTUNATELY, THAT MAY WELL BE THE LEGACY OF
THIS MOST RECENT TERMINATION ERA: ONCE HONORED AND
PROUD INDIAN TRIBES -- THE KLAMATH AND KATHLAMET OF
OREGON, THE OTTAWA OF OKLAHOMA, THE CATAWBA OF
SOUTH CAROLINA, AND THE ALABAMA-COUSHATTA OF TEXAS --
TO BE REMEMBERED ONLY AS POSTSCRIPTS IN OUR CHILDREN'S
HISTORY BOOKS OR AS THE QUAIN T NAMES FOR RIVERS AND
TOWNS DOTTING THE WESTERN UNITED STATES.

THAT, PERHAPS, IS THE REAL TRAGEDY OF TERMINATION.

WHILE WE DILIGENTLY PASSED LAWS TO SAVE FROM EXTINCTION
THE WILD HORSES OF NEVADA AND THE BLACK-FOOTED FERRET OF
SOUTH DAKOTA, WE CALMLY CONSIGNED TO THAT SAME EXTINCTION
THE MENOMINEE OF WISCONSIN AND THE KLAMATH OF OREGON.

WHILE WE P OUSLY ENACTED LEGISLATION TO PROTECT
THE REDWOOD OF CALIFORNIA AND THE REHISTORIC RUINS
OF MESA VERDE IN COLORADO WE KNOWINGLY CONTRI UTED
TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PAIUTES OF UTAH AND THE
OTTAWA OF OKLAHOMA

IT I NOT WRONG TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE PLANT
AND WILDLIFE OF OUR NATION BUT A WHOLE RACE OF PEOPLE
OUGHT TO HAVE AT LEAST THE SAME STANDING BEFORE THE
LAW AS A TREE OR A HORSE

FOR SOME OF THESE TERMINATED TRIBES PERHAPS
IT IS TOO LATE

PERHAP THEY HAVE BEEN PUSHED TOO FAR DOWN THE
ROAD OF HISTORICAL OBLIVION

PERHAP.

BUT FOR THE MENOMINEE, IT IS NOT TOO LATE.

I TAKE PERSONAL SATISFACTION IN REPORTING TO THIS ASSEMBLY THAT IT IS NOT TOO LATE.

ON OCTOBER 16 OF THIS YEAR, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE OF 404 TO 3, PASSED H.R. 10717 RESTORING THE MENOMINEE TRIBE TO FEDERAL RECOGNITION AND TRUST STATUS.

IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY HERE TO RETELL THE STORY OF THE MENOMINEE: THE COERCED TRIBAL CONSENT TO TERMINATION; THE ILL-CONCEIVED, POORLY IMPLEMENTED TERMINATION LEGISLATION; AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLAN WHICH HAS BROUGHT THE MENOMINEE TO THE BRINK OF COLLAPSE.

WHO FEWER THAN THE INDIAN PEOPLE AND LEADERS
REPRESENTED HERE TODAY KNOW WHAT TERMINATION MEANS

BUT FOR THE MENOMINEE OCTOBER 16 WAS THE CULMINATION
OF A LONG, HARD-FOUGHT STRUGGLE AND EFFORT NOT WITHOUT
ITS FRUSTRATION, SETBACKS AND DESPAIR

WHILE I AM PROUD TO HAVE BEEN A PART OF THAT EFFORT
MANY FORCE AND PERSONALITY COMBINED TO BRING US TO
THE IMMINENCY OF SUCCESS

FOREMOST AMONG THESE IS OF COURSE MY FRIEND
MS ADA DEER, A UNIQUE PERSONALITY AND A WOMAN OF
INDOMITABLE SPIRIT

ADA ALON WITH OTHER MENOMINEE SUCH AS SYLVIA
WILBUR, LLOYD POWLESS AND SHIRLEY DALY, REFUSED TO
ACCEPT DEFEAT AND NEVER GAVE UP HOPE BECAUSE THERE WAS
AFTER ALL JUSTICE WITHIN THE SYSTEM

ADA AND THE MENOMINEE WERE TOLD LAST YEAR THAT RESTORATION WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION, THAT THERE WAS NO HOPE FOR REVERSING TERMINATION.

YET, LOOK AT WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

AFTER INTENSIVE WORK ON THE PART OF THE MENOMINEE, THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR SENT FORWARD TO THE CONGRESS A REPORT FAVORING ENACTMENT OF RESTORATION LEGISLATION.

AT THE REQUEST OF MS. DEER, MELVIN LAIRD, FORMER CONGRESSMAN AND PRESENT COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT, CAME OUT WITH A FORTHRIGHT STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR RESTORATION.

53 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
BOTH PARTIES AND EVERY POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY WERE
PERSUADED TO CO-SPONSOR THE LEGISLATION WHICH PASSED
THE HOUSE.

404 OUT OF 435 MEMBERS VOTED FOR ITS PASSAGE.

PROSPECTS FOR ITS PASSAGE IN THE SENATE ARE VERY FAVORABLE.

FINALLY, PRESIDENT NIXON, IN HIS MESSAGE TO THIS
CONVENTION, URGES ENACTMENT AND ASSURES ITS SIGNING.

THIS IS A RECORD OF WHICH ADA, THE MENOMINEE, AND ALL
WHO GAVE THEIR ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT CAN BE PROUD.

WHEN VINE DELORIA TESTIFIED BEFORE MY SUBCOMMITTEE

ON THE MENOMINEE BILL HE SAID

A LOT OF US HAVE ADVOCATED COMING
TO CONGRESS PRESENTING OUR CASE RATHER
THAN GOING ON THE ACTIVIST TRAIL
WE VERY BADLY NEED AN ACT BY CONGRESS
SUCH AS RESTORATION OF MENOMINEE TO
SHOW THE ACTIVIST THAT YOU CAN WORK
THROUGH THE SYSTEM EVERY DAY IN THE
FACE OF A LOT OF PEOPLE IN THE AMERICAN INDIAN
MOVEMENT AND OTHER MOVEMENT AND (THEY)
SAY WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO DO GOING
THROUGH THE SYSTEM. YOU HAVEN'T GOTTEN
ANYTHING DONE YOU HAD YOUR CHANCE
SO WE'RE TAKING OVER

WHILE THE MENOMINEE ARE NOT YET FINALLY RESTORED
I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT TO WHAT THEY HAVE
ACCOMPLISHED AS PROOF THAT EVEN IN THE FACE OF
DESPAIR AND WANING HOPE THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE
TO VIOLENCE AND A ROAD FOR JUSTICE WITHIN THE SYSTEM

YOU HAVE TAKEN "RESTORATION NOW" AS THE THEME
OF YOUR CONVENTION.

I HAVE TRIED TO SHARE WITH YOU THE APTNESS OF
THAT THEME AS WE MOVE VERY CLOSE TO THE DAY WHEN THE
THEME, FOR THE MENOMINEE, BECOMES FACT.

HAD THE PHRASE, "RESTORATION NOW", HAD NO MEANING
BEYOND THE RESTORATION OF THE MENOMINEE, IT WOULD HAVE
BEEN NO LESS IMPORTANT.

BUT, FOR MY PART, IT HAD AND WILL HAVE A
MEANING AND IMPACT FAR BEYOND THE MENOMINEE.

FOR ME, NO OTHER ACT OF THE CONGRESS WILL MORE
CLEARLY SIGNAL TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE ACROSS THE NATION
THAT TERMINATION IS A DEAD ISSUE AND A FIRMLY RENOUNCED
POLICY.

I AM SURE THAT YOU HAVE ADOPTED THAT THEME IN
THE SAME SPIRIT.

THE VARIOUS DISCUSSION TOPICS OF YOUR CONVENTION
AGENDA EVIDENCE THAT YOUR THOUGHTS, WHILE WITH THE
RESTORATION OF THE MENOMINEE, EXTEND FAR BEYOND THAT
TO THE RESTORATION OF THE MANY RIGHTS AND VALUES
THAT MAKE UP THE INDIAN LIFE.

IT IS TIME FOR A RESTORATION OF A TRUE RIGHT
OF TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

IT IS TIME TO RESTORE TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE A STRONG,
EFFECTIVE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT THAT CAN WELL SERVE THE
NEEDS OF THE TRIBE AS A WHOLE WHILE PROTECTING THE
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OF ITS MEMBERS.

WE IN THE CONGRESS ARE NOW AWARE OF THAT NEED
AND DEMAND AND WE MOVE ON LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO
FACILITATE THIS GOAL

I HAVE INTRODUCED H R 103 WHICH WILL PERMIT
THE TRIBES THROUGH CONTRACTING TO ASSUME CONTROL
OF PROGRAMS OFFERED FOR THEIR BENEFIT

IT IS TIME FOR A RESTORATION TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE
OF THE RIGHT TO HAVE THE TRUSTEE THE UNITED STATES
TRULY AND HONESTLY RENDERED PROTECTION TO THEIR
TRUST RESOURCES AND ASSETS

MY SUBCOMMITTEE HAS BEGUN TO MOVE ON THE INDIAN
TRUST COUNSEL LEGISLATION WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION HAS
SUBMITTED AND WHICH I HAVE INTRODUCED AS H R 606

THE LEGISLATION SUBMITTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION IS ADMITTEDLY INADEQUATE IN MANY RESPECTS, BUT I AM FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT WITH THE SUPPORT AND ADVICE OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE WE CAN FASHION LEGISLATION WHICH WILL GIVE SUBSTANCE TO THE LEGAL AND MORAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AS TRUSTEE

IT IS TIME TO RESTORE TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE THE PRIDE OF SELF SUFFICIENCY AND THE RIGHT TO DEVELOP THEIR OWN RESOURCES RATHER THAN LEASING THEM OUT TO OUTSIDE INTERESTS

MY SUBCOMMITTEE HAS TAKEN UP THE INDIAN FINANCING LEGISLATION WHICH WILL INCREASE THE REVOLVING LOAN FUND BY 9 MILLION, CREATE A NEW LOAN INSURANCE AND GUARANTY FUND TO SUPPORT 100 MILLION IN PRIVATE LOANS

TO INDIANS, AND AUTHORIZES APPROPRIATIONS FOR AN INDIAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FUND AT A LEVEL OF \$10 MILLION FOR THE NEXT THREE FISCAL YEARS.

WE HAVE REFINED THE LEGISLATION WHICH HAS ALREADY PASSED THE SENATE AND WILL SHORTLY BE REPORTING THE BILL TO THE FULL COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION.

IT IS TIME TO RESTORE TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE THE RIGHT TO CONTROL THE EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN, WHETHER IT BE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OR IN BIA SCHOOLS.

THIS CONTROL MUST EXTEND TO WHAT IS TAUGHT, WHERE IT IS TAUGHT, HOW IT IS TAUGHT, AND BY WHOME IT IS TAUGHT.

INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES ARE NOT ENOUGH

CONTROL MUST MEAN CONTROL OF FUNDS BEING MADE AVAILABLE
FOR INDIAN EDUCATION AND CONTROL OF THE EDUCATIONAL
PROGRAMS AND CURRICULUM.

IT IS WITH THIS FIRM CONVICTION THAT I WAS THE
PRIME HOUSE SPONSOR OF LEGISLATION IN THE 2nd
CONGRESS WHICH BECAME THE INDIAN EDUCATION ACT OF 1972

IT IS WITH THE SAME CONVICTION THAT I WILL SEEK TO
PASS LEGISLATION IN THE COMING YEAR TO BRING ABOUT NEEDED
REFORM IN THE BIA EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AND SYSTEM

IT IS TIME FOR THE RESTORATION TO THE INDIAN
PEOPLE OF THE RIGHT TO HAVE AN EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE PROGRAMS AND FUNDS AUTHORIZED BY THE CONGRESS FOR
THE BENEFIT OF THE INDIAN!

THE INDIAN PEOPLE DO NOT NEED A BIA THAT GOES
LEADERLESS FOR NEARLY A YEAR.

THEY DO NOT NEED A BIA THAT OPERATES IN AN
ATMOSPHERE OF CONFUSION AND CHAOS,

THEY DO NOT NEED A BIA THAT DRIFTS AIMLESSLY.

THEY DO NOT NEED A BIA THAT IS THE SUBJECT
FACTIONALISM AND POWER STRUGGLES AMONG THE BUREAUCRATS
AND PETTY POLITICIANS.

IT IS STILL UNCERTAIN WHAT THE SOLUTION IS FOR THE
REORGANIZATION OR REFORM OF THE BIA AND FEDERAL
ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHATEVER OCCURS MUST OCCUR WITH THE FULL, PRIOR
KNOWLEDGE OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE AND WITH ACTIVE CONSULTATION.

IT IS WITH THAT VIEW THAT I AM GIVING ACTIVE
CONSIDERATION TO SUPPORTING LEGISLATION MANDATING A
CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF THE FIELD OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SENATOR ABOUREZK, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, HAS INTRODUCED LEGISLATION IN THAT
REGARD WHICH I HAVE REVIEWED.

WITH SOME MODIFICATION, IT MAY WELL MEET THE
REQUIREMENTS WHICH I SEE NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT THE
END THE INDIAN PEOPLE HAVE SET.

AND FINALLY, IT IS TIME -- LONG PAST TIME -- TO
RESTORE TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE THE PRIDE AND DIGNITY
OF BEING INDIANS.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM WHICH I HAVE OUTLINED
FOR YOU HERE TODAY WILL DO MUCH TO AID IN THAT EFFORT.

THE CONTINUED EFFORTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP
OF WHICH, FOR MY PART, I PLEDGE YOU -- AND THE OTHER
FRIENDS OF INDIANS BOTH IN AND OUT OF GOVERNMENT WILL
AID IN THAT EFFORTS.

BUT IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THE RESTORATION OF
INDIAN PRIDE AND DIGNITY DEPENDS ON THE INDIAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES

IT IS THROUGH THEIR EFFORTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS,
WORKING WITH THE TOOLS AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THEM THAT
INDIAN PRIDE WILL BE RESORED.

WHO CANNOT BE PROUD TO IDENTIFY WITH AN ADA
DEER WHOSE WILL AND DETERMINATION HAS TURNED AROUND THE
ENTIRE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON THE QUESTION OF
MENOMINEE TERMINATION.

WHO CANNOT BE PROUD OF A VINE DELORIA WHOSE WELL-
DESERVED RESPECT AMONG THE INDIANS AND WHOSE COMMAND OF
THE PRINTED WORD HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A RENAISSANCE IN
INDIAN THOUGHT AND PHILOSOPHY.

WHO CANNOT BE PROUD TO IDENTIFY WITH THE FRANK DEGNANS
OF ALASKA UPON WHOSE QUIET DIGNITY AND UNASSUMING
RESOLVE WAS BUILT THE SUCCESSFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE
ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS.

IT IS UPON THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PEOPLE SUCH AS
THESE AND THE LEADERSHIP GATHERED HERE TODAY THAT THE
RESTORATION OF INDIAN PRIDE AND DIGNITY DEPEND.



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 1, 1973
and thereafter

Ayres 202-343-7445

ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS PAYS
TRIBUTE TO ROBERT JIM, YAKIMA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN

Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, today made public his remarks to Mrs. Robert Jim on the passing of her husband Robert Jim, Chairman of the Yakima Indian Tribe, Washington, member of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and the National Tribal Chairman's Association.

In a wire to Mrs. Jim, Franklin said: "I cannot begin to express to you the sense of loss that all of us in the Indian community feel at the passing of Robert Jim. He gave up an Indian way of life to serve the Yakima Tribe and the Indian people as a whole. He served them at the highest possible levels.

"He was given a mandate to lead his people when he became chairman of the Yakima Tribe. He also received a mandate from the President of the United States when he was named to the National Council on Indian Opportunity.

"Few Indian people have achieved one or the other of these honors. Only a handful have achieved both. He is sorely missed."

Jim died October 30 while attending the National Congress of American Indians convention in Tulsa, Okla.

He was born June 28, 1929 at Dry Creek, Wash., and spent his early years chasing wild horses for a living. He attended public schools in Toppenish, Washington. He was graduated from high school June 1948 and enlisted in the United States Air Force September 2, 1948. He served in France, Germany, and England and was discharged April 1954 as a staff sergeant.

In subsequent years he chased wild horses, hunted, and fished at Jackson Fishing Site, Celilo, Ore., until it was inundated in 1957.

He became treasurer of the National Congress of American Indians in 1961 and Commander of Chiefs, White Swan Post 191, American Legion, in 1962. That same year he was elected secretary of the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians.

In 1964 he became chairman of the American Indian Civil Liberties Trust, a 21 year appointment. That same year he became a delegate for the United

States Department of State to Quito, Ecuador, to participate in the North American Treaty Organization. In 1972 he was elected to the board of directors of the National Tribal Chairman's Association.

He was appointed to the National Council on Indian Opportunity by President Richard M. Nixon to serve until August 31, 1974. He had been chairman of the Yakima Tribal Council since 1967.

Jim spent many years working not only for his own Yakima people in order to have 21,000 acres of land including a part of Mount Adams returned to the tribe but for other Indian groups as well. He worked on provisions of the Alaska Native Land Claims Act which provides that about \$962.5 million and 40 million acres of land will go to Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts of Alaska. He also helped bring about the restoration of 48,000 acres of land that had been a part of Carson National Forest, N. Mex., to the Taos Pueblo.

October 2, 1973, he was elected to the board of the American Indian National Bank.

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news release

From

SENATOR DEWEY F. BARTLETT

OKLAHOMA



HOLD FOR RELEASE
8:00 PM, EST
Friday, Nov. 2, 1973

CONTACT: Tom Cantrell, Media Asst.
140 RSOB, Wash., D.C.
(202) 225-4721

BARTLETT ADDRESSES NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

(Tulsa, Oklahoma) Senator Dewey F. Bartlett, R-Okla., today called for action by Congress on Indian legislation now pending.

Bartlett, the ranking minority member of the Senate Interior Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, in a speech before the 30th Annual Convention of the National Congress of American Indians in Tulsa, Oklahoma, said, "To carry out a new policy (self-determination for Indian tribes), the Administration drafted and submitted to the Congress seven proposals which were designed to implement the new policy he (President Nixon) had recently announced. That was in 1970. We are fast approaching the end of Calendar Year 1973, and we have yet to see any one of the proposals enacted into law. The Congress itself can accept responsibility for this fact

Bartlett added, "I believe this Administration is trying to keep its promises--but Congress must act on the President's proposals before this can happen."

He went on to say, "To simply undo the wrongs committed against Indian people is not enough. We must take whatever steps are necessary.

to insure the Indian people that they will not be accorded a repeat performance and in so doing, direct our efforts in such a manner as to improve upon and strengthen the services delivered to them, and further to insure that from this day forward, Indian people will play a vital role in all actions taken by the Federal Government on their behalf."

Bartlett zeroed in on three pieces of legislation for special attention

"The injustices suffered by the Menominee people because of termination have been very clearly documented, and I feel very strongly that the Federal Government has no other alternatives but to abide by the wishes of the Menominee and reinstitute them as a federally recognized tribe," Bartlett stated.

Bartlett added that he has introduced legislation to do just this and said, "I sincerely hope that the Congress, with the proven effects of such a policy fresh in their minds, will see fit to take expeditious action to repudiate this policy and replace it with one that expresses the wishes and desires of the Indian people."

On another front, Bartlett called for the establishment of an Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior.

"I feel very strongly that the proper place for that position is at a level that would insure a direct line of authority to and direct contact with the Secretary of the Interior," he said.

Bartlett contends that any obstacles, "human and otherwise", that interfere with that direct line of authority and direct contact with the Secretary of the Interior should be removed.

According to Bartlett, this appointee, "should be given full responsibility for the administration of programs of the BIA, after consultation with Indian tribes; should have final say subject to the

Secretary of the Interior, on all matters pertaining to their operation.

After noting recently-nominated BIA Commissioner Mr. Morris Thompson's "dedication to serving faithfully the Indian people," Bartlett said, "If confirmed, he will need the full support and cooperation of all Indian people throughout these United States if he is to be successful in achieving the stated goals of the Indian people "

Bartlett also mentioned a third piece of legislation which is designed to undertake a comprehensive review of the policies, practices and structures of Federal agencies charged with protecting Indian resources and providing services to Indians; examine existing statutes and procedures; consider methods of strengthening tribal government, and secure adequate protection of fundamental rights from official abuse.

Bartlett voiced his support of the concept of this legislation and said a study of this scope is long overdue.

Bartlett said he had amended this bill to establish a private sector task force to conduct a management study of the BIA.

A study of this kind should be able to make recommendations which result in savings which would "swing the pendulum" in the direction of more appropriated funds reaching the reservation.

A similar study was made of state government operation during Bartlett's tenure as Oklahoma's Governor and resulted in "an annual savings of \$20 million and a great increase in efficiency."

"It is this same kind of study that I envision for the BIA," he said

Bartlett said he opposes legislation proposed by Senator James A. Abourezk, D-S.D., to require an annual authorization of appro-



priations for the BIA. "This bill could result in good programs expiring because of Congressional inaction or interest in other areas of responsibility," Bartlett said.

added, "It is my strong feeling that enactment of this legislation would be a step backward in the Federal Government's efforts to improve services to Indian people, a step which the Indians can ill afford."



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release November 8, 1973

THIRTEENTH REGIONAL CORPORATION WILL NOT BE
ESTABLISHED FOR NON-RESIDENT ALASKA NATIVES

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced that on the basis of a vote count made on November 6, a Thirteenth Regional Corporation will not be established for Non-Resident Alaska Natives.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provides that if a majority of all eligible non-resident Alaska Natives, 18 years of age or older, voted for the establishment of a Thirteenth Regional Corporation the Secretary would establish that corporation. The necessary majority was not obtained.

A tabulation made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs' data center in Albuquerque, N.M., on November 6 indicates that of the 5,774 Natives eligible to vote for a 13th region, only 2,375 elected to be so enrolled.

In telegrams sent today to the 12 regional corporations and to representatives of Native associations outside of Alaska, Under Secretary John C. Whitaker said: "A final tabulation will be made on or about November 30 to include additional applications now on appeal or subject to appeal, but there does not appear to be a sufficient number of such applications to obtain the majority necessary for establishment of a thirteenth region.

"Therefore, and unless a contrary result is indicated by such final tabulation, all those who elected to be enrolled in a thirteenth region, if established, and the dependent members of their households who are less than 18 years of age, will be enrolled in one of the twelve Alaska regions in accordance with the priorities provided in section 5 (b)."

The Native Claims Act of December 18, 1971, provides for settlement of awards totaling \$962.5 million and 40 million acres of land. It is expected that the first payments under the Act after the completion of the enrollment in December will amount to about \$130 million, which will go in the first instance to the Regional Corporations.

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INT: 2266-73



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

REPLY REFER TO:

For release November 9, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

MISS INDIAN AMERICAN XX TO VISIT WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOVEMBER 10 THROUGH 16

"Miss Indian America XX", Maxine Norris, 21, Papago Indian of Casa Grande, Arizona, will visit Washington, D.C. November 10 through 16 as the guest of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs announced today.

"We're happy to be the host to this charming representative of all Indian people," Franklin said. "Miss Norris tells us she is looking forward to meeting with the Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton, visiting the offices of Arizona Congressmen, National Indian Organizations, and the Federal agencies which administer Indian programs.

She will be an honored guest at the dedication of the American Indian National Bank -- unique in U.S. history -- at 2:30 p.m. November 15, 1973 at the bank offices, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 310. She will visit the Office of Indian Education and Indian Health Services, both parts of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

The American Indian Society of Washington, D.C. will be host to a dinner and reception in her honor November 14 beginning at 6 p.m. at the Embers Restaurant. The American Indian Society of Washington, D.C. is a local organization made up of Indians who live within the Greater Washington, D.C. area.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Henry Norris of Casa Grande Arizona she was named "Miss Indian America" at All American Indian Days in Sheridan Wyoming from a field of 28 candidates during the first week in August. All American Indian Days is held annually every 20 years and includes a variety of events to which the public is invited including the competition for the title "Miss Indian America". The winner is the candidate for the title of Miss Indian America from her respective Indian tribe. She must be knowledgeable of the culture of the tribe and have traditional skills.

She will represent the more than 800,000 American Indian people throughout the United States by traveling across the Nation and making public appearances. In doing so she is expected to bridge the gap between Indian and non-Indian and build a better understanding of the Indian among non-Indians.

Miss Norris has completed two years of college from Central Arizona College and had planned to major in secondary education at Arizona State University this year had she not been selected as Miss Indian America.

She is over 5 feet tall and goes by the Indian name of Ho Hoc A Mal which means "butterfly" in Papago. Her goal she says is to teach health to the Papago Reservation.

The Papago Reservation is on the Mexican border and includes part of the Sonoran Desert.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release November 12, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

AMERICAN INDIANS OFFER CHRISTMAS GIFT THAT GIVES PUBLIC CHANCE TO CONTRIBUTE TO COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

American Indians who work for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at its headquarters in Washington, D.C., are offering three multi-colored travel posters for sale as unusual Christmas gifts.

The posters, designed by American Indian art students, are based on the theme, "Discover America with the First Americans," an invitation to visit Indian reservations at vacation time.

The posters sell for \$1.75 each with all proceeds going directly into college scholarships for Indian youngsters

Included among the subjects are a classic Kachina figure; a black and white rendition of an Indian on a horse against a brilliant yellow and orange background; and a psychedelic design.

Creators of the posters were Delbert Honanie, a Hopi; Joe Powskey, Hualapai-Hopi; and Ben Martinez, Navajo.

The general public may order the posters from the American Indian Society, of Washington, 519 5th Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Add 35 cents to cover postage and handling for one poster, 50 cents for all three.

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INT: 2238-73

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release November 13, 1973

SECRETARY MORTON ASSURES UTE INDIANS ON PROTECTION OF WATER RIGHTS

Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton has assured representatives of the Ute Indian Tribe that the Interior Department is committed to finding 'a practicable way' to deliver the water to which the tribe is entitled as recognized in a 1965 agreement involving construction of the Central Utah Project

In a statement released in Washington today, Secretary Morton said the Department intends to carry out terms of the water agreement "with all possible dispatch," and that he has ordered the Bureau of Reclamation to expedite its feasibility report on phases of the Central Utah Project.

The statement came after a meeting Monday in Washington between Secretary Morton, other Interior officials, and representatives of the Ute Tribe including Homey J. Secakuku, Tribal Chairman; Francis Wyasket, member of the Tribal Council and former Chairman, and John Boyden of Salt Lake City, attorney.

The Indians had requested Secretary Morton to assure them that their water rights would be protected during the various phases of construction of the Central Utah Project, a multi-unit diversion project to supply water to growing population centers in Utah.

"I have conferred with the representatives of the Ute Indian Tribe in Washington, D.C., today," Secretary Morton said after the meeting in his office. "I want to confirm that the Department of the Interior is fully committed to finding a practicable way to deliver to the Ute Indian Tribe the water to which it is entitled under the Winters Doctrine as recognized in the Indian Deferral Agreement of 1965. We are going forward with this program with all possible dispatch.

"Without intending to modify my previous announcement concerning the Central Utah Project, I have directed the Bureau of Reclamation to complete on an expedited basis the Uintah Unit feasibility report, which includes an analysis of the Uintah and White Rocks reservoirs. Further, we shall continue the investigations of the ultimate phase of the Central Utah Project."

The statement today followed an announcement by the Department on November 8 that the Bureau of Reclamation will soon call for bids for construction of the Carrant Creek Dam and Reservoir, features of the Bonneville Unit of the Central Utah Project. Secretary Morton promised then that the Department would refine and resolve issues dealing with the streamflows in the Uintah Basin and irrigation of Ute Tribe lands.

(over)

The Ute Tribe entered into a four-party agreement in 1965 with the Central Utah Conservancy District, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Under that agreement the Ute Indians agreed to the deferment of the use of a certain amount of Indian water in return for recognition of rights to that water. The deferment continues until 2005, when either the ultimate phase of the Central Utah Project will be completed and the deferred water replaced, or "equitable adjustment" will be made.

In resolution October 2, 1973, the Indians called upon the Secretary "to reaffirm the commitments of the United States, or to inform the Tribe as to how the United States could feasibly discharge its additional trust responsibility to assist the tribe in applying to beneficial use the water rights of the Tribe without the Central Utah Project as contemplated by said agreement."

This week's meeting was an outgrowth of the October 2 request and the November 8 Interior Department announcement.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

news release

For Release November 15, 1973 (PM's)

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE ROGERS C. B. MORTON, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 15, 1973.

This bank, the American Indian National Bank, is a product of the spirit and vision of the Indian people. It is a symbol of Indian self-determination. More important, however, it is a working symbol that will bring new prosperity to our Indians, and a full opportunity for equal economic footing with the rest of the Nation.

Like dedicating a new village school, or laying the cornerstone for a new tribal business, this ceremony -- formally transferring the charter for the Indian bank -- brings a large measure of the promise of the future, into the present. It means not only economic opportunity tomorrow -- but economic opportunity today.

Unique among our country's financial institutions, the bank is wholly Indian owned, and Indian operated. It will service the needs and aspirations not just of a single locality, or a single tribe, but an entire people -- the Indian people.

The concept that led to the creation of the Indian bank took form in the early 60's, when Indian leaders, both in and out of government, began to focus on ways to bring the Indian community on equal economic footing with the rest of the Nation.

These men anticipated the need for a broad financial structure, that would wed Indian leadership with effective business enterprise. They envisioned an institution with the financial services, counseling, and planning ability necessary to free the American Indian from the isolation of an economic island that meant higher unemployment, inadequate housing, and a smaller share of economic independence.

The task that led the chartering of this bank was formidable, requiring a good deal of dedication and effort. Many of the participants in this undertaking are with us today on this platform. Others, like John Borbridge of the Tlingit Indians in Alaska, Earl Old Person of the Blackfeet, Bob Bennett, a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the late Robert Jim of the Yakima Tribal Council, deserve a major share of the credit for the benefits this bank will bring to the Indian people.

I would like to also express my appreciation to General George Olmsted, Chairman and President of the Washington based financial services International Bank for his continuing cooperation.

Of all the individuals who worked for the creation of the Indian bank, there is one man whose devotion and continuing selfless efforts made this ceremony possible. I am referring, of course, to Marvin Franklin. Without his patience and zeal I would not be surprised if the Indian bank was still an idea, a concept, or another promise.

On behalf of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs I wish all of you good luck, and Godspeed.

x x x

NEWS RELEASE



AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONAL BANK

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST, SUITE 310, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

CONTACT

CHARLES W. SWALLOW
Senior Vice President
(202) 965-4460

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

INDIAN BANK, FIRST IN HISTORY, OPENS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19 - The American Indian National Bank, the first institution of its kind, has opened for business at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. in the nation's capital.

At the opening ceremony in the bank's offices a block from the White House, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton called the AINB "a symbol of the spirit, vision and self-determination of the Indian people." More important, he said, "it is a working symbol that will free American Indians from the isolation of an economic island, bring new prosperity and full opportunity for equal economic footing with the rest of the nation."

James E. Smith, Comptroller of the Currency, officially presented the bank's charter to Barney Old Coyote, president of the Indian-owned and operated bank. The AINB, established as a national bank under Federal banking laws, is subject to normal regulatory requirements of the Comptroller of the Currency and fully accredited and insured by the FDIC.

MORE



American Indian National Bank - Add 1

The new bank is the keystone of an envisioned national Indian financial structure that will eventually encompass banking operations, venture capital, industrial capital and insurance services to Indians throughout the United States. It is the end result of several years of effort on the part of Indian leaders of many tribes and communities, interested agencies of the Federal government, and International Bank, a Washington-based financial services organization which developed the specific concept for the organization of the bank and will provide continuing consultant assistance.

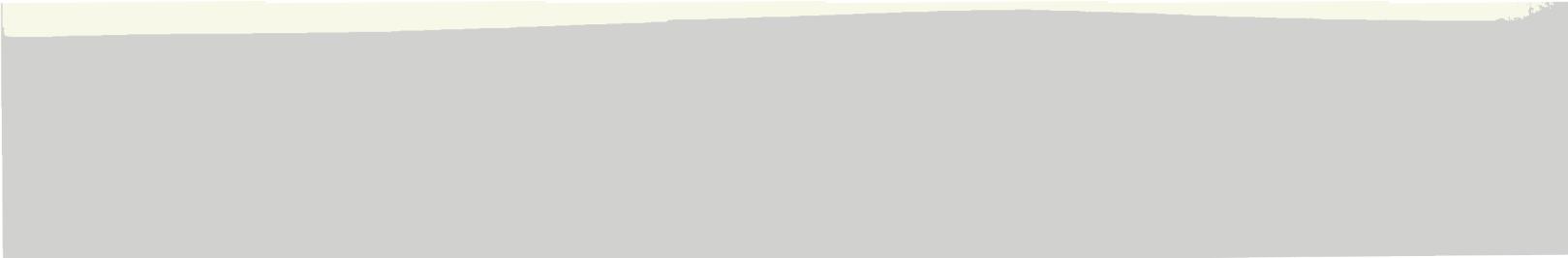
The authorized capital stock of AINB is 500,000 shares with a par value of \$5.



Only Indians may purchase stock in the bank. Tribes, organizations and individuals are being invited to buy shares. AINB will offer a full range of banking services, including checking accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of deposit for individuals, corporations, organizations and institutions, together with a wide variety of loans tailored to the needs of the borrower. In loan programs AINB will deal primarily, though not exclusively, with Indian tribes and groups.

W. W. Keeler, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma and former board chairman of Phillips Petroleum Company, was elected first chairman of AINB. Barney Old Coyote, president, is a member of the Crow tribe and professor of economics at Montana State University.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Feature Material.
For Release November 22, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

ALASKA NATIVES TO GET \$962,500,000 UNDER LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has three basic components: Land, money, and an interrelated corporate structure of Native villages and regions.

Since Alaska Natives -- Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts -- are a land-oriented people, the cession of 40 million acres of land to them under the Act is of great importance. One-twelfth of Alaska will be in their hands starting in early 1974.

The distribution of money contributed by the State of Alaska and the United States Government to Alaska Natives under the Act will also mean change. The total amount will be \$962,500,000 and it will be called the Alaska Native Fund. About \$130 million will go into their hands in December 1973.

The Federal portion of this fund will amount to \$462,500,000 appropriated from the general fund of the U. S. Treasury. Already appropriated is \$12,500,000 for the first fiscal year, \$50,000,000 for the second, and \$70,000,000 for the third.

To be distributed over the next 8 years will be:
\$70,000,000 during each of the fourth and fifth fiscal years;
\$40,000,000 during the sixth fiscal year and \$30,000,000 during each of the next five fiscal years.

In addition, \$500,000,000 will be credited to the fund as a result of state and Federal mineral leases on a revenue sharing basis. This money will come from 2 percent of the royalties, rentals, and bonuses from leases of land or sales of minerals under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and certain other mineral leases of the State of Alaska.

A bonus for the Natives will be the \$6 million interest accumulated on the amount already appropriated but not yet distributed because of the Bureau of Indian Affairs investment program.

(over)

A quarterly distribution of all money in the fund, except for attorneys' and consultants' fees, will be made to the Alaska Native Regional Corporations. The distribution will be based upon the ratio of Natives enrolled to the total enrollment in each region. Enrollment will be completed and signed by the Secretary of the Interior by December 18, 1973.

There are now 12 Alaska Native Regional Corporations. The Act stipulates that the State of Alaska be divided into 12 geographic regions, each region being composed of Native people with a common cultural heritage and common interests. Those who do not claim to be permanent residents of Alaska are being enrolled in one of the 12 regionals of Alaska with which they have personal or ancestral ties.

In addition, there will be village corporations. Villages must incorporate before they can become eligible for lands and other benefits under the Act, and villages on former reserves must incorporate and vote on whether to keep their reserves or receive more general benefits by December 18, 1973.

During the five years following enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act the minimum distribution from the Alaska Native Fund is:

1. Not less than 10 percent of all funds received by the 12 existing Regional Corporations. This must be distributed among all the stockholders.
2. Not less than 45 percent of all funds. This must be distributed among the village corporations and to the stockholders who are not residents of these villages.
3. Following the 5 year period, not less than 50 percent of all funds will go to the village corporations and village non-resident stockholders.

The regional corporations, which have only interim boards of directors will receive 16 million acres of land of which they will own both the surface and subsurface and the subsurface rights on Native lands. They will begin to acquire this as soon as they identify their stockholders, issue shares to them and elect a board of directors. In addition they will receive 22 million acres of subsurface rights on Native lands.

Seventy percent of all revenues received from timber resources and the subsurface of the land must be divided annually among the 12 regional corporations according to the number of Natives enrolled in each region.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Feature Material
For Release November 26, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

ALASKA NATIVE CORPORATIONS BEGIN TO GET LAND IN EARLY 1974

Alaska Natives will begin to get one-twelfth of the land in their State, and a sizeable chunk of cash as well, under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in early 1974. This will come about through a system of corporations that is uniquely Alaskan.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is now making up a roll of United States citizens who are of one-fourth or more Indian, Aleut or Eskimo ancestry or combination of these born on or before December 18, 1971. The roll will show each person as a resident of a region and in most cases a village and thus eligible to become a stockholder in village and regional corporations.

Alaska now has 12 Alaska Native Regional Corporations. They reflect 12 geographic sections of Alaska and are composed of Native people with a common cultural heritage and common interests. Alaska Natives who do not claim to be permanent residents of Alaska are being enrolled in one of the 12 regions of Alaska with which they have personal or ancestral ties.

The 12 corporations were established by June 30, 1972. Each was advanced about \$500,000 or more from the Alaskan Native Fund -- which includes \$462,500,000 to be appropriated from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury and \$500,000,000 credited to the fund by the State of Alaska and Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior on a revenue sharing basis.

After the Secretary of the Interior signs the roll of the Alaska Natives December 18, the regional corporations will: 1. Identify their stockholders; 2. Issue shares to stockholders; 3. Elect a board of directors; 4. Receive their first major distribution of moneys from the Alaska Native Fund; 5. Select lands for conveyance to them; and 6. Make investments. Many of these events will occur simultaneously.

The 12 regionals have been formed as businesses for profits, and their articles of incorporation and by-laws have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. A duly elected board of directors will be charged with responsibility for the management of the regional corporation and the investment of corporate assets. Such investments might include tocks and bonds and business enterprises in construction, tourism, and service industries.

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In addition to 12 regionals there will be about 200 village corporations. While they, together with the regionals, will get title to a total of 40 million acres of land and a stake in the Alaska Native Fund, the subsurface rights to the land will go solely to the regional corporations.

Up to 22 million acres of land are available for selection of surface rights by eligible Native villages. The amount each village is entitled to is determined by the Native population of that particular village on April 1, 1970.

Where possible, 25 townships around each village have been withdrawn by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. A township is 36 square miles. From these townships, the village will make its selection.

This selection must include townships in which any part of the village is located. In many cases, however, circumstances -- such as an ocean, navigable river, national park, etc. -- restrict selection. The village must then make alternate selections from "deficiency areas."

Regional corporations are more restricted than village corporations in selecting their 16 million acres. They may, for example, select what have come to be known as "checkerboard lands" in the village withdrawal areas. They will get, in addition, part of 2 million acres of "hard lands."

Hardship land grants will be distributed to regional corporations for existing cemetery and historical sites, Native groups too small to qualify as villages (less than 25 Natives), individual Natives who apply for a primary place of residence outside of the village withdrawal areas or individual Native allotment, and Natives in Sitka, Kenai, Juneau, and Kodiak. These were originally Native villages but are now predominantly non-Native.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release November 28, 1973

MORTON SEES THOMPSON CONFIRMATION AS PROVIDING LEADERSHIP FOR NEW ERA FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

Lauding the action of the Senate today in confirming President Nixon's nomination of Morris Thompson as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton said he was confident Thompson would provide the leadership to begin "a new era for American Indians."

"We want to work together with the Indian people in accord with the President's historic message to the Congress in July 1970," Secretary Morton said. "The policy of this Administration will continue to be one of advancing the opportunities of our Indian citizens for self-determination, without termination of the special federal relationship with recognized Indian tribes.

"As an Indian himself and as an experienced administrator both on the regional level and at top policy levels, Morris Thompson will, I am confident, bring to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to the Indian people the leadership so urgently needed to carry this program forward."

Secretary Morton said that Thompson would report directly to him and function as if he were an assistant secretary on a comparable level of responsibility and authority with the current assistant secretaries in the Interior Department. Legislation is now pending before the Congress to establish the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.

Thompson, who was nominated for the post by President Nixon on October 30, will be the youngest man, at 34, to serve as Commissioner. Thompson is an Athabascan Indian born in Tanana, Alaska. Since March 1971 he served as Alaska Area Director of the Bureau. Prior to his Alaska assignment, he had been a special assistant for Indian Affairs to former Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel.

Thompson succeeds Louis R. Bruce, whose resignation as Commissioner became effective in January 1973. Marvin L. Franklin was named to the position of Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs on February 7, 1973, and had been responsible since that time for the Department's Indian programs which will now be directed by Thompson.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Feature Material
For Release December 3, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

ONE-TWELFTH OF ALASKA TO GO TO NATIVES UNDER ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

The largest cession of land to a group of Native Americans in the history of the United States is one way to describe the effect of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act passed by the Congress December 18, 1971

Or, put another way, The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act will put about one-twelfth of Alaska into the hands of the Alaska Native corporations -- an administrative device unique in the annals of solutions to aboriginal land claims.

And this transfer of jurisdiction from Federal to Native hands -- for 95 percent of Alaska belongs to Uncle Sam -- will begin early in 1974.

Concurrently, as land is put into Native hands, the United States Government and the State of Alaska will contribute \$962,500,000 to Alaska Natives through the Alaska Native Fund. The money will go to the Native regional corporations and indirectly to their stockholders and then to village corporations. Both the regional and village corporations are organized in accordance with settlement legislation.

Small wonder, then that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is employing unusual means to comply with provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Enrollment of Alaska Natives eligible to participate under the Act has been the responsibility of the Bureau. It has involved some innovations including:

1. Encoding and microfilming at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Data Center in Albuquerque.
2. Contracting with 12 Regional Alaska Native Corporations to conduct enumeration within their regions.
3. A world-wide newspaper, magazine, radio, and TV campaign to alert Alaska Natives who are scattered throughout the world that they should enroll in order to come under the Act.
4. Production of a 16 millimeter film to describe the Act.

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Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal enrollment officers estimate that about 80,000 Alaska Natives will be found eligible and enrolled by the deadline of December 18, 1973.

For purposes of enrollment under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, any United States citizen born on or before December 18, 1971 who has one-fourth degree or more Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo ancestry or combination of these is considered eligible -- no matter where he was born or lives or if he has died since passage of the Act.

The Act stipulates that the State of Alaska be divided into 12 geographic regions, each region being composed of Native people having a common cultural heritage and sharing common interests. These regions are based partially upon the boundaries of Native organizations which had been formed prior to the settlement and which has considerable influence upon it.

The completed roll will show each person as a resident of a region and in most cases a village. On that basis he or she will be eligible to become a stockholder in the regional and if appropriated, a village corporation.

Among those that may be residents of a region but not of an Alaskan village are Natives who live in Sitka, Kenai, Juneau, and Kodiak. These were originally Native villages but are now predominately non-Native.

Those who do not claim to be permanent residents of Alaska are being enrolled in one of the 12 regionals of Alaska with which they have personal or ancestral ties.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release December 4, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

MORRIS THOMPSON, ALASKA NATIVE, BECOMES 41ST COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Morris Thompson, 34, Athabascan Indian and native of the State of Alaska, was sworn in yesterday as Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton to become the 41st and youngest Commissioner of the 141-year-old Bureau of Indian Affairs

"Of all the people I have talked with about the complexity and challenge and role that we have in the Department of the Interior regarding American Indians, Morris Thompson has had the most universal grasp," said Secretary Morton as he introduced the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs to a Department of the Interior auditorium filled with Bureau of Indian Affairs employees, the Alaska and other Congressional delegates, friends of the new Commissioner from Alaska and elsewhere and officials of the Department of the Interior.

He also pointed to Thompson's record in administering the complex facets of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which will put one-twelfth of the State of Alaska in the hands of Alaska Natives beginning early in 1974.

After taking the oath of office, Thompson said "I accept this responsibility only because of the faith and confidence I have in this Administration, this Congress, and the many dedicated employees of the Bureau and most of all my faith and confidence in the Indian people of America."

He continued: "We have just endured some the stormiest months ever in Indian Affairs. One positive result of this, however, is that this country now has a new awareness of Indian needs. With the positive actions being taken by this Administration and this Congress, and the emergence of strong Indian leadership both at the local and national levels, the climate is right for truly meaningful progress."

Thompson paid particular respects to Marvin L. Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior whom Morton pointed out had taken the administrative control in the absence of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs. "Mr. Franklin agreed to accept this post and the reins of the Bureau at probably the most difficult period in Indian affairs history. During this time, he had the ability to see through the many distractions and helped the Bureau re-focus its attention on its primary mission -- meeting its trust responsibilities and providing services to Indians."

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton earlier paid tribute to tribal leaders for their contribution to solutions for Indian problems.

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Thompson was born in Tanana, Alaska, September 11, 1939. On March 1, 1971, he was named by then Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce as the Alaska Area Director of the Bureau. Thompson was the first Alaska Native to be Alaska Area Director and was the youngest man ever to be named to a BIA Area Director post.

Prior to his Alaska assignment, Thompson had served in the Department of the Interior as a special assistant for Indian Affairs to former Secretary Walter J. Hickel.

Thompson is married to the former Thelma Mayo, Fort Yukon, Alaska, They have three children.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release December 6, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

HEARINGS TO BE HELD ON NEW ACT AFFECTING THE USE OR DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN JUDGMENT FUNDS

Proposed regulations for the preparation of plans for the use or distribution of judgments made to American Indian tribes or groups by the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims have been drafted and can now be commented on, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson announced today.

The proposed regulations to implement the Act of October 19, 1973 were published in the Federal Register on November 14, 1973. In compliance with the new law, a public hearing on the proposed regulations will be held at Denver, Colorado, on December 13, 1973, at the Federal Post Office Building, Room 269, 1823 Stout Street, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

In addition, written comments, suggestions or objections to the proposed regulations may be sent to the Division of Tribal Government Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20245, and will receive consideration equal to that given to all oral testimony presented at the public hearing. Although the proposed regulations cite December 14, 1973, as a date for the receipt of such written expressions, Commissioner Thompson said the Bureau will accept and consider any postmarked not later than January 5, 1974.

In implementing a 180-day time schedule set by the 1973 Act for the disposition of judgment funds, the new regulations would do this:

- . Require the earliest possible completion of research to identify the ultimate or present-day beneficiaries of judgments

Give the Commissioner of Indian Affairs 75 days from the date of appropriation of funds to cover a judgment in which to submit the results of all research to the involved Area Director or Directors of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They, in turn, would present the results of the research to the affected tribe or tribes.

Require an affected Indian tribe or group to hold a preliminary meeting of the tribal governing body, or a public meeting, to develop a suggested plan for the use or distribution of its judgment funds. The Area Director or Directors would assist in arranging these meetings and would make the expertise of the Bureau of Indian Affairs available to them.

Require the Area Director to call a hearing of record, to receive testimony on the proposed tribal plan, within 60 days after receiving the results of the research from the Commissioner.

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Within 180 days of the appropriation of judgment funds, or in the case of awards for which covering funds were appropriated prior to passage of the 1973 Act, within 180 days from the date of that Act, the Secretary of the Interior is required by the Act to submit the final proposed plan, and other pertinent items, to the Chairmen of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. At the same time, he will submit these items to the governing body of each affected tribe or group, and to the appropriate Area Director and Agency Superintendent. Unless one of the Committees disapproves a submitted plan by resolution, it becomes effective on the 60th day from its submission to the Committees. Disapproval of a plan will require the Secretary of the Interior to resubmit it in the form of proposed legislation, after further consultation with the affected Indian tribe or group.

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AMERICAN INDIAN
GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS

Address by
MORRIS THOMPSON
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

to

NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Phoenix, Arizona

December 6, 1973

It is a pleasure for me to be with the Tribal Chairmen's Association today. We have a common interest in improving the quality of life for Indian people. The problems that face us are complex and difficult and they will require all the effort we can put against them.

I certainly do not intend to stand here and tell you that I am an expert in Indian Affairs. As you well know, there is no one who can make that claim. But I have plans and programs that will help build the future for Indian citizens, and I will need your help every step of the way.

In a nutshell, here is the Federal Government's policy today: it offers self-determination and self-government to Indian people as rapidly as Indians want it and can assume responsibility for it. In other words, tribes have the option of assuming control of their own Federal programs whenever they wish to do so. Furthermore, they will not be cut off from Federal support; they need only demonstrate strong and responsible tribal government and the ability to handle programs on their own.

Each of you is a duly elected representative of your tribe. You have achieved this distinction in an election held by your peers according to a constitution. You are the leaders of tribes recognized by the Federal Government and entitled by law to special services from the government. It is therefore appropriate that my first formal meeting as the new Commissioner should be with you, the elected chairmen of national tribes.

I hope that you will invite me again and again to discuss our programs and their delivery to our people. It is absolutely essential that we talk with one another -- the government, tribal chairmen, Indian citizens in general -- if the Bureau is to be responsive to Indian needs.

You know that Federal programs have been transferred to your hands in many instances so that Indians themselves can shape their direction and manage their operation. This option will continue to be made available. In no cases will the Federal Government abandon its trust relationship with Indian tribes and groups.

Still pending in the Congress, in varying stages of progress but not yet enacted into law are 7 pieces of Indian legislation. One of my jobs will be to push hard for the passage of these bills. If they were all passed next week, we would be further ahead in self-determination than we have been in 150 years. As a matter of fact, we propose to enlist the help of Congressional leaders in getting this legislation through the mill -- as a Bicentennial present to our nation's first Americans.

One of these pieces of legislation is called the Bloc Grant Program. It would channel an additional \$25 million in bloc grants to tribes for economic development. I think you will agree with me that the single most important step in Indian self-help is economic stability on reservations. Any and all programs that strengthen tribal government, develop tribal resources, improve community facilities and create jobs for Indians will get the full support of the Bureau.

Second in our priority list to economic development is education. I don't need to tell you how important it is for Indian young people to be properly equipped to compete in today's world

We are speeding up our education assistance programs and will continue to do so. Much progress has been made in Indian education, particularly in the last ten years. In 1960 only one-fifth of all Indians aged 25 and older had a high school education. Today the figure is better than one-third. Since 1950 the number of American Indians attending college has doubled.

Scholarships for Indians going to college have skyrocketed. In 1973 alone, some 14,000 Indian students are receiving scholarship aid. This is 20 times the score of ten years ago, and 5 times the number receiving assistance only 4 years ago. More than 100 of these students are in law school, and another 100 are in other post-graduate programs.

In my opinion, that's good -- but not good enough. We need better education techniques, better qualified teachers, more dedication on the part of everyone involved in Indian education. Our goal is quality in elementary schools, in high schools and in college education for Indians.

In land management and land awards -- dear to the hearts of many Indians -- this Administration has a solid record of achievement. In recent years, Native Americans have received increasingly large restorations of land. The Taos Pueblo received 48,000 acres that had been part of the Carson National Forest in New Mexico. In May of 1972, in the State of Washington, 21,000 acres were restored to the Yakima Nation. Alaska Natives will soon begin to get one-twelfth of the land in their state and a sizeable chunk of cash as well -- under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

I would like to mention also an event unique in American history and unique in the lives of Indians. Last month, after years of effort on the part of Indian leaders and non-Indian Americans sympathetic to our goals, the American Indian National Bank was chartered and opened for business. This bank is the keystone of a financial structure, owned and operated by Indians, that will involve banking operations, industrial capital and insurance services to Indians throughout the United States. Although many people assisted in the project, the one man whose patient work over several years was most responsible for making the Indian Bank a reality is someone you know well -- Marvin Franklin -- my good friend and trusted adviser.

As I get further into my work, I intend to seek the advice and counsel of tribal leaders, individual Indian citizens, Indian organizations, and of course your own Tribal Chairmen's Association.

No one can do this job alone, and there is a tremendous amount of work to be done. But we all know what the goals are, and I know you will help me achieve them.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release December 7, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

MORRIS THOMPSON, BIA HEAD, ADDRESSES INDIAN TRIBAL CHAIRMEN

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson pointed yesterday to this Administration's "solid record of achievement" in achieving restorations of land to Indian tribes in an address to the National Tribal Chairmen's Association in Phoenix, Ariz., December 6.

The National Tribal Chairmen's Association, which includes the heads of each American Indian tribe recognized by the United States government and entitled to services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is holding its annual meeting in Phoenix December 5 - 8.

"Native Americans have received increasingly large restorations of land," he said. He cited return of 48,000 acres of land to the Taos Pueblo in New Mexico, 21,000 acres of land including part of Mount Adams to the Yakima Tribe in the State of Washington, and 40,000,000 acres of land that will go to Alaska Natives in the State of Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

"Still pending in the Congress, in varying stages of progress but not yet enacted into law are seven pieces of Indian legislation," he continued. "One of my jobs will be to push hard for the passage of these bills. If they were all passed next week, we would be further ahead in self-determination than we have been in 150 years.

"As a matter of fact, we propose to enlist the help of Congressional leaders in getting this legislation through the mill -- as a Bicentennial present to our Nation's first Americans," he told the leaders of the American Indian tribes of this country.

He told the group that assembled to hear his talk: "In a nutshell, here is the Federal Government's policy today: it offers self-determination and self-government to Indian people as rapidly as Indians want it and can assume responsibility for it. In other words, tribes have the option of assuming control of their own Federal programs whenever they wish to do so. Furthermore, they will not be cut off from Federal support; they need only demonstrate strong and responsible tribal government and the ability to handle programs on their own."

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INT: 2695-73

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to PM's December 15, 1973

ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS AD HOC HEARING AND APPEALS BOARD
APPOINTED BY SECRETARY MORTON

Appointment of a four member Ad Hoc Hearings and Appeals Board to decide appeals as to qualifications of Village Corporations and other matters under the Alaska Native Claims Act was announced today by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.

Chairman of the Board, which will be headquartered in Anchorage, Alaska, will be Judith M. Brady, 32, of Anchorage, Alaska. Mrs. Brady has been editor of the Alaska Native Management Report published by the Alaska Native Foundation.

Other members of the Board are: Albert P. Adams, 32, of Anchorage, director of rural development assistance for the State of Alaska; District Judge John Waller of Kodiak, Alaska; and Abigail Dunning an attorney with the Army Corps of Engineers at Elemendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage, Alaska.

"The ad hoc Board which I am appointing has the vital function of reviewing and settling disputes concerning village eligibility for making land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Act," Secretary Morton said. "I am pleased that most of its members have direct familiarity with Native village life and all are well qualified to handle the Board's functions fairly and to make key decisions equitably for all concerned."

The Alaska Native Claims Act provides for the selection of lands under the Act by eligible village corporations. The Director of the Juneau Area Office of the Bureau of Indians Affairs is empowered under the Act to make final decisions on the eligibility of villages unless appeals of its decisions are made to the ad hoc Board established by the Secretary.

Creation of the Board was requested by representatives of the Native villages in meetings held with Assistant Secretary Laurence E. Lynn Jr. and members of his staff in May 1973. The Board was authorized by regulations governing Alaska Native land selections published in the Federal Register by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department May 30, 1973, which became effective July 2, 1973.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release December 17, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

\$2.4 MILLION ROAD AND BRIDGE PROJECT FOR NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION

A contract amounting to nearly \$2.4 million has been awarded to Nielson's, Inc. of Dolores, Colorado, to build slightly more than 12 miles of road and a bridge over a wash on the Navajo Indian reservation about 10 miles south of Shiprock, New Mexico, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thompson announced today.

When completed the project will give all-weather access to the otherwise isolated community of Burnham, New Mexico, the Navajo Irrigation Project, the proposed El Paso Gasification Plant, Chaco Canyon National Mounment, and to medical and recreational facilities. It will also serve as a route for school buses and will eventually connect with New Mexico State Road 371.

"Roads on Indian reservations enable the economy of the reservation to expand," Connissioner Thompson said. "They enable children to be bussed to school instead of being transported to boarding school away from their families. They provide a social lifeline that keeps a community healthy and viable. I am proud to announce that this stretch of road will be built by the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

The contract calls for the construction of 12.178 miles of bituminous highway beginning approximately 3.5 miles north of Newcomb from U.S. Highway 666 and extending easterly to Burnham, New Mexico, and constructing 603.5 feet of pre-stressed concrete bridge over Chaco Wash.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For release Thursday, December 27, 1973

Ayres 202-343-7445

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOOLS MAY EXTEND CHRISTMAS VACATION 14 DAYS TO CONSERVE ENERGY

To participate in the Energy Conservation Program, Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Directors have been authorized to extend Christmas vacation in any school under their jurisdiction 14 days -- or until January 21, Morris Thompson, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announced today.

Time lost if a school is closed until January 21 is to be made up by extending the school year, week, or day, Thompson indicated, adding that he must be informed of whatever program a school that remains closed an added 14 days elects to compensate for time lost.

"At least one Indian tribe -- the Navajo -- has told the Bureau of Indian Affairs that 10 percent of the year's supply of fuel in schools on its reservation can be saved by extending the Christmas holiday 14 days," Thompson said. "On the basis of the Navajo's wish to conserve fuel, we decided to give the option of closing to all BIA schools."

The Bureau of Indian Affairs operates 200 schools in 17 states on Indian reservations and in remote areas throughout the country. They report to 12 Area Directors. Of the 200 BIA schools, 77 are boarding schools with a total enrollment of almost 36,000 and 123 are day schools with a total enrollment of more than 16,000. Fifty-three of the day schools are located in Alaska.

In addition, the Bureau operates one Indian junior college, one post-secondary art institute, and one post-secondary polytechnic institute.

Total enrollment in all Indian schools operated by the Bureau represents approximately 25 percent of the almost 207,000 Indian children of school age living on or near reservations in the United States.